



2020 NCAA Convention Division II Legislative Proposals Question and Answer Guide

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Please note this is the final edition of the 2020 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 Anaheim, California. The delegates should plan accordingly.

DIVISION II LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

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NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-1 (No. 2-12) – Division Membership, Financial Aid and Playing and Practice Seasons – Emerging Sports for Women – Acrobatics and Tumbling

Question No. 1: What is an emerging sport?

Answer: The NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics is charged with identifying and managing progress of emerging sports for women. An emerging sport is a women's sport recognized by the NCAA that is intended to help schools provide more athletics opportunities for women and see if the sport grows to championship level. Additional information about the NCAA emerging sport for women program, including the policies and procedures, is located through <http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/inclusion/emerging-sports-women>.

When the NCAA adopted the recommendations of the Gender-Equity Task Force in 1994, one of the recommendations was the creation of the list of emerging sports for women. Nine sports were on that first list. Since then, some have become championship sports (rowing, ice hockey, water polo and bowling), while others have been added to the list. Any sport, with proper documented support, can self-identify as an emerging sport and begin the process to be part of the emerging sport for women program.

Question No. 2: How long may a sport be identified as an emerging sport?

Answer: NCAA bylaws require that emerging sports must gain championship status within 10 years or show steady progress toward that goal to remain on the list.

Question No. 3: How many institutions must sponsor an emerging sport for it to gain championship status?

Answer: A National Collegiate Championship or division championship may be established if 40 institutions sponsor the sport at the varsity level.

Question No. 4: May an emerging sport be used to satisfy sport sponsorship requirements?

Answer: A Division II institution may use emerging sports to help meet the NCAA membership minimum sports-sponsorship requirements provided minimum contest and participant requirements are met.

Question No. 5: What is the proposed championship segment for women's acrobatics and tumbling?

Answer: Spring.

Question No. 6: Are all three divisions considering proposals to add women's acrobatics and tumbling to the emerging sports lists for women?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 7: Have the playing rules for women's acrobatics and tumbling been developed?

Answer: The National Collegiate Acrobatics and Tumbling Association is reviewing and considering the playing rules that are appropriate for collegiate acrobatics and tumbling. The NCAA does not create or administer playing rules for emerging sports until there is an established National Collegiate Championship or division championship for that sport.

Question No. 8: If a Division II institution has a varsity acrobatics and tumbling team, will the team need to apply NCAA Division II legislation?

Answer: Yes. Any team recognized by the institution as a varsity team must apply the constitution, bylaws, interpretations and other legislation of the Association.

Question No. 9: Will women's acrobatics and tumbling prospective student-athletes be required to receive amateurism certification from the NCAA Eligibility Center consistent with all other sports?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 10: What would be the length of the playing and practice season for women's acrobatics and tumbling?

Answer: The length of the playing and practice season would be 144 days which may consist of two segments.

Question No. 11: What is the maximum number of dates of competition for the team and the student-athlete?

Answer: An institution's women's acrobatics and tumbling team and student-athletes may only participate in 12 dates of competition which may include no more than two tri-meets.

Question No. 12: Will acrobatics and tumbling be considered a team or individual sport?

Answer: Acrobatics and tumbling will be considered a team sport; however, there are aspects of acrobatics and tumbling that are similar to individual sports. An acrobatics and tumbling coach may participate in individual-workout sessions with acrobatics and tumbling student-athletes during an institutional vacation period and/or summer, provided the request is initiated by the student-athlete. Further, an acrobatics and tumbling coach may be present during voluntary individual workouts and provide safety or skill instruction but may not conduct individual workouts under the safety exception legislation.

Question No. 13: What are the minimum number of participants and contests required for an institution to use acrobatics and tumbling for sport sponsorship?

Answer: An institution must complete at least six contests against varsity programs from four-year, degree-granting collegiate institutions. In addition, the institution must have at least a minimum of 18 participants in each contest that is counted toward meeting the minimum-contests requirements. The minimum participant requirement for a team sport is added for the safety of the student-athlete because of the impact of training and meeting skill requirements of events.

Question No. 14: Is acrobatics and tumbling, cheer, and stunt considered the same sport?

Answer: No.

Question No. 15: For purposes of the outside competition legislation, are acrobatics and tumbling and gymnastics considered the same sport?

