



NCAA DI Legislative Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2008-21	RECRUITING -- ADMISSIONS AND GRADUATION DATA, BANNED DRUG LIST AND INITIAL-ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS -- REPORTS AND NOTIFICATION -- ELIGIBILITY CENTER	Current legislation places an unnecessary administrative burden on institutions to distribute information that could be efficiently provided to prospective student-athletes by the Eligibility Center. This is particularly true in the case of initial-eligibility standards. The necessary information related to admissions and graduation-rate data, the academic progress rate and the graduation success rate is already collected and published by the NCAA. The creation of the Eligibility Center has provided increased efficiency and customer service to prospective student-athletes and their parents. This proposed role in the central coordination and distribution of required reports would greatly enhance the Eligibility Center's service to the membership. The close relationship between the NCAA national office and the Eligibility Center will facilitate the sharing of the necessary data. The required information could be provided to prospective student-athletes by the most efficient method (e.g., through e-mail or other technology), as determined by the Eligibility Center. This shift in report distribution is merely administrative in nature. Institutions would remain responsible for responding to any questions raised by prospective student-athletes and their parents or legal guardians regarding initial-eligibility, academic rates, the NCAA banned drug list and nutritional supplements.	To specify that the NCAA Eligibility Center shall provide the information contained within the disclosure reports related to admissions, graduation-rate data, academic progress rate and graduation success rate to a prospective student-athlete and his or her parents or legal guardians after he or she has registered with the Eligibility Center and the Eligibility Center has received an institution's request to add the prospective student-athlete to the institution's institutional request list; further, to specify that the Eligibility Center shall provide notification of initial-eligibility standards, the banned drug list and information about nutritional supplements to a prospective student-athlete after he or she has registered with the Eligibility Center.	August 1, 2010
2008-25-D	RECRUITING -- LETTER OF INTENT PROGRAMS -- REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFERS OF ATHLETICALLY RELATED FINANCIAL AID -- COMPLETION OF AMATEURISM CERTIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE -- DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE	Although the sponsor of Proposal No. 2008-25-B has indicated that the effective date of August 1, 2009 will provide adequate notice to institutions and prospective student-athletes, delaying the effective date until 2010 will provide additional time for the NCAA to educate prospects and institutions on this additional requirement, which will result in a smoother transition for the membership.	To specify that an institution shall not provide a high school, preparatory school or transfer (if applicable) prospective student-athlete a written offer of athletically related financial aid until he or she has completed the amateurism certification questionnaire administered by the NCAA Eligibility Center.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2008-38	ELIGIBILITY -- TRANSFER REGULATIONS -- FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFERS -- COMPETITION AND RECEIPT OF ATHLETICALLY RELATED FINANCIAL AID IN YEAR OF TRANSFER -- TENNIS	Current legislation precludes a student-athlete from engaging in competition in a particular sport at two different institutions in the championship segment of the same academic year. In tennis, the season of competition is typically divided into two segments, but the Intercollegiate Tennis Association (ITA) is concerned about situations in which a student-athlete may compete for two different institutions in the same academic year and the difficulty some institutions have in replacing a student-athlete midyear. Accordingly, the ITA supports this proposal, which limits the ability of a midyear tennis transfer student-athlete to compete for two four-year institutions in the same academic year if the student-athlete received athletically-related financial aid at the first institution. Additionally, this proposal encourages and promotes more careful consideration by the coach and the student-athlete during the recruiting process and helps to solidify the commitment made by both parties.	In tennis, to specify that a transfer student from a four-year institution who enrolls at the certifying institution as a full-time student after the conclusion of the first term of the academic year and qualifies for an exception to the one-year residence requirement shall not be eligible for competition until the following academic year if he or she has competed during the same academic year and received athletically related financial aid during the same academic year from the previous four-year institution.	August 1, 2010
2008-59	DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- EMERGING SPORTS FOR WOMEN -- SAND VOLLEYBALL	There is wide-spread support for sand volleyball to be added as an emerging sport for women, including support from institutions and governing bodies. Data indicates that over 200,000 females ages 6-17 play sand volleyball and over 60 percent play only sand volleyball. Also, there were over 40 teams from NCAA institutions competing in sand volleyball tournaments in spring 2008. It is expected that the addition of sand volleyball will produce a significant increase in participation opportunities for women. The delayed effective date for sand volleyball will provide the divisions time to develop the necessary regulations. NCAA regulations require that emerging sports gain championship status within 10 years or show steady progress toward that goal.	To add sand volleyball as an emerging sport for women.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2008-77-1	ELIGIBILITY -- TRANSFER REGULATIONS -- TWO- YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFERS -- SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION NECESSARY TO DETERMINE ACADEMIC INITIAL-ELIGIBILITY STATUS -- WAIVER	The membership's review and consideration of this proposal has raised concerns with the administrative burden that would be placed on campus compliance personnel. In some instances, a student-athlete's high school may no longer exist or records may not be maintained beyond a certain date. The creation of a waiver process will provide institutions with relief in instances in which it is not possible to obtain the necessary high school transcripts. The process and criteria for the waiver will be established by the Academics Cabinet. Providing waivers via a simple process for extenuating circumstances that preclude the submission of a prospective student-athlete's high school academic information allows a reasonable accommodation to institutions without jeopardizing the integrity of the necessary data collection.	To amend Proposal No. 2008-77 to specify that the Academics Cabinet may waive, based on objective evidence that demonstrates circumstances for which a waiver is warranted, the requirement that an institution submit information necessary to determine the academic initial-eligibility status of a two-year or 4-2-4 transfer student.	August 1, 2010; applicable to two-year college and 4-2-4 transfer student- athletes who initially enroll in a Division I institution on or after August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-9	ETHICAL CONDUCT -- UNETHICAL CONDUCT -- KNOWINGLY INFLUENCING OTHERS TO FURNISH FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION	This proposal is intended to codify current practice, as it relates to ethical-conduct violation charges under Bylaw 10.1-(d). This revision would be consistent with case precedent as evidenced in decisions by the Committee on Infractions. Under Bylaw 10.1-(d), if an individual (to whom the bylaw applies) provides false or misleading information concerning violations of NCAA legislation, such conduct may serve as the basis for an ethical-conduct violation. Under a strict reading or interpretation of 10.1-(d), the individual is seemingly only responsible for personally providing false or misleading information concerning his or her own involvement in or knowledge of matters pertinent to a violation of NCAA legislation. In practice, however, providing false information concerning one's involvement in or knowledge of violations, inducing another person to provide false or misleading information about their involvement in or knowledge of violations, or falsifying documentation (e.g., compliance monitoring forms) to conceal violations are areas of conduct that have fallen under the purview of Bylaw 10.1-(d). Although Bylaw 10.1 is not intended to be an exclusive list of the type of conduct constituting unethical conduct, the proposed changes more accurately incorporate current practice as it relates to charging violations of Bylaw 10.1-(d).	To specify that knowingly influencing others to furnish the NCAA or an individual's institution false or misleading information concerning an individual's involvement in or knowledge of matters relevant to a possible violation of an NCAA regulation constitutes unethical conduct.	Immediate
