

**2019 NCAA Convention Division II Legislative Proposals
Question and Answer Guide**

(Last Updated: November 20, 2018)

*Please note this is the final edition of the 2019 NCAA Convention Division II Legislative Proposals Question and Answer Guide. A **hard-copy** version of the guide will not be distributed at the Convention in Orlando. The delegates should plan accordingly.*

DIVISION II LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

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Proposal No. 2019-1 (No. 2-1) Organization – Board of Governors – Independent Members.

NOTE: Additional resources related to this proposal are available at ncaa.org/BOGproposal.

Question No. 1: What is the Board of Governors?

Answer: The Board of Governors is the highest governance body in the NCAA and focuses on strategic discussions that impact the Association as a whole. Members have a fiduciary responsibility to act in the best interest of the overall Association, rather than the interest of any particular division, conference, school or sport.

Nominations.

Question No. 2: When will the Board of Governors issue a call for nominations for independent members?

Answer: A call for nominations for the inaugural group of five independent members will be issued shortly after adjournment of the 2019 NCAA Convention. Thereafter, a call for nominations will occur when a vacancy for an independent member is available on the board.

Question No. 3: Who is eligible to serve as an independent member?

Answer: An independent member shall not be employed by any member school, conference or affiliate members. Further, certain individuals may not be eligible to serve given a potential conflict of interest. Independent governor nominees will be required to disclose specific relationships and conflicts of interest ahead of their nomination. These may include, but are not limited to,

- An immediate family relation to a member of NCAA national office staff.
- An immediate family relation to a membership president/chancellor, commissioner or director of athletics.
- Member of the board of trustees/regents, etc., of a member institution.
- Parent/guardian of a current NCAA student-athlete.
- Employed by a professional sports organization.
- Employed by an athletics apparel organization.

- Employed by an NCAA corporate champion or partner. Employed by an NCAA media partner. Employed by a supplier to the NCAA national office of goods or services.
- Consultant or contractor to the NCAA national office.
- Booster who has donated a material contribution to a member institution's athletics department or conference.
- Ownership in establishments or casinos that conduct sports wagering.

None of the above automatically disqualifies a candidate, but it is important information for the Board of Governors Executive Committee to consider as it recommends nominees to the full Board of Governors for approval.

Question No. 4: May any individual be nominated as an independent member of the Board of Governors?

Answer: Yes, as long as they meet the requirements as an independent member.

Question No. 5: May an individual self-nominate as an independent member?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 6: Which entities (for example, active member conference, governance council or committee) may nominate an individual as an independent member of the Board of Governors?

Answer: Any entity may nominate an individual.

Nominating Committee.

Question No. 7: What entity will serve as the nominating committee to vet the nominated individuals and recommend a slate of independent members for full approval by the Board of Governors?

Answer: The Board of Governors Executive Committee.

Question No. 8: Is the Executive Committee a standing committee of the Board of Governors?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 9: What is the composition of the Executive Committee?

Answer: The Executive Committee includes representation of all three divisions. Specifically, the committee includes the chair and vice chair of the Board of Governors (who must represent different divisions) and the members of the Board of Governors who are the chairs of each divisional presidential body (Division I Board of Directors, Division II Presidents Council, Division III Presidents Council).

Question No. 10: Are substitutes permitted on the Executive Committee?

Answer: No. However, in the event that the chair or vice chair of the Board of Governors also is a divisional chair, then that division shall designate another president who is already a member of the Board of Governors (for example, Council vice chair) to be a member and serve on the Executive Committee.

Question No. 11: Will the composition of the Executive Committee be amended to add an independent member?

Answer: Yes. The lead independent member will serve on the Executive Committee.

Question No. 12: How will the lead independent member be selected to serve on the Executive Committee?

Answer: The five independent members will vote annually to determine the lead independent member.

Question No. 13: Will the lead independent member have voting rights on the Executive Committee?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 14: Will a third-party firm/search firm be used to help facilitate the nominations process.

Answer: Yes.

Terms of Service.

Question No. 15: What will be the term of office of independent members?

Answer: An independent member shall be appointed to a three-year term that is renewable for an additional three-year term. An independent member who has served two terms shall not serve further on the Board of Governors.

Question No. 16: When will the term of office begin for the inaugural group of five independent members?

Answer: August 1, 2019.