Answer: No. For the purposes of the outside competition legislation acrobatics and tumbling are considered different sports. A student-athlete in the sport of acrobatics and tumbling may compete on an outside gymnastics team.

Question No. 16: If adopted, will Division II institutions be required to sponsor the sport of women's acrobatics and tumbling?

Answer: No. Institutions maintain autonomy regarding the sports it sponsors at the varsity level.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-2 (No. 2-13) – Division Membership, Recruiting, Eligibility, Financial Aid and Playing and Practice Seasons – Emerging Sports for Women – Women's Wrestling

Question No. 1: What is an emerging sport?

Answer: The NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics is charged with identifying and managing progress of emerging sports for women. An emerging sport is a women's sport recognized by the NCAA that is intended to help schools provide more athletics opportunities for women and see if the sport grows to championship level. Additional information about the NCAA emerging sport for women program, including the policies and procedures, is located through <http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/inclusion/emerging-sports-women>.

When the NCAA adopted the recommendations of the Gender-Equity Task Force in 1994, one of the recommendations was the creation of the list of emerging sports for women. Nine sports were on that first list. Since then, some have become championship sports (rowing, ice hockey, water polo and bowling), while others have been added to the list. Any sport, with proper documented support, can self-identify as an emerging sport and begin the process to be part of the emerging sport for women program.

Question No. 2: How long may a sport be identified as an emerging sport?

Answer: NCAA bylaws require that emerging sports must gain championship status within 10 years or show steady progress toward that goal to remain on the list.

Question No. 3: How many institutions must sponsor an emerging sport for it to gain championship status?

Answer: A National Collegiate Championship or division championship may be established if 40 institutions sponsor the sport at the varsity level.

Question No. 4: May an emerging sport be used to satisfy sport sponsorship requirements?

Answer: A Division II institution may use emerging sports to help meet the NCAA membership minimum sports-sponsorship requirements provided minimum contest and participant requirements are met.

Question No. 5: What is the proposed championship segment for women's wrestling?

Answer: Winter.

Question No. 6: Are all three divisions considering proposals to add women's wrestling to the emerging sports lists for women?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 7: Have the playing rules for women's wrestling been developed?

Answer: U.S. Wrestling is reviewing and considering the playing rules that are appropriate to use for collegiate women's wrestling. The NCAA does not create or administer playing rules for emerging sports until there is an established National Collegiate Championship or division championship for that sport.

Question No. 8: If the institution has a women's wrestling team, will that team need to apply NCAA Division II legislation?

Answer: Yes. Any team recognized by the institution as a varsity team must apply the constitution, bylaws, interpretations and other legislation of the Association.

Question No. 9: Will women's wrestling prospective student-athletes be required to receive amateurism certification from the NCAA Eligibility Center consistent with all other sports?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 10: What would be the length of the playing and practice season for women's wrestling?

Answer: The length of the playing and practice season would be 144 days that may consist of two segments.

Question No. 11: What is the maximum number of dates of competition for the team and individual student-athletes?

Answer: A member institution must limit its total playing schedule with outside competition in women's wrestling to 16 dates of competition for the team and individual student-athletes, which may include not more than two two-day meets that shall count as a single date of competition.

Question No. 12: What would be the minimum number of participants and contests required for an institution to use women's wrestling for sport sponsorship?

Answer: An institution must complete at least 13 contests against varsity programs from four-year, degree-granting collegiate institutions. In addition, the institution must have at least a minimum of seven participants in each contest that is counted toward meeting the minimum-contests requirements.

Question No. 13: Are there any additional restrictions regarding outside competition for a student-athlete in the sport of women's wrestling?

Answer: Yes. A student-athlete in the sport of women's wrestling would be prohibited from competing as a member of an outside team or as individual from the beginning of the institution's academic year to November 1.

Question No. 14: If the proposal is adopted, will Division II institutions be required to sponsor women's wrestling?

Answer: No. Institutions maintain autonomy regarding the sports it sponsors at the varsity level.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-3 (No. 2-3) – Organization – Division II Presidents Council – Election/Term of Office – Six Year Term of Office and Three Year Chair and Vice Chair Term Limit

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation regarding the term limit for Division II Presidents Council members?

Answer: Currently, a member of the Division II Presidents Council may serve a four-year term.

Question No. 2: If this proposal is adopted, how will the terms of service for the Presidents Council members change?