2009-12-A	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT ASSISTANT COACH	This proposal will expand opportunities for student-athletes to gain coaching experience while enrolled as full-time undergraduate students. Further, permitting former student-athletes to serve as student assistant coaches outside of their five-year eligibility period may encourage student-athletes who departed their institutions prior to graduating to return and finish their baccalaureate degrees and allow institutions to earn additional NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate points. Finally, the limits on the number of student-assistant coaches is appropriate to provide additional coaching opportunities while being mindful of any competitive equity concerns that may arise if no limit were set with the expansion of individuals who are now eligible for the positions.	To permit a student-athlete to serve as an undergraduate student assistant coach at the institution at which the student-athlete most recently participated in intercollegiate athletics, provided the student-athlete is currently enrolled at the institution as a full-time undergraduate student who has exhausted his or her eligibility in the sport or has become injured to the point that he or she is unable to practice or compete ever again; further, to specify that the limit of undergraduate student assistant coaches in each sport shall be the same as the limit of countable coaches permitted in the sport.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-14-A	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- MANAGER -- FORFEITURE OF ELIGIBILITY-- BASEBALL	<p>This proposal was developed as a result of feedback received from the membership and constituent groups. The position of manager is intended to support the coaching staff and team in a limited manner rather than provide a development opportunity for others with prior professional experience (e.g., college coach, high school coach). Therefore, it is appropriate that such individuals be full-time students. Under this proposal, there is no limit on the number of managers for a team. This proposal would codify the principle that the nature of a manager's duties is limited rather than the frequency in which the duties are performed. Managers are permitted to participate in limited duties (e.g., throw bounce passes, retrieve balls, throw batting practice) during practice or competition involving student-athletes on a regular basis. Additionally, a baseball manager would forfeit any remaining eligibility in baseball as soon as he serves as a manager. This condition is designed to address the potential abuse for tryouts because of the roster limit in baseball and the concern of stockpiling student-athletes. Finally, the creation of a separate definition for this position will be helpful in outlining and distinguishing their duties from other positions in the legislation.</p>	<p>In baseball, to specify that an individual who serves as a manager shall forfeit any remaining eligibility in the sport at the institution at which the individual serves as a manager.</p>	August 1, 2010
2009-14-B	PERSONNEL -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- MANAGER	<p>This alternative proposal would eliminate the provision that an individual that serves as manager would forfeit any remaining eligibility in baseball at that institution. With this alternative proposal, the membership is able to consider a proposal that applies consistently for all sports, in addition to the original proposal.</p>	<p>To establish criteria by which an individual may serve as a manager, as specified.</p>	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-15	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING ACTIVITIES -- NONCOACHING ATHLETICS STAFF MEMBER WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES	This proposal was developed as a result of feedback received from the membership and constituent groups. The feedback indicated some confusion regarding the application of the legislation governing noncoaching activities, such as attendance at coaches meetings and analyzing video of the institution's team or that of an opponent. Participation in these activities does not result in such a significant advantage that noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities should be precluded from participation in them. This proposal establishes a limited exception to the general rule related to noncoaching activities, while retaining the restrictions that staff members who are not coaches may not be identified as coaches, may not participate in instructional activities with student-athletes and may not engage in off-campus recruiting activities. It is permissible for noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities to attend practice and competition, to be in the team bench or sideline area and perform administrative duties (e.g., track statistics, run clock, take notes for coaching staff).	To permit noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities to participate in organized activities involving only the coaching staff or administrative duties (e.g., attend meetings involving coaching activities, analyze video of the institution's or an opponent's team, track statistics during practice or competition).	Immediate
2009-18	PERSONNEL AND RECRUITING -- RECRUITING COORDINATION FUNCTIONS -- EXCEPTION -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS AND NONCOUNTABLE COACHES -- TELEPHONE CALLS IN CONJUNCTION WITH OFFICIAL VISIT	This proposal allows an athletics department staff member to more easily locate a prospective student-athlete at the airport and allows the prospective student-athlete to call the institutional staff member he or she is meeting at the airport in the case of an emergency or in the case of any travel alterations. In many situations, the prospective student-athlete will be traveling alone for the visit and will not be familiar with the airport, resulting in confusion concerning meeting locations or delay in arrival. Allowing telephone communication with the specific staff member will prevent any unnecessary concern by the prospective student-athlete during travel to the institution's campus. Providing additional flexibility to permit any athletics department staff member to make or receive telephone calls during this specified time period will permit institutions to be more responsive to the needs of prospective student-athletes while on official visits or while in transit for the visit.	To permit a noncoaching staff member or a noncountable coach to initiate telephone calls to and receive telephone calls from a prospective student-athlete or those individuals accompanying the prospective student-athlete during the prospective student-athlete's official visit transportation and during his or her official visit; further; to specify that athletics department staff members may make unlimited telephone calls to the prospective student-athlete or those individuals accompanying the prospective student-athlete during the prospective student-athlete's official visit transportation and during his or her official visit.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-20	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF OFF- CAMPUS RECRUITERS -- ON-CAMPUS EVENTS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	Current legislation limits women's basketball to three off-campus recruiters at any one time. However, if an institution is hosting a women's basketball event on its campus during a permissible recruiting period, that institution's fourth women's basketball coach may attend the on-campus event without counting against the off-campus limit. As a result, those institutions in metropolitan areas that may host basketball events regularly or those institutions with the facilities capable of hosting such events are afforded a significant recruiting advantage. While institutions should continue to be permitted to host basketball events on campus, the limitation of three recruiters during a recruiting period should apply, regardless of where the event occurs.	In women's basketball, to specify that a coaching staff member who attends an athletics event on the institution's campus that involves women's basketball prospective student-athletes is considered an off-campus recruiter.	August 1, 2010
