

## 2007-08 NCAA DI Legislative Proposals for N4A Review

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source	Effective Date
2007-18	PERSONNEL AND RECRUITING — LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES — RECRUITING COORDINATION FUNCTIONS — EXCEPTION — NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBER — AFTER NATIONAL LETTER OF INTENT SIGNING OR OTHER WRITTEN COMMITMENT	To permit a noncoaching staff member to make telephone calls to or receive telephone calls from a prospective student-athlete [or the prospective student-athlete's parents, legal guardian (s) or coaches] and prepare general recruiting correspondence (including electronic correspondence) to a prospective student-athlete [or the prospective student-athlete's parents or legal guardian(s)], provided the prospective student-athlete has signed a National Letter of Intent or the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid.	As a general rule, an individual is considered to be a prospective student-athlete until he or she enrolls full time or participates in regular practice sessions. However, once a National Letter of Intent has been signed or an offer of admission and/or financial aid has been accepted, an individual has committed to an institution and the recruitment process is, for all practical purposes, completed. The NCAA has already recognized certain exceptions for contact with a prospective student-athlete after the signing of a National Letter of Intent (or acceptance of written offer of financial aid or admission), but these exceptions are currently limited to pre-enrollment materials. Any telephone calls or written correspondence with a prospective student-athlete concerning his or her recruitment after he or she has signed a National Letter of Intent or an offer of admission and/or financial aid would be minimal. Further, this proposal would allow an institution's chancellor or president, faculty athletics representative or director of athletics to send a congratulatory note to a prospective student-athlete after he or she has signed a National Letter of Intent or an offer of admission and/or financial aid.	Big 12 Conference.	August 01, 2008
2007-44	RECRUITING — OFFERS AND INDUCEMENTS AND TRYOUTS — USE OF ACADEMIC SUPPORT SERVICES/TRAINING-ROOM FACILITIES IN ALL SPORTS — VOLUNTARY SUMMER CONDITIONING IN FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL	To eliminate the requirement that a prospective student-athlete must have signed a National Letter of Intent (or a written offer of admission and/or financial aid) in order to receive academic support services and use the institution's training room facilities; further to specify that a student who is enrolled in the institution's summer term prior to the student's initial, full-time enrollment at the certifying institution may be provided such services and, in football and basketball, participate in voluntary conditioning activities during the summer with an athletic department's strength and conditioning coach.	Many incoming "walk-on" prospective student-athletes attend summer school prior to their initial enrollment to become acclimated to college studies as do those prospective student-athletes on athletics aid. Since the "walk-on" student-athletes do not receive athletics aid during the summer, they are treated differently than those who are on athletics aid. Specifically, if they are enrolled in summer school, although athletics is not paying for their enrollment, they are precluded from using the academic center for academic needs or training-room facilities for medical needs during the summer prior to the start of the academic year or preseason practice. Additionally, "walk-on" prospective student-athletes are not permitted to work out in team weight rooms and participate in team strength and conditioning workouts during the summer. This proposal would allow "walk-on" prospective student-athletes to use the same academic support services and training-room facilities that incoming students can use if they are on athletics aid and it allows them to participate in the same voluntary athletically related activities. As a matter of student-athlete well-being, all prospective student-athletes should be treated the same during the summer.	Southeastern Conference and Southern Conference.	Immediate