Answer: A member of the Presidents Council may serve a six-year term.

Question No. 3: What is the current legislation regarding the term limit for the chair and vice chair of Presidents Council?

Answer: The chair and vice chair of the council may serve terms not to exceed two years.

Question No. 4: If adopted, how will the terms of service for the chair and vice chair of Presidents Council change?

Answer: The chair and vice chair may serve a three-year term.

Question No. 5: How will this proposal impact current Presidents Council members?

Answer: Anyone on the Presidents Council on or after August 1, 2020, will be permitted to serve a total of six years.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-4 (No. 2-1) – NCAA Membership – Active Membership and Member Conference – Conditions and Obligations of Membership – Athletics Diversity and Inclusion Designee

Question No. 1: What is the definition of an athletics diversity and inclusion designee (ADID)?

Answer: An ADID is a staff member that the chancellor/president or commissioner or their proxy appoints in areas related to diversity and inclusion within athletics departments and member campuses. The designee will serve as the department's/office's conduit for information related to national, local and campus level issues of diversity and inclusion; and the department's/office's promoter of diverse and inclusive practices related to athletics.

Question No. 2: How is "diversity and inclusion-related information" defined?

Answer: Because diversity and inclusion encompass a variety of areas, a definition has not been defined. The diversity and inclusion related information includes resources and events related to equity, diversity and inclusion.

Question No. 3: Who may be designated as an athletics diversity and inclusion designee?

Answer: The ADID can be any staff member of the institution or conference office that is appointed by the chancellor/president or commissioner (or their proxy).

Question No. 4: Does this proposal require the athletics diversity and inclusion designee to be a newly hired position?

Answer: No, the role can be an added responsibility to an existing staff position; however, the Minority Opportunities and Interest Committee (MOIC) recommends that it not be an institution's director of athletics.

Question No. 5: What functions should the athletics diversity and inclusion designee perform?

Answer: This individual would be the primary contact for information related to initiatives, programming, and resources from the NCAA, specifically from diversity-related committees and the office of inclusion. The expectation would be for the ADID to receive and disseminate the information, sharing it with those who need to have it. For example, if the information is related to postgraduate scholarship opportunities, the ADID would ensure it is shared with student-athletes; whereas, if the information is linked to

national trends and upcoming issues, the ADID will ensure that the athletics director and other senior administrators are informed. At the direction of the campus/conference office leadership, the ADID could participate in training and development to increase and enhance competencies associated with leading and facilitating inclusion initiatives.

Question No. 6: Is there specific training required of the athletics diversity and inclusion designee?

Answer: There is no specific training required for the ADID; however, the MOIC recommends that designees participate in diversity and inclusion programming where possible to be a better informed and educated advocate of diversity and inclusion.

Question No. 7: Will institutions be required to report to the NCAA the name of the individual appointed as the athletics diversity and inclusion designee?

Answer: Yes, annually, the contact information for the ADID will be submitted through the NCAA Sports Sponsorship and Demographic Form.

Question No. 8: Under this proposal, may an institution designate multiple individuals to be the athletics diversity and inclusion designee?

Answer: No.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-5 (No. 2-2) – NCAA Membership – Member Conference – Composition of Active Conferences – Requirement for Current Conferences

Question No. 1: What is the current minimum number of institutions required to become a Division II conference?

Answer: Current legislation requires an active Division II conference to have a minimum of eight active Division II institutions. By 2022, a conference will be required to have 10 active Division II institutions.

Question No. 2: Does this proposed change apply to active and new conferences alike?

Answer: No. This change applies to active conferences within Division II. A new conference applying to Division II would be required to have 10 member institutions.

Question No. 3: Will there be a waiver opportunity for a conference that falls below the minimum of eight active institutions?

Answer: Yes. Such waivers will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Division II Membership Committee.

Question No. 4: If this proposal is adopted, what would the penalty be for an active Division II conference that does not meet the minimum number of institutions required of active conferences?

Answer: An active conference would continue to receive conference membership privileges per Constitution 3.3.2 (privileges) for a grace period of three years if it is within one institution of the required minimum. If after the grace period the conference fails to meet the minimum number of institutions required for active status, the conference will no longer be considered an active conference. However, a conference may seek a waiver from the Division II Membership Committee.

Question No. 5: Can schools in the membership process be used to meet the minimum number of schools required to become or remain an active Division II conference?

