DIVISION II MAKE IT YOURS

2022 NCAA Convention Division II Legislative Proposals Question and Answer Guide

(Last Updated: December 8, 2021)

A hard-copy version of the guide will not be distributed at the Convention in Indianapolis, Indiana. The delegates should plan accordingly.

DIVISION II LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

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NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-1 (2-1) – Legislative Authority and Process – Emergency Legislation, Special Convention and Resolutions.

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation?

Answer: 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).

[Note: 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.]

Question No. 2: How will this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, this proposal will amend the legislative authority and process to:

1. 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. Reduce the special Convention sponsorship deadlines for division dominant and federated provision amendments sponsored by the Presidents Council from 90 days to 30 days; and

3. Specify that the Presidents Council shall have authority to sponsor and adopt resolutions at any time with those resolutions being

ratified by the Division II membership at the next regularly scheduled NCAA Convention.

Question No. 3: Will this proposal alter the duties of the Division II Administrative Committee?

Answer: No.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-2 (2-9) – Enforcement Policies and Procedures – Negotiated Resolution.

Question No. 1: What is the current process for handling a case involving major violations?

Answer: Currently, there are two options for processing a case involving major violations: (1) a contested hearing with the NCAA Division II Committee on Infractions (COI) [see Bylaws 32.6 (notice of allegations) and 32.8 (committee on infractions hearings)] or (2) submission of a written report (summary disposition report) including the parties' agreement with the major violations and the institution's and any involved individual's proposed penalties to the COI. In both processing options, the COI prescribes penalties available within Bylaw 19.5 (penalties, disciplinary measures and corrective actions), as appropriate.

Question No. 2: What is the negotiated resolution process?

Answer: The negotiated resolution process provides an additional processing option for cases where the parties agree to the major violations and the penalties. Specifically, when the parties agree to the requirements of the negotiated resolution, the parties then collaboratively complete a succinct written agreement with agreed-upon penalties available within Bylaw 19.5 (penalties, disciplinary measures and corrective actions). The parties submit the written agreement to the COI for review and approval. The COI will reject the negotiated resolution only if it is not in the best interests of the Association or the agreed-upon penalties are manifestly unreasonable. There is no opportunity for appeal. If the agreement is accepted by the COI, the negotiated resolution process avoids the need for a hearing, eliminates the costs associated with such a hearing and significantly reduces the amount of time needed to bring the case to closure.

Question No. 3: What is the difference between the summary disposition process and the negotiated resolution process?

Answer: In the summary disposition process, the institution and any participating involved individuals must propose penalties for the COI's consideration, but the enforcement staff is not involved in the institution's or involved

individual's proposed penalties. After reviewing the parties' summary disposition report, the COI may accept any proposed or self-imposed penalties and may prescribe additional penalties for the institution or involved individual(s).

The negotiated resolution process requires the enforcement staff and the participating parties to agree on the penalties. The COI may not prescribe additional penalties for parties to a negotiated resolution. Rather, the COI may either accept the penalties agreed to by the parties or reject the negotiated resolution.

The summary disposition process requires a more detailed report than the negotiated resolution. Finally, the summary disposition process requires all participating parties to agree to use the process and that the violations are major. The negotiated resolution process does not require that all participating parties agree to use the process.

Question No. 4: How does the negotiated resolution process work?

Answer: If all involved parties in a case reach agreement on the violations and penalties, a written agreement of their negotiated resolution will be submitted to the COI for review and approval. Any agreement of a negotiated resolution shall contain the following: (1) A brief description of the case, including the involvement of the agreeing parties; (2) The agreed-upon violation(s); (3) Other violations the enforcement staff considered and agreed or opted not to allege; (4) The level of agreed-upon violation(s) (major or secondary); (5) The agreed-upon penalties; (6) 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; (7) Waiver of appellate opportunities; and (8) Other material terms of the agreement.

The enforcement staff will provide an initial draft of the agreement to the institution and/or the involved individuals for review. The institution and/or the involved individuals will review the initial draft for factual accuracy. The institution and/or involved individuals may also propose additional factual information. Once the enforcement staff, institution and/or involved individuals finalize the agreement (including the attachment of relevant exhibits, if any, and negotiated resolution agreement forms), the agreement is submitted to the COI for review and approval.