2009-23	AMATEURISM AND AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXCEPTIONS TO AMATEURISM RULE -- BENEFITS, GIFTS AND SERVICES -- INSURANCE AGAINST DISABLING-INJURY OR ILLNESS	There is a growing trend within the community of agents and financial advisors to arrange disabling-injury insurance policies and loans for student-athletes for recruiting purposes. Allowing institutional staff members, including the institution's professional sports counseling panel, to assist student-athletes with these arrangements would eliminate improper third-party involvement and would alleviate the pressures on student-athletes to seek out this assistance from such third parties. It would continue to be impermissible for a representative of athletics interests to provide such assistance.	To specify that an institution's president or chancellor may designate an institutional staff member (or staff members) to assist a student-athlete with arrangements for securing a loan against future earnings potential for the purpose of purchasing insurance against a disabling injury or illness and to assist with arrangements for securing such insurance.	Immediate



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-26	RECRUITING -- DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS -- DEAD PERIOD -- EXCEPTION -- UNOFFICIAL VISIT AFTER NATIONAL LETTER OF INTENT SIGNING OR OTHER WRITTEN COMMITMENT	Each year, situations arise in which a prospective student-athlete visits a campus at his or her expense during a dead period and has contact with an institutional coach, resulting in a violation. If the prospective student-athlete already has signed a National Letter of Intent (NLI), the inadvertent contact results in a "paper work" violation. For institutions that do not subscribe to the NLI or for prospective student-athletes who are not eligible to sign an NLI, if the prospective student-athlete has signed a financial aid agreement, or written offer of admission or has provided a financial deposit to the institution, the contact would also be considered a "paper work" violation. Creating this exception does not compromise the original intent of the dead period rule and it provides reasonable flexibility. Further, minimal impact on recruiting is expected since official visits are still prohibited during a dead period and the recruiting process would have effectively ended for those prospects who might take advantage of this exception to the current rule.	To specify that a prospective student-athlete who has signed a National Letter of Intent (NLI) is permitted to make an unofficial visit during a dead period to the institution with which he or she has signed the NLI; further, to specify that for an institution not using the NLI in a particular sport, or for a prospective student-athlete who is not eligible to sign the NLI (e.g., four-year college transfer), a prospective student-athlete is permitted to make an unofficial visit during a dead period, provided he or she has signed the institution's written offer of admission or financial aid, or the institution has received a financial deposit from the prospective student-athlete in response to an offer of admission.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-29	RECRUITING AND ELIGIBILITY -- FOUR-YEAR PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- PERMISSION TO CONTACT AND TRANSFER RELEASE -- RESPONSE TO REQUEST AND HEARING OPPORTUNITY	The legislation governing the appeals processes for transfer releases or permission to contact requests is designed to allow the student-athlete the opportunity to appeal to an institutional body outside the athletics department if he or she feels that the request was handled unfairly. However, at times, there are instances in which institutions may not place the best interests of the student-athlete at the forefront of the process. Specifically, institutions may purposefully delay their appeal processes (as much as possible within their established procedures) in cases of requests for transfer releases or permission to contact for an extended period of time. In these circumstances, the opportunity to enroll at another institution is reduced as time passes due to admissions and enrollment deadlines. In addition, the possibility of receiving a scholarship offer from another institution is reduced proportionately with the delay in the hearing processes. Establishing consistent standards related to notifying student-athletes of their opportunity for an appeal opportunity, as well as establishing standards related to how institutions conduct the appeal will reduce opportunities for abuse of the process and promote student-athlete well-being.	To specify that if an institution receives a written request from a student-athlete to permit another institution to contact a student-athlete about transferring or a request for a release in conjunction with the application of the one-time transfer exception, the institution shall grant or deny a request within seven business days of receipt of the request; further, to specify that if the request is denied, the institution shall conduct a hearing and provide written results within 15 business days of receipt of the student-athlete's written request and that the student-athlete shall be provided the opportunity to appear in-person or via telephone and actively participate in the hearing. To also specify that if the institution fails to respond to the student-athlete's written request or fails to conduct the hearing or provide written results within the specified time period, permission to contact or the transfer release shall be granted by default and the institution shall provide the written permission or release to the student-athlete.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-30-A	RECRUITING -- PERMISSIBLE RECRUITERS -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES -- BASKETBALL	Currently, an official interpretation (October 11, 2000, Item No. 1) permits noncoaching athletics department staff members with sport-specific responsibilities to attend an off-campus athletics competition that involves prospective student-athletes if the competition is in the locale of the institution. Although the intent of the interpretation is to establish restrictions to avoid potential recruiting advantages, there is a concern in the basketball community that the mere presence of these individuals at such events is providing their institutions with such advantages. Multiple noncoaching athletics department staff members, clothed in institutional apparel, are attending basketball games featuring high profile prospective student-athletes. The issue is magnified in major metropolitan areas that include a significant number of high-profile prospective student-athletes. It is difficult to enforce the interpretation as there may be no real evidence that the staff member has been specifically directed to attend the contest. Accordingly, preventing the presence of noncoaching athletics department personnel at such competitions will alleviate concerns of recruiting advantages and will not cause any hardship on the staff since the staff member would be permitted to attend for the legitimate reason of watching an immediate family member participate.	In basketball, to specify that a noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities shall not attend an off-campus athletics event involving prospective student-athletes (e.g., high school contest, sports camp) unless the staff member is an immediate family member or legal guardian of one of the participants in the activity; further, to establish conditions by which a staff member who is an immediate family member or legal guardian of a participant may attend such an event, as specified.	Immediate
