# A G E N D A

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

NCAA September 19, 2011
Indianapolis, Indiana

1. Opening remarks and review of schedule. **[No action anticipated.]** (Sarah Bobert)

2. Approval of report from June 21 meeting. **[Action anticipated.]** (Bobert)

   **Background:** *The NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet will need to approve the report from its last meeting as distributed via email following the meeting*.

3. Review of cabinet policies and operating procedures. [Supplement No. 1] **[No action anticipated.]** (Bobert)

   **Background:** *The cabinet will review its policies and operating procedures document, particularly Appendix G, which has been updated to reflect current legislation.*

4. Outcomes of presidential retreat. [Supplement No. 2] **[No action anticipated.]** (Bobert/Kris Richardson)

   **Background:** *The cabinet will receive information about the next steps resulting from the August 9-10 presidential retreat.*

5. Legislative overview of NCAA Bylaws 15 and 16. [Supplement No. 3] **[No action anticipated.]** (Richardson/Shauna Cobb)

   **Background:** *The NCAA staff will provide rules education on the primary rules within the cabinet's jurisdiction.*

6. Review recent interpretations of NCAA Bylaws 15 and 16. [Supplement No. 4] **[No action anticipated.]** (Richardson)

**Background:** *The NCAA staff will review recent interpretations involving legislation within the cabinet's jurisdiction.*

7. Discussion on legislative proposals in the 2011-12 legislative cycle. [Supplement No. 5] **[Action anticipated.]** (Cobb/Danielle Teetzel)

   **Background:** *The cabinet will be asked to formulate a position on and offer suggested modifications of proposals in the 2011-12 legislative cycle.*

8. Discussion on cabinet's priorities.

   a. Update on outreach to financial aid community. **[No action anticipated.]** (Kris Richardson)

      **Background:** *The cabinet will receive an update on the efforts related to this priority item.*

   b. Examination of maximum grant-in-aid limitations/equivalency versus head count designations. [Supplement No. 6] **[Action anticipated.]** (Cobb)

      **Background:** *The cabinet will continue its review of maximum grant-in-aid limitations and equivalency versus head count designations, including statistical information gathered by the staff and feedback cabinet members received from their campuses and conferences on the appropriateness of current designations (head count or equivalency) and team financial aid limits.*

   c. Review of equivalency computation method. [Supplement No. 7] **[Action possible.]** (Teetzel)

      **Background:** *The cabinet will continue its review of the current equivalency computations legislation in Division I, including feedback cabinet members received from their campuses and conferences on suggestions for calculating equivalencies, including methods that would not use actual and average figures the way they currently are used.*

9. Discussion of items submitted by cabinet members. **[Action possible.]**

   a. Departure/return expense restrictions – women's golf. [Supplement No. 8] (Richard Carmichael)

      **Background:** *This item will be a discussion of a proposed exception to the departure/return expense legislation for women's golf.*

   b. Room and board – unlimited meal plans. [Supplement No. 9] (Bobert)

      **Background:** *This item will be a discussion of unlimited meal plans and current room and board legislation.*

10. Report from NCAA Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC). **[No action anticipated.]** (Lauren Cochlin)

    **Background:** *Lauren will provide an update on recent and upcoming SAAC activities.*

11. Report from the July/August governance meetings. **[No action anticipated.]** (Bobert/NCAA Staff)

    **Background:** *NCAA staff will provide an update on the activities from the July/August governance meetings and Sarah will discuss the latest work of the NCAA Division I Communications and Coordination Committee.*

12. Summary of key items discussed and next steps. **[No action anticipated.]** (Bobert)

13. Future meeting dates and sites.

    a. February 2, 2012; Dallas, Texas;

    b. June 2012; Indianapolis, Indiana;

    c. September 2012; Indianapolis, Indiana.

14. Other business.

15. Adjournment.

# NCAA Division I
# Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

## Policies and Operating Procedures

**[Effective July 1, 2008]**

**NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet**

**Policies and Operating Procedures**

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**Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet**

**Policies and Operating Procedures**

## 1. Cabinet Responsibilities

The NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet has oversight authority in the following areas:

a. Be responsible for review and consideration of the portions of Division I legislation that relate to principles of awards, benefits, expenses and financial aid;

b. Study issues and make policy or legislative recommendations related to the provision of financial aid to student-athletes; and

c. Study issues and make policy or legislative recommendations related to the provision of awards, benefits and expenses to student-athletes (excluding awards, benefits and expenses related to NCAA championships).

The cabinet meets three times annually (February, June and September). If a cabinet member is unable to attend a cabinet meeting for a compelling reason, a conference may appoint an alternate for that individual. Alternates may attend, participate fully in and vote in any cabinet meeting or activity in which the regular member is unable to participate (excluding Administrative Committee meetings).

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## 2. Cabinet Organization

Refer to Appendix A for information on conference representation in the governance structure and the representational requirements.

The cabinet has established an Administrative Committee in order to allow the cabinet to make timely and efficient progress on issues before it:

Administrative Committee

The Administrative Committee consists of five members, including the chair of the cabinet (who also serves as chair of the Administrative Committee) and one member from each of the subdivisions of Division I.

The Administrative Committee is authorized to:

a. Act for the cabinet on routine and noncontroversial matters (e.g., responding to requests for feedback on waivers) between cabinet meetings.

b. Act for the cabinet on matters of an emergency nature, particularly those related to the health and safety of student-athletes.

c. Organize and structure meeting agendas subsequent to the submission of agenda items by cabinet members.

The full cabinet will receive minutes or reports of Administrative Committee actions as soon as possible.

# # # # #

## 3. Objectives of the New Division I Governance Structure

a. Objectives at the Board of Directors Level.

(1) To preserve the final decision-making role of the Board.

(2) Strengthen the foundation for the Board's policy setting role.

(3) Ensure high quality input/advice from other levels of the NCAA structure.

(4) Reduce the legislative load on the Board.

(5) Reduce/eliminate minutiae where possible.

b. Objectives at the Levels Below the Board of Directors.

(1) Develop a national dialog within the full membership on consequential issues facing Division I and use representative governance bodies to develop legislation and discuss policy issues.

(2) Achieve a significant contributing role for the membership in decisions that set the direction of the Association.

(3) Identify a delegated agenda from the Board on which the councils take action for the Association.

(4) Ensure that governance matters are addressed at the appropriate level in the substructure so that the Board and the councils are not tied down addressing minutiae.

(5) Attract the right people to serve (experience, maturity, respect, and judgment) for meaningful work.

(6) Regain membership trust that the operating level of intercollegiate athletics has a voice in consequential decisions within the Association.

Provide for minimum representational (functional, gender, ethnicity) distribution in some defined sense overall within the governance structure, but not necessarily on each council, cabinet, or committee.

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## 4. Agenda Development

a. Any cabinet member or conference may submit an agenda item for a meeting. (Conferences not represented on the cabinet may submit agenda items only with the knowledge of their conference commissioner.) Agenda items should be sent to the staff liaison at the NCAA national office. The staff will consult with the cabinet member or conference to determine how best to handle the item and what supplementary material should be provided, if any. The item will be placed on the agenda, with the name of the member or conference that submitted the item.

b. The staff will send a request for agenda items to cabinet members approximately 10 weeks prior to the meeting. Items must be submitted eight weeks prior to the meeting. The agenda and supplements will be mailed approximately three weeks prior to the meeting so as to be received at least 17 days prior to the meeting.

c. Generally, appearances before the cabinet are by invitation only. Exceptions may be made by the administrative committee on a case-by-case basis.

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## 5. Conflict of Interest Policy

The NCAA is a voluntary Association comprised of colleges, universities, conferences and other organizations, and governed through a membership-led committee structure. Within the governance structure, committee members must carefully balance their responsibilities to their respective institutions and/or conferences with the obligation to advance the interests of the Association, the division, or the sport, and ultimately enhance the student-athlete experience. While the fiduciary obligations of committee members to their own institution, their conference, and to the Association ordinarily are not in conflict, it is recognized that as a representative membership organization, committee members' fiduciary obligations are first to their institution, second to their conference, and third to the Association. NCAA committee service involves important ethical and moral obligations. Committee integrity is critical to the decision-making process and includes trust, confidentiality and honesty in all issues and aspects of service and representation. NCAA committee members shall disclose any conflict or potential conflict between their respective personal, professional, institutional, conference, or business interests and the interests of the Association that may affect or otherwise threaten such integrity, in any and all actions taken by them on behalf of the Association, for committee evaluation under this Statement.

In addition to any fiduciary obligation to their institution and conference, committee members also have a fiduciary duty to the Association not to use knowledge or information obtained solely due to service on that committee to the disadvantage of the Association during the term of committee service. Further, a Committee member shall not participate in the committee's discussion or vote on any action that might bring direct or indirect personal financial benefit to the member or any organization (other than the member's institution or conference) in which the member is financially interested. A committee member should also not participate in a discussion or vote for which the member's institution or conference is to be accorded a special benefit beyond benefits shared with other institutions or conferences or is to receive a penalty or disqualification. A violation of either of the above rules by a member of the committee shall not invalidate the action taken by the committee if, following disclosure of the conflict of interest, the committee authorizes, ratifies or approves the action by a vote sufficient for the purpose, without counting the vote of the committee member with the conflict of interest, and the appropriate oversight body approves the action.

A committee member is responsible for advising the chair of any actual or potential conflicts of interest or obligations which he/she may have hereunder, and should recuse him/herself from participating in proceedings, as may be warranted by this policy. Abuse of one's position as a member of a committee may result in dismissal from that position. Where such abuse appears evident, a committee member will be notified by the committee chair and will have the opportunity to present a rebuttal or details of the situation. *(August 2008 Executive Committee minutes)*

*Speaking Agent Policy*

The president of the Association and the chair of the Executive Committee are the only individuals authorized to speak on behalf of the Association except as outlined below. An individual representing a member institution or conference who speaks or opines on an Association issue only has the authority to express the view of that individual or the member institution or conference unless the individual has been designated by the Executive Committee of the Association as a speaking agent of the Association on that issue. Committee chairs are hereby designated as speaking agents of their committees regarding issues within their committees' jurisdiction on which there is consensus, except that positions of advocacy on behalf of the committee or the Association to be communicated in writing or orally to persons or entities external to the Association must have prior approval by the NCAA Executive Committee or the president of the Association. The president of the Association is hereby granted authority to designate additional speaking agents of the Association. *(April 2001 Executive Committee minutes)*

# # # # #

**APPENDIX A**

## Conference Representation in the Governance Structure

a. Conference Representation. Division I has a representative form of governance based on conference affiliation. Accordingly, conferences are responsible for submitting the names of nominees for the various governance bodies and representatives on the Board, Presidential Advisory Group, councils and cabinets serve on behalf of the conferences. All 31 multisport conferences are represented on the Legislative and Leadership Councils and the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet. (Subject to weighted voting.). All 11 Football Bowl Subdivision conferences are represented on the five 21-member cabinets. The 20 Football Championship and Division I Subdivision conferences are represented on no fewer than two but no more than three cabinets at any one time.

b. Terms. With the reorganization of the Division I governance structure scheduled to take effect in September 2008, representatives on the cabinets and councils have been assigned staggered terms of two, three and four years to help create a level of continuity on the councils and cabinets. Upon expiration of those terms, all service terms will be four years in length. To assist the individual conferences along with the 31 multisport conferences in managing their governance nomination process, a conference rotational schedule has been designed. Pursuant to this schedule, all conferences within the Football Bowl Subdivision rotate at the same time and conferences in the Football Championship Subdivision/Division I Subdivision have been assigned to groups of 10 and further designated into groups of five, which rotate at the same time. This means that when these rotations occur, individuals will be assigned four-year terms. In the event of interim appointments, those appointments will complete the original four year term and are subject to the conference's rotational schedule. Where an individual serves a complete four-year term, that term will automatically coincide with the conference's term on the rotational schedule. To explain in more detail, where an individual leaves a term before the four-year term ends and someone else is appointed as a replacement, that person will serve until the conclusion of the conference's term on the rotational schedule. If the replacement representative serves less than two years, that person may again be appointed to a full term on the same governance body if the conference has a seat on that body when the conference's rotation starts anew.

c. Eligibility to Serve. While a representative who serves what is considered to be a full term on a cabinet or council is not eligible to be reappointed immediately to the same cabinet or council, that representative is eligible to be immediately appointed to another cabinet or council for which the conference has a seat.

d. Conference Rotation. Under the rotational schedule, all of a conference's terms on the councils and cabinets rotate at the same time. For example, the terms of all America East Conference representatives will end at the same time. Further, all representatives within the Football Bowl Subdivision will rotate at the same time. At the Football Championship and Division I Subdivision levels, all conferences have been placed in groups of 10 regardless of subdivision and then further divided in groups of five that will rotate seats at the same time. This assignment at the Football Championship Subdivision/Division I Subdivision levels is designed to anticipate future movement of conferences between the Football Championship and Division I Subdivisions. The 31 multisport conferences are

responsible for managing the conference rotational schedule but the NCAA governance staff will maintain a record of the rotational schedule at the National Office on their behalf.

The following 10 Football Championship/Division I Subdivision conferences are assigned to the same rotational grouping:

| | |
|---|---|
| SWAC | Colonial |
| Ohio Valley | Patriot |
| Southland | Atlantic Sun |
| Missouri Valley | MAAC |
| Big South | Atlantic -10 |

The grouping of 10 conferences listed above is subdivided in groups of five conferences for rotational purposes as follows:

Group 1: Atlantic Sun, Colonial, Missouri Valley, Ohio Valley, SWAC; and
Group 2: Atlantic 10, Big South, MAAC, Patriot, Southland.

The following 10 Football Championship/Division I Subdivision conferences are assigned to the same rotational grouping:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern | Mid Eastern Athletic |
| Ivy League | Northeast |
| Big Sky | Summit League |
| West Coast | America East |
| Horizon | Big West |

The grouping of 10 conferences listed above is subdivided in groups of five conferences for rotational purposes as follows:

Group 1: Mid-Eastern Athletic, Northeast, Southern, Summit League, West Coast; and
Group 2: America East, Big Sky, Big West, Horizon League, Ivy League.

e. Rotational Schedule. The conference rotational schedule is attached as Addendum C.

f. Weighted voting and voting percentages. Weighted voting shall be applied at the Leadership Council, Legislative Council, and Championships/Sports Management Cabinet levels, as these bodies are the three 31-member bodies in the Division I governance structure. The voting percentages in the new governance structure reflect the percentages established under the 1997 agreement. These percentages are listed below as follows:

One representative (who shall have three votes) from each of the following seven conferences:

1. Atlantic Coast Conference;
2. Big East Conference;
3. Big Ten Conference;
4. Big 12 Conference;
5. Conference USA;
6. Pacific-12 Conference; and
7. Southeastern Conference.

One representative (who shall have 1.5 votes) from each of the following four conferences:

1. Mid-American Conference;
2. Mountain West Conference;
3. Sun Belt Conference; and
4. Western Athletic Conference.

One representative (who shall have 1.2 votes) from each of the following conferences:

1. America East;
2. Atlantic 10 Conference;
3. Atlantic Sun Conference;
4. Big Sky Conference;
5. Big South Conference;
6. Big West Conference;
7. Colonial Athletic Association;
8. Horizon League;
9. Ivy League;
10. Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference;
11. Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference;
12. Missouri Valley Conference;
13. Northeast Conference;
14. Ohio Valley Conference;
15. Patriot League;
16. Southern Conference;
17. Southland Conference;
18. Southwestern Athletic Conference;
19. Summit League; and
20. West Coast Conference.

There shall not be weighted voting at the five 21-member cabinets since not all of the 31 multisport conferences are represented on each of the bodies, with the 11 Football Bowl Subdivision conferences represented on all five cabinets and the 20 remaining conferences represented on at least two but no more than three cabinets at one time.

g. Roll Call Voting. Roll call voting shall be used at the Legislative Council (as is the case at the Division I Board of Directors level).

**Representational Requirements and the Appointment Process**

a. Gender and Diversity Requirements. The legislated minimums of 20 percent ethnic minorities and 35 percent of either gender shall be applied independently to two separate groups of governance bodies, i.e. the three 31-member governance bodies and the five 21-member governance bodies. Specifically, the representational minimums shall be applied to the 93 service opportunities provided by the 31-member Legislative Council, Leadership Council and Championships/Sports Management Cabinet and that the minimum percentages be applied separately to the 105 service opportunities provided by the five 21-member cabinets.

Additionally, the Football Bowl Subdivision will be responsible for meeting the diversity requirements at each of the two tiers at the level approximately equal to their percentage of representation at that tier (1/3 and 1/2) and the other two subdivisions shall together be responsible for the diversity requirements at each of the two tiers at a level equal to their percentage of representation (2/3 and 1/2).

b. Positional Requirements. While there are no specific positional requirements at the council and cabinet levels, it is expected that the Division I governance structure will be populated by faculty members and athletics administrators who hold a variety of positions. Representatives serving in the Division I governance structure shall represent a variety of perspectives and viewpoints reflective of the diversity of the Division I membership. It should be noted that given that intercollegiate athletics is woven into the fabric of higher education, it is expected that the faculty voice will be strongly heard in the Division I governance structure.

c. Role of the Division I Board of Directors in the Appointment Process. The Board of Directors will make all appointments to the Division I councils and cabinets. As part of this process the Board will examine slates of nominees to not only ensure they meet the legislated requirements but to confirm that each governance body has balanced representation. The Board has stated it wants to ensure the required minimums are just a starting point and not an end in and of themselves.

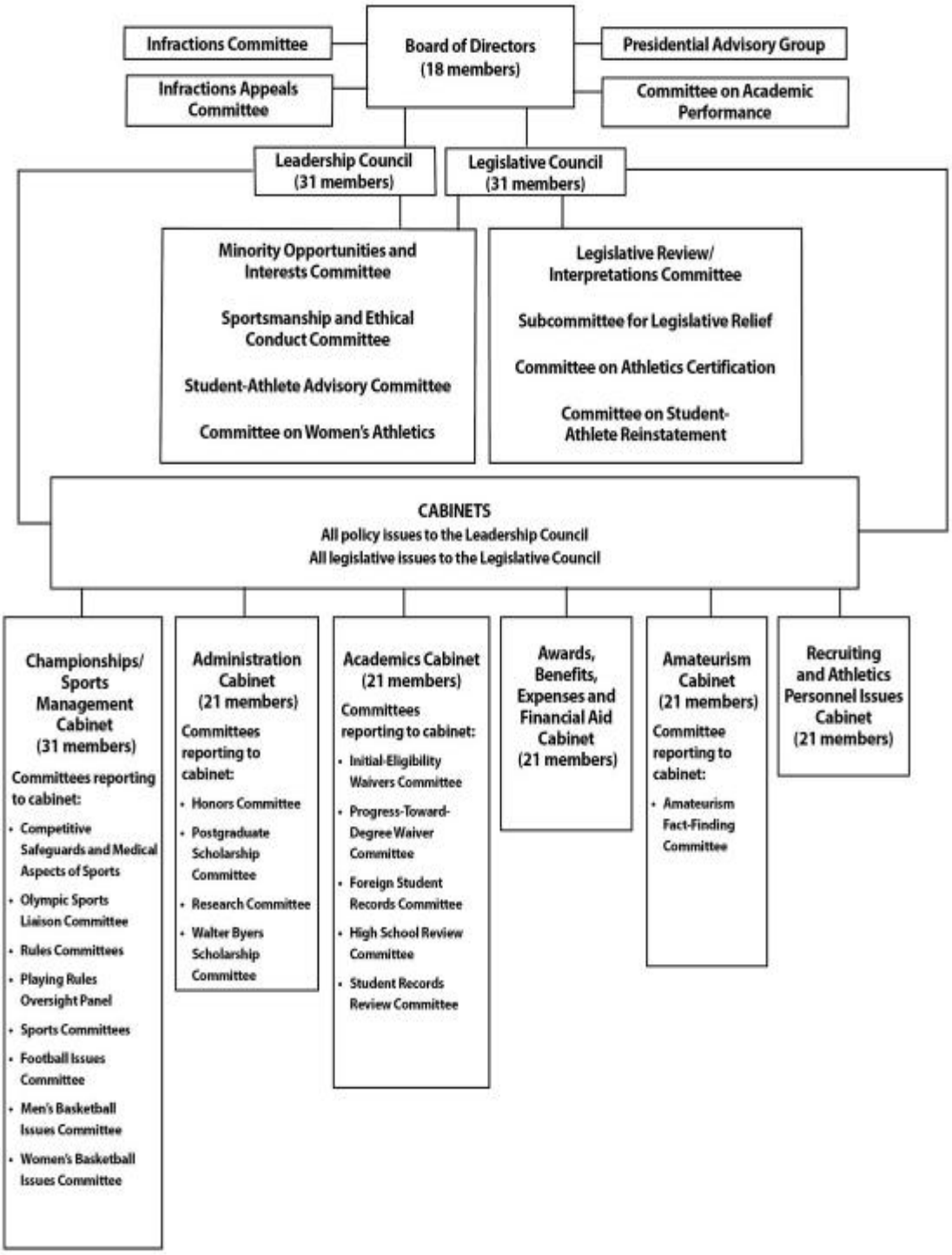
d. Call for Nominations. The call for nominations for the cabinets and councils will occur each January and the window for conferences to submit nominations will be open until the middle of March. This schedule is designed to provide the conferences with time to work together to present a diverse slate of nominees to the Division I Board of Directors at its April meeting.

e. Role of the Conferences. For the Division I governance structure to truly be populated by a dynamic and diverse group of leaders, the 31 multisport conferences must work closely together to develop the slate of nominees. It is anticipated that each conference as well as the Football Bowl Subdivision and the Football Championship/Division I Subdivision assigned rotational groups will seek to develop tentative appointment plans to help identify and grow new talent to serve in the Division I governance structure.

f. Interim Appointments. While the legislated gender and diversity requirements will not be applied at the time interim appointments are made, the legislated requirements will be applied at the next opportunity for the Board to make regular appointments, thereby ensuring that any appointments made in the interim period are ultimately subject to the legislated requirements.

g. Alternates. The Board, councils and cabinets shall permit alternates to attend the appropriate governance meetings when the appointed representative cannot attend. These governance bodies are encouraged to establish a flexible standard to permit alternates to attend. Given that the Division I governance structure is based on conference representation, it is therefore essential that conferences are allowed to participate in the structure.

**FIGURE 4-1**
**Division I Governance Structure**



**APPENDIX C**

## Meeting Schedule for Division I Governance Entities

### Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

September 19, 2011, Indianapolis, Indiana;
February 2, 2012, Dallas, Texas; and
June 2012, Indianapolis, Indiana (date to be determined).

### Division I Leadership Council

October 13, 2011, Indianapolis, Indiana; and
January 12, 2012, Indianapolis, Indiana.

### Division I Legislative Council

October 17-18, 2011, Indianapolis, Indiana; and
January 10-12, 2012, Indianapolis, Indiana (in conjunction with the NCAA Convention).

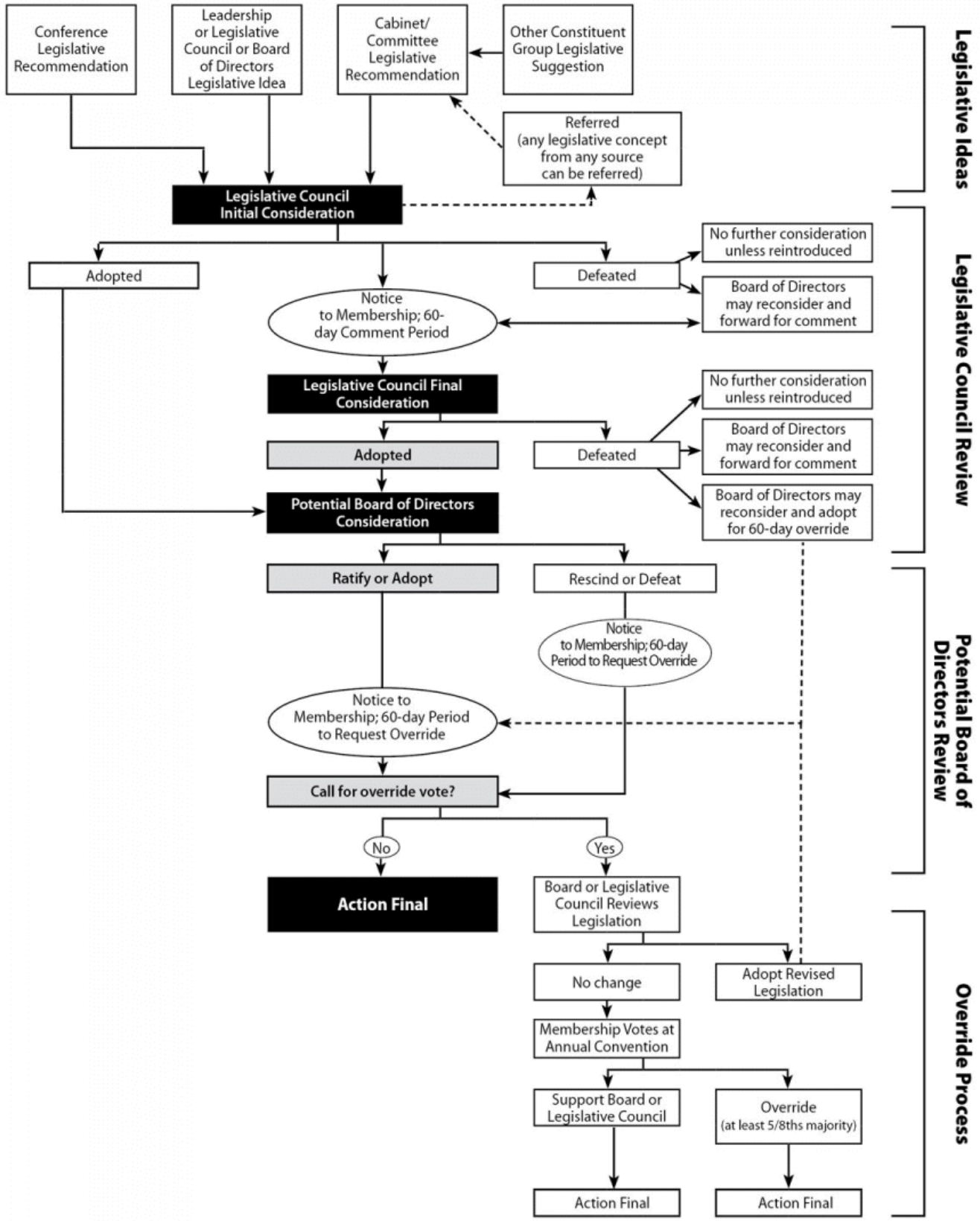
### Division I Board of Directors

October 27, 2011, Indianapolis, Indiana;
January 14, 2012, Indianapolis, Indiana;
April 26, 2012, Indianapolis, Indiana; and
August 9, 2012, Indianapolis, Indiana.

### Executive Committee

October 27, 2011, Indianapolis, Indiana; and
January 2012, Indianapolis, Indiana (in conjunction with the NCAA Convention).

**FIGURE 5-1**
**NCAA Division I Legislative Process**



## Guidelines for Consideration of Emergency/Noncontroversial Legislation

**Emergency/Noncontroversial Legislation – Guidelines.** The following guidelines are to assist in determining whether a proposal should be considered outside the normal legislative process as either noncontroversial or emergency legislation:

**a.** **Noncontroversial Legislation.** Legislative proposals shall be considered noncontroversial only if:

- Broader consultation and debate are unlikely to improve the proposal in any substantial way.
- Significant disagreement or alternative points of view will not be generated.
- Such proposals do not have a significant impact (unanticipated consequences, undesirable precedent) on existing legislation or proposed legislation.

A noncontroversial proposal, at a minimum, should have the following factors present:

- The proposal should have minimal impact on competitive or recruiting equity.
- The proposal should have minimal financial impact.
- The proposal must enjoy broad support from its primary stake holders.
- The proposal should not negatively impact student-athlete welfare.
- The proposal should not significantly impact the Division I academic standards (initial and continuing eligibility).

**b.** **Emergency Legislation.** Legislative proposals shall be considered emergency legislation only if:

- Significant values or harm are at stake; and
- The use of the regular legislative cycle is likely to cause undue hardship to the Association or the Division I membership because of the delay in its effective date.

Examples of situations in which it may be appropriate to consider legislation emergency include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Immediate health and safety concerns or issues.
- Potential legal actions.
- Issues that have a significant financial impact.
- Egregious situations involving disparities in fairness.
- Unintended or unanticipated consequences resulting from the current legislation.

**c. Process for Considering Noncontroversial or Emergency Proposals.**

There is a two-part process for voting on noncontroversial or emergency proposals, as follows:

- The Legislative Council shall initially vote on whether a proposal shall be considered as noncontroversial or emergency. The proposal must receive three-fourths majority of all Legislative Council members present and voting to satisfy such a standard. Those proposals that do not satisfy such standards will not be considered defeated, but will be considered by the Division I membership in accordance with the normal legislative process.

- A proposal that satisfies the initial standard as being either noncontroversial or emergency will then be debated by the full Legislative Council on its merits. Such a proposal will then require a three-fourths majority of Legislative Council members present and voting to approve the proposal. Proposals that do not receive a three-fourths majority vote, but receive a majority vote, will be remanded back into the normal legislative cycle.

**APPENDIX E**

## Excerpted Legislation Governing Division I Cabinets and Committees

### Eligibility for Membership
[21.7.1]

1. "On the Staff." Individual shall be salaried on a regular basis by a Division I member institution or conference and perform a regular staff function representing at least 50 percent of the normal workload, unless otherwise specified. [21.7.1.1]

2. Modification in Employment Status. If a cabinet or committee member's employment status is altered to the extent that the individual no longer meets this requirement, the individual shall be replaced. [21.7.1.1.1]

3. Individuals on Sabbatical or Temporary Leave. An individual on such leave for a period not exceeding 12 consecutive months may be considered to be "on the staff". An individual on terminal leave or on leave in excess of 12 consecutive months shall not be eligible to serve. [21.7.1.1.2]

4. Waiver of Replacement Requirement**.** The Administrative Cabinet, subject to ratification by the Board of Directors, shall have the authority to waive this provision or to approve a delayed replacement if it deems that an immediate replacement would be detrimental to the work of the cabinet or committee involved. [21.7.1.1.3]

### Appointments, Method of Selection and Term of Office
[21.7.3]

1. Appointment of Cabinets -- Conference Representation. Each conference listed in Constitution 4.2.1-(a) shall have one representative on each of the cabinets. Each of the conferences listed in Constitution 4.2.1-(b) shall have at least two representatives on the cabinets in the aggregate. [21.7.3.1]

2. Term of Office of Cabinets**.** The term of office for members of cabinets shall be as follows:

   (a) Members of cabinets shall be appointed for one four-year term. A former cabinet or committee member may be appointed to an additional term on that cabinet or committee after three years have elapsed. An individual who has served two terms on a cabinet or committee may not serve further on that cabinet or committee;

   (b) The terms of office of Football Bowl Subdivision positions and Football Championship Subdivision and Division I Subdivision positions shall expire on a

staggered basis to provide for continuity. Members may be appointed for less than full terms;

(c) The terms of office shall commence on the first day of July following the member's appointment;

(d) Members who serve more than one-half of a term shall be considered to have served a full term;

(e) A conference may remove its representative to a cabinet during a term; and

(f) The chair of each cabinet may recommend to the Administration Cabinet that a member be replaced if he or she is not properly discharging his or her duties. . [21.7.3.2]

Conflict of Interest
[21.02.5]

A cabinet or committee member shall not participate in the cabinet or committee's discussion or vote on any action that might bring direct or indirect financial benefit to the member of any organization in which the member is financially interested (other than the member's institution or the conference of which it is a member). A violation of this rule by a member of a cabinet or committee shall not invalidate the action taken by the cabinet or committee if, following disclosure of the conflict of interest, the cabinet or committee authorizes, ratifies or approves the action by a vote sufficient for the purpose, without counting the vote of the cabinet or committee member with the conflict of interest, and the Leadership Council approves such action. All cabinet and committee members shall agree to this policy prior to cabinet or committee service and shall abide by the policy at all times. The current conflict of interest policy is located on the NCAA website (ncaa.org) or may be obtained from the NCAA national office.