Question No. 5: What is required to use the negotiated resolution process?

Answer: If adopted, the enforcement staff, institution and/or involved individuals must: (1) agree to use the negotiated resolution process (if either the

institution or involved individuals elect not to participate in the negotiated resolution process, the enforcement staff may proceed with the remaining participating parties); (2) have completed a thorough investigation of possible violations; (3) reach substantial agreement on the facts, violations and violation levels; and (4) reach agreement on penalties as legislated in Bylaw 19.5 (penalties, disciplinary measures and corrective actions) and corrective actions. Finally, the negotiated resolution must resolve all known violations for the parties included in the negotiated resolution.

Question No. 6: How will the enforcement staff, institution, and/or an involved individual determine what corrective actions and/or penalties are available and appropriate for the involved violations?

Answer: The enforcement staff, institution and/or involved individuals: (1) are required to submit agreed-upon penalties from the guidelines set forth in Bylaw 19.5 (penalties, disciplinary measures and corrective actions); (2) may review past cases as guidance for additional penalties or corrective actions; (3) should detail the reasons the penalties are appropriate; and (4) should also include general background information that would be helpful to the COI to assess the impact of any penalties.

The negotiated resolution should also contain any corrective actions [actions that are not identified in Bylaw 19.5 (penalties, disciplinary measures and corrective actions)] the institution took to prevent the recurrence of NCAA violations. Involved individuals no longer employed at the institution are encouraged to submit agreed-upon penalties. If the involved individual is employed at another NCAA member institution at the time of the negotiated resolution, the second institution may submit penalties and/or corrective actions as part of the agreement.

Question No. 7: What if the enforcement staff, the institution and/or an involved individual do not agree to use the negotiated resolution process?

Answer: The negotiated resolution process can go forward without the participation of all parties to a case. This situation may arise in two different contexts. First, if an involved individual has not participated in the investigation or processing of the case (e.g., refused to participate in interviews, declined to review a draft notice of allegations or proposed negotiated resolution, or did not respond to requests for information), the other parties may proceed with negotiated resolution in the non-participating party's absence. In that situation, the non-participating individual's failure to respond to the allegations shall be viewed as acceptance of the terms of the agreement, and any penalties prescribed for that individual are final and binding. Second, if an institution or participating involved individual wants to contest allegation(s) in which they are involved at a hearing before the COI, the

remaining parties may proceed with negotiated resolution in that party's absence. In this circumstance, the COI may preliminarily approve the negotiated resolution agreement, but the approval will not be final until the COI resolves the remainder of the case.

Question No. 8: What happens after the negotiated resolution is submitted to the Committee on Infractions?

Answer: The COI will promptly convene by phone or videoconference to review the submitted agreement. The COI's scope of review provides a high degree of deference to the parties' agreements. The COI may only reject a negotiated resolution if it determines that: (1) the agreement is not in the best interest of the Association; or (2) the penalties are manifestly unreasonable. The COI may not reject an agreement simply because it would have come to a different reasonable conclusion. To ensure that negotiated resolutions meet this standard, the COI may request clarification or additional information from the parties following its initial review of the negotiated resolution agreement. If the COI approves the negotiated resolution, the COI will forward the approval to the enforcement staff and the agreeing parties, and publicly release the negotiated resolution agreement. The approval shall be final and have no precedential value. If the COI rejects the negotiated resolution, it will provide a written determination to the parties setting forth its rationale for rejection. The enforcement staff and participating parties may then process the case via summary disposition or a hearing.

Question No. 9: Do the parties to the negotiated resolution agreement have an appellate opportunity if the Committee on Infractions approves the agreement?

Answer: No.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-3 (2-3) – Various Bylaws – Sickle Cell Solubility Test – Elimination of Written Release.

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation?

