



VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

MEMORANDUM

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August 5, 2009

TO: NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee.

FROM: Susan N. Donohoe
Vice President of Division I Women's Basketball.

SUBJECT: Meeting Materials.

We are looking forward to our meeting August 20-21. The meeting will focus on two primary areas: (1) the discussion and continued development of a women's basketball athletic and academic access model; and (2) the discussion and development of a women's basketball coaches' code of conduct. The NCAA staff will provide brief reports that are relative to these discussions. The majority of the reports are included in the meeting materials and should be reviewed in advance of the meeting to provide background information for the discussions.

As previously communicated, we will no longer be printing meeting materials. All materials will now be located online via the Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee Collaboration Zone. Please log on to the site (see attached instructions) and either print the materials out and bring them with you to Indianapolis or if you prefer to view the materials electronically, you can save the document to your desktop and bring your laptop with you. If you do not have a laptop but wish to view them electronically, please e-mail Trina Brand (tbrand@ncaa.org) and let her know you would like a laptop for the meeting.

The meeting will convene at 2 p.m. Eastern time, Thursday, August 20 and adjourn at noon Friday, August 21. All meetings and meals will take place at the NCAA national office. Members of the NCAA women's basketball staff will meet you in the lobby of The Westin Indianapolis at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, August 20 to walk with you over to the NCAA national office.

The Westin Indianapolis (50 South Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204; phone: 317/262-8100; fax: 317/231-3928) will serve as the hotel for meeting attendees. For any changes to your reservation, please contact Trina Brand at the NCAA national office.

For transportation to and from the airport, reservations with Carey Indiana are available by calling 800/888-4639. The cost of one-way travel to the downtown

N a t i o n a l C o l l e g i a t e A t h l e t i c A s s o c i a t i o n

An association of more than 1,200 members serving the student-athlete
Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

NCAA MEMORANDUM

August 5, 2009

Page No. 2

area is approximately \$16 (plus gratuity). Taxicabs are also available outside the baggage claim area, with a cost of approximately \$40 (plus gratuity).

The attire for the entire meeting is business casual.

We look forward to a great meeting. We appreciate all your work and effort in preparation for this most important meeting.

SND:tnb

Attachments

A G E N D A

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee

NCAA National Office
Indianapolis, Indiana

August 20-21, 2009

1. Welcome and review of meeting schedule. [Supplement Nos. 1a and 1b]
2. Approval of November 25, 2008, December 15, 2008 and May 7, 2009 telephone conference reports. [Supplement Nos. 2a, 2b and 2c]
3. Academic Update.
 - a. Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group. [Supplement Nos. 3a and 3b – Informational Resource]
 - b. Football Academic Enhancement Working Group. [Supplement No. 4 – Informational Resource]
 - c. Discussion of Academic Performance Program. (Diane Dickman, Tiese Roxbury)
 - (1) Public release of APR data. [Supplement No. 5a – Informational Resource]
 - (2) Penalties for women's basketball. [Supplement No. 5b – Informational Resource]
 - (3) Updated APR data. [Supplement No. 5c]
 - (4) Report from the Academic Cabinet. [Supplement No. 5d]
4. Discussion of Women's Basketball Athletic and Academic Development Model. [Supplement No. 6]
5. Update on Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition. [Supplement Nos. 7a, 7b and 7c – Informational Resources]

NCAA Division I Women's Basketball

Issues Committee Agenda

August 20-21, 2009

Page No. 2

6. Report of November 28, 2008 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee future strategies subgroup telephone conference. [Refer to Supplement No. 2a – Informational Resource]
7. Discussion of WBCA Ethics Program and Proposed Leadership Institute.
8. Review and development of positions on selected 2009-10 legislative proposals. [Supplement Nos. 8a and 8b] (Lynn Holzman)
9. Governance Reports. (Beth DeBauche)
 - a. Update from recent cabinet meetings. [Supplement Nos. 9a, 9b and 9c]
 - b. Cost savings initiative. [Supplement No. 10 – Informational Resource]
10. Report of June 1 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee meeting. [Supplement No. 11 – Informational Resource]
11. Update on NCAA Youth Basketball Initiative. [Supplement No. 12 – Informational Resource]
12. Report from the Women's Basketball Coaches Association. [Supplement Nos. 13a, 13b, 13c and 13d – Informational Resource]
13. Report of June 21-25 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee meeting. [Supplement No. 14 – Informational Resource]
14. Update on Division I women's basketball marketing initiatives.
 - a. Division I Women's Basketball Grant Program. [Supplement Nos. 15a and 15b – Informational Resources]
 - b. "Pack the House" Challenge. [Supplement No. 15c – Informational Resource]

- c. 2008-09 NCAA Online Promotional Assistance review. [Supplement No. 15d – Informational Resource]

15. Future meetings/telephone conferences.

16. Other business.

17. Adjournment.

A G E N D A

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee

NCAA National Office
Indianapolis, Indiana

August 20-21, 2009

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NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

NCAA National Office
Indianapolis, Indiana

August 20-21, 2009

Thursday, August 20

2 p.m.	Meeting convenes.	Chancellors and Presidents Room
6 p.m.	Dinner.	Roosevelt Atrium
8:30 p.m.	Meeting recesses.	Chancellors and Presidents Room

Friday, August 21

8:30 a.m.	Breakfast.	Roosevelt Atrium
9 a.m.	Meeting convenes.	Chancellors and Presidents Room
Noon	Meeting adjourns. Box lunches will be provided.	Roosevelt Atrium

NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE
MEETING TIMELINE

NCAA National Office
Indianapolis, Indiana

August 20-21, 2009

Thursday, August 20

2 p.m. Committee meeting convenes. [NCAA National Office – Chancellors and Presidents Room]

Approval of November 28, 2008, December 15, 2008 and May 7, 2009 telephone conference reports. [Supplement Nos. 2a, 2b and 2c]

Discussion of Academic Performance Program. (Diane Dickman, Tiese Roxbury)

- *Update on Men's Basketball Enhancement Group.* [Supplement Nos. 3a and 3b – Informational Only]
- *Update on Football Enhancement Working Group.* [Supplement No. 4 – Informational Only]
- Public release of APR data. [Supplement No. 5a – Informational Only]
- Penalties for women's basketball. [Supplement No. 5b – Informational Only]
- Updated APR data. [Supplement No. 5c – Discussion Information]
- Report from the Academic Cabinet. [Supplement No. 5d – Discussion Information]

Discussion of Women's Basketball Athletic and Academic Development Model. [Supplement No. 6]

6 p.m. Dinner. [NCAA National Office – Roosevelt Atrium]

6:45 p.m. **Discussion of Women's Basketball Athletic and Academic Development Model (continued).** [Supplement No. 6]

8:30 p.m. Committee meeting recesses.

Friday, August 21

- 8 a.m. Depart for NCAA National Office.
- 8:30 a.m. Breakfast. [NCAA National Office – Roosevelt Atrium]
- 9 a.m. Committee meeting reconvenes. [NCAA National Office – Chancellors and Presidents Room]

Update on Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition. [Supplement Nos. 7a, 7b and 7c – Informational Only]

Report of November 28, 2008 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee future strategies subgroup telephone conference. [Supplement No. 2a – Informational Only]

Discussion of NCAA women's basketball code of conduct.

Review and development of positions on selected 2009-10 legislative proposals. [Supplement No. 8] (Lynn Holzman)

Update from recent cabinet meetings. [Supplement Nos. 9a, 9b and 9c] (Beth DeBauche)

- *Cost savings initiative. [Supplement No. 10 – Informational Only]*

Report of June 1, NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee meeting. [Supplement No. 11 – Informational Only]

Update on NCAA Youth Basketball Initiative. [Supplement No. 12 – Informational Only]

Report from the Women's Basketball Coaches Association. [Supplement Nos. 13a, 13b, 13c and 13d – Informational Only]

Report of June 21-25, NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee meeting. [Supplement No. 14 – Informational Only]

Update on Division I women's basketball marketing initiatives.

- *Division I Women's Basketball Grant Program. [Supplement Nos. 15a and 15b – Informational Only]*
- *"Pack the House" Challenge. [Supplement No. 15c – Informational Only]*
- *2008-09 NCAA Online Promotional Assistance Review. [Supplement No. 15d – Informational Only]*

Open Forum Discussion.

Future meetings/telephone conferences.

Other business.

Noon

Adjournment.

Lunch. Box lunches will be provided. [NCAA National Office – Roosevelt Atrium]

MINUTES OF THE
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE
FUTURE INITIATIVES SUBGROUP

Telephone Conference

November 25, 2008

Participants:

Ceal Barry, University of Colorado, Boulder
Beth Bass, Women's Basketball Coaches Association
Barbie Breedlove, East Tennessee State University
Anucha Browne-Sanders, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York, chair
Mary DiStanislao, University of Pennsylvania
Nora Lynn Finch, Atlantic Coast Conference
Jackie Campbell, NCAA
Sue Donohoe, NCAA
Lynn Holzman, NCAA
Michelle Perry, NCAA

Shelley Appelbaum, Michigan State University, was not able to participate on the telephone conference.

[Note: These minutes contain only actions taken (formal votes or stated "sense of the meeting") in accordance with NCAA policy regarding minutes of all Association entities. While certain items on the committee's agenda were acted on at various times throughout the telephone conference, all final actions within a given topic are combined in these minutes for convenience of reference.]

The telephone conference was called to order at 3:10 p.m. Eastern time by the chair, Ms. Browne-Sanders. All members were present as noted above.

1. Opening Remarks. Ms. Browne-Sanders noted that during its October 24 telephone conference, the subgroup identified ethics as a top priority issue to be addressed in women's basketball. Ms. Brown-Sanders suggested the subgroup focus on those things that comprise ethics and have become systemic in the game of women's basketball.

2. Ethics Discussion. The subgroup identified the following as ethical issues that need to be addressed in women's basketball:
 - a. Level of professionalism.
 - (1) Language and communication.
 - (2) Accountability.
 - (3) Definition and responsibilities of head coach.
 - b. Business model – hiring practices/contracts.
 - (1) Content of employment contracts.
 - (2) Evaluation instrument for head and assistant coaches.
 - (3) Fulfillment of game contracts.
 - c. Recruiting Environment.
 - (1) Negative recruiting.
 - (2) Abuse of summer camps.
 - (3) Nonscholastic events.
 - d. Game behavior. [Note: After further discourse, the subgroup agreed that this issue should be moved to the discussions of the “game within the lines.”]
3. Next Steps. The subgroup agreed that in moving forward discussion should take place on how to incorporate the ethical issues identified above into the leadership work of the Women's Basketball Coaches Association.
4. Adjournment. The telephone conference adjourned at 4:09 p.m.

#

**REPORT OF THE
NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE**

The NCAA Division I Women' Basketball Issues Committee submits the following report from its December 15, 2008, telephone conference:

1. ACTION ITEMS.

a. Legislative Items.

- None.

b. Nonlegislative Items.

- None.

2. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

- a. Continued Discussion Regarding the Development of an Academic and Athletic Access Summer Model.** At its September 24 – 25, 2008, the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee continued its discussion regarding the development of an academic preparation, enhancement and summer access model involving both summer school attendance and access for women's basketball student-athletes. The purpose of the December 15, telephone conference was to allow the committee to review the terms of the previously developed concept and to continue its work on development of a model.
- b. Update from the Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group.** The Women's Basketball Issues Committee received an update on the ongoing efforts of the Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group and learned of recent changes to that group's preliminary recommendations as a result of the group's December 3, 2008, in-person meeting. During the course of this review, the committee members discussed the fact that the men's efforts are focused on seeking to improve the academic performance of men's basketball student-athletes, while the objective of the women's basketball examination is multifaceted. The development of an academic-access model in women's basketball is intended to contribute to the long-term well-being and development of student-athletes, increase the potential of improved academic performance and academic culture, enhance the coach and student-athlete relationship, assist with the acclimation of incoming student-athletes into the collegiate environment and acknowledge the role basketball plays in allowing student-athlete's to achieve a sense of balance. Additionally, the Women's Basketball Issues Committee discussions continue to possibly include developing an incentive-based model, different than the Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group.

- c. **Discussion of Concepts.** The Women's Basketball Issues Committee entered into a far-reaching discussion regarding possible academics and athletics access models that could be classified into three general categories. Given that the discussion occurred over a telephone conference, it should be noted the concepts are still general in nature and there may be elements under all three concepts that could be used in the development of additional models.

(1) **Model One: Incoming Student-Athlete Mandatory Summer School and Optional Thereafter** (Preliminary concept identified in September). The committee discussed the fact that the economic landscape, along with the focus of the Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group relative to mandatory summer school, have changed since the September meeting. While individual members shared their views regarding requiring all incoming freshmen and transfer-athletes to attend summer school, the committee felt the concept identified during their September meeting warranted further discussion. The preliminary concept, as previously developed, is summarized below as follows:

(a) **Incoming Freshmen and Transfer Division I Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.**

(i) **Summer School Attendance Requirement.** All incoming freshmen and transfer Division I women's basketball student-athletes, who have signed financial aid agreements to receive athletically related financial aid for the ensuing regular academic year shall be required to attend the institution's summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment. Such student-athletes shall satisfactorily complete a minimum of three hours of acceptable academic degree credit as a prerequisite for eligibility in the fall term, in addition to participating in study skills/life skills education.

(ii) **Study Skills/Life Skills Requirement.** Institutions must provide such student-athletes study skills/life skills education during the summer session.

(iii) **Athletics Activities.** Such student-athletes would be permitted to engage in a total of 10 hours of athletics skill-related instruction during the time the student-athletes are enrolled in the summer term. As a reminder, such student-athletes may engage in voluntary summer workouts conducted by the institution's strength and conditioning coach with department-wide duties and may receive workout apparel (on an issuance and retrieval basis).

(iv) **Exceptions and Waivers.** The concept would provide for an exception for institutions that do not offer summer courses. The

BACK TO AGENDA

concept also allows for exceptions for programs that do not offer athletically-related financial aid.

A waiver from the application of the mandatory attendance requirements for incoming student-athletes would be available when unique circumstances preclude an incoming student-athlete from attending summer school.

(b) Continuing Division I Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.

- Summer School Attendance and Athletics Activities. The current legislation relating to summer school attendance for continuing student-athletes would remain the same; however, there would be a provision for athletics activities for those student-athletes enrolled in summer school. Such student-athletes would be permitted to engage in a total of 10 hours of athletics skill-related instruction during the time the student-athlete is enrolled. Such student-athletes may engage in voluntary summer workouts conducted by the institution's strength and conditioning coach with department-wide duties and may receive workout apparel (on an issuance and retrieval basis).

[Note: The concepts referenced in Models Two and Three below are not as fully developed as is Model One due to the time constraints of the December 15, telephone conference. It is anticipated that the Women's Basketball Issues Committee will continue to seek to further develop these and other models in the months ahead.]

- (2) Model Two: Incentive-Based Athletic Access. Pursuant to this model, summer athletic access would be tied to successful individual and/or team academic performance during the academic year rather than enrollment in summer school. The foundation for this model is the intention to establish an incentive for academically successful programs. This model would focus on the development of even more well-rounded women's basketball student-athletes as academically successful student-athletes should not only have the option of attending summer school, but should have the option of exploring other opportunities during the summer such as obtaining employment or internships, enrolling in study abroad programs or return home for a longer period of time.

Issues that still need to be addressed under this model include: A determination of how academic success should be defined that would ultimately allow for summer athletic access? Whether the standard should be different for incoming student-athletes than it is for returning student-athletes? Whether this academic success determination should be based on the academic performance of the team or the individual student-athlete or a combination thereof? Whether the access

should be limited to 10 hours during the summer as noted in Model One or whether it should be limited in some other way? What type of interaction or contact should be permitted under the phrase "athletic access"?

- (3) **Model Three: Current Institutional Discretion Approach to Summer School with Limited Athletic Access.** Under this model, institutions would be allowed the discretion to determine whether or not to provide women's basketball student-athletes with funding for summer school, as is the current practice. Limited athletic access would be provided during the summer session to allow student-athletes an opportunity to develop stronger relationships with coaches, to better acclimate to college life and intercollegiate athletics, to work on skill development and fundamentals. This model is developed on the premise that access between coaches and student-athletes during the summer has potential to enhance the student-athletes academic, emotional and athletic foundation for success. While the amount of access is still to be determined, this model is also based on the premise that the amount of access must be sufficiently limited so the opportunity for access does not serve as the primary incentive for student-athletes attending summer school.

Issues that need to be addressed under this model include: What are the proper limits on access during the summer? Should such limits be based on hours or should other elements such as the type of athletic access be included? Should this model apply to both incoming and returning student-athletes? Does this model help achieve the Women's Basketball Issues Committee's objectives of improving the level of academic performance in women's basketball, help establish a healthy culture for women's basketball student-athletes and enhance the foundation of the game?

- d. Future Meetings/Telephone Conferences.** The committee's next in-person meeting will occur in spring 2009. The staff will seek to arrange telephone conferences during the winter 2009 to continue development of models intended to achieve the committee's stated objectives.

Committee Chair: Nora Lynn Finch, Atlantic Coast Conference
Staff Liaisons: Jackie Campbell, Women's Basketball
Beth DeBauche, Governance
Sue Donohoe, Women's Basketball
Lynn Holzman, Membership Services
Michelle Perry, Women's Basketball

**REPORT OF THE
NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE**

ACTION ITEMS.

1. Legislative Items.

a. NCAA Bylaw 13.8.8.1-(b)-(1) Recruiting – Contacts and Evaluations – Basketball Evaluations – Women's Basketball – Nonscholastic Evaluations During Academic Year – National Standardized Testing Weekends.

- (1) Recommendation. The committee recommends that the cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2009-10 legislative cycle to specify that, in the sport of women's basketball, evaluations during the fall and spring nonscholastic weekends may not occur on any weekends during which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered.
- (2) Effective Date. August 1, 2010.
- (3) Rationale. The women's basketball recruiting calendar allows coaches to evaluate prospective student-athletes at nonscholastic events during the women's basketball prospective student-athlete's academic year during the last full weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the fall contact period and the Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the spring evaluation period. There have been instances in which these designated time periods have conflicted with national standardized testing dates and, in some instances, resulted in prospective student-athletes facing undue pressure to forego the taking of a standardized test in order to participate in a nonscholastic event. The Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA) supports and has requested this legislative change to the women's basketball recruiting calendar.
- (4) Budget Impact. None.
- (5) Impact on Time Commitment of Student-Athletes. None.

b. Bylaw 13.1.8.8.1-(b)-(1) Contacts and Evaluations – Basketball Evaluations – Women's Basketball – Summer Evaluation Period – Noninstitutional Nonorganized Events.

- (1) Recommendation. The committee requests that the cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2009-10 legislative cycle to prohibit, in women's basketball, evaluations at noninstitutional nonorganized events (e.g., pick-up games, open gyms) during the summer evaluation period.
- (2) Rationale. There has been an escalation in the number of impermissibly arranged activities disguised as open gym or pick-up games during the summer evaluation period. These activities subject coaches to potential rules violations and can create an environment in which contact between NCAA coaches and

BACK TO AGENDA

outside influences occur. During the summer evaluation period, evaluations will be limited to institutional basketball camps and noninstitutional organized events (e.g., camps, leagues, tournaments and festivals) that are certified through the basketball certification process. The WBCA has requested this legislative change to the women's basketball recruiting model.

(3) Budget Impact. None.

(4) Impact on Time Commitment of Student-Athletes. None.

2. **Nonlegislative Items.**

- None.

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATIONAL ITEM.

Update on 2008-09 Division I Legislative Proposals Related to Women's Basketball. The Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee received an update on actions relative to legislative proposals impacting women's basketball that were reviewed during the 2008-09 legislative cycle.

NONLEGISLATIVE INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

1. **Update from the Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group.** The Women's Basketball Issues Committee received an update on the ongoing efforts of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group and learned of minor changes to that group's preliminary recommendations. The committee was informed that the Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group will present its recommendations to the NCAA Division I Board of Directors in August, which will provide the Board with an opportunity to introduce legislation into the 2009-10 legislative cycle. The committee will continue discussions regarding an academic enhancement model for women's basketball during its August 2009 meeting.
2. **Report from the NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Cabinet.** The committee was informed that the Recruiting and Athletics Personnel plans to engage in a review related to coaching limits and the proliferation of noncoaching, sport-specific positions. Feedback from the governance structure, including this committee, and membership is welcomed.

3. **Update from the NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet.** The committee learned that the Amateurism Cabinet has continued its discussions regarding the definition of a professional team and its impact on the eligibility of prospective student-athletes. The cabinet is contemplating sponsoring legislation in the 2009-10 legislative cycle but prior to doing so would like feedback from the membership, especially coaches groups.
4. **Update from the NCAA Women's Basketball Rules Committee.** The committee received a report of the recent meeting of the Women's Basketball Rules Committee, noting specifically that the rules committee proposed modifications to the uniform rule as well as expanded the use of the monitor in order to better address unsporting behavior.
5. **Next Meeting.** The committee's next in-person meeting is scheduled for August 20-21, 2009 in Indianapolis.

Committee Chair: Nora Lynn Finch, Atlantic Coast Conference

Staff liaisons: Jackie Campbell, Women's Basketball

Sue Donohoe, Women's Basketball

Beth DeBauche, Governance

Lynn Holzman, Academic and Membership Affairs

Michelle Perry, Women's Basketball

**FINAL REPORT OF THE
DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL ACADEMIC ENHANCEMENT GROUP
(PRESENTED TO THE DIVISION I BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON AUGUST 6, 2009)**

Background.

