

**2020 NCAA Convention Division III Legislative Proposals
Question and Answer Guide**

**Approved December 5, 2019 by the
NCAA Division III Interpretations and Legislation Committee**

Please note this is the first edition of the 2020 NCAA Convention Division III Legislative Proposals Question and Answer Guide. Future editions may be developed as questions are presented to the NCAA staff or the NCAA Division III Interpretations and Legislation Committee. On release of subsequent editions of this guide, newly approved questions and answers will be shaded in gray.

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Understanding How to Read the 2020 NCAA Convention Division III Official Notice.

1. How to read the NCAA Division III legislative proposals. When reviewing legislative proposals, it is important to note that:

- The letters and words that appear in ~~*italics and strikethrough*~~ are letters and words in the current NCAA Division III rule that would be deleted with the adoption of the proposal;
- The letters and words that appear in **bold face and underlined** are letters and words that would be added with the adoption of the proposal; and
- The letters and words that appear in normal text are letters and words in the current Division III rule that would remain unchanged with the adoption of the proposal.

2. What appears in the white pages of the NCAA Division III Official Notice?

The white pages of the NCAA Division III Official Notice contain the legislative proposals that will be voted on individually at the NCAA Division III business session. Anticipated questions and answers related to each of the proposals appearing in the white pages are contained in this question and answer guide.

3. What is the difference between the Presidents Council grouping and the general grouping of proposals?

The NCAA Division III Presidents Council has determined that it will focus primarily on those national issues in Division III athletics that prompt widespread concern among Division III chancellors or presidents.

The Presidents Council has identified six proposals that it believes are of particular interest to Division III chancellors or presidents and has included them in the Presidents Council grouping. The remaining proposals are included in the general grouping. All proposals have been identified by the Presidents Council for a roll-call vote.

4. What appears in the blue pages of the Official Notice?

The blue pages of the Official Notice contain three types of legislative proposals. The proposals appearing in the blue pages have already been adopted by the authority of the NCAA Division III Management Council. These proposals have an immediate effective date from the time of adoption. These groups of proposals will be ratified by the NCAA Division III membership during the Division III business session. If a delegate objects to the incorporation of any one of these legislative proposals, that objection should be raised prior to the ratification of the package of proposals. (It is preferred that any delegate

intending to raise an objection also inform a member of the NCAA academic and membership affairs staff of that intent before the Division III business session.) The Division III membership would then vote on the proposal in question via a separate action.

The questions and answers document does not address proposals that are included in the blue pages. The blue pages, however, include an "additional information" section with each proposal that provides additional clarification regarding the proposal.

The three types of legislation contained within the blue pages are listed below:

- Interpretations to be incorporated in the 2020-21 NCAA Division III Manual. These interpretations have already been accepted by the membership and the only issue that is before the membership is whether they should be set forth in the Division III Manual.
- Noncontroversial legislation adopted by the Management Council. These proposals constitute all noncontroversial legislative changes the Management Council has adopted during the past year. The Management Council is permitted to adopt such legislation, if it is necessary, to promote the normal and orderly administration of the Association's legislation.
- Modifications of wording. These proposals are modifications to current legislation that have been shown to be consistent with the intent of the membership in adopting the current legislation. To approve such a change, the Management Council has determined that sufficient documentation and testimony exists to establish clearly that the original wording of the legislation requires modification to better reflect the original intent.

NCAA Division III Proposal No. 2020-1 (2-1)

Title: NCAA MEMBERSHIP – ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBER CONFERENCE – CONDITIONS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP – ATHLETICS DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION DESIGNEE

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: NCAA Division III Presidents Council [Management Council (Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee)].

Intent: To specify that an active member institution or conference shall designate an athletics diversity and inclusion designee to be the primary contact and conduit for diversity and inclusion-related information.

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

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

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

Answer: Diversity and inclusion-related information includes resources intended to support a member's ability to establish and maintain an environment that values cultural diversity and gender equity among its student-athletes and intercollegiate athletics department and conference office staff (NCAA Constitution 2.2.2)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: This individual would be the primary contact for information related to initiatives, programming and resources from the NCAA, specifically from diversity-related committees and the NCAA office of inclusion. The expectation would be for the ADID to receive and disseminate the information and share it with those who need to have it. For example, if the information is related to postgraduate scholarship opportunities, the ADID would ensure it is shared with student-athletes; whereas, if the information is linked to national trends and upcoming issues, the ADID will ensure that the athletics director and other senior administrators are informed. At the direction of the campus/conference office leadership, the ADID could participate in training and development to increase and enhance competencies associated with leading and facilitating inclusion initiatives.

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

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

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

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

Question No. 8: Would this proposal allow an institution to identify multiple individuals to be the athletics diversity and inclusion designee?

Answer: No.

Proposal No. 2020-2 (2-3)

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- APPLICATION PROCESS -- PROVISIONAL INSTITUTION -- REDUCE WAITING PERIOD FROM FOUR YEARS TO THREE YEARS

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: American Collegiate Athletic Association; American Southwest Conference; and USA South Athletic Conference.

Intent: To amend legislation related to the Division III provisional process as follows: (1) For non-NCAA members, reduce the provisional process from four to three years; (2) Expect that process will continue to include a one year exploratory membership requirement; (3) While a waiver of exploratory membership will remain in place, there will no longer be a waiver during the provisional process; (4) Specify that if an institution is unable to gain full active membership within this time frame, there is a one-time opportunity to repeat a year in question, through recommendation of the NCAA Division III Membership Committee.

Question No 1: What is the current timeline for a non-NCAA member to become a NCAA Division III member?

Answer: Under the current rule, it is a five-year process for a non-NCAA member institution to become a NCAA Division III member. Those five years consist of an exploratory year followed by a four-year provisional process. There are two waivers currently available to shorten this time period. An institution could apply to the Division III Membership Committee to have the exploratory year waived (see NCAA Bylaw 20.3.1.1.3 for waiver criteria) and then later to have the third provisional year waived (see Bylaw 20.3.3.1.1 for waiver criteria). The Membership Committee can also extend the provisional process a year for those institutions not progressing as necessary.