Answer: The following individuals must undergo a medical examination or evaluation, which includes a sickle cell solubility test, unless documented results of a prior test are provided or the individual declines the test and signs a written release:

1. Prospective student-athletes and currently enrolled students prior to participation in a tryout; and

2. Student-athletes prior to their initial season of eligibility.

See Bylaws 13.11.2.1-(c) (tryouts), 17.02.15-(a) (tryouts – enrolled students) and 17.1.5.1 (sickle cell solubility test)

Question No. 2: How does this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, prospective student-athletes, student-athletes in their initial season of eligibility and currently enrolled students would no longer have the option to sign a written release declining a test or confirmation of sickle cell trait status.

Question No. 3: If adopted, how will the effective date apply?

Answer: The proposal's effective date is August 1, 2022, and it is not retroactive. Specifically, an individual who previously signed a waiver declining confirmation of sickle cell trait status before August 1, 2022, would not be required to provide documented sickle cell solubility test results prior to participation.

Question No. 4: If adopted, would an individual be able to provide documented results of a prior test or must every individual undergo sickle cell solubility testing prior to participation?

Answer: An individual may still provide documented results of a prior test. If they do, a sickle cell solubility test is not required.

Question No. 5: Does the legislative requirement apply to male practice players that intend to practice with a women's team?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 6: Does a positive sickle cell solubility test render an individual ineligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics?

Answer: No. It is intended that test information be used by institutional and other applicable medical staff to provide more individualized medical monitoring and care.

Question No. 7: Is an institution required to report sickle cell solubility test results to the NCAA?

Answer: No.

Question No. 8: Do all states and U.S. territories require testing for the sickle cell trait in newborns?

Answer: Yes. Additionally, many other countries also require testing for sickle cell trait in newborns.

Question No. 9: Where can I find additional information about sickle cell trait?

Answer: Additional information and educational materials about the sickle cell trait are available for student-athletes, coaches and athletics personnel at www.ncaa.org/sport-science-institute/sickle-cell-trait.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-4 (2-2) – Recruiting, Eligibility and Financial Aid – Transfer Regulations – Four-Year College Transfers – Exceptions for Transfers from Four-Year Colleges – Notification of Transfer, One-Time Transfer Exception and Financial Aid Legislation.

Notification of Transfer

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation?

Answer: A student-athlete initiates the notification of transfer process by providing their current institution with written notification of transfer at any time. Upon receipt of the student-athlete's written notification of transfer, the current institution shall enter the student-athlete's information into the NCAA Transfer Portal within seven-consecutive calendar days of receipt of a written notification of transfer from the student-athlete. An athletics staff member or other representative of the institution's athletics interests shall not make contact with a student-athlete of an NCAA Division II institution, directly or indirectly, without first obtaining authorization through the notification of transfer process.

Question No. 2: How does this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, this proposal will establish June 15 as the date by which a student-athlete must provide written notification of transfer to the institution to utilize the one-time transfer exception (not applicable to midyear transfers). Additionally, it will require an undergraduate transfer student-athlete to complete an educational module related to transferring before the institution may enter the student-athlete's information in the NCAA Transfer Portal.

Question No. 3: Will all student-athletes have the same notification of transfer date?

Answer: Yes. All Division II student-athletes, regardless of sport season, must provide written notification of transfer by June 15 to utilize the one-time transfer exception.

Question No. 4: If a student-athlete provides their institution with written notification of transfer after June 15, will a student-athlete have access to the one-time transfer exception?

Answer: No. The certifying institution may file a legislative relief waiver on behalf of the student-athlete.

Question No. 5: Is an institution required to enter a student-athlete's information in the NCAA Transfer Portal by June 15 for a student-athlete to utilize the one-time transfer exception?

Answer: No. If an institution receives written notification of transfer on or before the June 15 deadline, the student-athlete may utilize the one-time transfer exception.

Question No. 6: If adopted, when will an institution need to enter a student-athlete's information into the NCAA Transfer Portal?

Answer: An institution will need to enter a student-athlete's information into the NCAA Transfer Portal within seven-consecutive calendar days of receipt of written notification of transfer from the student-athlete or receipt of confirmation of the student-athlete's completion of the educational module, whichever occurs later.

Question No. 7: If a student-athlete provides written notification of transfer on or before June 15, does the institution have seven-consecutive calendar days to enter a student-athlete's information in the NCAA Transfer Portal?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 8: If a student-athlete provides written notification of transfer after June 15, does the institution have seven-consecutive calendar days to enter a student-athlete's information in the NCAA Transfer Portal?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 9: Is the June 15 written notification of transfer date applicable to midyear transfers?