Question No. 17: Will the inaugural group of five independent members have staggered terms for purposes of continuity?

Answer: Yes. The Board of Governors adopted a policy to create the following staggered terms for the inaugural group of five independent members:

- One independent governor - one-year term (August 1, 2019, through August 31, 2020), automatically renewed for an additional three-year term (September 1, 2020, through August 31, 2023).
- Two independent governors - two-year term (August 1, 2019, through August 31, 2021), automatically renewed for an additional three-year term (September 1, 2021, through August 31, 2024).
- Two independent governors - three-year term (August 1, 2019, through August 31, 2022), renewable for an additional three-year term (September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2025).

Question No. 18: What will be the term of office of the lead independent member?

Answer: An independent member shall serve no more than three years as the lead independent member.

Duties, Responsibilities and Obligations.

Question No. 19: What will be the duties and responsibilities of independent members?

Answer: Independent members will have the same duties and responsibilities of all members of the Board of Governors. See Constitution 4.1.2 (duties and responsibilities). In addition, independent members will be responsible for meeting current Board of Governors policies and procedures regarding the duty of care, duty of loyalty and duty of obedience.

Question No. 20: Will independent members be required to adhere to the NCAA conflict of interest policy, including disclosing any potential conflicts of interest?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 21: Will each independent member have full voting rights on the Board of Governors?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 22: Will independent members be eligible to serve on other committees of the Board of Governors, in addition to the Executive Committee?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 23: Will independent members receive an orientation regarding duties, responsibilities and expectations before their service on the Board of Governors?

Answer: Yes, and it also will include an orientation from the leadership in each division on the philosophical, governance and financial priorities of the divisions.

Question No. 24: Will the NCAA cover limited expenses for independent members to travel to Board of Governors meetings?

Answer: Yes. Policies for reimbursement of travel expenses and per diem that apply to other members of the Board of Governors also will apply to independent members.

Prior Discussions.

Question No. 25: What was the result of prior discussions to expand the composition of the Board of Governors?

Answer: 2014 - The Board of Governors officially changed its name from the NCAA Executive Committee to better reflect its duties and responsibilities for the Association.

2015 - A vice chair position was approved for the Board of Governors, and the vice chair was required to be from a different division than the chair.

2017 - The Board of Governors accepted a recommendation from the Ad Hoc Committee on Structure and Composition that no change be made to the composition of the Board of Governors at that time. The ad hoc committee recommended that at the conclusion of the Division I Board of Directors' review, additional conversations may occur if the Board of Governors deems it appropriate.

Question No. 26: How was the structure and nominating process for the proposal developed?

Answer: A team of presidents representing all three divisions developed the process and recommended the Board of Governors sponsor legislation for an Association-wide vote.

Procedural Issues.

Question No. 27: What is a dominant provision?

Answer: A provision that applies to all members of the Association and is of sufficient importance to the entire membership that it requires a two-thirds vote of all delegates present and voting in a joint session at an annual or special Convention.

Question No. 28: How are dominant provisions identified in the NCAA Manuals?

Answer: The provisions are accompanied by an asterisk (*).

Question No. 29: Is the Board of Governors the only body that has the authority to sponsor an amendment to a dominant provision?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 30: Does an active member institution or conference have the authority to sponsor an amendment-to-amendment of this proposal?

Answer: No. The Board of Governors is the only body that may sponsor an amendment-to-amendment of a proposal amending a dominant provision.

Question No. 31: Does an active member institution or conference have the authority to sponsor an amendment during the Association-wide business session at the NCAA Convention?

Answer: No.

Question No. 32: How does an institution or conference appoint a delegate to vote on this proposal?

Answer: Presidents, chancellors, directors of athletics and commissioners will receive emails in mid-November providing instructions to gain entry to the school- or conference-specific Appointment of Delegate Form.

Question No. 33: What is the date and time for the vote on this proposal?

Answer: The discussion and vote will occur at the 2019 NCAA Convention on Thursday, January 24, immediately after the NCAA Plenary Session: State of College Sports. The Association-wide Business Session will begin at 5:45 p.m. in Grand Ballroom 7-8 at the Orlando World Center Marriott.

Question No. 34: Will delegates be permitted to discuss the proposal during the session before the vote?

