

2017-18 NCAA DI Official Proposals | WBB Related (April 2018 VOTE)

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
2017-18	In sports other than men's ice hockey and skiing, to specify that the junior level equivalents of official Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup, World University Games (Universiade) and World University Championships competition; officially recognized competition from which participants may directly qualify for final tryouts; and final tryout competition from which participants are selected for such teams shall be exempt from the application of the delayed enrollment legislation.	This proposal would permit a prospective student-athlete to participate in elite junior level competition for a maximum of one year after a prospective student-athlete's first opportunity to enroll full time in a collegiate institution following his or her grace period. For most prospective student-athletes, this is an opportunity to represent their countries in elite competition with and against appropriate age-level competition. Such elite junior events are prestigious national and international level events that should not be equated with random events that may simply help an individual's athletics development or professional career. Further, in many countries, participation on a junior-level team is a stepping stone or prerequisite for participation on an elite senior-level team. The proposal is not intended to include all junior level participation, rather participation in elite junior level competition. This proposal furthers the Association's Commitment to Amateurism. The proposal is nationally significant and would support student-athlete success/well-being as it would allow all prospective student-athletes to participate in prestigious and elite international events without concern of whether the event may be classified as junior level. Finally, this proposal will ease the monitoring burden as institutions will no longer need to determine whether such elite competition was classified as junior level.	August 1, 2018; applicable to a student-athlete who initially enrolls full time in a collegiate institution on or after 8/1/18.	Ready for Vote
2017-20	To specify that participation in organized competition during time spent in the armed services, on official religious missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government are exempt from the application of the delayed enrollment and seasons of competition legislation.	Currently, time spent in the armed services, on official religious missions, or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government is exempted from a student-athlete's five-year period of eligibility. However, if a student-athlete participates in any organized competition during that time, which could be as informal as a military recreational league or a fun run, the student-athlete loses a season of eligibility for each year in which he or she participates in such organized competition. This application unfairly penalizes a student-athlete who has spent time serving his or her country or religious organization. A student-athlete who engages in these types of service, whether voluntary or required, should not be penalized by losing a season of eligibility for participation in any organized competition during their time of service. Men's ice hockey and skiing already permit an exception to the 21st birthday rule for organized competition during time spent in the U.S. armed services. The concept of that exception should be broadened and applied to a greater number of sports in order to match the spirit of the five-year rule and the recognition of these important forms of service.	Immediate; may be applied retroactively to a student-athlete with eligibility remaining in his or her five-year period of eligibility.	Ready for Vote
2017-21	To specify that a waiver of the five-year rule may be approved in a situation in which a student-athlete did not participate in his or her initial season of intercollegiate competition due to an institutional decision to redshirt a student-athlete when he or she was listed on the institution's squad list and eligible for competition, and the student-athlete was deprived of the opportunity to participate in one other season for reasons beyond the control of the student-athlete or institution.	Under the current extension-waiver criteria, a student-athlete who is redshirted one season and, due to circumstances beyond his or her control, is only able to participate in three of his or her four seasons of competition prior to the expiration of the five-year period of eligibility, will be denied a one-year extension for a fourth season of competition. This proposal recognizes that many redshirt decisions are made by a coaching staff member for a variety of reasons beyond the control of the student-athlete and may have a negative impact on a student-athlete's five-year period of eligibility. If adopted, this proposal would provide the opportunity for a student-athlete who was otherwise eligible for competition but was redshirted during his or her initial season, to receive an extension of the five-year period of eligibility, provided the student-athlete was denied an opportunity to participate in one additional season for reasons beyond the control of the student-athlete or institution. An immediate effective date is recommended with application to a student-athlete who may qualify for a waiver to provide the opportunity to participate in four seasons of competition within a five-year period.	Immediate; applicable to a student-athlete who qualifies for a waiver that would provide the opportunity to participate in four seasons of competition within a five-year period.	Ready for Vote
2017-23	In women's basketball, to (a) Create two recruiting shutdown periods that occur in August and May; (b) Move the fall	This proposal is based on recommendations from the NCAA Division I Council Women's Basketball Oversight Committee Ad Hoc Working Group on Recruiting. The Women's Basketball Oversight Committee Ad Hoc Working Group on Recruiting was established in April 2016 by the Council and included coaches, student-athletes,	Immediate, August 1, 2018 for nonscholastic	Ready for Vote

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
	nonscholastic evaluation period to the third full weekend (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) in May; (c) Permit coaches to use 10 of the permissible 112 recruiting-person days evaluating prospective student-athletes at (i) Live organized national team activities, including junior level teams; and (ii) Regional championships that are approved, sponsored or conducted by FIBA outside an evaluation or contact period; and (d) Amend the July evaluation period, as specified.	athletics department administrators, faculty and conference office administrators. This proposal includes the "Phase 2" legislation for membership consideration. "Phase 1" concepts were adopted by the Council in April 2017. The proposal was developed based on guiding principles that include the academics, health, safety and well-being of student-athletes and prospective student-athletes. A complete recruiting shutdown provides coaches a timely break from recruiting and allows coaches to balance their personal and professional lives. Moving the fall nonscholastic weekend to May reduces the emphasis on nonscholastic competition during the fall, allowing prospective student-athletes to focus on the start of a new school year and allowing coaches to spend more time on campus with student-athletes at the beginning of the academic year. This proposal reduces the amount of time used for evaluating at nonscholastic events, which provides additional balance for coaches and prospective student-athletes. Maintaining opportunities for coaches to evaluate at nonscholastic events recognizes the fact that a large majority of Division I programs have limited recruiting resources and need opportunities to evaluate multiple prospective student-athletes before and after the collegiate and high school seasons. Limiting attendance at events involving national teams to two coaches per institution per calendar day will provide all institutions the opportunity to evaluate the prospective student-athletes who are participating in the events, minimizing the advantage for collegiate coaches selected by USA Basketball. In addition, coaches will have additional opportunities to evaluate international prospective student-athletes in a cost-efficient manner; while also considering work/life balance with the 10-day limitation. The proposal takes into account the uncertainty of when the covered events will occur; thus, providing some flexibility for coaches to account for these events.	evaluations; Immediate for national team and regional championship evaluations; August 1, 2018 for counting recruiting person days., Immediate for recruiting shutdown periods; July 26, 2018 for the July evaluation period.	