## 2007-08 NCAA DI Legislative Proposals for N4A Review

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source	Effective Date
2007-59	ELIGIBILITY — CERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY — INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY — DE MINIMIS VIOLATION.	To specify that a violation in which the institution fails to certify a student-athlete's eligibility prior to allowing him or her to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition shall be considered an institutional violation per NCAA Constitution 2.8.1; however, such a violation shall not affect the student-athlete's eligibility, provided all the necessary information to certify the student-athlete's eligibility was available to the institution and the student-athlete otherwise would have been eligible for competition.	Currently, if certification of a student-athlete's eligibility does not occur prior to allowing him or her to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition, the student-athlete is ineligible and reinstatement must be sought, even if the student-athlete otherwise would have been eligible. In these instances, since a student-athlete was otherwise eligible for the competition, eligibility is reinstated without conditions. In an effort to decrease bureaucracy and consistent with the students-first philosophy, these violations should not affect eligibility. For this provision to be applicable the student-athlete must have been otherwise eligible (absent certification) and all necessary information for certification must have been available to the institution. This ensures that the provision will only apply to paperwork violations in which the institution could have certified the student-athlete's eligibility. Such violations will continue to be considered institutional violations and must be reported to the enforcement staff.	NCAA Division I Academics / Eligibility / Compliance Cabinet (Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement).	Immediate
2007-63	ELIGIBILITY — FRESHMAN ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS — ELIGIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL AID, PRACTICE AND COMPETITION — QUALIFIER — EXCEPTION — EARLY ACADEMIC CERTIFICATION	To specify that a prospective student-athlete shall be certified as a qualifier, provided he or she has achieved (a) A minimum combined score on the SAT verbal and math sections of 1000 or a minimum sum score on the ACT score of 85, per the requirements of Bylaw 14.3.1.3; and (b) A core-course grade-point average of 3.00 or higher (based on a maximum of 4.00) in a minimum of 13 core courses on completion of six semesters (or the equivalent), including three core courses in English, two in mathematics, two in natural or physical science, and six additional core courses in any NCAA core area.	Colleges and universities frequently admit students after receipt of a six-semester high school transcript and standardized test score. NCAA initial-eligibility rules currently make no similar provision for an "early qualifier" status. The requirement of an eight-semester transcript for all students results in the vast majority of final certifications occurring during July and August, which results in significant volume in a short period of time. An early certification process in which a reasonable percentage of anticipated qualifiers would be certified as qualifiers after six semesters of high school will provide member institutions with earlier eligibility decisions, and alleviate some of the volume during the busy summer months. Based on data provided by the NCAA research staff, it is clear that prospective student-athletes who meet this standard would be deemed qualifiers after eight semesters. In addition, this proposal lessens the amount of bureaucracy involved in the initial-eligibility process. It is important to note that no waiver process is available for prospective student-athletes who do not meet the exception for early certification. Such prospective student-athletes will be evaluated subject to the standard requirements to be certified as a qualifier.	NCAA Division I Academics / Eligibility / Compliance Cabinet (Subcommittee on Initial-Eligibility Issues).	August 1, 2008; for those students first entering a collegiate institution full time on or after August 1, 2008.

## 2007-08 NCAA DI Legislative Proposals for N4A Review

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source	Effective Date
2007-64	ELIGIBILITY — FRESHMAN A C A D E M I C REQUIREMENTS — CORE-CURRICULUM TIME LIMITATION — TWO CORE COURSES AFTER GRADUATION	To increase from one to two the number of core courses that a prospective student-athlete may use to meet the initial-eligibility core curriculum requirements, provided the courses are completed in the year after graduation (summer or academic year), but not later than the end of the academic year immediately after the high school graduation date of his or her class.	This proposal maintains the intent of the current legislation to promote timely high school graduation. While that intent remains important, the number of required core courses will increase from 14 to 16 in August 2008. The adoption of the current legislation coupled with the increase in the number of core courses may result in an unintended consequence. Additional student-athletes may be required to initially attend a two-year college that may lack appropriate academic support resources and advisement toward four-year graduation requirements. This proposal provides a sensible approach and an opportunity for prospective student-athletes to rectify any academic deficiencies. It will encourage prospective student-athletes to initially attend four-year institutions, where they will likely receive significant academic support. A student-athlete who uses the exception to the core-curriculum time limitation will be able to complete the additional core-course at any high school that is recognized by the NCAA (not limited to the high school from which he or she graduated). There will continue to be legitimate instances in which a student does not or cannot graduate from high school within the normal timeframe. The initial-eligibility waiver process will provide a mechanism to review such cases and waive this requirement when circumstances warrant an exception.	Conference USA.	August 01, 2008
2007-65	ELIGIBILITY — PROGRESS-T O W A R D - D E G R E E REQUIREMENTS — BONA FIDE FOREIGN EXCHANGE STUDENT EXCEPTION	To specify that the eligibility for competition of a student-athlete who meets the bona fide foreign exchange student exception to the transfer legislation shall be based on satisfactory completion of at least: (a) Six semester or six quarter hours of academic credit during the preceding regular academic term in which the student has been enrolled full time at any collegiate institution; (b) Eighteen semester or 27 quarter hours per regular academic year of enrollment; and (c) A minimum grade-point average per academic term of enrollment as required of regularly enrolled student-athletes.	Current legislation allows student-athletes who meet the bona fide foreign exchange student exception to the transfer legislation to participate in intercollegiate athletics competition without meeting NCAA progress-toward-degree requirements while enrolled at the certifying institution. Such student-athletes are only required to maintain progress toward a baccalaureate or equivalent degree at their preceding educational institutions. While these student-athletes often are limited in their ability to designate a degree program at the certifying institution, this proposal will require a review to ensure that such students are maintaining a minimal level of academic achievement.	NCAA Division I Academics / Eligibility / Compliance Cabinet (Subcommittee on Continuing Eligibility).	August 01, 2008