Question No. 2: If this proposal is adopted, how would the timeline change?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, it would reduce the provisional process from four to three years and eliminate the provisional year three waiver. The exploratory year would remain unchanged as would the waiver for the exploratory year.

Question No. 3: How would this proposal impact the requirements unique to year four of the provisional process?

Answer: Under the current rule, year four requirements are educational in nature and include attendance at the NCAA Convention and NCAA Regional Rules Seminar and the submission of an annual report. All of these are already included in each year of the provisional process. Consequently, there are no current fourth-year requirements that would have to be completed in the reduced time frame identified in the proposal.

Question No. 4: If adopted, would this proposal change the timing of any requirements for student-athletes at a provisional institution?

Answer: No. Currently, an institution must administer its athletics program in accordance with the NCAA constitution, bylaws and other legislation as of the first year of the provisional process (Bylaw 20.3.4). Additionally, if a student-athlete is receiving athletics aid, that student-athlete may no longer receive that athletics aid at the completion of the second year of the provisional process and participate in intercollegiate athletics (Bylaw 20.3.4.1).

Question No. 5: How is the proposed three-year process different than the current process when a waiver of year three is granted?

Answer: The primary difference involves athletics aid.

Under the current four-year process an institution may continue to honor existing athletics aid awards to participating student-athletes for the first two years of the provisional process. However, in year three the institution can only continue to honor those awards if the students no longer participate in athletics.

To satisfy a year three waiver, under the current rule the institution must show (among other things) that they did not award athletics aid during any provisional year.

Under the proposed three-year process, the requirements for athletics aid would be the same for years one through three as they are in the current four-year process without the waiver. Therefore, an institution could honor athletics aid awards to participating student-athletes through year two of the provisional process.

Question No. 6: How many institutions are currently in the provisional membership process?

Answer: Six, of which five would be impacted by the proposed legislation.

Question No. 7: If adopted, how would this proposal impact institutions that are currently in the provisional membership process?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, institutions currently in the provisional membership process would have their membership process reduced by one year. Specifically, two of the five impacted institutions would be moved into the final year of provisional membership.

Question No. 8: If adopted, will this proposal change the number of institutions permitted to be in the membership process?

Answer: No. Bylaw 20.3.2 permits a maximum of four institutions to be admitted to the provisional or reclassifying membership program in any one year, and a maximum of 12 provisional or reclassifying institutions participating in the program in total. The proposal does not change these limitations.

Question No. 9: How would this proposal affect a provisional member that is required to repeat a year of the membership process?

Answer: An institution that is required to repeat a year of the membership process remains in the year it is required to repeat. For example, a provisional member that is asked to repeat year two remains in year two of provisional membership, which is not equivalent to being in the third year of the membership period. Additionally, an institution may repeat only once during the provisional membership period. This would remain unchanged.

Question No. 10: Would this proposal change the current fee to enter into the provisional process?

Answer: The fee is currently based on the Membership Committee's review and determination of services provided during the provisional process. That review will continue, and the evaluation will be based on the services provided per the three-year process identified in the proposal.

Proposal No. 2020-3 (2-10)

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- APPLICATION PROCESS -- RECLASSIFYING INSTITUTION -- REDUCE WAITING PERIOD FROM FOUR YEARS TO THREE YEARS

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: American Collegiate Athletic Association; American Southwest Conference; and USA South Athletic Conference

Intent: To amend legislation related to the Division III reclassifying process as follows: (1) For current NCAA members reclassifying to Division III, reduce the number of years in the reclassifying process from four to three years; (2) The process will also eliminate the one-year exploratory membership requirement; (3) Specify that if an institution is unable to gain full active membership within this time frame, there is a one-time opportunity to repeat a year in question, through recommendation of the Division III Membership Committee.

Question No 1: What is the current timeline for a NCAA Divisions I or II member to become a NCAA Division III member?

Answer: Under the current rule, it is a five-year process for an institution to become a NCAA Division III member. Those five years consist of an exploratory year followed by a four-year reclassifying process. There are two waivers currently available to shorten this time period. An institution could apply to the Division III Membership Committee to have the exploratory year waived (see Bylaw 20.6.4.1 for waiver criteria) and then later to have year three of the reclassifying process waived (see Bylaw 20.6.4.2 for waiver criteria). The Division III Membership Committee can also extend the reclassifying process a year for those institutions not progressing as necessary.

Question No. 2: If this proposal is adopted how would the timeline change?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, it would reduce the reclassifying process from four to three years and eliminate the reclassifying year three waiver. The exploratory year would also be eliminated.

Question No. 3: How would this proposal impact the requirements unique to year four?

Answer: Under the current rule, year four requirements are educational in nature and include attendance at the Convention and Regional Rules Seminar and the submission of an annual report. All of these are already included in each year of the reclassifying process. Consequently, there are no current fourth-year requirements that would have to be completed in the reduced time frame identified in the proposal.

Question No. 4: If adopted, would this proposal change the timing of any requirements for student-athletes at a reclassifying institution?

Answer: No. Currently, an institution must administer its athletics program in accordance with the NCAA constitution, bylaws and other legislation as of the first year of the reclassifying process (Bylaw 20.6.5). Additionally, if a student-athlete is receiving athletics aid, that student-athlete may no longer receive that athletics aid at the completion of the second year of the reclassifying process and participate in intercollegiate athletics (Bylaw 20.6.5.1).

Question No. 5: How is the proposed three-year process different than the current process when a waiver of year three is granted?

Answer: The primary difference involves athletics aid.

Under the current four-year process an institution may continue to honor existing athletics aid awards to participating student-athletes for the first two years of the reclassifying process. However, in year three the institution can only continue to honor those awards if the students no longer participate in athletics.

To satisfy a year three waiver, under the current rule the institution must show (among other things) that they did not award athletics aid during any reclassifying year.