**APPENDIX F**

## Guidance for Committee Members Regarding Meeting Minutes, Notes and Email

Committee members' notes of meetings are subject to discovery if litigation ensues regarding the committee's work. The following guidelines will assist in determining what is appropriate and what is not appropriate to include in meeting minutes and notes.

***Meeting minutes and notes should:***

- Be taken if needed.
- Include information regarding the historical development of programs.
- Synopsize the committee discussion along with whether the committee supported the proposed action or not.
- Clearly express the rationale and reasoning behind policy decisions and recommendations (including obvious reasons, e.g., the action was taken "to preserve the integrity of the game").

***Meeting minutes and notes should not:***

- Contain extraneous matters or personal comments.
- Identify what individual committee members said or how they voted.
- Include "attorney-client privileged" materials that were shared during a meeting (instead, the minutes should reflect that the committee reviewed and discussed recommendations of legal counsel in executive session without revealing specific recommendations and whether the committee chose to adopt them).

***Retention of notes:***

- Committee members should routinely discard their notes from committee meetings when they are no longer needed. However, in the event of litigation, committee members may be directed NOT to discard their notes. From that point until instructed otherwise by NCAA legal counsel, no material from past or present meetings may be discarded.

***Email communications***…

- Email communications between committee members and a staff liaison and other NCAA staff members are also discoverable in litigation. Care and discretion therefore should be exercised in committing to writing sensitive matters that might better be dealt with in person or by telephone.
- Committee members are advised to routinely discard email that is no longer needed, with the exception that should litigation ensue, they may be directed NOT to discard their email.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association
August 8, 2011 BAH:dks

# FIGURE 15-1
## Financial Aid Maximum Limits

| | Citation | Individual Limitation[1] | Institutional Sport Limitation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Academic honor award | 15.5.3.2.2.1<br>15.5.3.2.2.2 | Yes<br>Yes | No<br>No |
| Aid based on athletics ability | 15.02.4.1-(a) | Yes[2] | Yes |
| AmeriCorps Program | 15.2.5.1-(a) | No | No |
| Athletics grant | 15.02.4.1-(a) | Yes[2] | Yes |
| Athletics participation compensation | 15.1.2-(e) | Yes, if eligibility has not been exhausted[3] | No[3] |
| Dependents Education Assistance Program | 15.2.5.1-(f) | No | No |
| Disabled Veterans award | 15.2.5.1-(b) | No | No |
| Educational Expenses—USOC or NGB | 15.02.4.2-(d)<br>15.2.6.4 | Yes[2]<br>Yes[2] | Yes[7]<br>Yes[7] |
| Employment | 15.2.7 | No | No |
| Gifts following completion of eligibility | 15.1.2-(c) | Yes | No |
| Government grants, institutionally administered | 15.02.4.1-(b)<br>15.02.4.3-(c)<br>15.02.4.3-(d)<br>15.02.4.3-(e)<br>15.1.2-(a)<br>15.2.5 | Yes<br>Yes<br>Yes<br>Yes<br>Yes<br>Yes | Yes[4]<br>No<br>No[8]<br>No[8]<br>Yes[4]<br>Yes[4] |
| Government grants, not institutionally administered | 15.1.2-(a)<br>15.2.5<br>15.2.5.1 | Yes<br>Yes<br>No | No<br>No<br>No |
| Honorary academic award | 15.02.4.3-(a)<br>15.02.6 | Yes<br>Yes | No<br>No |
| Institutional Employee Dependent Tuition Benefit | 15.02.4.1-(a) | Yes | No[5] |
| Institutional grant or scholarship | 15.02.4.1-(a)<br>15.5.3.2.2.2 | Yes<br>Yes | Yes[4]<br>No |
| Loan, legitimate, repayment schedule | 15.02.4.1-(a)<br>15.1.2-(f) | No<br>No | No<br>No |
| Military reserve training program | 15.2.5.1-(c) | No | No |
| Montgomery G.I. Bill-Active Duty and Selected Reserve | 15.2.5.1-(d) | No | No |
| Operation Gold Grant | 15.02.4.5 | No | No |
| Outside aid for educational purposes, unrelated to athletics ability | 15.02.4.2-(b)<br>15.2.6.2 | Yes<br>Yes | No<br>No |
| Outside aid, other | 15.02.4.2-(c)<br>15.2.6.3 | Yes<br>Yes | No<br>No |

Key:
[1] The limitation is equal to the value of the cost of attendance as defined by Bylaw 15.02.2.
[2] This type of aid is limited to the value of a full grant-in-aid.
[3] However, receipt of such compensation renders a student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate athletics competition (see Bylaw 12).
[4] If considered a counter per Bylaw 15.5 and not otherwise exempted.
[5] Exempt if the student-athlete's parent or guardian has been employed as a full-time employee or staff member by the institution for at least five years.
[6] Institution is limited to providing the value of a full grant-in-aid during summer.
[7] Aid is countable toward a team's limit up to a full grant-in-aid. Additional aid up to the cost of attendance cannot be athletically related.
[8] Exempt if specific criteria of Bylaw are met. Not exempt for purposes of Bylaw 15.5.1.2.
[9] Contributions made by the institution pursuant to the Yellow Ribbon Program are instituitonal aid.

| | Citation | Individual Limitation[1] | Institutional Sport Limitation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parent/guardian contribution | 15.2.6.1<br>15.2.6.1.1 | No | No |
| Pell Grant | 15.1.1 | Yes | No |
| Post-9/11 G.I. Bill | 15.2.5.1-(e) | No[9] | No[9] |
| Postgraduate Scholarship | 15.02.4.3-(b) | Yes | No |
| Professional sports stipend | 15.1.2-(d) | Yes[3] | No[3] |
| Research grant | 15.02.4.3-(a)<br>15.02.6 | Yes<br>Yes | No<br>No |
| Social Security Insurance Program (including the Reinstated Entitlement Program for Survivors) | 15.2.5.1-(f) | No | No |
| Special Assistance Fund | 15.01.6.1 | No | No |
| Summer school financial aid | 15.2.8 | Yes[6] | No |
| Supplemental Educational Opportunities Grant | 15.02.4.3-(c) | No | No |
| Student-Athlete Opportunity Fund | 15.01.6.2 | No | No |
| Tuition waiver | 15.02.4.1-(a) | Yes | Yes[4] |
| U.S. Nuclear Propulsion Officer Candidate Program | 15.2.5.1-(h) | No | No |
| Veteran's Death Pension Program | 15.2.5.1-(f) | No | No |
| Veterans Educational Assistance Program | 15.2.5.1-(i) | No | No |
| Vocational Rehabilitation for Service-Disabled Veterans Program | 15.2.5.1-(j) | No | No |
| Welfare Benefits | 15.2.5.1-(k) | No | No |

Key:
[1] The limitation is equal to the value of the cost of attendance as defined by Bylaw 15.02.2.
[2] This type of aid is limited to the value of a full grant-in-aid.
[3] However, receipt of such compensation renders a student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate athletics competition (see Bylaw 12).
[4] If considered a counter per Bylaw 15.5 and not otherwise exempted.
[5] Exempt if the student-athlete's parent or guardian has been employed as a full-time employee or staff member by the institution for at least five years.
[6] Institution is limited to providing the value of a full grant-in-aid during summer.
[7] Aid is countable toward a team's limit up to a full grant-in-aid. Additional aid up to the cost of attendance cannot be athletically related.
[8] Exempt if specific criteria of Bylaw are met. Not exempt for purposes of Bylaw 15.5.1.2.
[9] Contributions made by the institution pursuant to the Yellow Ribbon Program are instituitonal aid.

**Division I Leaders Call for Sweeping Changes to College Athletics**

By Ronnie Ramos

*August 10, 2011*
*NCAA.org*

NCAA Division I presidents concluded their two-day summit by calling for bold, sweeping changes to improve intercollegiate athletics.

Saying they were "fed up" with cheating and a lack of accountability, the presidents were adamant about advancing several major initiatives they want addressed – and decided quickly:

- Rewrite the NCAA rule book to reduce the number of rules and focus on the most significant issues.
- Improve academic standards for student-athletes and tie a team's academic performance to participation in all NCAA championships.
- Revamp the NCAA penalty structure and increase the levels of violations.
- Refocus the NCAA enforcement staff to concentrate on major infractions.
- Strengthen the academic requirements for incoming freshman and student-athletes who transfer from two-year institutions.

"What stands out, above everything else, is the unanimity of thinking among university presidents who were assembled," said Penn State President Graham Spanier.

"There is an unwavering determination to change a number of things about intercollegiate athletics today. Presidents are fed up with the rule breaking that is out there, we are determined to elevate the academic standards. We are concerned about the rapidly escalating costs of running intercollegiate athletics programs."

During the two days of discussions, it became clear the presidents also wanted the changes fast-tracked.

"The presidents all came together with a very clear, strong consensus that status quo and continued order of the day is insufficient and that we need to have change in a number of key areas and we need to have it quickly," said NCAA President Mark Emmert, who convened the summit with more than 50 Division I presidents.

Not all of the changes will be popular with everyone, Spanier said. "Some of these things our coaches and our boosters might not like, but we need to do what I think you are going to see happen in the next year. "

Tim White, president of the University of California-Riverside and a member of the NCAA Executive Committee, echoed Spanier's resolve. "Quite frankly, it's time for tough love in intercollegiate athletics. It's as simple as that. It has to be timely, but it has to be tough."

After the summit, Emmert and several of the presidents provided an overview of the areas where the most significant changes will occur:

**Revising the NCAA rule book**

"We would love to throw out the rule book and start all over again, but that's actually impractical," Emmert said.

"We all agree the NCAA rule book needs some serious editing. The rules are in some cases too complex, unenforceable, in some ways convoluted and in some ways even irrelevant. We agreed we will, in very short order – meaning months, not years – bring back to the Division I Board of Directors a set of revisions to our rule book that will do two things: clear up the ancillary issues that are in the rule book and focus our attention on those things that are serious threats to the integrity of intercollegiate athletics.

"We want to focus on those things that actually make a difference in our institutions and not necessarily those things that deal with communication devices or whether or not a bagel has peanut butter on it… We can't legislate integrity. But we can define it and we can insist on it and that is what we intend to do."

Added Ed Ray, president of Oregon State and chair of the NCAA's Executive Committee: "The issue of integrity in the game is so important that we need to make certain the rules we operate with don't inadvertently get in our way … This is an important area where we think we need to take a new and creative look at the way we are managing rules and regulations so that we don't get distracted by small matters that keep us from the issues that need to be addressed."

**Enforcement and penalty structure**

A significant part of Wednesday's conversations focused on how the NCAA should focus its enforcement efforts and how to best create an effective penalty structure. "We have to make sure that we have a set of penalties associated with those serious rules violations that provide strong disincentives," Emmert said. "Those penalties need to create a healthy fear of being caught or the implications of being caught."

The presidents want more options than the current two-tiered approach of minor secondary violations and major violations. "Those violations today are too crude in their definition between just secondary and majors, and we need a multi-tiered model for defining inappropriate behavior," Emmert said.

The intended outcome is to more clearly define the major violations and then devote more of the NCAA's enforcement efforts in those areas.

That would serve as an effective deterrent, Penn State's Spanier said. Violators "should be afraid now, if they are going to go out and break any rules – because people have had enough of that.

"We are going to de-emphasize the nuisance rules no one cares about and focus significantly greater resources on the enforcement of major infractions… The folks that are trying to disrupt the integrity of intercollegiate athletics in this country are going to have to be held more accountable than has been the case in the past."

**Improving academic requirements**

The presidents endorsed plans to raise the academic standards of student-athletes. "We had a clear, strong consensus that we want to make sure that our students are just that: that they are students as well as athletes; that they are serious students, they are committed to being successful in the classroom and we are going to hold institutions more accountable than in the past," Emmert said.

The Division I Board of Directors will discuss such a proposal at its meeting Thursday.

The presidents also want to raise the academic requirements for incoming freshmen and those students who transfer from a two-year institution to a DI school. "We agreed to bring to our board a set of proposals around increasing initial eligibility expectations," Emmert said. "We agreed we would increase the expectations around GPA standards, increase the expectations around the core curriculum the students must take."

There also was consensus that appropriate academic performance should be required of all participants in NCAA championships. "We came to strong agreement that we want to make a decision to set clear academic expectations for participation in any of our tournaments," Emmert said. "If you don't meet those expectations, you will not be allowed to participate in our tournaments – including the men's basketball tournament."

**What happens next**

The Division I Board of Directors is scheduled to meet Thursday and then again during the upcoming academic year in October, January 2012 and April 2012. It is expected that the board will be asked to consider these presidential initiatives during each of those meetings. "I wouldn't describe this as an emergency but there is clearly a strong sense of urgency," Emmert said.

Penn State's Spanier was asked about that sense of urgency and what was different now. "What is different now is that a lot of things have reached the boiling point," he said. "Under the NCAA's current governance structure, the Board of Directors has the authority to make some changes that historically it has been reluctant to make because we're a membership organization.

But the presidents have reached a point where they've said there's too many things that are not working well and so the board needs to be prepared to take stronger actions directly."

Judy Genshaft, president of the University of South Florida and chair of the Division I Board of Directors, said the board is ready to act. "We want to take some action in a more rapid fashion and we do have the prerogative of doing so," she said. "We plan to have this year as a very, very impactful year for NCAA and for all the student-athletes. We are prepared to move forward as rapidly as we receive the recommendations – and they will start tomorrow."

**Excerpt from the Report of the August 11, 2011, Meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Board Of Directors**

**2.** **President's Report.** NCAA President Mark Emmert reported on the following items:

**a.** **Presidential Retreat.** President Emmert thanked the Board members for their lively discussion during the retreat the previous two days and noted that participants in the retreat have asked that he appoint working groups and establish an agenda with aggressive timelines for the Board to act on their recommendations that address the following areas:

(1) Financial Sustainability.

(a) Institutional and NCAA resource efficiencies that can be achieved through the review of NCAA rules and athletics practices (e.g., personnel, travel, recruitment).

(b) Identification of areas where greater flexibility can be employed on a conference-by-conference basis to use resources in support of the student-athlete well-being, particularly the value of grants-in-aid and multi-year scholarship commitments.

(2) Integrity of the Collegiate Model.

(a) Review and amend the NCAA Division I Manual to reduce the volume of unenforceable and inconsequential rules that fail to support our core principles and place an emphasis on the most strategically important matters. The group is also charged with developing filters that ensure new legislation aligns and addresses our core principles and values.

(b) Charge the NCAA Enforcement Staff, Division I Committee on Infractions and Division I Infractions Appeals Committee to propose a multi-level enforcement penalty structure.

**BOARD ACTION: The Board directed President Emmert to bring to the Board in October an action plan (including the formation of several working groups and possible action items) that would expeditiously address the issues in the areas of financial sustainability and integrity of the collegiate model.** (Unanimous voice vote.)

## DI Board to Hear Cultural and Operational Recommendations

Sep 1, 2011 2:02:30 PM

**By Michelle Brutlag Hosick**
**The NCAA News**

The Division I Board of Directors will hear recommendations on specific changes to improve the culture and operation of Division I intercollegiate athletics at its upcoming meetings this academic year.

At its Oct. 27 meeting, the Board will discuss ways to create greater flexibility in the rules to support student-athlete well-being, especially on a conference-by-conference basis. Possible recommendations include multi-year scholarships and full-cost-of-attendance issues.

Also in October, the Division I Committee on Academic Performance will provide a series of recommendations designed to promote academic success among student-athletes. The recommendations will include new initial-eligibility, progress-toward-degree and two-four transfer standards, as well as the implementation plan for the Board-adopted 930 Academic Progress Rate penalty benchmark and the related penalty structure that will require teams to earn a multiyear APR of 930 to participate in the postseason.

At the 2012 NCAA Convention in January, the Board will address financial costs, evaluating current resource allocation practices and rules at all NCAA levels and recommend efficiencies. The Division I Leadership Council will also present recommendations on external influences and recruitment to the Board at its January meeting.

In April 2012, the Board will hear recommendations on amendments to the Division I Manual aimed at reducing the volume of unenforceable and inconsequential rules that are not national in scope. It will also review recommended legislative processes to ensure that any new rules align with those values.

Lastly, the Board will examine the enforcement process and penalties in April 2012, evaluating a new multi-level violation reporting and penalty structure that focuses on serious infractions.

The recommended changes to improve the culture and operation of Division I intercollegiate athletics will come to the Board from four presidentially led working groups. The groups are a direct outgrowth of an Aug. 9-10 Presidential Retreat called by NCAA President Mark Emmert.

Each working group will include a mix of presidents/chancellors and athletics administrators. The working groups, with chairs and vice-chairs, are:

- **Financial costs**; Mike Adams, University of Georgia, chair; and Ann Millner, Weber

State University, vice chair

- **Enforcement**; Edward Ray, University of Oregon, chair; and Nancy Zimpher, State University of New York, vice chair
- **Rules**; James Barker, Clemson University, chair; Stedman Upham, University of Tulsa, vice chair
- **Student-athlete well-being**; Graham Spanier, Pennsylvania State University, chair; Sidney McPhee, Middle Tennessee State University, vice chair.

The full working group make up is listed below:

| | **Name** | **Position** | **Conference** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Pat Haden | AD | PAC-12 |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Peggy Bradley-Doppes | AD | Sun Belt |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Grant Teaff | Coach | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Robin Harris | Commissioner | IVY |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Dan Beebe | Commissioner | Big 12 |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Linda Salfrank | Consultant | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Julie Cromer | Consultant/SME | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Eleanor Myers | FAR | A-10 |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | David Williams | IAC | IAC |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Ed Ray | President | PAC-12 |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | John Bravman | President | Patriot League |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | LouAnna Simon | President | Big Ten |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Nancy Zimpher | President | FCS |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Chris Strobel | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | David Berst | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Donald Remy | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Jackie Campbell | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Jen Henderson | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Julie Roe-Lach, Lead | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Tom Hosty | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Enforcement | Kevin McShane | Student | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Bob Bowlsby | AD | PAC-12 |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Joe Castiglione | AD | Big 12 |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Warde Manuel | AD | MAC |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Collegiate Model Rules | Harvey Perlman | Chancellor | Big Ten |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Jim Haney | Coach | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Beth DeBauche | Commissioner | OVC |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Greg Sankey | Commissioner | SEC |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Amy Folan | Consultant/SME | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Dydia DeLyser | FAR | SEC |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Charles Nelms | President | MEAC |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Jim Barker | President | ACC |
| Collegiate Model Rules | John DeGoia | President | Big East |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Stedman Upham | President | C-USA |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Jon Duncan | Consultant | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Brad Hostetter | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | David Berst | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Donald Remy | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Jackie Campbell | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Kevin Lennon, Lead | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | LuAnn Humphrey | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Steve Mallonee | Staff | |
| Collegiate Model Rules | Curtis Schickner | Student | |
| Resource Allocation | Judy Rose | AD | A-10 |
| Resource Allocation | Mike Alden | AD | Big 12 |
| Resource Allocation | Kathy Deboer | Coach | |
| Resource Allocation | Britton Banowsky | Commissioner | C-USA |
| Resource Allocation | Joey D'Antonio | Commissioner | Big East |
| Resource Allocation | Terry Donovan | Consultant/SME | |
| Resource Allocation | Deb Ladyman | Consultant/SME | |
| Resource Allocation | Jack Evans | Former FAR | ACC |
| Resource Allocation | Ann Millner | President | Big Sky |
| Resource Allocation | George Wright | President | SWAC |
| Resource Allocation | John Peters | President | MAC |
| Resource Allocation | Mike Adams | President | SEC |
| Resource Allocation | Nathan Hatch | President | ACC |
| Resource Allocation | David Berst | Staff | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Allocation | Jackie Campbell | Staff | |
| Resource Allocation | Kathleen McNeely | Staff | |
| Resource Allocation | Keith Martin | Staff | |
| Resource Allocation | Scott Bearby | Staff | |
| Resource Allocation | Todd Petr | Staff | |
| Resource Allocation | Lauren Cochlin | Student | |
| Well-Being | Bernard Muir | AD | Colonial |
| Well-Being | Jack Swarbrick | AD | Big East |
| Well-Being | Beth Bass | Coach | |
| Well-Being | Judy MacLeod | Commissioner | C-USA |
| Well-Being | Kevin Weiberg | Commissioner | PAC-12 |
| Well-Being | Percy Bates | FAR | Big Ten |
| Well-Being | Ann Weaver-Hart | President | A-10 |
| Well-Being | Graham Spanier | President | Big Ten |
| Well-Being | Harris Pastides | President | SEC |
| Well-Being | Holden Thorp | President | ACC |
| Well-Being | Sidney McPhee | President | Sun Belt |
| Well-Being | Byron Hatch | Staff | |
| Well-Being | Jackie Campbell | Staff | |
| Well-Being | Kathleen McNeely | Staff | |
| Well-Being | Kris Richardson | Staff | |
| Well-Being | Scott Bearby | Staff | |
| Well-Being | Todd Petr | Staff | |
| Well-Being | Eugene Daniels | Student | |
| Well-Being | Phil Martelli | Consultant/SME | |
| Well-Being | David Berst | Staff | |

## Transforming Intercollegiate Athletics

Since nearly its inception, the NCAA membership has governed itself against a set of broad principles by codifying behavior to achieve compliance. Through an ever and inevitably increasing set of bylaws, behavior is defined and then restricted in an effort to hold the conduct of intercollegiate athletics in rigid alignment with those broad principles. While this has been a well-intended effort, it inevitably results in a level of minutia as substitute for sound judgment and institutionally assumed responsibility.

Outcome-oriented management is a public policy approach that shifts the responsibility for compliance from adherence to a set of codifications to a set of intent-based outcomes that require much a greater exertion of responsibility at a micro level. By way of example in the governance of intercollegiate athletics, outcome-oriented management represents a shift from codifying whether the bagels served to student-athletes can have cream cheese on them to a defined outcome that recognizes this argument about bagels and cream cheese is primarily a financial and competitive equity consideration and sets a dollar ceiling beneath which institutions decide for themselves what to serve.

Simply put, this is an approach that gives attention to results and leaves process to those who must apply judgment to their behaviors.

If this outcome-oriented management approach is attractive to the working groups currently engaged to assess a set of financial, regulatory and academic concerns and to make recommendations, the conversations would move from a focus on codifications to one that defines outcomes. The outcomes should comply with the intent of core principles, provide a broad sense of performance metrics that establish benchmarks, and that establish the need for institutional and individual judgment to achieve the defined outcomes. The development of national policy governing intercollegiate athletics will move from compliance with codes and bylaws to support of a set of broadly held and enduring values. Those values are suggested below and are followed by a set of successful outcomes that, while not exhaustive, suggest a range of concepts to be considered.

## Enduring Values and Successful Outcomes

Four enduring values:

- Student-athlete success academically and athletically is paramount.
- The collegiate model, in which athletics is embedded in the values of higher education including shared responsibility and accountability, should be protected and sustained.
- Amateurism as a student-participation model guides the relationship between students and institutions in the collegiate model of athletics.
- Competitive equity among institutions of similar commitment to intercollegiate athletics should guide the administration of the college model.

Successful Outcomes:

- Lasting change of behaviors among all constituents that keeps intercollegiate athletics aligned with higher education; sustain the collegiate model. For example:
    - Insistence that student-athletes are students first.
    - Greater compliance with bylaws.
    - Increased sense of shared responsibility.
    - Increased integration of athletics with higher education.
- Fully commit to the success of student-athletes, even at the cost of other considerations (branding success or success of individuals). For example:
    - Academic preparation sufficient for success at recruiting institution.
    - Access to higher education and to pursue academic disciplines of choice.
    - Time demands with regard to playing and practice seasons.
- Recognize, embrace and manage the need for revenue, which the economic realities of a diverse membership dictate, but sustain the status of the student-athlete as an amateur. For example:
    - Full cost of attendance/multi-year grants in aid.
    - Academic support at levels that ensure student-athlete success.

- Allocating resources to student-athlete priorities versus institutional image (academic support versus locker rooms/ personnel).

- Competitive equity should be defined as fundamentally conference-based. For example:
  - Competitive equity achieved only *among* conferences where practical, given the disparity of Division I membership.
  - Recognize that diversity of Division I membership dictates an approach other than one-size-fits-all.

# To Be Posted at a Later Date

# Interpretations of NCAA Bylaws 15 and 16.
# January 1 Through August 25, 2011

## Bylaw 15

### 1. Midyear Replacement of a Multisport Participant

**Date Published:** April 22, 2011
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** a

The academic and membership affairs staff confirmed that an institution may replace a football or women's volleyball student-athlete who graduates at midyear or who graduated during the previous academic year (including the summer) with another counter (who, in football; shall count as an initial counter), even if the student-athlete being "replaced" remains enrolled as a graduate student receiving athletically related financial aid and/or participates in another sport.

[References: NCAA Bylaws 15.5.2.3 (midyear replacement – women's volleyball), 15.5.6.3.5 (midyear replacement) and official interpretation (6/3/98, Item No 1), which has been archived]

### 2. Summer Financial Aid and Vacation Period Expenses

**Date Published:** May 13, 2011
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** a

The academic and membership affairs staff confirmed that a student-athlete who is enrolled in an institution's summer term, and is required to remain on campus for organized practice sessions (e.g., practice in preparation for an NCAA championship), may receive financial aid in accordance with the summer financial-aid legislation and vacation-period expenses, provided the student-athlete does not receive vacation-period expenses, in combination with any room and board financial aid, in excess of the full cost of room and board (as determined for financial aid purposes) during the time in which the student-athlete is required to remain on campus for practice or competition.

[References: NCAA Bylaws 15.2.8.1.2 (enrolled student-athletes), 16.5.2 (vacation-period expenses) and staff interpretation (04/12/1991, Item No. d), which has been archived]

### 3. Midyear Replacement -- Replaced Student-Athlete Remains Enrolled and Continues to Receive Athletics Aid

**Date Published:** July 1, 2011
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** a

The academic and membership affairs staff confirmed that a counter who is replaced at midyear pursuant to the midyear replacement legislation may remain enrolled at the same institution as a graduate student (or as an undergraduate student seeking a second baccalaureate degree) and may continue to receive athletically related financial aid.

[References: NCAA Bylaws 15.5.2.3 (midyear replacement – women's volleyball) and 15.5.6.3.5 (midyear replacement) and staff interpretation (3/22/90, Item No 6), which has been archived]

## Bylaw 16

**1. Participation Awards for Student-Athletes in Special Events**
**Date Published:** February 14, 2011
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** a

The academic and membership affairs staff confirmed that an institution may provide a participation award for participation in a special event to any student-athlete who is eligible to represent the institution in the special event, even if the student-athlete does not travel to the event or represent the institution in the competition (e.g., injured student-athlete, travel squad or participation limit).

[References: NCAA Bylaw 16.1.4.1 (participation awards)]

**2. Return Travel Expense Restrictions for a Multi-Day Event**
**Date Published:** March 10, 2011
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** a

The academic and membership affairs staff confirmed that if an institution's team participates in a multi-day event (e.g., NCAA championship), the institution may provide travel expenses to a student-athlete (or the institution's team) who remains not more than 36 hours (24 hours in men's basketball) after the conclusion of the last contest, even if the institution is not participating in the last contest.

[References: NCAA Bylaw 16.8.1.2.1 (departure/return expense restrictions); and a staff interpretation (12/16/92, Item No. d), which has been archived]

**3. Summer Financial Aid and Vacation Period Expenses**
**Date Published:** May 13, 2011
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** a

The academic and membership affairs staff confirmed that a student-athlete who is enrolled in an institution's summer term, and is required to remain on campus for organized practice sessions (e.g., practice in preparation for an NCAA championship), may receive financial aid in accordance with the summer financial-aid legislation and vacation-period expenses, provided the student-athlete does not receive vacation-period expenses, in combination with any room and board financial aid, in excess of the full cost of room and board (as determined for financial aid purposes) during the time in which the student-athlete is required to remain on campus for practice or competition.

[References: NCAA Bylaws 15.2.8.1.2 (enrolled student-athletes), 16.5.2 (vacation-period expenses) and staff interpretation (04/12/1991, Item No. d), which has been archived]

**4. Departure Restriction for Extended Road Trip That Includes Multiple Competition Sites**
**Date Published:** August 12, 2011
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** 2

The academic and membership affairs staff determined that, in sports other than men's basketball, a member institution may provide travel expenses for a student-athlete representing the institution in multiple competitions on an extended road trip, provided each competition occurs within 84 hours of the first or each subsequent competition (i.e., institution may provide expenses 36 hours after each competition and 48 hours prior to the subsequent competition, for a total of 84 hours between competitions). In men's basketball, an institution may provide travel expenses to a student-athlete representing the institution in multiple competitions on an extended road trip, provided each competition occurs within 72 hours of the first or each subsequent competition (i.e., 24 hours after each competition and 48 hours prior to the subsequent competition, for a total of 72 hours between competitions).