Answer: No. Existing midyear transfer rules may impact the student-athlete's immediate eligibility at the certifying institution (e.g., competition in year of transfer).

One-Time Transfer Exception

Question No. 10: What is the current legislation?

Answer: A student-athlete's previous institution must certify in writing that it has no objection to the student-athlete utilizing the one-time transfer exception. If an institution receives a written request from a student-athlete, the institution may grant or deny the request within 14- consecutive calendar days of receipt of the request. If the institution fails to respond to the written request within 14-consecutive calendar days, the request will be granted by default and the institution must provide a written release to the student-athlete.

Question No. 11: How does this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, the proposal will: (1) Eliminate the previous institution's ability to object to the one-time transfer exception; and (2) Require the head coach of the certifying institution and the student-athlete to certify in writing that no athletics staff member or other representative of the institution's athletics interest communicated or made contact with the student-athlete, or any individual associated with the student-athlete (e.g., family member, scholastic or nonscholastic coach, advisor), directly or indirectly, without first obtaining authorization through the notification of transfer process; and (3) Require the student-athlete to provide written notification to the previous institution by June 15

Question No. 12: If adopted, where will the head coach of the certifying institution and student-athlete certify that no athletics staff member or other representative of the institution's athletics interest communicated or made contact with the student-athlete, or any individual associated with the student-athlete (e.g., family member, scholastic or nonscholastic coach, advisor), directly or indirectly, without first obtaining authorization through the notification of transfer process?

Answer: If adopted, certification that such communication did not occur can be provided within the NCAA Transfer Portal upon the student-athlete's matriculation to the certifying institution.

Question No. 13: If adopted, is this proposed change to the current one-time transfer legislation only applicable to undergraduate student-athletes?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 14: Is there a waiver opportunity for student-athletes who do not qualify for the one-time transfer exception or any other applicable four-year transfer exceptions?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 15: If adopted, is a student-athlete's previous institution, regardless of Division or athletic association (e.g., NAIA), permitted to object to a student-athlete's use of the one-time transfer exception?

Answer: No.

Question No. 16: If adopted, is it permissible for an institution to object to a midyear transfer's use of the one-time transfer exception?

Answer: No.

Financial Aid

Question No. 17: What is the current legislation regarding an institution's ability to reduce or cancel a student-athlete's athletics aid during the period of the award?

Answer: Currently, athletics aid may only be reduced or canceled during the period of the award, if the recipient: (1) Renders themselves ineligible for intercollegiate competition; (2) Fraudulently misrepresents any information on an application, letter of intent or financial aid agreement; (3) Engages in serious misconduct warranting substantial disciplinary penalty; or (4) Voluntarily withdraws from a sport at any time for personal reasons. [Bylaw 15.5.4.1 (reduction or cancellation permitted)].

Question No. 18: How does this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, this proposal will permit institutions to reduce or cancel an athletics aid agreement signed for the next academic year if a student-athlete requests to be placed in the NCAA Transfer Portal.

Question No. 19: If a student-athlete receives athletics aid during the 2022-23 academic year, has signed their renewal for the 2023-24 academic year and requests to be placed in the NCAA Transfer Portal, is it permissible for an institution to cancel the 2022-23 athletics aid agreement?

Answer: No. If adopted, it would be impermissible for the institution to cancel the 2022-23 athletics aid agreement as the student-athlete is currently in the period of the award, unless any condition of Bylaw 15.5.4.1 (reduction or cancellation permitted) is satisfied. However, it would be permissible for

the institution to cancel the athletics aid agreement signed for the 2023-24 academic year.

Question No. 20: Is the June 15 deadline applicable to an institution's ability to permissibly cancel a student-athlete's athletic aid agreement for the next academic year?

Answer: No. If a student-athlete requests to be placed in the NCAA Transfer Portal, it would be permissible for an institution to reduce or cancel an athletics aid agreement signed for the next academic year regardless of the June 15 date. The June 15 deadline is specific to a student-athlete's ability to access the use of the one-time transfer exception. Therefore, if a student-athlete provides written notification of transfer to their institution after June 15 (e.g., June 16), the student-athlete would not be eligible to use the one-time transfer exception; however, it would be permissible for the institution to reduce or cancel the student-athlete's athletics aid agreement signed for the next academic year.