2017-24	In women's basketball, to limit attendance at national team and junior national team training and tryout events conducted outside the permissible contact and evaluation periods to USA Basketball training and tryout events.	This proposal is intended to adjust recently-adopted legislation (Proposal No. 2016-35) by specifying that the only national team training and tryout events that coaches may attend and observe outside a contact or evaluation period are USA Basketball training and tryout events. The proposal limits coaches' attendance to USA Basketball events only in an effort to reduce the expectation for coaches to attend various national team events outside a contact or evaluation period. This concept captures the majority of college coaches involved with a national team and continues to address the recruiting advantage gained by such involvement. The proposal also encourages coaches to remain on campus to focus on the development and well-being of current student-athletes.	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote
2017-28	In basketball and bowl subdivision football, to specify that the definition of an individual associated with a prospective student-athlete does not include an individual who maintained (or directed others to maintain) contact with a prospective student-athlete (or a prospective student-athlete's relatives, legal guardians or coaches) only while employed at an NCAA Division I institution.	Current legislation defines any individual who maintains contact with a prospective student-athlete in an athletics context as an individual associated with a prospective student-athlete (IAWP) and subjects him or her to NCAA prohibitions related to IAWPs (i.e., an institution may not employ an IAWP as a noncoaching staff member two years before or after an associated prospect enrolls at the institution). This definition and related restrictions were intended to shield a prospective student-athlete from undue influence and pressures by third parties who might interfere with his or her choice of where to attend college. In other words, the purpose of current legislation is to prevent institutions from employing an IAWP in order to secure the prospective student-athlete's commitment to attend the institution. The definition was intentionally broad and was intended to include all individuals who maintain contact with a prospective student-athlete in an athletics context, whether there is a fully formed risk of undue influence or not. However, there is now a concern that the definition also captures individuals who are not traditionally in a similar position of influence. This proposal provides an exception to the definition of an IAWP for individuals whose relationship and contacts with prospective student-athletes are initiated under and completely regulated by NCAA Division I recruiting regulations. The relationship between NCAA Division I institutional staff members and prospective student-athletes is formed and maintained in an	Immediate	Ready for Vote

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
		entirely different manner and for entirely different reasons than the relationship between prospective student-athletes and traditional third parties. In most cases, an NCAA Division I institutional staff member who might trigger IAWP status accepts a noncoaching position because he or she was released from a previous institution or decided to make a lateral career change, as opposed to a traditional third party who attempts to "break in" to collegiate athletics by obtaining a noncoaching staff position. In addition, NCAA Division I institutional staff members may only make limited, regulated contact with and provide limited benefits to prospective student-athletes during the recruiting process. Conversely, a traditional third party may have unlimited contact with and might provide significant benefits to prospective student-athletes for multiple years, even prior to the beginning of a formal recruiting process. In sum, it is not necessary to include NCAA Division I institutional staff members in the definition of an IAWP to prevent a prospective student-athlete from being improperly influenced by an individual seeking to further personal employment interests (when purportedly providing independent guidance and advice). This proposal would also remove a barrier that can adversely impact such staff members when seeking new employment.		