Answer: No. A school must be an active Division II member to count towards the minimum requirements for conference membership.

Question No. 6: Will this proposal affect current minimum sports-sponsorship requirements for purposes of automatic qualification for current active Division II conferences?

Answer: No. The requirement per Bylaw 31.3.4.5 (automatic qualification) that at least six conference member institutions must sponsor and compete in a sport in order for a conference to receive automatic qualification will continue to apply.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-6 (No. 2-4) – Recruiting – Contacts and Evaluations – Four-Year College Prospective Student-Athletes – Notification of Transfer

Question No. 1: How does the notification of transfer legislation differ from permission to contact?

Answer: The charts below summarize the current and proposed legislation for transfers.

Recruiting Legislation:	
Current Legislation: Permission to Contact	Proposed Legislation: Notification of Transfer
<p>A student-athlete requests permission to contact another institution.</p> <p>Current institution may grant or deny permission to contact.</p> <p>Permission to contact is provided in writing or through the NCAA Transfer Portal and is specific to one institution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If permission to contact is granted, the institution may contact the transfer student-athlete. All NCAA recruiting rules apply. • If permission to contact is denied, the institution may not contact the transfer student-athlete or provide athletics aid during the first academic year. 	<p>A student-athlete provides written notification of transfer to current institution.</p> <p>Current institution may not block communication between a student-athlete and another institution.</p> <p>A student-athlete's information is entered into the NCAA Transfer Portal within seven-consecutive calendar days which is visible to all institutions.</p> <p>A student-athlete may receive athletics aid at the subsequent institution upon transfer.</p>

Eligibility Legislation:	
Current Legislation:	If Proposal No. 2020-6 is adopted:
<p>A transfer student-athlete must fulfill one academic year of residence at the second institution;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Meet a legislated transfer exception or have a legislative relief waiver approved.</p> <p>Institutions may approve or deny use of the one-time transfer exception for immediate eligibility.</p>	<p>A transfer student-athlete must fulfill one academic year of residence at the second institution;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Meet a legislated transfer exception or have a legislative relief waiver approved.</p> <p>Institutions may approve or deny use of the one-time transfer exception for immediate eligibility.</p>

Financial Aid:	
Current Legislation:	If Proposal No. 2020-6 is adopted:
A request for permission to contact does not constitute voluntary withdrawal.	Notification of transfer does not constitute voluntary withdrawal.
An institution may not cancel athletics aid during the period of award after a student-athlete requests permission to contact.	An institution may not cancel athletics aid during the period of award after a student-athlete provides written notification of transfer.

Question No. 2: If this proposal is adopted, will institutions still be able to deny the use of the one-time transfer exception to prevent the student-athlete from being immediately eligible?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 3: Does this proposal permit a conference to have a policy that restricts which institutions within the conference a student-athlete may contact?

Answer: No.

Question No. 4: May an institution place restrictions within the NCAA Transfer Portal on which institutions a student-athlete may contact?

Answer: No.

Question No. 5: When may a student-athlete provide a written notification of transfer to his or her current institution?

Answer: At any time.

Question No. 6: May an institution develop an institutional policy that defines "receipt of a written notification of transfer" for the institution? For example, may an institution require a student-athlete to complete a notification of transfer form and submit it to a specific institutional staff member (e.g., compliance administrator)?

Answer: Yes. An institution may develop institutional policies and procedures to define "receipt of written notification of transfer"; however, such policies and procedures should be designed to facilitate an orderly process rather than to delay the process or impede a student-athlete's transfer. Once the

specific institutional staff receives the student-athlete's written notification, the student-athlete's name must be added to the NCAA Transfer Portal within seven-consecutive calendar days.

Question No. 7: May an institution place conditions (e.g., meet with an institutional staff member) on a student-athlete before his or her name is entered into the NCAA Transfer Portal?

Answer: No.

Question No. 8: Once a student-athlete submits their written notification of transfer to the appropriate institutional staff member at their current institution, when may they begin contacting other institutions about transfer?

Answer: Otherwise permissible recruiting contact may begin as soon as the student-athlete's information is entered into the NCAA Transfer Portal, which must occur within seven-consecutive calendar days.

Question No. 9: Is an institution required to report a violation if it fails to post the student-athlete's notification of transfer information into the NCAA Transfer Portal within seven-consecutive calendar days?