Question No. 21: If an institution cancels a student-athlete's athletics aid agreement for the next academic year, must the institution provide the student-athlete with an appellate opportunity?

Answer: Yes. See Bylaw 15.5.2.4 (hearing opportunity).

Question No. 22: If adopted, must an institution continue to provide written notification by July 1 to each student-athlete who received an athletics aid award during the previous academic year?

Answer: Yes. See Bylaw 15.5.5.1 (institutional obligation).

Question No. 23: If adopted, would the change to the financial aid legislation apply to graduate student-athletes?

Answer: Yes. The following official interpretation was issued by the Interpretations Subcommittee of the Division II Legislation Committee and clarifies the application of the legislation:

Reduction or Cancellation of Graduate Student-Athlete's Athletics Aid Once the Student-Athlete Provides Written Notification of Transfer (II).

The Interpretations Subcommittee confirmed that when a graduate student-athlete provides their institution with written notification of transfer, the institution may permissibly reduce or cancel the graduate student-athlete's athletics aid signed for the next academic year.

[References: NCAA Bylaws 13.1.1.2 (four-year college prospective student-athlete) and 15.5.4.1 (reduction or cancellation permitted); and Proposal No. 2022-4]

Additional Questions

Question No. 24: Does this proposal eliminate a Division II conference's ability to enforce an intraconference transfer policy?

Answer: No.

Question No. 25: Is a student-athlete who does not qualify for the one-time transfer exception (e.g., 4-4-4) able to apply a different four-year college transfer exception?

Answer: Yes. A student-athlete must meet the conditions of an exception to be eligible for competition upon transfer to another four-year collegiate institution. See Bylaw 14.5.5.3 (exceptions for transfers from four-year colleges).

Question No. 26: What happens if an athletics staff member from another Division II institution or booster is found to have had impermissible contact with a student-athlete at another four-year institution?

Answer: Existing recruiting legislation prohibits direct and indirect contact and communication with a four-year student-athlete enrolled at another Division II institution prior to the student-athlete appearing in the NCAA Transfer Portal. These rules also prohibit the indirect use of third parties to contact individuals on the student-athlete's behalf (e.g., family member, scholastic or nonscholastic coach, advisor). Certain violations can constitute a significant breach of conduct as it relates to the NCAA infractions process and jeopardize the student-athlete's eligibility at the institution that engaged in tampering behavior.

Additionally, in order to apply the one-time transfer exception, the student-athlete and the head coach at the certifying institution are required to certify in writing that contact did not occur prior to the student-athlete's entry into the NCAA Transfer Portal.

If a student-athlete ultimately transfers to an institution where impermissible contact occurred prior to the student-athlete appearing in the NCAA Transfer Portal, the student-athlete would not be eligible to use the one-time transfer exception as an undergraduate or postgraduate transfer. If that student-athlete's eligibility is subsequently restored consistent with Bylaw 13.01.5 (Eligibility Effects of Recruiting Violation), another

applicable transfer exception could be applied, or legislative relief waiver could be sought on the student-athlete's behalf.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-5 (2-4) – Eligibility and Playing and Practice Seasons – Seasons of Competition: 10-Semester/15-Quarter Rule and Football – Criteria for Determining Season of Eligibility and Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities – Exception – Competition in the Nonchampionship Segment and Spring Practice – Scrimmage Against a Four-Year Collegiate Institution.

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation?

Answer: Currently, in the sport of football and outside of the playing season, an institution may participate in no more than three sessions that may be devoted primarily to 11-on-11 scrimmages. However, it is currently impermissible for an institution to participate in a scrimmage against an outside team (four-year collegiate institution) while outside of the playing season.

Question No. 2: If adopted, how will this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, an institution may participate in one scrimmage against a four-year collegiate institution outside of the playing season as one of the three sessions that may be devoted primarily to 11-on-11 scrimmages. Additionally, participation in the scrimmage would not count as a season of competition, provided the student-athlete was academically eligible during the segment that concludes with the NCAA Championship.