2017-29	To (a) Eliminate restrictions related to endorsements of entities and events related to prospective student-athletes, as specified; (b) Specify that an institution may provide recruiting materials, including general correspondence related to athletics, and send electronic correspondence (including posts on social media) to an individual (or his or her parents or legal guardians) at any time; and (c) Eliminate restrictions on publicity related to the recruitment of a prospective student-athlete before his or her commitment, as specified.	There is an unnecessary amount of complexity and minutia within the rules for recruiting communications. Simplification in the areas of written and electronic correspondence is needed to reflect a more modern recruiting process that includes the socially-accepted use of social media. Major updates to social media platforms happen multiple times per year. New platforms are introduced quicker than legislation can be adopted to regulate them. In an attempt to keep pace, an unreasonable amount of time is being spent by the membership and the national office interpreting existing legislation, which was not written with the phenomenon of social media in mind. Under current legislation, institutions must make post-by-post analyses of social media actions taken by coaches and staff. Post-by-post determinations cannot reasonably be given by the national office, which may lead to disagreements in the membership as it relates to what is permissible. Such disagreements cause frustration for coaches and compliance professionals alike. Additionally, social media is free to all users. Therefore, there is no barrier to entry for a coach or institution to use it. Further, the elimination of restrictions on endorsements of scouting services and other entities and the elimination of restrictions on publicity before a prospective student-athlete's commitment is necessary to achieve the simplicity coaches need to operate within the world of social media.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-30	To specify that a questionnaire that is provided to an individual before the first permissible date to provide recruiting materials or send electronic correspondence may include general information about the institution's athletics program.	Consistent with efforts to deregulate rules that are burdensome, difficult to monitor and unenforceable, this proposal will reverse a staff interpretation (Ref: 10/27/2016, item a) as it relates to including general information about the institution's athletics programs on a recruiting questionnaire. For example, this proposal would permit an institution to include individual and team accomplishments on questionnaires.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-31	To specify that an institution may produce video or audio materials for recruiting purposes to show to, play for or provide to a prospective student-athlete, provided it is not personalized to include a prospective student-athlete's name picture or likeness and it is not created by an entity outside the institution.	Flexibility exists in the legislation to allow institutions to produce computer-generated recruiting presentations. This proposal would expand the legislation related to computer-generated recruiting presentations to include all video/audio material, and would permit such material to be created for recruiting purposes. With the ubiquity of mobile phones that include built-in cameras, it no longer requires sophisticated equipment to produce video/audio material. Additionally, with the improvements that have been made to presentation software, it is difficult to distinguish between a computer a generated recruiting presentation and a video. This proposal will also eliminate the confusion that exists related to the definition of "created for recruiting purposes."	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote
2017-32	To specify that an institution transporting a	It has become common practice for athletics departments to purchase vehicles to transport teams to and from	Immediate	Ready

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
	prospective student-athlete (and those accompanying a prospective student-athlete) around campus during an official visit or providing permissible transportation during an unofficial visit may use institutional vehicles normally used to transport prospective students or the institution's athletics teams.	competition sites. An institution should be permitted to transport a prospective student-athlete (and those accompanying a prospective student-athlete) in an institutional vehicle that is used to transport teams to and from competition sites. Such vehicles are readily available and the prospective student-athlete will likely be transported in such vehicles as a student-athlete. Finally, adding this language to unofficial visit legislation clarifies application across visit types.		for Vote
2017-33	To specify that after a new head coach is hired, an institution may finance one additional visit for a prospective student-athlete who previously received an official visit to the institution.	Current transfer data reveals that playing time, unmet expectations and "issues with coaches" are the most cited reasons when a student-athlete transfers. When a coaching change occurs a relationship must be built between the new coaching staff and the prospective student-athlete. In addition to telephone calls and email, a prospective student-athlete may incur the cost to visit campus to spend time with the new coach; however, this is not feasible for all prospective student-athletes and their families. A new head coach can visit a prospective student-athlete; however, doing so requires the coach to leave campus and enrolled student-athletes, with whom he or she is also building new relationships. Providing institutions with the flexibility to finance a second official visit after a coaching change benefits both prospective student-athletes and enrolled student-athletes by allowing greater opportunities for the new head coach to spend valuable time on campus while giving the prospective student-athlete an opportunity to make an informed decision about his or her college commitment.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-34	To specify that an institution may decorate common areas in athletics facilities for an official or unofficial visit, provided the decorations are not personalized and the common areas are not accessible or visible to the general public while they are decorated.	The current restrictions on decorations for official visits are excessive. An institution should be allowed flexibility in how it presents common areas to a prospective student-athlete during an official or unofficial visit. This proposal supports the Commitment to Responsible Recruiting Standards by allowing some flexibility in hosting prospective student-athletes while maintaining responsible recruiting standards. This proposal is of national significance and the added flexibility would outweigh any monitoring burdens.	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote
2017-35	To specify that an enrolled student-athlete may comment on social media about a prospective student-athlete, provided such comments are not made at the direction of an institutional staff member.	Student-athletes have friends and acquaintances from before their participation in collegiate athletics. It is practical, logical and realistic that student-athletes will continue to communicate on social media with their friends and acquaintances after they become student-athletes. Current legislation prohibits a student-athlete from posting content related to a prospective student-athlete's recruitment. This restriction assumes that student-athletes have been educated and are mindful of the restriction when using social media. This proposal supports the Division I commitment to institutional control and compliance by creating a rule that is reasonable for an institution to monitor to provide education. Specifically, this proposal will eliminate unintentional violations in this area by allowing student-athletes to engage with prospective student-athletes on social media as they normally have, provided the communication is not made at the direction of the institution's coaches or staff.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-52	To specify that a transfer student from a four-year institution who has received a waiver of or qualifies for an exception to the transfer residence requirement is not eligible to compete in a particular sport at the certifying institution during the segment that concludes with the NCAA championship if the student-athlete has competed in that sport during the	Current legislation precludes a student-athlete from competing during the championship segment of a particular sport on behalf of two different institutions during the same academic year. The application of this rule to a midyear four-year transfer student-athlete is determined by how the two institutions designate the championship and nonchampionship segments of the sport. In several sports, competition that occurs during both the nonchampionship and championship segments of a season is used to determine NCAA championship qualification and selection (e.g., golf, swimming and diving, track and field). As a result, the current rule allows a midyear transfer student-athlete to represent and impact the NCAA championship prospects for two teams during the same academic year, provided the student-athlete meets a transfer exception and is otherwise eligible.	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
	same academic year and his or her performance is used for the previous four-year institution's NCAA championship qualification or consideration.	This proposal would extend a component of the rule adopted for tennis to such sports in an effort to ensure that a student-athlete does not help multiple teams qualify or be selected for an NCAA championship during the same academic year. Such a change is consistent with the principle of fair competition and may encourage more responsible recruiting practices between coaches and prospective student-athletes.		