In April 2007, the NCAA Division I Board of Directors approved the formation of an NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group, a working group composed of presidents and chancellors, head coaches, commissioners, directors of athletics and faculty athletics representatives, which was established to develop strategies to enhance academic performance and graduation rates in NCAA Division I men's basketball. Graduation rates in the sport of men's basketball are among the lowest in Division I. Overall, data reviewed reflects that men's basketball student-athletes are less prepared academically than student-athletes who participate in other sports. It was essential, therefore, that NCAA constituent groups work together to evaluate the causes and develop meaningful strategies to improve academic performance. The success of a similar group in baseball and discussions involving head basketball coaches and representatives of several governance committees and NCAA staff at the 2007 Men's Final Four supported the establishment of the Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group as a meaningful step toward identifying solutions.

The group was provided a charge to:

1. Analyze available data, research and literature regarding the academic performance trends of Division I men's basketball student-athletes.
2. Identify characteristics and factors in the sport that may be serving to impair the academic performance of Division I men's basketball student-athletes.
3. Identify changes that would enhance academic progress and graduation rates in Division I men's basketball.
4. Submit to the Division I Board of Directors, a set of recommendations and proposals that would enhance Academic Progress Rates (APR) and graduation rates in Division I men's basketball.
5. Maintain ongoing communication with, and seek reactions from, the NCAA governance structure, and the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) membership and conference offices during the course of the project.

The Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group conducted its initial meeting in August 2007, and agreed that the project could most effectively be accomplished through the use of subcommittees. The following subcommittees were formed and charged with identifying and developing potential solutions, legislative and non-legislative, for consideration by the full group.

1. Subcommittee on Academic Preparation and Academic Support.
2. Subcommittee on Coach/Player Relationships.
3. Subcommittee on Playing and Practice Seasons.
4. Subcommittee on Transfers – Both Incoming and Outgoing.
5. Subcommittee on the 0 for 2 Phenomenon.

The subcommittees conducted several meetings, both in-person and by conference call, and developed recommendations/solutions specific to their respective areas for consideration by the full group. The group also received and considered feedback from various constituencies in the Division I governance structure. The following information sets forth the group's final recommendations.

Recommendations

1. **Initiate a Formal Summer Retention-Focused Program to Support Academic, Athletic and Learning Skills Development.**

Background and Rationale. The group supported a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model for designated men's basketball student-athletes that includes summer school attendance and the development of learning- and athletics-skills development that involves interaction with the coaching staff. Data reviewed by the group clearly demonstrates that student-athletes who enroll in summer school, particularly early in their academic careers, tend to experience enhanced academic success during their collegiate enrollment. This finding holds for both academically at-risk and high achieving student-athletes. Contributing to this recommendation was a survey of Division I men's basketball student-athletes attending summer school, which revealed that time spent voluntarily on athletically related activities while enrolled in summer school has been approximately 12-14 hours per week.

In proposing this model, the group is not only recognizing the importance of the accrued academic benefits of summer school attendance (e.g., faster progress toward a degree), but is also focusing on the fact that retention problems drive the low APR in men's basketball. One need look no farther than to the fact that approximately 40 percent of entering freshmen in the sport have left their initial institutions by the end of the second year to understand the significance of the retention issue. One of the core messages seen in the academic literature on retention of students is that development of an institutional connection is a critically important factor in retaining students. Summer bridge programs have been shown to be particularly effective in this regard.

Coaches report that prospective and enrolled student-athletes at all levels in Division I basketball are inundated by third parties who have unregulated direct contact and who push the young men to either commit early to a professional career or to seek a new institution to pursue perceived opportunities to better display athletic talents. Pressure is also applied to enrolled student-athletes to participate in summer training for a potential professional career in locations that have no connection to the institution or to academic development. Given the critical importance of the coach/player relationship, it is fair to consider that enhancing that relationship will also enhance the connection that a student-athlete feels toward the institution. It is also clear that student-athletes in this sport desire opportunities in the summer to enhance their athletics skills. The group, in proposing a model that provides opportunities for both academic and athletic improvement, is trying to achieve greater retention of student-athletes by providing the type of skills enhancement that is desired by the athletes and coupling that opportunity with academic requirements, learning skills training and an enhanced relationship with the coaching staff. For this plan to succeed, coaches, faculty and administrators will have to work together at the local level.

The recommended model proposes a structure that is designed to encourage greater academic commitment by building connections to the institution that can encourage persistence, while also providing an opportunity for coaches and student-athletes to interact and build the coach/player relationship. While many athletics administrators and faculty members have been quick to criticize the perceived motives of coaches, the group believes coaches are key to offset the non-academic influences that now pervade the lives of student-athletes in this sport. It is anticipated that engaging in limited athletically related activities in a structured environment under the supervision of the coaching staff will not significantly impact competitive equity and should prove beneficial in establishing a stronger coach/player relationship, which in turn enhances the bond to the institution. For this model to succeed, coaches may have to modify summer recruiting practices and will have to be attentive to this need in order to effectively use this new opportunity to influence their student-athletes. Descriptions of summer athletic development opportunities and summer school academic requirements are included below to assist in understanding the practical application of this model.

a. Summer School Bridge for Designated Men's Basketball Student-Athletes.

NCAA financial aid rules now permit institutions to provide athletics aid during the summer prior to initial full-time enrollment under conditions prescribed by NCAA Bylaw 15.2.8.1.4. Further, NCAA Bylaw 15.2.8 and its subsections, outline legislation related to summer financial aid for enrolled student-athletes.

The new recommended model requires that each institution formally assess the academic preparedness of all incoming men's basketball student-athletes (including transfers) who have signed financial aid agreements for the ensuing regular academic

year, using institutionally-defined criteria to identify those who need an academic head start to put the individual on a track to predict graduation in five years of initial enrollment. The data shows that student-athletes who undergo these early institutional assessments and receive the necessary additional academic support or attend additional summer school sessions are more likely to graduate within a five-year time frame. These identified student-athletes shall be required to attend summer school in a summer bridge session prior to their initial year of regular enrollment at the certifying institution. Such incoming student-athletes shall be provided financial aid and must be enrolled in a minimum of six hours (and pass three for eligibility to compete in the first term) of acceptable degree credit in addition to receiving institutional learning skills education.

[Note: Consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 14.4.3.4.4, required hours may include remedial courses, provided the courses are prerequisites for specific courses acceptable toward any degree program.]

For subsequent summers, men's basketball student-athletes shall be reevaluated using institutionally-defined criteria to determine those who should attend summer school to achieve graduation in a five-year period. Continuing student-athletes who are not on track to graduate in five years shall be strongly encouraged to attend summer school and shall be provided financial aid if they choose to do so. Enrolling in a minimum of six hours shall be required to receive financial aid and passing six hours of acceptable degree credits shall be required for eligibility in the fall term.

The group encouraged [but did not require] that institutions use a management system "The NCAA Facilitating Learning and Achieving Graduation Program" to identify those incoming men's basketball student-athletes who should be required to attend summer school and those continuing men's basketball student-athletes who should be strongly recommended to attend summer school. This is an example of a model that provides for a dynamic assessment of student-athletes (through the identification of factors and characteristics) who are at-risk of not graduating from the institution in five years.

The group also recommended that institutions document academic assessments in the event of future consideration of penalties or waiver requests involving the Committee on Academic Performance.

b. Exceptions for Summer School.

An exception should be available to institutions that do not offer summer courses to the general student body. However, such institutions would not be able to take advantage of the summer athletic development component described later. Further,

institutions that offer summer courses, but that do not offer any athletically related financial aid (e.g., award only need-based aid) would have two options.

The first option would be to use the previously noted exception applicable to institutions that do not offer summer courses to the general student body. Institutions electing to use this option would not be required to award summer financial aid, but its men's basketball student-athletes would be prohibited from participation in summer athletics development.

A second option would be available for those institutions that wish to participate in the summer athletics development. Those institutions would be subject to the summer-aid requirement for those recruited student-athletes who are required, using institutionally-defined criteria, to attend summer school. The summer athletics development provisions of this model would be applicable to those student-athletes enrolled in the requisite minimum number of hours of acceptable degree credit and who are receiving nonathletically related financial assistance or covering their own cost of summer school.

c. Learning Skills Assessments and Education.

Institutions would be required to provide incoming men's basketball student-athletes learning skills assessments and education. The purpose of this educational program is to address several key learning objectives that would help a student "learn how to learn" and this recommendation is intended to address retention through the establishment of institutional connections. The program could start with an educational assessment that would identify a student-athlete's strengths, weaknesses, attitudes, and beliefs associated with learning. This assessment could also capture information regarding personal, medical, financial or family concerns that can compromise a student-athlete's ability to perform well academically and athletically.

Institutions could work with their campus community to identify the best assessment tool to capture this information. Upon the completion of an educational assessment, institutions could establish educational activities that address motivation, attention, concentration, memory, procrastination, anxiety, stress, time management, note taking and test taking skills and learning strategies. These activities can be structured in the form of a course, seminar, individual sessions, or small group activities, and could be organized in a manner to assist coaches and academic support personnel in developing individual academic support plans that will assist the student-athletes in their transition to college and focus on career planning and "life after basketball" skills. Such education would be encouraged in future years as deemed necessary.

d. Summer Athletic Development-Retention Model.

Under current legislation, coaches and student-athletes are limited in the amount of time spent on athletics activities and the nature of those activities during the regular academic year and institutional vacation periods, including the summer. Specifically, it is not permissible for coaches and student-athletes to participate in countable athletically related activities during the summer vacation period.

The recommended model permits summer athletics development based on the view that this provides an opportunity for student-athletes and coaches to work together to improve aspects of the student-athletes' individual athletics skill in a more personal structure while also building a more intimate coach/player relationship and an emotional attachment to the institution. The focus on athletics development addresses concerns from the men's basketball community that increased one-on-one access to student-athletes to work on skills during the summer would be beneficial, but also continues to prevent full-team practice on a year-round basis. These contacts also help develop a direct bond to the institution, which is key to persistence rates.

The proposed model would permit institutions to designate an eight-week period during which incoming or continuing men's basketball student-athletes enrolled in and attending summer school (in a minimum of six credit hours) would be allowed to participate in a maximum of eight hours per week in strength and conditioning activities and a portion of that time in skill instruction conducted and supervised by the coaching staff. There would be a limit of no more than two hours of skill-related instruction. This length of time is consistent with current legislation governing athletics activities outside the playing season during the academic year. Based on current legislation, it appears eight hours per week is a reasonable balance between the academic and athletic needs of student-athletes in the summer while not imposing an undue burden on time. Similarly, while cognizant of time demand issues that also exist during the summer, this proposed model recognizes that the structured athletics training will simply replace a portion of the 12-14 hours student-athletics already spend on their own in the gym.

For comparison purposes, the identification of an eight-week period presents a consistent length of time as provided for in the football summer conditioning period. The remaining time outside the eight-week period should be designated as student-athlete discretionary time as outlined in existing legislation in which a student-athlete can only participate in athletics activities at his discretion.

[Note: Summer athletics development would be available to any entering or continuing men's basketball student-athlete who is enrolled in a minimum of six

credit hours during the summer, regardless of whether the student-athlete is required to attend such sessions.]

e. First-Term Eligibility Requirements.

The group determined that for those attending summer school and engaging in athletics development activities, a minimum number of summer school credits should be required for eligibility in the first academic term in the fall to ensure that incoming and continuing men's basketball student-athletes are making a meaningful academic commitment. A credit-hour requirement would be established such that incoming men's basketball student-athletes who are required to attend summer school must satisfactorily complete a minimum of three hours of academic credit during the summer as a prerequisite for eligibility in the first fall term. In subsequent summers, such men's basketball student-athletes who enroll in the summer term would be required to satisfactorily complete a minimum of six hours of academic credit as a prerequisite for eligibility in the ensuing fall term. As noted, this requirement also applies to incoming and continuing men's basketball student-athletes who are not required to attend summer school, but who elect to do so in order to avail himself of the athletics development benefits. A student-athlete who is not eligible for competition in the fall, based on unsuccessful completion of appropriate academic credit during the summer, would be permitted to regain eligibility at the conclusion of the fall term, provided he meets all other applicable progress-toward-degree regulations.

[Note: A nonqualifier must complete an academic year of residence before being eligible for competition; however, he would be eligible for summer financial aid and athletics summer development during the summer prior to initial full-time collegiate enrollment to aid in establishing a proper academic foundation and a tie to the institution.]

f. Status as a Student-Athlete.

Upon summer enrollment, incoming recruited men's basketball student-athletes, who have signed financial aid agreements for the ensuing regular academic year, would be considered student-athletes under all NCAA legislation. Currently, under NCAA Bylaw 13.02.11.1, these individuals are not subject to contact regulations in Bylaw 13 and are considered student-athletes only for purposes of Bylaw 16. They are considered prospective student-athletes for the remainder of Bylaw 13 and all other bylaws.

2. Proposed Playing and Practice Season Model.

The group supported the following playing and practice season model that provides for a slight reduction in the current maximum number of games, a staggered schedule for the start of team practice to acclimate to the practice season and other legislative modifications designed to minimize missed class time during the season. The group believes that the implementation of a basic scheduling philosophy with the key components listed below will reduce missed class time during the playing season and thereby promote better academic performance.

a. Preseason Conditioning and Practice.

- (1) Permissible Preseason Conditioning Activities (Beginning of academic year).
The current rule that permits men's basketball student-athletes to engage in a maximum of eight hours per week of conditioning or physical-fitness activities, of which not more than two hours may be spent on skill-related workouts, would remain unchanged.
- (2) On -Court Team Practice Activities. Beginning October 1 (regardless of the day of the week), instead of eight hours per week for conditioning or physical-fitness activities, an institution's men's basketball team shall be allowed to participate in activities as follows:

October 1-7: Of the eight hours per week allowed for strength/conditioning and/or skill instruction, allow coaches the option to conduct on-court practice for a maximum of four of the eight hours. All countable athletically related activities shall be prohibited during two calendar days.

October 8-14: Instead of eight hours, increase the number of hours to 12 per week for strength/conditioning and/or skill instruction and allow coaches the option to conduct on-court practice for a maximum of eight of the 12 hours. All countable athletically related activities shall be prohibited during two calendar days.

October 15: Regular team practice begins with the current 20 hours-per-week limitation, with one day off per week during which no countable athletically related activities shall occur.

Permitting institutions to utilize a “staggered schedule” for the start of team practice earlier (October 1 rather than mid-October) will allow freshman student-athletes more time to become acclimated to college life, and for further development of the coach/player relationship to occur prior to the beginning of the traditional on-court team practice time.

- (3) Missed Class Time Policies. Policies must be implemented to limit missed class time due to athletics participation. For example, an institution may establish a policy that a student-athlete may not miss more than 10 percent of class meetings per semester due to athletics participation. Athletics participation schedules that include the amount of missed class time due to athletics participation must be approved prior to each semester by the faculty athletics representative or faculty oversight committee.

- b. Practice Scrimmages/Exhibition games.** The group recommended modifications to the current legislation regarding informal preseason scrimmages to specify that such practice scrimmages shall not result in missed class time for the student-athletes of the participating institutions.

[Note: Such legislation was adopted through the Division I legislative process during the 2008-09 legislative cycle.]

- c. Playing season.**

- (1) An institution shall conduct a maximum of 28 regular-season games (reduction of one game) or, a maximum of 26 games if the institution participates in a Qualifying Regular-Season Multiple Team Event.
- (2) As a best practice, institutions should be strongly encouraged to participate in no more than an average of two games per week (Monday through Sunday) while classes are in session, should not participate in any games during the week of final examinations as defined in the institution's catalog and should not participate in more than one away-from-home regular season conference game Monday through Friday of any given week. The group noted that these would not be legislative requirements, but agreed that conference offices should monitor these practices and require documentation from institutions not meeting them prior to the beginning of the season that provides an explanation as to noncompliance and a future plan to meet such practices.

- (3) Institutions shall depart an away-from-home competition site no later than 24 hours (reduced from 36 hours) after the conclusion of the competition. (Current legislative exceptions would remain applicable.)

3. Transfer - Recommended Concepts to Address the Academic Performance of Transfers in the Sport of Men's Basketball.

Data reflects that the transfer rate and overall academic performance of transfers should be addressed. The group considered several potential recommendations to address concerns regarding the poor academic performance of transfer student-athletes in the sport of men's basketball, particularly two-year college transfer student-athletes. It discussed the concept of a "year of readiness" for all entering men's basketball student-athletes who may satisfy NCAA initial eligibility standards, but who do not satisfy institutional admissions standards and are not predicted to succeed academically and graduate in a timely manner. Some recruiting equity concerns were raised if national standards are not established to determine those student-athletes who should be subject to the "year of readiness."

The group noted that current data indicates that two-year college basketball transfers graduate at a lesser rate than basketball student-athletes who initially enroll at a four year institution and remain at that institution until graduation. The data also shows that two-year college basketball transfers graduate at a lesser rate than their counterparts who transfer from a four-year institution. The group agreed the issue of transfers appears to be a concern, and ultimately agreed though that current data available for review is not adequate to make any definitive recommendations at this time, especially given its charge to make data-driven decisions. Additional data should be collected to help determine the characteristics of a successful Division I men's basketball two-year college transfer student-athlete. Specific gaps in current NCAA data include a lack of information on the academic preparedness of two-year transfers as they leave high school, and a complete lack of data on the academic experiences of these students at the two-year colleges. Division I has already adopted legislation to fill these gaps. Later in the 2009-2010 academic year, data will be available that will allow a better assessment of the number and types of courses that two-year transfers have taken, and it is anticipated that such information will assist the NCAA in identifying patterns of course selection at two-year institutions that lead to better academic success once these students transfer to Division I institutions.

In addition to academically based data, the group also believes that focus groups consisting of current and former two-year college transfers should be formed to determine what

academic and nonacademic factors contribute to the academic success or failure of two-year college transfers in men's basketball.

The group recommended that the Board of Directors request that the Academics Cabinet continue to collect the necessary data to fully review and evaluate the issues related to academic performance of men's basketball transfer student-athletes and make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Division I membership through the normal legislative process.

The group also made the following additional recommendations:

- a. **Use of Nontraditional Courses to Meet Transfer Requirements.** The group recommended that the NCAA Division I Academics Cabinet should continue to review the use of nontraditional courses to meet academic transfer requirements for 2-4 transfer student-athletes and its impact on their academic success.
- b. **Physical Education Activity Courses.** The group recommended that legislation be sponsored to limit physical education activity courses used to satisfy two-year transfer requirements to no more than two credit hours. For those student-athletes matriculating at the four-year institution immediately into a physical education degree program or an education program requiring physical education activity courses as a part of the degree program (courses cannot be used to fulfill free elective requirements), student-athletes can use up to the number of degree specific courses to meet transfer requirements.

4. **Academic Progress Rate (APR) Policies.**

The group engaged in lengthy discussions regarding the factors that may negatively impact the academic success of men's basketball student-athletes. Given the institutional responsibility to foster an environment that supports student-athlete academic achievement and retention, as well as membership feedback noting concerns with any action that would dilute the NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program. The group agreed that the "historical" sanctions currently being imposed by the Committee on Athletics Performance would likely facilitate change in the academic performance and /or profile of Division I men's basketball student-athletes and ultimately, the group did not recommend changes at this time regarding the calculation of the academic progress rates for men's basketball.

The group received feedback from several conferences and academic associations expressing concern regarding possible recommendations.

The group supported the following related to the application of the Academic Progress Rate (APR):

- a. **Provide consistent flexibility in the historical and contemporaneous penalty waiver processes during head coaching transitions.** Traditionally, the NCAA Division I Committee on Academic Performance considers a head coaching transition as a potential mitigating factor when examining historical penalty waiver requests. The group recommended to the committee that it use the same approach during appeals of contemporaneous penalties when a coaching transition occurs and circumstances warrant consideration of reduction or relief of penalties.
- b. **Examine current professional tryout practices with the National Basketball Association (NBA) and the Federation of International Basketball Associations (FIBA).** The NCAA should work with the NBA (also NBAPA) and FIBA to determine whether other options are available to encourage less missed class time among student-athletes still enrolled while exploring or pursuing professional or other opportunities.
- c. **Adopt legislation granting "noncounter" status to a men's basketball student-athlete who wishes to remain at the institution, but not participate in athletics, after the departure of the head coach who recruited him.** Such men's basketball student-athletes would continue to receive athletics aid, but would not count against team scholarship limits as long as they do not return to athletics participation. If such a student-athlete was granted "noncounter" status, then elected to return to the men's basketball team in a subsequent term or season, he would become a counter for all years during which athletics aid was received. This legislative change would provide additional flexibility to student-athletes when their coaches leave, particularly for those who are in their final two to three semesters of a degree program who may not wish to transfer. The group does recognize, however, that many student-athletes are motivated to continue participating in basketball and still may choose to transfer for basketball reasons at a different institution, regardless of the scholarship opportunity at the original institution.
- d. **Remove legislative barriers that may prevent a student-athlete from returning to an institution to complete a degree after a professional career.** Current legislation allows for five years of athletics aid to be provided within a six-year time period. Athletics aid awarded beyond those parameters must be "earned" aid. Flexibility in

this area may encourage more former student-athletes to return to complete their degrees. The group recommended that the Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet develop legislation for consideration by the Division I membership through the normal legislative process.