Playing and Practice Seasons

Question No. 3: Does the scrimmage against another four-year collegiate institution need to occur during the 36-consecutive calendar days period of the football spring practice period?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 4: When is it permissible for a football team to schedule the scrimmage against another four-year collegiate institution?

Answer: If adopted, the scrimmage may take place as early as the third practice session, which is the first permissible contact practice of the spring practice period.

Question No. 5: Will participation in the scrimmage against another four-year collegiate institution count towards the 15 total practices during the football spring practice period?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 6: Will participation in the scrimmage against another four-year collegiate institution count towards the 12 total contact practices during the football spring practice period?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 7: Is it permissible for a football student-athlete to miss class to participate in the scrimmage against a four-year collegiate institution during the spring practice period?

Answer: No.

Eligibility

Question No. 8: How would this proposal impact a football student-athlete who does not participate in the segment of the playing season that concludes with the NCAA championship during the fall term due to being academically ineligible and is subsequently certified as academically eligible to participate in the scrimmage against a four-year collegiate institution during the spring practice period?

Answer: Under this proposal, a football student-athlete in the scenario above may participate in the scrimmage against a four-year collegiate institution during the spring practice period, but the student-athlete would be charged with a season of competition.

Question No. 9: Is a student-athlete required to satisfy Bylaw 14.1.7.1 (requirement for practice or competition) to be eligible to participate in practice during the spring practice period?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-6 (2-5) – Eligibility – Progress-Toward-Degree Requirements – Eligibility for Competition – Regulations for Administration of Progress-Toward-Degree – Credit Hours Earned or Accepted Toward a Minor – Elimination of Restriction on Credit Hours Earned During a Summer Term.

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation?

Answer: Currently, credit hours earned toward a voluntary or optional minor may only be used to meet progress-toward-degree requirements during the regular academic year (fall, winter and spring terms).

Question No. 2: How does this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, the legislation would permit a maximum of six credit hours earned during the summer term in a voluntary or optional minor to be used to fulfill the annual credit hour [Bylaw 14.4.3.4 (annual credit hour requirement)] and grade-point average requirements [Bylaw 14.4.3.5 (fulfillment of minimum grade-point average requirements)].

Question No. 3: Is a student-athlete required to designate a voluntary or optional minor prior to the summer term to use hours earned towards fulfilling the annual credit hour requirement?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 4: Is there a waiver opportunity available for a student-athlete that did not designate a voluntary or optional minor prior to the summer term?

Answer: Yes. The institution may file a progress-toward-degree waiver on behalf of the student-athlete.

Question No. 5: Is a student-athlete permitted to enroll in more than six credit hours in a voluntary or optional minor during a summer term?

Answer: Yes; however, only six credit hours earned towards a voluntary or optional minor may be used to satisfy the annual credit hour requirement.

Question No. 6: If adopted, does this proposal impact the grade-point average calculation for progress-toward-degree requirements?

Answer: No.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-7 (2-6) – Playing and Practice Seasons – Required Day Off – Civic Engagement.

Question No. 1: How does this proposal change the application of the current playing and practice season legislation?

Answer: If adopted, all countable athletically related activities will be prohibited on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Question No. 2: If adopted, will CARA be prohibited every year on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November?

Answer: Yes. Institutions and conferences must modify their CARA schedules, including regular and post-season practice and/or competition, that occurs on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Question No. 3: Will this proposal impact student-athletes who are in-season (championship or nonchampionship segment) and out-of-season (eight-hour segment) differently?

Answer: No. All student-athletes, regardless of whether they are in-season or out-of-season, would be required to have a day off to participate in civic engagement activities on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Question No. 4: Is it permissible for a team to use the required day off for civic engagement activities as its required day off during that week of the playing season?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 5: Must an institution include the required day off for civic engagement activities within the 45-, 60- or 65-consecutive calendar days within the nonchampionship segment activities legislation?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 6: Is it permissible for a student-athlete to request voluntary athletically related activities on the required day off for civic engagement activities?

Answer: Yes. The institution must ensure that the requirements of Bylaw 17.02.17 (voluntary athletically related activities) are satisfied.