[References: NCAA Bylaws 16.7.1 (away-from-home contests and vacation periods) and 16.8.1.2.1 (departure/return expense restrictions) and a staff interpretation (4/26/91, Item No. a), which has been archived]

**SUPPLEMENT NO. 5**

NCAA Division I Legislative Proposals for Review by the Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

| Proposal Number | Title | Status | Source | Effective Date | Intent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011-26 | Amateurism, Recruiting, Eligibility and Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- World University Championships | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet (Olympic Sports Liaison Committee) | Immediate | To include the World University Championships in all bylaws that apply to the World University Games. |
| 2011-43 | Recruiting and Financial Aid -- Letter-of-Intent Programs, Financial Aid Agreements -- Letter of Intent Restriction -- Limitation on Number of Signings -- Bowl Subdivision Football | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | Southeastern Conference | August 1, 2012 | In bowl subdivision football, to specify that there shall be an annual signing limit of 25 on the number of prospective student-athletes who may sign a National Letter of Intent or institutional offer of financial aid from December 1 through May 31; further to specify that a prospective student-athlete who signs a National Letter of Intent or an institutional offer of financial aid and becomes an initial counter for the same academic year in which the signing occurred (e.g., midyear enrollee) shall not count toward the annual limit on signings. |

| Proposal Number | Title | Status | Source | Effective Date | Intent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011-73 | Financial Aid and Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Training-Table Meals -- One Meal per Day -- Student-Athletes not Receiving Full Board -- Football | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | Big East Conference | August 1, 2012 | In bowl subdivision football, to permit an institution to provide one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related financial aid; further, in championship subdivision football, to permit an institution to provide one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related financial aid that covers the full cost of board; finally, to specify that the provision of the one training-table meal per day to such a student-athlete shall not be considered financial aid. |
| 2011-74 | Financial Aid -- Summer Financial Aid -- Enrolled Student-Athletes -- Proportionality Restriction -- Exhausted Eligibility Exception | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | Big 12 Conference | Immediate | To specify that the summer aid proportionality restriction shall not apply to a student-athlete who has exhausted his or her eligibility and is enrolled in course work acceptable toward his or her degree requirements. |

| Proposal Number | Title | Status | Source | Effective Date | Intent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011-75 | Financial Aid -- Summer Financial Aid -- Prior to Initial Full-Time Enrollment -- Football -- Counter for the Ensuing Academic Year | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | Southeastern Conference | Immediate | In football, to specify that a prospective student-athlete who receives athletically related financial aid during a summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution shall be an initial and overall counter for the ensuing academic year. |
| 2011-76 | Financial Aid -- Maximum Institutional Grant-in-Aid Limitations by Sport -- Equivalency Computations | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet | August 1, 2012 | To specify that in calculating equivalencies, an institution may use either the actual or average amount received by the student-athlete as the numerator and either the actual full grant-in-aid value for the student-athlete or the average amount of a full grant-in-aid for all students at the institution as the denominator. |

| Proposal Number | Title | Status | Source | Effective Date | Intent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011-77 | Financial Aid -- Maximum Institutional Grant-in-Aid Limitations by Sport -- Baseball Limitations -- Minimum Equivalency Value -- Exception -- Final Year of Eligibility and Not Previously Aided | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | Big South Conference and Southern Conference | August 1, 2012 | In baseball, to specify that an institution may provide less than 25 percent of an equivalency to a student-athlete, provided the student-athlete is in the final year of eligibility and has not previously received athletically related financial aid in baseball. |
| 2011-78 | Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Housing and Meals -- Fruit, Nuts and Bagels -- Bagel Spreads | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | Big East Conference | August 1, 2012 | To permit an institution to provide bagel spreads (e.g., butter, peanut butter, jelly, cream cheese) with bagels it may provide to a student-athlete at any time. |

| Proposal Number | Title | Status | Source | Effective Date | Intent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011-79 | Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Expenses for Student-Athlete's Friends and Relatives -- Permissible Expenses -- Life-Threatening Injury or Illness -- Expenses for any Student-Athlete | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet | August 1, 2012 | To specify that the institution may pay transportation, housing and meal expenses for any student-athlete to be present in situations in which a student-athlete or a family member or legal guardian of a student-athlete suffers a life-threatening injury or illness, or in the event of a student-athlete's or student-athlete's family member or legal guardian's death. |
| 2011-80 | Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Expenses Provided by the Institution for Practice and Competition -- National Team Tryouts -- not More Than Two Events | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet (Olympic Sports Liaison Committee) | August 1, 2012 | To permit an institution to provide actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete to participate in not more than two national team tryout competition events, including events from which participants are selected for another tier of tryout competition or events from which final selections are made for the national team that will participate in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup or World University Games. |

| Proposal Number | Title | Status | Source | Effective Date | Intent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011-81 | Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Other Travel Expenses Provided by the Institution -- Conference-Sponsored Life Skills Program | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | Big 12 Conference | Immediate | To permit an institution or conference to pay actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete to attend a conference-sponsored life skills program (e.g., leadership, personal development, conflict resolution). |
| 2011-82 | Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Provision of Expenses by Individuals or Organizations Other Than the Institution -- Benefits, Gifts, and Services -- Miscellaneous Benefits -- Fundraisers for Student-Athletes or Immediate Family Members | Legislative Council Initial Consideration | NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet | August 1, 2012 | To specify that proceeds from fundraisers for student-athletes (or their immediate families) due to extreme circumstances beyond the student-athlete's control (e.g., life-threatening illness, natural disaster) may be given directly to the beneficiaries, with receipt kept on file by the institution, which must include the amount of expenses incurred and the total amount received. |

**Proposal No.: 2011-26**

**Title:** Amateurism, Recruiting, Eligibility and Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- World University Championships

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** To include the World University Championships in all bylaws that apply to the World University Games.

**A. Bylaws:** Amend 12.1.2.4, as follows:

12.1.2.4 Exceptions to Amateurism Rule.

[12.1.2.4.1 through 12.1.2.4.13 unchanged.]

12.1.2.4.14 Commemorative Items for Student-Athletes Participating in Olympic Games, World University Games, **World University Championships,** Pan American Games, World Championships and World Cup Events. It is permissible for student-athletes to receive commemorative items incidental to participation in the Olympic Games, World University Games, **World University Championships,** Pan American Games, World Championships and World Cup events through the applicable national governing body. These benefits may include any and all apparel, leisure wear, footwear and other items that are provided to all athletes participating in the applicable event.

[12.1.2.4.15 unchanged.]

**B. Bylaws:** Amend 12.5.1, as follows:

12.5.1 Permissible.

[12.5.1.1 through 12.5.1.8 unchanged.]

12.5.1.9 Olympic, Pan American, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~*and*~~ World University Games **and World University Championships**. A student-athlete's name or picture may be used to promote Olympic, Pan American, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~*or*~~ World University Games **or World University Championships** as specified in this section.

[Remainder of 12.5.1 unchanged.]

**C. Bylaws:** Amend 13.1.7, as follows:

13.1.7 Limitations on Number of Evaluations.

[13.1.7.1 through 13.1.7.18 unchanged.]

13.1.7.19 Coaches' Attendance at Elite International Events. Coaching staff members may attend Olympic, Pan American, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~*or*~~ World University Games **or World University Championships** competition that occurs outside the permissible contact and evaluation periods. However, attendance at qualifying competition for such events, including tryouts, remains subject to the applicable recruiting calendars.

[Remainder of 13.1.7 unchanged.]

**D. Bylaws:** Amend 14.1.8.3, as follows:

14.1.8.3 Waivers. Waivers may be granted to the minimum 12-semester or 12-quarter hour enrollment as follows:

[14.1.8.3.1 through 14.1.8.3.2 unchanged.]

14.1.8.3.3 Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup, World University Games**, World University Championships** or World Youth Championships -- Competition. The Progress-Toward-Degree Waivers Committee (see Bylaw 21.7.5.1.3.2) may waive the minimum full-time enrollment requirement for any participant in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup, World University Games, **World University Championships** or World Youth Championships (including junior levels of such events) who, because of such participation, may lose eligibility for practice and competition in any sports.

[Remainder of 14.1.8.3 unchanged.]

**E. Bylaws:** Amend 14.2.1, as follows:

14.2.1 Five-Year Rule. A student-athlete shall complete his or her seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which the student-athlete first registered for a minimum full-time program of studies in a collegiate institution, with time spent in the armed services, on official religious missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the U.S. government being excepted. For international students, service in the armed forces or on an official religious mission of the student's home country is considered equivalent to such service in the United States.

[14.2.1.1 through 14.2.1.3 unchanged.]

14.2.1.4 Athletics Activities Waiver. The Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement, or a committee designated by it, shall have the authority to waive this provision by a two-thirds majority of its members present and voting to permit student-athletes to participate in:

(a) Official Pan American, World Championships, World Cup, World University Games, World University Championships and Olympic training, tryouts and competition.

[14.2.1.4-(b) through 14.2.1.4-(c) unchanged.]

[Remainder of 14.2.1 unchanged.]

**F. Bylaws:** Amend 14.2.3.2, as follows:

14.2.3.2 Delayed Enrollment – Seasons of Competition.

[14.2.3.2.1 unchanged.]

14.2.3.2.1.1 Exception -- National/International Competition. For a maximum of one year after a prospective student-athlete's first opportunity to enroll full time in a collegiate institution following the one-year time period after his or her high school graduation date or the graduation date of his or her class, whichever occurs earlier, participation in the following organized national/international competition is exempt from application of Bylaw 14.2.3.2.1:

(a) Official Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup, World University Games **and World University Championships** competition;

(b) Officially recognized competition from which participants may directly qualify for final tryouts for a national team that will participate in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~or~~ World University Games **or World University Championships** and final tryout competition from which participants are selected for such teams; or

[14.2.3.2.1-(c) unchanged.]

[14.2.3.2.1.2 through 14.2.3.2.1.4 unchanged.]

14.2.3.2.1.5 Matriculation After 20th Birthday -- Tennis. In tennis, a student who is eligible under Bylaw 14.2.3.2, but who participates in organized tennis events after his or her 20th birthday and before full-time enrollment at the certifying institution shall be subject to the following:

(a) The student will be charged with one season of intercollegiate tennis competition for each calendar year after his or her 20th birthday and prior to full-time enrollment at the certifying institution during which the student-athlete has participated in organized tennis competition per Bylaw 14.02.9. [Note: This includes participation in intercollegiate tennis while enrolled full-time in another two-year or four-year institution; however, this provision replaces the season of competition counted in Bylaw 14.2 (only one season is used in any one year).]

(b) Upon matriculation at the certifying institution, the student-athlete must fulfill an academic year in residence before being eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate tennis, unless the student transfers to the certifying institution with a minimum of 24 semester hours (or equivalent) of transferable degree credit. (Note: All other NCAA transfer and academic eligibility requirements apply.)

14.2.3.2.1.5.1 Exception -- Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~and~~ World University Games **and World University Championships** Participation.
Participation in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~and~~ World University Games **and World University Championships** is exempt from application of Bylaw 14.2.3.2.1.5.

**G. Bylaws:** Amend 14.4.3, as follows:

14.4.3 Eligibility for Competition.

[14.4.3.1 through 14.4.3.5 unchanged.]

14.4.3.6 Waivers of Progress-Toward Degree Rule. The Division I Progress-Toward-Degree Waivers Committee shall establish appropriate criteria for waivers of this legislation. The following waivers shall be administered by the conference members of the Association or, in the case of an independent institution, by the Division I Progress-Toward-Degree Waivers Committee.

[14.4.3.6-(a) unchanged.]

(b) International Competition. The credit hours required under the progress-toward-degree regulation of Bylaws 14.4.3.1 and 14.4.3.5-(c) may be prorated at nine hours per term of actual attendance during an academic year in which a student is not enrolled for a term or terms or is unable to complete a term as a full-time student as a result of participation in the FIFA World Youth Championship, Pan American Games, Olympic Games, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~or~~ World University Games **or World University Championships** (including final Olympic tryouts and the officially recognized training program that directly qualifies participants for those tryouts). This waiver provision may be applied to no more than two semesters or three quarters. Credits earned by the student during the term or terms to which the waiver applies may be used to satisfy the 24-/36-hour [see Bylaw 14.4.3.1-(a)], percentage-of-degree (see Bylaw 14.4.3.2) and grade-point average requirements (see Bylaw 14.4.3.3).

[Remainder of 14.4.3 unchanged.]

**H. Bylaws:** Amend 14.7, as follows:

14.7 Outside Competition, Effects on Eligibility
The eligibility of a student-athlete who engages in outside competition (see Bylaw 17.02.9) is affected as set forth in the following regulations.

[14.7.1 through 14.7.2 unchanged.]

14.7.3 Exceptions – All Sports. The following exceptions to the outside-competition regulations are permitted:

[14.7.3-(a) through 14.7.3-(d) unchanged.]

(e) Official World Championships, World University Games**, World University Championships** and World Cup Tryouts and Competition. A student-athlete may participate in official World Championships, World University Games**, World University Championships** and World Cup tryouts and competition.

[14.7.3-(f) unchanged.]

[Remainder of 14.7 unchanged.]

**I. Bylaws:** Amend 16.8.1.3, as follows:

16.8.1.3 Other Competition. During an academic year in which a student-athlete is eligible to represent an institution in athletics competition (or in the following summer), an institution may provide actual and necessary expenses related to participation in the following activities:

[16.8.1.3-(a) unchanged.]

(b) Specific competition (e.g., Olympic Trials) from which participants may directly qualify for the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~*and*~~ World University Games **and World University Championships**; and

(c) One national team tryout competition event from which participants are selected for the national team that will participate in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup**,** ~~*or*~~ World University Games **or World University Championships**. Although national team participants may be selected from multiple tryout events for a particular listed competitive event, an institution may provide expenses for only one such tryout event for each of the listed competitive events.

**Source:** NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet (Olympic Sports Liaison Committee)

**Effective Date:** Immediate

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Amateurism

**Rationale:** The World University Championships take place on even years and feature several individual sports and a few team sports that are not included in the World University Games, which occur on odd years. The World University Championships have grown and have had increasing success in recent years. They allow a large number of students and university sports

leaders to unite on occasions other than at the World University Games. By expanding the noted bylaws to include the World University Championships, student-athletes participating in baseball, softball, cross country and women's equestrian will receive the same opportunities and benefits as student-athletes who participate in the World University Games.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** Varies, depending on the relevant bylaws and eligibility of student-athletes to participate in the World University Championships.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** Varies.

**History**

May 05, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

May 12, 2011: Olympic Sports Liaison Committee, Recommends Approval

Jun 24, 2011: Championships/Sports Management Cabinet, Sponsored

**Proposal No. 2011-43**

**Title:** Recruiting and Financial Aid – Letter-of-Intent Programs, Financial Aid Agreements -- Letter of Intent Restriction -- Limitation on Number of Signings -- Bowl Subdivision Football

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** In bowl subdivision football, to specify that there shall be an annual signing limit of 25 on the number of prospective student-athletes who may sign a National Letter of Intent or institutional offer of financial aid from December 1 through May 31; further to specify that a prospective student-athlete who signs a National Letter of Intent or an institutional offer of financial aid and becomes an initial counter for the same academic year in which the signing occurred (e.g., midyear enrollee) shall not count toward the annual limit on signings.

A. Bylaws: Amend 13.9.2.3, as follows:

[Federated provision, FBS only]

13.9.2.3 Limitation on Number of National Letter of Intent/Offer of Financial Aid Signings -- Bowl Subdivision Football. In bowl subdivision football, there shall be an annual limit of ~~*28*~~ **25** on the number of prospective student-athletes who may sign a National Letter of Intent or an institutional offer of financial aid from **December 1** ~~*the initial signing date of the regular signing period of the National Letter of Intent*~~ through May 31. [D]

**13.9.2.3.1 Exception -- Counter During Same Academic Year. A prospective student-athlete who signs a National Letter of Intent or an institutional offer of financial aid and becomes an initial counter for the same academic year in which the signing occurred (e.g., midyear enrollee) shall not count toward the annual limit on signings.**

B. Bylaws: Amend 15.5.1.10.1, as follows:

[Federated provision, FBS only]

15.5.1.10.1 Limitation on Number of National Letter of Intent/Offer of Financial Aid Signings -- Bowl Subdivision Football. [FBS] In bowl subdivision football, there shall be an annual limit of ~~*28*~~ **25** on the number of prospective student-athletes who may sign a National Letter of Intent or an institutional offer of financial aid from **December 1** ~~*the initial signing date of the regular signing period of the National Letter of Intent*~~ through May 31. [D]

**15.5.1.10.1.1 Exception -- Counter During Same Academic Year. A prospective student-athlete who signs a National Letter of Intent or an institutional offer of financial aid and becomes an initial counter for the same academic year in which the signing occurred (e.g., midyear enrollee) shall not count toward the annual limit on signings.**

**Source:** Southeastern Conference

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Recruiting

**Rationale:** This proposal seeks to address concerns regarding to the practice of "oversigning" football prospective student-athletes to National Letters of Intent or financial aid agreements. Reducing the signing limit from 28 to 25 is an appropriate step to focus recruitment and signing of prospective student-athletes to the Football Bowl Subdivision limit on initial counters. By limiting the number of signees, institutions will be encouraged to focus their recruiting efforts on prospective student-athletes with the necessary academic and athletic credentials to succeed at the certifying institution.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** None.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**History**
Jul 08, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.
**Proposal No.: 2011-73**

**Title:** Financial Aid and Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Training-Table Meals -- One Meal Per Day -- Student-Athletes not Receiving Full Board -- Football

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** In bowl subdivision football, to permit an institution to provide one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related financial aid; further, in championship subdivision football, to permit an institution to provide one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related financial aid that covers the full cost of board; finally, to specify that the provision of the one training-table meal per day to such a student-athlete shall not be considered financial aid.

**A. Bylaws:** Amend 15.2.2, as follows:

[Federated provision, FBS and FCS, divided vote]

15.2.2 Room and Board. An institution may provide a student-athlete financial aid that includes the cost of room and board, based on the official allowance for a room as listed in the institution's official publication (e.g., catalog) and a board allowance that consists of three meals per day, even if the institution's maximum permissible award allowance for all students represents a lesser cost figure.

[15.2.2.1 unchanged.]

[15.2.2.1.1 through 15.2.2.1.5 unchanged.]

15.2.2.1.6 Training-Table Meals. The cost of meals provided on the institution's training table shall be deducted from a student-athlete's board allowance, even if the student-athlete is not receiving a full grant-in-aid. In determining the cost figure to be deducted, the institution may use the actual meal costs listed in the institution's catalog or the average meal costs of its student-athletes living on campus.

**15.2.2.1.6.1 Exception -- Student-Athlete Who Receives Less Than Full Board -- Football. In bowl subdivision football, an institution may provide one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related financial aid. In championship subdivision football, an institution may provide one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related financial aid that covers the full cost of board. The provision of the one training-table meal per day to such a student-athlete shall not be considered financial aid.**

[Remainder of 15.2.2 unchanged.]

**B. Bylaws:** Amend 16.5.2, as follows:

[Federated provision, FBS and FCS, divided vote]

16.5.2 Permissible. Identified housing and meal benefits incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics that may be financed by the institution are:

[16.5.2-(a) through 16.5.2-(b) unchanged.]

(c) Training Table Meals. An institution may provide only one training table meal per day to a student-athlete during the academic year on those days when regular institutional dining facilities are open (see Bylaw 15.2.2.1.6). A student-athlete who does not receive institutional athletically related financial aid covering the full cost of board, including a walk-on or partial scholarship recipient, may purchase one training table meal per day at the same rate that the institution deducts from the board allowance of student-athletes who receive athletically related financial aid covering board costs pursuant to Bylaw 15.2.2.1.6.

**(1) Training Table Meals -- Student-Athlete Who Receives Less Than Full Board -- Football. In bowl subdivision football, a student-athlete who does not receive institutional athletically related financial aid (walk-on) may receive one training-table meal per day. In championship subdivision football, a student-athlete who does not receive institutionally related financial aid covering the full cost of board (walk-on or partial scholarship recipient) may receive one training-table meal per day. The provision of the one training-table meal per day to such a student-athlete shall not be considered financial aid.**

[16.5.2-(d) through 16.5.2-(h) unchanged.]

**Source:** Big East Conference

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Financial Aid

**Rationale:** Under current legislation, a bowl subdivision football student-athlete who does not receive institutional athletically related financial aid or a championship subdivision football student-athlete who does not receive athletics aid covering the full cost of board may only eat a training-table meal with the team if the student-athlete purchases the meal. Many such student-athletes are not able to afford a training-table meal. As a result, these student-athletes often feel

as though they are not part of the team, even though they participate in other team-related activities. In the spirit of student-athlete well-being, an institution should be allowed to provide these student-athletes with one training-table meal per day, without affecting the student-athletes' counter status.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** Varies by institution, depending on the number of student-athletes eligible to receive the benefit.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**History**
Jun 24, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration

**Proposal No.: 2011-74**

**Title:** Financial Aid -- Summer Financial Aid -- Enrolled Student-Athletes -- Proportionality Restriction – Exhausted Eligibility Exception

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** To specify that the summer aid proportionality restriction shall not apply to a student-athlete who has exhausted his or her eligibility and is enrolled in course work acceptable toward his or her degree requirements.

Bylaws: Amend 15.2.8.1.2, as follows:

15.2.8.1.2 Enrolled Student-Athletes. After initial full-time enrollment during a regular academic year, a student-athlete shall not receive athletically related financial aid to attend the certifying institution's summer term or summer school unless the student-athlete received such athletically related aid from the certifying institution during the student-athlete's previous academic year at that institution. Further, such aid may be awarded only in proportion to the amount of athletically related financial aid received by the student-athlete during the student-athlete's previous academic year at the certifying institution~~*, except that this*~~**. The** proportionality restriction shall not apply to a student-athlete who has exhausted his or her eligibility and is enrolled in ~~*a summer program of studies that will permit the student-athlete to complete*~~ **course work acceptable toward** his or her degree requirements.

**Source**: Big 12 Conference

**Effective Date:** Immediate

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area**: Financial Aid

**Rationale:** Currently, a student-athlete is subject to the summer aid proportionality restriction unless he or she has exhausted eligibility and will complete his or her degree requirements in the summer. The current legislation does not account for situations in which a student-athlete who has exhausted intercollegiate eligibility is unable to enroll in all courses necessary to earn his or her degree in the summer due to limited course availability and/or degree-sequencing issues. This proposal would remove the requirement that the student-athlete must graduate at the conclusion of the summer term. This legislative change promotes student-athlete well-being by providing an additional opportunity for a student-athlete to receive the maximum allowable athletics aid and expedite degree completion. In addition, the proposal helps institutions' Academic Progress Rates and/or Graduation Success Rates by further enabling student-athletes to graduate within five years of initial enrollment.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** Minimal increase in summer athletically-related aid awarded. Potential decrease in regular academic year aid awarded.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**History**
Jun 30, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

**Proposal No.: 2011-75**

**Title:** Financial Aid -- Summer Financial Aid -- Prior to Initial Full-Time Enrollment -- Football -- Counter for the Ensuing Academic Year

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent**: In football, to specify that a prospective student-athlete who receives athletically related financial aid during a summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution shall be an initial and overall counter for the ensuing academic year.

**Bylaws:** Amend 15.5.1.9, as follows:

[Federated provision, FBS and FCS, divided vote]

15.5.1.9 Summer-Term Aid. Institutional financial aid received during a summer term is not countable in these limitations and does not make a student-athlete a counter.

**15.5.1.9.1 Exception -- Football. In football, a prospective student-athlete who receives athletically related financial aid during a summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution shall be an initial and overall counter for the ensuing academic year. (See Bylaws 15.02.3 and 15.5.6.)**

**Source:** Southeastern Conference

**Effective Date:** Immediate

**Proposal Category**: Amendment

**Topical Area**: Financial Aid

**Rationale**: Athletically related financial aid awarded to a prospective student-athlete to attend summer school prior to initial enrollment has become commonplace. Currently, there are no limitations on the number of prospective student-athletes who may receive such aid. It is appropriate to help ensure that resources are properly managed by limiting the awarding of summer-term aid to those prospective student-athletes who will receive athletics aid on their initial full-time enrollment in the regular academic term immediately following the summer school session.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** Anticipated cost savings for institutions that have awarded summer athletics aid to more prospective student-athletes than the limit on initial counters in previous years.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**History**
Jul 08, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

**Proposal No.: 2011-76**

**Title:** Financial Aid -- Maximum Institutional Grant-in-Aid Limitations by Sport -- Equivalency Computations

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** To specify that in calculating equivalencies, an institution may use either the actual or average amount received by the student-athlete as the numerator and either the actual full grant-in-aid value for the student-athlete or the average amount of a full grant-in-aid for all students at the institution as the denominator.

**Bylaws:** Amend 15.5.3.2, as follows:

15.5.3.2 Equivalency Computations. In equivalency sports, each institutional financial aid award (per Bylaw 15.02.4.1) to a counter shall be computed as follows:

[15.5.3.2-(a) unchanged.]

(b) A fraction shall be created, with **either** the **actual or average** amount received by the student-athlete (up to the value of a full grant-in-aid) as the numerator and **either** the **actual** full grant-in-aid value for that student-athlete **or the average amount of a full grant-in-aid for all students at the institution** as the denominator ~~*based on the actual cost or average cost of a full grant for all students at that institution*~~. Financial aid unrelated to athletics ability (see Bylaw 15.1) received by the student-athlete in excess of a full grant-in-aid shall not be included in this computation.

[15.5.3.2-(c) unchanged.]

[Remainder of 15.5.3.2 unchanged.]

**Source:** NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Financial Aid

**Rationale:** This proposal would allow an institution the flexibility to award equivalencies to the maximum benefit of its student-athletes. Currently, the legislation allows use of the actual amount received by the student-athlete as the numerator and the average amount of a full grant-in-aid for all students as the denominator only if the institution awards a lump sum amount and only if the institution does not have a policy requiring payment in a specific order (e.g., hierarchy of elements). This application can create a competitive advantage based solely on an institution's accounting practices. This proposal allows all institutions the flexibility to use the actual or average amount in the numerator and denominator regardless of institutional policies and regardless of how the institution awards aid (element, percentage, lump sum).

**Estimated Budget Impact:** None.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**History**

Jun 03, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

Jun 21, 2011: Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet, Sponsored

**Proposal No.: 2011-77**

**Title:** Financial Aid -- Maximum Institutional Grant-in-Aid Limitations by Sport -- Baseball Limitations -- Minimum Equivalency Value -- Exception -- Final Year of Eligibility and Not Previously Aided

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent**: In baseball, to specify that an institution may provide less than 25 percent of an equivalency to a student-athlete, provided the student-athlete is in the final year of eligibility and has not previously received athletically related financial aid in baseball.

**Bylaws**: Amend 15.5.4, as follows:

15.5.4 Baseball Limitations. There shall be an annual limit of 11.7 on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies) to counters and an annual limit of 27 on the total number of counters in baseball at each institution.

15.5.4.1 Minimum Equivalency Value. An institution shall provide each counter athletically related and other countable financial aid that is equal to or greater than 25 percent of an equivalency.

[15.5.4.1.1 unchanged.]

**15.5.4.1.2 Exception -- Final Year of Eligibility and Not Previously Aided. An institution may provide less than 25 percent of an equivalency to a student-athlete, provided the student-athlete is in the final year of eligibility and has not previously received athletically related financial aid in baseball.**

**Source:** Big South Conference and Southern Conference

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Financial Aid

**Rationale:** This exception would give institutions the opportunity to reward the hard work and commitment of a nonscholarship student-athlete by providing the student with athletically related financial aid during the last season of eligibility, even though it may be below the generally required 25 percent value. By restricting the exception to a student-athlete in the final season of eligibility, the purpose of the minimum equivalency requirement remains intact. It is unlikely that a coach will "run off" a student-athlete who would have no eligibility remaining. Instead, a program that does not have 27 counters may have less than 25 percent of an equivalency remaining. Such a program could use it to provide a reduced amount of financial aid to student-athlete who had not previously received athletics aid. Restricting the exception to a student-athlete who has not previously received athletically related financial aid eliminates the possibility of reducing the financial aid of a student-athlete, who has received the aid in previous years, below 25 percent during the student's final year of eligibility.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** None.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**History**
Jul 10, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

**Proposal No.: 2011-78**

**Title:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Housing and Meals -- Fruit, Nuts and Bagels -- Bagel Spreads

**Status**: Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** To permit an institution to provide bagel spreads (e.g., butter, peanut butter, jelly, cream cheese) with bagels it may provide to a student-athlete at any time.

**Bylaws:** Amend 16.5.2, as follows:

16.5.2 Permissible. Identified housing and meal benefits incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics that may be financed by the institution are:

[16.5.2-(a) through 16.5.2-(g) unchanged.]

(h) Fruit, Nuts and Bagels. An institution may provide fruit, nuts and bagels **[including bagel spreads (e.g., butter, peanut butter, jelly, cream cheese)]** to a student-athlete at any time.

**Source:** Big East Conference

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses

**Rationale:** Beginning with the 2009-10 academic year, institutions have been permitted to provide fruit, nuts and bagels to student-athletes at any time. This proposal seeks to make a reasonable accommodation in allowing an institution to provide traditional bagel spreads to student-athletes in conjunction with the bagels it is already permitted to provide.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** Will vary by amounts and types of spreads provided.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**History**
Jun 24, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

**Proposal No.: 2011-79**

**Title:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Expenses for Student-Athlete's Friends and Relatives -- Permissible Expenses -- Life-Threatening Injury or Illness -- Expenses for Any Student-Athlete

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** To specify that the institution may pay transportation, housing and meal expenses for any student-athlete to be present in situations in which a student-athlete or a family member or legal guardian of a student-athlete suffers a life-threatening injury or illness, or in the event of a student-athlete's or student-athlete's family member or legal guardian's death.

**Bylaws**: Amend 16.6.1.3, as follows:

16.6.1.3 Life-Threatening Injury or Illness. The institution may pay transportation, housing and meal expenses for **a student-athlete's** parents (or legal guardians) and ~~*the*~~ spouse**,** ~~*of a student-athlete*~~ and ~~*for the student-athlete's teammates*~~ **any other student-athlete** to be present in

situations in which a student-athlete suffers a life-threatening injury or illness, or, in the event of a student-athlete's death, to provide these expenses in conjunction with funeral arrangements.

16.6.1.3.1 Family Member of Student-Athlete. An institution may pay transportation, housing and meal expenses for a student-athlete's spouse~~,~~ **and** children**,** and ~~*teammates*~~ **any other student-athlete** to be present in situations in which a family member or legal guardian of the student-athlete suffers a life-threatening injury or illness or, in the event of a family member's or legal guardian's death, to provide the student-athlete's spouse~~,~~ **and** children**,** and ~~*teammates*~~ **any other student-athlete** with such expenses in conjunction with funeral arrangements.

**Source:** NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses

**Rationale:** Current legislation limits an institution to providing actual and necessary expenses to a student-athlete's teammates in conjunction with situations in which the student-athlete or his or her family suffers a life-threatening injury or illness or death. An institution's student-athletes often are a close-knit group and, as a result, other student-athletes may be as close to the affected student-athlete as his or her teammates. Therefore, an institution should have the discretion to decide whether the provision of expenses is appropriate in such situations.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** Additional costs if expenses are provided to more student-athletes.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** Minimal.

**History**
Feb 04, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.
Feb 23, 2011: Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet, Sponsored

**Proposal No.: 2011-80**

**Title:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Expenses Provided by the Institution for Practice and Competition -- National Team Tryouts -- Not More Than Two Events

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** To permit an institution to provide actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete to participate in not more than two national team tryout competition events, including events from which participants are selected for another tier of tryout competition or events from which final selections are made for the national team that will participate in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup or World University Games.