5. Other Recommendations.

- **Official Visits – Travel Expenses for Parents/Legal Guardians.** The group recommended legislation to allow institutions to provide travel expenses to the parents or legal guardians to accompany the prospective student-athlete on the prospect's official visit. Such a practice will ensure that coaches have greater opportunities to develop the player/coach relationship with the entire family, provide an avenue to emphasize the importance of education/academics and also provide greater insight into the family background that may assist coaches in making more sound decisions in the recruiting process.
- 6. Best Practices.** The group developed a comprehensive list of best practices designed to assist institutions in implementing policies/practices to improve the academic performance of Division I men's basketball student-athletes. The list will include many practices/policies identified by the National Association of Academic Advisors for Athletes (N4A). [See Appendix A]

Respectfully submitted to the Division I Board of Directors.

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Basketball academic group stands by its plan

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The NCAA News

The Division I Basketball Academic Enhancement Group has reaffirmed its support for a mandatory summer-school plan for incoming freshmen that makes member institutions responsible for assessing those players' academic preparedness and for properly acclimating them into the campus educational climate.

Prospects identified through the assessment as needing an academic head start must enroll in six credit hours in the summer session and pass three to be eligible for the fall. Those student-athletes, as well as other players who opt for classes in the summer even if they are making sufficient academic progress, may participate in up to eight hours per week in athletically related activities, including two in skill instruction.

The BAEG developed the model over the past year and approved it in April. The group revisited the concept during July 16 and 20 conference calls to hear feedback from group members who had presented the plan at spring conference meetings. That final call for input aligned with the group's promise to be as transparent as possible in its effort to achieve better academic outcomes for Division I men's basketball student-athletes.

The summer-school plan is the BAEG's most significant – and perhaps most controversial – recommendation in its final report, which will go to the Division I Board of Directors on August 6. The plan has been questioned for being mandatory and for its potential to upset competitive equity because some institutions may have more resources to fund summer sessions than others.

The BAEG did consider whether to recommend the plan as a recommended practice rather than a requirement (as a way of protecting institutional autonomy, in addition to mitigating the cost concerns), but members rejected the notion.

Many like the accountability that comes with requiring institutions to follow through on their academic assessment of prospects. If the review reveals that students would be subject to academic challenges without the summer head start, then BAEG members say the school is obligated to put those students in a position to succeed academically.

Others cite NCAA data that reveal a greater likelihood of academic success for students who participate in the so-called "summer-bridge" programs.

Mostly, though, members want to stick with the mandatory element not just because they think it's right but also because it's the best procedural approach.

Since the plan is likely to be developed as a legislative proposal, it will be formally vetted by the membership, as has been promised all along. BAEG members acknowledge that the mandatory element of the program could be voted down, but they believe it's best to at least start with consideration of a requirement rather than a recommendation.

"It also sends the message that this is how strongly our group feels that this program will benefit student-athletes who otherwise might become academic casualties," said BAEG Chair and UCLA Athletics Director Dan Guerrero. "Many schools already apply a similar approach for their incoming freshmen, and the data show the desired results."

Coach/player relationships

The other element of the summer-school plan that has been attacked is the "trade-off" of summer school for the ability to participate in structured athletics activities. Some stakeholders, particularly faculty members, are concerned that coaches could emphasize court-work over coursework.

Interestingly, though, some early critics of the proposal now appear to believe that the coach may in fact be the factor that keeps the student-athlete *on campus* in the summer. In other words, if the player isn't in summer school and can't access the coach (because of NCAA restrictions), then the player is likely to be with a traveling team or exposed to greater influence from people who probably don't have the player's academic interests in mind.

"A few critics of the 'access' component during the summer don't understand today's culture regarding men's basketball," Guerrero said. "And they also don't understand that the vast majority of coaches are in this business in the first place because they're interested in helping young people get an education and be positioned to live better lives. We believe this plan allows the coach to develop the kind of relationship that will have a positive influence on these young men."

Faculty members on the BAEG, however, maintain that the athletics activities associated with the summer plan will get the most pushback as the proposal makes its way through the governance structure. They urge coaches to counter the criticism.

"It's incumbent on all of us, but more so on coaches, to get people to understand the intent of this plan from an educational perspective," Guerrero said. "Having players succeed academically is in the coach's best interests, and keeping those players on campus in the summer is an approach that our data support – and which stakeholders should appreciate. There's nothing underhanded or covert about this proposal."

Other recommendations

Among other recommendations in the plan the Board will receive August 6 is an ongoing discussion about an academic "year in readiness" for two-year transfers – a cohort that typically underperforms academically.

The BAEG referred this issue to the Division I Committee on Academic Performance and the Division I Academics Cabinet for further study once more data on the two-year cohort become available. While some group members and other constituents assume a year in readiness would help, they don't want to recommend a change without data to support it.

The group also is recommending a revised playing-and-practice-season model that reduces the number of regular-season games to 28 (or 26 plus a multiple-team event) and provides a "staggered" schedule for the start of team practice beginning October 1 (four of the eight allowable hours devoted to practice the first week, eight of 12 the second week and then regular practices with the current 20-hour week beginning October 15).

While the Board of Directors has the authority to act immediately on any of the recommendations at its August 6 meeting, the presidents likely will accept the report and charge staff with drafting legislative recommendations that will be reviewed at the Board's October meeting and then placed into the current 2009-10 legislative cycle.

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BACK TO AGENDA

FOOTBALL ACADEMIC WORKING GROUP
STATUS REPORT – APRIL 2009

BACKGROUND.

The average APR in football (934), while up 11 points since 2003-04, is the second lowest of all sports. In April 2008 President Brand requested the establishment of a working group to examine the academic performance of football student-athletes with the goal of identifying strategies for improvement. Chaired by Joe Castiglione, director of athletics at the University of Oklahoma, the working group is composed of 27 individuals, including Presidents, directors of athletics, commissioners, head coaches and faculty athletics representatives. The working group has had two in-person meetings, made presentations at the AFCA and NCAA Conventions and conducted multiple conference calls as a full group and in various subcommittees.

KEY FINDINGS.

Research data and discussion of the working group have generated the following key findings regarding the academic performance of Division I college football student-athletes:

1. APR problems tend to be due to eligibility rather than retention issues.
2. Incoming freshmen in football have lower high school academic profiles (e.g., core GPA, SAT scores) than any other Division I sport besides basketball. Yet, first year college academic performance is worse than all other sports, including basketball.
3. Summer school enrollment is much higher in FBS than FCS. There is a strong correlation between athletics department budget and the number of credit hours attempted during summer school in FBS.
4. While football student-athletes miss less class time and spend less time away from school than most other sport groups, they reported greater time demands from their sport than student-athletes in all other sports.
5. APR 0-for-2s are more likely to occur in FBS after student-athletes exhaust eligibility and in FCS after the first year of enrollment. Two-year college transfers are more likely to be 0-for-2s than non-transfers and four-year college transfers.
6. Football student-athletes lose a significant number of eligibility points during the season of competition (i.e. in the fall term). When a first-year football student-athlete loses an e-point in the fall term, he is much more likely to lose additional e-points or become an 0-for-2. There is a similar trend for sophomores and juniors.

7. While there is a correlation between athletic department resources and APR for institutions, there is a much stronger correlation between APR and variables such as high school GPAs and SAT scores and percentage of 2-4 transfers on a football squad.

CURRENT DIRECTION.

1. **Fall Term Academic Requirement for Future Competition.** Freshman football student-athletes who do not successfully complete a minimum number of credit hours following the fall term (e.g., 6 credit hours) would be ineligible for participation in the first two contests of the following football season. Such student-athletes, by meeting certain academic requirements before the next season, may have this penalty reduced by one game. This policy may also be extended to apply to continuing student-athletes and, as such, include other academic requirements (e.g., GPA, percentage of degree) to be met following each fall term.
2. **Exhausted Eligibility Departures.** The working group recommends to the CAP that, in FBS, the waiver of the contemporaneous penalty for student-athletes that are 0-for-2 after exhausting eligibility be eliminated. The working group noted that this waiver was originally put in place to mitigate the financial aid impact on prospective student-athletes who sign financial aid agreements and issues created when institutions are required to reduce financial aid as part of a contemporaneous penalty. Because these penalties can be deferred until the following academic year, there is little or no impact on PSAs that have already signed NLI's. The working group also noted research indicating the disproportionate number of 0-for-2s in FBS football compared to other sports and that the elimination of this exception may compel student-athletes and institutions to better manage retention and eligibility issues for student-athletes with exhausted eligibility. The FCS subcommittee will also evaluate this recommendation for FCS institutions.
3. **Best Practices.** The working group believes that most strategies to improve the academic performance of football student-athletes reside in the sharing and implementation of "best practices" among institutions, instead of national policies and requirements. Examples can be gleaned from Academic Recovery Plans recently submitted by institutions seeking to improve their APR scores. The Facilitating Learning and Achieving Graduation (FLAG) program should also be emphasized among the best practices. A plan will be developed to effectively communicate these best practices to the membership. The working group will emphasize that the best practices should be viewed as a place for institutions to begin, not end, as they examine their own policies and practices and that all practices may not work at every institution. It will also be noted that these best practices are models used by other institutions but may not necessarily be supported by research data available to the working group.

4. **Coaches APR Implications.** The working group discussed a developing CAP initiative to aggregate and publicize APR scores for individual coaches. The working group will share its thoughts with the CAP to ensure that all implications of such an initiative have been fully considered and addressed. Such implications include how scores should be calculated for head coaches that depart or join a football program mid-year; whether or not it is appropriate for APR scores of football student-athletes to be attributed to a new head coach that the head coach did not recruit; whether or not the APR scores should be released as a four-year average (like institutional APR scores) rather than listing the scores annually; whether or not such scores should also be attributed to and publicized for ADs and CEOs; and how additional context can be provided with such scores (e.g., APR scores for other sports at that institution; football APR scores in years preceding a new head coach).
5. **Other Concepts.** Policies and concepts the working group discussed but is not currently pursuing include:
 - a. Enhanced academic requirements or required academic year in residence for two-year college transfers.
 - b. Required summer school for institutions with low APRs.
 - c. Development of required minimum academic support resources for institutions with low APRs.
 - d. Five years of eligibility.

NEXT STEPS.

1. Working group members will share the information with their conferences during spring meetings.
2. The working group will convene via conference call in late summer to review membership feedback and finalize its report for Board of Directors consideration.
3. Forward final recommendations to Division I Board of Directors for consideration during its August or October meeting.

NCAA News Release

Division I APR Data Continue To Reveal Academic Improvement, Some Concerns

Embargoed Until

Tuesday, May 6, 2008, 1:00 pm Eastern time

Contact(s)

Erik Christianson
Director of Public and Media Relations
317/917-6117

INDIANAPOLIS --- Academic reform continues to take hold on college and university campuses nationwide, but there are still some concerns, according to the latest data from the NCAA.

The most recent multi-year Academic Progress Rates indicate nearly all 6,272 Division I teams are achieving or exceeding the standards for academic performance based on four years of data, said NCAA President Myles Brand.

Only 218 teams at 123 institutions will be sanctioned for poor performance, Brand said, while 712 teams were publicly recognized last month for APRs in the top 10 percent of each sport.

Every Division I sports team calculates its APR each academic year, based on the eligibility, retention and graduation of each scholarship student-athlete. An APR of 925 projects to an NCAA Graduation Success Rate of approximately 60 percent.

Teams that score below 925 and have a student leave school academically ineligible can lose up to 10 percent of their scholarships. Known as immediate penalties, these scholarships can be lost each year and not awarded until the following year. Teams can also be subject to historical penalties for poor academic performance over time.

Audio:

» [Windows Media Recording of the Press Teleconference](#)

"Overall, there is much to be encouraged about with the latest data," Brand said. "When we started four years ago, baseball and football were in serious trouble. There has been great improvement in both of those sports. We are not out of the woods, however. There are individual institutions that have seen steady decline in APR over the last four years. The situation is dire for them."

Brand noted that men's basketball continues to be a concern, adding that the Basketball Academic Enhancement Group is working to identify problems and solutions for that sport and expects to complete its work by October.

The overall APR of Division I student-athletes rose slightly, the latest data show, with increases in both eligibility and retention and a decrease in the number of student-athletes leaving school while academically ineligible, known as 0-for-2s.

The average APR for all Division I student-athletes is 961, according to the latest data. The average APR for male student-athletes is 951, while the average for female student-athletes is 969.

Men's teams with the highest APRs are fencing (977), followed by water polo (975) and gymnastics (973). Baseball (938), football (934) and basketball (928) posted the lowest average APRs for men's teams.

Women's teams with the highest APRs are crew (or rowing) (985) and lacrosse (984) and field hockey (983). Women's bowling posted the lowest APR for women's teams at 941.

The Division I single-year APR has risen nearly four points since data collection began in 2003-04. Several sports have seen increases as well. Since 2003-04, baseball's APR increased 12 points and football went up nearly 11 points. Men's basketball's APR declined each of the past two years before increasing four points compared to last year.

For the first time, the average eligibility and retention rates both showed increases as well. Eligibility rates, after decreasing for the past two years, saw the first increase since data collection began in 2003-04.

The average eligibility rate for 2006-07 is 967.1, up from 965 in 2003-04. The average retention rate has increased steadily over the first four years of data collection, beginning at 953.6 in 2003-04 and showing a 956.7 in the most recent collection year.

Another positive trend revealed by the data is a continual decrease in the number of student-athletes leaving school academically ineligible. In 2003-04, 3.7 percent of the cohort earned neither the eligibility nor the retention point in the APR calculation in their final academic term in residence. That percentage has steadily declined to 2.9 percent for the 2006-07 collection year.

There are almost 700 fewer 0-for-2 student-athletes this year compared to four years ago, Brand noted.

This is the third year of immediate penalties and the second for historical penalties. Second-year historical sanctions include restrictions on scholarships and practice time.

Starting next year, teams that receive three straight years of historical penalties (below 900 APR) face the potential of restrictions on postseason competition for the team (such as a bowl game or the men's basketball tournament), in addition to scholarship and practice restrictions.

Four consecutive years of poor academic performance and APRs below 900 will result in restricted Division I membership for the school's entire athletic department

This is also the first year without the squad-size adjustment for most teams that was in place until teams accumulated a full four years of APR data.

BACK TO AGENDA

Of the 218 teams with sanctions this year, 113 will receive immediate penalties, while 35 will receive both an immediate penalty and a public warning for historically low performance, the first sanction under the historical penalty structure. An additional 44 teams will receive the historical public warning only, and 26 will face a historically based penalty restricting scholarships and practice.

According to the latest APR figures, there has been a 24-percent reduction in the number of teams scoring below 900 on the single-year rate compared to 2003-04, along with a 15-percent decrease in the number of teams below 925 on the single-year rate over that time.

Brand attributed the improvement in APR and reduction in penalized teams to a number of factors, including the academic improvement plan process. This process requires any institution with a team below 925 APR to develop a plan for improving the academic performance of student-athletes with specific goals and steps to meet them. Teams below 900 must submit their plans to the NCAA national office for review.

In the first year for the improvement plan process, 157 schools submitted acceptable plans to the national office. Institutions that do not meet the goals set forth in their improvement plans could be subject to penalties next year without any other mitigating factors.

Those mitigating factors, such as teams demonstrating measurable improvement and other criteria, also helped APRs to rise and penalties to fall.

Brand emphasized that since the reform structure was implemented four years ago, nearly 4,100 student-athletes have earned a graduation bonus point for their institution by returning to their school to graduate after leaving early. While not all of the 4,076 former student-athletes returned because of the bonus-point incentive, many were encouraged by their institutions to do so, which is another intended outcome of the program.

"This is a terrific result," Brand said, noting there were almost twice as many former student-athletes who returned to earn their degree in the most recent year than in the first year of the APR program.

Earlier this year, the Division I Board of Directors reiterated its commitment to academic reform in the form of a resolution, stressing that NCAA-member institutions must continue to hold a high academic standard for all Division I student-athletes.

APR scores per institution, along with penalties per school and teams receiving public recognition, are available online at [ncaa.org](http://www.ncaa.org).

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View online at: [http://www.ncaa.org/wps/portal/mne?](http://www.ncaa.org/wps/portal/mne?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/ncaa/NCAA/Media+and+Events/Press+Room/News+Release+Archive/2008/Academic+Reform/20080506_2_d1_apr_rls.html)

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The following related links are also available at the address above:

- [2006-07 School APR Data](#)
 - [Academic Reform Home Page](#)
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NCAA News Release

Baseball, Basketball, Football Improve Their Grades

Embargoed Until

4:30 p.m. Eastern time Wednesday, May 6, 2009

Contact(s)

Erik Christianson
Director of Public and Media Relations
317/917-6117

INDIANAPOLIS—The high-profile Division I sports of baseball, football and men's basketball are receiving high marks on their latest report cards, according to the latest NCAA Academic Progress Rates.

Baseball, football and men's basketball saw their most recent multi-year APR scores move upward, said NCAA President Myles Brand. He noted these sports faced academic challenges in the past but have seen steady improvement since APR scores first were calculated.

"After five years of APR application and data collection, there is clear evidence of upward trends in nearly every sport," Brand said. "Especially encouraging are the increases in baseball, football and men's basketball – the three sports that have historically been problem sports."

Baseball's four-year APR is 946, men's basketball posted a 933 APR, and football's APR is 939. Over the past five years, the single-year APR in baseball has risen 31 points, while those single-year rates in men's basketball and football both have risen nearly 18 points.

Brand stressed the latest APR data highlight that academic reform has led to improved behavior in the classroom across the board in nearly every sport. The overall four-year Division I APR is 964, with the overall single-year rate up 10 points to 971 compared to five years ago. The number of student-athletes leaving school academically ineligible, meanwhile, continues to sharply decrease.

Compared to 2004-05, the first year of APR penalties, there are 910 fewer student-athletes this year considered "0-for-2," meaning they did not earn either the eligibility or the retention point under the APR calculation. Students considered 0-for-2 account now for just 2.6 percent of all Division I student-athletes, and the number of 0-for-2 student-athletes has decreased by nearly 1,800 in just the past three years.

A combination of policy changes in recent years all worked together to boost overall APR scores, said Walter Harrison, chair of the Committee on Academic Performance and president of the University of Hartford.

These include more stringent progress-toward-degree requirements; increased core-course requirements; a rule allowing student-athletes who fit a certain academic profile to transfer without penalty; requiring transfer student-athletes to earn the eligibility point to receive financial aid; and the adoption of a package of reforms in baseball.

"This is very positive information," Harrison said. "We should all take a great deal of satisfaction that a lot of work over a lot of years by a lot of people has resulted in the increased academic performance of student-athletes. Nothing happens overnight; it happens gradually."

Baseball and men's basketball improvements are more dramatic than football, Brand said, which continues to make progress but at a slower rate than these other two sports, particularly in eligibility rates. Eligibility rates in men's basketball continued the sharp increases seen last year, and retention rates rose as well.

Some of the retention increase can be attributed to an adjustment in the APR calculation that allows student-athletes earning a 2.6 grade point average and meeting other academic requirements to transfer without losing the retention point. Historical data reveal that student-athletes fitting this academic profile go on to graduate at rates similar to student-athletes who do not transfer.

BACK TO AGENDA

Baseball eligibility and retention rates improved dramatically, in part because of academic reforms overall and specifically in that sport. These reforms require all transfers to leave an institution academically eligible to receive athletics aid at another institution; require baseball student-athletes to be academically eligible going into the fall term to participate in spring competition; require minimum financial aid for all baseball student-athletes; and eliminated the one-time transfer exception for baseball.

While dramatic increases were noted in both baseball and men's basketball, football continues to be a concern, Harrison said, with eligibility rate increases in that sport not commensurate with eligibility improvement in most other sports. The Football Academic Working Group is working to identify problems and solutions for that sport.

Another concern comes in women's basketball, where the number of APR 0-for-2s increased significantly from 2006-07 to 2007-08 and overall eligibility rates have decreased over the past two years, Harrison said.

Every Division I sports team calculates its APR each academic year, based on the eligibility, retention and graduation of each scholarship student-athlete. Teams that score below 925 on their four-year rate and have a student leave school academically ineligible can lose up to 10 percent of their scholarships through immediate penalties. Teams can also face historically based penalties for poor academic performance over time.

This is the fourth year of immediate penalties and the third for historically based penalties. Teams facing a third year of historically based penalties can be banned from postseason play, in addition to scholarship losses and restricted practice time resulting from a second year of long-term sanctions.

Next year, institutions could confront restricted Division I membership for the entire athletics department if a team has four consecutive years of poor academic performance.

The number of teams not meeting the benchmarks for historically based penalties (900 APR) and more immediate penalties (925 APR) fell dramatically over the last four years, with a remarkable drop occurring in the last year. Less than 10 percent of teams have APR scores below 925, and less than 4 percent have APR scores under 900.

On the penalty side of academic reform, 177 teams at 107 different colleges and universities will receive an immediate or historical sanction this year.

A total of 104 teams did not earn a 925 APR and had a student-athlete leave school ineligible, and they will incur immediate scholarship losses. Twenty-two teams will lose immediate scholarships and receive the first historically based penalty (public warning) as well for posting an APR below 900.

Another 18 teams under 900 APR will receive a public warning; 30 teams will receive playing and practice restrictions in the second stage of historical penalties; and three have been assessed a ban on postseason competition for the first time, the third stage of historical penalties (of those three postseason ban penalties, there is one pending appeal).

Over the past five years, 5,673 delayed graduation points were awarded, with 48 percent of the total occurring in men's basketball, baseball and football. In the last year, 1,370 delayed graduation points were earned, similar to the number earned last year. These points are earned when former Division I student-athletes return to school and complete their degree.