## 2007-08 NCAA DI Legislative Proposals for N4A Review

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source	Effective Date
2007-66	ELIGIBILITY — TWO-YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFERS — NONQUALIFIERS — TRANSFERABLE ENGLISH AND MATH	To specify that in order for a transfer student from a two-year college who was not a qualifier to be eligible for institutional financial aid, practice and competition during his or her first academic year in residence, he or she must have successfully completed six semester or eight quarter hours of English and three semester or four quarter hours of mathematics at the two-year college that are transferable toward any baccalaureate degree program at the certifying institution.	Currently, two-year college transfers are subject to progress-toward-degree requirements immediately upon enrollment at the certifying institution. Therefore, a two-year college transfer student-athlete must be prepared for immediate academic success at the time of transfer. The progress-toward-degree requirements create academic and eligibility challenges as soon as a two-year college transfer student enrolls at the certifying institution. This proposal will help alleviate this potential problem and help ensure that students who were not qualifiers have the academic tools needed for success. A student who completes the required English and math coursework will be better prepared to succeed academically and, ultimately, graduate from a four-year college.	Southeastern Conference.	August 1, 2008, for student-athletes enrolling full time in a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2008.
2007-67	ELIGIBILITY — TRANSFER REGULATIONS — TWO YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFERS — TRANSFERABLE CREDIT — CORRESPONDENCE, EXTENSION AND DISTANCE-LEARNING COURSES	To specify that correspondence, extension and distance-learning courses taken from an institution other than the two-year college in which a student-athlete is enrolled as a full-time student shall not be used to fulfill the two-year college transfer requirements.	The increasing frequency of correspondence, extension and distance-learning courses are being used at the last minute to fulfill NCAA two-year college transfer requirements undermines the expectation that student-athletes adequately prepare for academic success on enrollment at a year-year college. Requiring two-year college students to complete coursework in a classroom setting, or only use nontraditional courses offered at the two-year college in which a student-athlete is enrolled full time establishes a reasonable standard for completion of academic coursework. This proposal will require transferring student-athletes from two-year colleges to complete required coursework through traditional sources, rather than seeking alternative programs that may offer questionable academic rigor.	Southeastern Conference.	August 01, 2008
2007-68	ELIGIBILITY — ONE-TIME TRANSFER EXCEPTION — BASEBALL — NONSCHOLARSHIP STUDENT-ATHLETES	In baseball, to permit a student-athletes who has never received an athletics grant-in-aid from a four-year institution to be able eligible for the one-time transfer exception.	The recent addition of baseball as a sport not permitted to use the one-time transfer exception removes the opportunity for a recruited, nonscholarship baseball student-athlete to transfer and play immediately at another Division I institution. Since the impetus for removing baseball as a sport that could use the one-time transfer exception was the desire for improved NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rates, and since nonscholarship student-athletes do not impact a team's Academic Progress Rate, it seems appropriate to permit nonscholarship student-athletes to use the one-time transfer exception.	Southeastern Conference.	August 01, 2008

## 2007-08 NCAA DI Legislative Proposals for N4A Review

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source	Effective Date
2007-72	FINANCIAL AID — SUMMER FINANCIAL AID — ATHLETICS AID PRIOR TO INITIAL, FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT AT THE CERTIFYING INSTITUTION — MINIMUM THREE HOURS OF COURSEWORK	To reduce from six to three the minimum number of hours of academic coursework in which a prospective student-athlete must be enrolled in order to receive athletically related financial aid to attend an institution in the summer prior to the prospective student-athlete's initial, full-time enrollment at the certifying institution.	The intent of the current summer financial aid legislation is to allow incoming student-athletes a summer academic adjustment prior to regular full-time enrollment. Further, such summer sessions assist entering student-athletes in getting a head start on fulfilling necessary academic commitments toward graduation. This proposal maintains the original intent of the legislation, yet provides the institution flexibility in managing its academic resources while providing the incoming student-athlete with a better opportunity to adjust to a new environment and increased academic vigor. Currently, in many cases, an incoming student-athlete who wishes to receive summer financial aid but is unable to attend the institution until the final summer session must enroll in a summer course load (six hours) that may be considered equivalent to a regular, full-time term at the institution. This change would not preclude a student from taking more than three hours of academic coursework. Understandably, concerns have and will continue to exist regarding possible abuses. However, those issues are better addressed through other legislative means. The proposed legislation is in the best interest of student-athlete well-being because it balances the need to succeed academically with the opportunity to acclimate to the institution.	Conference USA.	Immediate
2007-73	FINANCIAL AID — PERIOD OF INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL AID AWARD — ONE-YEAR PERIOD — EXCEPTION — EXHAUSTED ELIGIBILITY OR MEDICAL NONCOUNTER	To specify that a student-athlete who has exhausted eligibility and is exempt from counting in the institution's financial aid limit, or a student-athlete who is exempt from counting due to an injury or illness may receive athletically related financial aid for less than one academic year.	Student-athletes who are exempt from counting in institutional financial aid limits due to having exhausted their athletics eligibility or experiencing a career-ending injury or illness are in a unique circumstance. The potential lack of regular interaction with the coaching staff and/or administrative staff may result in reduced oversight of their academic activities. Since these student-athletes are still receiving athletics aid, they are part of a team's NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate cohort, unless they have graduated. Permitting term-by-term financial aid awards provides institutions with an accountability opportunity that helps ensure the student-athlete will continue to meet academic and conduct expectations.	Southeastern Conference.	August 01, 2008
2007-76	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES — SENIOR SCHOLAR-ATHLETE AWARD — MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF AWARD	To increase the maximum permissible amount of the postgraduate scholarship that may be awarded as part of a senior scholar-athlete award from \$5,000 to \$10,000.	Graduate school tuition increases have outpaced inflation. The limit of \$5,000 should, therefore, increase accordingly. An award of \$10,000 will make a meaningful difference in the life of a student-athlete who receives it.	Ivy Group	Immediate