**Bylaws:** Amend 16.8.1.3, as follows:

16.8.1.3 Other Competition. During an academic year in which a student-athlete is eligible to represent an institution in athletics competition (or in the following summer), an institution may provide actual and necessary expenses related to participation in the following activities:

[16.8.1.3-(a) through 16.8.1.3-(b) unchanged.]

(c) ~~*One*~~ **Not more than two** national team tryout competition ~~*event*~~ **events, including events** from which participants are selected **for another tier of tryout competition or events from which final selections are made** for the national team that will participate in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup or World University Games. ~~*Although national team participants may be selected from multiple tryout events for a particular listed competitive event, an institution may provide expenses for only one such tryout event for each of the listed competitive events.*~~

**Source:** NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet (Olympic Sports Liaison Committee)

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses

**Rationale:** Current legislation permits an institution to provide actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete to participate in only one national team tryout event. However, the national team selection process for many sports includes more than one round (tier) of tryout events, which may take place at different sites and on different dates. As a result, a student-athlete who is successful in the first tier may be required to incur the financial burden to continue through the additional tiers or withdraw from the tryout process prior to reaching the final tryout. This proposal would allow an institution to pay for a student-athlete to participate in a second (or later) round in the selection process. In addition, there are other sports that provide more than one opportunity in which a student-athlete may compete in an effort to advance in the selection process if the student-athlete fails to advance from the first round (tier). This proposal would allow an institution to pay for a student-athlete to participate in a second event on the same tier

(if the student-athlete failed to advance from the first event). This proposal would allow student athletes greater access to the current selection processes for international competition.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** Institutions with eligible student-athletes may bear the expense of additional national team tryouts.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** Varies.

**History**

May 05, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

May 12, 2011: Olympic Sports Liaison Committee, Recommends Approval

Jun 24, 2011: Championships/Sports Management Cabinet, Sponsored

**Proposal No.: 2011-81**

**Title:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Other Travel Expenses Provided by the Institution -- Conference-Sponsored Life Skills Program

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** To permit an institution or conference to pay actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete to attend a conference-sponsored life skills program (e.g., leadership, personal development, conflict resolution).

**Bylaws:** Amend 16.9, as follows:

16.9 OTHER TRAVEL EXPENSES PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTION

16.9.1 Permissible Travel Expenses Not Related to Practice or Competition. It is permissible for an institution to provide the following travel expenses not related to practice or competition: [R]

[16.9.1-(a) through 16.9.1-(d) unchanged.]

**(e) Conference-Sponsored Life Skills Program. An institution or conference may pay actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete to attend a conference-sponsored life skills program (e.g., leadership, personal development, conflict resolution).**

[16.9.1-(e) relettered as 16.9.1-(f), unchanged.]

**Source:** Big 12 Conference

**Effective Date:** Immediate

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses

**Rationale:** The requirement that institutions conduct life skills programs is intended to enhance the educational and cultural opportunities for current student-athletes with the goal of increasing the likelihood of academic success and more fully preparing them to contribute to society as productive citizens. In addition, the programs support important student development initiatives and enhance the quality of the student-athlete experience within the university setting. The NCAA Student-Athlete Leadership Forum is conducted annually on a four-region rotation. Permitting a conference to sponsor a life skills program and provide student-athletes with actual and necessary expenses to attend would be consistent with the NCAA Student-Athlete Leadership Forum and the intent of the life skills program requirement. In addition, because the NCAA Student-Athlete Leadership Forum only provides institutions with the opportunity to select student-athletes to attend every four years, a conference-sponsored program would provide more student-athletes with the opportunity to benefit from such programs.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** Will vary by conference based on the cost of the life skills program and related travel expenses.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** Minimal.

**History**
Jul 07, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

**Proposal No.: 2011-82**

**Title:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses -- Provision of Expenses by Individuals or Organizations Other Than the Institution -- Benefits, Gifts, and Services -- Miscellaneous Benefits -- Fundraisers for Student-Athletes or Immediate Family Members

**Status:** Legislative Council Initial Consideration

**Intent:** To specify that proceeds from fundraisers for student-athletes (or their immediate families) due to extreme circumstances beyond the student-athlete's control (e.g., life-threatening illness, natural disaster) may be given directly to the beneficiaries, with receipt kept on file by the institution, which must include the amount of expenses incurred and the total amount received.

**Bylaws:** Amend 16.11.1.12, as follows:

16.11.1.12 Miscellaneous Benefits. An institution may provide or arrange for the following benefits for a student-athlete:

[16.11.1.12-(a) through 16.11.1.12-(f) unchanged.]

(g) Fundraisers for student-athletes (or their immediate family members) under the following extreme circumstances:

(1) Extreme circumstances should be extraordinary in the result of events beyond the student-athlete's control (e.g., life-threatening illness, natural disaster);

(2) The proceeds must be designated for a specific purpose (e.g., payment of medical bills, purchase of medical equipment, replacement of items lost in a fire, etc.)

(3) The proceeds may ~~*not*~~ be given directly to the beneficiaries, ~~*but must be disbursed through or paid directly to another entity*~~, with receipt kept on file by the institution**, which must include the amount of expenses incurred and the total amount received**; and

(4) The excess proceeds must be given to a not-for-profit organization with the receipt kept on file by the institution.

[16.11.1.12-(h) unchanged.]

**Source:** NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Proposal Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Awards, Benefits and Expenses

**Rationale:** Allowing the proceeds of fundraisers for extreme circumstances to be provided directly to the beneficiaries to cover specific expenses reduces the burden placed on institutions, student-athletes and families of student-athletes. Requiring the institution to maintain receipts for the expenses and proceeds provided, and maintaining the other requirements of the current legislation will address concerns about potential abuse.

**Estimated Budget Impact:** None.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**History**

Feb 04, 2011: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

Feb 23, 2011: Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet, Sponsored

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# NCAA Division I Legislative Proposals

**September 19, 2011**

# NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2011-26

To include the World University Championships in all bylaws that apply to the World University Games.

— Points to Consider

- Event takes place on even years and may feature sports that are not included in the World University Game.
- Legislative relief waivers have been approved in the past to allow for participation.
- Sports currently affected are baseball, softball, cross country and equestrian.

# Proposal No. 2011-26 (continued)

- Minimal competitive advantage gained by selected teams and individuals.
- Also being considered in Divisions II and III.
- Effective immediately.

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-26

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-43

- In bowl subdivision football, establishes an annual signing limit of 25 prospective student-athletes who may sign a National Letter of Intent (NLI) or institutional offer of financial aid from December 1 through May 31.  And, a prospective student-athlete who signs an NLI or an institutional offer of financial aid and becomes an initial counter for the same academic year will not count toward the annual limit.

# Proposal No. 2011-43 (continued)

– Points to Consider
  - Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) only.
  - Limit only applies between December 1 and May 31.
  - Attempt to address concerns of over signing.
  - Midyear enrollees excluded from limit if initial counter in the year they sign.

# Proposal No. 2011-43 (continued)

- Limit of 28 signees was adopted last year (Proposal No. 2009-48).
- December 1 date may cause confusion as it occurs prior to NLI signing date.
- Effective August 1, 2012.

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-43

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-73

- In bowl subdivision football, permits one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related financial aid. In championship subdivision football, permits one training-table meal per day to a student-athlete who does not receive athletically related financial aid that covers the full cost of board. Receipt of this training-table meal shall not be considered financial aid.

# Proposal No. 2011-73 (continued)

– Points to Consider

- Similar proposals were defeated in 2007 and 2010 (NCAA Division I Proposal No. 2006-71and 2010-66).
- Applies differently in FBS and NCAA Football Championship Subdivision (FCS).
- Potential budget increase.
- Why not other sports?
- Effective August 1, 2012.

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-73

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-74

- To specify that the summer aid proportionality restriction shall not apply to a student-athlete who has exhausted his or her eligibility and is enrolled in course work acceptable toward his or her degree requirements.

# Proposal No. 2011-74 (continued)

- Points to Consider
  - Should language be changed to mirror NCAA Bylaw 15.01.5.1?
  - Student-athlete would no longer be required to graduate at the end of the summer.
  - What impact will it have on NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate and Graduation Success Rate?
  - Potential cost savings and opportunities for other students?
  - Effective immediately.

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-74

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-75

- In football, to specify that a prospective student-athlete who receives athletically related financial aid during a summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment at shall be an initial and overall counter for the ensuing academic year.

# Proposal No. 2011-75 (continued)

– Points to Consider

- Currently not included in either initial or overall counter limit.
- Currently no limit on the number of student-athletes who can receive this type of aid.
- Is there data on the number of football prospective student-athletes who attend summer school prior to initial full-time enrollment?
- Does this create an additional administrative burden?
- Effective immediately.

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-75

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-76

- Allows an institution to use either the actual or average amount received by the student-athlete as the numerator and either the student-athlete's actual full grant-in-aid value or the average amount of a full grant-in-aid for all students at the institution as the denominator.

# Proposal No. 2011-76 (continued)

– Points to Consider

- Sponsored by this cabinet.
- Provides additional flexibility for maximizing aid to student-athletes.
- Current rule creates a potential competitive advantage if institutions award aid in a lump sum amounts.
- Computation can still be made student-athlete by student-athlete and element by element.
- Effective August 1, 2012.

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-76

- Voting
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-77

- In the sport of baseball, allows institution to provide less than 25 percent of an equivalency to a student-athlete, provided the student-athlete is in the final year of eligibility and has not previously received athletically related financial aid in baseball.

# Proposal No. 2011-77

- Points to Consider
  - Recipient becomes one of the 27 permissible counters.
  - Will this lead to additional exceptions?
  - Effective August 1, 2012.

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-77

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-78

- Allows an institution to provide bagel spreads (e.g., butter, peanut butter, jelly, cream cheese) with bagels it may provide to a student-athlete at any time.

# Proposal No. 2011-78

- Points to Consider
  - Who determines what is a bagel spread?
  - Can an institution puree products to make them spreadable?
  - Are multiple spreads on one bagel permissible?
  - Effective date August 1, 2012.
  - Should this have an immediate effective date?

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-78

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-79

- Allows institution to pay transportation, housing and meal expenses for any student-athlete to be present in situations when a student-athlete or his or her family member or legal guardian suffers a life-threatening injury or illness, or in the event of a student-athlete's or student-athlete's family member or legal guardian's death.

# Proposal No. 2011-79

- Points to Consider
  - Sponsored by this Cabinet.
  - Expands permissible expenses to include any student-athlete.
  - Historically addressed through the waiver process.
  - Effective date August 1, 2012.
  - Should this have an immediate effective date?

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-79

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-80

- Permits institution to provide actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete to participate in not more than two national team tryout competition events, including events from which participants are selected for another tier of tryout competition or events from which final selections are made for the national team that will participate in the Olympic Games, Pan American Games, World Championships, World Cup or World University Games.

# Proposal No. 2011-80

- Points to Consider
  - National team selection process may include more than one round (tier) and take place at different sites on different dates.
  - Allows institution to provide expenses for student-athlete to participate in second round.
  - Effective date August 1,2012.
  - Should this have an immediate effective date?

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-80

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording of the proposal that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-81

- Permits institution or conference to pay actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete to attend a conference-sponsored life skills program (e.g., leadership, personal development, conflict resolution).

# Proposal No. 2011-81

- Points to Consider
  - Would not limit expenses to participation in one life skills program.
  - Increased opportunities may allow more participation by student-athletes who may otherwise not have the opportunity.
  - Applies only to conference-sponsored life skills programs.
  - Immediate effective date.

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-81

- Voting Options
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

# Proposal No. 2011-82

- Allows proceeds from fundraisers for student-athletes (or their immediate families) due to extreme circumstances beyond the student-athlete's control (e.g., life-threatening illness, natural disaster) to be given directly to the beneficiaries, with receipt kept on file by the institution including the amount of expenses incurred and the total amount received.

# Proposal No. 2011-82

- Points to Consider
  - Sponsored by this Cabinet.
  - Reduces administrative burden.
  - Reduces the number of waivers submitted.
  - Effective date August 1, 2012.
  - Should this have an immediate effective date?

# Cabinet's Position on Proposal No. 2011-82

- Voting
  - Support the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written.
  - Oppose the proposal as it is written and offer a modification to the wording that the Cabinet would support.
    - Recommend that the sponsor modify the proposal.
    - Offer to sponsor an alternative proposal.

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**SUPPLEMENT NO. 6**

## Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitations and Equivalency versus Head Count Designations

## Summary of Feedback Provided by Cabinet Members

Background.
During its June meeting, the cabinet reviewed information that included an overview of statistical data provided by the NCAA research staff related to Division I current participation numbers, current trends in awarding aid and total number of student-athletes participating who do not receive athletics aid. The cabinet also examined concepts that could affect administration of team financial aid limits. Following the review, the cabinet agreed its members would solicit feedback from their campuses and conferences on whether current designations (head count or equivalency) and team financial aid limits are appropriate. This document summarizes the feedback provided by the cabinet members.

Summary of Feedback.
Most of the feedback received addressed team financial aid limits. With the exception of feedback related to women's basketball and football, and a few instances of suggesting reductions as part of a other suggested changes for the sport (e.g., changing a sport from a head count sport to an equivalency sport) , the remaining feedback supported increasing team financial aid limits. The sports receiving the most support for increasing the team financial aid limit are softball, women's soccer, women's cross country/track and field and women's volleyball.

The feedback also provided suggestions related to minimum equivalencies, use of the hybrid model and whether sports should retain their current counting method (head count or equivalency). Based on the feedback, there is some support for establishing a minimum equivalency amount. However, only one respondent suggested a minimum equivalency amount (0.20). Regarding the use of the hybrid model (limiting counters in equivalency sports), respondents were divided. Although some believe a hybrid model will work for all sports, others believe it is best suited for the sports that already use it and oppose expanding it to other sports. Finally, several respondents suggested making women's tennis an equivalency sport, while only a few suggested making women's soccer a head count sport.

The attachment provides additional details on the feedback received.

Points to Consider.
As the cabinet considers whether to pursue proposing changes to team financial aid limits or equivalency and head count designations, some items to consider are

- Are the changes suggested in the feedback consistent with the information presented by the NCAA research staff?

- What consequences are associated with the suggested changes?

- Do the suggested changes satisfy the lenses used by the Transforming Intercollegiate Athletics Working Group on the Collegiate Model?

ATTACHMENT

# Division I: Head Count and Equivalencies Analysis

NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

September, 2011

NCAA Research

# Central Questions

- What does the landscape of Division I look like in terms of grants-in-aid ?
- Is there evidence that certain sports might be seeing pressure on current scholarship limits?
- What type of measurements might we use to assess pressure on current scholarship limits?
- What is the financial impact of switching to a cost-of-attendance model from the current grant-in-aid model?
  - What would be the impact on equivalencies if institutions continued to fund at their current level?

# Median (and Range) Grants-In-Aid: By Subdivision

| | FBS | FCS | Division I – No MFB |
|---|---|---|---|
| Median Equivalencies Awarded | 239 (157 to 409) | 161 (13 to 269) | 107 (70 to 216) |
| Median Number of Individuals Receiving Awards | 353 (172 to 659) | 258 (13 to 565) | 200 (95 to 314) |
| Median Total Cost of Grants-in-Aid | $7,100,000 ($2.2 million to $16.7 million) | $3,400,000 ($1.1 million to $9.7 million) | $3,100,000 ($952,000 to $11.8 million) |

# Assessment of “Pressure Points” in Provision of Scholarships by Sport

NCAA Research

# Current Analyses

- The current analyses are designed to determine if certain sports are illustrating pressure under the current scholarship limits.

- Three measures of “pressure” are analyzed in the following slides:
  - Average scholarship per athlete (in equivalency sports, lower number indicates more pressure – especially at fully-funded institutions).
  - Proportion of teams fully-funding the sport – a measure of national commitment to the sport.
  - Proportion of non-scholarship student-athletes on the average team – a measurement of student-athlete commitment to the sport.

- Measures are analyzed individually, and in combination to determine which sports might exhibit multiple signs of pressure.

- Analyses here focus on equivalency sports, but measures within headcount sports are included.

- Sports with minimal sponsorship (e.g. rifle, skiing, men’s volleyball, etc.) are not included in these analyses.

# Average Equivalency per Student-Athlete

## Equivalency Sports

### Women

| Sport | Division I | Teams "Fully-Funding" |
|---|---|---|
| | Median | Median |
| X-Country/Track | .52 | .60 |
| Field Hockey | .55 | .64 |
| Golf | .66 | .74 |
| Ice Hockey | .86 | .86 |
| Lacrosse | .41 | .45 |
| Softball | .60 | .66 |
| Soccer | .55 | .58 |
| Swimming | .48 | .52 |

### Men

| Sport | Division I | Teams "Fully-Funding" |
|---|---|---|
| | Median | Median |
| Baseball | .43 | .45 |
| X-Country/Track | .40 | .46 |
| Golf | .43 | .47 |
| Ice Hockey | .78 | .79 |
| Lacrosse | .34 | .37 |
| Soccer | .46 | .49 |
| Swimming | .39 | .43 |
| Tennis | .50 | .55 |
| Wrestling | .41 | .44 |

NOTE: "Fully-funded" defined as providing at least 90 percent of maximum allowed grants in most recent year.

# Average Equivalency per Student-Athlete

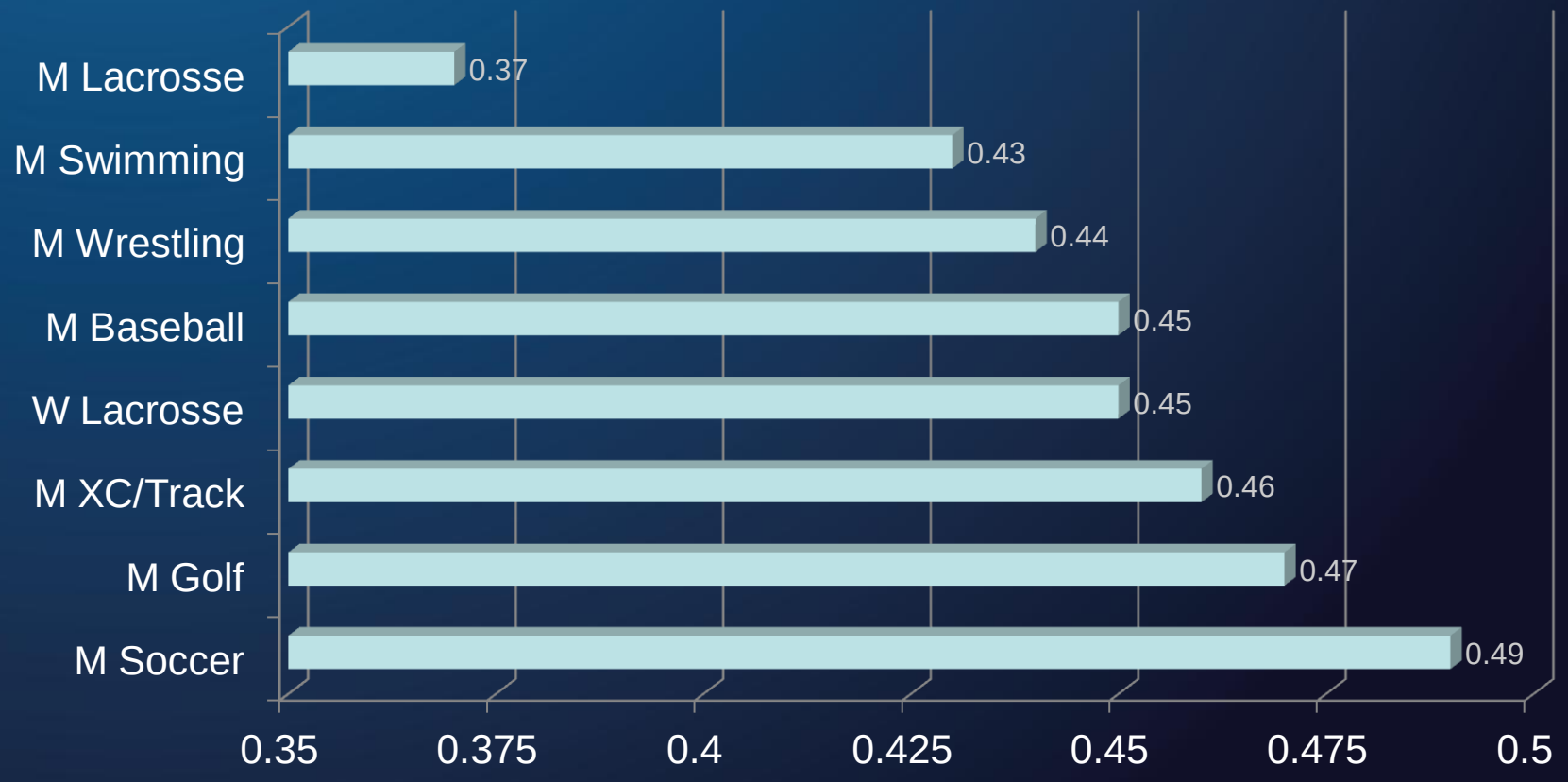
## Head Count Sports

| Sport | Division I |
|---|---|
| | Median |
| M Basketball | .97 |
| FBS Football | .94 |
| FCS Football | .75 |
| W Basketball | .97 |
| W Gymnastics | .93 |
| W Tennis | .88 |
| W Volleyball | .92 |

NOTE: "Fully-funded" defined as providing at least 90 percent of maximum allowed grants in most recent year.

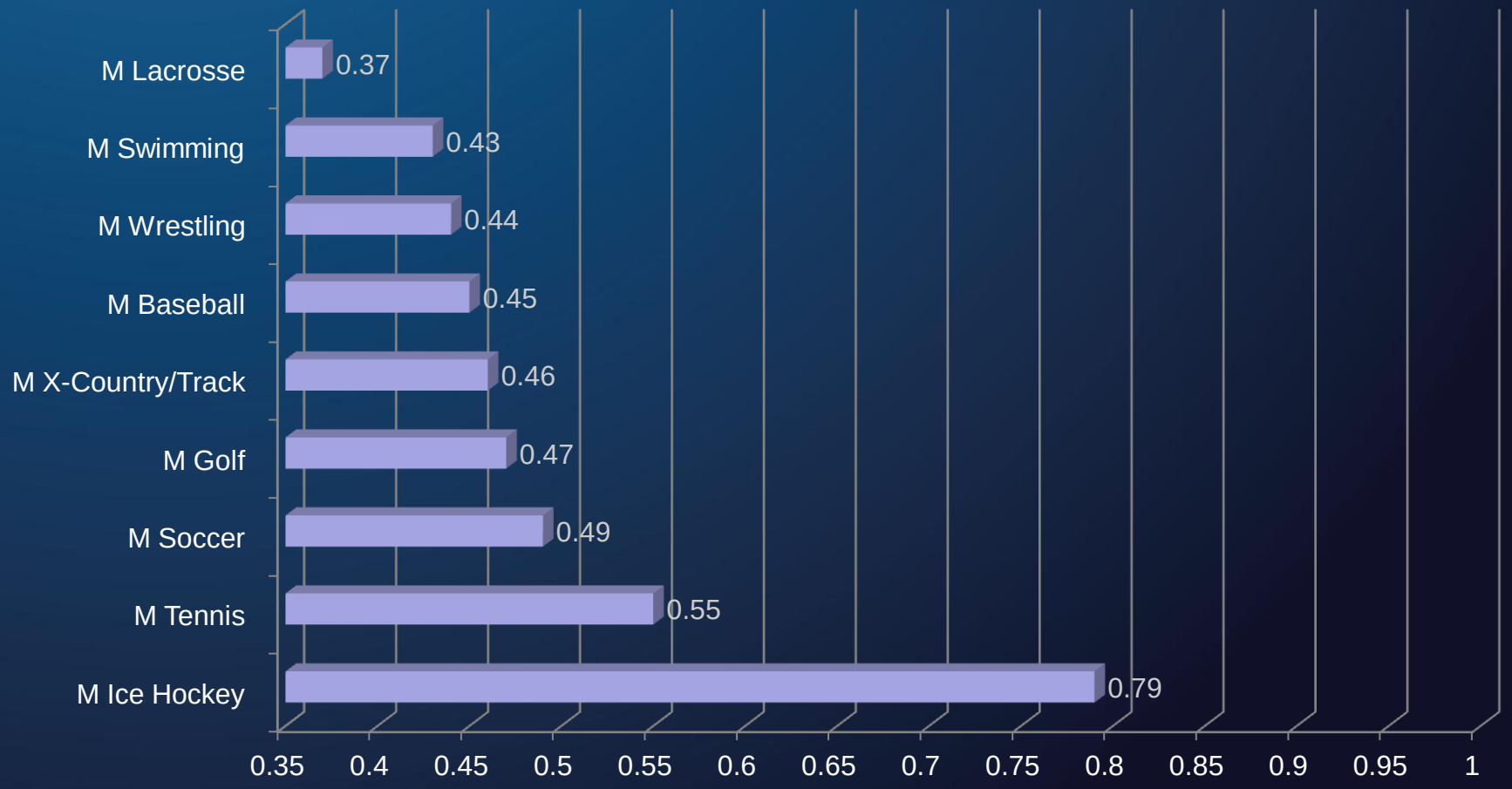
# Pressure Points: Average Equivalency per Student-Athlete at "Fully-Funded" Programs

## Equivalency Sports



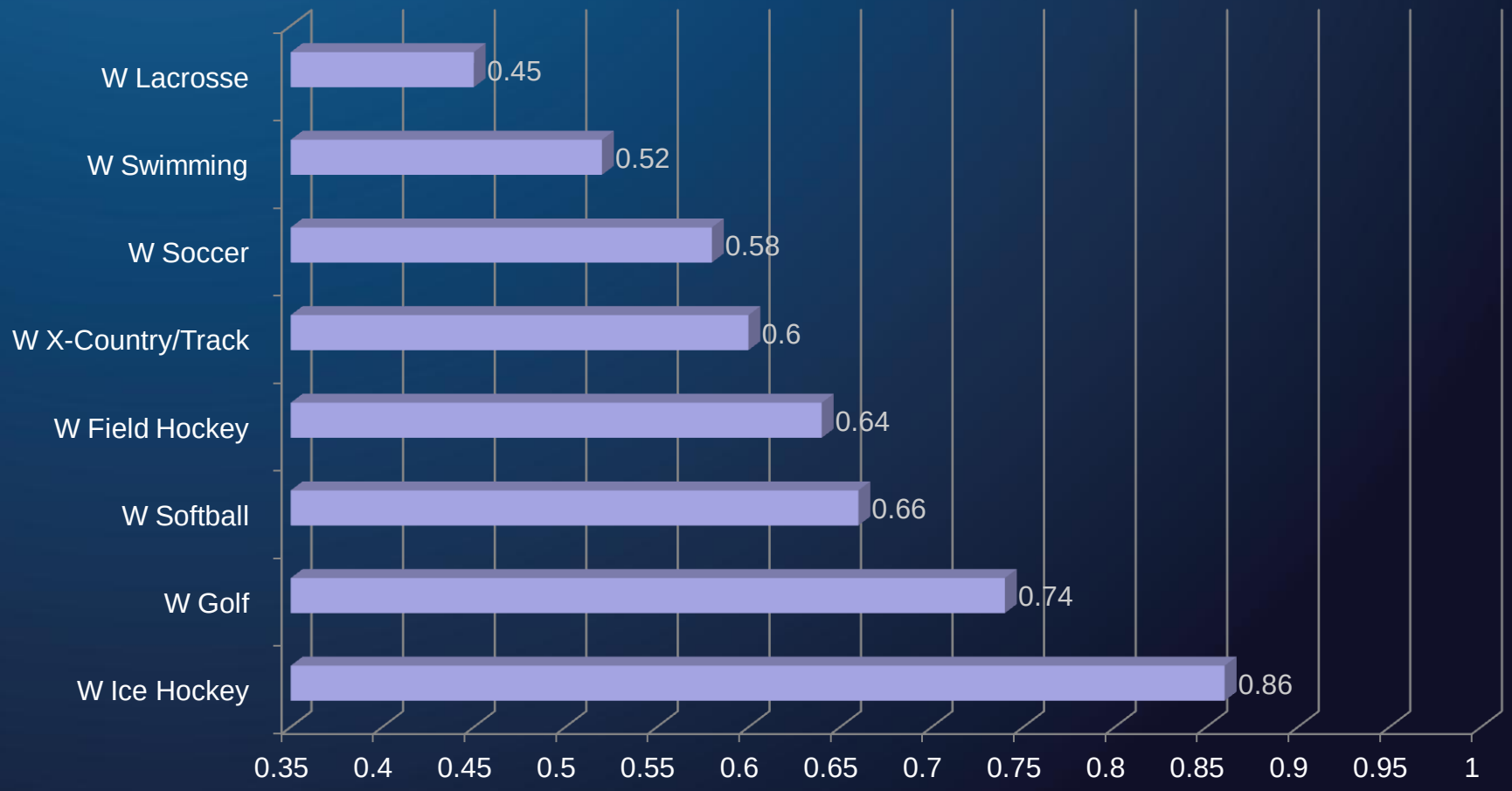
# Average Equivalency per Student-Athlete at "Fully-Funded" Programs

## Equivalency Sports (Men)



# Average Equivalency per Student-Athlete at "Fully-Funded" Programs

## Equivalency Sports (Women)



# Proportion of Teams "Fully-Funding" Sport

## Equivalency Sports

### Women

| Sport | Division I | FBS Only |
|---|---|---|
| X-Country/Track | 31.2% | 65.5% |
| Field Hockey | 41.2% | 72.0% |
| Golf | 45.3% | 77.0% |
| Ice Hockey | 61.1% | 66.7% |
| Lacrosse | 36.0% | 72.7% |
| Softball | 52.4% | 88.9% |
| Soccer | 52.7% | 85.8% |
| Swimming | 39.3% | 65.9% |

### Men

| Sport | Division I | FBS Only |
|---|---|---|
| Baseball | 67.0% | 93.3% |
| X-Country/Track | 34.9% | 69.7% |
| Golf | 43.0% | 72.2% |
| Ice Hockey | 80.0% | 100% |
| Lacrosse | 51.2% | 100% |
| Soccer | 53.5% | 74.0% |
| Swimming | 41.0% | 66.7% |
| Tennis | 53.4% | 88.1% |
| Wrestling | 44.9% | 73.0% |

NOTE: "Fully-funded" defined as providing at least 90 percent of maximum allowed grants in most recent year.