Answer: Yes. Delegates with speaking rights will be permitted to discuss the proposal on the floor before the vote. Delegates with speaking rights include the following individuals (see Division I Constitution 5.1.3.5.1; Divisions II and III Constitution 5.1.3.6.1):

- The three or four accredited delegates representing an active member institution or conference with voting privileges (see Constitution 5.1.3.1.1).
- The single accredited delegate representing a member conference without voting privileges (see Constitution 5.1.3.1.2) or the single accredited delegate representing an affiliated or provisional member.
- Any member of the Board of Governors, the divisional governance entities in Constitution 4 (for example, Board of Directors; Presidents Council; Management Council), and the respective chairs of the NCAA committees listed in Bylaw 21.
- Any member of a division's national Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.

Question No. 35: What is the process for voting?

Answer: The proposal will be voted on by roll call. Each active member institution and conference present for the Association-wide Business Session will be permitted to register one vote on the proposal via an electronic voting unit.

Question No. 36: Will each divisional Student-Athlete Advisory Committee have one vote respectively on this proposal?

Answer: No.

Question No. 37: Is a quorum required for the vote?

Answer: Yes. One hundred active member institutions and conferences constitute a quorum for the transaction of the Association's business.

Question No. 38: May an active member institution or conference vote by proxy?

Answer: No.

Question No. 39: When and where does the voting delegate from an active member institution or conference obtain the smart card and voting unit?

Answer: The smart card will be included in the active member institution or conference voting delegate's packet upon pickup from Convention registration. The voting units will be available to the voting delegates on the day of the vote and before entry in the ballroom where the vote will take place.

Question No. 40: Will reconsideration of the original vote on the proposal be permitted?

Answer: Yes. After an affirmative or negative vote on an amendment to a dominant provision, any delegate who voted on the prevailing side in the original consideration may move for reconsideration. Only one motion for reconsideration is permitted.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2019-2 (No. 2-6) Eligibility – General Eligibility Requirements – Validity of Academic Credentials – Pre-Enrollment Academic Misconduct

Question No. 1: How does this proposal change current pre-enrollment academic misconduct legislation?

Answer: The table below summarizes the current and proposed pre-enrollment academic misconduct legislation.

Current Legislation	Proposed Legislation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does not apply to representatives of athletics interests (e.g., boosters).• Prohibits the knowing involvement in arranging for fraudulent academic credit or false transcripts for a prospective student-athlete.• Does not align with pre-enrollment academic misconduct legislation in Divisions I and III.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extends the application of the pre-enrollment academic misconduct legislation to boosters.• Prohibits arranging for a false or inaccurate academic record (e.g., courses, grades, credits, transcripts and test scores).• Would align Division II pre-enrollment academic, misconduct legislation with Divisions I and III.

Question No. 2: Does the proposal change the obligation for an institution to determine the validity of a prospective student-athlete's academic record?

Answer: No. The proposal maintains this obligation including, but not limited to, instances in which an institution receives notification, or has reason to believe, a prospective student-athlete's high school, preparatory school or transfer academic record is not valid.

Question No. 3: Does the proposal change the role of the NCAA Student Records Review Committee and/or the NCAA High School Review Committee?

Answer: No.

Question No. 4: Does the proposal still apply to information submitted to the NCAA Eligibility Center or an institution's admissions office regarding a prospective student-athlete's academic record?

Answer: Yes. The NCAA Eligibility Center is part of the NCAA, and the admissions office (along with athletics) is part of the institution.

Question No. 5: Does the proposal require schools attended to be specified as part of the information provided to the NCAA or an institution regarding a prospective student-athlete's academic record?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 6: Does the proposal apply to arranging for fraudulent academic credit or false transcripts, as well as fraudulence or misconduct in connection with entrance or placement examinations?

Answer: Yes. The proposal applies to all components of a prospective student-athlete's academic record including, but not limited to, core courses, grades, credits, transcripts and entrance placement or standardized examinations.

Question No. 7: Does the proposal require an institution to report an NCAA pre-enrollment academic misconduct violation if arranging for a false or inaccurate academic record for a prospective student-athlete does not impact the prospective student-athlete's eligibility (e.g., satisfaction of initial eligibility or applicable transfer requirements)?