Under the proposed three-year process, the requirements for financial aid would be the same for years one through three as they are in the current four-year process without the waiver. Therefore, an institution could honor athletics aid awards to participating student-athletes through year two of the reclassifying process.

Question No. 6: If adopted, how would this proposal impact institutions that are currently in the reclassifying membership process?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, no institutions will be impacted. Currently, there are two institutions in the reclassifying membership process, and both are in year four, meaning they may be eligible for active membership in 2020.

Question No. 7: If adopted, will this proposal change the number of institutions permitted to be in the membership process?

Answer: No. Bylaw 20.3.2. permits a maximum of four institutions to be admitted to the provisional or reclassifying membership program in any one year, and a maximum of 12 provisional or reclassifying institutions participating in the program in total. The proposal does not change these limitations.

Question No. 8: How would this proposal affect a reclassifying member that is required to repeat a year of the membership process?

Answer: An institution that is required to repeat a year of the membership process remains in the year it is required to repeat. For example, a reclassifying member that is asked to repeat year two remains in year two of reclassifying membership, which is not equivalent to being in the third year of the membership process. Additionally, an institution may repeat only once during the reclassifying membership process. This would remain unchanged.

Question No. 9: Would this proposal change the current fee to enter the provisional process?

Answer: The fee is currently based on the Division III Membership Committee's review and determination of services provided during the provisional/reclassifying process. That review will continue, and the evaluation will be based on a three-year reclassifying process if the proposal is adopted.

Proposal No. 2020-4 (2-4)

Title: AWARDS AND BENEFITS -- HOUSING AND MEALS -- EXCEPTIONS -- SNACKS AND NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS INCIDENTAL TO PARTICIPATION

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: Alvernia University; Berry College; East Texas Baptist University; Emory University; Farmingdale State College; Howard Payne University; Hardin-Simmons University; Knox College; LeTourneau University; Loras

College; Maine Maritime Academy; McMurry University; Salve Regina University; Swarthmore College; Sweet Briar College; University of Dubuque; University of Lynchburg; University of Mary Hardin-Baylor; University of Texas at Dallas; University of Wisconsin-Whitewater; and Wilmington College (Ohio).

Intent: To specify that an institution may provide snacks and permissible nutritional supplements to student-athletes as a benefit incidental to participation in intercollegiate athletics.

Question No. 1: What is the current rule regarding the provision of snacks and nutritional supplements to student-athletes?

Answer: The legislation primarily regulates when an institution may provide meals (as opposed to snacks) to student-athletes. Specifically, an institution may provide meals to student-athletes in the following circumstances:

- The day of a home contest;
- In conjunction with an away-from-home contest (including practice activities);
- During a vacation period when student-athletes are required to be on campus (e.g., preseason; winter break); and
- When a meal was missed due to practice activities.

Outside the above, there are a few limited exceptions (e.g. educational meetings, celebratory events) where an institution may provide a meal or reasonable refreshments.

An institution may only provide nutritional supplements in conjunction with a permissible meal.

If the institution has a food bank available to all students or otherwise provides for students generally, then student-athletes may also benefit from these resources in the same way as the general student body.

Providing meals, snacks or nutritional supplements beyond these parameters would constitute an extra benefit.

Question No. 2: How would this proposal change the current rule?

Answer: An institution would still be permitted to provide the meals and nutritional supplements as described in the answer to Question No. 1. The proposal allows for institutions to provide snacks and nutritional supplements as a benefit incidental to participation. The institution determines the manner, timing and scope in which to provide for the additional nutritional needs of its student-athletes.

Question No 3: How is a snack differentiated from a meal per the proposal?

Answer: The proposal does not define what a snack is or differentiate a snack from a meal. The proposal identifies that the allowance for snacks incidental to participation is for additional calories and electrolytes and it is left to the institution to determine the best way to provide that benefit.

Below is a table addressing the current and proposed rules regarding when an institution may provide a meal or snack.

	Meals		Snacks	
	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed
Educational/business meetings.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Celebratory events.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
On day of home contest.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Away-from-home competition and practice.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
In conjunction with practice.	No	No	No	Yes
In conjunction with practice if practice resulted in missing a meal that was previously paid by the student-athlete.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Preseason practice before academic year.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vacation period when required to be on campus.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
In conjunction with voluntary workout outside the playing season.	No	No	No	Yes
In conjunction with a nontraditional practice.	No	No	No	Yes

Question No. 4: Does the proposal permit an institution to provide a student-athlete cash to purchase a snack?

Answer: No. An institution may only provide the snack and not cash or some other means to purchase a snack.

Question No. 5: What nutritional supplements may be provided to a student-athlete if the proposal is adopted?

Answer: The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, along with the NCAA Sports Science Institute, has provided guidance for Divisions I and II institutions regarding permissible nutritional supplements. That guidance is consistent for both divisions and would apply to Division III if this proposal passes. It states that an institution would be able to provide nutritional supplements for the purpose of providing additional calories and electrolytes, identified according to the following classes: (a) carbohydrate/electrolyte drinks; (b) energy bars; (c) carbohydrate boosters; (d) protein supplements; (e) omega-3 fatty acids; and (f) vitamins and minerals.

An institution may not provide a nutritional supplement that contains an NCAA banned substance. Additionally, it is not permissible for an institution to provide a nutritional supplement to student-athletes if:

- a. The nutritional supplement includes any impermissible ingredient;
- b. The nutritional supplement lists any parts of protein separately (e.g., amino acid); or
- c. The nutritional supplement lists a "proprietary protein" or "protein blend," unless the proteins in the proprietary blend are identified on the label and are from whole food sources.

The following is a list of nutritional supplements/ingredients as developed by the CSMAS. The list is not exhaustive but should assist institutions in determining the types of nutritional supplements that may be provided to student-athletes.