2017-53	To specify that an institution may provide tuition and course related fees to a student-athlete (or a prospective student-athlete prior to initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution) to attend another institution during the summer provided the certifying institution does not offer degree-applicable coursework during the same summer and the recipient is enrolled in a minimum of three hours of degree-applicable credit that is transferable to the certifying institution.	Current legislation prohibits Division I institutions from paying for a student-athlete to take coursework at another institution. Waiver relief of this general prohibition has been provided in certain contexts in which specific coursework that is required for a student-athlete's degree program is not offered at the certifying institution during a specific period of time (e.g., academic term or year). This proposal converts the specific criteria currently considered through the waiver process into a legislative exception. This exception would allow institutions to pay for a student-athlete's summer coursework (continuing or incoming student-athlete) that is offered at another institution, provided the coursework is transferable and applicable to the student-athlete's degree program and not offered at the certifying institution during the same summer. This exception would better enable student-athletes to enroll in summer coursework that aligns with their academic goals, while alleviating challenges faced by institutions that do not conduct summer school or only have limited course offerings during the summer.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-54	In football and basketball, to eliminate the 3.000 cumulative grade-point average requirement to allow a recruited student-athlete whose only source of institutional financial aid is academic aid based solely on the recipient's academic record at the certifying institution to compete without counting in the institution's financial aid team limits; further, in equivalency sports, to eliminate the 3.000 cumulative grade-point-average requirement for the exemption of renewals of academic honor awards from equivalency computations; and to eliminate the 3.000 cumulative grade-point average requirement for the exemption of institutional academic scholarships from equivalency computations, as specified.	Removing the grade-point average requirement to exempt institutional academic awards that are part of an institution's normal arrangements for academic scholarships, based solely on the recipient's academic record at the certifying institution, awarded independently of athletics interests and in amounts consistent with the pattern of all such awards made by the institution from team limits would lessen the financial burden on student-athletes and their families, require fewer student-athletes to choose between athletics aid or academic scholarships, and align student-athlete eligibility for institutional academic awards with institutional standards applied to the student body generally. Removing the grade-point average requirement would also address concerns that, in some instances, the general student population has access to institutional academic awards, but a student-athlete who is a counter may only accept the award if his or her team has room in the team financial aid limitation. Therefore, this change would promote a positive relationship between the student-athlete and coach, foster transparency in the offering of financial aid, and reduce the monitoring burden. Individual financial aid limitations will continue to include institutional academic awards, and institutions must continue to abide by standards adopted by the institution for the student body generally.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-55	In men's basketball, to specify that a graduate transfer student-athlete who transfers with one season of eligibility remaining shall be a counter for two academic years; further, to specify that a graduate transfer student-athlete who successfully completes all degree requirements prior to the start of his second year of enrollment shall not be considered a counter for the subsequent academic year.	Current legislation allows a graduate transfer student-athlete to be excluded from annual counter limitations once the student-athlete exhausts his athletics eligibility. While the number of men's basketball graduate transfers has grown, the current rules have not adequately held programs accountable for the academic outcomes of this cohort of student-athletes. This proposal seeks to achieve greater institutional accountability and encourage more thoughtful decision making by institutions who recruit men's basketball student-athletes for graduate school. Furthermore, this proposal aligns with the division's commitment to student-athlete well-being and sound academic standards for all student-athletes.	08/01/2019	Ready for Vote
2017-56	In sports in which performance from the	Currently, a student-athlete with remaining season(s) of eligibility whose five-year period of eligibility expires	08/01/2018	Ready

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
	nonchampionship and championship segments is considered for NCAA championship qualification or selection, to specify that a student-athlete who receives athletically related financial aid is not a counter, provided the student-athlete's five-year period of eligibility will expire before the NCAA championship in the applicable sport and the student-athlete does not compete in the involved sport during that academic year.	prior to the NCAA championship may participate in contests that help the institution qualify for the championship although the student-athlete will be ineligible to participate in the championship. Winter and spring championships should include student-athletes who were eligible to compete for their teams throughout the academic year in alignment with championship selection criteria. This proposal enhances student-athlete well-being for student-athletes whose five-year periods of eligibility will expire midyear by making financial aid available to those who might not otherwise be provided aid since they will not be eligible for the sport's championship.		for Vote