Answer: Yes. The proposal would require an institution to report an NCAA pre-enrollment academic misconduct violation if a prospective student-athlete, student-athlete, representative of athletics interests or a current or former institutional staff member arranges for a false or inaccurate record for a prospective student-athlete, regardless of the impact on the prospective student-athlete's eligibility.

Question No. 8: Does the proposal apply to a scenario in which a current or former institutional staff member or booster (as defined per NCAA Division II Bylaw 13.02.12) arranges for a false or inaccurate academic record for a two-year college prospective student-athlete (e.g., an institution's assistant coach completes an online course necessary for the prospective student-athlete's transfer eligibility)?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 9: Does the pre-enrollment academic misconduct proposal apply to a prospective student-athlete's academic record earned both prior to initial full-time collegiate enrollment (e.g., high school record) and that which is earned prior to initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution (e.g., two-year college record)?

Answer: Yes. A prospective student-athlete's academic record earned prior to initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution, including any credit earned after triggering student-athlete status at the certifying institution, will remain subject to the pre-enrollment academic misconduct legislation if the proposal is adopted.

Question No. 10: If an institutional staff member completes a course via an online institution for an incoming two-year college transfer student-athlete during the summer prior to transfer, would the pre-enrollment academic misconduct proposal apply if the incoming student-athlete is concurrently enrolled in summer school at the certifying institution?

Answer: Yes. The pre-enrollment academic misconduct proposal applies to the falsification of any component of a prospective student-athlete's academic record earned prior to initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution, including credit that may be earned after student-athlete status is triggered via enrollment in the certifying institution's summer term.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2019-3 (No. 2-7) Eligibility – Seasons of Competition: 10-Semester/15-Quarter – Criteria for Determining Season of Eligibility – Participation in Organized Competition Before Initial Collegiate Enrollment – Exceptions to Participation in Organized Competition – Service Exceptions

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation regarding organized competition before initial collegiate enrollment?

Answer: Current legislation specifies that a student-athlete uses a season of competition for each consecutive 12-month period after the one-year period following high school graduation (i.e., "grace period") in which the student-athlete participates in organized competition. However, there is an exception for participation during time spent on active duty in the U.S. or Canadian armed services.

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

Answer: This proposal expands an exception that currently exists for participation during time spent on active duty in the U.S. or Canadian armed services to time spent in the armed services in all other countries, and also exempts participation that occurs during time spent on official religious missions or while serving recognized foreign aid services of the United States government.

Question No. 3: Would a prospective student-athlete qualify for the exception if he or she participates with a professional team during the term of service?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 4: Would a prospective student-athlete qualify for the exception if he or she has been designated as an elite athlete in the armed services?

Answer: Yes. A prospective student-athlete who has a designated elite athlete status would qualify for the exception.

Question No. 5: How would the legislation apply when a prospective student-athlete continues participating after their service concludes?

Answer: The exception only applies to the time when the prospective student-athlete is involved in the specific service activity. The exception does not include the time between the conclusion of service and initial full-time collegiate enrollment.

Question No. 6: Would this proposal be retroactive for student-athletes who enrolled prior to the 2019-20 academic year?

Answer: No.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2019-4 (No. 2-3) Personnel – Conduct and Employment of Athletics Personnel – Coaches Certification Requirement – Regulations – Annual Certification Requirement – Required Completion of Educational Modules

Coaches Certification.

Question No. 1: How would this proposal change coaches certification?

Answer: This proposal would amend the coaches certification legislation by replacing the coaches certification exam with the successful completion of designated educational modules on Division II University. Coaches would be required to complete these modules on an annual basis to recruit off-campus and to direct, supervise or observe countable athletically related activities (CARA) involving student-athletes.

Question No. 2: Will the annual certification period remain the same?

Answer: Yes, the certification period will remain August 1 through July 31. Similar to the current coaches certification exam, the required modules will be available on or about April 1.

Question No. 3: Who is required to complete educational modules on Division II University?

Answer: All paid and volunteer sport coaches, including consultants (e.g., pitching instructor) and student assistant coaches, who wish to recruit off-campus or direct, supervise or observe CARA.

Question No. 4: Must volunteer and graduate assistant coaches be certified to recruit off-campus or direct, supervise or observe CARA?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 5: Are student managers required to be certified?

Answer: No.

Question No. 6: Are strength and conditioning coaches required to be certified?

Answer: No.