# Proportion of Teams "Fully-Funding" Sport

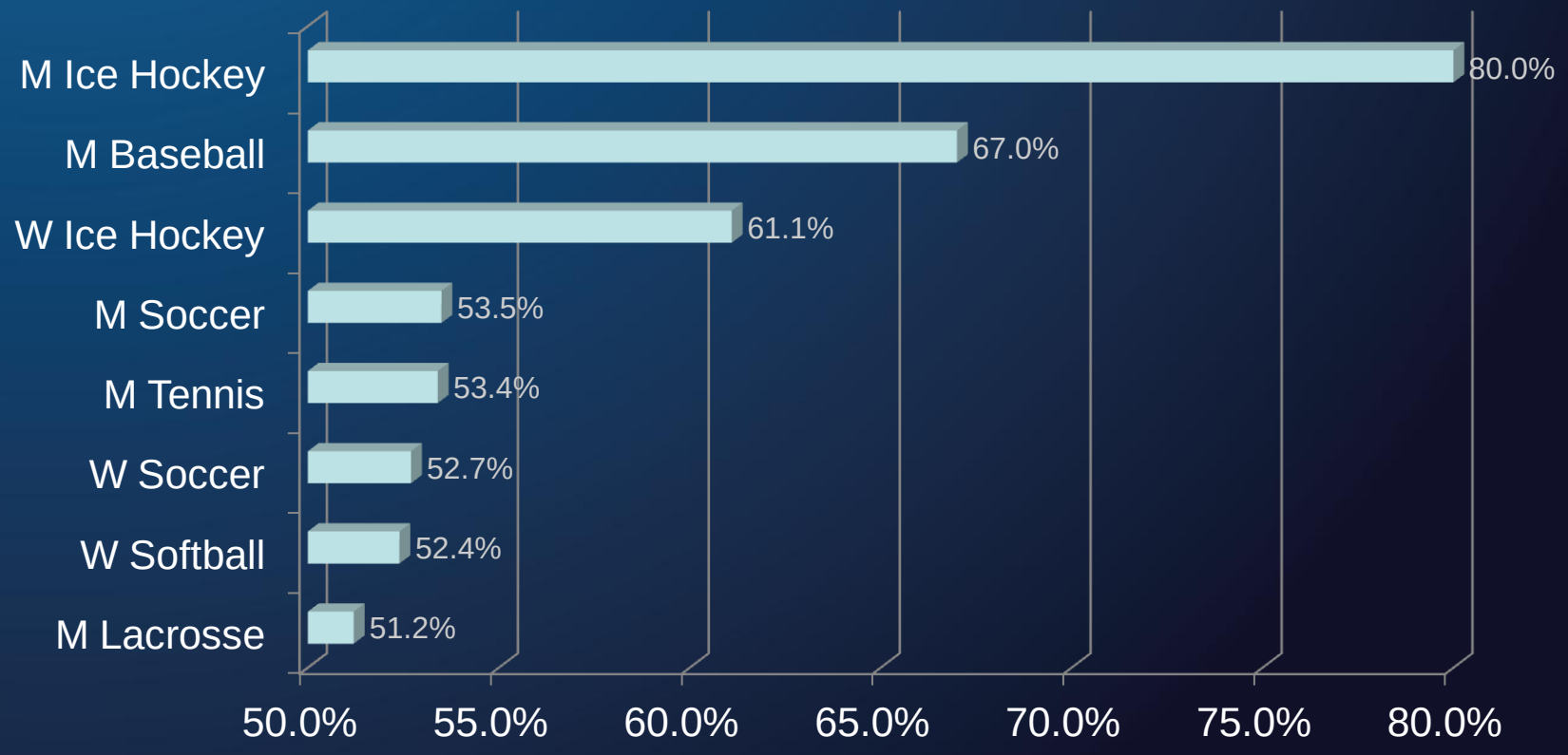
## Head Count Sports

| Sport | Division I | FBS Only |
|---|---|---|
| M Basketball | 77.3% | 82.1% |
| FBS Football | 100% | 100% |
| FCS Football | 66.3% | N/A |
| W Basketball | 44.8% | 47.9% |
| W Gymnastics | 71.9% | 81.8% |
| W Tennis | 40.0% | 76.1% |
| W Volleyball | 58.8% | 80.9% |

NOTE: "Fully-funded" defined as providing at least 90 percent of maximum allowed grants in most recent year.

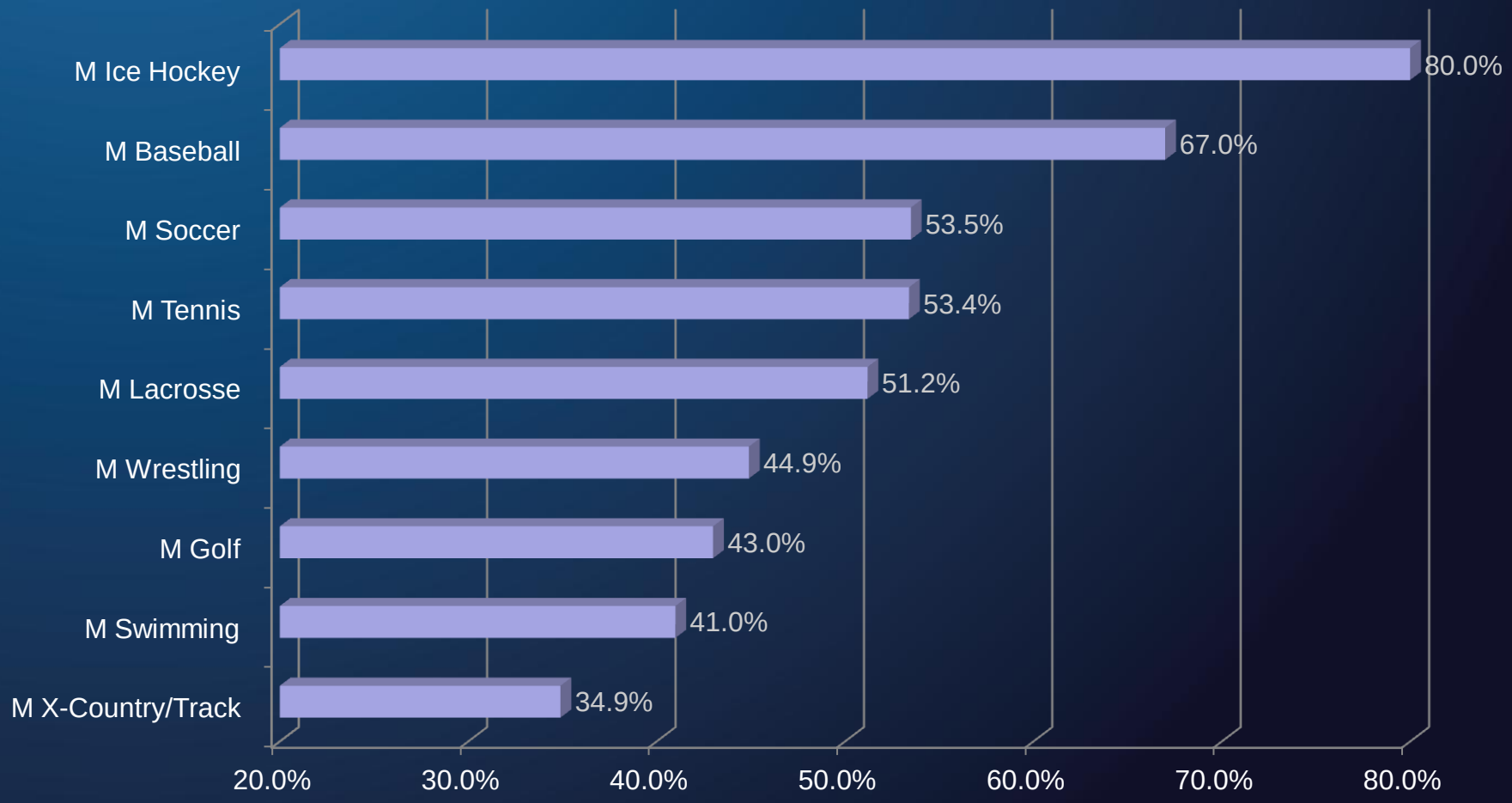
# Pressure Points:
# Sports with Highest Proportion of Teams "Fully-Funding" Sport

## Equivalency Sports



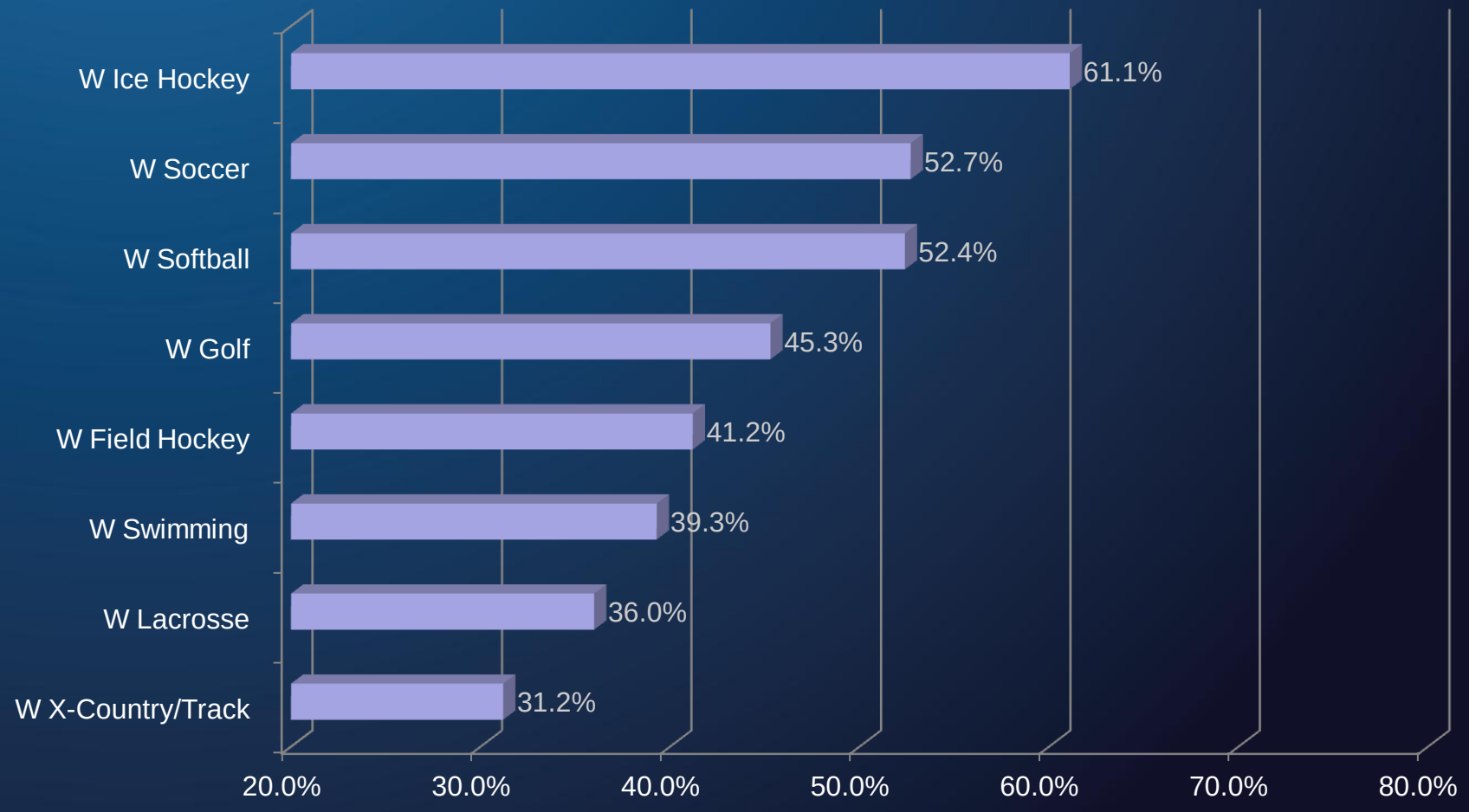
# Proportion of Teams "Fully-Funding" Sport

## Equivalency Sports (Men)



# Proportion of Teams "Fully-Funding" Sport

## Equivalency Sports (Women)



# Median Proportion of Non-Scholarship Athletes

## Equivalency Sports

### Women

| Sport | Division I | Teams "Fully-Funding" |
|---|---|---|
| | Median | Median |
| X-Country/Track | 33% | 30% |
| Field Hockey | 14% | 13% |
| Golf | 11% | 8% |
| Ice Hockey | 19% | 8% |
| Lacrosse | 13% | 10% |
| Softball | 11% | 10% |
| Soccer | 13% | 12% |
| Swimming | 22% | 14% |

### Men

| Sport | Division I | Teams "Fully-Funding" |
|---|---|---|
| | Median | Median |
| Baseball | 26% | 25% |
| X-Country/Track | 43% | 40% |
| Golf | 13% | 8% |
| Ice Hockey | 23% | 21% |
| Lacrosse | 31% | 28% |
| Soccer | 32% | 31% |
| Swimming | 31% | 24% |
| Tennis | 23% | 20% |
| Wrestling | 38% | 33% |

NOTE: "Fully-funded" defined as providing at least 90 percent of maximum allowed grants in most recent year.

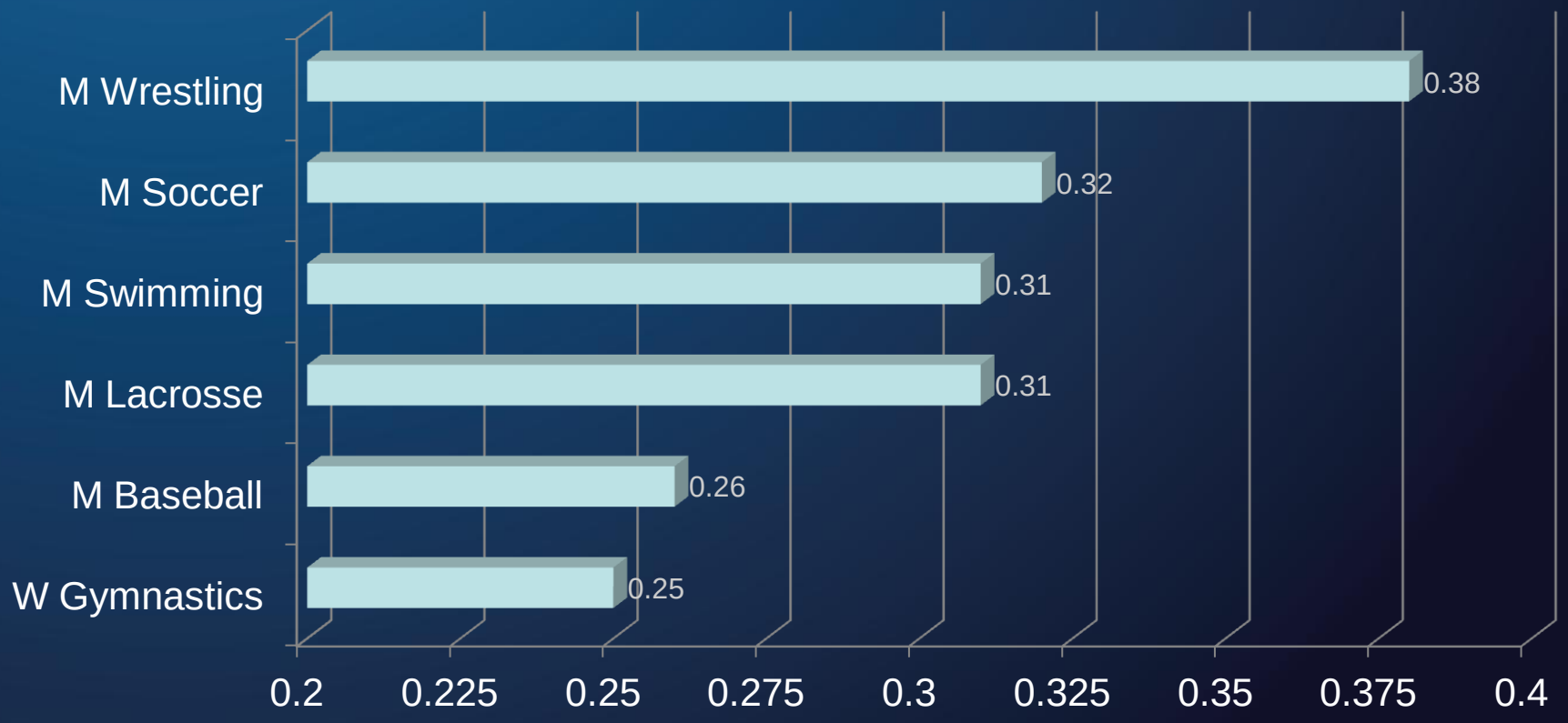
# Median Proportion of Non-Scholarship Athletes

## Head Count Sports

| Sport | Division I | "Fully-Funded" Programs |
|---|---|---|
| | Median | Median |
| M Basketball | 14% | 13% |
| FBS Football | 24% | 24% |
| FCS Football | 26% | 23% |
| W Basketball | 1% | 1% |
| W Gymnastics | 25% | 25% |
| W Tennis | 14% | 11% |
| W Volleyball | 20% | 18% |

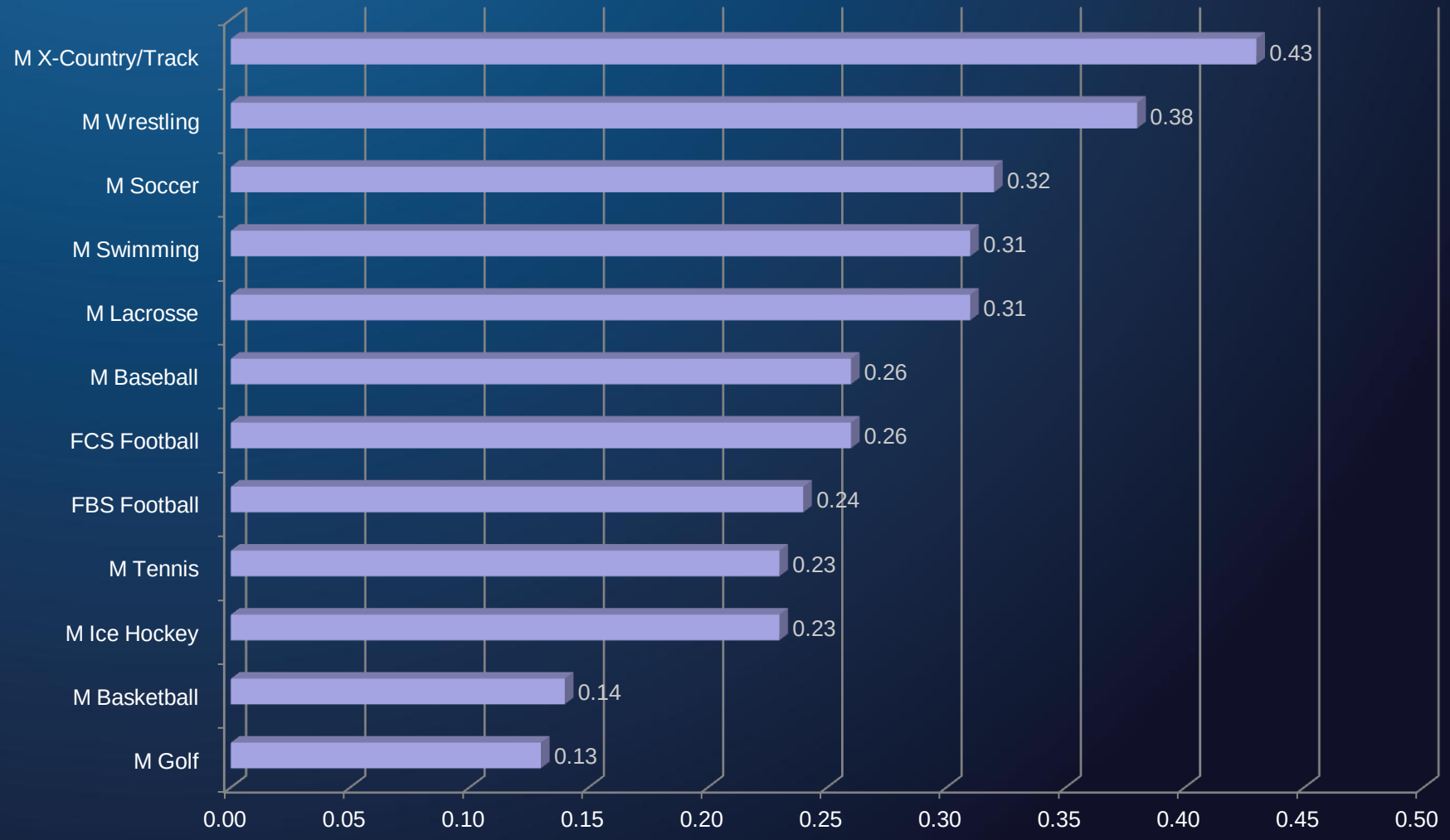
NOTE: "Fully-funded" defined as providing at least 90 percent of maximum allowed grants in most recent year.

# Pressure Points:
# Median Proportion of Non-Scholarship Athletes
## Head Count Sports & Equivalency Sports



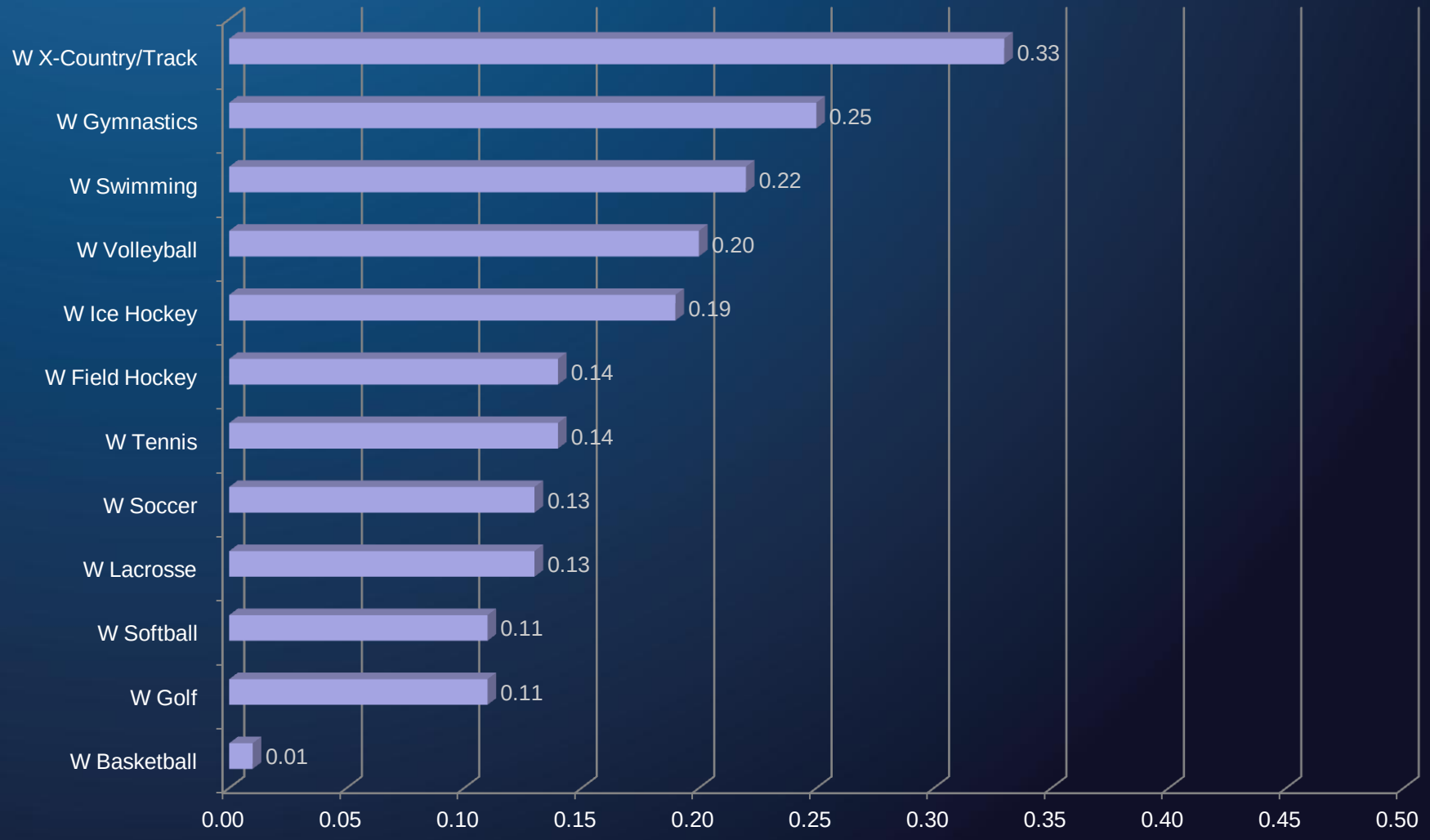
# Median Proportion of Non-Scholarship Athletes

## Head Count Sports & Equivalency Sports (Men)



# Median Proportion of Non-Scholarship Athletes

## Head Count Sports & Equivalency Sports (Women)




NCAA Research

# Composite Analysis

- Using z-score averages, these three variables can be combined in various ways to assess an overall “pressure” score for each sport. In the simple combinations that follow, the variables are equally-weighted.

- Two composite variables have been created:

  – A two-variable composite that is the combination of average equivalency given and proportion of allowed scholarships funded. This is an attempt to assess the pressure within a sport to spread scholarship dollars to as many students as possible within the current scholarship limits.

  – A three variable composite that adds the proportion of walk-ons to the two-variable composite. This adds an assessment of the number of other participating student-athletes who would benefit from an increase in the number of scholarships allowed in a given sport.

# Outcome of Combining Average Equivalency per Athlete with Proportion of Allowed Funding

## Equivalency Sports

| Sport | Z-Score Average* |
|---|---|
| Men's Baseball | 1.01 |
| Men's Soccer | 0.64 |
| Men's Lacrosse | 0.44 |
| Men's Wrestling | 0.43 |
| Women's Soccer | 0.35 |
| Men's Golf | 0.25 |
| Men's Tennis | 0.18 |
| Women's Softball | 0.16 |
| Women's Lacrosse | 0.04 |
| Women's Field Hockey | 0.00 |
| Men's Ice Hockey | -0.33 |
| Men's Swimming | -0.34 |
| Women's Swimming | -0.46 |
| Women's Golf | -0.49 |
| Men's Track/Cross Country | -0.50 |
| Women's Track/Cross Country | -0.64 |
| Women's Ice Hockey | -0.73 |

*NOTE: In a z-score distribution a score of 0 is at the mean for the distribution, and a score of 1 is 1 standard deviation above the mean, whereas a -1 is a standard deviation below the mean.

# Outcome of Combining All Three Variables

## Equivalency Sports

| Sport | Z-Score Average |
|---|---|
| Men's Lacrosse | 0.77 |
| Men's Baseball | 0.70 |
| Men's Wrestling | 0.70 |
| Men's Soccer | 0.65 |
| Men's Swimming | 0.27 |
| Men's Track/Cross Country | 0.14 |
| Men's Tennis | 0.06 |
| Men's Golf | -0.12 |
| Women's Lacrosse | -0.16 |
| Women's Soccer | -0.16 |
| Men's Ice Hockey | -0.22 |
| Women's Track/Cross Country | -0.23 |
| Women's Field Hockey | -0.26 |
| Women's Swimming | -0.28 |
| Women's Softball | -0.38 |
| Women's Ice Hockey | -0.67 |
| Women's Golf | -0.79 |

*NOTE: In a z-score distribution a score of 0 is at the mean for the distribution, and a score of 1 is 1 standard deviation above the mean, whereas a -1 is a standard deviation below the mean.