2017-57	In head count sports, to specify that an institution may replace a counter who voluntarily withdraws (e.g., transfer, official religious mission) from the institution during the academic year by providing the financial aid to another student-athlete, including an incoming student-athlete, beginning with the ensuing term (e.g., spring semester, winter or spring quarter) without making the second student-athlete a counter for the remainder of that academic year; further, in football, to specify that the departing student-athlete's aid may be canceled and a hearing opportunity is not required when the institution receives a signed statement from the student-athlete releasing the institution from its obligation to provide institutional financial aid and verifying the voluntary nature of the withdrawal.	Legislation was recently adopted that demonstrates the membership's willingness to allow the replacement of counters (Proposal Nos. 2016-79, 2016-114 and 2016-115). Current legislation allows for the replacement of a student-athlete who renders himself or herself ineligible but it does not allow for a replacement in situations such as withdrawal from the team while eligible, transfers, or withdrawal from the institution to serve an official religious mission. This proposal would allow institutions to replace financial aid of student-athletes who voluntarily withdraw from the institution during the regular academic year by awarding the unused aid to another deserving student-athlete beginning with the ensuing term. It is in the best interests of student-athletes to allow reallocation of aid that would otherwise go unused. This legislation will not provide a competitive advantage since the reallocated aid is still within the overall institutional limit. The reallocation simply provides the previously awarded aid to another deserving student-athlete without counting the second student-athlete as another counter.	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote
2017-58	In head count sports, to specify that an institution may replace a counter who voluntarily withdraws from the institution during the academic year due to pregnancy or to serve in active duty in the armed services, on an official religious mission or with a recognized foreign aid service of the U.S. government by providing the financial aid to another student-athlete, including an incoming student-athlete, beginning with the ensuing term (e.g., spring semester, winter or spring quarter) without making the second student-athlete a counter for the remainder of that	Legislation was recently adopted to establish exceptions to the five-year rule for study-abroad, full-time internships and cooperative work experience programs (Proposal Nos. 2016-114 and 2016-115). An institution may now replace a counter who participates in such programs. This proposal would allow institutions to reallocate financial aid previously awarded to a student-athlete who withdraws from the institution for service in previously-established exceptions to the five-year rule, such as an official religious mission or active duty military service, by reallocating the aid to another deserving student-athlete. It is in the best interests of student-athletes to allow reallocation of aid that would otherwise go unused. This legislation will not provide a competitive advantage since the reallocated aid is still within the overall institutional limit. The reallocation simply provides the previously awarded aid to another deserving student-athlete without counting the second student-athlete as another counter.	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
	academic year; further, in football, to specify that the departing student-athlete's aid may be canceled and a hearing opportunity is not required when the institution receives a signed statement from the student-athlete releasing the institution from its obligation to provide institutional financial aid and verifying the voluntary nature of the withdrawal.			
2017-61	In team sports other than football, to specify that a student-athlete's participation in required weight training, conditioning and skill-related instruction shall be limited to a maximum of eight hours per week with not more than four hours spent on skill-related workouts. In individual sports, to specify that a student-athlete's participation in required weight training, conditioning and skill-related instruction shall be limited to a maximum of eight hours per week.	Current legislation limits the permissible out-of-season countable athletically related activities to eight hours with only two hours of skill instruction. The current restriction is detrimental to student-athletes of different sports, particularly individual sports, as each student-athlete's needs are different, depending on the individual and his or her sport. For example, golf student-athletes require less time cross training, conditioning, and weight lifting than basketball student-athletes. Maintaining the eight-hour limitation, but increasing the permissible time for skill instruction strikes the appropriate balance for each student-athlete. This proposal would also benefit the strength and conditioning coaches during an out-of-season period, as such coaches likely also oversee other sports that are in season.	08/01/2018, Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-61-1	To amend Proposal No. 2017-61, to specify that, in individual sports, a student-athlete's participation in required weight training, conditioning and skill-related instruction shall be limited to a maximum of eight hours per week with not more than four hours spent on skill-related workouts.	Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee generally supports a consistent application of skill-instruction legislation in all sports. This amendment would allow more flexibility for skill instruction between coaches and student-athletes while reserving appropriate time for strength and conditioning.	08/01/2018, Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-62	In basketball and football, to specify that an institution that does not offer summer school courses may designate eight weeks of the summer in which (a) A prospective student-athlete may participate in required summer athletic activities, provided he or she has signed a National Letter of Intent or the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid, or the institution has received his or her financial deposit in response to its offer of admission; and (b) A student-athlete may participate in required summer athletic activities, provided he or she has satisfied progress-toward-degree requirements to be eligible for competition in the ensuing fall term	Currently, a small number of Division I institutions do not offer summer school courses. As such institutions incoming prospective student-athletes and continuing student-athletes who do not satisfy the exception to summer school enrollment are unable to participate in summer athletic activities. Several legislative relief waivers have been granted to accommodate institutions impacted by the lack of summer school courses. This proposal will provide competitive equity to those impacted institutions and address potential safety concerns by ensuring an institution's coaches will be permitted to work with prospective student-athletes prior to their initial enrollment. Finally, the proposal will encourage continuing student-athletes to satisfy all fall progress-toward-degree requirements by the conclusion of the preceding spring term.	Immediate	Ready for Vote

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
	by the conclusion of the preceding spring term.			