Division II University Educational Modules.

Question No. 7: What content will be covered in the educational modules?

Answer: The educational modules will include content relating to Bylaws 10 through 17 as well as health and safety.

Question No. 8: How many modules will be required for annual certification?

Answer: The exact number will be determined by the NCAA Division II Legislation Committee. However, it is expected that the committee will choose four to six modules each year.

Question No. 9: How will the required modules be selected?

Answer: The Legislation Committee will select the modules, subject to approval by the Division II Management Council.

Question No. 10: Will the required modules be the same each year?

Answer: No.

Question No. 11: Must all required modules be successfully completed before a coach is certified?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 12: Must all required modules be completed at one time?

Answer: No.

Question No. 13: Is there a time limit for completing each required module?

Answer: No.

Question No. 14: How many questions will each required module contain?

Answer: The exact number will be determined by the Legislation Committee. However, the modules are anticipated to contain four to six questions, which will appear at the end of each module.

Question No. 15: Must all questions be answered correctly to "pass" a required module?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 16: If a coach is unable to pass a required module, will there be a waiting period before the coach may re-take the module?

Answer: Yes, the coach will be required to wait 24 hours before attempting to re-take the module.

Administration.

Question No. 17: How do coaches access Division II University?

Answer: Access to the system is provided through NCAA single source sign-on. Once a coach's account has been created, the coach can access the system through "My Apps" on ncaa.org. Coaches can also download the "NCAA Apps" application on smartphones or tablets. Division II University is optimized for use on mobile devices (e.g., smartphones and tablets) but will work on laptop and desktop computers.

Question No. 18: May coaches use the NCAA manual while completing a required module?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 19: May coaches use the Legislative Services Database for the Internet (LSDBi) while completing a required module?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 20: Must Division II University required modules be administered by a proctor?

Answer: No. However, an institution may require staff members to complete the modules in a proctored setting.

Question No. 21: If an institution requires staff members to complete required modules in a proctored setting, is there a requirement for who may serve as a proctor?

Answer: No. The selection of proctors would be left to the institution's discretion.

Policies and Procedures.

Question No. 22: If a Division II coach is certified for the year and then accepts a position at another Division II institution, is recertification required?

Answer: No. Division II University has a "transcript" feature which tracks the modules that have been completed by each coach. As a result, no recertification is necessary when a coach accepts a position at another Division II institution during the certification period.

Question No. 23: Is there a certification "grace period" for newly hired coaches?

Answer: Yes. There is a 14-day grace period for newly hired coaches who wish to direct, supervise or observe CARA before completing the required educational modules. Off-campus recruiting is impermissible during the 14-day grace period.

Question No. 24: If a coach is employed at a Division II institution that sponsors a Division I sport, which certification requirement applies?

Answer: A coach of a Division I sport would be required to complete the Division I coaches certification exam.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2019-5 (No. 2-2) NCAA Membership – Conditions and Obligations of Membership – Health and Safety Survey

Question No. 1: What is the purpose of the health and safety survey?

Answer: The survey is designed to collect information on the administrative and organizational aspects of Division II athletics health care programs. Data from the survey will be incorporated in the NCAA Institutional Performance Program (IPP) and will allow schools to assess how they compare with peer institutions on issues related to athletics health care delivery and administration.

Question No. 2: Does the NCAA currently collect the information included in the health and safety survey from Division II institutions?

Answer: No.

Question No. 3: How will the health and safety survey be distributed?

Answer: The health and safety survey will be distributed via email by the NCAA annually in late November to athletics health care administrators.

Question No. 4: Is the survey completed online?

Answer: Yes. In addition, member institutions will be able to print a complete survey with their responses for use when completing the survey in subsequent years.

Question No. 5: How long does it take to complete the survey?

Answer: Approximately 45-60 minutes.

Question No. 6: Who is expected to complete the survey on campus?

Answer: The athletics health care administrator is likely in the best position to complete the survey. Primary athletics health care providers and other relevant institutional staff should be consulted as needed.

Question No. 7: Will there be a specific deadline for completion of the survey?

Answer: Yes. An annual deadline will be identified by the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. It is anticipated that the deadline will be mid-January.

Question No. 8: What is the penalty if an institution does not complete the survey?