Permissible	Not Permissible ¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calorie replacement drinks. • Carbohydrate/electrolyte replacement drinks. • Energy bars. • Fish oil (omega-3 fatty acids). • Protein supplements (e.g., protein powder). • Vitamins and minerals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amino acids (including amino acid chelates). • Chondroitin. • Chrysin. • CLA (Conjugated Linoleic Acid). • Creatine/creatine-containing compounds. • Garcinia cambogia (hydroxycitric acid). • Ginkgo biloba. • Ginseng. • Glucosamine. • Glycerol.² • Green tea. • HMB. • Carnitine. • Melatonin. • MSM (Methylsulfonyl methane). • Tribulus. • Yohimbe.

¹*It is permissible for an institution to provide any supplement to a student-athlete for medical purposes, provided such substances are provided by a licensed medical doctor to treat a specific, diagnosed medical condition (as opposed to prescribing them for preventative reasons).*

²*Glycerine or glycerol as a binding ingredient in a supplement product is permissible.*

Proposal No. 2020-5 (2-5)

Title: AWARDS AND BENEFITS -- EXPENSES PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTION FOR PRACTICE AND COMPETITION -- PERMISSIBLE PRACTICE EXPENSES -- EXCEPTIONS FOR GOLF AND SWIMMING AND DIVING

Effective Date: Immediate.

Source: American Rivers Conference and Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Intent: To allow an institution to provide practice expenses in the sports of golf and swimming and diving during an official vacation period regardless of location.

Question No. 1: Under the current rule, when may an institution provide expenses for practice?

Answer: Under current legislation, an institution may only provide expenses for practice if they are associated with an away-from-home contest, or if the practice is conducted at a site located within the state of the institution or, if outside the state, not more than 100 miles from the institution's campus.

Question No. 2: If the proposal is adopted, what would change?

Answer: If adopted, this proposal would allow institutions to pay expenses for practice in the sports of golf and swimming and diving beyond the current geographic limits (see answer to Question No. 1) without the team having to engage in a contest, provided the practice occurs during an official vacation period, the student-athletes are eligible and do not miss class.

Question No. 3: Would this proposal permit an institution to provide expenses associated with practice that occurs during any official vacation period?

Answer: No. The proposal only creates an exception for an official vacation period that occurs during the institution's declared playing and practice season.

Question No. 4: Does a student-athlete need to be eligible for practice or competition to receive the practice expenses allowable under the proposal?

Answer: If the institution provides expenses associated with practice pursuant to this exception, (i.e., beyond the 100 miles or outside the state), then the student-

athlete will need to be eligible for competition to receive these expenses. This proposal creates an exception to the requirement that outside of these geographic limitations, competition must occur in order to justify the provision of expenses. For eligibility purposes, the practice activities shall be treated as if they were being conducted in conjunction with a competition.

Question No. 5: May a student-athlete that is serving a transfer year-in-residence receive the practice expenses allowable under the proposal?

Answer: No. A student-athlete serving a transfer year-in-residence is not eligible for competition; therefore, the student-athlete may not receive the expenses for practice under this exception.

Question No. 6: Are there any limits on where these practice activities may occur?

Answer: Yes. The proposal only permits an institution to provide for expenses for practice that occurs in the continental United States.

Question No. 7: Are there similar exceptions for other sports in Division III?

Answer: Yes. For the sports of skiing and women's rowing, a member institution may transport a team to a practice site beyond the mileage limits if necessitated by weather conditions.

Proposal No. 2020-5-1

Title: AWARDS AND BENEFITS -- EXPENSES PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTION FOR PRACTICE AND COMPETITION -- PERMISSIBLE PRACTICE EXPENSES -- EXCEPTIONS FOR GOLF

Effective Date: Immediate.

Source: American Rivers Conference and Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Intent: To allow an institution to provide practice expenses in the sport of golf during an official vacation period regardless of location.

Question No. 1: How does this amendment-to-amendment change the original proposal?

Answer: This amendment-to-amendment would eliminate the sport of swimming and diving from the original proposal.

Question No. 2: What is the process for voting on an amendment-to-amendment?

Answer: There will be two votes, as follows:

- Proposal No. 2020-5 will be introduced to the membership.
- An individual from the membership will stand and move the proposal and it will be seconded.
- Proposal No. 2020-5-1 (the amendment-to-amendment) will then be introduced to the membership; it will be moved and seconded.
- After discussion, the first vote is to determine if the membership wants to amend Proposal No. 2020-5 as set forth in Proposal No. 2020-5-1.
- If the membership votes "yes" on the first vote, then the second vote is to approve or defeat Proposal No. 2020-5 as amended.
- If the membership votes "no" on the first vote, then the second vote is to approve or defeat Proposal No. 2020-5 as originally submitted.

Proposal No. 2020-6 (2-6)

Title: ATHLETICALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES -- LEADERSHIP PROGRAMMING OUT-OF-SEASON INVOLVING ATHLETICS RELATED INFORMATION AND CONTENT (GENERAL IN NATURE)

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: North Coast Athletic Conference and Upper Midwest Athletic Conference.

Intent: To allow student-athletes serving in a team leadership capacity to voluntarily participate in leadership programming involving general, athletics-related content/information outside of the declared playing season with any member of an institution's coaching staff, provided the content of the programming does not include any: (a) Field, floor, or on-court activity; (b) Setting up offensive or defensive alignment; (c) Chalk talk; (d) Lecture on or discussion of strategy related to the specific-sport of the student-athlete(s); (e) Activities using equipment related to the sport; (f) Discussion

or review of game films, motion pictures or videotapes related to the sport;
or (g) Any other athletically related activity.

Question No. 1: What does the current legislation permit?

Answer: Currently, student-athletes and their coaches may participate in leadership and other programming involving sports-related information outside the playing and practice season if: (1) Similar programming is available to students generally; (2) The programming is not limited to members of a specific team; and (3) Participation is voluntary. Further, there is no restriction on the frequency or length of these activities.