Answer: Yes, the institution must self-report an institutional violation.

Question No. 10: How does notification of transfer impact a student-athlete's opportunity to receive athletics aid at a subsequent NCAA institution?

Answer: The notification of transfer process does not impact a student-athlete's eligibility for athletics aid at another NCAA institution.

Question No. 11: How long does a student-athlete remain a prospective student-athlete for purposes of recruiting legislation after providing his or her institution with a written notification of transfer?

Answer: The student-athlete's notification of transfer expires at the time in which they withdraw the notification or begin classes at their original institution or another institution during the subsequent academic year.

Question No. 12: May an institution reduce or cancel a student-athlete's athletics aid once the student-athlete is placed into the NCAA Transfer Portal?

Answer: No. A student-athlete's written notification to be placed into the NCAA Transfer Portal does not, in and of itself, constitute a voluntary withdrawal

from a sport. Therefore, it is not permissible for an institution to reduce or cancel a student-athlete's athletics aid during the period of the award based on their written notification of transfer.

Question No. 13: If a student-athlete, who has signed an athletics aid agreement prior to July 1 for the following academic year, requests to be placed in the NCAA Transfer Portal, may an institution cancel their athletics aid?

Answer: No. An institution may only reduce or cancel the student-athlete's athletics aid after the period of the award (i.e., by July 1 of the following year).

Question No. 14: If a student-athlete requests to be placed in the NCAA Transfer Portal during the fall term, may the institution cancel their athletics aid for the spring term?

Answer: No. An institution may only reduce or cancel the student-athlete's athletics aid after the period of the award (i.e., July 1) or if one of the conditions of Bylaw 15.5.4.1 (reduction or cancellation permitted) is triggered.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-7 (No. 2-5) – Recruiting – Letter-of-Intent Programs, Financial Aid Agreements – Transcript Prior To National Letter of Intent or Written Offer of Athletics Aid -- Elimination of Current Transcript Requirement

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation?

Answer: Prior to an institution providing a high school, college-preparatory school, two-year or four-year college prospective student-athlete with a National Letter of Intent or written offer of athletically related financial aid, the prospective student-athlete must first present a Division II institution with a current high school, college-preparatory school or college official or unofficial transcript.

Question No. 2: Would this proposal eliminate the need for a transcript?

Answer: No, the proposal only eliminates the requirement that the transcript be current. A prospective student-athlete would still be required to provide a transcript prior to the institution offering a National Letter of Intent or written offer of athletically related financial aid.

Question No. 3: Will this proposal apply to two-year and four-year college transfer students?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 4: Will an institution be permitted to utilize a prospective student-athlete's high school, college-preparatory school or college transcript from any year (e.g., transcript from freshman year)?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 5: May an institution use a transcript that was submitted to the NCAA Eligibility Center?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-8 (No. 2-6) – Recruiting – Tryouts – Permissible Activities – Tryouts – Exception -- Length of Tryout Activities for Golf

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation?

Answer: Currently, a prospective student-athlete in all sports may participate in a tryout lasting up to two hours.

Question No. 2: Will a golf prospective student-athlete be required to participate in a tryout for the entire five hours?

Answer: No. It will be left to the institution to determine the length of the tryout, but it may not exceed five hours.

Question No. 3: Will it be permissible to divide the five hours over the course of multiple days?

Answer: No. Dividing a tryout would constitute two separate tryouts.

Question No. 4: Will it be permissible to divide the five hours into different segments over the course of a day?

Answer: No. Dividing a tryout would constitute two separate tryouts.

Question No. 5: If a golf prospective student-athlete's tryout lasts less than five hours (e.g., two hours) due to a weather delay, may an institution continue the tryout, either on the same day or another day, so long as they do not exceed the five hours?

Answer: No. Dividing a tryout, either on the same day or another day, would constitute two separate tryouts.

Question No. 6: Will this proposal allow a golf prospective student-athlete to participate in more than one tryout per institution?

Answer: No.

Question No. 7: Would a golf prospective student-athlete still be required to undergo a medical examination or evaluation prior to participating in a tryout?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 8: How will this proposal impact currently enrolled students as outlined in Bylaw 17.02.14 (tryout – enrolled students)?