Question No. 7: If adopted and an institution determines that the civic engagement activity is classified as community engagement, may an institution require student-athletes to participate in the civic engagement activity?

Answer: Yes.

Student-Athlete's Participation in Community Engagement Activities and Countable Athletically Related Activities (II).
Division: II
Date Issued: May 07, 2007
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Item Ref: 3

Interpretation: The Division II Interpretations Subcommittee confirmed that a student-athlete's participation in a community engagement activity does not constitute countable athletically related activities per NCAA Division II Bylaw 17.02.1.1 (countable athletically related activities). Therefore, student-athletes participation in events that qualify as community engagement activities per NCAA Division II Bylaw 13.02.1

(community engagement activity) should not be counted when determining the number of countable hours in a day or week for a particular team.

Question No. 8: Is it permissible for a student-athlete to miss class to participate in a civic engagement activity?

Answer: This is outside the scope of the legislation governing missed class time [see NCAA Bylaws 17.1.6.8.1 (No Class Time Missed for Practice Activities) and 17.1.6.8.2 (No Class Time Missed for Competition in Nonchampionship Segment - Team Sports)].

Question No. 9: Is it permissible for an institution to provide expenses for student-athletes to participate in a civic engagement activity?

Answer: Yes. Institutions may provide actual and necessary expenses directly related to, and for the time period in which student-athletes are participating in, the civic engagement activity. It is not permissible to provide expenses beyond and not directly related to a student-athlete's participation in a civic engagement activity.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-8 (2-7) – Playing and Practice Seasons – Football – Preseason Practice and Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities Model.

Seven-Day Acclimatization Period

Question No. 1: If adopted, how will this proposal impact the current five-day acclimatization period legislation?

Answer: Currently, in the sport of football, institutions are required to begin the preseason practice period with a five-day acclimatization period for both first-time participants (e.g., freshman and transfers) and continuing student-athletes. If adopted, this proposal will extend the five-day acclimatization period to seven days and will incorporate a required day off that may occur no earlier than the second day but no later than the seventh day in the period, at the institution's discretion.

Additionally, under current legislation surrounding the acclimatization period, there are protective equipment requirements, specifically: (1) During the first two days of the acclimatization period, helmets shall be the only piece of protective equipment; (2) During the third and fourth days of the acclimatization period, helmets and shoulder pads shall be the only pieces of protective equipment; and (3) During the final day of the five-day acclimatization period and on days thereafter, student-athletes may practice in full pads.

If adopted, the proposed seven-day acclimatization period will maintain protective equipment restrictions, but will expand the current legislation as follows:

	Acclimatization Period
Proposed Change	Seven-day acclimatization period. Days 1-2: Helmets and spider pads only. Days 3-5: Helmets, spider pads and shoulder pads only. Day 6: Full pads. One required day off during the seven-day period.

Question No. 2: If the day off is provided before the sixth day of the acclimatization period, how does that impact remaining acclimatization activities?

Answer: It is expected that the remaining acclimatization activities would resume according to the number of acclimatization period practices that were completed before the day off. For example, if an institution conducts practice with helmets and spider pads on days one and two, conducts practice with helmets and shoulder pads on day three and provides a day off on day four, days five and six would be limited to practices with helmets and shoulder pads and a practice in full pads would not occur until day seven.

Question No. 3: If adopted, during the seven-day acclimatization period, how many practices may be conducted in full pads that permit full contact (tackling to the ground)?

Answer: One.

Post-Acclimatization Preseason Practice Period

Question No. 4: If adopted, how will this proposal impact the current post-acclimatization preseason practice period legislation?

Answer: Current legislation permits practice in full pads at the conclusion of the five-day acclimatization period during the football preseason period; however, it does not permit multiple on-field practice sessions on the same day. Additionally, under the current legislation, student-athletes are not permitted to engage in more than three hours of on-field practice activities per day.