2009-32-B	RECRUITING -- TELEPHONE CALLS -- TIME PERIOD FOR TELEPHONE CALLS -- EXCEPTION -- UNLIMITED DURING CONTACT PERIOD -- SPORTS WITH DEFINED RECRUITING CALENDARS OTHER THAN FOOTBALL	Sports without defined recruiting calendars are in a contact period unless otherwise specified as a dead or quiet period. Thus, this alternative proposal will help address concerns of increased intrusiveness on prospective student-athletes, as well as increased costs related to telephone calls.	In sports with defined recruiting calendars other than football, to specify that during a contact period, telephone calls may be made at the institution's discretion.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-33	RECRUITING -- TELEPHONE CALLS -- EXCEPTION -- UNLIMITED AFTER RECEIPT OF FINANCIAL DEPOSIT	Pursuant to recently adopted legislation, a prospective student-athlete may receive unlimited forms of electronically transmitted correspondence on or after May 1 of his or her senior year in high school if a tuition or housing deposit has been received by the institution. By allowing unlimited telephone calls as well, institutions will have the flexibility to communicate with such prospective student-athletes in the most appropriate and/or preferred method.	To specify that on or after May 1 of a prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, there shall be no limit on the number of telephone calls by an institution to the prospective student-athlete, provided the institution has received a financial deposit in response to the institution's offer of admission.	Immediate
2009-37	RECRUITING -- EVALUATIONS -- SUMMER EVALUATION PERIOD -- NONINSTITUTIONAL NONORGANIZED EVENTS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	There has been an escalation in the number of impermissibly arranged activities disguised as open gym or pick-up games during the summer evaluation period. These activities subject coaches to potential rules violations and can create an environment in which contact between NCAA coaches and outside influences occur. During the summer evaluation period, evaluations should be limited to institutional basketball camps and noninstitutional organized events (e.g., camps, leagues, tournaments and festivals) that are certified through the basketball certification process. The Women's Basketball Coaches Association supports and has requested this legislative change to the women's basketball recruiting model.	In women's basketball, to prohibit evaluations at noninstitutional nonorganized events (e.g., pick-up games, open gyms) during the summer evaluation period.	Immediate



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-40	RECRUITING -- PRINTED RECRUITING MATERIALS -- GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE -- INSTITUTIONAL LETTERHEAD	Given the recently adopted regulations governing institutional note cards and postcards, there has been increased concern regarding institutional letterhead. Specifically, concerns have been raised about the lack of uniform standards under the current legislation and interpretations. Because there are no NCAA restrictions on the content or design of institutional letterhead, an institution that does not have policies (or has limited or flexible policies) is able to employ creativity in the letterhead it sends to prospective student-athletes (e.g., correspondence that resembles advertisements, mini posters and weekly press releases) while an institution that must use specific letterhead is limited by institutional policy. The current limitations on institutional note cards resulted from the membership's concern and frustration with the "no limits" evolution and the desire for a consistent standard to ensure equity and minimize any associated cost. This proposal attempts to allow institutions creative flexibility in the design of letterhead, but limit that flexibility to one side of the letterhead. This flexibility, coupled with the other restrictions on size and the remaining content, achieves an appropriate balance in this area. However, institutional policies on letterhead (e.g., must include mailing address, Web site address) will continue to apply.	To establish additional provisions governing general correspondence that an institution may send to prospective student-athletes, their parents or legal guardians, their coaches or any other individual responsible for teaching or directing an activity in which a prospective student-athlete is involved, as specified.	August 1, 2010
2009-42	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ATHLETICS PUBLICATIONS -- NO PRINTED PUBLICATIONS TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES	Increased access to technology and the enhanced presence of information on the Internet has reduced the need to provide printed materials to prospective student-athletes. The high costs and excessive use of resources to print guides to provide to prospective student-athletes may now be eliminated and, at the same time, the availability of information to prospective student-athletes increases due to Web site access. Given the challenging economic times, it is prudent to eliminate media guides and recruiting brochures from the list of items that may be provided to prospective student-athletes while maintaining the option for production and distribution of media guides to the media.	To specify that an institution shall not provide a printed media guide or any other printed athletics publication not listed in Bylaw 13.4.1.1 to a prospective student-athlete, his or her parents or legal guardians, the prospective student-athlete's educational institution or any individual involved in the coaching of a prospective student-athlete.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-43	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSIONS -- EXCEPTION -- AFTER RECEIPT OF FINANCIAL DEPOSIT	Current legislation allows institutions to send any form of electronically transmitted correspondence (e.g., text messages) to a nonscholarship student-athlete on or after May 1 of his or her senior year in high school if the incoming prospective student-athlete has submitted a room deposit or tuition deposit to the institution in response to an offer of admission. Some institutions do not require specific room or tuition deposits. The change contemplated in this proposal is reasonable and it meets the overall intent of the current legislation.	To specify that on or after May 1 of a prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, there shall be no limit on the forms of electronically transmitted correspondence that may be sent by an institution to the prospective student-athlete, provided the institution has received a financial deposit in response to the institution's offer of admission.	August 1, 2010
2009-44	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- VIDEO/ AUDIO MATERIALS AND COMPUTER GENERATED RECRUITING PRESENTATIONS	The rationale for the current restrictions on the use of audio and video material in the recruiting process relate to recruiting equity and costs. As a result of technological advances, recording, producing, posting, sharing and accessing video has become fairly simple and inexpensive. Consequently, nearly all institutional athletics department Web sites now include some form of video content (e.g., interviews, press conferences, competition highlights, live or archived contests, facility tours). It is currently permissible to post such video material to an institution's Web site, provided it is not created for recruiting purposes and is considered general information in content and is generally accessible. Therefore, it is appropriate and reasonable that video and audio material that may be shown to, played for and provided to prospective student-athletes (including via computer generated recruiting presentations) should be subject to similar standards.	To specify that an institution may produce video or audio material to show to, play for or provide to a prospective student-athlete, provided such material includes only general information related to an institution or its athletics programs and is not created for recruiting purposes; further, to specify that a computer generated recruiting presentation may include general informational video/audio material that relates to an institution or its athletics programs and is not created for recruiting purposes.	Immediate