Answer: A currently enrolled student may only participate in one tryout per sport during any academic year and may not exceed the daily and weekly hour limitations set forth in Bylaws 17.1.6.1 (daily and weekly hour limitations – playing season) and 17.1.6.3 (weekly hour limitations – outside of playing season).

Question No. 9: Will this proposal increase the daily and weekly hour limitations for currently enrolled golf student-athletes participating in the tryout?

Answer: No. A current golf student-athlete would need to adhere to the daily and weekly hour limitations set forth in Bylaws 17.1.6.1 (daily and weekly hour limitations – playing season) and 17.1.6.3 (weekly hour limitations – outside of playing season).

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-9 (No. 2-7) – Recruiting – Recruiting Calendars – Women's Basketball – Extension of Spring Contact Period and Elimination of Evaluation Period at Nonscholastic Events Occurring Between May 18 Through June 14

Question No. 1: If this proposal is adopted, how will the current legislation be impacted?

Answer: The chart below outlines the current and proposed legislation.

Current Legislation	Proposed Legislation
<p>An institution's coach may have in-person, off-campus recruiting contact and evaluations from <u>March 1 through 30 days after the Saturday after the initial date for the Division I women's basketball spring signing of the NLI.</u></p> <p>An institution's coach may be involved in off-campus activities designed to assess the academic qualifications and playing ability of prospective students <u>during four nonscholastic events occurring between May 18 and June 14.</u></p>	<p>An institution's coach may have in-person, off-campus recruiting contact and evaluations from <u>March 1 through the third weekend in May.</u></p> <p>An institution's coach <u>may not</u> make in-person, off-campus recruiting contact or evaluations after the conclusion of the third weekend in May through June 14.</p>

Question No. 2: If this proposal is adopted, how will the Division II women's basketball recruiting calendar compare to the Division II men's basketball and Division I women's basketball recruiting calendar?

Answer: The chart below outlines how the proposed change will align with the Division II men's basketball recruiting calendar and Division I women's basketball recruiting calendar.

Proposed Division II Women's Basketball	Division I Women's Basketball	Division II Men's Basketball
An institution's coach may have in-person, off-campus recruiting contact and evaluations from <u>March 1 through the third weekend in May.</u>	An institution's coach may have in-person, off-campus recruiting contact and evaluations the <u>third weekend in May.</u>	
An institution's coach <u>may not</u> make in-person, off-campus recruiting contact or evaluations after the conclusion of the third weekend in May through June 14.		An institution's coach <u>may not</u> make in-person, off-campus recruiting contact or evaluations after the conclusion of the third weekend in May through June 14.

Question No. 3: May prospective student-athletes still participate in the nonscholastic events between May 18 and June 14?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-10 (No. 2-8) – Eligibility – Seasons of Competition: 10-Semester/15-Quarter Rule – Criteria for Determining Season of Eligibility – Minimum Amount of Competition – Transfer from a Non-Division II Institution

Question No. 1: Under Division II legislation, when does a student-athlete use a season of competition?

Answer: Under current legislation, any competition (including a scrimmage with outside competition), regardless of time, during a season, in an

intercollegiate sport shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

Question No. 2: How does the current legislation apply to a transfer student-athlete?

Answer: Currently, a Division II institution must reassess a transfer student-athlete's participation history under Division II legislation.

Question No. 3: What is the current legislation in Division I and Division III regarding the reassessment of the participation history of a transfer student-athlete?

Answer: Division I uses the legislation of the division that is most beneficial to the transfer student-athlete. The assessment is based on Division I legislation or the legislation of the NCAA division where participation occurred.

Division III does not reassess the student-athlete's participation history. They apply the legislation of the division where participation occurred.

Question No. 4: If adopted, will a Division II institution need to determine if a non-Division II transfer student-athlete used a season of competition?

Answer: No. A Division II institution will apply the legislation where the participation occurred based on the information provided by the previous institution (e.g., transfer tracer).

Question No. 5: How will this proposal impact Division III transfer student-athletes who only participated in practice?

Answer: A Division III student-athlete who only practiced at the Division III institution will not use a season of competition under Division II legislation. This maintains the current application of the legislation.

Question No. 6: How will this proposal impact an international transfer student-athlete that represented their international institution in competition?

Answer: An individual that represents an international institution in competition will be charged with use of a season(s) of competition.

Question No. 7: Does this proposal apply retroactively?