| Sport | Code | Feedback |
|---|---|---|
| Books | WAC-05 | Exclude from GIA and limit number of book scholarships in each sport. |
| Books | WAC-04 | Limit to not more than the number of scholarships for that sport (85 MFB, 12 MBA, etc). |
| HCvEQ | ACC-01 | All GIA should be for tuition only. Room/board/books/fees/possibly expense money up to cost of attendance should be need based. |
| HCvEQ | Big12-03 | Allotment of scholarships should be based on number of competitors. |
| HCvEQ | Big12-03 | Change all sports to HC. |
| HCvEQ | Big12-05 | Each team sport should, at a minimum, have scholarships available for the minimum number of competitors. |
| HCvEQ | ACC-01 | From HC to EQ - all sports except possibly for MFB, MBB and WBB. |
| HCvEQ | WCC-01 | From HC to EQ - WTE, WVB w/ a modified program similar to MBA. |
| HCvEQ | WAC-05 | Helpful to have a couple more head count sports on the women's side so unduplicated participation-to-scholarship ratio is easier to meet - perhaps WSB or WSO. |
| HCvEQ | WAC-04 | Hybrid - all sports should have a limit on number of SAs assigned aid. |
| HCvEQ | Pac12-01 | Hybrid - Has its place for Baseball, FCS Football and Men's Ice Hockey, but we see no need for it in other sports. |
| HCvEQ | WCC-01 | Hybrid - I think all sports can be moved to this model. |
| HCvEQ | Pac12-01 | Hybrid - No - another element to monitor/educate; EQ limit is sufficient restriction. |
| HCvEQ | WAC-03 | Hybrid - Oppose this model for WSB. |
| HCvEQ | Pac12-01 | Hybrid - too many coaches sign PSAs to books to lock them in, and there is far too much transferring going on in many Olympic Sports by people signed for books only. |
| HCvEQ | WCC-02 | Hybrid - We believe that the financial aid model for baseball works for baseball. We do not believe it should be followed by other sports. |
| HCvEQ | WCC-01 | I think EQ is a better model. Everyone is worried about stock piling but in the end we give kids a 56k scholarship that really are not deserving, |
| HCvEQ | WCC-03 | In favor of all sports as equivalencies. |
| HCvEQ | Big12-05 | Increase scholarships for women's sports. |
| HCvEQ | Pac12-01 | Minimum EQ - No - another element to monitor/educate; EQ limit is sufficient restriction. May lead to requests for increased team limits. |
| HCvEQ | WAC-05 | Minimum EQ needed because of potential abuse of adding to scholarship roster for APR and GSR purposes (perhaps even using book scholarships). |
| HCvEQ | WAC-04 | Minimum EQ of 0.20. |
| HCvEQ | Big12-03 | Minimum EQ should be established for all sports. |
| HCvEQ | WCC-01 | Hybrid - Modified model like MBA and MIH/WIH. |
| HCvEQ | WCC-03 | Move all sports to EQ. Or, all except MBB/WBB and MFB. |
| HCvEQ | WCC-03 | Why is a women's sport HC when the men's sport is EQ? |
| MBA | Big12-05 | Change from 11.7 full grants to 27 tuition/fees and book grants. |

| Sport | Code | Feedback |
|---|---|---|
| MBA | Pac12-01 | Change from 11.7 full grants to 27 tuition/fees and book grants. |
| MBA | AmEast-02 | I know MBA coaches have spoken about changing MBA scholarships to tuition only and increasing the number (say 15-20 instead of 11.7). |
| MBA | Pac12-01 | Increase from 11.7 to 13; maintain EQ. |
| MBA | WCC-01 | Increase possible, based on injuries. |
| MBA | WCC-03 | Increase. |
| MBA | Big12-02 | Review to determine effect of minimum EQs and squad size limits. |
| MBB | WAC-04 | Increase from 13 to 14. |
| MBB | Horizon-03 | Increase from 13 to 15; maintain HC. |
| MCC | Big12-09 | Change is needed; over 10,000 participants and no scholarships if the institution also sponsors track and field. |
| MFB | WAC-05 | Decrease - if allowed five years of eligibility, which eliminates the need for redshirts. |
| MFB | Pac12-01 | Decrease from 85 to 75. |
| MFB | WAC-04 | Decrease from 85 to 80 if they grant 5 years of eligibility. |
| MFB | ACC-01 | Decrease from 85 to 80. |
| MFB | Big12-02 | Decrease from 85 to 80; redistribute to other women's sports, such as WSB or WSO. |
| MFB | Big12-05 | Increase from 85 to 90; maintain HC. |
| MGO | Big12-05 | Increase from 4.5 to 5 or 6. |
| MGO | Big12-06 | Increase from 4.5 to 5 or 6; move to HC. |
| MGO | WAC-04 | Increase from 4.5 to 5.5. |
| MGO | WCC-01 | Too low - fewer scholarships than competitors. |
| MSO | Horizon-03 | Increase from 9.9 to 14. |
| MSW | Big12-05 | Allow a separate 1.5 EQ for men's diving that can be assigned to MSW beyond its current 9.9 EQ. |
| MSW | Big12-05 | Increase from 9.9 to 12; maintain EQ. |
| MSW | WAC-03 | Split diving and swimming scholarships - apparently it was done in the past. |
| MTE | WAC-04 | Increase from 4.5 to 5.5. |
| MTE | Big12-05 | Increase from 4.5 to 6; maintain EQ. |
| MTE | Big12-07 | Increase from 4.5 to 6; maintain EQ. |
| MTE | WCC-01 | Too low - fewer scholarships than competitors. |
| MTR | Big12-05 | Increase from 12.6 to 18; maintain EQ. |
| MTR | Big12-01 | Increase. 12.6 does not cover a 21-event NCAA Championship. |
| MVB | WAC-03 | Increase. No other sport has as big a disparity between men's (4.5, EQ) and women's (12, HC) sports. |
| MWR | Horizon-03 | Increase from 9.9 to 15; maintain EQ. 9.9 does not allow one per weight class, and sport is injury-prone causing many to carry at minimum, 30 wrestlers (3 per weight class). |

| Sport | Code | Feedback |
|---|---|---|
| MWR | AmEast-05 | Increase to 10; maintain EQ. MWR has 10 weight classes. |
| WBB | Big12-02 | Decrease from 15 to 13 to align with MBB; redistribute to other women's sports, such as WSB or WSO. |
| WBB | Horizon-04 | Decrease from 15 to 13, giving 1 to WVB (13 scholarships) and 1 to another women's sport. |
| WBB | Pac12-01 | Decrease from 15 to 13. |
| WBB | Horizon-02 | Decrease from 15 to 13. More parity. Move scholarship money into another area of the WBB program and focus on how we can get more competitive across the board. |
| WBB | WCC-01 | Lower from 15 to 13. |
| WBB | WCC-03 | Lower from 15 to 13. |
| WBB | Big12-03 | Reduce WBB from 15 to 13; redistribute to other women's sports. |
| WCC | Big12-10 | Change is needed; over 10,000 participants and no scholarships if the institution also sponsors track and field. |
| WCW | Big12-05 | Increase from 20 to 25; maintain EQ. |
| WCW | AmEast-04 | Increase to 25; maintain EQ. A full squad size for NCAA Championship teams is 25 SAs. |
| WEQ | Big12-08 | Change is needed; consider basing limit on roster size or disciplines sponsored. |
| WGO | Big12-05 | Increase from 6 to 7; move to HC. |
| WGO | Big12-02 | Why is WGO EQ, while WTE is HC? |
| WGY | Pac12-01 | Move to EQ. |
| WSB | Big12-05 | Increase from 12 to 14; maintain EQ. |
| WSB | Big12-01 | Increase from 12 to 14; maintain EQ. The game has changed and warrants a need for more players, especially pitchers. |
| WSB | WAC-03 | Increase from 12 to 15 to cover the 20 SA allowed to travel to NCAA tournament. |
| WSB | Pac12-01 | Increase from 12 to 15-18; move to HC. |
| WSB | WAC-02 | Increase from 12 to 18; Move from EQ to HC. |
| WSO | ACC-01 | Increase because of increased participation nationwide, the number of players on the field in the contest, and the injury factor. |
| WSO | Pac12-01 | Increase from 14 to 16; move to HC. |
| WSO | Big12-05 | Increase from 14 to 18; maintain EQ. |
| WSO | WAC-02 | Increase from 14 to 22; Move from EQ to HC. |
| WSO | WCC-01 | Increase possible, based on trends. |
| WSO | Big12-11 | Increase to 22; move to HC. |
| WSO | AmEast-01 | Increase from 14 to 18-20; maintain EQ. Increase to be more in line with other sports. Look at ratio of players needed to compete and scholarships provided - MBB/WBB has more than 2x the number of players needed to start on scholarship. |
| WSW | Big12-05 | Allow a separate 2.0 EQ for women's diving that can be assigned to WSW beyond its current 14 EQ. |
| WSW | Big12-05 | Increase from 14 to 16 or 18; maintain EQ. |
| WSW | WAC-03 | Split diving and swimming scholarships - apparently it was done in the past. |
| WTE | Horizon-03 | Decrease from 8 to 4.5; move from HC to EQ to level playing field a little more. |

| Sport | Code | Feedback |
|---|---|---|
| WTE | Big12-05 | Decrease from 8 to 7 or 6; move from HC to EQ. |
| WTE | BigSky-01 | From HC to EQ. |
| WTE | WCC-02 | From HC to EQ. |
| WTE | WCC-01 | Lower from 8 to 6. |
| WTE | Pac12-01 | From HC to EQ. |
| WTE | Big12-02 | Why is WTE HC, while WGO is EQ? |
| WTE | Horizon-02 | Would love to see MTE and WTE become more equal in scholarship limits, or at the very least remove WTE from being a head count sport. |
| WTR | Big12-05 | Increase from 18 to 24; maintain EQ. |
| WTR | WAC-01 | Increase. |
| WTR | Big12-01 | Increase. 18 does not cover a 21-event NCAA Championship. |
| WVB | Big12-05 | Increase from 12 to 13 or 14; maintain HC. |
| WVB | Horizon-03 | Increase from 12 to 13 to allow for libero. |
| WVB | Big12-01 | Increase from 12 to 13; maintain HC. Has 6 participants on the floor, plus the designation of the libero in recent years. |
| WVB | Pac12-01 | Increase from 12 to 14; maintain HC. |

| Conference | Code | Feedback |
|---|---|---|
| America East Conference | AmEast-01 | I think soccer should continue as an equivalency scholarship sport. 14 has worked but certainly with 24-28 players on the squad, 18-20 might be more in line with other sports if you look at ratio of players needed to compete and scholarships provided (Basketball has more than double the amount of players needed to start the game on scholarship – double for soccer would be 22 on scholarship.) I am no mathematician but that doesn't seem equitable. |
| America East Conference | AmEast-02 | Current designation of scholarships for college baseball has turned the sport into a white collar only opportunity. With institutions and the government clamping down on grants we have so little to help assist our student athletes. Even for programs with the full allotment of scholarships (11.7 for 27) the average scholarship is about 43%. Obviously you will need to offer some PSA's more than that to get a commitment. That then means someone else is now getting 25% instead of 43%. This is causing programs to recruit strictly from showcases and AAU teams where the majority of PSA's involved come from wealthier families. I know that baseball coaches have spoken about changing all of our scholarships to tuition based only but having a larger cap (say 15-20 instead of 11.7). Even if that was to change there are still other issues at hand. At the end of the day I believe that equivalency sports have an advantage or disadvantage based on university policies rather than NCAA sanctioned scholarship offerings. I believe all institutions should be forced to operate the same way to level the playing field. If the NCAA says that you can combine academic money then all institutions should be forced to do so. This would either eliminate the secondary pools of money that some programs have to pull from or create new pools for others. Either way the competitive balance is there. |
| America East Conference | AmEast-03 | As you know, it is pretty black and white for WBB. The current 15 financial aid packages available to us are appropriate. When there was discussion about dropping WBB down to 12 or 13 a few years ago, I was very much against it. We have fought so hard to get where we are that we should not go back…… |
| America East Conference | AmEast-04 | I am grateful to be an equivalency sport – we spread our 20 scholarships among about 35 athletes or so each year. With the size of the team and the range of skills within the team, being a head count sport would be very unhelpful. I am completely satisfied with the way I am permitted to allocate scholarship awards currently. While I have NO complaints at all regarding [my institution] and am fortunate to be fully funded to the limit of 20 scholarships, a full squad size per NCAA Championship teams in rowing is 25 athletes. [My institution] does not pressure me to have a given number on the roster, but that practice is common in larger schools. I think 25 is a more appropriate number, particularly in light of how women's rowing is used in many schools to balance the funding of men's sports. |

| Conference | Code | Feedback |
|---|---|---|
| America East Conference | AmEast-05 | The sport of wrestling has 10 weight classes. The NCAA presently allows wrestling to award 9.9 scholarships. Many in the wrestling community feel that our sport should have an even 10 scholarships to match the 10 weight classes. I feel the same way. Prefer equivalency to head count. |
| Atlantic Coast Conference | ACC-01 | All grants-in-aid should be for tuition only. Room/board/books/fees/possibly expense money up to cost of attendance should be need based. |
| Atlantic Coast Conference | ACC-01 | Are 12 too many grants-in-aid for WVB? |
| Atlantic Coast Conference | ACC-01 | Possibly add to the number of WSO grants-in-aid because of increased participation nationwide, the number of players on the field in the contest, and the injury factor. |
| Atlantic Coast Conference | ACC-01 | The number of MFB grants-in-aid should be decreased to 80 in Division I. |
| Atlantic Coast Conference | ACC-01 | Why should any sport be a head count sport except possibly for MFB, MBB and WBB? |
| Big 12 Conference | | Attached. |
| Big Sky Conference | BigSky-01 | In favor of exploring WTE as an equivalency sport. One school was not in favor of any increases because it would allow larger institutions to give more aid and possibly dilute the talent other institutions get (this was more a commentary on the move to COA instead of the specific questions posed by the cabinet). |
| Horizon League | Horizon-01 | Supports current designations. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-02 | Push to have WBB go from a head count of 15 to 13. This would assist in having more parity in the sport and allow for more Cinderella teams in the women's game like the men's. Move this allocation of scholarship money into another area of the women's basketball programs and focus on how we can get more competitive across the board versus worrying as much about losing that money. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-02 | Would love to see MTE and WTE become more equal in scholarship limits, or at the very least remove WTE from being a head count sport. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-03 | MBB would like 15 head count, like WBB. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-03 | MSO would like to go to cost of attendance and have 14 equivalencies like WSO. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-03 | MTE/WTE 4.5 equivalencies for both sports. This would hopefully level playing field a little more. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-03 | MWR - 15 equivalencies. 9.9 does not even allow one per weight class, and MWR is an injury-prone sport in which they need to carry at minimum, 30 wrestlers (3 per weight class). |
| Horizon League | Horizon-03 | WVB would like at least 13 scholarships to allow for libero. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-04 | Decrease WBB to 13, giving 1 scholarship to WVB (13 scholarships) and 1 to another women's sport to keep the scholarships in women's sports. |
| Pac-12 Conference | Pac12-01 | Attached. |
| West Coast Conference | WCC-XX | Attached. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-01 | Increase in Women's T&F equivalencies |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-02 | Move Softball(18) and Soccer(22) to Headcount Sports |

| Conference | Code | Feedback |
|---|---|---|
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-03 | Here is softball's response: Obviously, we would all like more money to offer our players. We currently have 12 scholarships and 15 would allow us to cover the 20 players they allow us to travel with to road contests and the NCAA tournament as well as the "ideal" squad size as determined by the NCAA. I don't like the baseball model even though I really never give anyone less than the 25% required in their model. Some players would just like to be on scholarship and if you have some additional funds to give to them in the way of books or a few thousand dollars to assist them with reducing their loans, that's great. I don't like the new rule that you can't give someone a scholarship for one semester and then take it away. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-03 | Men's volleyball had an interesting factoid, saying that in relation to any other sport, they basically get screwed the most when it comes to numbers of scholarships, i.e., 4.5 scholarships compared to 12 for women's. No other sport has as big a disparity between men's and women's sports. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-03 | Our diving coach is asking the committee to look at the possibility of splitting diving and swimming scholarships - apparently it was done in the past. He has cited some bad blood between swim coaches and diving coaches because they are basically sharing the scholarships. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-04 | All sports should have a limit on number of athletes assigned aid. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-04 | It would be difficult to standardize a formula to determine the appropriate number of scholarships this for all sports due to the unique aspects each sport has in regards to participation numbers. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-04 | MBB needs an additional scholarship, MFB could get by with five less if they would grant 5 years of eligibility, golf and tennis need an additional scholarship. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-04 | The number of book scholarships should be limited to not more than the number of scholarships for that sport (85 MFB, 12 baseball, etc). |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-04 | There should be a minimum equivalency amount of 20 percent. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-05 | Book scholarships are problematic: perhaps Grant in Aid figure should not include a dollar value for books, but rather assign as a unit and set a max number of book scholarships in each sport… |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-05 | Helpful to have a couple more head count sports on the women’s side so unduplicated participation-to-scholarship ratio is easier to meet.; perhaps softball or soccer |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-05 | If MFB allowed five years of eligibility, then its number could be reduced because it eliminates the need for redshirts. |
| Western Athletic Conferenc | WAC-05 | Need a minimum scholarship amount as there is potential abuse of adding to scholarship roster for APR and Grad Rate purposes (perhaps even using book scholarships) |

Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

| Financial Aid Designations | |
|---|---|
| **Topic** | **Comments** |
| Are the current financial aid designations of head count and equivalency appropriate and team financial aid limits appropriate?<br><br>If not, please provide your comments on how you believe the issue of the designations and team limits could be improved. | Big12-01<br>• Adding 2 scholarships for softball and keep it equivalency (14 total). The game has changed and warrants a need for more players on your roster, especially pitchers.<br><br>• Volleyball as a head count sport is below appropriate financial aid numbers. With a sport that has 6 participants on the floor, plus with the designation of the libero in recent years, conversations should be had about increasing the number of aids given from 12 to 13.<br><br>• 14 equivalency scholarships is ok for Swimming and Diving<br><br>• The financial aid limits are not appropriate for both men and women Cross Country, Track and Field. The current NCAA limits of 12.6 men and 18 women doesn't cover a 21 event NCAA Championship. The limits should be increased.<br><br>Big12-02 – Now would be the time to completely reassess and evaluate all sports and their scholarship limits. For example, women's basketball has 15 full scholarships for a sport that only 5 players |

Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

| | |
|---|---|
| | are able to play at a time. Football is another example with a limit of 85. Perhaps consider reducing football by 5 scholarships and bring WBB equal with MBB (13) saving 7 whole scholarships that could be then re-distributed to sports such as softball or women's soccer. A scenario like this would both protect female participation opportunity concerns and help out sports that require greater numbers of student-athletes to play the game.<br><br>It would seem that sports with similar participant numbers and similar structures are treated differently in terms of scholarship allocation for unknown reasons. For instance, why is women's tennis a head count sport and women's golf not?<br><br>We also believe the baseball squad size and scholarship limits is another area to review. Have the scholarship minimums and squad size restrictions improved APR, grad rates, and most importantly, student-athlete welfare?<br><br>Big12-03 – No, we do not believe the scholarship limits for head count and equivalency sports are appropriate. Athletes often equate their worth to the amount of scholarship; therefore, student-athlete experience can be affected.<br><br>1. Allotment of scholarships could be based on the number of players that play, on average, during a |

Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

| | |
|---|---|
| | competition.<br>2. Potentially WBB could drop 1-2 full scholarships to align more closely with Men's Basketball's 13. The rule proposal last cycle (2010-76) was defeated; however, it's rare for all 15 scholarships to be awarded each year. There may be a pushback from a gender equity perspective, but the scholarships could be reallocated to other women's sports.<br>3. Establish a minimum scholarship percentage for all student-athletes in equivalency sports, like Baseball's current legislation.<br>Eliminate all equivalency sports and turn them into head count sports.<br><br>Big12-04 – Yes.<br><br>Big12-05 – See below.<br><br>Big12-06 – See below |

The following information is from Big12-05:

The institution believes that current financial aid equivalency and head count numbers need to be reevaluated on a sport-by-sport basis. For example, the institution believes that each team sport should, at a minimum, have enough total scholarships available equal to or higher than the minimum number of participants in a contest. For example, Men's Tennis should have at least 6 full scholarships to equal the minimum of 6 singles players in a contest.
The institution supports increasing the maximum amount of athletics aid from a full grant-in-aid to cost of attendance in all sports. However, the method used to calculate

Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

cost-of-attendance should be uniform across all institutions to ensure equity in amounts provided to student-athletes.
The institution further believes that participation numbers in female sports will continue to be driven by increased scholarship opportunities.
Below is a selected breakdown of the institution's positions by sport:

**Baseball**

**Current Aid Limit:** 11.7 equivalencies with limit of 27 counters and minimum aid limit of 25%
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 27 tuition, fees and books scholarships – exclude room and board
Rationale: The institution believes that, because of the unique nature of baseball equivalencies and its current status as the only sport that requires a minimum amount of aid, the overall baseball model needs to change to a limit of 27 tuition, fees and books scholarships at each institution. Overall, this does not significantly increase the total equivalency amount because room and board is not factored into the equivalency calculations. Any room and board aid should be provided using either outside aid per Bylaw 15.2.6.3 or institutional need-based or merit-based aid under the parameters of Bylaws 15.02.4.3 and 15.5.3.2.2.

**Football**

**Current Aid Limit:** 85 scholarships – head count; 25 initial counters
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 90 scholarships – head count
Rationale: Recent legislation to limit the number of NLI signees to 28 per academic year has not accounted for the high attrition of incoming football signees who fail to qualify academically or current student-athletes who transfer from the institution or no longer participate for various reasons. Increasing the head count limit to 90 provides the institution with flexibility to have scholarship student-athletes available to account for normal attrition. The institution fully supports cost-of-attendance athletics scholarships in Football.

**Men's Basketball**

**Current Aid Limit**: 13 scholarships – head count
**Proposed Aid Limit:** Pending MBB feedback

**Women's Basketball**

**Current Aid Limit**: 15 scholarships – head count

Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

**Proposed Aid Limit:** No change; current scholarship levels should be maintained to continue to promote participation and provide depth in the event of multiple injuries during a season.

**Men's Golf**
**Current Aid Limit:** 4.5 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 5 or 6 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to at least 5 total scholarships to equal the minimum number of participants in a contest, but prefers to increase the limit to 6 total scholarships to account for depth and injuries.

**Women's Golf**
**Current Aid Limit:** 6 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 7 scholarships and change to head count opposed to equivalency sport
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to at least 7 scholarships to increase participation opportunities and ensure depth. The institution would also support changing Women's Golf to a head count sport.

**Women's Swimming**
**Current Aid Limit:** 14 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 18 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to at least 16 total scholarships, but prefer 18 total to align scholarship numbers with the maximum number of participants at conference and NCAA championships meets. Increasing scholarships will help to drive total participation opportunities for more young female swimming student-athletes.

**Men's Swimming**
**Current Aid Limit:** 9.9 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 12 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to at least 12 total scholarships. Current financial aid limits equate to approximately one-third of a scholarship per student-athlete (assuming the squad carries an average of 30 student-athletes). Swimming is consistently threatened by cuts and increasing scholarship opportunities helps to alleviate the recent elimination of participation opportunities in the sport.

# Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

**Men's and Women's Diving**
**Current Aid Limit:** 14 (women) and 9.9 (men) – shared equivalencies with swimming
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 2 (women) and 1.5 (men) – shared equivalencies with swimming
Rationale: The current model combines equivalencies for swimming and diving. Diving proposes allowing separate scholarship limits for men's and women's diving, but with the caveat that if the diving program is not able to fulfill the limits in any given year, the coach may delegate the scholarships for use by the swimming program.

**Women's Tennis**
**Current Aid Limit:** 8 scholarships - head count sport
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 7 or 6 and switch to equivalency from head count
Rationale: Current model should be changed from a head count sport an equivalency sport. The institution would also support a reduction in the total number of equivalencies from 8 to 7 or, at a minimum, 6 to spread talent across more institutions.

**Men's Tennis**
**Current Aid Limit:** 4.5 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 6 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to at least 6 total scholarships to equal the minimum number of participants in a contest. Men's Tennis is consistently threatened by cuts and increasing scholarship opportunities helps to alleviate the recent elimination of participation opportunities in the sport.

**Women's Track**
**Current Aid Limit:** 18 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 24 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to at least 24 total scholarships to provide each sport (cross country, indoor and outdoor) with 8 scholarships. Track programs drive participation numbers for females. There are a total of 21 events at each NCAA championship and institutions should have a positive ratio of number of events to total scholarships.

**Men's Track**
**Current Aid Limit:** 12.6 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 18 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to at least 18 total scholarships to provide each sport (cross country, indoor and outdoor) with 6 scholarships. Track

Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

programs consistently field over 40-50 student-athletes and 12 scholarships can typically equate to less than ¼ of a scholarship per student-athlete.

**Rowing**
**Current Aid Limit:** 20 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 25 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to continue to promote the development of young novice rowers. The institution believes that the sport is growing and more scholarship opportunities will help drive participation numbers even more.

**Soccer**
**Current Aid Limit:** 14 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 18 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to promote development and participation in a rapidly growing female sport. The institution believes that an ideal equivalency number would be at 18, but would support any increases in athletics aid opportunities for female soccer players.

**Softball**
**Current Aid Limit:** 12 equivalencies
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 14 equivalencies
Rationale: Current equivalency limit should be increased to 14 total scholarships to create depth and account for at least three pitchers on a roster. This will also help increase participation opportunities for female softball players in a rapidly growing sport.

**Volleyball**
**Current Aid Limit:** 12 scholarships – head count
**Proposed Aid Limit:** 14 scholarships – head count
Rationale: Current head count limit should be increased to at least 13, preferably 14, to account for the creation of the libero position. This position has created a need for additional scholarship(s) because the unique nature of the position continues to drive participation numbers at the junior level. Many programs simply cannot allot a scholarship for this position and still maintain a high level of talent in other positions. In addition, Volleyball has a high rate of injury and should have additional scholarships beyond the current 12 to ensure each institution can field a full practice with scholarship student-athletes.

# Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

The following information is from Big12-06:

**Financial Aid Designations**

**Men's Golf:** Would like to see sport change from equivalency to head count sport for the following reasons:

1. Men's Golf has five starters with most teams carrying 8-10 players (Big12-06 is carrying 12). MGO, like only a few other sports, do not receive enough scholarship to cover our starting lineup. At the very least, we believe men's golf should at least be able to offer enough scholarship to field a team if it does remain an equivalency sport. Instead of the NCAA setting limits to govern Title IX let the institutions decide how to manage an institution specific issue and give the sports their appropriate number of scholarships.
2. In offering scholarships, coaches that deal with equivalencies are turned into "used car salesmen." Coaches are trying to get the best student/athlete they can for the lowest price, while the SA is trying to hold out for the maximum amount of scholarship (whether his family needs the money or not). There is no feeling quite like telling a family how much you love their child, how great he is and what a wonderful addition he will make to the team, only to see the look of horror and surprise when your offer does not match your glowing appraisal of his golf game. Our coach indicated it is the only part of his job that makes him feel dirty.
3. Young people are making the most important decision of their life based on what is sometimes a trivial amount of money. I know that what may seem like a small amount to me might be big to someone else, but over the course of a lifetime, $1000 (or $250 per year) should not be the determining factor on where someone goes to school. But "used car dealer coaches" can convince a young man that he is wanted more at University XYZ because they are offering more money than University ABC. If we truly want to level the playing field, we should all be offering the same scholarship, not nickel and diming kids into making a decision based on money, sometimes small amounts of money.
4. With academic aid, Hope scholarships and tuition waivers combined with each school interpreting what counts and doesn't count towards athletic

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aid differently, scholarships have become completely unbalanced with some schools having a huge advantage in what they are actually able to grant a student athlete. Some schools count this aid towards athletic aid and others don't. Those that do not count the aid towards their scholarship limitations are, in essence, playing with more scholarship than schools that count it. I know of some coaches that brag they actually have eight or nine players on full rides. That is not right or fair. Granted, becoming a head count sport would not completely eliminate schools that offer these types of aid from getting some extra players to come solely for this aid, but it would stop them from combining it with athletic aid. That makes a big difference when in the past we both might be offering 50% but our competition can offer 50% more in academic aid or tuition waivers based on academic achievement (which by the way is a whole other story when schools give "academic aid" for any student with over a 3.3 gpa or 1170 SAT – grades that couldn't get you in the front door of Big12-06 gets you a scholarship to other schools).

5. Elite academic institutions are starting to offer to pay for college for any student that gains admittance but can't afford to attend. Obviously, this is a huge advantage as now they can recruit students who would not otherwise be able to afford school there and get them to come at no cost to the students or their families and it not count against their equivalency.

In the end, we think too many programs have found ways to enhance their scholarship limits without it counting against their athletic aid totals. This has led to some teams having an enormous advantage in recruiting which relates to a big advantage on the course. Going to a head count system does not eliminate students getting aid from other sources but it does stop them from combining it with their athletic aid since no one can receive more than a full grant in aid. Students would have to choose between athletic aid or other forms of financial aid. This would still help schools that could offer this aid to walk-ons but at least legitimate scholarship athletes would be choosing a program based on its merits not because they are receiving 5% more scholarship money.

At a minimum the head count aid should be at least five full scholarship. However, we believe it should be set at 6 head counts because men's golf is growing and there is a big trend towards tournaments using a 6 count 5 scoring system so we could see an increase to 6 starters in golf in coming years.

Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

**Women's Tennis:** Satisfied with the number of allocated scholarships and would prefer it remain as a head count sport.

**Men's Tennis:** Fine with being an equivalency sport but limit should be increased to provide 6 equivalencies which would allow for a full scholarship to the minimum number of players needed to compete as a team.

**Women's Softball:** We would like softball to stay equivalency but increase to 14. This allows for 8 starters in the field, 1 designated player, three member pitching staff, and to better provide for our roster of 20 players.

**Women's Equestrian:** Sport struggles with the number of scholarships. For instance Big12-06 carries 60-70 athletes and only have 15 scholarships while other Equestrian teams have 30 participants or less and still may have the 15 scholarships. Not sure if this is typical of any other sport to have such a larger squad size than scholarships except maybe in Track and Field. One solution would be to have the total scholarship limit be based on roster size (e.g., roster of 20-30 athletes = 8 scholarships, roster of 31-40 athletes = 12 scholarships and over 40 = 15 scholarships). Could also consider allowing only 7.5 scholarships for an institution that sponsors only one of the two disciplines (hunt seat or western).

**Cross Country:** Why do we have a sport, particularly a women's sport, without scholarships? Men's and Women's Cross Country have a total of over 10,000 participants in NCAA Division I and zero scholarships if the school sponsors Indoor Track & Field and/or Outdoor Track & Field.

87.3% of Division I Men's Cross Country programs also compete in Indoor and/or Outdoor Track & Field.

93.1% of Division I Women's Cross Country programs also compete in Indoor and/or Outdoor Track & Field.

Biediger et al v. Quinnipiac University (2010) saw this as a potential problem with Title IX implications; the court noted that "there is no squad other than women's cross country where a Quinnipiac athlete must join a second team in order to achieve the goal of competing in his or her favored varsity sport and receiving scholarship aid." Cross

Feedback Request – Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitation/Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations

Country has its own playing and practice season so why does a student-athlete who wants to participate only in cross country need to count against track limits?

Sand volleyball is a new NCAA women's sport, which is related to the existing sport of women's volleyball, similar to the way in which cross country is related to track & field; sand volleyball has established scholarships.

The Sand Volleyball Model (Source: 2011-12 NCAA Division I Manual)
15.5.8.1 Institutions That Sponsor Women's Sand Volleyball and Women's Volleyball. If an institution sponsors women's sand volleyball and women's volleyball, the annual limit on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies) provided to counters and the annual limit on the total number of counters in women's sand volleyball shall be: (Adopted: 1/15/11 effective 8/1/11)
(a) During the 2011-12 academic year, three equivalencies and 14 counters;
(b) During the 2012-13 academic year, four equivalencies and 14 counters;
(c) During the 2013-14 academic year, five equivalencies and 14 counters; and
(d) During the 2014-15 academic year and thereafter, six equivalencies and 14 counters.

15.5.8.2 Institutions That Sponsor Women's Sand Volleyball but Do Not Sponsor Women's Volleyball. If an institution does not sponsor women's volleyball, there shall be an annual limit of eight on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies) provided to counters and an annual limit of 14 on the total number of counters in women's sand volleyball. (Adopted: 1/15/11 effective 8/1/11)

There are limits for cross country only schools that help maintain competitive equity but a school who sponsors cross country and track does not have the ability to allow a student-athlete to participate in cross country only without counting the individual against track regardless of any participation on the track team.

**Women's Soccer:** Would like to go to a head count sport but only if the limit can be set at a minimum of 22 based on the squad sizes and injury rates in soccer. Don't believe we will have enough support from non-BCS schools to have such a limit but this would alleviate the disparity among schools that have an abundance of other aid for students and those that do not and let the prospect make the choice that is best academic and social fit as opposed to making a financial decision as well.

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August 16, 2011

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** **Kris Richardson, NCAA**

**FROM:** **Chris Dawson**

**SUBJECT:** **Pac-12 Feedback about Financial Aid**

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Per the request at the last Cabinet meeting, I solicited feedback from Pac-12 members about changes in financial aid.

Attached are the questions I posed to Conference member and their input on these topics. We got some response from about half the schools. [redacted]

Hope this is helpful in preparing for the September meeting.

**What is the goal of any changes in financial aid? For example, some goals which have been suggested are (through increases) increasing participation; helping institutions comply with Title IX financial aid requirements; providing more assistance to individual student-athletes; and (through decreases) increasing competitive parity.**

Provide more financial assistance that mirrors that amount that could be attained by a general university student.

I agree with what you have listed previously about the goals behind the changes for financial aid to assist student-athletes with more funding through the increase to cost of attendance. The other things listed are factors but overall I think increasing dollars available to student-athletes is the focus.

- **Simplify.** Simplify the process to prevent over-awarding.
- **Deregulate.** Allow federal, rather than NCAA, regulations to restrict the amount and type of aid student-athletes can receive.
- **Increase aid to student-athletes.** Allow athletes to accept as much money as is permitted under federal guidelines.

**What are the impediments to changes in financial aid? Some which have been suggested are lack of resources generally; and fear of increased stockpiling of athletes by those institutions which can afford the increases.**

- Team increases may enlarge the disparity between those who can afford the changes and those who cannot.
- May not correspond with federal guidelines.
- Models providing full tuition, books, & fees (no room & board) should review the impact educational aid will have on these counters.