If adopted, this proposal will establish the following protective equipment and contact restrictions following the seven-day acclimatization period during the football preseason period:

	Protective Equipment Restrictions	**Contact Restrictions**
Proposed Changes: Post-Acclimatization Preseason Practice Period	Up to eight on-field practice sessions - full pads. Minimum of five on-field practice sessions - helmets and spider pads only. Remaining on-field practice session - helmets, spider pads and/or shoulder pads only.	Full contact (tackling to ground) only permitted during an on-field practice session with full pads. No more than two consecutive days of full-contact practices (tackling to ground). No more than 60 minutes of contact (thud or full) on two consecutive days per week. No more than 75 minutes in any full-contact (tackling to ground) practice session (excluding scrimmages). Limit of two scrimmages.

Question No. 5: If adopted, of the 17 on-field practices permitted during the post-acclimatization preseason practice period, how many may be conducted in full pads that permit full contact (tackling to the ground)?

Answer: Eight.

Question No. 6: If adopted, how does the proposal reduce the maximum number of full contact practices that may occur during the preseason from 17 to nine?

Answer: One full contact practice may occur during the seven-day acclimatization period and eight full contact practices may occur during the post-acclimatization preseason practice period, for a total of nine full contact practices.

Elimination of Group Size Limitations During Skill Instruction Outside Playing Season

Question No. 7: What is the current legislation?

Answer: Currently, during skill instruction activities outside of the football playing season, it is limited to, not more than eight student-athletes from the team shall be part of a group of student-athletes working with one coach.

Question No. 8: If adopted, how will this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, this proposal will eliminate the group size limitation for skill instruction activities conducted outside of the football playing season; however, institutions would still have the discretion to limit the number of student-athletes that participate in skill instruction.

Question No. 9: Will this proposal permit team activities (e.g., full-team practice) outside of the playing season?

Answer: No. In the sport of football, outside of the playing season, a student-athlete may only participate in weight training, conditioning, individual skill instruction and review of game film. Therefore, it would remain impermissible to participate in team activities (e.g., practice) outside of the playing season.

Question No. 10: Will this proposal increase the number of hours a football student-athlete may participate in skill instruction per week?

Answer: No. A student-athlete is limited to no more than two hours of skill instruction per week outside of the playing season.

Question No. 11: If adopted, would a student-athlete be permitted to wear protective equipment (e.g., padded undergarments) while participating in skill instruction?

Answer: No. The use of protective equipment, including helmets, shoulder pads and other padded equipment, would not be permissible during skill instruction sessions. Only footballs and field equipment (e.g., shields, bags) would be permissible.

Football Protective Equipment - Padded Undergarments (II)
Date Published: August 12, 2015
Type: Official Interpretation
Item Ref: 1

Interpretation: The NCAA Division II Management Council determined that in football, any items with padding (e.g., padded undergarments) are considered protective equipment and may only be worn for activities during which the use of protective equipment is permitted.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2022-9 (2-8) – Playing and Practice Seasons – General Playing-Season Regulations – Time Limits for Athletically Related Activities – Weekly Hour Limitations – Outside of Playing Season – Football – Elimination of Group Size Restrictions During Individual Skill Instruction.

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation?

Answer: Currently, outside of the football playing season, during individual skill instruction, not more than eight student-athletes from the team shall be part of a group of student-athletes working with one coach.

Question No. 2: If adopted, how will this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: If adopted, this proposal will eliminate the group size limitation for skill instruction activities conducted outside of the football playing season; however, institutions would still have the discretion to limit the number of student-athletes that participate in skill instruction.

Question No. 3: Will this proposal permit team activities (e.g., full-team practice) outside of the playing season?

Answer: No. In the sport of football, outside of the playing season, a student-athlete may only participate in weight training, conditioning, individual skill instruction and review of game film. Therefore, it would remain impermissible to participate in team activities (e.g., practice) outside of the playing season.

Question No. 4: Will this proposal increase the number of hours a football student-athlete may participate in skill instruction per week?

Answer: No. A student-athlete is limited to no more than two hours of skill instruction per week outside of the playing season.

Question No. 5: If adopted, would a student-athlete be permitted to wear protective equipment (e.g., padded undergarments) while participating in skill instruction?

Answer: No. The use of protective equipment, including helmets, shoulder pads and other padded equipment, would not be permissible during skill instruction sessions. Only footballs and field equipment (e.g., shields, bags) would be permissible.

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