Last month, 767 teams were public recognized for posting multi-year APRs in the top 10 percent of each sport.

The most recent APR scores are multi-year rates based on the scores from the 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 academic years.

APR scores per institution, along with penalties per school and teams receiving public recognition, are available online at www.ncaa.org.

View online at: [http://www.ncaa.org/wps/portal/mne?](http://www.ncaa.org/wps/portal/mne?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/ncaa/NCAA/Media+and+Events/Press+Room/Embargoed/20090506+APR+Release)

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The following related links are also available at the address above:

- 2009 NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate (APR) Reports by School
- Media Teleconference Audio Recording (WMA)

BACK TO AGENDA

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Latest APR jumps three points

May 6, 2009 4:25:37 PM

By Michelle Brutlag Hosick
The NCAA News

The overall four-year Division I Academic Progress Rate is up three points to 964, and the number of student-athletes earning neither the retention nor the eligibility point ("0-for-2s") continues to decline.

Those highlights in the fifth year of APR data announced Wednesday appear to be the product of a confluence of rule changes that began in 2003 – including increased progress-toward-degree benchmarks, greater core-course requirements and more stringent standards for transfers.

"This is very positive information," said Walter Harrison, chair of the Committee on Academic Performance and president of the University of Hartford. "We should all take great satisfaction that a lot of work over a lot of years by a lot of people has resulted in the increased academic performance of student-athletes. Nothing happens overnight; it happens gradually."

Most notably, APRs rose in baseball, football and men's basketball – sports that have faced academic challenges in the past. Baseball and men's basketball improvements were more dramatic than football, which continues to make progress but at a much slower rate than the other two sports, particularly in eligibility rates. Baseball's four-year APR is 946, while men's basketball posted a 933 APR. Football's APR is 939. Over the past five years, the single-year APR in baseball has risen 31 points, while single-year rates in both men's basketball and football have risen nearly 18 points.

Because the APR system is structured for penalties to become progressively more severe if a team's academic under-performance continues over time, this is the first year for the postseason-ban penalty, applied to teams that register a multi-year APR below 900 for three consecutive years without demonstrating measurable improvement. Two teams [Chattanooga football and Centenary (La.) men's basketball] were assessed the postseason ban penalty this year; a third team's decision is pending (Jacksonville State football). All teams subject to the postseason ban had the opportunity for a hearing before the Committee on Academic Performance.

NCAA President Myles Brand called assessing the postseason ban penalties for academic performance reasons a "watershed" moment for the NCAA, but stressed that the goal of the program was not to hand out penalties.

"Our objective is to change behavior. Our objective is not to punish and sanction. When we work with the teams and we see improvement, and we see a real commitment to the academic success of the student-athletes, then you are more likely to see a waiver situation."

Eligibility rates in men's basketball continued the sharp increases seen last year, and retention rates rose as well. Some of the retention increase can be attributed to an adjustment in the APR calculation that allows student-athletes earning a 2.6 grade-point average and meeting other academic requirements to transfer without losing the retention point. Data reveal that student-athletes fitting this academic profile go on to graduate at rates similar to student-athletes who do not transfer.

Additionally, baseball eligibility and retention rates improved dramatically, in part because of academic reforms that require transfers to leave an institution eligible in order to receive athletics aid at a subsequent institution. New rules also require student-athletes to be academically eligible going into the fall term to participate in spring competition.

While dramatic increases were noted in both baseball and men's basketball, football eligibility rate increases were not commensurate with eligibility improvement in most other sports. The Football Academic Working Group is looking to identify problems and solutions.

Another concern was in women's basketball, where the number of 0-for-2s increased significantly from 2006-07 to 2007-08. Overall eligibility rates have decreased over the past two years in that sport as well.

Overall, though, the single-year APR of Division I student-athletes rose to 971, with increases in both eligibility and retention and a continued decrease in the number of student-athletes leaving school while academically ineligible (0-for-2s). The number of 0-for-2s has declined from 3.6 percent of the total student-athlete cohort in 2003-04 to only 2.6 percent in the 2007-08 data collection year (910 student-athletes).

Eligibility rates rose two points, while retention was up nearly six. The addition of the policy allowing student-athletes meeting a specific academic profile to transfer without losing the retention point elevated APRs, but even when that adjustment is

BACK TO AGENDA

removed, retention still rose four points in the last five years.

Also notable is that over the past five years, 5,673 delayed-graduation points were awarded, with 48 percent of the total occurring in men's revenue sports (basketball, baseball and football). In the last year, 1,370 delayed-graduation points were earned, similar to the number earned last year.

The number of teams not meeting the benchmarks for historically based penalties (900 APR) and more immediate penalties (925 APR) fell dramatically over the last four years, with a remarkable drop occurring in the last year.

This is the fourth year of immediate penalties and the third for historically based penalties. Teams with two consecutive years of under-performance are subject to scholarship losses and restricted practice time. The postseason ban applies in year three. Possible restricted Division I membership for the entire athletics department results if a team has four consecutive years of poor academic performance.

A total of 75 squads did not earn an APR of 900 or higher and will receive historically based penalties [40 received the public warning for the first stage, 30 received the scholarship and playing and practice season restrictions in the second stage and two were assessed the postseason ban (one additional postseason ban is pending), in addition to other penalties.] A total of 104 squads will be assessed more immediate penalties for not achieving a 925 APR.

Nine teams that were granted full or partial relief from scholarship losses and practice-time reduction last year will be assessed the penalty this year. The initial relief was granted subject to the teams meeting criteria that included minimum APR benchmarks, and the teams did not satisfy some or all of the conditions for that relief.

Every Division I sports team calculates its APR each academic year, based on the eligibility, retention and graduation of each scholarship student-athlete. Teams that score below 925 and have a student leave school academically ineligible can lose up to 10 percent of their scholarships through contemporaneous penalties. Teams can also be subject to historically based penalties for poor academic performance over time. This year will be the first year teams will be assessed a postseason ban for continued poor academic performance.

APR scores per institution, along with penalties by school, sport and penalty type and teams receiving public recognition, are available online at www.ncaa.org.

View online at: [http://www.ncaa.org/wps/portal/newsdetail?](http://www.ncaa.org/wps/portal/newsdetail?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/ncaa/NCAA/NCAA+News/NCAA+News+Online/2009/Division+I/L+NCAA+News+-+5-6-09)

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BACK TO AGENDA

APR Press Conference – Walt Harrison Opening Remarks
5/6/09

I want to congratulate the NCAA Staff for all of the work you've put in on this, and in your case Myles, your outstanding leadership in this effort.

The news that Myles just reported is a real sign that academic reform is in place in the NCAA and that our institutions are responding extremely well, and that as a result student athletes are succeeding at higher and higher rates.

So, I'm very encouraged by this and I want to make it clear that while those of us on the committee have worked hard on this, all of us realize the great work of the NCAA staff and Myles' personal leadership on this effort.

I'd like to talk a little bit about what Myles said. We've got great improvement. Now that we have these years to count, we can see the improvement over the years. I want to talk a little bit about some of the remaining challenges. But I would like to put them in the perspective that the overall news is really good.

So let me talk about just some of the improvements first of all.

Baseball – and I'm gonna concentrate in a little more detail on the three sports that Myles outlined. In the '03-'04 academic year their APR collectively was 932.7. In the '07-'08 academic year, so four years later, their APR is 963.8. So, an increase of 31.1 points over four years.

In football, in '03-'04, their APR was 930.1, that's all football teams in DI, both in FBS and FCS - and four years later, '07-'08, their APR had risen to 948, an increase of 17.9 points over those four years.

And finally, men's basketball - in the first year '03-'04, 929.1. And in '07-'08, 947. So an increase of 17.9 points. That's actually five years not four.

So in these three sports, which are three that we've been focusing on, we've seen distinctive improvement over this five year period. That's generally something we should be proud of and especially our member institutions should be proud of.

We have challenges remaining. First of all that the football eligibility rate is increasing but it's not matching the overall eligibility increases. So in football we have to focus on keeping more players eligible.

And in women's basketball we've seen an increase in 0 for 2 student athletes. As sometimes I fall into the NCAA jargon, 0 for 2 means that you left school ineligible, or as Myles just put it, flunked out. So we've seen an increase in those athletes and a decrease in eligibility rates over the past couple years.

So we want to put women's basketball on a sort of watch list. They still do very well compared to the three sports I just mentioned but we want to make sure that they are focusing on these increases in 0 for 2 athletes and the decrease in eligibility rates. Those are really the two points that I think we want to focus on moving forward.

I want to talk a little about some of the changes we've made in policy – Myles referred to this – and I just wanted to detail what some of those are that I think has made a difference in the behavior of our student athletes.

Most of you know that a few years ago we had a baseball group that looked at how to improve baseball academic performance. We made a series of recommendations – they were approved by the board –and now I think we're starting to see the affect of those changes. The baseball community responded extremely well to the changes we recommended and we're seeing the positive improvement as a result.

Secondly, the two decisions we made about transferring, both I think have had very desired changes. The first is that if you transfer in order to receive aid at the school you're transferring to, you have to have been eligible at the school you're transferring from. That's a change that made it more important to remain eligible before you decide to transfer and I think it's have the desired effect of keeping young people eligible before they transfer.

And secondly – as Myles referred to it - we've changed the measurements so that if you transfer and your GPA is over 2.6 the school is not penalized for that. If your GPA is under 2.6 you still do lose a point.

You might ask why 2.6? Because in our studies and our review of the data it's clear that if you transfer with a 2.6 or better you are likely to graduate at about the same rate as if you stayed at the school. But if your GPA is under 2.6 then the chances graduating are severely negatively impacted. Since our goal is to encourage graduation we felt that 2.6 was a good place to give you some relief if you were about that.

Finally, this is the first class in which our progress toward degree and core course increases have gone into effect. Now we can look at all students and say that they all have had to meet these progress toward degree requirements and they have all been subject to a more thorough high school core course requirement than we had in the past.

So you put all these things together I think these are all part of the reason why we've seen the APR's increase. But the real reason that we've seen them increase in my opinion is that our members understand what's at stake and have put into place the kind of programs that help enable athletes to succeed and that's what academic reform is all about.

When I think about this - I just finished talked for a few minutes about numbers - but I think all of us, both NCAA staff and members of our committee and the presidents on the DI board, realize what this is really about is affecting individual student lives.

Just let me give you one number that sticks out for me and provides me personally with a great deal of satisfaction. If you compare the latest year '07-'08 back to five years ago, '03-'04, there are almost 900 fewer 0 for 2 students – the exact number is 897 – so there are 897 young people who have not flunked out of college. That's really very satisfying to me. So the total has gone down from 3,881 in the first year to 2,984 in the last year that we've accounted for. So that's 897 people whose lives have been positively impacted by these changes.

If you look at all the trends that number is almost double, so it's about 1,800 students who have continued at their current school or transferred and got into a better position to graduate at their new school. So...very satisfying results.

The other thing is that the APR has now become the definitive academic management tool on our campuses. Every coach, most of the players, every athletic administrator, knows what an APR means. They know what they need to do to achieve a good one, and they're putting it into place.

Just look at the numbers - 90.6% of all teams are above 925, so they're above the standard that we've set to avoid penalties, and 96.6% are above 900. In other words they are above the standard that would indicate real difficulty. So 96.6% of our schools are doing well by their athletes and that is very satisfying.

Since part of my role as chair of the committee on academic performance is not to only have good news and have a sunny disposition all the time I want to end on the note of the most serious penalties that we've put into place this year.

There are three teams that have been banned from postseason completion. This is what is called an Occasion Three Penalty. This is the first time that we've put these penalties into place.

Those three teams are Centenary College men's basketball team, University of Tennessee Chattanooga's football team, and Jacksonville State University football team. I do want to mention that Jacksonville State has appealed that penalty to the committee and it is still under review.

This is not the happiest part of chairing this committee but having spoken to these three institutions I know that their leadership understands the penalties, understands the difficulty, and are taking steps to improve and in the end that's what this is all about.

**Timeline for the Public Announcement of the
2008-09 NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate,
List of Penalized Teams and Incentive List**

March 12, 2009

NCAA staff will notify all NCAA Division I chancellors/presidents, NCAA Division I directors of athletics, NCAA Division I conference commissioners and members of the Collegiate Commissioners Association Compliance Administrators via electronic mail of the release dates for the incentive list and the public version of the institutional NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate (APR) and Penalty Reports. (Attachment)

April 20, 2009

NCAA staff will send link to the Web site containing the public version of incentive information to chancellors/presidents, directors of athletics, faculty athletic representatives, senior women administrators, compliance coordinators, conference commissioners and NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program (APP) users.

April 22, 2009

The NCAA will distribute press release announcing the incentive list (top 10 percent for each sport). The Web site containing this information will be made available to the public at the same time the press release is made available.

May 4, 2009

NCAA staff will send link to the Web site containing the public version of APR and Penalty Reports, and other aggregate data to chancellors/presidents, directors of athletics, faculty athletic representatives, senior woman administrators, compliance coordinators, conference commissioners and APP users.

May 6, 2009

The public version of the institutional APR and Penalty Reports, and aggregate data will be announced at a press conference at 4:30 p.m. Eastern time. The Web site containing this information will be made available to the public immediately before the press conference.

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

MEMORANDUM

March 12, 2009

TO: NCAA Division I Chancellors/Presidents
NCAA Division I Directors of Athletics
NCAA Division I Conference Commissioners
Collegiate Commissioners Association Compliance Administrators.

FROM: William F. Regan
Director of Academic and Membership Affairs.

SUBJECT: NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate Public Release.

The NCAA national office will make the following public releases regarding the NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program (APP):

1. **Wednesday, April 22.** Release recognizing the top academically performing teams – those teams with NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate(s) (APR) in the top 10 percent within their sport.
2. **Wednesday, May 6.** Release the public version of the APR and penalty reports and aggregate data for all NCAA Division I institutions.

A copy of the list of top performing teams, the public version of the APR and penalty reports and aggregate data, will be made available to institutions and conferences at least 48 hours prior to the respective release. As a reminder, institutions and conference offices currently have access to their institutional APR and contemporaneous-penalty reports through the password protected data collection program and Legislative Services Database for the Internet.

As you prepare for the release of the APR nationally and on your campuses, the NCAA media public and media relations staff are available to respond to questions you may have about releasing the data or provide support for questions you may be asked from the media. Please contact or direct questions to:

Erik Christianson
Director of Public and Media Relations
317/917-6115
echristianson@ncaa.org

Please do not hesitate to contact the following staff member if you have any questions regarding the APP data or reports:

Binh Nguyen
Assistant Director of Academic and Membership Affairs
317/917-6613
bnguyen@ncaa.org

WFR:hrc

BACK TO AGENDA

Institution	Sport	Immediate Penalty Scholarship Reduction	Historic Penalty			Championship Ban
			Public Notice	Scholarship Reduction	Practice Reduction	
Alcorn State University	Baseball	N/A	Yes	1.17	Yes	N/A
Auburn University	Men's Track, Indoor	0.03	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Outdoor		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Swimming	0.99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	1	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ball State University	Men's Basketball	2	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bethune-Cookman University	Men's Indoor Track*	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Outdoor Track*		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boise State University	Men's Golf	N/A	Yes	0.23	Yes	N/A
Bowling Green State University	Football	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California Polytechnic State University	Men's Wrestling	0.69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California State University, Fresno	Men's Tennis	0.45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California State University, Fullerton	Men's Track, Outdoor	0.66	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
California State University, Sacramento	Football	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Campbell University	Men's Cross Country	0.72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Centenary College (Louisiana)	Men's Soccer	0.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes
	Women's Volleyball	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Central Connecticut State University	Baseball	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chicago State University	Women's Track, Indoor	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Track, Outdoor		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clarion University of Pennsylvania	Men's Wrestling	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Cleveland State University	Men's Soccer	0.67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Fencing	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
College of Charleston (South Carolina)	Baseball	0.09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware State University	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	3.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Wrestling	N/A	Yes	0.99	Yes	N/A

Institution	Sport	Immediate Penalty Scholarship Reduction	Historic Penalty			Championship Ban
			Public Notice	Scholarship Reduction	Practice Reduction	
Eastern Washington University	Men's Basketball*	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairleigh Dickinson University, Metropolitan	Baseball	0.67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida Atlantic University	Football	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Basketball	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida International University	Baseball	N/A	Yes	2	Yes	N/A
Gardner-Webb University	Men's Wrestling	0.13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
George Mason University	Men's Volleyball	0.14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
George Washington University	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Institute of Technology	Men's Basketball	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia Southern University	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	3.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia State University	Baseball	0.21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grambling State University	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hampton University	Men's Track, Indoor	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Howard University	Football	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana University, Bloomington	Men's Basketball	2	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	Men's Basketball*	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Cross Country	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jackson State University	Football	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jacksonville State University	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	1	Yes	N/A
	Football ⁵					
Jacksonville University	Women's Volleyball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kennesaw State University	Men's Basketball	2	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kent State University	Football	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lamar University	Men's Track, Indoor	0.61	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Outdoor		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Institution	Sport	Immediate Penalty Scholarship Reduction	Historic Penalty			Championship Ban
			Public Notice	Scholarship Reduction	Practice Reduction	
	Women's Track, Indoor	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Track, Outdoor		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana Tech University	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	1	Yes	N/A
McNeese State University	Women's Cross Country	0.68	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Track, Indoor		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Track, Outdoor		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Indoor	1.26	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Outdoor		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	1.27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Basketball	2	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Baseball	N/A	Yes	0.29	Yes	N/A
Montana State University-Bozeman	Football	N/A	Yes	3	Yes	N/A
Morgan State University	Men's Basketball	1	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	1.83	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mount St. Mary's University	Men's Lacrosse	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey Institute of Technology	Baseball	0.89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico State University	Football	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Nicholls State University	Women's Basketball	2	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	3.41	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Baseball	N/A	Yes	2	Yes	N/A
	Men's Golf	0.43	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Track, Indoor	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
	Women's Track, Outdoor		Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Norfolk State University	Women's Volleyball	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina A&T State University	Football	6.3	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northern Arizona University	Men's Cross Country	0.24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Indoor		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Outdoor		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Institution	Sport	Immediate Penalty Scholarship Reduction	Historic Penalty			Championship Ban
			Public Notice	Scholarship Reduction	Practice Reduction	
Oklahoma State University	Women's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oral Roberts University	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pepperdine University	Men's Basketball	2	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portland State University	Football	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	2	Yes	N/A
	Men's Cross Country	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prairie View A&M University	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purdue University	Men's Golf	0.03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robert Morris University	Women's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Lacrosse	1.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	1.29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sacred Heart University	Men's Wrestling	0.066	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	2.004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sam Houston State University	Baseball	0.08	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Indoor	0.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Basketball	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Diego State University	Baseball	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Jose State University	Women's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Soccer	N/A	Yes	0.5	Yes	N/A
	Football	N/A	Yes	5	Yes	N/A
Southeast Missouri State University	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	1.72	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southeastern Louisiana University	Women's Softball	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	5.44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Southern Methodist University	Men's Golf	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Southern University, Baton Rouge	Women's Soccer	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

Institution	Sport	Immediate Penalty Scholarship Reduction	Historic Penalty			Championship Ban
			Public Notice	Scholarship Reduction	Practice Reduction	
Southern Utah University	Men's Basketball*	1	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stephen F. Austin State University	Football	1.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Temple University	Men's Track, Indoor	0.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Texas A&M University, College Station	Men's Swimming	0.99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	Men's Basketball	1	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Baseball	N/A	Yes	2	Yes	N/A
Texas Southern University	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	2	Yes	N/A
	Men's Track, Indoor	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Outdoor		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas State University-San Marcos	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	1	Yes	N/A
The Ohio State University	Men's Basketball*	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University at Buffalo, the State University of New	Football	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Akron	Men's Track, Indoor	0.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Outdoor		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Alabama at Birmingham	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	1	Yes	N/A
	Football	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Baseball	0.55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of California, Riverside	Baseball	0.89	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Soccer	0.99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of California, Santa Barbara	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	1	Yes	N/A
University of Central Arkansas	Men's Track, Indoor	1.03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Outdoor		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Colorado, Boulder	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Hawaii, Manoa	Baseball	0.27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Houston	Women's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Illinois at Chicago	Men's Track, Indoor	0.41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Institution	Sport	Immediate Penalty Scholarship Reduction	Historic Penalty			Championship Ban
			Public Notice	Scholarship Reduction	Practice Reduction	
	Men's Track, Outdoor	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
University of Louisiana at Lafayette	Men's Track, Outdoor	0.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Golf	0.45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
	Baseball	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	Football	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Mississippi	Football	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of New Mexico	Men's Track, Indoor	0.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Track, Outdoor		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of North Texas	Men's Basketball*	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football*	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Northern Iowa	Men's Cross Country	0.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of San Francisco	Men's Basketball	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of South Carolina, Columbia	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of South Florida	Baseball*	1.18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Men's Basketball*	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Soccer	1.04	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	N/A	Yes	3.15	Yes	Yes
University of Tennessee at Martin	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	3.14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University of Texas at Arlington	Men's Cross Country	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Baseball	N/A	Yes	2	Yes	N/A
University of Texas at San Antonio	Women's Track, Indoor	1.76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Women's Track, Outdoor		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Men's Basketball	N/A	Yes	1	Yes	N/A
University of the Pacific	Baseball	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Institution	Sport	Immediate Penalty Scholarship Reduction	Historic Penalty			Championship Ban
			Public Notice	Scholarship Reduction	Practice Reduction	
University of Toledo	Men's Cross Country	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
University of Wyoming	Men's Track, Indoor	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia Military Institute	Men's Wrestling	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Weber State University	Men's Golf	0.31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Football	N/A	Yes	0.34	Yes	N/A
Western Carolina University	Football	3.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Western Illinois University	Men's Basketball	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁵ The institution's penalty waiver request is pending.