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

Answer: If the proposal is adopted, it would still be permissible to engage in leadership activities involving sports-related information as set forth in the answer to Question No.1. The proposal would, under certain conditions, also allow coaches to engage in leadership programming involving sports-related information with their student-athlete leaders outside the season, without having to include members from other teams. The specific conditions for this engagement are as follows: (1) The programming does not include the practice activities as defined in Bylaw 17.02.1.1; (2) The programming occurs during the academic year and is completed no later than five days before the start of the institution's official final examination period; (3) The programming is limited to one 90-minute meeting per week, not more than ten times outside the season; and (4) The programming plan is submitted to the athletics director and compliance officer.

Question No. 3: What activities would be impermissible if the proposal is adopted?

Answer: All athletically related activities listed in Bylaw 17.02.1.1-(a)-(k) will continue to be impermissible outside the playing and practice season. These practice activities include, but are not limited to field, floor or on-court activity; chalk talk; film review; competition; required weight-training, camps, clinics and individual workouts and practice called by members of the team.

Question No. 4: What does it mean to be serving in a "team leadership capacity?"

Answer: A student-athlete serving in a "team leadership capacity" is any team member identified by the coach as serving in a team leadership capacity.

Question No. 5: Could a team have different groups of student-athlete leaders for each leadership program?

Answer: Yes. Since the definition of team leadership is broad in nature, a team could include different leaders for each leadership program to allow multiple student-athletes the opportunity to participate in leadership programming. There is no limit to the number of student-athletes from a team that may be involved in leadership programming under this proposal. However, the intent of the proposal is for these programming sessions to occur in small group settings. Institutions will define what constitutes a small group based on the student-athletes involved and the type of programming.

Question No. 6: Are there any limits on the number of athletics leadership programming sessions in which a student-athlete may participate?

Answer: Yes. A student-athlete would only be permitted to engage in 10 leadership programming sessions outside the playing and practice season and no more than one, 90-minute session per week. These limitations apply per sport.

Question No. 7: What is "athletics-related general information?"

Answer: "Athletics-related general information" is any information that may involve any number of leadership and/or personal development topics that involve sport or are set within the context of athletics. Athletics-related general information would not permit a coach to discuss skill technique, game tactics, training programs or review film related to the sport.

Question No. 8 The proposal would require that the activities be voluntary. How is voluntary defined?

Answer: Voluntary is defined in Bylaw 17.02.14 and includes the following:

1. If the activity is not being conducted by the coach, the student-athlete must not be required to report back to a coach or other athletics department staff member any information related to the activity nor may any athletics department staff member who observes the activity report back to the student-athlete's coach any information related to the activity;
2. Neither the institution nor any athletics department staff member may require the student-athlete to participate in the activity at any time;

3. The student-athlete's attendance and participation in the activity (or lack thereof) may not be recorded for the purposes of reporting such information to coaching staff members or other student-athletes; and
4. The student-athlete may not be subjected to penalty if he or she elects not to participate in the activity. In addition, neither the institution nor any athletics department staff member may provide recognition or incentives (e.g., awards) to a student-athlete based on his or her attendance or performance in the activity.

Question No. 9: What benefits may the institution provide as part of leadership programming permitted under this proposal?

Answer: The proposal does not expressly permit an institution to provide any benefits in conjunction with the leadership programming. However, an institution may provide benefits that are permitted under NCAA Division III legislation (e.g., refreshments provided for student-athlete educational meetings).

Question No. 10: Can the leadership programming occur off-site or must it occur on-site?

Answer: The proposal does not permit an institution to finance the leadership programming, unless similar programming is available to the institution's students. As such, the leadership programming could occur at any site, provided the student-athletes are voluntarily engaging in the activity, the programming does not exceed 90 minutes once per week and the student-athletes pay for any expenses associated with the programming. This would include the cost of any transportation to attend or return from the programming activity.

Question No. 11: Is prior approval needed for this leadership programming?

Answer: The plan for the leadership programming must be on file with the institution's director of athletics and compliance officer, if these are separate individuals, before any of the programming activities occur.

Question No. 12: Would this type of leadership programming be permitted to occur during a vacation period?

Answer: No. The leadership programming may occur outside of the declared playing and practice season, but it may not occur during an official vacation period. This would include the summer, between terms and before initial enrollment.

Question No. 13: Can the leadership programming involve a ropes course or other physical activity?

Answer: No, physical activities remain prohibited.

Proposal No. 2020-7 (2-8)

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS --
EMERGING SPORTS FOR WOMEN -- WOMEN'S EQUESTRIAN

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: Adrian College; Albion College; Alfred State College; Alvernia University; Berry College; Bethany College (West Virginia); Bridgewater State University; East Texas Baptist University; Emory University; Morrisville State College; Nazareth College; Roger Williams University; Randolph-Macon College; Salve Regina University; State University of New York at Geneseo; State University of New York at New Paltz; Sweet Briar College; University of Lynchburg; Wentworth Institute of Technology; and Wilson College.

Intent: To add equestrian as an emerging sport for women and establish legislation related to playing and practice seasons and membership.

Question No. 1: What is an emerging sport?

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

Question No. 2: How long will a sport remain an emerging sport?

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

Question No. 3: How many institutions must sponsor women's equestrian as a sport for it to gain championship status?

Answer: Because women's equestrian is an individual sport, at least 40 institutions across all three divisions must sponsor women's equestrian to establish a National Collegiate Championship. For a Division III championship, at least 40 Division III member institutions must sponsor the sport.

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

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

Question No 5: If the institution has a varsity women's equestrian program, will they need to apply Division III legislation?

Answer: Yes. If women's equestrian becomes an emerging sport for women and is recognized by the institution as a varsity program, then the institution must apply the constitution, bylaws, interpretations and other legislation of the Association to the institution's varsity women's equestrian program.

Question No. 6: Are all three divisions considering proposals to add women's equestrian to the emerging sport list for women?

Answer: No. Divisions I and II already recognize equestrian as an emerging sport for women.

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

Answer: No. The NCAA does not create or administer playing rules for an emerging sport until there is an established National Collegiate Championship or division championship for that sport.