Currently, many schools are having a hard time balancing their budgets and it is probably not the best time to be increasing scholarship limits.

The main obstacle to any of the financial aid legislation would be finding the revenue sources to fund such increases.

**Should any head count sports be switched to equivalency sports? If so, which ones? What is the rationale?**

Possibly women's tennis, because it might bring in more female participants. Sometimes they have trouble finding someone to (practice) hit with the lowest ranked individual if they have an odd number of team members on a given day. Possibly women's gymnastics because it would help schools who have a great drop off in ability after the top 5 or 6.

No changes.

**Should any equivalency sports be switched to head count sports? If so, which ones? What is the rationale?**

Possibly women's softball, as a number of schools seem to be offering full scholarships to all participants and it might reduce stockpiling. I'm not sure softball is all that different popularity-wise than three of the current women's head count sports anyway.

- **Softball : 15- 18 scholarships.** Selected because of the relatively small squad size, assists in Title IX compliance, and the sport is growing in popularity.
- **Feedback from coaches' associations is necessary for any proposed changes.**

Women's Soccer—injury of sport, provide needed depth for a physical sport, provides better S-A welfare—increase number of scholarships to 16.

**Should the hybrid model (used in baseball, FCS football, and men's ice hockey) of a certain number of scholarships provided to a maximum number of recipients be implemented in other sports? If so, why?**

YES; too many coaches sign PSAs to books only just to lock them in, and there is far too much transferring going on in many of these Olympic Sports, by people signed for books only.

- **No - Another element to monitor.** This will require staff to monitor the number of athletes receiving aid in each sport in addition to the equivalency limit.
- **The equivalency limitation is restriction enough.** Coaches will be limited by both the equivalency and the counter limit. Additionally, sports that calculate counters are more restrictive in when aid can be re-awarded if an athlete quits the team. This can leave scholarships open, but unusable. Currently in equivalency sports without counter limits, unused aid can be issued to an athlete mid-year if the athlete meets a one-year period of aid exception.
- **Educational and monitoring challenges for 1-3 years.** If similar to baseball, the first year after adoption, a reasonable higher limit will be established. Two years after adoption, the actual limit will be effective. This causes educational and monitoring challenges as the information continues to change until the legislation is completely grandfathered in.

I am not in favor of implementing this model for the other sports.

The hybrid model has its place for Baseball, FCS Football and Men's Ice Hockey, but at this time we see no need for it in other sports.

**Should a minimum amount be required for financial aid awards (for example, only 25% of a full ride or greater may be awarded)? If so, what is the rationale?**

- **NO - Another element to monitor.** This will require staff to monitor the number of athletes receiving aid, the team equivalency limit, and the individual minimum aid requirement.
- **The equivalency limitation is restriction enough.**
- **Monitoring challenges for 1-4 years.** If similar to baseball, the first year after adoption, the minimum requirement is placed only on incoming athletes. For four years after the adoption of the legislation, the minimum standard does not apply to everyone until each member of the squad enrolls the year the legislation was adopted or after.

Putting a minimum required amount (25%) for financial aid awards may also require larger teams to need an increase in overall limits just to maintain a squad. Track and Field would be a good example of this as there are a large number of track athletes on "books only" scholarships.

NOT YET.

I do not believe a minimum amount of financial aid should be required for athletic aid awards.

Perhaps this is a problem unique to [redacted], but every time the state forces us to increase tuition, all of the .25 guys [redacted] end up falling below .25 and we must increase them to meet the rule. I think we should live with the baseball experiment awhile, before expanding this radical rule to other sports.

**Are there sports in which the team limits should be increased or decreased? If so, which ones? What is the rationale?**

YES...FOOTBALL can decrease by 10 more; pro football gets by on way fewer paid players, it would help gender equity, and incredibly coaches are still signing players to full scholarships that don't end up playing a down.

- **Women's Volleyball-INCREASE. 12 to 14 scholarships.** There are five starters in the sport of men's basketball and a maximum scholarship limitation of 13 (more than two and a half times the number of starters). Women's basketball has a maximum scholarship limitation of 15 (three times the number of starters). There are seven starters in the sport of women's volleyball and a maximum scholarship limit of 12 (only 1.7 time the amount of starters). This requires coaches to very regularly utilize athletes in the playing rotation that are walk-ons.
- **Baseball-INCREASE. 11.7 to 13 scholarships.** A baseball team needs 12 pitchers (four starters), two catchers, six infielders, and four outfielders for a total of 24 athletes. The current limit does not allow coaches to provide a full scholarship to half of the athletes.
- **Baseball-CHANGE. 11.7 to 27 full tuition/books/fees scholarships.** This model does not allow for any student-athlete in the sport of baseball to receive room and board. Though it eliminates the 25% minimum grant-in-aid requirement, it maintains the 27 maximum counter limit. This provides equity between programs that have many in-state residents on the squad and those who do not. NOTE: squads with many out-of-state residents will cost institutions more money and only 60% of baseball programs are fully funded. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCE: The acceptance of outside aid and academic scholarships should be taken into consideration when reviewing how this could be implemented. ***Can this model be explored for other team sports?***

In terms of decreasing limits, one of the sports at our institution that hardly ever takes advantage of their total scholarships is Women's Basketball. More often than not, they are a few scholarships short of their limits. Your questions mentioned stockpiling and this is one sport where it seems the best of the best reach their limits by stockpiling student-athletes while other institutions are left with fewer athletes worthy of a scholarship. Throw male practice players into the mix and how often are the #11-15 student-athletes seeing time on the practice court? Although we don't know what the magic number is for a scholarship limit for Women's Basketball, 13 seems to be the number we end at each year.

**Are there ways to simplify the financial aid reporting by changing the way equivalencies are determined? Please be specific.**

- **Financial aid employees serve on ABEFA Cabinet.** These individuals have more knowledge of federal financial aid regulations.
- **Allow a consistent number to be used in the denominator.** Institutions using an institutional cost of attendance number for off-campus athletes receiving room and board must use the average on-campus housing average for athletes living in the dorms. This creates different total grant-in-aid numbers for on-campus athletes and off-campus athletes. This number is the denominator in the calculation of an equivalency scholarship, while the actual scholarship value serves as the numerator. This fraction determines the percentage of a full grant-in-aid a student-athlete receives and the percentage that is charged to the team equivalency. When students move from on-campus to off-campus, or the reverse, during the period of the award, this not only changes the student-athlete's equivalency, but the equivalency that is charged to the team. One consistent number in the denominator prevents complications when student-athletes living situations change.
- **Actual/Actual and Average/Average changed to Actual/Average or Average/Actual.** This will not simplify the process, but sports will get more out of their equivalencies; therefore, it will be more expensive for institutions. Further, it will require more review by Financial Aid because each athlete will need to be evaluated to determine the method that is most advantageous to the athlete. Feedback from Division II representatives may be helpful as this is their current financial aid model.

I haven't been able to come up with one in my 22 compliance years, except the concept (was this done years ago?) of offering a set number of each component (a sport with 10 equivalency limit could only award 10 book awards, 10 fee/tuition awards and 10 room and board awards...for every SA on a "full" GIA that's one less in each component that could be awarded...as few as 10 recipients or as many as 40).

The only suggestion I would have in this arena is to allow for the use of only one calculation method per team (either the average or actual method).

**Other replies, not specifically to the questions posed.**

We did agree on one thing and that is that equivalencies are a real problem. The simpler we could make it the better for many reasons. We are not sure how this would work. In our brainstorming with thought for example that at minimum the team sports should be head count sports. For example we may have 18 head count scholarships for women's soccer and the rest of the team would be walk-ons . We pulled the number out of the air knowing this would all cost us money. Given the stipend support about FB and BB I would think spending more on the other sports would be prudent. Some of sports like swimming and track would be more problematic given the number of student athletes needed to compete.

Overall, we are content with the current financial aid status of the sports we sponsor. Unfortunately, some changes that may be useful are not necessarily Title IX friendly.

# NCAA Financial Aid Reform
## Survey Data from the West Coast Conference

| Institution Name: | 1) How does your institution currently calculate financial aid limits? | 2) Are there alternative methods for calculating financial aid beyond the current actual and average options? | 3) Does your institution support the current distinction between head count (full scholarship) versus equivalencies (partial scholarship)? | Comments/ Suggestions: | 4) Are the current head count sport limits (number of scholarships) appropriate? If not, what changes would your institution suggest. | 5) Are the current equivalency sport limits (number of scholarships) appropriate? If not, what changes would your institution suggest. | 6) Are there any sports that are currently head count (full) that should be equivalency (partial)? Please list changes your institution would support. | 7) Are there any sports that are currently equivalency (partial) that should be head count (full)? Please list any changes your institution would support. | 8) Does your institution support the current baseball financial aid model, which is a hybrid of both full and partial limits? If yes, should other sports follow the hybrid model? | 9) Should Division I consider a financial aid model closer to the DII financial aid model? | 10) How does the current financial aid structure impact your institution's compliance with Title IX? | Other Suggestions, Alternatives or Questions... |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WCC-01** | average | not aware of any.. | Not sure | should be revisited.. Possibly something like a modified model like baseball and ice hockey.. No one can answer why we have what we have except for stockpiling concerns | Women's basketball too high - should back to 13. W Tennis too high - should be 6. I think a lot of the other smaller ones that I am not aware of like gymnastics needs to be examined | M Golf and M Tennis too low - no other sports have less scholarships then people participating in an event. W Soccer based on current trends could go up. Baseball based on injuries could go up. | possibly w tennis, w volleyball with a modified program similar to baseball.. I think all of them could potentially be looked at | no - I think the equiv is actually a better model.. Everyone is worried about stock piling but in the end we give kids a 56k scholarships that really are not deserving | Yes, i think they can all be moved to this model.. | not familiar enough to comment | Currently it does help. I do believe there can be slight changes to many sports.. | Need a full examiniation of youth trends, number of high school participants, injuries, scholarships currently being used at NCAA level sport by sport.. |
| **WCC-02** | actual | | No | | We believe that the limits are appropriate. | We believe the limits are appropriate. | We believe Women's Tennis should be an equivalency sport. | No. | We believe that the financial aid model for baseball works for baseball. We do not believe it should be followed by other sports. | No, I do not believe that Division I should consider the Division II model of financial aid. I do not think it would work with Division I institutions. | The financial aid structure at [our school] allows us to offer more athleitc financial aid to women sports. | |
| **WCC-03** | actual | Whatever method used, it needs to be simple, straightforward, and beneficial to the student. Easiest method would be to count athletic aid only and require an institutional denominator that is used for all students. | Not sure | I would be in favor of all sports as equivalencies. | Wbb should be 13. Doesn't make sense for some women's sports to be head count when men's sport is not (vb, tennis, etc) | Again, the discrepancy between men's and women's sports doesnt make sense. Baseball should be higher.w | Personally, all make sense. In absence of that, keep bb and fb as head count, make all others equivalency. | I would rather see movement the other way. | Not in favor. Would love to see some analysis of the baseball transfer numbers to see if they have improved. Anecdotally, feels like baseball players are still being 'run off' in larger numbers, even with larger scholarship commitment. | | As a non-fb school, the uneven limits allow us to award max a numbers and have more aid for women. I'd rather have diff limits and manage that component institutionally. | Limits should have some consistent rationalle - related to squad size needed for games, for example, with accommodation for more physical/contact sports. |

**Examination of Maximum Grant-in-Aid Limitations and Equivalency Versus Head Count Designations**
**Selected NCAA Legislation**

**Bylaw 15.5.2 Head-Count Sports Other Than Football and Basketball.**

**Bylaw 15.5.2.1 Maximum Limits.**
An institution shall be limited in any academic year to the total number of counters (head count) in each of the following sports: *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/92, 1/9/96 effective 8/1/96)*

Women's Gymnastics 12 Women's Tennis 8
Women's Volleyball 12

**Bylaw 15.5.2.2 Voluntary Withdrawal.**
An institution may replace a counter who voluntarily withdraws from the team in a head-count sport by providing the financial aid to another student who already has enrolled in the institution and is a member of the team. For this replacement to occur, the counter must withdraw prior to the first day of classes or before the first game of the season, whichever is earlier, and release the institution from its obligation to provide financial aid. The institution may not award the financial aid to another student-athlete in the academic term in which the aid was reduced or canceled. Further, if the financial aid is canceled before a regular academic term (e.g., preseason practice period), the aid may not be provided to another student-athlete during the ensuing academic term.

**Bylaw 15.5.3.1 Maximum Equivalency Limits.**

**Bylaw 15.5.3.1.1 Men's Sports.**
There shall be a limit on the value (equivalency) of financial aid awards (per Bylaw 15.02.4.1) that an institution may provide in any academic year to counters in the following men's sports: *(Revised: 1/10/91, 1/10/92, 1/16/93 effective 8/1/93, 4/26/07 effective 8/1/08)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cross Country/Track and Field | 12.6 | Swimming and Diving | 9.9 |
| Fencing | 4.5 | Tennis | 4.5 |
| Golf | 4.5 | Volleyball | 4.5 |
| Gymnastics | 6.3 | Water Polo | 4.5 |
| Lacrosse | 12.6 | Wrestling | 9.9 |
| Rifle | 3.6 | | |
| Skiing | 6.3 | | |
| Soccer | 9.9 | | |

**Bylaw 15.5.3.1.2 Women's Sports.**
There shall be a limit on the value (equivalency) of financial aid awards (per Bylaw 15.02.4.1) that an institution may provide in any academic year to counters in the following women's sports: *(Revised: 1/10/91, 1/10/92 effective 8/1/94, 1/16/93, 1/11/94 effective 9/1/94, 1/9/96 effective 8/1/96, 11/1/01 effective 8/1/02, 4/28/05 effective 8/1/05, 4/28/05 effective 8/1/06, 1/17/09 effective 8/1/09, 1/15/11 effective 8/1/11)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bowling | 5 | Soccer | 14 |
| Cross Country/Track and Field | 18 | Softball | 12 |
| Equestrian | 15 | Swimming and Diving | 14 |
| Fencing | 5 | Water Polo | 8 |
| Field Hockey | 12 | | |
| Golf | 6 | | |
| Lacrosse | 12 | | |
| Rowing | 20 | | |
| Rugby | 12 | | |
| Skiing | 7 | | |

**Bylaw 15.5.3.1.3 Maximum Equivalency Limits -- Institutions That Sponsor Cross Country but Do Not Sponsor Track and Field.**
There shall be a limit of five on the value (equivalency) of financial aid awards (per Bylaw 15.02.4.1) that an institution may provide in any academic year to counters in men's cross country, if the institution does not sponsor indoor or outdoor track and field for men. There shall be a limit of six on the value (equivalency) of financial aid awards (per Bylaw 15.02.4.1) that an institution may provide in any academic year to counters in women's cross country, if the institution does not sponsor indoor or outdoor track and field for women. *(Adopted: 1/10/91 effective 9/1/94, Revised: 1/9/96 effective 8/1/96)*

**Bylaw 15.5.4 Baseball Limitations.**
There shall be an annual limit of 11.7 on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies) to counters and an annual limit of 27 on the total number of counters in baseball at each institution. *(Adopted: 4/26/07 effective 8/1/08)*

**Bylaw 15.5.4.1Minimum Equivalency Value.**
An institution shall provide each counter athletically related and other countable financial aid that is equal to or greater than 25 percent of an equivalency. *(Adopted: 4/26/07 effective 8/1/08 for student-athletes who initially enroll full time at any four-year collegiate institution on or after 8/1/08, Revised: 8/9/07)*

**Bylaw 15.5.4.1.1 Exception -- Need-Based Athletics Aid Only.**
In baseball, an institution that awards athletically related financial aid based solely on demonstrated financial need, as determined for all students by the institution's financial aid office using methodologies that conform to federal, state and written institutional guidelines (including institutional financial aid that is considered athletically related financial aid based on the intervention of athletics department staff), is not subject to the 25 percent minimum equivalency value per counter. *(Adopted: 1/14/08 effective 8/1/08)*

**Bylaw 15.5.5 Basketball Limitations.**

**Bylaw 15.5.5.1 Men's Basketball.**
There shall be a limit of 13 on the total number of counters in men's basketball at each institution. *(Adopted: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/92, Revised: 4/27/00 effective 8/1/01, 11/01/01, 4/29/04 effective 8/1/04)*

**Bylaw 15.5.5.2 Women's Basketball.**
There shall be an annual limit of 15 on the total number of counters in women's basketball at each institution. *(Adopted: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/92, Revised: 1/10/92 effective 8/1/93, 1/16/93)*

**Bylaw 15.5.6 Football Limitations.**

**Bylaw 15.5.6.1 Bowl Subdivision Football.**
There shall be an annual limit of 25 on the number of initial counters (per Bylaw 15.02.3.1) and an annual limit of 85 on the total number of counters (including initial counters) in football at each institution. *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/92, 12/15/06)*

**Bylaw 15.5.6.2 Championship Subdivision Football.**
There shall be an annual limit of 30 on the number of initial counters (per Bylaw 15.02.3.1), an annual limit of 63 on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies) to counters, and an annual limit of 85 on the total number of counters (including initial counters) in football at each football championship subdivision institution. *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/92, 12/15/06)*

**Bylaw 15.5.6.2.1 Exception -- Championship Subdivision.**
Championship subdivision football programs that meet the following criteria are exempt from the championship subdivision football counter and initial-counter requirements of Bylaws 15.5.1 and 15.5.6, regardless of multi-sport student-athletes who receive athletics aid in a sport(s) other than football: *(Adopted: 1/11/94 effective 8/1/94, Revised: 1/10/95, 12/15/06)*

(a) In football, the institution awards financial aid only to student-athletes who demonstrate financial need, except loans, academic honor awards, nonathletics achievement awards, or certain aid from outside sources may be provided without regard to financial need; *(Revised: 10/31/02 effective 8/1/03)*

(b) The institution uses methodologies for analyzing need that conform to federal, state and written institutional guidelines. The methodologies used to determine the need of a student-athlete must be consistent with the methodologies used by the institution's financial aid office for all students; and *(Revised: 1/10/95)*

(c) The composition of the financial aid package offered to football student-athletes is consistent with the policy established for offering financial assistance to all students.

The financial aid packages for football student-athletes also shall meet the following criteria:

(1) The institution shall not consider athletics ability as a criterion in the formulation of any football student-athlete's financial aid package; and

(2) The procedures used to award financial aid to football student-athletes must be the same as the existing financial aid procedures used for all students at the institution.

**Bylaw 15.5.7 Ice Hockey Limitations.**
There shall be an annual limit of 18 on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies) to counters and an annual limit of 30 on the total number of counters in ice hockey at each institution. *(Adopted: 1/16/93 effective 8/1/93)*

**Bylaw 15.5.8 Women's Sand Volleyball Limitations.**

**Bylaw 15.5.8.1 - Institutions That Sponsor Women's Sand Volleyball and Women's Volleyball.**
If an institution sponsors women's sand volleyball and women's volleyball, the annual limit on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies) provided to counters and the annual limit on the total number of counters in women's sand volleyball shall be: *(Adopted: 1/15/11 effective 8/1/11)*

(a) During the 2011-12 academic year, three equivalencies and 14 counters;

(b) During the 2012-13 academic year, four equivalencies and 14 counters;

(c) During the 2013-14 academic year, five equivalencies and 14 counters; and

(d) During the 2014-15 academic year and thereafter, six equivalencies and 14 counters.

**Bylaw 15.5.8.2 - Institutions That Sponsor Women's Sand Volleyball but Do Not Sponsor Women's Volleyball.**

If an institution does not sponsor women's volleyball, there shall be an annual limit of eight on the value of financial aid awards (equivalencies) provided to counters and an annual limit of 14 on the total number of counters in women's sand volleyball. *(Adopted: 1/15/11 effective 8/1/11)*

**SUPPLEMENT NO. 7**

## Review of Equivalency Computation Method
## Summary of Feedback Provided by Cabinet Members

Background.
During its June meeting, the cabinet reviewed and discussed altering the permissible method for equivalency computations (NCAA Division I Bylaw 15.5.3.2) to a method similar to the method used in Division II. The cabinet reviewed information on the current equivalency computations legislation in Divisions I and II, and agreed to sponsor legislation for the 2011-12 legislative cycle to permit an institution to use either the actual or average amount received by a student-athlete as the numerator and either the actual or average amount of the full grant-in-aid value in the denominator when calculating equivalencies (Proposal No. 2011-76). In addition to sponsoring Proposal No. 2011-76, the cabinet agreed its members would engage their campuses and conferences in discussions on methods for calculating equivalencies, including methods that would not use actual and average figures the way they currently are used. This document, along with its attachment, summarizes the feedback provided by the cabinet members and their conferences.

Summary of Feedback.
Although the feedback varied on how to proceed (see Attachment), it is clear that the respondents support an equivalency computation method that is as simple as possible and can be applied consistently across institutions. Some respondents were unable to propose a method that improves the current method, several either are satisfied with the current method or believe the method described in Proposal No. 2011-76 is appropriate, and others proposed different methods that they believe will simplify the equivalency computations and provide a more consistent method for computing equivalencies.

Some of the suggested methods focus on simplifying the equivalency computation method and encouraging consistent application of the method by retaining the current elements of a full grant-in-aid and altering hose those elements are handled in the numerator or denominator. Examples of this type of approach include:

- Using the same denominator for all student-athletes at the institution;
- Requiring institutions to use actual aid awarded in the numerator and the average value of a full grant-in-aid in the denominator; and
- "Block"-type models that designate elements of a full grant-in-aid as having a squad list value that is independent from the actual amount the institution spent to provide that element to the student-athlete.

Others suggested simplifying the equivalency computation method and encouraging consistent application of the method by removing items from the computation. Examples of this type of approach include

- Deregulating the awarding of books by removing those awards from Bylaw 15 and establishing the awards as permissible academic benefits under Bylaw 16.

- Removing all academic and need-based institutional financial aid from the equivalency computation. This would result in only athletically-related aid being considered in the computation.

Points to Consider.
As the cabinet considers whether to pursue proposing additional changes to the equivalency computations legislation, some items to consider are

- In addition to simplification and consistency, what other factors should be considered when determining an appropriate equivalency computation method?

- Are "actual" and "average" amounts appropriate values to use, or does another approach (e.g., "block"-type) lead to a more appropriate equivalency computation method?

- What are the consequences associated with the different approaches?

**ATTACHMENT**

| Conference | Code | Feedback |
|---|---|---|
| America East Conference | AmEast-01 | Suggest maybe using the same denominator for all awarded student-athletes, either the average cost of attendance or the highest cost of attendance. |
| Big 12 Conference | | Attached. |
| Big Sky Conference | BigSky-01 | In favor of making equivalencies easier, but no specific feedback on how to go about doing this. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-01 | Supports current methods used for calculation. |
| Horizon League | Horizon-02 | Things are fine the way they are. It allows flexibility to use either, and that is helpful. Every school is going to be so different in the way they do their fees, it would be impossible to ever get one clear way that it will be the same for everyone. |
| Pac-12 Conference | | See attachment to Supplement No. 6. |
| West Coast Conference | | See attachment to Supplement No. 6. |

Feedback Request – Calculating Equivalencies

| Calculating Equivalencies | |
|---|---|
| **Topic** | **Comments** |
| Are there alternative methods for calculating equivalencies, including methods that would not use actual and average figures the way they currently are used?<br><br>Please provide your comments on an alternative method for calculating equivalencies. | Big12-01 – No comment on this issue.<br><br>Big12-02 – We are not sure there are viable alternatives given the required federal financial aid methodology. However, if every school only had the choice of doing actual over average, then there would be no recruiting advantage (even with flat fee institutions) and the process of calculating aid would be greatly simplified saving both administrative and coaching staff time.<br><br>Big12-03 – Unaware of any additional effective methods of calculating equivalencies.<br><br>Big12-04– No. As long as they are calculated in the same manner for all institution, the methods are appropriate.<br><br>Big12-05 – The institution supports the Cabinet's reevaluation of the current equivalency calculation methods to ensure uniform consistency and equity across institutions and the promotion of integrity and fair play. The institution would support an overall "block" model where tuition and fees, room and board and books are separate "blocks", "percentages", or "dollar figures" of a full grant-in-aid and consist of a uniform equivalency across each institution, regardless of actual cost. For example, the institution believes that an out-of-state tuition equivalency should be calculated uniformly as a set percentage |

Feedback Request – Calculating Equivalencies

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| | (e.g. 60%), regardless of the actual cost to the institution. This could be done by collecting data on the current equivalency calculations for in-state and out-of-state across NCAA member institutions and determining a national average for each component. It could possibly be reevaluated every three to five years as figures change.<br>**Competitive Equity**<br>Current financial aid calculations can vary drastically across institutions. For example, the projected out-of-state tuition equivalency for Institution A for the upcoming 2011-12 academic year could be 72% of a full athletics scholarship. The out-of-state equivalency at a peer institution could 63%. Thus, in order to cover full tuition costs for an out-of-state student, Institution A must offer 72% of a full scholarship, whereas Institution B could offer 63% and still provide the student with the same benefit. This inequity takes away scholarship opportunities for student-athletes, since some institutions are forced to use a greater percentage of a scholarship than others to offer the same benefit to the student. Providing a uniform standard for institutions when calculating scholarship equivalencies (e.g. out-of-state tuition is equal to 65% of a full scholarship at every institution, regardless of the actual cost) will promote competitive equity and increase athletic scholarship opportunities for students.<br>**Reduced Errors in Equivalency** |

Feedback Request – Calculating Equivalencies

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| | **<u>Calculations</u>**<br>Currently, institutions must perform detailed calculations of each element of financial aid to comply with equivalency limits. Financial aid coordinators often labor tediously in comparing actual versus average amounts to provide students with the maximum financial aid available under the rules. However, this has created significant possibility for errors in calculations which, if discovered, can lead to future equivalency penalties for sport programs.<br>Providing consistency in and simplifying the calculations allows institutions to apply a broad-based actual or average calculation for each section of a student's equivalency that is applicable to all students at the institution.<br>**<u>Account for Early Recruiting Trends/Tuition Increases</u>**<br>Early recruiting trends have forced institutions to project their equivalencies years in advance. With the exponential rise in tuition costs and uncertainties within various state legislatures, it has become extremely difficult for institutions to keep promises made to prospective student-athletes. If a prospect is promised full tuition by a coaching staff member, changes in tuition rates could cause that coach to take away offers made to other students in order to keep that promise as tuition rates increase. Moreover, students who arrive on campus with a full tuition scholarship often end up paying a portion of their tuition near the end of their |

Feedback Request – Calculating Equivalencies

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| | collegiate career if their equivalency amount is not increased. Tuition increases are extremely prevalent across all institutions, both public and private, and equivalency percentages should rise with such trends to allow a student to keep the same benefit. Allowing students to maintain the benefit of what had been offered to them previously, if deemed appropriate, is in their best interests. Finally, the institution believes that the combination of athletics aid and non-athletics institutional aid has now become standard procedure in the recruiting process and results in a competitive disadvantage for institutions who do not offer such need-based or merit-based programs to the student body. When combined with athletics aid, these non-athletics aid packages often become a significantly better offer to a prospective student-athlete and can effectively add more overall scholarships for a sport program. Increasing athletics aid opportunities helps to alleviate this inequity.<br>**Additional Important Feedback: Counter Status/Admission With Regard to Athletics Ability**<br>The institution supports a certification requirement by the admissions officer that a student's admission was granted without regard in any degree to athletics ability in order for a recruited or non-recruited student-athlete to not trigger counter status (Bylaw 15.5.1.1). This provision is a requirement for football or basketball (Bylaw 15.5.1.2), but all other sports only |

Feedback Request – Calculating Equivalencies

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| | have the requirement that the FAR and director of financial aid verify that the financial aid was not granted with any regard to athletics ability (e.g., was not admitted in accordance with the institution's normal admissions procedures). This is currently being used to the advantage of institutions with a large amount of institutional aid to offer. They may have a recruited or non-recruited (who is really recruited but did not trigger the NCAA definition of such – intentionally) student-athlete that is admitted "specially" only because of their athletics recruitment and receives institutional financial aid that is exempt because the aid was not "technically" awarded because of athletics ability. As such, a sport is able to essentially pad their roster with student-athletes who should be counted against their limits, but the institution found a loophole in 15.5.1.1 so they are not counted. This puts other institutions at a significant recruiting disadvantage and it is merely a non-intended consequence in the legislative process that this provision was not included in 15.5.1.1.<br><br>Big12-06 – Prefer the method used by Division II for actual or average in numerator and/or denominator. I believe a proposal is being considered in the next legislative cycle.<br><br>Remove books from being a part of a scholarship and move books to a Bylaw 16 academic benefit. Because, there is no |

Feedback Request – Calculating Equivalencies

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| | dollar limit for books making it a fictitious figure for equivalency calculation, it is a better fit for an appropriate academic benefit for the student-athlete. |

**Review of Equivalency Computation Method**
**NCAA Equivalency Computations Legislation and NCAA Proposal No. 2011-76**

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2 Equivalency Computations.**
In equivalency sports, each institutional financial aid award (per Bylaw 15.02.4.1) to a counter shall be computed as follows:

(a) Once a student becomes a counter, the institution shall count all institutional aid (per Bylaw 15.02.4.1) received for room, board, tuition and fees, and books up to the value of a full grant-in-aid. Exempted government grants per Bylaw 15.2.5 and exempted institutional aid per Bylaw 15.02.4.3 specifically are excluded from this computation. (Revised: 1/9/96 effective 8/1/96, 4/29/04 effective 8/1/04, 10/20/08)

(b) A fraction shall be created, with the amount received by the student-athlete (up to the value of a full grant-in-aid) as the numerator and the full grant-in-aid value for that student-athlete as the denominator based on the actual cost or average cost of a full grant for all students at that institution. Financial aid unrelated to athletics ability (see Bylaw 15.1) received by the student-athlete in excess of a full grant-in-aid shall not be included in this computation. (Revised: 1/10/90, 4/29/04 effective 8/1/04)

(c) The sum of all fractional and maximum awards received by counters shall not exceed the total limit for the sport in question for the academic year as a whole.

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.1 Additional Requirements.**
The following additional requirements shall apply to equivalency computations: (Revised: 10/20/08)

(a) An institution may use either the actual cost or average cost of any or all of the elements (other than books) of the equivalency calculation (room, board, tuition and fees), provided the same method is used in both the numerator and denominator for each element. Either method (or different combinations of methods among elements) may be used for each student-athlete on the same team or for separate teams generally.

(b) In computing equivalencies for tuition and fees, it is not permissible to average the value of in-state and out-of-state tuition and fees to determine an average cost for tuition and fees.

(c) Books shall count for calculation purposes as $400 in the denominator. If a student-athlete receives a full book allowance for the academic year, the institution must use $400 in the denominator and numerator for books, regardless of the actual cost of the books. If a student-athlete receives less than the full book allowance, the institution must determine the

fraction of book aid and must use the appropriate numerator based on the $400 denominator to reflect the fraction of the book allowance actually received.