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-47-B	RECRUITING -- LETTER OF INTENT PROGRAMS, FINANCIAL AID AGREEMENTS -- WRITTEN OFFER OF AID BEFORE SIGNING DATE	This alternative proposal applies the principle of Proposal No. 2009-47-A to all sports. Over the years, a culture has developed in which prospective student-athletes are receiving letters from coaches at the beginning of their junior year in high school that, essentially, offer athletics scholarships. Although they are not able to sign a National Letter of Intent until their senior year in high school, many prospective student-athletes view the early scholarship offer letters they receive as binding agreements. This proposal will eliminate the confusion such letters create with prospective student-athletes.	To specify that prior to August 1 of a prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, an institution shall not provide a written offer of athletically related financial aid or indicate in writing to the prospective student-athlete that an athletically related grant-in-aid will be offered by the institution.	August 1, 2010
2009-55	RECRUITING -- CAMPS AND CLINICS -- EMPLOYMENT DURING QUIET PERIODS -- WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL	This proposal would restrict the involvement of women's volleyball coaches and sport-specific staff members in institutional and noninstitutional camps or clinics conducted off the institution's campus during a quiet period. Coaches have used employment in such camps and clinics as a means of gaining access to prospective student-athletes at a time when off-campus recruitment is otherwise prohibited. A coach may continue to be employed at an institutional or noninstitutional camp or clinic on his or her institution's campus during a quiet period. Legislation restricting coaches' involvement in institutional and noninstitutional camps or clinics currently exists in basketball and football. Finally, this proposal was initiated and supported by the American Volleyball Coaches Association.	In women's volleyball, to specify that it is not permissible for a coach or a noncoaching staff member with responsibilities specific to volleyball to be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) at an institutional camp or clinic or a noninstitutional, privately owned camp or clinic that is conducted off the institution's campus during a quiet period.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-56	RECRUITING -- USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS -- RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES -- CRITERIA FOR SUBSCRIPTION	<p>Currently, recruiting or scouting services are only required to meet minimal requirements in order for institutions to subscribe to them. For example, a published recruiting or scouting service only needs to be regularly published and available at the same fee rate for all subscribers. There has been a proliferation of recruiting services, particularly in the sport of men's basketball, that do not provide information consistent with the original intent of the legislation. Many of the operators of the recruiting or scouting services are tied directly to teams or events involving highly skilled prospective student-athletes and concerns have been expressed that the service is being used as leverage in the recruiting process. In some instances, the service merely provides demographic information that is available from other sources or in other instances, no information that would assist in the evaluation of talent. The perception is that unless an institution subscribes particular services, it will be disadvantaged in attempts to recruit prospective student-athletes linked with the recruiting-service operators. This proposal acknowledges the overall value of recruiting services and protects the integrity of the recruiting process by reinforcing the intent of the original legislation.</p>	<p>To establish additional criteria that must be satisfied in order for an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service involving prospective student-athletes, as specified.</p>	Immediate



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-60	ELIGIBILITY -- ACADEMIC WAIVERS -- AUTHORITY OF INITIAL- ELIGIBILITY WAIVERS COMMITTEE AND PROGRESS-TOWARD- DEGREE WAIVERS COMMITTEE	Current legislation allows two appeal opportunities -- to the waiver committee and to the Academics Cabinet subcommittee -- after staff decisions for initial-eligibility and progress-toward-degree waivers. Historically, these two waiver areas did not permit staff decisions, or provided very limited staff authority to make decisions. Therefore, the two committee process provided an appeal opportunity of the waiver committee's decision. More recently, all cases receive a staff decision before consideration by the waiver committee. Given current staff authority, the one committee appeal process maintains one appeal opportunity. Additionally, the second appellate level is rarely used. In the past two years, eight initial-eligibility waivers out of 913 submitted and nine progress-toward-degree waivers out of 1,030 submitted were appealed to the cabinet subcommittees. Of these nearly 2,000 cases, only three resulted in different outcomes by the cabinet subcommittees. Further, most other waiver processes (e.g., student-athlete reinstatement, NCAA Division I Legislative Council Subcommittee for Legislative Relief) include only one appeal opportunity. Eliminating the second appellate opportunity will reduce bureaucracy and streamline the waiver process with virtually no impact on the outcome of waiver decisions.	To specify that the NCAA Division I Initial-Eligibility Waivers Committee shall be the final appellate body for initial-eligibility waivers and that the NCAA Division I Progress-Toward-Degree Waivers Committee shall be the final appellate body for progress-toward-degree waivers.	May 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-61	ELIGIBILITY -- FULL TIME ENROLLMENT -- REQUIREMENT FOR PRACTICE -- WAIVER -- U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE/NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY -- FORMER STUDENT ATHLETE AT ANOTHER INSTITUTION -- INDIVIDUAL SPORTS AND WOMEN'S ROWING	Current or former student-athletes may receive a waiver to participate in organized practice sessions, provided the practice sessions take place only at the institution the individual previously attended or currently attends as an undergraduate or graduate student. The NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee supports the United States Olympic Committee and national governing bodies' efforts to enhance opportunities for elite athletes to improve their chances of making USA Olympic teams and, in the long term, compete for Olympic medals. Allowing former student-athletes opportunities to train with Olympic coaches at institutions other than those attended as an undergraduate or graduate student provides them with better opportunities to adequately prepare for the Olympic Games.	In individual sports and women's rowing, in a case in which the U.S. Olympic Committee or national governing body in the sport has recommended the individual's participation, to permit a former student-athlete who has graduated and has no eligibility remaining to participate in organized practice sessions at an institution other than the one he or she previously attended.	August 1, 2010