## 2007-08 NCAA DI Legislative Proposals for N4A Review

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source	Effective Date
2007-82	AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES — BENEFITS, GIFTS AND SERVICES — COACHING AND ATHLETICS ADMINISTRATION CAREER EDUCATION PROGRAMS	To permit an institution or conference to provide actual and necessary expenses to a student-athlete who has completed his or her third year (sixth semester or ninth quarter) of collegiate enrollment to attend a coaching and athletics administration career educational program.	Educational programs related to coaching and athletics administration career opportunities present an opportunity for student-athletes to learn more about coaching and athletics administration professions and to explore the possibility of these career options. To satisfy this provision, such programs should conduct seminars and workshops that provide instruction on coaching and administrative skills and principles, as well as provide mentoring programs for the participants. Programs also should be designed to instruct participants on the creation of a coaching and administrative philosophy, the roles and responsibilities of a coach and/or athletics administrator, effective communication skills, teaching techniques, safety issues, development of practice plans, skill analysis, skill development and physical preparation of players. Revising this legislation would allow institutions and conferences to provide expenses for many more student-athletes to participate in programs similar to the "So You Want To Be A Coach" conducted by the Women's Basketball Coaches Association.	NCAA Division I Championships/Competition Cabinet (Olympic Sports Liaison Committee).	August 01, 2008
2007-104	ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE PROGRAM — PENALTIES AND REWARDS — PROGRESSION OF PENALTIES — POSTSEASON COMPETITION — INDIVIDUAL SPORTS	To specify that a student-athlete on an individual sport team that is ineligible for postseason competition due to a penalty pursuant to the academic performance program shall not compete in postseason competition, including NCAA championships, as an individual.	Current legislation permits an individual-sport student-athlete who meets academic eligibility requirements to compete in the NCAA championship if he or she qualified as an individual. Permitting an individual-sport student-athlete to compete in such a situation is inequitable, in that doing so denies access to the championship for student-athletes whose teams are not subject to a penalty. Inclusion of student-athletes from penalized teams will have a negative impact on the administration and scoring of NCAA championships in individual-sport teams. Occasion-three historical penalties are designed to be very punitive; thus, no student-athlete from a penalized team should be allowed to compete in an NCAA championship. Finally, it should be noted that a student-athlete who would otherwise miss his or her remaining season of eligibility may transfer if the student-athlete meets the requirements of Bylaw 14.8.1.2-(e).	NCAA Division I Board of Directors (Committee on Academic Performance).	August 01, 2008

## 2007-08 NCAA DI Legislative Proposals for N4A Review

Proposal Number	Title	Intent	Rationale	Source	Effective Date
2007-105	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS — FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION — PRACTICE LIMITATIONS	To specify that practice prior to departure on a foreign tour is prohibited outside the playing season one week prior to the beginning of the institution's final examination period for the applicable academic term through the conclusion of the final examination period.	Current legislation prohibits out of season countable athletically related activities from occurring during the week prior to an institution's final examination period and during the final examination period. The intent of this prohibition is to provide additional time for student-athletes to focus and prepare for their exams. However, the out-of-season limitations have not, historically, been applied to the permissible practices held in preparation for a foreign tour. Since institutions have discretion in scheduling foreign tours, the prohibition of practice during the week preceding an institution's final examination period and during the final examination period should also apply to practice prior to a foreign tour.	NCAA Division I Championships/Competition Cabinet (Playing and Practice Seasons Subcommittee).	Immediate