**Effective August 1, 2012:**

(c) Books shall count for calculation purposes as $800 in the denominator. If a student-athlete receives any portion of a book allowance for the academic year, the institution must use $800 in the denominator and numerator for books, regardless of the actual cost of the books. (Revised: 1/15/11 effective 8/1/12)

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2 Exceptions.**

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.1 Academic Honor Awards -- Based on High School Record.**
Academic honor awards that are part of an institution's normal arrangements for academic scholarships, based solely on the recipient's high school record and awarded independently of athletics interests and in amounts consistent with the pattern of all such awards made by the institution, are exempt from an institution's equivalency computation, provided the recipient was ranked in the upper 10 percent of the high school graduating class or achieved a cumulative grade-point average of at least 3.500 (based on a maximum of 4.000) or a minimum ACT sum score of 105 or a minimum SAT score of 1200 (critical reading and math). (Adopted: 1/12/99 effective 8/1/99, Revised: 1/14/08 effective 8/1/08, 1/16/10 effective 8/1/10)

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.1.1 Additional Requirements.**
The following additional requirements shall be met: (Adopted: 1/12/99 effective 8/1/99)

(a) Awards may include additional, nonacademic criteria (e.g., interviews, essays, need analysis), provided the additional criteria are not based on athletics ability, participation or interests, and the awards are consistent with the pattern of all such awards provided to all students;

(b) No quota of awards shall be designated for student-athletes;

(c) Athletics participation shall not be required before or after collegiate enrollment;

(d) No athletics department staff member shall be involved in designating the recipients of such awards;

(e) Any additional criteria shall not include athletics ability, participation or interests; and

(f) There must be on file in the office of the director of athletics certification by the financial aid director or the chair of the financial aid committee that such awards are part of the institution's normal arrangements for academic scholarships, awarded independently of athletics ability, participation and interests, and in amounts consistent with the pattern of all such awards made by the institution.

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.1.2 Renewals.**
The renewal of an academic honor award (per Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.1) may be exempted from an institution's equivalency computation regardless of whether the recipient qualified for exemption in his or her initial academic year enrollment, provided: (Adopted: 1/12/99 effective 8/1/99, Revised: 3/18/10)

(a) The recipient achieves a cumulative grade-point average of at least 3.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) at the certifying institution; and

(b) The recipient meets all NCAA, conference and institutional progress-toward-degree requirements.

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.2 Academic Honor Awards -- Transfer Students.**
Academic honor awards that are part of an institution's normal arrangements for academic scholarships, either based solely on the recipient's cumulative academic record from all collegiate institutions previously attended or based on the recipient's high school record and cumulative academic record from all collegiate institutions previously attended, awarded independently of athletics interests and in amounts consistent with the pattern of all such awards made by the institution, may be exempted from a team's equivalency computation, provided the recipient achieved a cumulative transferable grade-point average of at least 3.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000). (Adopted: 1/16/10 effective 8/1/10, Revised: 1/15/11 effective 8/1/11)

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.2.1 Calculation of Grade-Point Average.**
Grades earned in all courses that are normally transferable to an institution shall be considered in determining the grade-point average for meeting this exception, regardless of the grade earned or whether such grade makes the course unacceptable for transferable-degree credit. (Adopted: 1/16/10 effective 8/1/10)

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.2.2 Renewals.**
The renewal of an academic honor award (per Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.2) may be exempted from an institution's equivalency computation, provided: (Adopted: 1/16/10 effective 8/1/10)

(a) The recipient achieves a cumulative grade-point average of at least 3.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) at the certifying institution; and (Revised: 1/15/11 effective 8/1/11)

(b) The recipient meets all NCAA, conference and institutional progress-toward-degree requirements.

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.2.3 Institutional Academic Scholarships.**
Institutional academic scholarships that are part of an institution's normal arrangements for academic scholarships, based solely on the recipient's academic record at the certifying institution, awarded independently of athletics interests and in amounts consistent with the pattern of all such awards made by the institution, are exempt from an institution's equivalency computation, provided the recipient has completed at least one academic year of full-time enrollment at the certifying institution and has achieved a cumulative grade-point average of at least 3.000 (on a 4.000 scale) at the certifying institution. (Adopted: 10/27/05 effective 8/1/06, Revised: 1/15/11 effective 8/1/11)

**Bylaw 15.5.3.2.3 Cancellation of Athletically Related Aid.**
If a student-athlete is dismissed from or voluntarily withdraws from a team and his or her athletically related financial aid is canceled (see Bylaws 15.3.2.4 and 15.3.4.2) during an academic term, all other countable financial aid the student-athlete receives during the remainder of the term is countable toward the student-athlete's equivalency for the academic year; however, the institution is not required to count other countable financial aid toward the student-athlete's equivalency during any remaining terms of the academic year. If a student-athlete is dismissed from or voluntarily withdraws from a team and his or her athletically related financial aid is canceled at the end of an academic term, the institution is not required to count other countable financial aid toward the student-athlete's equivalency during any remaining terms of the academic year. (Adopted: 12/13/05)

**Proposal Number 2011-76 Financial Aid -- Maximum Institutional Grant-in-Aid Limitations by Sport -- Equivalency Computations.**

**Intent:** To specify that in calculating equivalencies, an institution may use either the actual or average amount received by the student-athlete as the numerator and either the actual full grant-in-aid value for the student-athlete or the average amount of a full grant-in-aid for all students at the institution as the denominator.

**Bylaws:** Amend 15.5.3.2, as follows:

15.5.3.2 Equivalency Computations. In equivalency sports, each institutional financial aid award (per Bylaw 15.02.4.1) to a counter shall be computed as follows:

[15.5.3.2-(a) unchanged.]

(b) A fraction shall be created, with **either** the **actual or average** amount received by the student-athlete (up to the value of a full grant-in-aid) as the numerator and **either** the **actual** full grant-in-aid value for that student-athlete **or the average amount of a full grant-in-aid for all students at the institution** as the denominator *based on the actual cost or average cost of a full grant for all students at that institution*. Financial aid unrelated to athletics ability (see Bylaw 15.1) received by the student-athlete in excess of a full grant-in-aid shall not be included in this computation.

[15.5.3.2-(c) unchanged.]

[Remainder of 15.5.3.2 unchanged.]

**Source:** NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

**Effective Date:** August 1, 2012

**Category:** Amendment

**Topical Area:** Financial Aid

**Rationale:** This proposal would allow an institution the flexibility to award equivalencies to the maximum benefit of its student-athletes. Currently, the legislation allows use of the actual amount received by the student-athlete as the numerator and the average amount of a full grant-in-aid for all students as the denominator only if the institution awards a lump sum amount and only if the institution does not have a policy requiring payment in a specific order (e.g., hierarchy of elements). This application can create a competitive advantage based solely on an institution's accounting practices. This proposal allows all institutions the flexibility to use the actual or average amount in the numerator and denominator regardless of institutional policies and regardless of how the institution awards aid (element, percentage, lump sum).

**Budget Impact:** None.

**Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):** None.

**Position Statement(s):** None.

**History:**
*Jun 03, 2011:* Submit; Submitted for consideration.
*Jun 21, 2011:* Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet, Sponsored

TO: NCAA Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet

The attached proposal and rationale is meant to add another exception, noted (k), to the list of exceptions (16.8.1.2.1.1 Exceptions.) to By-Law 16.8.1.2.1 Departure/Return Expense Restrictions. The only change to 16.8.1.2.1 is to add proposal (k) to the exception list. This request comes from the National Collegiate Golf Coaches Association (Women's Golf).

Richard Carmichael

**~~Proposal~~ number:**

AWARDS, BENEFITS AND EXPENSES -- EXPENSES PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTION FOR PRACTICE AND COMPETITION -- DEPARTURE/RETURN EXPENSE RESTRICTIONS – WOMEN'S GOLF

**Intent:** In women's golf, to specify that an eligible student-athlete may receive actual and necessary travel expenses to represent the institution in athletics competition, provided the student-athlete departs for the competition no earlier than 12:01am local time at the student-athlete's institution two days prior to the start of the competition, ~~and~~ remains no more than 36 hours following the conclusion of the actual competition, ~~and does not miss additional class time~~

**Bylaws:** Amend Bylaw 16.8.1.2.1.1 as follows:

16.8.2.1.1 Exceptions. These travel expense restrictions do not apply in the following circumstances:

[16.8.1.2.1.1-(a) through 16.8.1.2.1.1-(j) unchanged.]

(a) Travel prior to and following contests in Hawaii or Alaska; *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/91)*
(b) Travel prior to and following contests in the 48 contiguous states for member institutions located in Hawaii or Alaska; *(Adopted: 1/16/93)*
(c) Travel prior to and following regular-season competition that takes place during the institution's official vacation period during the academic year; *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/91, 1/11/94, 1/10/95)*
(d) Travel prior to contests in NCAA championship events, NGB championships in emerging sports or licensed postseason football games; *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/91, 1/14/97, 2/1/05)*
(e) Return transportation following contests in NCAA championship events, NGB championships in emerging sports or licensed postseason football games that take place during the institution's official vacation period during the academic year or between regular academic terms; *(Adopted: 1/17/09)*
(f ) Travel prior to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame benefit game or the American Football Coaches Retirement Trust benefit game; *(Adopted: 1/10/92)*
(g) Travel prior to and following regular-season competition that takes place during the institution's summer-vacation period; *(Adopted: 1/10/92)*
(h) Travel prior to and following regular-season competition that takes place in one or more foreign countries on one trip during the prescribed playing season and limited to not more than once every four years; *(Adopted: 1/10/92)*
(i) Travel prior to the USA Gymnastics (USAG) intercollegiate championships; or *(Adopted: 1/16/93)*
(j) Travel prior to and following contests when inclement weather (e.g., hurricanes, snow storm) requires the institution to adjust original travel plans to depart not more than 72 hours prior to the start of the actual competition or return not more than 60 hours following the conclusion of the actual competition. An institution that uses this exception is required to annually submit a detailed summary to the NCAA national office by July 31. *(Adopted: 4/28/05)*
**(k) Travel prior to women's golf competitions, provided the student-athlete departs for the competition no earlier than 12:01am local time at the student-athlete's institution two days prior to the start of the competition** ~~and misses no additional class time.~~

Rationale:

Airlines have cut back on their schedules and as a result, fewer flights are available. Many teams have to travel to alternate airports to get the flight schedule at a cost which is not prohibitive. Driving to airports can now take 1-2 hours. In addition, teams need to arrive at the airport at least an hour and a half ahead of time to go through security procedures. If a team is traveling across country, the trip can take all day, in addition to the time change. The present rule requires teams to apply the 48 hour rule to the local time of the competition. Therefore, if a competition starts at 8:00 am PST, an East Coast team could not leave before 11:00 am EST 48 hours before the competition. Most practice rounds for golf tournaments begin at 8:00 am the next day. It is difficult to get the team to arrive at a time in which they can get sufficient rest before beginning play. The issue then becomes one of student athlete welfare and competitiveness of teams traveling.

Golf is unique in that the practice round before competition is critical in preparing to compete. No course is the same, as are playing fields and courts in other sports. The student needs to play the competition course beforehand to know how the holes are laid out, what strategy to use and how to adjust to the different grass surfaces. The students would be at an extreme disadvantage without a practice round. Therefore it is important to arrive at the competition site a day before the competition and practice on the course. The present 48 hour rule restricts the preparedness of students because it is difficult to arrive in a timely manner to get rest before the practice round. Travel has become much more onerous than before and being able to leave a full 48 hours or 2 calendar days before the first tee time of competition would alleviate this problem, particularly if no more classes were missed.

The issues of student-athlete welfare, competitiveness, costs and schedules could all be resolved without missing more classes if the rule were amended to reflect 2 calendar days.

Further amending the current legislation in the manner that has been proposed would alleviate the administrative burden associated with the waiver process. Past precedent would suggest that waivers with the fact pattern described above are generally approved.

**Selected NCAA Division I Bylaws and Interpretations**
**Related to Departure/Return Expense Restrictions**

**Legislation.**

**Bylaw 16.8.1.2.1 - Departure/Return Expense Restrictions.**
An eligible student-athlete may receive actual and necessary travel expenses to represent the institution in athletics competition, provided the student-athlete departs for the competition not earlier than 48-hours prior to the start of the actual competition and remains not more than 36-hours (24-hours in men's basketball) following the conclusion of the actual competition even if the student-athlete does not return with the team. **[R]** *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/91, 4/29/10 effective 8/1/10)*

**Bylaw 16.8.1.2.1.1 - Exceptions.**
These travel expense restrictions do not apply in the following circumstances: *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/91)*

(a) Travel prior to and following contests in Hawaii or Alaska; *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/91)*

(b) Travel prior to and following contests in the 48 contiguous states for member institutions located in Hawaii or Alaska; *(Adopted: 1/16/93)*

(c) Travel prior to and following regular-season competition that takes place during the institution's official vacation period during the academic year; *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/91, 1/11/94, 1/10/95)*

(d) Travel prior to contests in NCAA championship events, national governing body championships in emerging sports or licensed postseason football games; *(Revised: 1/10/91 effective 8/1/91, 1/14/97, 2/1/05)*

(e) Return transportation following contests in NCAA championship events, national governing body championships in emerging sports or licensed postseason football games that take place during the institution's official vacation period during the academic year or between regular academic terms; *(Adopted: 1/17/09)*

(f) Travel prior to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame benefit game or the American Football Coaches Retirement Trust benefit game; *(Adopted: 1/10/92)*

(g) Travel prior to and following regular-season competition that takes place during the institution's summer-vacation period; *(Adopted: 1/10/92)*

(h) Travel prior to and following regular-season competition that takes place in one or more foreign countries on one trip during the prescribed playing season and limited to not more than once every four years; *(Adopted: 1/10/92)*

(i) Travel prior to the USA Gymnastics intercollegiate championships; or *(Adopted: 1/16/93)*

(j) Travel prior to and following contests when inclement weather (e.g., hurricanes, snow storm) requires the institution to adjust original travel plans to depart not more than 72-hours prior to the start of the actual competition or return not more than 60-hours following the conclusion of the actual competition. An institution that uses this exception is required to annually submit a detailed summary to the NCAA national office by July 31. *(Adopted: 4/28/05)*

**Bylaw 16.8.1.2.1.2 - Conference-Administered Waiver -- Conference Championship.** A conference may grant a waiver of the 48-hour departure restriction for extenuating circumstances associated with travel prior to competition in a conference championship event. *(Adopted: 4/24/08 effective 8/1/08)*

**Interpretations.**

**1. Initiation of travel time prior to athletics event**
**Date Published:** May 24, 1991
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** e

Reviewed Bylaw 16.8.1.2.1 (travel expenses following athletics event) and confirmed that the 48-hour period prior to an athletics event begins with the initiation of team/individual transportation (e.g., departure from campus).

**2. Travel restrictions prior to competition**
**Date Published:** January 28, 1993
**Type:** Official Interpretation
**Item No.:** 1

An institution may not provide travel expenses to its student-athletes to depart 48-hours prior to activities associated with the scheduled competition (e.g., banquets, “weigh-ins”).

[Reference: NCAA Bylaw 16.8.1.2.1 (departure/return expense restrictions)]

**3. Institution's team departing for multi-competition event**
**Date Published:** June 16, 1994
**Type:** Official Interpretation
**Item No.:** 3

In a situation where the 48-hour departure limitation is applicable, an institution that is participating in a multi-competition event (e.g., conference tournament) may depart 48-hours prior to the event's first round of competition (as opposed to 48-hours prior to the institution's first scheduled competition).

[References: NCAA Bylaws 16.7.2 (departure/return restrictions) and 16.8.1.2.1 (departure/return expense restrictions)]

**4. Departure for Competition Prior to an Official Vacation Period (I/II/III)**
**Date Published:** December 2, 2008
**Type:** Staff Interpretation
**Item No.:** a

The membership services staff determined it is permissible for an institution's student-athletes to depart for competition (including a foreign tour) that occurs during an official vacation period prior to the official beginning of the vacation period, provided all participating student-athletes have completed their classes or exams and no special arrangements are made to rearrange classes or exams.

[References: NCAA Division I Bylaws 16.8.1.2.1.1 (exceptions) and 30.7.8 (timing of tour); NCAA Division II Bylaws 16.8.1.2.1.1 (exceptions) and 30.7.7 (timing of tour); and NCAA Division III Bylaws 16.8.1.2.1.1 (exceptions) and 30.7.7 (timing of tour) and a staff interpretation (10/21/87, Item No. f)] which has been archived]

## Room and Board - Unlimited Meal Plans

**Background.** NCAA room and board legislation permits an institution to provide a student-athlete financial aid that includes the cost of room and board. The cost of board is based on a board allowance that consists of three meals per day, even if the institution's maximum permissible award allowance for all students represents a lesser cost figure. On a campus with several on-campus board plans, a student-athlete living in noninstitutional facilities may be provided the equivalent of a seven day or 21-meal plan or the cost of meals as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students.

However, some institutions now offer unlimited board plans, either as one of several board plans or as the only board plan option. Unless the institution is able to document that the cost of the unlimited board plan is based on a cost no greater than that of "a board allowance that consists of three meals per day", it is not permissible to provide a student-athlete the unlimited meal plan.

**History.** Prior to the adoption of Proposal No. 2009-30, the cost of room and board had to be based on the official allowance for room and board as listed in the institution's official publication. In its adoption of Proposal No. 2009-30, the membership acknowledged that, in many instances, an institution's maximum board allowance was less than the equivalent of three meals per day. A concern was that student-athletes attending such institutions may not receive the requisite meals necessary to meet their nutritional demands. By setting the limit at "three meals per day", the membership believed the student-athletes' nutritional needs would be met and that competitive equity would be promoted because the limit helped ensure an institution's meal plan could not be used as a recruiting tool.

An official interpretation [Reference: 9/6/00, Item No. 4] was issued to address a specific type of board plan – a declining meal balance system. The interpretation clarified that if an institution provides financial aid to cover the cost of meals through a declining meal balance system, as opposed to a meal plan consisting of a specific number of meals, the institution is permitted to provide a student-athlete a dollar amount for meals that is equivalent to the maximum board allowance for all students as calculated by the financial aid office and published in the institution's catalog.

The approach described in the official interpretation was later used in Proposal No. 2005-48. Proposal No. 2005-48's provisions included offering institutions a choice of providing student-athletes living in noninstitutional facilities either the equivalent of a seven day or 21-meal plan or the cost of meals as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students. The proposal was intended to allow flexibility to alleviate the room and board financial burden of student-athletes who reside off campus at institutions where off-campus room and board costs may be higher than on-campus costs. The choice created when Proposal No. 2005-48 was adopted still exists today.

**Points to Consider.**

- Under what circumstances, if any, should an institution be permitted to provide the cost of an unlimited meal plan?
- Is there a need to determine on- and off-campus board allowances using separate methods?
- Are there changes to the room and board legislation that would make the legislation easier for member institutions to administer?

**Selected NCAA Bylaws, Interpretations and Proposals**

**Proposal No. 1999-30 FINANCIAL AID -- BOARD ALLOWANCE**

Status: Adopted – Final

Intent: To permit an institution, at its discretion, to provide a student-athlete receiving financial aid that covers the cost of meals with a board allowance

Bylaws: Amend 15.2.2, pages 185-187, as follows:

"15.2.2 Room and Board. An institution may provide a student-athlete financial aid that includes the cost of room and board, based on the official allowance for room ~~*and board*~~ as listed in the institution's official publication (e.g., catalog) **and a board allowance that consists of three meals per day, even if the institution's maximum permissible award allowance for all students represents a lesser cost figure**."

"15.2.2.1 Off-Campus Room and Board Stipend. If a student-athlete lives and eats in noninstitutional facilities, the institution may pay the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official on-campus room ~~*and board*~~ allowance as listed in its catalog, or the average of the room ~~*and board*~~ costs of all of its students living on campus**. The institution also may pay the student-athlete an amount that is equivalent to an on-campus 7-day or 21-meal board plan,** excluding those ~~*eating at the*~~ **meals provided as part of** the training table. Meals provided on the training table shall be deducted at the regular cost figure from such a student-athlete's board allowance."

[15.2.2.1.1 unchanged.]

"15.2.2.1.2 Determination of Off-Campus Board Costs. An institution with several on-campus board plans (e.g., 5-day, 7-day, 14-meal, 17-meal or 21-meal plans) may provide a student-athlete living in noninstitutional facilities with the equivalent of a ~~*full-board (e.g.,*~~ 7-day or 21-meal~~*)*~~ plan at that institution."

[Remainder of 15.2.2.1 unchanged.]

[Remainder of 15.2.2 unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Division I Board of Directors [Management Council (Academics/ Eligibility/Compliance Cabinet) (Committee on Financial Aid)].

Effective Date: August 1, 2000

Proposal Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Financial Aid

Rationale: In many instances, an institution's maximum board allowance published in its catalog for all students is less than the equivalent of three meals per day. Further, many institutions contract their dining services to outside entities and these entities often establish meal plans that are fewer than a 7-day/21-meal plan. The outside entity will establish their meal plan based on a survey given to the general student body and assume that students will not be eating three meals per day in the institutional dining facilities. Student-athletes who attend these institutions may not be receiving the requisite meals necessary to meet the nutritional demands placed upon them as a result of participating in intercollegiate athletics. This proposal would address those needs as well as promote competitive equity by ensuring that an institution's meal plan is not used as a recruiting tool when offering a prospect financial aid that covers the cost of meals.

Estimated Budget Impact:

Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics):

History

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan 01, 1999: | Submit (referred proposal to Academic/Eligibility/Compliance Cabinet); Submitted for consideration. |
| Feb 19, 1999: | Academic/Eligibility/Compliance Cabinet, Recommends Approval |
| Mar 08, 1999: | Comment Period; Start of Comment Period |
| May 07, 1999: | Comment Period; End of Comment Period |
| Jul 27, 1999: | Mgmt Council 1st Review, Approved |
| Aug 11, 1999: | Comment Period; Start of Comment Period |
| Sep 27, 1999: | Comment Period; End of Comment Period |
| Oct 19, 1999: | Mgmt Council 2nd Review |
| Oct 28, 1999: | Adopted, Pending Possible Board Review, Adopted |
| Nov 15, 1999: | Adopted, Override Period; Start of Override Period |
| Dec 28, 1999: | Adopted, Override Period; End of Override Period |
| Dec 28, 1999: | Adopted; Approved - Final |

**Proposal No. 2005-48 FINANCIAL AID -- ELEMENTS OF FINANCIAL AID -- DETERMINATION OF OFF-CAMPUS ROOM AND BOARD COSTS**

Status: Adopted – Final

Intent: To permit an institution to calculate off-campus room and board costs based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students.

Bylaws: Amend 15.2.2.1, pages 201-202, as follows:

"15.2.2.1 Off-Campus Room and Board Stipend. If a student-athlete lives and eats in noninstitutional facilities, the institution may pay the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official on-campus room allowance as listed in its catalog**,** ~~*or*~~ the average of the room costs of all of its students living on campus **or the cost of room as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students**. The institution also may pay the student-athlete an amount that is equivalent to an on-campus 7-day or 21-meal board plan **or the cost of meals as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students**, excluding those meals provided as part of the training table. Meals provided on the training table shall be deducted at the regular cost figure from such a student-athlete's board allowance."

"15.2.2.1.1 Determination of Off-Campus Room Costs. An institution with several official on-campus room rates listed in its catalog ~~*must*~~ **may** use the average of the room cost for all students living on campus (based on a weighted average for all students who reside in on-campus facilities) **or the cost of room as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students**."

"15.2.2.1.2 Determination of Off-Campus Board Costs. An institution with several on-campus board plans (e.g., 5-day, 7-day, 14-meal, 17-meal or 21-meal plans) may provide a student-athlete living in noninstitutional facilities with the equivalent of a 7-day or 21-meal plan at that institution **or the cost of meals as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students**."

[15.2.2.1.3 through 15.2.2.1.4 unchanged.]

"15.2.2.1.5 Cost-Free Apartment. It is permissible for the institution to arrange for a cost-free, off-campus apartment rather than to give a student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official room allowance (as listed in its catalog) **or the cost of a room as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students**, provided the apartment is not rented by the institution at a reduced rate. However, if the actual rental rate is more than the institutional room allowance, the student-athlete shall pay the additional amount from the student-athlete's own resources."

[15.2.2.1.6 through 15.2.2.1.7 unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Division I Board of Directors [Management Council (Academics/ Eligibility/Compliance Cabinet) (Subcommittee on Financial Aid)].

Effective Date: August 1, 2006

Proposal Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Financial Aid

Rationale: Currently, to determine the off-campus room costs for student-athletes, an institution must use either its official on-campus room allowance or the average of the room costs for all students living on campus (based on a weighted average for all students who reside in on-campus facilities). To determine off-campus board costs, the institution may provide a student-athlete who eats in noninstitutional facilities with the equivalent of a 7-day or 21-meal plan at that institution. This proposal allows an institution to continue to use the current methods or to use the calculation for the cost of attendance figure for students generally. In instances in which off-campus room and board costs may be higher than on-campus costs, this proposal will allow flexibility to alleviate the room and board financial burden of student-athletes who reside off campus.

Estimated Budget Impact: Varies by institution and may increase amount of off-campus room and board awarded by the institution.

Impact on Student-Athlete's Time (Academic and/or Athletics): None.

History

Jun 03, 2005: Academic/Eligibility/Compliance Cabinet

Jun 24, 2005: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

Jan 08, 2006: Mgmt Council 1st Review, Approved - (Yea=32, Nay=17, Abstain=1, Not Present=1)

Jan 09, 2006: Comment Period; Start of Comment Period

Mar 12, 2006: Comment Period; End of Comment Period; (Official Comment Totals: Support = 13, Oppose = 2, Abstain = 0)

Apr 10, 2006: Mgmt Council 2nd Review, Approved - (Yea=32, Nay=17, Abstain=1, Not Present=1)

Apr 27, 2006: Adopted, Pending Possible Board Review, Adopted; (Unanimous Voice Vote).

Apr 27, 2006: Adopted, Override Period; Start of Override Period

Jun 26, 2006: Adopted, Override Period; End of Override Period; (Number of Override Requests = 3)

Jun 26, 2006: Adopted; Adopted - Final

**Bylaw 15.2.2 - Room and Board.**
An institution may provide a student-athlete financial aid that includes the cost of room and board, based on the official allowance for a room as listed in the institution's official publication (e.g., catalog) and a board allowance that consists of three meals per day, even if the institution's maximum permissible award allowance for all students represents a lesser cost figure. *(Revised: 10/28/99 effective 8/1/00)*

**Bylaw 15.2.2.1 - Off-Campus Room and Board Stipend.**
If a student-athlete lives and eats in noninstitutional facilities, the institution may provide the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official on-campus room allowance as listed in its catalog, the average of the room costs of all of its students living on campus or the cost of room as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students. The institution also may provide the student-athlete an amount that is equivalent to an on-campus 7-day or 21-meal board plan or the cost of meals as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students, excluding those meals provided as part of the training table. Meals provided on the training table shall be deducted at the regular cost figure from such a student-athlete's board allowance. *(Revised: 1/10/92, 11/12/97, 10/28/99 effective 8/1/00, 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06)*

**Bylaw 15.2.2.1.1 - Determination of Off-Campus Room Rates.**
An institution with several official on-campus room rates listed in its catalog may use the average of the room cost for all students living on campus (based on a weighted average for all students who reside in on-campus facilities) or the cost of room as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students. *(Revised: 11/12/97, 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06)*

**Bylaw 15.2.2.1.2 - Determination of Off-Campus Board Costs.**
An institution with several on-campus board plans (e.g., 5-day, 7-day, 14-meal, 17-meal or 21-meal plans) may provide a student-athlete living in noninstitutional facilities with the equivalent of a 7-day or 21-meal plan at that institution or the cost of meals as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students. *(Adopted: 1/10/92, Revised: 11/12/97, 10/28/99 effective 8/1/00, 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06)*

**Bylaw 15.2.2.1.3 - Institution with No On-Campus Room and Board Facilities.**
If an institution does not provide an official dollar amount for room and board in its catalog and does not have on-campus student room and board facilities, the figure provided to student-athletes for off-campus student room and board shall be the amount determined by the institution's office of financial aid as being commensurate with the average cost a student at that institution normally would incur living and eating in off-campus facilities. *(Revised: 11/12/97)*

**Bylaw 15.2.2.1.4 - Married Student Housing.**
Married student-athletes who live in noninstitutional housing are permitted to receive the same room and board allowance that is provided to married students with on-campus housing. If the institution does not provide on-campus room and board facilities for married students but has other on-campus dormitory facilities, it must use the provisions of Bylaw 15.2.2.1 in determining the amount of room-and-board expenses a married student-athlete who lives in noninstitutional facilities may receive. *(Adopted: 1/10/92)*

**Bylaw 15.2.2.1.5 - Cost-Free Apartment.**
It is permissible for the institution to arrange for a cost-free, off-campus apartment rather than to give a student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official room allowance (as listed in its catalog) or the cost of a room as calculated based on its policies and procedures for calculating the cost of attendance for all students, provided the apartment is not rented by the institution at a reduced rate. However, if the actual rental rate is more than the institutional room allowance, the student-athlete shall pay the additional amount from the student-athlete's own resources. *(Revised: 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06)*

**Bylaw 15.2.2.1.6 - Training-Table Meals.**
The cost of meals provided on the institution's training table shall be deducted from a student-athlete's board allowance, even if the student-athlete is not receiving a full grant-in-aid. In determining the cost figure to be deducted, the institution may use the actual meal costs listed in the institution's catalog or the average meal costs of its student-athletes living on campus.

**Bylaw 15.2.2.1.7 - Game-Related Meals.**
The cost of meals provided for away-from-home practices and contests and meals at home contests need not be deducted from a student-athlete's board allowance. Such meals also may be received by a student-athlete who is not receiving athletically related financial aid inasmuch as they constitute a benefit incidental to athletics participation [see Bylaw 16.5.2-(d)].

**Bylaw 15.2.2.4 - Sunday Evening Meals.**
If the regular eating facility used by a student-athlete who is receiving an award that covers the cost of meals is not available for a given meal (e.g., Sunday evening meal), the institution may provide actual expenses to cover the cost of the meal, provided the meal is similar to those served at the university's regular dining facilities and is not excessive in nature.

**Providing Board Costs Through Declining Balance System (I)**
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**Item No.:** 4

The subcommittee clarified that if an institution provides financial aid to cover the cost of meals through a declining meal balance system (e.g., debit card system) rather than through a meal plan consisting of a specific number of meals (e.g., 17-meal plan, 21-meal plan), it is permissible for an institution to provide a student-athlete with a dollar amount for meals that is equivalent to the maximum board allowance for all students as calculated by the financial aid office and published in the institution's catalog.

[References: Bylaws 15.2.2 (room and board), 15.2.2.1 (off-campus room and board stipend) and 15.2.2.1.2 (determination of off-campus board costs)]