2009-62	ELIGIBILITY -- FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT -- REQUIREMENT FOR PRACTICE -- WAIVER -- U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE/NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY -- FORMER STUDENT-ATHLETE -- DURATION OF WAIVER -- INDIVIDUAL SPORTS AND WOMEN'S ROWING	The current rule stipulates that a former student-athlete who has either exhausted his or her eligibility or who has completed a degree is limited to participating in an institution's organized practice sessions for no more than five years. Originally, this rule was intended to allow a former student-athlete to practice with an institution's team in organized practice sessions for a five-year period to enhance his or her chances of qualifying for the next Olympic Games following the completion of a degree or exhaustion of eligibility. In the past 15 years, the average age of Olympic athletes has increased significantly. This change would allow a former student-athlete to spend additional years participating in an institution's organized practice sessions but limit that participation to the time period that encompasses two Olympic opportunities. Doing so will increase the former student-athlete's opportunity to adequately prepare for the Olympic Games.	In individual sports and women's rowing, in a case in which the U.S. Olympic Committee or national governing body (NGB) in the sport has recommended the individual's participation, to specify that a former student-athlete's participation in organized practice sessions shall be limited to the number of years that allows the individual to practice with the institution's team in preparation for two consecutive Olympic Games following exhaustion of eligibility or completion of degree, whichever is earlier.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-63	ELIGIBILITY -- SEASONS OF COMPETITION -- CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING SEASON OF COMPETITION -- ALUMNI GAME, FUNDRAISING ACTIVITY OR CELEBRITY SPORTS ACTIVITY	This proposal is consistent with the philosophy of student-athlete well-being. Alumni games, fundraising activities and celebrity sports activities are not designed to provide a competitive advantage. They are intended to promote goodwill within the institution's local community, as well as to generate the necessary financial donations for the different sports programs. Allowing more student-athletes to compete in these events would help institutions to meet their financial goals. The limitation of one event is necessary to prevent institutions from using these types of events as tryouts.	To specify that a student-athlete may engage in outside competition in either one alumni game, one fundraising activity or one celebrity sports activity during a season without counting such competition as a season of competition, provided the event is exempted from the institution's maximum number of contests or dates of competition as permitted in the particular sport per NCAA Bylaw 17.	August 1, 2010
2009-66	ELIGIBILITY -- TRANSFER REGULATIONS -- FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFERS -- COMPETITION OR RECEIPT OF ATHLETICALLY RELATED FINANCIAL AID IN YEAR OF TRANSFER -- TENNIS	NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2008-38, which was adopted January 2009, specified that a tennis student-athlete who competes in the fall and receives an athletics scholarship shall not be eligible for competition until the following academic year following a transfer to a Division I institution. That proposal addressed a general concern related to the ability of a student-athlete to compete for two institutions within the same academic year. However, two concerns remain. As adopted, the legislation will allow a student-athlete to receive athletics aid during an academic term at the first institution and be permitted to compete for a second institution during the same academic year on transfer, provided the student-athlete meets a transfer exception. The adopted legislation will also allow a nonscholarship transfer student-athlete to compete in an academic term at the first institution and be permitted to compete for a second institution during the same academic year on transfer, provided the student-athlete meets a transfer exception. The minor modification contemplated in this proposal is appropriate to address these concerns.	In tennis, to specify that a transfer student from a four-year institution who enrolls at the certifying institution as a full-time student after the conclusion of the first term of the academic year and qualifies for an exception to the one-year residence requirement shall not be eligible for competition until the following academic year if he or she has competed during the same academic year or received athletically related financial aid during the same academic year from the previous four-year institution.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-68	FINANCIAL AID -- MIDYEAR REPLACEMENT -- GRADUATION DURING PREVIOUS YEAR -- WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL	Under the current women's volleyball legislation, the financial aid of a counter who graduates at midyear may be provided to another student-athlete without making the second student-athlete a counter for the remainder of that academic year; however, if a counter with eligibility remaining graduates during the previous academic year (including the summer) and competes in the following fall, the financial aid of that student-athlete may not be provided to another student-athlete in the spring. By changing this legislation, the women's volleyball legislation would be consistent with the rule governing midyear replacements in football, which is the only other fall season head-count sport.	In women's volleyball, to specify that the financial aid of a counter who graduates at midyear or who graduates during the previous academic year (including summer) may be provided to another student-athlete without making the second student-athlete a counter for the remainder of that academic year.	August 1, 2010
2009-69	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS BY SPORT -- EQUIVALENCY COMPUTATIONS -- EXCEPTIONS -- ACADEMIC HONOR AWARDS -- TRANSFER STUDENTS	Under current legislation, academic scholarships awarded by the certifying institution that are based solely on the high school record may be exempted from a student-athlete's equivalency computation, provided specific academic standards are met. This proposal would provide a similar exception for transfer student-athletes who have demonstrated academic success at a previous collegiate institution and would allow the student-athletes to accept such scholarships without impacting team limits. The proposed grade-point average standard is modeled after the grade-point average required for a continuing student-athlete's institutional academic scholarship to be exempted from an equivalency computation. Finally, the proposed grade-point average requirement may only consider grades earned in all courses that are normally transferable to the certifying institution, regardless of the grade earned or whether such a grade makes the course unacceptable for transfer degree credit.	To specify that institutional academic honor awards that are part of an institution's normal arrangements for academic scholarships, either based solely on the recipient's cumulative academic record from all collegiate institutions previously attended or based on the recipient's high school record and cumulative academic record from all collegiate institutions previously attended, awarded independently of athletics interests and in amounts consistent with the pattern of all such awards made by the institution, may be exempted from a team's equivalency computation, provided the recipient achieved a cumulative transferable grade-point average of at least 3.300 (based on a maximum of 4.000).	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-72	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXPENSES FOR STUDENT-ATHLETE'S RELATIVES -- REASONABLE REFRESHMENTS	Frequently, NCAA legislation affects not only a student-athlete, but his or her parents and family members. Thus, it is critical that institutions be able to take advantage of the limited opportunities they have to educate parents and families. These educational opportunities typically are scheduled in conjunction with a sport-related event for which the family is already on campus. In these circumstances, it is very common that the parents are accompanied by the student-athlete's siblings, grandparents or other immediate family members. Similarly, the types of celebratory events at which institutions provide refreshments are events that the student-athlete's entire family attends (e.g., opening day, senior night). However, under the current rules, the options available to an institution in these circumstances are to provide no refreshments, provide refreshments but prohibit any family member other than a parent or legal guardian from attending, or permit all family members to come and provide refreshments but have staff patrol the event to ensure that no impermissible individuals consume the refreshments. None of these options is hospitable or practical. Providing more flexibility in this rule will enhance institutions' opportunities to provide much-needed rules education to parents and families and improve the student-athlete experience during these family-centered events.	To specify that an institution may provide the family (e.g., parents or legal guardians, relatives) of a student-athlete with reasonable refreshments (e.g., soft drink, snacks) in conjunction with educational meetings or celebratory events (e.g., senior night) and on an occasional basis for other reasons.	Immediate