Answer: Yes. This proposal has a retroactive effective date and would apply to a transfer student-athlete that transferred during the 2018-19 academic year and thereafter.

The following scenarios are designed to assist the Division II membership with the application of this legislation. In each scenario, the student-athlete participated during the 2018-19 academic year.

Scenario	Current Legislation	Proposed Legislation Under Proposal No. 2020-10
A football student-athlete at a Division I institution competed in four contests.	<p>Student-athlete did not use a season of competition under Division I legislation.</p> <p>Student-athlete did use a season of competition under Division II legislation.</p>	Student-athlete does not use a season of competition under Division II legislation.
A second-year basketball student-athlete at a Division I institution competed in a closed exhibition contest against another Division I institution.	<p>Student-athlete did not use a season of competition under Division I legislation.</p> <p>Student-athlete did use a season of competition under Division II legislation since the student-athlete was not in their initial year of collegiate enrollment.</p>	Student-athlete does not use a season of competition under Division II legislation.
A second-year soccer student-athlete at a Division I institution competed in one exhibition contest.	<p>Student-athlete did not use a season of competition under Division I legislation.</p> <p>Student-athlete did use a season of competition under Division II legislation since the student-athlete was not in their initial year of collegiate enrollment.</p>	Student-athlete does not use a season of competition under Division II legislation.
A third-year lacrosse student-athlete at a Division III institution only participates in practice.	<p>Student-athlete did use a season of participation under Division III legislation.</p> <p>Student-athlete did not use a season of competition under Division II legislation.</p>	Student-athlete does not use a season of competition under Division II legislation.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-11 (No. 2-9) – Eligibility – Seasons of Competition: 10-Semester/15-Quarter Rule – Hardship Waiver – Criteria for Hardship Waiver Calculation – Percent Calculation – Basketball -- Inclusion of Conference Challenge Contests in the Percent Calculation and First Half of Season Calculation

Question No. 1: What is the current legislation regarding conference challenge events?

Answer: Current legislation permits an institution to exempt a maximum of two basketball contests played as part of a conference challenge event from the maximum number of contest limitations.

Question No. 2: What is a medical hardship waiver?

Answer: A student-athlete may be granted a medical hardship waiver due to an incapacitating injury or illness that prevents the student-athlete from participating in the remainder of a season in which the student-athlete has already triggered the use of a season of competition.

Question No. 3: What are the current requirements to qualify for a medical hardship waiver?

Answer: In order to be eligible for a medical hardship waiver, a student-athlete cannot have participated in more than three contests or dates of competition (whichever is applicable to the sport) or 30 percent of the maximum number of permissible contests or dates of competition set forth in Bylaw 17 in that sport. This competition must occur prior to the first competition of the second half of the playing season that concludes with the NCAA championship in that sport.

Question No. 4: What is the current legislation regarding the inclusion of the conference challenge events in the denominator in the percent and first-half-of-the-season calculation?

Answer: Currently, when determining the percent calculation, conference challenge events are included in the numerator, however, they are not included in the denominator. When determining the first half of the season calculation, conference challenge contests are not taken into account.

Question No. 5: If adopted, how will this proposal impact the application of the legislation?

Answer: An institution that participates and exempts a conference challenge event will be permitted to include the contest(s) in the denominator in the percent and first-half-of-season calculations. For example, if an institution participates in two contests as part of a conference challenge event, the first

half of the season calculation and denominator for the percent calculation shall be the maximum number of contests set forth in Bylaw 17 for the sport of basketball plus two contests played in the conference challenge event (i.e., 26 contests plus two conference challenge event contests).

Question No. 6:

If adopted, how will this proposal impact medical hardship waiver calculations for an institution that participates in a conference challenge event but does not schedule the maximum number of regular-season contests in the sport of basketball (e.g., scheduled 24 contests)?

Answer:

An institution that does not schedule the maximum number of contests in the sport of basketball as outlined in Bylaw 17.3.6.1 (maximum limitations – institutional) but participates in a conference challenge event would need to use the Bylaw 17 maximum for the sport of basketball when determining the percent and first-half-of-season calculations. For example, if an institution scheduled 24 contests for the playing season and participates in two contests as part of a conference challenge event, the first half of the season calculation and denominator for the percent calculation shall be the maximum number of contests set forth in Bylaw 17 for the sport of basketball (e.g., 26 contests) and would not include the two contests played as part of the conference challenge event.