Answer: Failure to complete the survey will result in the forfeiture of Division II enhancement funds in the following academic year. However, the penalty will not be effective until August 1, 2022.

Question No. 9: Do student-athletes complete the survey?

Answer: No.

Question No. 10: Does the survey disclose confidential student-athlete health information?

Answer: No. Institutions will not be asked to identify or report information specific to any individual student-athlete.

Question No. 11: Will this proposal require any changes to the student-athlete statement form?

Answer: No.

Question No. 12: Is this proposal related to health and safety modules on Division II University?

Answer: No.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2019-6 (No. 2-4) Recruiting – Sports Camps and Clinics – Institution's Sports Camps and Clinics – Definition – Football and Basketball – Elimination of Timing Restrictions – Prohibition of Student-Athlete Employment at Institutional Camps and Clinics During the Legislated Winter Break

Question No. 1: When does the sports camps and clinics legislation apply?

Answer: The sports camps and clinics legislation applies to all camps or clinics in which prospective student-athletes participate.

Question No. 2: Under current legislation, when is it permissible for an institution to host an institutional football or basketball camp or clinic?

Answer: During the institution's summer vacation period.

Question No. 3: Would it be permissible to host an institutional football or basketball camp or clinic during a dead period?

Answer: No.

Question No. 4: Under current legislation, does the summer vacation period restriction apply to sports other than football and basketball?

Answer: No.

Question No. 5: Under current legislation, does the summer vacation period restriction apply to institutional staff who wish to work at another institution's football or basketball camp?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 6: From the standpoint of an institutional staff member, is a camp or clinic hosted by another institution considered a "noninstitutional" camp or clinic?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 7: Would this proposal allow an institutional staff member to work at a noninstitutional camp throughout the academic year?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 8: Would the proposed restriction on student-athlete employment during the legislated winter break apply to all sports?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 9: Could a student-athlete be employed at an institutional camp or clinic during the legislated winter break period if the camp or clinic does not involve prospective student-athletes (individuals who have not yet started classes for the ninth grade)?

Answer: No.

Question No. 10: Does the proposed restriction on student-athlete employment during the legislated winter break apply to employment at camps or clinics hosted by another institution (i.e., an institution that the student-athlete does not attend)?

Answer: No.

Question No. 11: May a student-athlete volunteer at an institutional camp or clinic during the legislated winter break period?

Answer: No.

Question No. 12: Would this proposal change other criteria relating to institutional camps and clinics?

Answer: No.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2019-7 (No. 2-5) Eligibility – Outside Competition, Effects on Eligibility – Additional Application of Outside-Competition Regulations, Sports Other Than Basketball – Competition as Individual/Not Representing Institution – Exception – Medical Services

Question No. 1: What is "unattached" competition?

Answer: A student-athlete competes "unattached" when he or she participates in outside competition as an individual and not on behalf of an institution.

Current Legislation.

Question No. 2: Is it permissible for an institution to provide expenses (e.g., meals, entry fee, lodging) for a student-athlete competing unattached?

Answer: No. When a student-athlete competes unattached in any competition, the institution may not provide any expenses to the participating student-athlete. The student-athlete is considered to be representing the institution in outside competition when receiving expenses from the institution.

Question No. 3: Is it permissible for a sports club to provide expenses (e.g., travel, meals, lodging, uniform) to an individual competing unattached?

Answer: No. A student-athlete is permitted to receive actual and necessary expenses from an amateur team only when representing such a team in competition.

Question No. 4: May an unattached student-athlete wear the uniform of the institution?

Answer: No.

Question No. 5: May an unattached student-athlete's institutional affiliation be identified in any manner (e.g., in a program, by an announcer)?

Answer: Identification of the unattached student-athlete's institutional affiliation, in and of itself, does not constitute representation of the institution in intercollegiate competition; however, it is advisable that the unattached student-athlete's participation is clearly defined as being independent of the institution to avoid any confusion related to the student-athlete's participation.

Question No. 6: Under current legislation, is the institution permitted to provide athletics training support or medical services to student-athletes who are competing unattached?

Answer: No. However, if the trainer (or other service provider) has been designated by the competition host to provide services to all participants, such services may be provided to the unattached student-athletes.

Question No. 7: Under current legislation, is it a violation if an institution provided medical services to an unattached student-athlete?

Answer: No. However, it would trigger the use of a season of competition for the student-athlete.