2009-75-B	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS AND RECRUITING -- MANDATORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION -- SICKLE CELL SOLUBILITY TEST -- DOCUMENTED RESULTS OF PRIOR TEST	The administration of a sickle cell solubility test (SST), in addition to an established athletics department policy for managing the care of student-athletes with the trait, can lessen the chances of an untimely death related to the sickle cell condition. The SST is relatively inexpensive to administer compared to the heavy toll associated with a student-athlete's death. This legislation is in the best interest of student-athlete well-being. This legislation will reduce the risk associated with the sickle cell condition by requiring a screening in medical examinations for all student-athletes who are beginning their initial season of eligibility, unless documented results of a prior test are provided to the institution.	To specify that the required medical examination or evaluation that student-athletes who are beginning their initial season of eligibility and students who are trying out for a team must undergo prior to participation in voluntary summer conditioning or voluntary individual workouts pursuant to the safety exception, practice, competition or out-of-season conditioning activities shall include a sickle cell solubility test (SST), unless documented results of a prior test are provided to the institution.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-75-B-1	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS AND RECRUITING -- MANDATORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION -- SICKLE CELL SOLUBILITY TEST -- OPTION TO DECLINE AND SIGN WRITTEN RELEASE	This amendment provides the flexibility to allow an individual to decline the sickle cell solubility test and sign a written release.	To amend Proposal No. 2009-75-B to specify that the required medical examination or evaluation that student-athletes who are beginning their initial season of eligibility and students who are trying out for a team must undergo prior to participation in voluntary summer conditioning or voluntary individual workouts pursuant to the safety exception, practice, competition or out-of-season conditioning activities shall include a sickle cell solubility test (SST), unless documented results of a prior test are provided to the institution or the individual declines the test and signs a written release.	August 1, 2010
2009-76	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- TIME LIMITS FOR ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES -- ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS -- COUNTABLE ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND 5 A.M.	Currently, some coaches require that student-athletes participate in countable athletically-related activities between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. Engaging in athletics activities during these hours can be detrimental to the health of student-athletes. A proper amount of sleep is vital to success and exercising late at night or early in the morning could negatively affect student-athletes, both on and off the field. Being forced to perform at a high athletic level when the mental and physical state of a student-athlete is already weakened increases the risk of injury or illness. Further, student-athletes are encouraged to eat following workouts to refuel their bodies. These late night workouts force student-athletes to eat late at night, further reducing the proper amount of sleep they receive and detrimentally affecting their diets. Finally, countable athletically related activities held in the middle of the night may jeopardize a student-athlete's academic performance by preventing him or her from obtaining a good night's rest before a test, or causing the student-athlete to fall asleep during class.	To specify that countable athletically related activities shall not occur between midnight and 5 a.m., except for during participation in a conference championship or an NCAA championship, in any competition that begins prior to midnight and concludes after midnight, or a promotional practice activity (e.g., first practice of the season).	Immediate



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-77	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- PRESEASON PRACTICE -- ON-COURT PRACTICE -- 30 DAYS OF COUNTABLE ACTIVITIES WITHIN 40 DAYS PRIOR TO FIRST CONTEST	Recent modifications to the first permissible contest date in women's basketball have reduced the number of preseason practice opportunities by up to seven practice days. This proposal allows the number of practice days in women's basketball to remain at a constant level of 30, which is generally consistent with the number of practice opportunities permitted prior to the adoption of the current legislation. Additionally, this proposed flexible preseason practice schedule permits coaches to best use practice and "off" days to benefit student-athletes prior to the first contest. While the existing preseason practice schedule essentially dictates that practice must occur during every possible day, the flexible approach offered in this proposal provides each coach with the ability to determine when to use the practice opportunities depending on the team, the team's needs and the academic calendar. For example, a coach may provide the team days off to study for midterm exams, to take advantage of fall vacation periods or to recover from injuries.	In women's basketball, to specify that an institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to 5 p.m. on the date that is 40 days prior to the date of the institution's first regular-season contest; further, to specify that an institution shall not engage in more than 30 days of countable athletically related activities prior to its first regular-season contest.	August 1, 2010
2009-79-B	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- NONCHAMPIONSHIP SEGMENT -- TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS -- CROSS COUNTRY, FIELD HOCKEY, SOCCER, SOFTBALL AND VOLLEYBALL -- EXCEPTION -- 400-MILE RADIUS	Geographically isolated institutions would be detrimentally impacted by Proposal No. 2009-79-A. Further, the 400 mile radius is consistent with the current ground transportation policies related to whether an institution must drive to a championship site.	In cross country (for institutions without indoor or outdoor track and field), field hockey, soccer, softball and volleyball, to specify that team travel to competition in the nonchampionship segment shall be restricted to ground transportation, unless there are no other Division I institutions located within 400 miles of the institution.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-82	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- LIMIT ON NUMBER OF STUDENT-ATHLETES ON AN OUTSIDE TEAM -- VACATION PERIOD EXCEPTION AND OUTSIDE TEAM TOURS -- WOMEN'S ROWING	When women's rowing moved from emerging sport status to championship sport status, placing a limit on the number of student-athletes who may compete for an outside team was inadvertently overlooked. This proposal corrects that oversight.	In women's rowing, to specify that the number of student-athletes from any one institution who may compete outside of the institution's declared playing and practice season as a member of an outside team in any noncollegiate, amateur competition during any official academic year vacation period published in the institution's catalog and who may participate in international competition as a member of an outside team on a foreign tour shall not exceed four.	Immediate