* Team failed to satisfy the conditions of a conditionally approved APP penalty waiver from last academic year.

Sport	Institution
Baseball	Alcorn State University
	Central Connecticut State University
	College of Charleston (South Carolina)
	Fairleigh Dickinson University, Metropolitan
	Florida International University
	Georgia State University
	McNeese State University
	New Jersey Institute of Technology
	Nicholls State University
	Sam Houston State University
	San Diego State University
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
	University of Arkansas, Little Rock
	University of California, Riverside
	University of Hawaii, Manoa
	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore
	University of Texas at Arlington
	University of the Pacific
	University of South Florida*
Football	Bowling Green State University
	California State University, Sacramento
	Delaware State University
	Florida Atlantic University
	Georgia Southern University
	Howard University
	Jackson State University
	Jacksonville State University ⁵
	Kent State University
	McNeese State University
	Montana State University-Bozeman
	Morgan State University
	New Mexico State University
	Nicholls State University
	North Carolina A&T State University
	Portland State University
	Robert Morris University
	Sacred Heart University
	San Diego State University
	San Jose State University
	Southeast Missouri State University
	Southeastern Louisiana University
	Stephen F. Austin State University
	Temple University
	University at Buffalo, the State University of New
	University of Alabama at Birmingham
	University of Louisiana at Lafayette
	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
	University of Mississippi

	University of North Texas*
	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
	University of Tennessee at Martin
	Weber State University
	Western Carolina University
Men's Basketball	Auburn University
	Ball State University
	Centenary College (Louisiana)
	Delaware State University
	Eastern Washington University*
	George Washington University
	Georgia Institute of Technology
	Georgia Southern University
	Georgia State University
	Grambling State University
	Indiana University, Bloomington
	Jacksonville State University
	Kennesaw State University
	Louisiana Tech University
	Morgan State University
	New Mexico State University
	Oral Roberts University
	Pepperdine University
	Portland State University
	Prairie View A&M University
	Purdue University
	Southeast Missouri State University
	Southeastern Louisiana University
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
	Texas Southern University
	Texas State University-San Marcos
	University of Alabama at Birmingham
	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
	University of California, Santa Barbara
	University of Colorado, Boulder
	University of Illinois at Chicago
	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore
	University of San Francisco
	University of South Carolina, Columbia
	University of Tennessee at Martin
	University of Tennessee, Knoxville
	University of Texas at San Antonio
	Western Illinois University
	Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis*
	Southern Utah University*
	The Ohio State University*
	University of North Texas*
	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga*
Men's Cross Country	
	Campbell University

	Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis
	Northern Arizona University
	Portland State University
	University of Northern Iowa
	University of Texas at Arlington
	University of Toledo
Men's Fencing	
	Cleveland State University
Men's Golf	
	Boise State University
	Nicholls State University
	Purdue University
	Southern Methodist University
	University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Men's Lacrosse	Weber State University
	Mount St. Mary's University
Men's Soccer	Robert Morris University
	Centenary College (Louisiana)
	Cleveland State University
	San Jose State University
Men's Swimming	University of California, Riverside
	Auburn University
Men's Tennis	Texas A&M University, College Station
	California State University, Fresno
Men's Track, Indoor	
	Auburn University
	Hampton University
	Lamar University
	McNeese State University
	Northern Arizona University
	Sam Houston State University
	Temple University
	Texas Southern University
	University of Akron
	University of Central Arkansas
	University of Illinois at Chicago
	University of New Mexico
	University of Wyoming
Men's Track, Outdoor	Bethune-Cookman University*
	Auburn University
	Bethune-Cookman University*
	California State University, Fullerton
	Lamar University
	McNeese State University
	Northern Arizona University
	Texas Southern University

	University of Akron
	University of Central Arkansas
	University of Illinois at Chicago
	University of Louisiana at Lafayette
	University of New Mexico
Men's Volleyball	
	George Mason University
Men's Wrestling	
	California Polytechnic State University
	Clarion University of Pennsylvania
	Delaware State University
	Gardner-Webb University
	Sacred Heart University
	Virginia Military Institute
Women's Basketball	
	Central Connecticut State University
	Florida Atlantic University
	McNeese State University
	Nicholls State University
	Oklahoma State University
	Robert Morris University
	Sam Houston State University
	San Jose State University
	University of Houston
	University of Texas at Arlington
Women's Cross Country	
	McNeese State University
Women's Soccer	
	Southern University, Baton Rouge
	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Women's Softball	
	Southeastern Louisiana University
Women's Track, Indoor	
	Chicago State University
	Lamar University
	McNeese State University
	Nicholls State University
	University of Texas at San Antonio
Women's Track, Outdoor	
	Chicago State University
	Lamar University
	McNeese State University
	Nicholls State University
	University of Texas at San Antonio
Women's Volleyball	
	Centenary College (Louisiana)
	Jacksonville University
	Norfolk State University

⁵ The team's penalty waiver request is pending

* Team failed to satisfy the conditions of a conditionally approved APP penalty waiver from last academic year.

BACK TO AGENDA

Penalty Category	Institution	Sport
Immediate Penalty Only	Auburn University	Men's Swimming
	Bowling Green State University	Football
	California Polytechnic State University	Men's Wrestling
	California State University, Fresno	Men's Tennis
	California State University, Sacramento	Football
	Campbell University	Men's Cross Country
	Centenary College (Louisiana)	Men's Soccer
	Central Connecticut State University	Baseball
	Central Connecticut State University	Women's Basketball
	Cleveland State University	Men's Soccer
	College of Charleston (South Carolina)	Baseball
	Delaware State University	Men's Basketball
	Delaware State University	Football
	Fairleigh Dickinson University, Metropolitan	Baseball
	Florida Atlantic University	Football
	Florida Atlantic University	Women's Basketball
	Gardner-Webb University	Men's Wrestling
	George Mason University	Men's Volleyball
	George Washington University	Men's Basketball
	Georgia Institute of Technology	Men's Basketball
	Georgia Southern University	Men's Basketball
	Georgia Southern University	Football
	Georgia State University	Baseball
	Georgia State University	Men's Basketball
	Hampton University	Men's Track, Indoor
	Howard University	Football
	Jacksonville University	Women's Volleyball
	Kent State University	Football
	Lamar University	Men's Track, Indoor
	Lamar University	Men's Track, Outdoor
	Lamar University	Women's Track, Indoor
	Lamar University	Women's Track, Outdoor
	McNeese State University	Women's Cross Country
	McNeese State University	Football
	Mount St. Mary's University	Men's Lacrosse
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	Baseball
	New Mexico State University	Football
	Northern Arizona University	Men's Cross Country
	Northern Arizona University	Men's Track, Indoor

Northern Arizona University	Men's Track, Outdoor
Oklahoma State University	Women's Basketball
Oral Roberts University	Men's Basketball
Portland State University	Football
Purdue University	Men's Golf
Purdue University	Men's Basketball
Robert Morris University	Women's Basketball
Robert Morris University	Men's Lacrosse
Robert Morris University	Football
Sacred Heart University	Men's Wrestling
Sacred Heart University	Football
Sam Houston State University	Baseball
Sam Houston State University	Men's Track, Indoor
Sam Houston State University	Women's Basketball
San Diego State University	Baseball
San Diego State University	Football
San Jose State University	Women's Basketball
Southeast Missouri State University	Men's Basketball
Southeast Missouri State University	Football
Southeastern Louisiana University	Women's Softball
Southeastern Louisiana University	Football
Southern Methodist University	Men's Golf
Stephen F. Austin State University	Football
Temple University	Men's Track, Indoor
Texas A&M University, College Station	Men's Swimming
The Ohio State University	Men's Basketball*
University at Buffalo, the State University of New	Football
University of Akron	Men's Track, Indoor
University of Akron	Men's Track, Outdoor
University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Baseball
University of California, Riverside	Baseball
University of California, Riverside	Men's Soccer
University of Central Arkansas	Men's Track, Indoor
University of Central Arkansas	Men's Track, Outdoor
University of Colorado, Boulder	Men's Basketball
University of Hawaii, Manoa	Baseball
University of Houston	Women's Basketball
University of Illinois at Chicago	Men's Track, Indoor
University of Illinois at Chicago	Men's Basketball
Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	Men's Basketball*
University of Louisiana at Lafayette	Men's Track, Outdoor

BACK TO AGENDA

University of Louisiana at Lafayette	Men's Golf
University of Louisiana at Lafayette	Football
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	Football
University of Mississippi	Football
University of New Mexico	Men's Track, Indoor
University of New Mexico	Men's Track, Outdoor
University of North Texas	Men's Basketball*
University of North Texas	Football*
University of Northern Iowa	Men's Cross Country
University of San Francisco	Men's Basketball
University of South Carolina, Columbia	Men's Basketball
University of South Florida	Baseball*
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Men's Basketball*
University of Tennessee at Martin	Men's Basketball
University of Tennessee at Martin	Football
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	Men's Basketball
University of Texas at Arlington	Men's Cross Country
University of Texas at Arlington	Women's Basketball
	Women's Track, Indoor
University of Texas at San Antonio	Women's Track, Outdoor
University of the Pacific	Baseball
University of Wyoming	Men's Track, Indoor
Weber State University	Men's Golf
Western Carolina University	Football
Western Illinois University	Men's Basketball
Auburn University	Men's Basketball
Auburn University	Men's Track, Indoor
Auburn University	Men's Track, Outdoor
Ball State University	Men's Basketball
California State University, Fullerton	Men's Track, Outdoor
Indiana University, Bloomington	Men's Basketball
Kennesaw State University	Men's Basketball
McNeese State University	Women's Basketball
McNeese State University	Men's Track, Indoor
McNeese State University	Men's Track, Outdoor
	Women's Track, Indoor
McNeese State University	

BACK TO AGENDA

	McNeese State University	Women's Track, Outdoor
	Morgan State University	Men's Basketball
	Morgan State University	Football
	Nicholls State University	Women's Basketball
	Nicholls State University	Football
	Nicholls State University	Men's Golf
	North Carolina A&T State University	Football
	Pepperdine University	Men's Basketball
	Southern Utah University	Men's Basketball*
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	Men's Basketball
	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Women's Soccer
Public Notice Only	Bethune-Cookman University	Men's Indoor Track*
	Bethune-Cookman University	Men's Outdoor Track*
	Centenary College (Louisiana)	Women's Volleyball
	Chicago State University	Women's Track, Indoor
	Chicago State University	Women's Track, Outdoor
	Cleveland State University	Men's Fencing
	Eastern Washington University	Men's Basketball*
	Grambling State University	Men's Basketball
	Jackson State University	Football
	Norfolk State University	Women's Volleyball
	Portland State University	Men's Cross Country
	Prairie View A&M University	Men's Basketball
	Southern University, Baton Rouge	Women's Soccer
	Texas Southern University	Men's Track, Indoor
	Texas Southern University	Men's Track, Outdoor
	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	Men's Basketball
	Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	Men's Cross Country
	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	Baseball
Occasion 2	Alcorn State University	Baseball
	Boise State University	Men's Golf
	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	Men's Wrestling
	Delaware State University	Men's Wrestling
	Florida International University	Baseball
	Jacksonville State University	Men's Basketball
	Louisiana Tech University	Men's Basketball
	McNeese State University	Baseball

	Montana State University-Bozeman	Football
	New Mexico State University	Men's Basketball
	Nicholls State University	Baseball
	Nicholls State University	Women's Track, Indoor
	Nicholls State University	Women's Track, Outdoor
	Portland State University	Men's Basketball
	San Jose State University	Men's Soccer
	San Jose State University	Football
	Southeastern Louisiana University	Men's Basketball
	Temple University	Football
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	Baseball
	Texas Southern University	Men's Basketball
	Texas State University-San Marcos	Men's Basketball
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Men's Basketball
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	Football
	University of California, Santa Barbara	Men's Basketball
	University of Illinois at Chicago	Men's Track, Outdoor
	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	Men's Basketball
	University of Texas at Arlington	Baseball
	University of Texas at San Antonio	Men's Basketball
	University of Toledo	Men's Cross Country
	Virginia Military Institute	Men's Wrestling
	Weber State University	Football
Occasion 3	Centenary College (Louisiana)	Men's Basketball
	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Football
Waiver request pending	Jacksonville State University	Football

* Team failed to satisfy the conditions of a conditionally approved APP penalty waiver from last academic year.

Teams that Failed to Satisfy a Conditional Waiver from 2007-08


Institution	Sport
Bethune-Cookman University	Men's Track, Indoor
	Men's Track, Outdoor
Eastern Washington University	Men's Basketball
Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	Men's Basketball
Southern Utah University	Men's Basketball
The Ohio State University	Men's Basketball
University of North Texas	Men's Basketball
University of North Texas	Football
University of South Florida	Baseball
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	Men's Basketball

Teams on this list were provided relief from some or all of an APP penalty as part of a penalty waiver decision from last academic year. That relief was conditioned on the team satisfying designated criteria. These teams failed to satisfy some or all of the criteria and are now required to impose that penalty that was previously waived.

Academic Performance in Women’s Basketball

Women’s Basketball Issues Committee


August 20-21, 2009



Overview

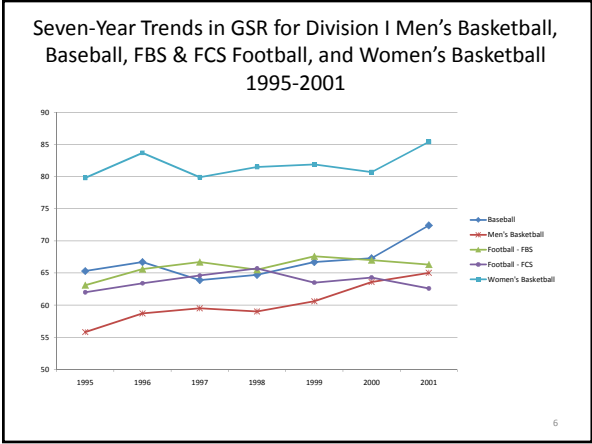
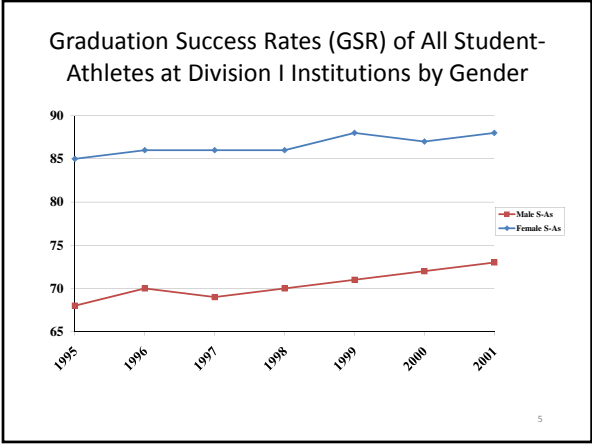
- Graduation Success Rate (GSR)
- APR
 - Current year
 - Trends
- Academics & Profiles
- Transfers

Graduation Success Rate



Graduation Success Rates

- How do historical graduation rates in women’s basketball compare to those in other sports?
- What conclusions can be made about GSR trends in women’s basketball?



Graduation Success Rate Trends for Division I Women's Sports 1995 to 2001 Entering Cohorts

SPORT	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Lacrosse	93.9%	93.0%	95.1%	92.9%	92.6%	94.2%	95.7%
Field Hockey	92.9%	93.7%	91.7%	95.5%	93.8%	93.1%	93.3%
Crew	89.6%	89.7%	88.9%	89.2%	88.5%	91.8%	93.0%
Gymnastics	93.1%	92.4%	89.0%	97.1%	96.6%	94.6%	92.5%
Swimming	90.8%	91.1%	90.8%	90.6%	91.4%	90.5%	90.3%
Tennis	85.7%	88.4%	87.6%	88.8%	88.4%	89.1%	89.8%
Soccer	86.1%	86.7%	88.3%	86.6%	90.3%	89.6%	88.9%
Volleyball	83.2%	86.6%	87.0%	87.4%	88.0%	88.0%	87.8%
Softball	82.3%	84.5%	84.6%	84.8%	86.8%	86.0%	87.2%
Ice Hockey	85.7%	100.0%	85.0%	83.3%	89.3%	96.8%	87.1%
Golf	88.3%	90.6%	84.2%	86.5%	89.7%	87.9%	86.5%
Basketball	79.8%	83.7%	79.9%	81.5%	81.9%	80.7%	85.4%
Cross Country/Track	82.4%	82.8%	82.1%	83.1%	83.9%	84.3%	85.3%

7

GSR Summary

- It is difficult to determine whether graduation rates are actually trending upwards in WBB or if the GSR in 2001 is due in part to large year-to-year fluctuations.
- Although graduation rates for WBB are high compared to men's sports, WBB is among the lowest of the women's sports.
- GSR rates are historical, so APR is a more accurate way of looking at contemporary academic issues.

8

Academic Progress Rate (APR)

2007-08



WBB Academic Progress Rates

- How do WBB APR scores compare to those in other sports?
- How do APR eligibility and retention trends look over time?
- How many WBB squads are failing to meet APR benchmarks?

10

Distribution of Four-Year APRs 2004-05 through 2007-08 Academic Years

All Squads		Women's Basketball Only	
APR Range (Raw)	4-Year Aggregation	APR Range (Raw)	4-Year Aggregation
0-799	5 (0.1%)	0-799	0
800-824	4 (0.1%)	800-824	1 (0.3%)
825-849	22 (0.3%)	825-849	2 (0.6%)
850-874	54 (0.9%)	850-874	2 (0.6%)
875-899	131 (2.1%)	875-899	15 (4.4%)
900-924	377 (6.0%)	900-924	28 (8.3%)
925-949	1,081 (17.1%)	925-949	48 (14.2%)
950-974	1,960 (31.0%)	950-974	79 (23.3%)
975-999	2,234 (35.3%)	975-999	79 (23.3%)
1000	455 (7.2%)	1000	80 (23.6%)
Total Squads	6,323	Total Squads	335

*Note: Rates include adjustments and bonuses submitted and processed through Spring 2009.

11

Distribution of 2007-08 APR (WBB only)

APR Range (Raw)	Frequency
0-799	1 (0.3%)
800-824	1 (0.3%)
825-849	2 (0.6%)
850-874	3 (0.9%)
875-899	13 (3.9%)
900-924	30 (9.0%)
925-949	45 (13.4%)
950-974	81 (24.2%)
975-999	81 (24.2%)
1000	78 (23.3%)
Total Squads	335

12

Average APRs by Sport for Women's Teams – 2007-08 Rate
(2.6 Retention Adjustment Removed = Constant APR Metric Across Time)

Rank	SPORT	2007-08
1	Gymnastics	988
2	Field Hockey	987
3	Lacrosse	983
4	Crew	982
5	Swimming	980
6	Golf	977
7	Tennis	977
8	Cross Country	973
9	Volleyball	972
10	Soccer	972
11	Softball	971
12	Track (Indoor)	966
13	Track (Outdoor)	966
14	Basketball	960

13

Average Retention Rates by Sport for Women's Teams – 2007-08 Rate
(2.6 Retention Adjustment Removed = Constant Retention Metric Across Time)

Rank	SPORT	2007-08
1	Gymnastics	986
2	Field Hockey	979
3	Swimming	977
4	Crew	975
5	Lacrosse	974
6	Golf	967
7	Track (Outdoor)	966
8	Track (Indoor)	966
9	Cross Country	966
10	Tennis	964
11	Softball	961
12	Soccer	960
13	Volleyball	959
14	Basketball	944

14

Average Eligibility Rates by Sport for Women's Teams – 2007-08 Rate

Rank	SPORT	2007-08
1	Field Hockey	993
2	Lacrosse	991
3	Gymnastics	989
4	Tennis	987
5	Golf	985
6	Crew	985
7	Volleyball	984
8	Swimming	982
9	Soccer	981
10	Cross Country	979
11	Softball	978
12	Basketball	971
13	Track (Indoor)	963
14	Track (Outdoor)	962

15

APR Trends

2003-2004

To

2007-2008



Average APRs by Sport for Women's Teams
(2.6 Retention Adjustment Removed = Constant APR Metric Across Time)

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Basketball	959.1	958.5	962.1	963.6	959.7
Crew	985.0	977.0	985.6	986.3	981.7
Cross Country	971.0	970.3	970.5	972.1	973.1
Field Hockey	983.0	984.9	983.7	983.0	986.8
Golf	972.8	969.5	976.4	977.4	976.9
Gymnastics	981.7	980.2	982.7	983.9	988.0
Lacrosse	983.2	985.6	984.9	985.5	982.6
Soccer	972.0	971.5	973.0	976.2	971.9
Softball	966.3	966.1	964.8	969.4	971.0
Swimming	978.2	979.0	979.7	979.8	980.4
Tennis	969.3	970.2	973.6	971.0	976.6
Track (Indoor)	965.8	964.1	964.4	965.9	966.2
Track (Outdoor)	965.8	965.4	965.7	967.6	965.9
Volleyball	967.7	969.8	969.0	972.0	972.3

*Note: Analyses based on N=5,924 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all five years. 17

Average Retention Rates by Sport for Women's Teams
(2.6 Retention Adjustment Removed = Constant APR Metric Across Time)

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Basketball	945	945	946	949	944
Crew	980	971	982	984	975
Cross Country	965	966	961	965	966
Field Hockey	977	976	975	973	979
Golf	965	965	970	969	967
Gymnastics	979	978	981	982	986
Lacrosse	974	980	978	979	974
Soccer	960	959	963	966	960
Softball	961	959	956	960	961
Swimming	973	974	974	974	977
Tennis	956	960	961	957	964
Track (Indoor)	963	965	966	966	966
Track (Outdoor)	964	966	968	968	966
Volleyball	956	958	955	958	959

Notes: Analyses based on N=5,924 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all five years. 18

Average Eligibility Rates by Sport for Women's Teams

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Basketball	971	968	975	974	971
Crew	989	981	986	986	985
Cross Country	977	974	977	976	979
Field Hockey	989	993	990	991	993
Golf	980	973	982	985	985
Gymnastics	983	981	982	985	989
Lacrosse	992	989	990	991	991
Soccer	983	981	980	983	981
Softball	971	971	971	974	978
Swimming	982	983	984	983	982
Tennis	981	979	984	983	987
Track (Indoor)	967	961	960	962	963
Track (Outdoor)	966	963	960	963	962
Volleyball	978	980	979	983	984

Notes: Analyses based on N=5,924 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all five years. 19

APR Trends by Conference in Women's Basketball
(Using previous APR calculation for 2007-08 – constant metric)

Conference	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Conference	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Ivy	989	994	998	993	998	Colonial	970	969	978	974	963
Patriot	981	992	993	981	990	Big South	971	955	961	968	962
Southern	977	979	963	975	988	Missouri Valley	973	983	964	978	959
Big Ten	961	954	969	956	984	Atlantic Sun	952	962	960	955	958
Metro Atlantic	978	972	977	988	984	Pacific-10	976	961	963	969	956
Mountain West	960	964	964	951	981	Mid-American	958	973	961	972	955
Atlantic 10	956	962	973	960	974	Northeast	970	973	960	959	951
Horizon	974	972	962	977	973	Western	936	930	934	960	948
Big 12	954	963	976	962	971	Big Sky	958	957	961	965	946
Atlantic Coast	972	975	954	969	969	Big West	952	936	934	971	943
Big East	969	959	972	974	968	Mid-Eastern	923	924	937	935	941
Southeastern	941	950	965	981	968	Summit	928	962	971	938	937
America East	969	957	977	967	967	Sun Belt	953	929	961	958	930
Conference USA	959	936	954	955	967	Southwestern	938	963	945	945	925
West Coast	965	986	974	970	965	Ohio Valley	950	936	959	948	922
						Southland	938	909	916	919	914

*Notes: Averages based only on squads with five years of data. Grouped using 2008-09 conference membership (thus, constant squad Ns on each row).
-Big 6 conferences are highlighted.