2017-63	In sports other than football, to eliminate the restrictions that preclude skill-related instruction from being publicized and conducted in view of a general public audience.	The current legislation was intended to prohibit an institution from creating a celebrity atmosphere during a prospective student-athlete's campus visit as well as to prohibit sport programs from combining permissible skill instruction and permissible promotional activities to allow a practice before the official start of season. However, the legislation does allow a prospective student-athlete and those individuals accompanying him or her on an official or unofficial visit to view a skill instruction session. In addition, a member of the general public could walk into a facility where a team is involved in skill-related instruction on his or her own (i.e., not invited to watch) and permissibly observe the skill instruction session. Thus, there are still opportunities for individuals to watch the skill instruction session, and there are no restrictions on publicizing (e.g., website, social media) the skill instruction session after it has concluded. With the increased use of social media, it should be permissible to live-stream skill-related instruction or use other social media platforms to share skill-instruction sessions with fans across the country. Such a change would allow the general public to view such sessions without creating a celebratory atmosphere. In addition, it remains impermissible for an institution to publicize the participation of a former student in a practice session, including skill instruction, and it remains impermissible to celebratize a prospective student-athlete's campus visit. These restrictions should be sufficient to minimize the concerns related to the initial intent of prohibiting the publicity of skill instruction and prohibiting the sessions from being conducted in view of a general public audience.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-64	To specify that if an institution's team participates in three contests or dates of competition in a seven-day period, an institution is not subject to the one-day-off-per-week requirement, provided the student-athletes do not engage in any countable athletically related activities for two days during either the preceding or the following week.	Currently, basketball is the only sport with a legislated exception to the one-day-off-per-week requirement during the playing season for situations in which a team participates in three contests in a week. Other sports also regularly schedule three contests or dates of competition in a week. Further, a team that takes its required day off during a seven-day period in which it is scheduled to compete in three contests or dates of competition may only be left with one day to prepare for the next opponent. Expanding the exception to all sports and situations when a team has three contests in a seven-day period provides consistency for student-athletes and appropriate time for preparation when multiple contests are scheduled in a condensed time frame.	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote
2017-74	In basketball, to eliminate the restrictions on the location of a qualifying regular-season multiple-team event.	This proposal provides institutions additional opportunities to compete in multiple-team events at neutral sites. It would not adversely affect student-athlete missed class time or interfere with other student-athlete academic responsibilities, as it would not increase the number of contests per season. The proposal would maintain the original intent of a qualifying regular-season multiple-team event by maintaining the participation limit to one team per conference and one appearance per institution every four years while allowing more student-athletes the opportunity to participate. It would also expand the potential opportunities to provide a limited, but rewarding, foreign experience for many NCAA students who oftentimes, because of their sport schedules and academic commitments, cannot take advantage of study abroad learning experiences while they are undergraduate students. The proposal is consistent with the commitments to the Division I collegiate model and is of national significance. The proposal will not create additional monitoring responsibilities.	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote
2017-75	In basketball, to specify that an institution may play one or more of its countable contests in one or more foreign countries on one trip during the prescribed playing season once every two years.	The current once-in-four years restriction on in-season foreign competition should be deregulated as it relates to basketball to allow institutions to make local decisions about the frequency of such competition. Deregulating this legislation will give student-athletes more opportunities to experience different cultures and areas of the world. The current limit of once in four years is unduly restrictive in nature and limits an institution's opportunities to provide student-athletes a diverse, worldly experience. This proposal supports the Division I	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
		Commitment to Student-Athlete Well-Being by providing student-athletes with opportunities to travel internationally to gain cultural experience, which helps student-athletes become more well-rounded individuals. The proposal also supports growing the game of basketball internationally.		