Question No. 8: What is the proposed championship segment for women's equestrian?

Answer: Spring.

Question No. 9: What would be the length of the playing and practice season for women's equestrian?

Answer: The length of the playing and practice season (traditional and nontraditional) would be 19 weeks, in accordance with the segment limitations in Bylaw 17.1.1.3.3.1 (sports with spring championships).

Question No. 10: What are the maximum dates of competition for the team and the student-athlete?

Answer: A member institution must limit its total playing schedule with outside competition in women's equestrian to eight dates of competition. Likewise, each student-athlete is limited to eight dates of competition.

Question No. 11: What are the minimum number of participants and contests required for an institution to use equestrian for sport sponsorship?

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

Question No. 12: How would mixed equestrian teams be treated for sports-sponsorship purposes?

Answer: Mixed equestrian teams would be considered a men's sport and, therefore, could not be used for sports-sponsorship purposes.

Question No. 13: If the proposal is adopted, and women's equestrian becomes a Division III sport, could an institution pay riding fees and stable fees?

Answer: Yes. These types of expenses would be permissible practice and competition expenses for the sport under Bylaw 16 and are not considered financial aid for purposes of NCAA bylaws.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

Question No. 14: In the sport of women's equestrian, is it permissible for a student-athlete to accept prize money or expenses based on performance in an event?

Answer: Only during the institution's summer vacation period (and outside the declared playing and practice season) may student-athletes, in individual sports, accept prize money not to exceed actual and necessary expenses based on place, finish or performance in an open athletics event (an event that is not invitation only) [Bylaw 12.1.5.1]. Further, such prize money may be provided only by the sponsor of the open event. Actual and necessary

expenses include necessary travel, lodging and meals, entry fees, and apparel and equipment for the specific event. The calculation of actual and necessary expenses shall not include the expenses for anyone other than the student-athlete (e.g., parent).

Question No. 15: May a women's equestrian student-athlete receive an award for participating in a competition?

Answer: Any award (e.g., saddle) received by a student-athlete for participating in any competition while not representing the institution must conform to the regulations of the recognized amateur organization that governs the competition.

Any award received by the student-athlete for participation in competition while representing their institution must comply with the limitation in Bylaw 16.1.

Question No. 16: Would women's equestrian student-athletes be permitted to accept prize money awarded in disciplines in which the performance of the student-athlete's horse is judged?

Answer: No. NCAA legislation does not distinguish equestrian disciplines in which the rider is judged from those disciplines in which the horse is judged. Therefore, prize money won in any equestrian discipline is attributable to the student-athlete and subject to the parameters of Bylaws 12.1.5.1 and 12.1.5.2, regardless of whether the performance of the student-athlete, the student-athlete's horse, or both is being judged.

NON-VARSITY PROGRAM

Question No. 17: If the proposal passes, does an institution that sponsors a non-varsity equestrian program have to apply NCAA regulations?

Answer: No. If the institution does not designate its equestrian program as a varsity program, then it does not have to adhere to Division III legislation.

Question No. 18 May an institution sponsor both a varsity equestrian program and a separate non-varsity equestrian program?

Answer Yes.

Question No. 19: If an institution sponsors both a varsity equestrian program and a separate non-varsity program that participates in non-NCAA competition, can varsity competitors compete with the non-varsity program?

Answer: No. A student-athlete may compete individually in an outside event, but the institution could not provide expenses for that participation, nor could the student-athlete use any apparel or equipment from the institution.

Question No. 20: If an institution sponsors both a non-varsity program and a varsity program, can a student-athlete transition from the non-varsity program to the varsity team?

Answer: Yes, but the student-athlete would have to be certified (e.g. amateurism, seasons of participation, academic eligibility) in the same manner as any other student-athlete.

Proposal No. 2020-8 (2-7)

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP, PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- EMERGING SPORTS FOR WOMEN -- ACROBATICS AND TUMBLING

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: NCAA Division III Management Council (Committee on Women's Athletics).

Intent: To add acrobatics and tumbling as an emerging sport for women and establish legislation related to playing and practice season and membership.

Question No. 1: What is an emerging sport?

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

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

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

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

Answer: Acrobatics and tumbling is a team sport, and as an emerging team sport a National Collegiate Championship may be established if 40 institutions across all three divisions sponsor the sport; or a Division III championship may be established if at least 28 Division III institutions sponsor the team sport.

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

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

Question No. 5: If the proposal is adopted, will Division III institutions be required to sponsor acrobatics and tumbling?

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

Question No. 6: If the institution has a varsity acrobatics and tumbling team, will that team need to apply Division III legislation?

Answer: Yes. If acrobatics and tumbling becomes an emerging sport and the institution identifies its team as a varsity team, the institution must apply the constitution, bylaws, interpretations and other legislation of the Association to the institution's varsity acrobatics and tumbling team.

Question No. 7: If the institution has an acrobatics and tumbling club team, will that team need to apply Division III legislation?

Answer: No. The club team is not required to adhere to Division III legislation until the institution recognizes the team as a varsity team. An institution is permitted to sponsor the sport at the varsity or club level.

Question No. 8: Are all three divisions considering proposals to add acrobatics and tumbling to the emerging sport list for women?

Answer: Yes. Division I will vote on the proposal in April 2020 and Division II will consider the proposal at the 2020 NCAA Convention.

Question No. 9: Have the playing rules for women's acrobatics and tumbling been developed?

Answer: Since the NCAA does not create playing rules for an emerging sport until there is an established National Collegiate Championship or divisional championship, the playing rules established by the National Collegiate Acrobatics and Tumbling Association will be used for women's acrobatics and tumbling.

Question No. 10: What is the proposed championship segment for women's acrobatics and tumbling?

Answer: Spring.

Question No. 11: What would be the length of the playing and practice season for women's acrobatics and tumbling?