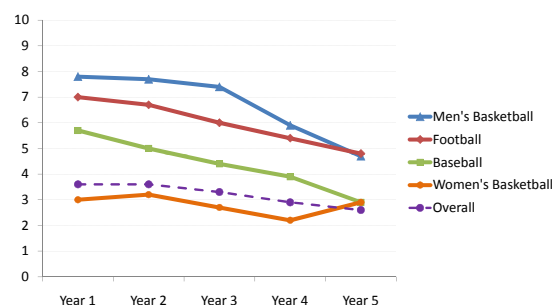
20

Trends in O/2 Rates by Sport for Women's Teams
(Single-Year O/2 Rates in Sports with 25 or More Teams)

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Basketball	135 (3.0%)	147 (3.2%)	121 (2.7%)	100 (2.2%)	131 (2.9%)
Crew	22 (1.2%)	27 (1.5%)	11 (0.6%)	19 (1.0%)	15 (0.8%)
Cross Country	53 (1.7%)	58 (1.8%)	56 (1.7%)	47 (1.4%)	47 (1.4%)
Field Hockey	10 (0.8%)	12 (0.9%)	11 (0.8%)	13 (1.0%)	6 (0.4%)
Golf	27 (1.7%)	24 (1.5%)	21 (1.3%)	25 (1.5%)	16 (1.0%)
Gymnastics	11 (1.3%)	7 (0.8%)	9 (1.1%)	11 (1.3%)	7 (0.9%)
Lacrosse	10 (0.7%)	16 (1.1%)	12 (0.8%)	11 (0.7%)	11 (0.7%)
Soccer	82 (1.4%)	92 (1.5%)	89 (1.5%)	79 (1.2%)	99 (1.5%)
Softball	104 (2.4%)	103 (2.3%)	111 (2.5%)	90 (2.0%)	80 (1.8%)
Swimming	44 (1.3%)	37 (1.0%)	52 (1.5%)	43 (1.2%)	44 (1.2%)
Tennis	34 (1.5%)	33 (1.5%)	29 (1.3%)	33 (1.5%)	24 (1.1%)
Track (Indoor)	150 (2.3%)	161 (2.5%)	158 (2.3%)	137 (2.0%)	149 (2.1%)
Track (Outdoor)	150 (2.3%)	167 (2.4%)	149 (2.1%)	129 (1.8%)	153 (2.1%)
Volleyball	79 (2.2%)	58 (1.6%)	73 (1.9%)	59 (1.6%)	45 (1.2%)

Notes: Analyses based on N=5,924 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all five years. 21

Yearly O/2 Rates: 2003-04 to 2007-08



*Note: Analyses only include teams that sponsored the sport all 5 years.
Overall rates include all men's and women's sports, including the four sports displayed.

22

Trends in Numbers of Squads in Selected Sports with One-Year APR
Below 900 and 925 Benchmarks

APR < 925	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Baseball	98 (35%)	98 (35%)	82 (29%)	74 (26%)	25 (9%)
Football	85 (37%)	91 (39%)	77 (33%)	63 (27%)	49 (21%)
Men's Basketball	139 (43%)	144 (44%)	135 (42%)	124 (38%)	91 (28%)
Women's Basketball	57 (18%)	57 (18%)	47 (15%)	43 (13%)	43 (13%)

APR < 900	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Baseball	54 (19%)	57 (20%)	46 (16%)	30 (11%)	12 (4%)
Football	46 (20%)	47 (20%)	35 (15%)	22 (9%)	17 (7%)
Men's Basketball	78 (24%)	83 (26%)	90 (28%)	77 (24%)	47 (15%)
Women's Basketball	24 (7%)	23 (7%)	15 (5%)	19 (6%)	17 (5%)

Note: Analyses based on 280 baseball squads, 325 men's basketball squads, 233 football squads, and 323 women's basketball squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all five years.

23

Sport Distribution of Women's Squads with
4-Year APRs Below 925

SPORT	(A) Penalty	(B) <925 No Penalty	(C) Percent Penalized	Total N
Basketball	10 (3.0%)	16 (4.8%)	38.5%	335
Bowling		1 (3.4%)	0.0%	29
Crew		1 (1.2%)	0.0%	84
Cross Country	1 (0.3%)	5 (1.5%)	16.7%	331
Fencing				23
Field Hockey				77
Golf		3 (1.3%)	0.0%	238
Gymnastics				63
Ice Hockey				34
Lacrosse				81
Skiing				14
Soccer	1 (0.3%)	6 (1.9%)	14.3%	310
Softball	1 (0.4%)	6 (2.2%)	14.3%	278
Swimming		1 (0.5%)	0.0%	194
Tennis		4 (1.3%)	0.0%	312
Track (Indoor)	3 (1.0%)	12 (4.0%)	20.0%	297
Track (Outdoor)	3 (1.0%)	13 (4.2%)	18.8%	311
Volleyball	1 (0.3%)	9 (2.8%)	10.0%	321
Water Polo		1 (3.0%)	0.0%	33
Overall	20	78	20.4%	3,365

24

Sport Distribution of <u>Women's Squads</u> with 4-Year APRs Below 900			
SPORT	(A) APR < 900, with historical penalty	(B) APR < 900, no historical penalty	Total N
Basketball	2 (0.6%)		335
Bowling			29
Crew			84
Cross Country			331
Fencing			23
Field Hockey			77
Golf			238
Gymnastics			63
Ice Hockey			34
Lacrosse			81
Skiing			14
Soccer	2 (0.6%)	1 (0.3%)	310
Softball		1 (0.4%)	278
Swimming			194
Tennis			312
Track (Indoor)	3 (1.0%)	4 (1.3%)	297
Track (Outdoor)	3 (1.0%)	2 (0.6%)	311
Volleyball	2 (0.6%)	2 (0.6%)	321
Water Polo			33
Overall	12	10	3,365

Sport Distribution of <u>Women's Squads</u> with Historical Penalties				
SPORT	(A) Occ. 1 Historical Penalty	(B) Occ. 2 Historical Penalty	(C) Occ. 3 Historical Penalty	Total N
Basketball	2 (0.6%)			335
Bowling				29
Crew				84
Cross Country				331
Fencing				23
Field Hockey				77
Golf				238
Gymnastics				63
Ice Hockey				34
Lacrosse				81
Skiing				14
Soccer	2 (0.6%)			310
Softball				278
Swimming				194
Tennis				312
Track (Indoor)	2 (0.7%)	1 (0.3%)		297
Track (Outdoor)	2 (0.6%)	1 (0.3%)		311
Volleyball	2 (0.6%)			321
Water Polo				33
Overall	10	2		3,365

Summary of WBB APR Findings

- While many other sports are showing positive trends, WBB appears to be showing a dip in academic performance.
 - APR, retention & eligibility rates appear to be down
 - 0/2 rates are now above the overall average and are level with men's baseball.
- WBB makes up half of the women's squads receiving penalties for being below 925.
- The proportion of WBB squads below the 925 & 900 benchmarks is improving at a much lower rate than in men's baseball, basketball, & football. The proportions are currently higher in WBB than in MBA.

27

Academic Profiles & Outcomes



Trend of WBB Initial Eligibility Waiver Cases Approved

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Core course	176	102	96	92	112	238
GPA	15	22	31	18	42	31
Test Score	11	19	11	11	33	25
Disability Services	91	97	111	84	77	73

29

WBB Incoming Freshman Profiles

How have the academic profiles of incoming freshman changed over time?

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
H.S. GPA	3.40	3.41	3.40	3.37	3.32
SAT	1001	997	1000	990	983
Total Units	17.9	17.7	18.0	18.1	16.9

30

Demographic & Academic Outcomes for WBB Freshman

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Percent African-American SAs	42.1%	43.7%	45.2%	46.1%	49.5%
Percent All Minority SAs	52.8%	55.5%	55.8%	55.5%	59.7%
Avg. First-Year GPA	2.89	2.89	2.92	2.90	2.88
Avg. Credits Earned	28.9	29.7	29.5	29.5	29.6
Avg. Non-Remedial Credits Earned	28.8	29.7	29.4	29.4	29.5
Percent Eligible	96.1%	95.5%	96.7%	96.4%	96.4%
Percent Retained	85.9%	85.4%	84.2%	86.4%	84.6%
Percent 0-for-2	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	1.7%	2.2%

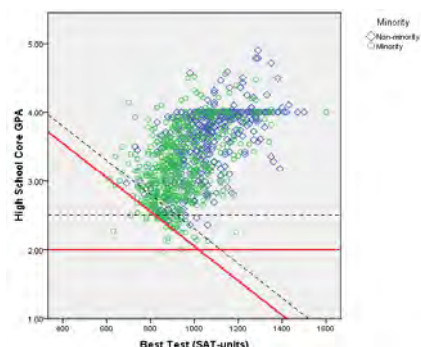
31

Summary of Research: Nature of NCAA Initial-Eligibility Cut Scores

- On a statistical basis, under the single test cut-score, some student-athletes were being declared ineligible even though their tests and grades indicated that they were better prepared than others who were declared eligible.
- Consider the following numbers based on statistical models using recent student-athlete data:
 - Student A: HSGPA = 2.5, SAT = 820. Probability of graduating in 6 years = 38%. Student declared eligible under Proposition 16.
 - Student B: HSGPA = 3.0, SAT = 700. Probability of graduating in 6 years = 45%. Student declared ineligible under Proposition 16.
- This is why testing experts recommend using test scores a using test scores in combination with other factors (as in the sliding scale) rather than in isolation

32

Effect of Sliding Scale Change on WBB



*Note: Includes 2007-08 WBB freshmen

33

WBB Semester GPA & Credit Hours Differences

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average GPA					
Fall	2.89	2.88	2.89	2.87	2.85
Spring	2.87	2.89	2.90	2.89	2.88
Average Credit Hours Earned					
Fall	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5
Spring	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0

*Note: Only semester schools used in this analysis.

34

Overall Eligibility Rates: MBB vs. WBB by Term (Semester Squads Only)

Men's Basketball

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Semester 1 E-Rate	97.2%	97.0%	96.9%	97.7%
Semester 2 E-Rate	89.1%	88.9%	91.8%	93.5%

Women's Basketball

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Semester 1 E-Rate	97.8%	97.9%	98.5%	98.3%
Semester 2 E-Rate	98.4%	98.7%	98.7%	98.3%

35

Summary

- There has been an increase in the percentage of Minority SAs in WBB.
- Average first year GPA appears to have decreased slightly over the past 3 years.
- Freshman GPAs & SAT scores appear to have slightly declined since 05-06.
- A slight shift in the sliding scale would impact a significant number of minority SAs—a group that represents over half of WBB freshmen.
- WBB does not show much semester difference in GPA & about a ½ credit hour difference between fall & spring semesters.
- Semester eligibility rates are higher than MBB, but showed a slight drop in 07-08.

36

Transfers



Transfers in WBB

- How has the number of WBB transfers changed over time?
- How does WBB compare to MBB in transfer numbers? To other sports in transfer percentages?

38

Trends of Transfers Into Division I: Women's vs. Men's Basketball

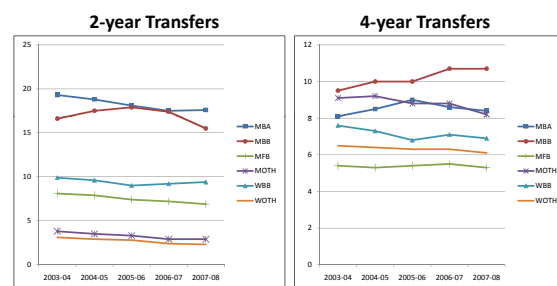
WBB	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Non-Transfers	3,754 (82.5)	3,788 (83.1)	3,845 (84.2)	3,830 (83.7)	3,793 (83.7)
2-year Transfers	452 (9.9)	440 (9.6)	409 (9.0)	420 (9.2)	427 (9.4)
4-year Transfers	346 (7.6)	333 (7.3)	310 (6.8)	325 (7.1)	314 (6.9)

MBB	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Non-Transfers	3,053 (73.9)	3,043 (72.5)	3,050 (72.1)	3,018 (71.9)	3,119 (73.8)
2-year Transfers	687 (16.6)	735 (17.5)	759 (17.9)	729 (17.4)	656 (15.5)
4-year Transfers	393 (9.5)	418 (10.0)	424 (10.0)	450 (10.7)	450 (10.7)

*Note: Analyses based on 325 men's basketball squads and 323 women's basketball squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all years. Number in () is percent.

39

Percentages of Transfers Into Division I by Sport Grouping



40

2-year Transfers-In by Resource Level

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Low Resource	75 (2.4)	68 (2.2)	63 (2.0)	74 (2.4)	76 (2.5)
Other Institutions	377 (1.3)	372 (1.3)	346 (1.2)	346 (1.2)	351 (1.2)

*Note: Number in () is average number of transfer instances per squad.
Low Resource is defined as the bottom 10%.

41

2-year Transfers-In by Conference Grouping

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Big Six conferences	83 (1.14)	77 (1.05)	60 (.82)	63 (.86)	66 (.90)
Other conferences	369 (1.48)	363 (1.45)	349 (1.40)	357 (1.43)	361 (1.44)

*Note: Number in () is average number of transfer instances per squad.

42

Yearly 0/2 Rates as a function of Transfer Status (2007-08)

SPORT	Non-Transfers Only	2-Year Transfers	4-Year Transfers
Baseball	2.4%	4.5%	5.0%
Men's Basketball	3.8%	8.6%	6.2%
Football	4.2%	10.3%	2.4%
Women's Basketball	2.4%	7.1%	3.9%

Summary

- WBB has fewer 2 and 4-year transfers than MBB.
- 2-year transfers have risen slightly since the 05-06 academic year in WBB.
- On a per squad basis, low resource schools have about twice as many transfers than other schools.
- Compared to other institutions, the Big 6 conferences have fewer transfers per squad.
- WBB 2 and 4-year transfers were more likely to become 0/2 departures than non-transfers

44

Year-to-Year Percentage Turnover Among Head Coaches in Division I Men's Basketball and Football

New Coach's First Season	Men's Basketball	Football
2003-04	14%	14%
2004-05	12%	14%
2005-06	14%	15%
2006-07	18%	13%
2007-08	19%	17%

45

Impact of Coaching Change on APR in MFB & MBB

- Increases in the number of coaching changes have been seen recently in football and men's basketball.
- Coaching changes in men's basketball appear to be associated with a 2 to 3 year APR dip (last 1-2 years under old staff, first year with new staff).
- In men's basketball, these APR dips appear to be due primarily to retention issues. APR drops in football appear to be related more to eligibility problems occurring in the last year of the old coach.
- Small increases in 0/2 rates are seen when coaching changes occur (primarily in a staff's last year). Preliminary analyses indicate that changes in the number of 0/2s are not as prevalent after coaching changes in football.

46

Overall Summary

- WBB GSR rates are relatively high, but are among the lowest in women's sports.
- In a time where most sports are trending upwards in APR, eligibility, & retention, WBB is not.
- In the most recent year, freshmen profiles have declined in GPA, SAT, & credit hours earned.
- First-year GPA has appeared to slightly decrease over the past 3 years.
- The percentage of minorities in WBB has continued to increase over the past 5 years.
- WBB 2-year transfers are about 3 times more likely to become 0/2's than non-transfers.

47

**REPORT OF THE
NCAA DIVISION I ACADEMIC CABINET
JUNE 29-30, 2009, MEETING**

ACTION ITEMS.

1. Legislative Items.

- None.

2. Nonlegislative Items.

- None.

KEY ITEMS.

- 1. Nontraditional Courses for Initial Eligibility (NCAA Division I Academic Cabinet Priority Topic).** The cabinet sponsored legislation to specify that nontraditional courses may be used to satisfy NCAA core-course requirements, provided the instructor and student have regular and ongoing access to and interaction with one another for purposes of teaching, evaluating and providing assistance to the student throughout the duration of the course, and further, that the course uses a system that permits review and validation of the student's coursework (e.g., exams, papers, assignments) and a defined normative timeline for completion of the course. Additional efforts were approved to clarify the use of credit by examination and repeat courses to meet initial-eligibility requirements and to clarify the types of documentation that will be considered in the review of nontraditional courses as part of the prospective student-athlete review process. Each of these actions are incremental steps to promote integrity within the initial-eligibility process and to help the NCAA academic and membership affairs and NCAA Eligibility Center staffs evaluate the academic records of prospective student-athletes and providers of nontraditional coursework.
- 2. Review of Initial-Eligibility Standards.** As part of its legislated duty to manage and monitor eligibility standards, the cabinet began a review of the division's initial-eligibility requirements by drafting goals and principles to guide its future work on this issue (See Page No. 5). The cabinet welcomes membership feedback regarding these draft items and will continue its review during its September meeting.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

1. Legislative Informational Items.

- a. NCAA Bylaw 14.3.1.2.2 – Eligibility – Freshman Academic Requirements – Eligibility for Financial Aid, Practice and Competition – Core-Curriculum Requirements – Nontraditional Courses.** The cabinet sponsored legislation to

amend the current nontraditional legislation to specify that nontraditional courses may be used to satisfy NCAA core-course requirements, provided the instructor and student have regular and ongoing access to and interaction with one another for purposes of teaching, evaluating and providing assistance to the student throughout the duration of the course; further, provided the course uses a system that permits review and validation of the student's coursework (e.g., exams, papers, assignments) and a defined normative timeline for completion of the course. Current legislation permits the use of nontraditional courses (courses taught via the Internet, distance-learning, independent-study, individualized-instruction, correspondence and other similar means) to be used to satisfy NCAA core-course requirements. This legislation was adopted in 2000 in an attempt to keep up with trends in educational technology and to streamline initial-eligibility standards. While the original intent of the legislation was to allow individuals to take advantage of increased flexibility in learning opportunities without compromising the intent of the core-curriculum legislation, it is important to clarify that there is an expectation that nontraditional courses should include interaction between the instructor and the student throughout the duration of the course. Based on feedback from the NCAA Student Records Review Committee and NCAA High School Records Committee, these legislative changes are intended to help ensure that acceptable nontraditional courses provide opportunities for students to demonstrate their work was completed in a manner consistent with the intent and design of the course curriculum. The ultimate goal of this legislation is to ensure that prospective student-athletes are prepared for college-level coursework; therefore, it is of utmost importance to ensure that individuals are enrolled in quality courses that satisfy the intent of the Association's core-curriculum requirements.