Question No. 7:

If this proposal is adopted, when would the new criteria become effective?

Answer:

The new criteria would be effective for any injury, illness or extenuating circumstance that occurs on or after August 1, 2020. Any injury, illness or extenuating circumstance that occurs prior to August 1, 2020, would be evaluated under the current legislation.

Question No. 8:

If the proposal is adopted, how will medical hardship waivers be calculated for basketball student-athletes?

Answer:

Institutions would use the information below when determining whether a student-athlete satisfies the criteria for a medical hardship waiver based on the number of exempted conference challenge event contests in which the institution participated.

Number of conference challenge event contests	First Half of Playing Season	Standard Denominator	30 Percent of Bylaw 17 Maximum
0	Before the start of the 14th contest	26	8
1	Before the start of the 15th contest	27	9
2	Before the start of the 15th contest	28	9

Question No. 9: Will this proposal permit an institution to exclude any other annual exemptions (e.g., Tip-off Classic) in the numerator of the percent calculation?

Answer: No. All competition in which a student-athlete participates must be included in the numerator except for alumni games, fundraising activities, celebrity sport activities, scrimmages and exhibition contests.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-12 (No. 2-10) – Playing and Practice Seasons – General Playing-Season Regulations – Time Limits for Athletically Related Activities – Weekly Hour Limitations – Outside of Playing Season – Fall Championship Sports – Fourth Day of Classes

Question No. 1: Currently, when are fall championship sports permitted to participate in weight training, conditioning and/or team activities during the second term of the academic year?

Answer: In fall championship sports, a student-athlete may begin participating in weight training, conditioning and/or team activities from the beginning of the institution's second term of the academic year (e.g., winter quarter, spring semester) through the day before the institution's declared start date of the nonchampionship segment.

Question No. 2: Currently, when are spring championship sports permitted to participate in weight training, conditioning and/or team activities during the first term of the academic year?

Answer: In spring championship sports, a student-athlete may begin participating in weight training, conditioning and/or team activities from September 7 or the institution's fourth day of classes for the fall term, whichever is earlier, through the day before the institution's declared start date of the nonchampionship segment.

Question No. 3: If adopted, when will fall championship sports be permitted to participate in weight training, conditioning and/or team activities during the second term of the academic year?

Answer: Fall championship sports student-athletes will not be permitted to begin weight training, conditioning and/or team activities until the institution's fourth day of classes for the second term of the academic year (e.g., winter quarter, spring semester).

Question No. 4: Under this proposal, will fall championship sports student-athletes be permitted to participate in voluntary workouts during the first three days of the second term of the academic year?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 5: Will this proposal impact the outside the playing season weekly hour limitation for fall championship sports (i.e., eight hours per week)?

Answer: No.

Question No. 6: Will this proposal alter the permissible start date of the nonchampionship segment for fall championship sports?

Answer: No. Fall championship sports will not be permitted to start practice or participate in intercollegiate competition in the nonchampionship segment before February 15.

Question No. 7: Which sports are considered fall championship sports?

Answer: Cross country, field hockey, football, men's and women's soccer and volleyball.

Question No. 8: Does this proposal apply to the sport of football?

Answer: Yes.

Question No. 9: Will this proposal apply to fall championship sports that utilize an alternate playing season (i.e., golf, tennis)?

Answer: Yes.

NCAA Division II Proposal No. 2020-13 (No. 2-11) – Playing and Practice Seasons – Soccer – First Date of Competition – Championship Segment – Exception – Division II National Championships Fall Festival

Question No. 1: In soccer, when is the current first permissible date of competition in the championship segment?

Answer: The Thursday preceding September 6 (see Bylaw 17.19.3 [first contest – championship segment]).

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

Answer: This proposal would provide an exception in years in which the Division II National Championships Festival occurs in the fall, moving up the first permissible date of competition in the championship segment to the Thursday preceding August 30.

Question No. 3: How does this proposal affect the first permissible practice date for soccer?

Answer: In years which the Festival occurs in the fall, institutions would be permitted to begin practice not more than one week earlier than currently legislated.

Question No. 4: Will institutions be required to start the playing season one week earlier in Festival years?

Answer: No.

Question No. 5: Would this proposal change the maximum number of dates of competition?

Answer: No.

Question No. 6: When is the next Fall Festival?

Answer: December 1-3, 2022.