Answer: The length of the playing and practice season would be 19 weeks, in accordance with the segment limitations in Bylaw 17.1.1.3.3.1 (sports with spring NCAA championship). Those 19 weeks would include both the traditional and nontraditional segment of the declared playing and practice season.

Question No. 12: What is the maximum number of dates of competition for the team and the student-athlete?

Answer: A member institution must limit its total playing schedule with outside competition in acrobatics and tumbling to 12 dates of competition. All these contests must occur during the traditional segment of the declared playing season. Further, the 12 dates of competition may include not more than two tri-meets, which are meets that occur on one day and consist of three teams competing in the same contest.

Question No. 13: Are there any specific limitations as to how the dates of competition must be allocated between the traditional and nontraditional segment of the playing season?

Answer: Yes. For acrobatics and tumbling no contests are permitted during the nontraditional portion of the playing season, including any contests exempted under Bylaw 17.1.4.5 (standard contests or dates of competition

exemption). All dates of competition must occur during the traditional segment of the playing season. However, an institution is permitted to engage in an exempted foreign tour per Bylaw 17.29.

Question No. 14: What are the minimum number of participants and contests required for an institution to use acrobatics and tumbling for sport sponsorship?

Answer: An institution must complete at least six contests against varsity programs from four-year, degree-granting collegiate institutions. In addition, the institution must have at least 18 participants in each contest that is counted toward meeting the minimum-contests requirements.

Question No 15: Are acrobatics and tumbling and gymnastics considered the same sport?

Answer: No. For the purposes of amateurism and outside competition legislation, acrobatics and tumbling and gymnastics are considered different sports.

Question No. 16: If an institution sponsors both a club team and a varsity team, can a student-athlete transition from the club team to the varsity team?

Answer: Yes, but the student-athlete would have to be certified in the same manner as any other student.

Proposal No. 2020-9 (2-9)

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP, PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- EMERGING SPORTS FOR WOMEN -- WOMEN'S WRESTLING

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: NCAA Division III Management Council (Committee on Women's Athletics).

Intent: To add women's wrestling as an emerging sport for women and establish legislation related to playing and practice seasons and membership.

Question No. 1: What is an emerging sport?

Answer: The NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics is charged with identifying and managing progress of emerging sports for women. An emerging sport is a women's sport recognized by the NCAA that is intended to help schools provide more athletics opportunities for women and see if the sport grows

to championship level. Additional information about the NCAA emerging sport for women program, including the policies and procedures, is located through <http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/inclusion/emerging-sports-women>.

Question No. 2: How long will a sport remain an emerging sport?

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

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

Answer: Because women's wrestling is an individual sport, at least 40 institutions across all three divisions must sponsor women's wrestling to establish a National Collegiate Championship. For a Division III championship, at least 40 Division III member institutions must sponsor the sport.

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

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

Question No. 5: If the proposal is adopted, will Division III institutions be required to sponsor women's wrestling?

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

Question No 6: If the institution has a varsity women's wrestling team, will that team need to apply Division III legislation?

Answer: Yes. If women's wrestling becomes an emerging sport and the institution identifies its team as a varsity team, the institution must apply the constitution, bylaws, interpretations and other legislation of the Association to the institution's varsity women's wrestling team.

Question No. 7: If an institution has a women's wrestling club team, will that team need to apply Division III legislation?

Answer: No. The club team is not required to adhere to Division III legislation until the institution recognizes the team as a varsity team.

Question No. 8: Are all three divisions considering proposals to add wrestling to the emerging sport list for women?

Answer: Yes. Division I will vote on the proposal in April 2020 and Division II will consider the proposal at the 2020 NCAA Convention.

Question No. 9: Have the playing rules for women's wrestling been developed?

Answer: Since the NCAA does not create playing rules for an emerging sport until there is an established National Collegiate Championship or divisional championship, the playing rules established by USA Wrestling will be used for women's wrestling.

Question No. 10: What is the proposed championship segment for women's wrestling?

Answer: Winter.

Question No. 11: What would be the length of the playing and practice season for women's wrestling?

Answer: As a sport with a winter championship, the playing and practice season for women's wrestling is limited to a maximum of 19 weeks (Bylaw 17.1.1.3.2). Additionally, the playing and practice season may not begin before October 10.

Question No. 12: What is the maximum number of dates of competition for the team and individual student-athletes?

Answer: A member institution must limit its total playing schedule with outside competition in women's wrestling to 16 dates of competition.

Question No. 13: Are there specific limitations as to the maximum numbers of dates of competition?

Answer: The dates of competition may include not more than two, two-day meets that shall count as a single date of competition.

Question No. 14: What would be the minimum number of participants and contests required for an institution to use women's wrestling for sport sponsorship?

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

Question No. 15: Are there any additional restrictions regarding outside competition for a student-athlete in the sport of women's wrestling?

Answer: Yes. In addition to the prohibition of outside competition during the institutions declared playing and practice season, a student-athlete in the sport of women's wrestling would be prohibited from competing as a member of an outside team or as individual from the beginning of the institution's academic year to November 1.

Question No. 16: If an institution sponsors both a club team and a varsity team, can a student-athlete transition from the club team to the varsity team?

Answer: Yes, but the student-athlete would have to be certified in the same manner as any other student-athlete.

Proposal No. 2020-10 (2-2)

Title: NCAA MEMBERSHIP -- MEMBER CONFERENCE -- ELIGIBILITY -- COMPOSITION OF CONFERENCE -- PROVISIONAL OR RECLASSIFYING MEMBERS AS CORE MEMBERS

Effective Date: August 1, 2020.

Source: NCAA Division III Presidents Council [Management Council (Membership Committee)].

Intent: To specify that institutions in years three and four of the NCAA Division III provisional and reclassifying membership process may count towards the requisite seven institutions necessary to comprise a conference, provided there are at least four active member institutions.

Question No. 1: What is the current rule regarding the requirements for the composition of a conference?

Answer: Under the current rule, a conference shall be comprised of at least seven core institutions.

Question No. 2: What is the definition of a core institution?