- b. Waivers Initially Considered by the Academic Cabinet.** The cabinet amended the proposal it sponsored in February to specify that the NCAA Division I Initial-Eligibility Waivers Committee and the NCAA Division I Progress-Toward-Degree Waivers Committee shall have authority to review waivers that are currently considered initially by the Academic Cabinet. The cabinet considered several types of waivers in which the waiver authority is provided directly to the cabinet with no review by the staff or a waiver committee. The cabinet agreed that, in general, all waivers should have some appeal opportunity available, which can be achieved by allowing for staff to initially review the waivers and by providing appellate jurisdiction to the appropriate waiver committees. Therefore, the cabinet amended the proposal to specify that the following waivers should be initially reviewed by the staff, with an appellate opportunity to the Progress-Toward-Degree Waivers Committee:
- (1) Waivers of full-time enrollment for practice and competition, including waivers involving nontraditional academic calendars, student-athlete participation in specified international events and student-athletes with education-impacting disabilities;

- (2) Fourth season of competition waivers for nonqualifiers who have not completed 80 percent of their designated degree programs at the beginning of their fifth academic years following initial, full-time collegiate enrollment; and
- (3) Determinations regarding the nature of two-year college degree programs.

Further, the cabinet amended the proposal to specify that the following waivers should be initially reviewed by the staff, with an appellate opportunity to the Initial-Eligibility Waivers Committee:

- Early admissions program waivers;

The cabinet also asked staff to explore the possibility of providing additional authority to the staff to make decisions on initial-eligibility waivers involving education-impacting disabilities. Currently, the staff's authority to approve such waivers is limited. Expanding the staff's authority would allow the Initial-Eligibility Waivers Committee to serve in an appellate role, rather than as the first level of review for such waivers.

2. Nonlegislative Informational Items.

- a. **Nontraditional Courses Used to Meet Initial-Eligibility Requirements (Academic Cabinet Priority Topic).** The cabinet began its review of nontraditional courses used to satisfy initial-eligibility requirements. In light of rapid growth and evolution within the online educational environment, the cabinet's review is intended to ensure current legislation and policies are consistent with the academic goals and purposes of the Association. The cabinet noted some issues that have been identified by the Student Records Review Committee, High School Review Committee and Eligibility Center staff as potential concerns with some nontraditional high school courses, including:

- (1) Lack of interaction between instructor and student-athlete throughout the course, including when access is limited to the grading of assignments or exams;
- (2) The completion of courses in a condensed timeframe (e.g., five hours, two days, one week), shorter than the guidelines published by the course provider;
- (3) Completion of a large number of courses in a short timeframe (e.g., seven core courses in six weeks), often involving sequential coursework taken out of the normal progression;

- (4) Repeated courses that are abbreviated or substantially different from the original course;
- (5) Courses that do not yield work that can be reviewed; and
- (6) Courses that lack a qualified instructor.

In addition to sponsoring the proposal regarding nontraditional courses used for initial-eligibility purposes (See Page No. 2), the cabinet requested that staff consider issuing an interpretation and/or educational column to clarify that credit earned only by examination may not be used for initial-eligibility purposes and that repeated courses must be substantially comparable, qualitatively and quantitatively, to the previously completed course in order to be used for initial-eligibility purposes. This will provide greater clarification and direction to the staff and membership regarding when a course may be considered a repeated course and also will help ensure that repeated courses provide a similar educational experience to the original course.

The cabinet also approved revisions to the Student Records Review Committee policies and procedures to clarify the types of documentation that will be considered in the prospective student-athlete review process. Specifically, the committee may consider evidence supporting the prospective student-athlete's academic record, including coursework completed by the prospective student-athlete; course syllabus; timeline for completion of the course; documentation of the specific content; course instruction methodology; instructor/student interaction; and student assessment(s). Amending the committee's policies facilitates greater scrutiny of the coursework by permitting the staff and committee to consider elements such as pacing and time to complete the course, as well as the use of a learning management system to monitor student progress.

- b. Nontraditional Courses used to meet Progress-Toward-Degree Requirements (Academic Cabinet Priority Topic).** The cabinet reviewed comments and concerns related to NCAA Proposal No. 2008-32-B, which was defeated by the NCAA Division I Legislative Council in April. The cabinet noted that, given the increasing prevalence of nontraditional course delivery within higher education and the expressed interest of the NCAA Division I Board of Directors, the use of nontraditional courses remains a priority topic for the cabinet and it will continue its work on the issue over the next academic year, with the goal of sponsoring legislation for the 2010-11 cycle.
- c. Review of Initial-Eligibility Requirements.** As part of its legislated duty to manage and monitor eligibility standards, the cabinet initiated an examination of the division's initial-eligibility requirements. As it began its review, the cabinet noted the Board of Directors' charge during the most recent revision of initial-eligibility rules was to maximize student-athlete graduation rates while minimizing disparate impact on minority and low-income students. The cabinet examined data indicating

the average academic profile of prospective student-athletes and the percentage of prospective student-athletes meeting initial-eligibility requirements have remained relatively consistent since the extended sliding scale was implemented in 2003. The cabinet also noted that a more normal distribution of standardized test scores has resulted since the extended sliding scale was adopted, eliminating the concentrated “ledge” within the distribution that previously represented prospective student-athletes earning the minimum required test scores (e.g., 820 SAT).

NCAA research consistently has shown that identification of eventual college graduates using high school academic information is best achieved with a formula based on high school grades in core academic courses in combination with ACT-SAT scores (e.g., a sliding scale model). In comparison to other methods for combining academic variables (e.g., conjunctive rules like Proposition 48), the sliding scale has been shown to minimize negative impacts on eventual minority graduates. Further, the cabinet noted that projections from NCAA data indicate that graduation rates would likely increase with an upward shift in the coordinates of the initial-eligibility sliding scale (i.e., requiring a higher grade-point average for a given test score than on the existing scale), but that the increases probably would be relatively modest. Also, such changes might result in substantial increases in adverse impact on ethnic minority student-athletes and in false negative identifications (declaring as ineligible students who likely would have graduated from college).

To offer direction to its review of Division I initial-eligibility standards, the cabinet drafted the following proposed goals for any future initial-eligibility requirements:

- (1) Initial-eligibility standards should help ensure first-year student-athlete academic success, as defined by meeting NCAA progress-toward-degree eligibility standards and/or by increasing likelihood of graduation (i.e., increased likelihood after first year compared to likelihood based solely on high school preparation);
- (2) Initial-eligibility standards should preserve institutional responsibility for admissions decisions, possibly including consideration of aggregate risk evaluations; and
- (3) Initial-eligibility standards should encourage prospective student-athletes to balance their self-identities as students and athletes.

To further guide its review of initial-eligibility requirements, the cabinet developed the following draft principles:

- (1) Initial-eligibility standards should strive to maximize first-year college academic success, putting student-athletes on track to graduate in a reasonable timeframe and minimizing false negatives and adverse impact on minority and low-income prospective student-athletes;

- (2) NCAA initial-eligibility standards should represent minimally acceptable standards, with continued reliance on member institutions to make admissions decisions that are most appropriate for determining academic success locally;
- (3) Review of the initial-eligibility standards should include consideration of the most recent NCAA academic data, changing secondary school standards (e.g., No Child Left Behind) and the national secondary school environment (e.g., increasing enrollment in nontraditional courses);
- (4) Initial-eligibility standards should be simple and nationally applicable to ensure prospective student-athletes and high schools can readily understand any potential changes and that such changes can be applied for students throughout the United States (as well as international prospective student-athletes);
- (5) Any changes should be able to be implemented with relatively minimal increased chance for operational error and little to no increased bureaucracy for member institutions and high schools;
- (6) New requirements should not create or expand opportunities for misrepresentation of prospective student-athletes' academic abilities or credentials;
- (7) Consideration should be given to prospective student-athletes' abilities and opportunities to meet increased standards when considering implementation time lines for new or increased requirements; and
- (8) Waiver decisions under any initial-eligibility standard should be made through processes employing data-driven analysis in addition to mitigation.

The cabinet is seeking feedback from conferences and other governance entities in the establishment of these goals and priorities and also will solicit comments from various constituent groups and associations (e.g., faculty, coaches and academic support organizations) as it continues its discussion and review of potential initial-eligibility models in the coming academic year.

- d. **Impact of the Progress-Toward-Degree Requirements on Student-Athlete Degree Selection (Academic Cabinet Priority Topic).** The cabinet conducted an initial discussion to identify topics for review when discussing the impact of NCAA progress-toward-degree requirements on student-athlete degree selection. Specifically, the cabinet noted complications in minor declarations and changes of degree programs; restricted degree program options for transfer student-athletes; and, the direct and often indirect influences of faculty, coaches, advisors and peers on individual student-athlete degree declarations. The cabinet will continue to examine these issues in the coming year and will engage in conversations with representatives from N4A and NACADA to inform its review.

- e. **Academic Research and Data Collection.** The cabinet directed the staff to prioritize efforts to develop a unique NCAA identification number that will help to link student-athlete academic records and to improve data matching and tracking academic outcomes in the future. The cabinet also noted the need to balance the value of such information with the security of protected and sensitive student-athlete data and encouraged the staff to be responsive to these concerns in its related programming efforts.
- f. **Student-Athlete Academic Performance Report.** The cabinet received its annual report regarding student-athlete academic performance and observed substantial increases in the average NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate (APR) overall and in some sports, especially in baseball, men's basketball and football. The cabinet also noted that while women's basketball continues to perform at an acceptable level overall, there are some trends that warrant monitoring, including declining eligibility rates and increasing numbers of student-athletes departing institutions while academically ineligible (i.e., "0/2" in the APR). The cabinet expressed support for efforts to address the academic performance of women's basketball student-athletes and welcomes involvement in such activities.
- g. **Waiver Process for Data Submission Requirements in NCAA Bylaws 14.3.1.1.1.2, 14.5.4.7.2 and 14.5.6.6.2.** The cabinet authorized the Eligibility Center to process waivers of the information submission requirements for early academic qualifiers, 2-4 and 4-2-4 transfers outlined in Bylaws 14.3.1.1.1.2, 14.5.4.7.2 and 14.5.6.6.2. Further, the cabinet specified that a flexible approach should be taken by the Eligibility Center staff when extenuating circumstances preclude an institution or student-athlete from submitting the required information. Eventually, the waiver process will be part of a Web-based system currently under development for many types of waivers, which will allow for a simple process for the membership. In the interim, the Eligibility Center staff will receive the waiver requests via e-mail, note the reasons preventing submission of required information (for future review by the cabinet), make a determination, and electronically communicate the decision to the institution. Additional information on the waiver process will be forthcoming from the Eligibility Center staff. Finally, the cabinet will receive annual reports regarding the number of waivers requested and approved for each requirement, as well as a summary of mitigation cited in the cases.
- h. **Academic Performance of Student-Athletes Receiving the Waivers.** The cabinet reviewed academic performance outcomes of student-athletes who previously requested waivers of NCAA initial-eligibility, progress-toward-degree and/or transfer requirements and directed the staff to further review outcomes of student-athletes who are granted waivers and later become academically ineligible to determine if any trends emerge that would inform the review of future waivers.

- i. Academic Waiver Application Forms for 2009-2010.** The cabinet approved the 2009-10 initial-eligibility waiver and progress-toward-degree waiver application forms and policies and procedures. In a change for 2009-10, academic recovery plans now will be required for all progress-toward-degree waivers, rather than required only when requested by staff. The cabinet also directed the staff to include the NCAA identification number as a required element of initial-eligibility waivers, progress-toward-degree waivers and NCAA Division I Legislative Council Subcommittee for Legislative Relief application forms once the number is fully implemented for all student-athletes. In the interim the staff should require waiver applicants to submit the student identification number matching the student-athlete's entry in the NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program (APP) (e.g., Social Security number, campus identification number, Eligibility Center identification number). For student-athletes not included in the APR cohort, institutions may submit the identification number used on campus.
- j. Progress-Toward-Degree Waivers Citing Academic or Disciplinary Suspension.** The cabinet reviewed progress-toward-degree waiver case precedent involving academic or disciplinary suspension or dismissal as mitigation for the student-athlete's academic deficiency(ies). As with all waivers, the staff considers the size of the deficiency(ies), the student-athlete's overall academic record, the likelihood of graduation within five years of full-time enrollment, the academic recovery plan and evidence of compelling mitigation that contributed to the deficiency(ies) in its review of progress-toward degree waivers involving suspension or dismissal. The cabinet directed the staff to continue to review such cases in a manner consistent with precedent and noted that academic and disciplinary suspensions should be considered as one of many factors in the waiver process. As a result, in some instances it may be appropriate to approve a waiver when mitigation circumstances are outside the control of the student-athlete.
- k. Review of Guidelines and Process for Transfer Appeals.** The cabinet noted that many transfer waiver requests involve significant academic considerations (e.g., transferable credit hours, academic eligibility at the previous institution), but that other waivers involve competitive equity and other nonacademic elements. To pursue examination of transfer appeals policies, the cabinet agreed to appoint two members to work with representatives of the Subcommittee for Legislative Relief to identify the best avenue and guidelines to review appeals of decisions on requests to waive the division's transfer residence requirement, including consideration of academic performance.
- l. Student Records Review Committee Policies and Procedures.** The cabinet approved revisions to the Student Records Review Committee Policies and Procedures to clearly define the staff and committee's authority during the prospective student-athlete review process, to clarify the documentation necessary to validate an individual's academic credentials, and to permit the staff and committee

to reconsider the certification of a prospective student-athlete when information is obtained subsequent to the certification that indicates the certification was based on fraudulent information or activity. These updates will be incorporated into the committee's policies and procedures document and will be posted on the NCAA Web site.

- m. NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group Report.** The cabinet reviewed the April 2009 Report of the Basketball Academic Enhancement Group. Specifically, the cabinet noted a slight increase in permissible hours of athletically related activities under the preseason practice recommendation, as well as the potential impact on academic support personnel if the summer school recommendation is adopted. Further, the cabinet discussed whether the report, in total, recommends strong enough actions to result in meaningful academic improvement among men's basketball student-athletes. Finally, the cabinet noted it expects to have an opportunity to formally review and comment on the group's final report during the cabinet's September meeting.
- n. NCAA Division I Football Academic Working Group Status Report.** The cabinet reviewed the April 2009 Football Academic Working Group Status Report and specifically noted that football student-athletes, particularly first-year student-athletes, lose a significant number of APR eligibility points during the competitive season. The cabinet generally supported the recommendation to require football student-athletes to complete eligibility requirements in the fall term in order to avoid ineligibility for the first two contests of the following season. The cabinet views this recommendation as an appropriate response to the decreased rates of eligibility demonstrated by football student-athletes overall, but especially among freshmen. Further, the cabinet expressed preliminary opposition to any avenue by which a student-athlete could reduce the two-game suspension and preferred that situations involving mitigation or extenuating circumstances be addressed appropriately through the progress-toward-degree waiver process. In addition, the cabinet is interested in further studying the impact of athletic time demands on football student-athletes as a means of identifying additional strategies to improve academic performance.
- o. Division I Membership Requirements.** The cabinet noted the NCAA Division I Leadership Council's interest in development academic criteria for Division I member institutions and anticipates a formal request for feedback later this year.
- p. Review of Bylaws and Practices for Cost Efficiencies.** The cabinet reviewed several possible concepts identified to provide cost savings to the membership and determined that most would provide little direct financial relief and possibly could jeopardize the Association's principles of sound academic standards and competitive equity. The cabinet also noted that a significant portion of institutional expenditures related to academics and eligibility are for academic support resources and, therefore, are difficult to address via legislative or policy changes.

- q. Term of Cabinet Chair.** The cabinet extended the term of its chair, Carolyn Callahan, Faculty Athletics Representative at the University of Virginia, through the 2009-10 academic year.

Committee Chair: Carolyn Callahan, University of Virginia, Atlantic Coast Conference

Cabinet Liaisons: Matt Burgemeister, Academic and Membership Affairs

Julie Cromer, Academic and Membership Affairs

Diane Dickman, Academic and Membership Affairs

Excerpt from the Women's Basketball Issues Committee's September 2008 Meeting

ACADEMIC AND ATHLETIC ACCESS SUMMER MODEL

The committee continued its discussion related to an academic preparation, enhancement and summer access model involving both summer school attendance and access for women's basketball student-athletes who initially enroll at the certifying institution. An academic-access model will contribute to the long-term well-being and development of student-athletes, increase the potential of improved academic performance and academic culture, enhance the coach and student-athlete relationship, assist with the acclimation of incoming student-athletes into the collegiate environment and acknowledge the role basketball plays in allowing student-athlete's to achieve a sense of balance. The academic-access concept is summarized below.

- a. Incoming Freshmen and Transfer Division I Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.
 - (1) Summer School Attendance Requirement. All incoming freshman and transfer Division I women's basketball student-athletes, who have signed financial aid agreements to receive athletically related financial aid for the ensuing regular academic year, shall be required to attend the institution's summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment. Such student-athletes shall satisfactorily complete a minimum of three hours of acceptable academic degree credit as a prerequisite for eligibility in the fall term, in addition to participating in study skills/life skills education.
 - (a) Consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 14.4.3.4.4, such hours may include remedial courses, provided the courses are prerequisites for specific courses acceptable toward any degree program. Institutions that offer athletically related financial aid would be required to provide financial aid to these women's basketball student-athletes to attend a summer session.
 - (b) The other provisions of Bylaw 15.2.8.1.4 would continue to apply to incoming student-athletes during the summer prior to initial full-time collegiate enrollment, except that such student-athletes would be permitted to engage in athletics activities as defined below.
 - (2) Study Skills/Life Skills Requirement. Institutions must provide such student-athletes study skills/life skills education during the summer session.
 - (3) Athletics Activities. Such student-athletes would be permitted to engage in a total of 10 hours of athletics skill-related instruction during the time the student-athletes are enrolled in the summer term.
 - Consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 13.11.3.9, such student-athletes may engage in voluntary summer workouts conducted by the institution's strength and conditioning coach with department-wide duties and may receive workout apparel (on an issuance and retrieval basis).

(4) Exceptions and Waivers.

- (a) An exception would be provided to those institutions that do not offer summer courses to the general student body. However, such institutions would not be provided the summer access component of this model. Further, institutions that offer summer courses, but do not offer athletically related financial aid (e.g., award only need-based aid), would have two options:
 - i. To use the previously noted exception applicable to institutions that do not offer summer courses to the general student body. Institutions electing to use this option would not be required to award summer financial aid, but also would be prohibited from participation in summer access.
 - ii. Institutions electing to participate in the access model would be subject to the mandatory summer aid requirement for those student-athletes who qualify for nonathletically related financial aid to attend the summer session. The summer access provisions of this model would be applicable to those student-athletes enrolled in the requisite minimum number of hours of acceptable degree credit who are receiving nonathletically related financial assistance covering their own cost of summer school.
- (b) A waiver from the application of the mandatory attendance requirements for incoming student-athletes would be available when unique circumstances preclude an incoming student-athlete from attending summer school. A student-athlete receiving a waiver of the mandatory attendance requirement would not be permitted to engage in athletics access during the summer.

b. Continuing Division I Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.

- Summer School Attendance and Athletics Activities. The current legislation relating to summer school attendance for continuing student-athletes would remain the same; however, there would be a provision for athletics activities for those student-athletes enrolled in summer school. Such student-athletes would be permitted to engage in a total of 10 hours of athletics skill-related instruction during the time the student-athlete is enrolled.
 - Consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 17.1.6.2.1.1, such student-athletes may engage in voluntary summer workouts conducted by the institution's strength and conditioning coach with department-wide duties and may receive workout apparel (on an issuance and retrieval basis).

(Note: While the committee is supportive of the concepts referenced above, the committee's discussion is still preliminary in nature and it plans to continue to work to further define the terms of the summer academic-access model.)

NCAA News Release

Coaches, NCAA Partner To Address Men's Basketball Ethics

For Immediate Release

Thursday, May 14, 2009

Contact(s)

Stacey Osburn
Associate Director of Public and Media Relations
317/917-6117

INDIANAPOLIS---In another important step to improve the men's basketball environment, the NCAA and its member coaches have partnered to establish the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition, an independent committee of current and former basketball coaches. The group will be charged with promoting ethical conduct through leadership, education and mentoring.

The newly established NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition held its first meeting last week in Indianapolis. The coalition board will consist of 14 members, including 11 head men's basketball coaches, two assistant coaches and one former head coach.

"Coaches have as large a role in improving the men's basketball environment as anyone and it's important to hold each other accountable," said John Beilein, University of Michigan head men's basketball coach and chair of the coalition. "The majority of coaches want to make the right decisions and stay competitive in an ethical manner. This new coalition provides a needed opportunity for us to examine ethical issues and provide a forum for discussion to make so many areas of our great game even better."

The coalition board will identify key rules and issues that challenge the coaching community in making ethical decisions. The board will provide guidance about those types of issues and serve as mentors and as a resource for the men's basketball community.

Members of the coalition board are: John Beilein, Michigan (chair); Jeff Capel, Oklahoma; Johnny Dawkins, Stanford; Phil Martelli, St. Joseph's; Dave Odom, University of South Carolina (former head coach); Al Skinner, Boston College; Kevin Stallings, Vanderbilt; Brad Stevens, Butler; Gary Stewart, UC Davis; and Doug Wojcik, Tulsa. Two assistant coaches, a current head coach, and a former head coach will be added to the coalition in the near future.

The NCAA has worked to positively influence the men's basketball environment through a number of initiatives. These include the oversight provided by the Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee, the focus on youth basketball through the partnership with the NBA, as well as the work to enhance the enforcement of NCAA rules through the Basketball Focus Group.

-30-

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NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition

The role of the Division I Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition is to promote ethical conduct among NCAA Division I men's basketball coaches through education, leadership and mentoring.