Question No. 8: Is it permissible for institutional coaches to provide coaching and instruction to an unattached student-athlete during competition?

Answer: No.

Proposed Legislation.

Question No. 9: How does this proposal change the current legislation?

Answer: This proposal would allow unattached student-athletes to receive medical services from their institution's medical personnel at a competition site without triggering the use of a season of competition.

Question No. 10: Would this proposal allow unattached student-athletes to receive any competition-related expenses other than medical services from their institution's medical personnel?

Answer: No.

Question No. 11: Would this proposal change any other requirement associated with unattached competition (e.g., academically and athletically eligible for competition)?

Answer: No.

Question No. 12: Would institutions be required to provide medical services to student-athletes competing unattached?

Answer: Not necessarily. The proposal would allow an institution to determine whether to provide medical services to one of its student-athletes who is competing unattached, but the proposal does not require an institution to provide medical services to an unattached student-athlete.

Question No. 13: Are there other considerations surrounding an institution's decision to provide medical services to student-athletes competing unattached?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, institutions are encouraged to review its internal policies and procedures and insurance coverage, and consult with legal counsel, as needed, in deciding how to provide medical services to student-athletes competing unattached.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2019-8 (No. 2-9) Playing and Practice Seasons – Football – Out-of-Season Athletically-Related Activities – Spring Practice – 36-Consecutive Calendar Days

Question No. 1: How does this proposal change the football spring practice legislation?

Answer: Current legislation specifies that an institution may conduct 15 practice sessions within a period of 29-consecutive calendar days, omitting vacation and examination days officially announced on the institution's calendar and days during which the institution is closed due to inclement weather. This proposal would increase the number of consecutive calendar days from 29 to 36.

Question No. 2: Would this proposal change any other aspect of the spring practice legislation?

Answer: No.

Question No. 3: Would this proposal increase the permissible number of practice sessions during the spring practice period?

Answer: No.

Question No. 4: Would institutions be required to conduct 15 practice sessions over a period of 36-consecutive calendar days?

Answer: No.

Question No. 5: Would conditioning activities and/or review of game film be permissible during the additional seven calendar days?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2019-9 (No. 2-8) Playing and Practice Seasons – General Playing Season Regulations – Time Limits for Athletically-Related Activities – Weekly Hour Limitations – Outside of Playing Season – Sports Other Than Football – Four Hours of Team Activities

Question No. 1: Under current legislation, in sports other than football, what are the hourly limits on athletically-related activities outside of the playing season?

Answer: In sports other than football, outside of the playing season during the academic year, a student-athlete's participation in weight training, conditioning and/or team activities are limited to a maximum of eight hours per week, of which not more than two hours per week may be spent on team activities.

Question No. 2: What are team activities?

Answer: Team activities may include practice sessions for the entire team as well as instruction provided by a coach to any number of student-athletes.

Question No. 3: How would this proposal change the out-of-season activities legislation?

Answer: The proposal would increase the limit on team activities from two to four hours per week.

Question No. 4: Would this proposal require four hours of team activities per week?

Answer: No.

Question No. 5: Would this proposal change the total amount of time a student-athlete may participate in out-of-season activities?

Answer: No. Out-of-season activities would still be limited to eight hours per week. Only voluntary activities are permitted beyond the eight hours per week.

Question No. 6: Would this proposal permit an entire team to participate in practice during the four-hour period?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 7: Is it permissible for student-athletes on the same team to participate in four hours of team activities at different times or must the four hours be the same for all student-athletes?

Answer: Any countable individual or group athletically-related activity must count against the four-hour time limitation for each student-athlete who participates in the activity, but does not count against time limitations for other team members who do not participate in the activity [Bylaw 17.1.6.4.4 (hour-limitation record)].

Question No. 8: If a student-athlete participates in a tryout with a prospective student-athlete or currently enrolled student outside the playing season, must the participation count toward his or her hours of team activities for the week?

Answer: Yes. See Bylaws 13.11.2.1-(e) (tryouts) and 17.02.15-(e) (tryouts -- enrolled student-athlete -- competition during tryout).

Question No. 9: Would a student-athlete be permitted to participate in four hours of team activities in the same day?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 10: Is it permissible for a student-athlete to miss class to participate in team activities?

Answer: No.