2017-76	In men's basketball, to specify that each year, one contest played as part of one conference challenge event in which two or more conferences organize multiple interconference contests during a limited time period and implement a conference versus conference scoring format may be exempted from an institution's maximum number of contests.	Conference challenge events provide an opportunity for men's basketball teams to compete against a high-quality opponent and to enhance the student-athlete experience by participating in high-profile nonconference competition. Establishing an exemption for conference challenge events would provide institutions with additional scheduling flexibility. Specifically, some conferences have increased the number of conference games played, thereby decreasing the opportunities and options for nonconference competition. Conference challenge events also create attention for collegiate men's basketball prior to the start of conference seasons.	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote
2017-88	In sports other than football, to specify that a national service academy may conduct a foreign tour at any time, provided: (a) The tour is requested and sponsored by the U.S. Department of State or the United States Department of Defense, or a direct subordinate organizations; (b) The tour is for the purpose of advancing international relations; (c) All missed class time is approved by the appropriate institutional authority; (d) A team shall be limited to a maximum of three contests or dates of competition during the tour; (e) An institution shall not engage such a foreign tour in each sport more than once every three years; and (f) The foreign tour shall not count toward the once-in-four years restriction or the basketball participation restriction.	The national service academies, as subordinates of the Department of Defense, have a unique duty to support American interests abroad. Each service academy is devoted to producing officers for our country's armed forces, whose service and influence are global in scope. This proposal seeks to allow these institutions greater flexibility in supporting their instructional missions and meeting the needs of our government by treating a competition sponsored by the Department of State or Department of Defense, or a direct subordinate of one of these organizations, as a special type of foreign tour. At the service academies, all missed class time must be approved by the institutional chain of command in accordance with applicable requirements and procedures, and it is not uncommon for cadets and midshipmen to be granted leave from classes in order to support an institutional or governmental mission. Therefore, no class time that is missed by a student-athlete as a result of a foreign tour will be incompatible with the academic program of the institution that conducts the tour.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-89	To specify that an institution shall not engage in a foreign tour in each sport more than once every three years; further, to specify that a student-athlete shall not participate in more than one foreign tour for a particular institution.	Under the current time-lapse rule, a student-athlete may miss an opportunity to participate in a foreign tour due to the timing of the previous tour. This proposal would allow more student-athletes to participate in foreign tours and thus enhance the overall experience of student-athletes. This concept is especially important as student-athletes do not always have study abroad opportunities. The proposal is consistent with Division I enduring values and the commitment to the Division I collegiate model as it provides educational and cultural experiences to student-athletes, as well as more frequent amateur competition against athletes from other countries. Finally, the proposal indirectly addresses recruiting concerns in that it limits a student-athlete to one foreign tour per institution. The limit of one foreign tour for a student-athlete at a particular institution is intended to address promises (during the recruiting process) of multiple foreign tours at one institution. This proposal is of national significance and would not have a major impact on monitoring.	Immediate; a contract signed before September 29, 2017 may be honored.	Ready for Vote
2017-90	In basketball, to eliminate the once-in-four years restriction on institutional foreign tours; further, to eliminate the restriction that a	The current once-in-four years restriction on foreign tours should be deregulated as it relates to basketball to allow institutions to make local decisions related to frequency of such tours. Deregulating this legislation will give student-athletes more opportunities to experience different cultures and areas of the world. The current	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
	student-athlete shall not participate in more than one foreign tour for a particular institution.	limit is unduly restrictive in nature and limits an institution's opportunity to provide student-athletes a diverse, worldly experience. This proposal supports the Division I Commitment to Student-Athlete Well-Being by providing student-athletes with opportunities to travel internationally to gain cultural experience, which helps student-athletes become more well-rounded individuals. The proposal also supports growing the game of basketball internationally.		