2009-85	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- SOFTBALL -- PRESEASON PRACTICE AND FIRST CONTEST DATE -- NONCHAMPIONSHIP SEGMENT	Current legislation states that the first permissible preseason practice and competition date during the nonchampionship segment is September 1 or the first day of classes, whichever is later. This standard causes a disparate impact on institutions that begin classes later in September. Those institutions are unable to properly prepare their student-athletes for their first contest since the first practice is delayed by two weeks or more. The impact is more acute for quarter-system institutions located in cold weather regions. Such institutions have fewer days within which to schedule their 45-day nonchampionship segment due to inclement weather in late October and November, which severely limits the possibility of practicing outdoors. Indoor practices are also impacted by facility availability for a team that is not "in season." As a result of these issues, a blanket waiver was granted last year to permit softball teams to begin preseason practice or competition during the nonchampionship segment on or after September 15. This proposal seeks to enact the waiver as a permanent legislative change, thereby addressing the competitive equity and safety concerns surrounding this issue. Additionally, the September 15 date addresses academic calendar variances while remaining sensitive to cost concerns.	In softball, to specify that an institution that has not begun classes by September 15 may commence preseason practice sessions on or after that date and may play its first contest (game or scrimmage) against outside competition on or after that date.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-86	ATHLETICS CERTIFICATION -- MANDATORY SELF- STUDY AND EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW -- ACADEMIC INTEGRITY -- ACADEMIC STANDARDS -- RETENTION	Many institutions do not have data related to the retention of the student body generally or comparable student-body groups. Requiring institutions to compare retention rate data of student-athletes with the student body generally or with comparable student body subgroups places an undue burden on those institutions that do not compile these data for other purposes.	To eliminate the requirement that the retention rate of student-athletes, as a whole, be compared to other student-body groups.	Immediate
2009-88	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS -- FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION -- ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENT-ATHLETES -- INCOMING-STUDENT PARTICIPATION -- BASKETBALL	An institution is not permitted to engage in a foreign tour in each sport more than once every four years. Therefore, a student-athlete who initially enrolls as a freshman during the fall term after a summer foreign tour will not have an opportunity to participate in the institution's next foreign tour until the summer after his or her senior year. By that time, many student-athletes will have graduated and/or exhausted their eligibility. Consequently, one class every four years may not have a legitimate opportunity to participate on a foreign tour. This proposal addresses this issue in basketball by allowing an incoming student-athlete to participate in a foreign tour that takes place during the summer prior to initial full-time enrollment, provided certain conditions are satisfied. Prospective student-athletes who enroll in an institution's summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment are no longer subject to contact restrictions, are eligible for financial aid, are eligible to participate in voluntary summer workouts with strength and conditioning coaches and are considered student-athletes for purposes of Bylaw 16. Consistent with such treatment, incoming basketball student-athletes should also be permitted to participate in a foreign tour with their teammates during the summer prior to enrollment.	In basketball, to permit an incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) to represent the institution on a foreign tour that occurs during the summer prior to his or her initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution and participate in practice prior to departure for the foreign tour, provided: (a) he or she has earned at least three hours of acceptable degree credit during the summer term at the certifying institution; and (b) he or she is eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition during the academic year immediately following the tour; further, to specify that a basketball student-athlete shall not participate in more than one foreign tour for a particular institution.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-94	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS -- BASKETBALL EVENT CERTIFICATION -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- GEOGRAPHIC REQUIREMENT	This proposal creates an "adjoining state" rule that discourages the "rental" of elite prospective student-athletes by teams across the country, while providing prospective student-athletes who reside in geographically remote areas the opportunity to participate on a nonscholastic team. The same provision has been in place for men's basketball since 2003. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of elite prospective student-athletes who participate on nonscholastic teams located several states away from their legal residence. According to the NCAA basketball event certification staff, in the summer of 2008, 189 of 3,050 teams would not have met the adjoining state rule and in the summer of 2009, 240 of 3,098 teams would not have met the rule. In 2008, Ninety-nine teams had players from states that did not adjoin at all, and 90 teams had more than three players from adjoining states. This proposal should be adopted as emergency legislation so it can be effective for the summer of 2010 and provide ample time to notify the event operators and coaches of this change.	In women's basketball, to specify that in order for a basketball event to be certified, participants on nonscholastic teams in a certified event must be legal residents of the state in which the team is located or a geographically adjoining state and not more than a total of three prospective student-athletes from adjoining states may participate on any one nonscholastic team.	September 1, 2010
2009-97	FINANCIAL AID -- COUNTERS -- AID AFTER DEPARTURE OF HEAD COACH -- NONCOUNTER -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	This legislative change would provide additional flexibility to men's basketball student-athletes when their head coaches leave, particularly for those student-athletes who are in their final two to three semesters of a degree program who may not wish to transfer. Those student-athletes who wish to remain at an institution to complete their degrees will be much more likely to be able to do so if they may continue to receive athletically related financial aid.	In men's basketball, to specify that a student-athlete who receives athletically related institutional financial aid in academic years following the departure of a head coach from the institution is not a counter, provided: (a) The student-athlete participated in basketball and received athletically related institutional financial aid during the coach's tenure at the institution; and (b) The student-athlete does not participate in basketball during the later academic years at the institution; further, to specify that if the student-athlete later participates in basketball at the institution, the student-athlete shall become a counter for all years during which athletically related institutional aid was received.	August 1, 2010



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Proposal Number	Title	Rationale	Intent	Effective Date
2009-98	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- MISSED CLASS-TIME POLICIES -- DEPARTURE/RETURN RESTRICTIONS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	The implementation of this proposal could reduce missed class time during the playing season and promote better academic performance for men's basketball student-athletes.	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution's athletics participation schedule, which shall include the anticipated amount of missed class time due to athletics participation, shall be approved by the institution's faculty athletics representative or faculty oversight committee prior to the beginning of each regular academic term; further, to specify that an eligible student-athlete may receive actual and necessary travel expenses to represent the institution in athletics competition, provided the student-athlete departs for the competition no earlier than 48 hours prior to the start of the actual competition and remains no more than 24 hours.	August 1, 2010