NCAA DIVISION II TRANSFER LEGISLATION

Permission to Contact vs. Notification of Transfer

CURRENT DIVISION II TRANSFER LEGISLATION:
TWO DISTINCT REQUIREMENTS

Permission to Contact (NCAA Bylaw 13)
Transfer Year-in-Residence (Bylaw 14)
PERMISSION TO CONTACT:
THE RECRUITING PART OF TRANSFERRING

An institution shall not make contact with a student-athlete at another NCAA institution without first obtaining written permission from that institution.

Permission to contact may be requested by the student-athlete or another institution.
CURRENT LEGISLATION:
RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONTACT

If the original institution grants the request:
- Second institution may contact the student-athlete.
- All NCAA recruiting rules apply.

If the original institution denies the request:
- Second institution shall not contact the student-athlete or encourage transfer.
- Second institution shall not provide athletics aid to the student-athlete during the first academic year-in-residence.
- Student-athlete may request a hearing if permission to contact is denied.

TRANSFER YEAR-IN-RESIDENCE AND EXCEPTIONS:
THE ELIGIBILITY TO COMPETE PART OF TRANSFERRING
CURRENT LEGISLATION:
TRANSFER YEAR-IN-RESIDENCE

A transfer student-athlete must:

• Complete one full **academic year-of-residence** at the second institution before being **eligible to compete**.

• Transfer exception or waiver.

ONE-TIME TRANSFER EXCEPTION

The most common transfer exception used by student-athletes transferring between four-year institutions.

The only transfer exception that requires approval from the previous institution.
CASE STUDIES:
CURRENT LEGISLATION

Institution B requests permission to contact a student-athlete at Institution A.

Institution B also asks if Institution A objects to use of the one-time transfer exception.

Institution A denies the request for permission to contact and objects to use of the one-time transfer exception.

Student-athlete transfers to Institution B.

Institution B may not provide the student-athlete with athletics aid until the student-athlete completes an academic year-in-residence at Institution B.

Student-athlete is not eligible to compete but may practice with the team.
CURRENT LEGISLATION:
CASE STUDY NO. 2

Institution B requests permission to contact a student-athlete at Institution A.

Institution A grants the request but objects to the student-athlete being granted an exception to the transfer residence requirement.

Student-athlete transfers to Institution B.
Student-athlete may receive athletics aid and practice with the team but is not eligible to compete until he or she serves an academic year-in-residence at Institution B.

CURRENT LEGISLATION:
CASE STUDY NO. 3

Institution B requests permission to contact a student-athlete at Institution A.

Institution A grants the request and certifies in writing that it does not object to the student-athlete being granted an exception to the transfer residence requirement.

Student-athlete transfers to Institution B.
Student-athlete may receive athletics aid, practice with the team and compete without serving an academic year-in-residence if the student-athlete meets a transfer exception.
CASE STUDIES: NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER

“Permission to contact” replaced with “notification of transfer.”

Will apply only to the recruiting part of the transfer requirements.

**Student-athlete** provides original institution with written notification of transfer.

Original institution enters the student-athlete’s information into the **NCAA Transfer Portal** within seven consecutive calendar days.
Student-athlete at Institution A provides written notification of transfer. Institution A enters the student-athlete's information in the NCAA Transfer Portal.

Student-athlete is contacted by, and transfers to, Institution B; however, Institution A objects to the student-athlete being granted an exception to the transfer year-in-residence requirement.

Student-athlete may transfer to Institution B, receive athletics aid and practice with the team, but may not compete before serving an academic year-in-residence.

Student-athlete at Institution A provides written notification of transfer. Institution A enters the student-athlete's information in the NCAA Transfer Portal.

Student-athlete is contacted by, and transfers to, Institution B. Institution A does not object to the student-athlete being granted an exception to the transfer year-in-residence requirement.

Student-athlete may transfer to Institution B, receive athletics aid, practice with the team and compete without serving an academic year-in-residence.
NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER:
CASE STUDY NO. 3

Student-athlete at Institution A provides **written notification of transfer**. Institution A enters the student-athlete’s information in the NCAA Transfer Portal.

If the student-athlete is receiving athletics aid, his or her athletics aid may be reduced or canceled for the **following** term or academic year after written notification of transfer.

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PERMISSION TO CONTACT VS. NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER

**WHAT IS DIFFERENT?**

- Transfer process and ability to be recruited is initiated by the student-athlete.
- NCAA Transfer Portal (online and visible to all institutions) vs. transfer tracer forms (paper and specific to one institution).
- Institutions cannot block communication or access to athletics aid at another institution.

**WHAT IS THE SAME?**

**All Other Transfer Legislation**

- Transfer year-in-residence requirement before being eligible to compete.
- Transfer exceptions.
- Transfer waivers.
- Intraconference transfer rules blocking immediate eligibility.
- Cannot cancel athletics aid during the academic year due to SA requesting transfer.