2017-92	To add demonstrated adherence to National Association for Athletics Compliance Reasonable Standards as an example of a mitigating factor that may be weighed by a hearing panel in determining penalties in an infractions case.	The National Association for Athletic Compliance (NAAC) created "Reasonable Standards" to establish a model for all institutions to follow as it relates to monitoring and documenting compliance with specific NCAA rules and providing education on those rules. Input is sought from a variety of conferences, institutions, and administrators representing a complete cross-section of the industry, and the Reasonable Standards are intended to establish a norm to which institutions should adhere in establishing its compliance programs. The Reasonable Standards include guidelines for monitoring, education, and documentation and key insights from past major infractions cases. While it is not a "safe haven" for institutions, the Reasonable Standards provide guidance to compliance programs, which furthers the Commitment to Institutional Control and Compliance. The NAAC Reasonable Standards were reviewed in the process of development of the Division I Enforcement Charging Guidelines that were endorsed by the Division I Council. In those guidelines, the Reasonable Standards are noted as one example of how an institution may demonstrate adequate policies and procedures, education and training, and/or program monitoring and review such that a charge of lack of institutional control is not warranted. If an institution can use the standards in the investigative process, then the institution should also have the opportunity for its demonstrated adherence to the standards to be a mitigating factor in the penalty process. Adding this language to Bylaw 19.9.4 as an example of a possible mitigating factor is consistent with how the Reasonable Standards are noted in the charging guidelines and helps to bring clarity to the entire Division I membership.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-108	To replace "permission to contact" legislation related to four-year college transfer student-athletes with a "notification of transfer" model, as specified; further; to specify that a violation of the notification of transfer legislation may constitute a significant breach of conduct (Level II violation) as it relates to the NCAA infractions process.	<p>This proposal presents a notification-based alternative to replace the existing permission to contact process and improve the recruiting environment associated with four-year college transfer student-athletes. Pursuant to a notification model, a student-athlete would be permitted to explore transfer opportunities at any other Division I institution once written notification is provided. Once a notification of transfer has been submitted, the student-athlete would be entered into a database of student-athletes who have provided notification of their interest in transferring. Such a system would provide more transparency for coaches and student-athletes and also provide sunshine on impermissible contact, since student-athletes and prospective coaches would not be allowed to communicate before the student-athlete notifies the current school.</p> <p>Among the most prevalent concerns is the interference and influence by individuals from other institutions on a student-athlete's desire to transfer. This type of unwanted interference is among the issues most often cited within Division I circles when the topic of transfer is discussed. Based on the significant unethical nature of such interference, the proposal would add impermissible contact to the list of behaviors that may constitute a significant breach of conduct (Level II) violation.</p> <p>Separating access to athletics aid from a permission to contact or notification model represents a significant change in four-year transfer regulations and one that aligns with the guiding principle of establishing a least restrictive environment for student-athletes. A student-athlete's eligibility for financial aid at a new institution would be based on the general legislative requirements applicable to all student-athletes.</p>	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote

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		Finally, in conjunction with this proposal, a referral has been made to the autonomy conferences to consider sponsoring and adopting legislation that would allow an institution to reduce or not renew a student-athlete's financial aid at the end of the period of award or reduce or cancel the aid during the period of the award if the student-athlete provides a notification of transfer.		
2017-109	To replace all instances of "relatives" and "parents or legal guardians" with "family members."	This concept was identified as part of the Refresh and Modernization of Division I Rules initiative. The current application of "relative" vs. "family member" was identified as an area of consternation for the membership. This proposal would make terminology and application consistent for pre-enrollment and post-enrollment. This proposal would reduce a burden on the membership by removing the need for waiver requests to extend that application of legislation to family members beyond parents and legal guardians. Note: This proposal does not amend any provisions that are under the purview of the Autonomy conferences as areas of autonomy (e.g., Bylaw 13.5.2.6.1, Bylaw 13.6.7.1.1). Autonomy legislation would be required to change those provisions.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-110	To specify that an institution may pay a prospective student-athlete's actual transportation costs for his or her official visit to its campus from any location, provided the prospective student-athlete returns to the original point of departure or travels to his or her home, educational institution or site of competition.	This proposal was recommended by the NCAA Division I Committee for Legislative Relief. Current legislation permits return transportation to a prospective student-athlete's home, educational institution or competition site only if the cost for the overall trip does not exceed round-trip expenses from prospective student-athlete's original departure point and back. This proposal would reduce a burden on the membership, by removing the need to submit waiver requests.	Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-115	In men's basketball, to eliminate the limitation of two hours of skill-related instruction within the weekly limitation of eight hours of out-of-season athletically related activities and eliminate the limitation of two hours of skill-related instruction within the weekly limitation of eight hours of required summer athletic activities.	Due to the current two-hour limit on skill instruction, men's basketball student-athletes are using outside coaches and trainers for skill instruction. Based on an individual student-athlete's needs, this proposal will give coaches increased flexibility to spend more time on skill-related instruction. This proposal does not increase the total amount of out-of-season or summer countable athletically related activities.	08/01/2018, Immediate	Ready for Vote
2017-122	To eliminate the legislated restrictions on the availability of alcohol at NCAA Division I Championships.	For the previous two years, a waiver has been granted for the NCAA to conduct a pilot program for in-stadium alcohol sales (beer and wine only) to the general public at select NCAA Division I championships. Such sales of beer and wine were permitted at concession stands only. The event sites in question allowed alcohol sales for the general public for other events. Sales followed the existing policies, including limitations on quantity and cut-off times. The results of the pilot program over the previous two years have been favorable. The response from fans in attendance at the events has been positive. The reports of law enforcement incidents in conjunction with the championships have decreased, in some cases significantly. The NCAA Board of Governors has endorsed the concept of the three divisions proceeding with legislation to eliminate the prohibition on alcohol sales at NCAA championships. In order to eliminate the need for additional waivers or legislative changes in the future, the details of alcohol sales at championships would be governed by championships policies and procedures. The policies and procedures would address all aspects of alcohol sales, including the items that have been addressed under the waivers (e.g., beer and wine only, sales at concession stands only, sales only at venues that sell to the general public for other events, etc.). The proposed August 1, 2018 effective date would allow for	08/01/2018	Ready for Vote

Proposal Number	Intent	Rationale	Effective Date	Status
		appropriate planning and preparation for sales during 2018-2019 championships.		