Answer: A core institution is an active Division III member institution that is a member of an NCAA Division III conference and participates in that conference in more than one conference-sponsored sport.

Question No. 3: What is the current rule regarding how provisional members are classified for purposes of conference composition?

Answer: Under the current rule, a conference may include provisional members in addition to the required seven core members. However, provisional members do not count as core members and cannot be used to meet the minimum members needed to comprise a conference.

Question No. 4: If adopted, how would the proposal differ from the current legislation?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, institutions in years three and four of the provisional and/or reclassifying membership process may be considered as core members for comprising a conference, provided there are at least four active member institutions.

Question No. 5: What happens if an institution in year three or four of the provisional or reclassifying membership process does not become an active member?

Answer: If the provisional or reclassifying member is one of the seven core conference member institutions required for conference composition, then the conference would trigger the grace period outlined in Bylaw 3.3.1.2.4. At the end of the grace period, if the conference does not meet the composition requirement to continue to qualify as a member conference, it will enter restricted status, which would include the loss of such membership privileges as voting, automatic qualification, and grant and initiative funding.

Question No 6: What would happen if a provisional or reclassifying member is required to repeat a year of the membership process?

Answer: An institution that is required to repeat a year of the membership process remains in the year it is required to repeat. For example, a provisional member that is asked to repeat year two remains in year two of provisional membership. Therefore, only provisional or reclassifying members that are in years three and four can repeat a year of the membership process and still qualify towards the composition of a conference.

Question No. 7: Will this proposal apply to a single-sport conference?

Answer: Yes. If this proposal is adopted, it would apply to single-sport conferences.

Question No. 8: If this proposal is adopted would it change when a conference would start receiving conference grant-program funds?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, the timing for receipt of conference grants funds would remain unchanged. A new conference would still be required to serve a two-year waiting period before being eligible to receive conference grant funding.

Question No. 9: May provisional or reclassifying institutions used to satisfy conference composition requirements receive strategic grant-conference funding?

Answer: No. Provisional/reclassifying member institutions will not be included in the calculation used to determine a conference's share of strategic grant funding.

Question No 10: How would waivers granted to institutions in the membership process impact this proposal?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, waivers granted to institutions during the membership process would not impact this proposal. Currently, an institution may apply for a waiver of the four-year membership process at the completion of year two of the provisional or reclassifying membership process, provided it meets the criteria outlined in Bylaw 20.3.3.1.1. If the waiver is approved, the institution advances from year two to year four of the membership process.

Question No 11: Will this proposal change if one or both of the proposals that reduce the length of time for provision or reclassifying members to become active members is adopted by the membership at the 2020 Convention?

Answer: If one or both of the noted proposals are adopted, this proposal will be revised to conform to the legislation as amended. Specifically, this proposal will be rewritten to specify that an institution must be in year three of the membership process to count towards conference composition.

Proposal No. 2020-11 (2-11)

Title: DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- SPORT CLASSIFIED IN DIVISION I --
APPLYING DIVISION I LEGISLATION

Effective Date: Immediate.

Source: NCAA Division III Management Council (Membership Committee).

Intent: To permit Division III member institutions with Division I sports to apply all NCAA Division I legislation, except Bylaw 15 (financial aid), to the Division I sports.

Question No. 1: Currently, which division's legislation does a Division III institution apply to Division I sports that it sponsors?

Answer: Under the current rule a member institution, that has one or more sports classified in Division I, must apply the rules of both divisions or the more stringent rule if both divisions have a rule concerning the same issue. Further, the institution may apply the Division I playing and practice season regulations of Bylaw 17 in the Division I sport (Bylaw 20.7.1.1). The institution has to follow Division III financial aid regulations unless the institution satisfies the exception set forth in Bylaw 20.7.1.1.1.

Question No. 2: How would this proposal change the current rule?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, a member institution that has one or more sports classified in Division I will apply Division I legislation to those sports in all areas, except financial aid. For this area, the institution will apply Division III financial aid legislation unless specifically exempted per Bylaw 20.7.1.1.1.

Question No. 3: How many Division III institutions sponsor Division I sports?

Answer: Ten.

Question No. 4: Will the number of Division III institutions that sponsor a Division I sport increase?

Answer: Currently, Division I legislation prohibits any additional Divisions II or III institutions to reclassify an existing sport to Division I. The only sports from Division III institutions that are classified as Division I were classified as such during the 2010-11 academic year. The only exception to this

prohibition permits a Division III institution with a Division I sport to petition to have the sport of the opposite gender classified as Division I.

Question No. 5: Will Division III institutions be able to award athletics aid for their Division I sport?

Answer: If this proposal is adopted, only institutions that currently offer athletically related financial aid to their Division I student-athletes may continue offering it.

Proposal No. R-2020-12

Title: RESOLUTION -- SOFTBALL/BASEBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT TIMING

Source: Allegheny Mountain Collegiate Conference, Commonwealth Coast Conference, Great Northeast Athletic Conference, Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association and North Eastern Athletic Conference.

Question No. 1: What is the resolution asking to happen?

Answer: The resolution is asking the Division III Baseball Committee; Division III Softball Committee and the Division III Championships Committee to review the timing of the championship tournament in those sports and consider the feasibility of aligning the two tournaments, and moving the tournament later to allow institutions the flexibility to conduct regular season contests later in the spring. Currently, the specific dates of these tournaments are not proscribed in Division III bylaws, and the baseball, softball and championship committees oversee the timing of tournament dates. Finally, the resolution is asking that any resulting changes be implemented no later than for the 2023 championships to account for current timing of the championship bid process.

Question No. 2: Does voting in favor of the resolution mean that this proposed alignment of the baseball/softball tournaments or moving them later will occur?

Answer: No, this is not a legislative proposal. Rather, if approved, this resolution is a directive from the membership to the baseball, softball and championships committees to engage in discussion regarding the overall impact (e.g. regular season implications, budget, student-athlete experience) of potential changes to the timing of these tournaments.