Board

Function

The Ethics coalition is charged with :

- Identifying ethical issues facing Division I men's basketball coaches and providing general guidance to coaches on possible ways to deal with those issues through educational and reference materials.
- Providing leadership by "walking the walk and talking the talk" with regards to ethical conduct. The Coalition will be vocal in addressing ethical issues and affirmatively seeking to build a coalition of coaches committed to ethical behavior.
- Acting as quasi-mentors and resources to other coaches on ethical issues and concerns. Coalition members are available to consult with other coaches on ways to resolve ethical problems.

Reference Materials

- July Primer- Coaching Staff
- July Primer- Prospective Student-Athlete

Press Releases

- Press releases will be posed as they become available

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NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition Board

John Beilein, University of Michigan – Chair

Jeff Capel, University of Oklahoma

Johnny Dawkins, Stanford University

Jamie Dixon, University of Pittsburgh

Gene Keady, Former Head Coach

Phil Martelli, Saint Joseph's University

Dave Odom, Former Head Coach

Fred Quartlebaum, St. John's University

Kevin Stallings, Vanderbilt University

Brad Stevens, Butler University

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COACHES PARTNER WITH NCAA TO ADDRESS ETHICS IN MEN'S BASKETBALL

May 14, 2009 2:56:25 PM

By Greg Johnson
The NCAA News

In an effort to improve the men's basketball environment, the NCAA and its member coaches have partnered to establish the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition, an independent committee of current and former basketball coaches. The group will be charged with promoting ethical conduct through leadership, education and mentoring.

The group held its first meeting May 7 in Indianapolis. The coalition is being chaired by Michigan basketball coach John Beilein.

Other members of the group are:

- Jeff Capel, Oklahoma
- Johnny Dawkins, Stanford
- Phil Martelli, St. Joseph's
- Dave Odom, South Carolina (former head coach)
- Al Skinner, Boston College
- Kevin Stallings, Vanderbilt
- Brad Stevens, Butler
- Gary Stewart, UC Davis
- Doug Wojcik, Tulsa

Two assistant coaches, another current head coach and another former head coach will be added to the coalition in the near future.

The group intends to identify key rules and issues that challenge the coaching community in making ethical decisions.

"We do not want to be perceived as a holier-than-thou type of group," Beilein said. "We don't want to be a police force, either. We think there are a lot of coaches who are doing things in the right way. I was excited about our first meeting. All of us have to make some important decisions that involve the NCAA rules."

An example of what the group might examine, Beilein said, is the hiring of camp staff and camp coaches who are affiliated with summer basketball programs. That was a common practice until last year, when a rule went into effect prohibiting it.

"We want to clear up what is the right way to deal with those issues," Beilein said. "We can control this together with the same voice – it can become more transparent. People can see how to exactly conduct their camps. They can develop the game in youth basketball without getting into the shadowy areas of recruiting."

Beilein said the problem isn't always a case of someone knowingly breaking a rule. Sometimes coaches not fully understand new rules. On the other hand, there are cases when someone purposefully seeks a loophole to circumvent the spirit of the rule.

"There are gray areas in recruiting," Beilein said. "We want to set a standard, and a high bar that we all want to be held to."

Beilein already is involved with the National Association of Basketball Coaches Ethics Committee. He said his pursuit of this venture with the NCAA shows how important ethics are in the college game.

"It's another voice and it gives us additional contact with the NCAA, so we understand the issues that they deal with," Beilein said. "This is a chance for even more direct dialogue between the NCAA and college basketball coaches."

Beilein foresees the coalition being able to provide some guidance to or advise other entities within the legislative process.

"Coaches know what goes on day to day at summer basketball camps or issues that come up during the year," Beilein said. "We can assist those who make the bylaws. We have to make sure that we are interpreting the rules in the same manner. That is one of our biggest issues. We want to level the playing field a little bit with recruiting."

The coalition is scheduled to meet via conference call in June. A meeting frequency has yet to be determined, though it's possible that the group would convene in the fall and after the basketball season ends.



Proposal Number: 2009-12

Title: PERSONNEL — DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS — UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT-ASSISTANT COACH

Intent: To permit a student-athlete to serve as an undergraduate student-assistant coach at the institution at which the student-athlete most recently participated in intercollegiate athletics, provided the student-athlete is currently enrolled at the institution as a full-time undergraduate student and he or she renounces any remaining eligibility in the sport; further, to specify that the limit of undergraduate student-assistant coaches in each sport shall be the same as the limit of countable coaches permitted in the sport.

A. Bylaws: Amend 11.01.4, as follows:

11.01.4 Coach, Undergraduate Student Assistant. ~~A~~ **An undergraduate** student-assistant coach is any coach who is a student-athlete who has exhausted his or her eligibility in the sport, **has renounced any remaining eligibility in the sport** or has become injured to the point that he or she is unable to practice or compete ever again, and who meets the following additional criteria:

(a) Is enrolled at the institution at which he or she **most recently** participated in intercollegiate athletics;

~~(b) Is participating as a student coach within the five year eligibility period (see Bylaw 14.2);~~

~~(c) Is enrolled as a full-time undergraduate or graduate student in his or her first baccalaureate degree program (see Bylaws Bylaw 14.1.8.2 and 14.1.8.2.1.4), except that during his or her final semester or quarter of a the baccalaureate degree program, he or she may be enrolled in less than a full-time program of studies, provided he or she is carrying (for credit) the courses necessary to complete the degree requirements;~~

[11.01.4-(d) through 11.01.4-(e) relettered as 11.01.4-(c) through 11.01.4-(d), unchanged.]

B. Bylaws: Amend 11.7.4.2.2, as follows:

11.7.4.2.2 Student-Assistant Coach. ~~The limits on the number of coaches in this section do not apply to An institution may employ~~ student-assistant coaches (see Bylaw 11.01.4). **The limit on the number of student-assistant coaches in each sport shall be the same as the limit on the number of coaches in the sport per Bylaw 11.7.4.**

C. Bylaws: Amend 15.5.1, as follows:

15.5.1 Counters. A student-athlete shall be a counter and included in the maximum awards limitations set forth in this bylaw under the following conditions:

[15.5.1-(a) through 15.5.1-(c) unchanged.]

[15.5.1.1 through 15.5.1.6 unchanged.]

15.5.1.7 Student-Assistant Coach. A student-athlete receiving institutional financial aid after having renounced his or her eligibility in order to become a student-assistant coach is not a counter in that sport in later academic years following the renunciation of eligibility.

[15.5.1.7 through 15.5.1.9 renumbered as 15.5.1.8 through 15.5.1.10, unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet

Effective Date: August 1, 2010

Category: Amendment



Topical Area: Personnel

Rationale: This proposal will expand opportunities for student-athletes to gain coaching experience while enrolled as full-time undergraduate students. Any concern that institutions would gain a competitive advantage is addressed with the condition that student-assistant coaches would renounce any remaining eligibility. Further, permitting former student-athletes to serve as student-assistant coaches outside of their five-year eligibility period may encourage student-athletes who departed their institutions prior to graduating to return and finish their baccalaureate degrees and allow institutions to earn additional NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate points. Finally, the limits on the number of student-assistant coaches is appropriate to provide additional coaching opportunities while being mindful of any competitive equity concerns that may arise if no limit were set with the expansion of individuals who are now eligible for the positions.

Budget Impact: Dependent on number of student-assistant coaches used by an institution.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 27, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-14

Title: PERSONNEL — DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS — ~~MANAGER~~

Intent: To establish criteria by which an individual may serve as a manager, as specified.

Bylaws: Amend 11.01, as follows:

11.01 DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS

[11.01.1 through 11.01.5 unchanged.]

11.01.6 Manager. A manager is an individual who performs traditional managerial duties (e.g., equipment, laundry, hydration) and meets the following additional criteria:

(a) The individual shall be a full-time undergraduate or graduate student (see Bylaws 14.1.8.2 and 14.1.8.2.1.4), except that during his or her final semester or quarter of a degree program, he or she may be enrolled in less than a full-time program of studies, provided he or she is carrying (for credit) the courses necessary to complete the degree requirements;

(b) The individual may participate in limited on-court or on-field activities during practice (e.g., assist with drills, throw batting practice) or competition (e.g., assist with warm-up activities) involving student-athletes on a regular basis;

(c) The individual shall not provide instruction to student-athletes;

(d) The individual shall not participate in countable athletically related activities (e.g., practice player) and;

(e) In baseball, the individual shall forfeit any remaining eligibility in the sport.

[11.01.6 renumbered as 11.01.7, unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet

Effective Date: August 1, 2010

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Personnel

Rationale: This proposal was developed as a result of feedback received from the membership and constituent groups. The position of manager is intended to support the coaching staff and team in a limited manner rather than provide a development opportunity for others with prior professional experience (e.g., college coach, high school coach). Therefore, it is appropriate that such individuals be full-time students. Under this proposal, there is no limit on the number of managers for a team. This proposal would codify the principle that the nature of a manager's duties is limited rather than the frequency in which the duties are performed. Managers are permitted to participate in limited duties (e.g., throw bounce passes, retrieve balls, throw batting practice) during practice or competition involving student-athletes on a regular basis. Additionally, a baseball manager would forfeit any remaining eligibility in baseball as soon as he serves as a manager. This condition is designed to address the potential abuse for tryouts because of the roster limit in baseball and the concern of stockpiling student-athletes. Finally, the creation of a separate definition for this position will be helpful in outlining and distinguishing their duties from other positions in the legislation.

Budget Impact: None.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.



Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 27, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-15

Title: PERSONNEL — LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES — NONCOACHING ACTIVITIES — NONCOACHING ATHLETICS STAFF MEMBER WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Intent: To permit noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities to participate in organized activities involving only the coaching staff or administrative duties (e.g., attend meetings involving coaching activities, analyze video of the institution's or an opponent's team, track statistics during practice or competition).

Bylaws: Amend 11.7.1.1.1, as follows:

11.7.1.1.1 Countable Coach. An athletics department staff member must count against coaching limits as soon as the individual participates (in any manner) in the coaching of the intercollegiate team in practice, games or organized activities directly related to that sport, including any organized staff activity directly related to the sport.

11.7.1.1.1.1 Noncoaching Activities. Institutional staff members involved in noncoaching activities (e.g., administrative assistants, academic counselors) do not count in the institution's coaching limitations, provided such individuals are not identified as coaches, do not engage in any on- or off-field coaching activities (e.g., attending meetings involving coaching activities, analyzing video involving the institution's or an opponent's team), and are not involved in any off-campus recruitment of prospective student-athletes or scouting of opponents. ~~A noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities may not participate with or observe student athletes in the staff member's sport who are engaged in nonorganized voluntary athletically related activities (e.g., pick-up games).~~

11.7.1.1.1.1.1 Exception — Noncoaching Staff Member with Sport-Specific Responsibilities. A noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities (e.g., director of operations, administrative assistant) may participate in organized activities involving only the coaching staff or administrative duties (e.g., attend meetings involving coaching activities, analyze video of the institution's or an opponent's team, track statistics during practice or competition). However, such an individual is prohibited from participating in instructional activities with student-athletes and any on-court or on-field activities (e.g., assist with drills, throw batting practice), and is prohibited from participating with or observing student-athletes in the staff member's sport who are engaged in nonorganized voluntary athletically related activities (e.g., pick-up games).

[Remainder of 11.7.1.1.1 unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet

Effective Date: Immediate

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Personnel

Rationale: This proposal was developed as a result of feedback received from the membership and constituent groups. The feedback indicated some confusion regarding the application of the legislation governing noncoaching activities, such as attendance at coaches meetings and analyzing video of the institution's team or opponents. Participation in these activities does not result in such a significant advantage that noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities should be precluded from participation in them. This proposal establishes a limited exception to the general rule related to noncoaching activities, while retaining the restrictions that staff members who are not coaches may not be identified as coaches, participate in instructional activities with student-athletes or engage in off-campus recruiting activities. It is permissible for noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities to attend



practice and competition, to be in the team bench or sideline area and perform administrative duties (e.g., track statistics, run clock, take notes for coaching staff).

Budget Impact: None.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 27, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-20

Title: PERSONNEL — LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF OFF-CAMPUS RECRUITERS — ON-CAMPUS EVENTS — WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Intent: In women's basketball, to specify that a coaching staff member who attends an athletics event on the institution's campus that involves women's basketball prospective student-athletes is considered an off-campus recruiter.

Bylaws: Amend 11.7.4, as follows:

11.7.4 Limitations on Number of Coaches and Off-Campus Recruiters. There shall be a limit on the number of coaches who may be employed by an institution and who may contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus at any one time in each sport as follows:

[Sports and numbers unchanged.]

[11.7.4.1 through 11.7.4.4 unchanged.]

11.7.4.5 On-Campus Events — Women's Basketball. In women's basketball, a coaching staff member who attends an athletics event on the institution's campus that involves women's basketball prospective student-athletes is considered an off-campus recruiter.

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference

Effective Date: August 1, 2010

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Personnel

Rationale: Current legislation limits women's basketball to three off-campus recruiters at any one time. However, if an institution is hosting a women's basketball event on its campus during a permissible recruiting period, that institution's fourth women's basketball coach may attend the on-campus event without counting against the off-campus limit. As a result, those institutions in metropolitan areas that may host basketball events regularly or those institutions with the facilities capable of hosting such events are afforded a significant recruiting advantage. While institutions should continue to be permitted to host basketball events on campus, the limitation of three recruiters during a recruiting period should apply, regardless of where the event occurs.

Budget Impact: None.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 14, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-30

Title: RECRUITING — PERMISSIBLE RECRUITERS — NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES — MEN'S BASKETBALL

Intent: In men's basketball, to specify that a noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities shall not attend an off-campus athletics event involving prospective student-athletes (e.g., high-school contest, sports camp) unless the staff member is an immediate family member or legal guardian of one of the participants in the activity; further, to establish conditions by which a staff member who is an immediate family member or legal guardian of a participant may attend such an event, as specified.

Bylaws: Amend 13.1.2.3, as follows:

13.1.2.3 General Restrictions — Staff Members and Governing Board. The following are additional restrictions that apply to an institution's staff members and governing board. Violations of this bylaw shall be considered institutional violations per Constitution 2.8.1; however, such violations shall not affect the prospective student-athlete's eligibility.

[13.1.2.3-(a) unchanged.]

(b) Noncoaching Staff Members with Sport-Specific Responsibilities — Men's Basketball. In men's basketball, a noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities shall not attend an off-campus basketball athletics event involving prospective student-athletes (e.g., high-school contest, sports camp) unless the staff member is an immediate family member or legal guardian of a participant in the activity. A staff member who is an immediate family member or legal guardian of a participant may attend such an event, subject to the following conditions:

(i) Attendance shall not be for evaluation purposes (the staff member shall not provide information related to the performance of a prospective student-athlete back to the institution's coaching staff); and

(ii) The staff member shall not have direct contact with a prospective student-athletes or a prospective student-athlete's parent (or legal guardian) or coach (other than the immediate family member, if applicable) participating in the activity.

[13.1.2.3-(b) relettered as 13.1.2.3-(c), unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)

Effective Date: Immediate

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Recruiting

Rationale: Currently, an official interpretation (October 11, 2000, Item No. 1) permits noncoaching athletics department staff members with sport-specific responsibilities to attend an off-campus athletics competition that involves prospective student-athletes if the competition is in the locale of the institution. Although the intent of the interpretation is to establish restrictions to avoid potential recruiting advantages, there is a concern in the basketball community that the mere presence of these individuals at such events is providing their institutions with such advantages. Multiple noncoaching athletics department staff members, clothed in institutional apparel, are attending men's basketball games featuring high profile prospective student-athletes. The issue is magnified in major metropolitan areas that include a significant number of high-profile prospective student-athletes. It is difficult to enforce the interpretation as there may be no real evidence that the staff member has been specifically directed to attend the contest. Accordingly, preventing the presence of noncoaching athletics department personnel at such competitions will alleviate concerns of



recruiting advantages and will not cause any hardship on the staff since the staff member would be permitted to attend for the legitimate reason of watching an immediate family member participate.

Budget Impact: None.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 31, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-32

Title: RECRUITING —TELEPHONE CALLS —TIME PERIOD FOR TELEPHONE CALLS — EXCEPTION — UNLIMITED DURING CONTACT PERIOD

Intent: To specify that during a contact period, telephone contact may be made at the institution's discretion.

Bylaws: Amend 13.1.3, as follows:

13.1.3 Telephone Calls.

13.1.3.1 Time Period for Telephone Calls — General Rule. Telephone calls to an individual (or his or her relatives or legal guardians) may not be made before July 1 following the completion of his or her junior year in high school (subject to the exceptions below); thereafter, staff members (see Bylaw 13.1.3.4.1) shall not make such telephone calls more than once per week **outside a contact period**. **During a contact period, telephone contact may be made at the institution's discretion.**

[13.1.3.1.1 unchanged.]

13.1.3.1.2 Exception — Men's Basketball. In men's basketball, an institution is permitted to make one telephone call per month to an individual (or individual's relatives or legal guardians) on or after June 15 of the individual's sophomore year in high school through July 31 of the individual's junior year in high school. ~~After~~**Thereafter, outside a contact period, an** institution is permitted to make two telephone calls per week to an individual (or the individual's relatives or legal guardians) beginning August 1 prior to the individual's senior year in high school. ~~After~~**Outside a contact period, an** institution is permitted to make one telephone call per week to a two-year or four-year prospective student-athlete (or the prospective student-athlete's relatives or legal guardians). **During a contact period, telephone contact may be made at the institution's discretion.**

13.1.3.1.3 Exception — Women's Basketball. In women's basketball, telephone calls may be made to an individual (or the individual's relatives or legal guardians) as follows:

- (a) One telephone call during the month of April of the individual's junior year in high school on or after the Thursday after the conclusion of the NCAA Division I Women's Final Four.
- (b) One telephone call during the month of May of the individual's junior year in high school.
- (c) One telephone call on or after June 1 through June 20 of the individual's junior year in high school.
- (d) One telephone call on or after June 21 through June 30 of the individual's junior year in high school.
- (e) Three telephone calls during the month of July following the individual's junior year in high school, with no more than one telephone call per week [see Bylaw 13.1.7.2.2-(c)].
- (f) Thereafter, **outside a contact period**, one telephone call per week. **During a contact period, telephone contact may be at the institution's discretion.**

13.1.3.1.3.1 through 13.1.3.1.3.2 unchanged.]

13.1.3.1.4 Exception — Men's Ice Hockey. In men's ice hockey, an institution is permitted to make one telephone call per month to an individual (or individual's relatives or legal guardians) on or after June 15 at the conclusion of the individual's sophomore year in high school. ~~After~~ **Thereafter, outside a contact period, an** institution is permitted to make one telephone call per week to an individual (or individual's relatives or legal guardians) beginning August 1 following completion of the individual's junior year in high school. **During a contact period, telephone contact may be made at the institution's discretion.**



13.1.3.1.5 Exception — Women's Ice Hockey. In women's ice hockey, an institution is permitted to make one telephone call to an individual (or the individual's relatives or legal guardians) who is a resident of a foreign country on or after July 7 through July 31 following completion of the individual's sophomore year in high school. ~~At~~ **Thereafter, outside a contact period, an** institution is permitted to make one telephone call per week to an individual (or individual's relatives or legal guardians) beginning July 7 following completion of the individual's junior year in high school. **During a contact period, telephone contact may be made at the institution's discretion.**

[13.1.3.1.6 through 13.1.3.1.7 unchanged.]

[13.1.3.2 unchanged.]

13.1.3.3 Exceptions.

[13.1.3.3.1 through 13.1.3.3.3 unchanged.]

~~13.1.3.3.4 Off Campus Contact Exception. Institutional coaching staff members (see Bylaw 13.1.3.4.1) may make unlimited telephone calls to a prospective student-athlete on the day a permissible, in person, off-campus contact occurs with the prospective student-athlete.~~

[Remainder of 13.1.3 unchanged.]

Source: Pacific-10 Conference

Effective Date: August 1, 2010

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Recruiting

Rationale: The legislation related to telephone calls has evolved through the years to a point in which there is significant confusion among the membership. The rules change annually, and coaches struggle to keep up to date on the current legislation. Further, compliance staffs are finding the monitoring of telephone calls to be very time-consuming and the rules to be difficult to enforce. Staff resources that could be better spent elsewhere are being consumed going through telephone records. If this proposal is adopted, there is a risk of the telephone calls becoming intrusive on prospective student-athletes, but it is strongly believed that each prospect and his or her family can set their own ground rules, which coaches should respect or risk being cut off from the recruitment of a particular prospective student-athlete.

Budget Impact: Decrease in resource expended to monitor calls during contact periods.

Impact on S-A's Time: Possible intrusion on prospective student-athletes' time.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 09, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-36

Title: RECRUITING — EVALUATIONS — NONSCHOLASTIC EVALUATIONS DURING ACADEMIC YEAR — NATIONAL STANDARDIZED TESTING WEEKENDS — WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Intent: In women's basketball, to specify that evaluations at nonscholastic events during the academic year evaluation period shall not occur on any weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) during which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered.

Bylaws: Amend 13.1.8.8, as follows:

13.1.8.8 Basketball Evaluations.

[13.1.8.8-(a) unchanged.]

(b) Women's Basketball. In women's basketball, each institution is limited to five recruiting opportunities (contacts and evaluations combined) per prospective student-athlete (see Bylaw 13.1.6.6). Women's basketball staff members shall not exceed 100 recruiting-person days during the academic year contact and evaluation periods.

(1) Academic Year Evaluation Period. Evaluations of live athletics activities during the academic year may occur at regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two-year college contests/tournaments and practices; and pick-up games and open gyms. Evaluations at nonscholastic events during the women's basketball prospective student-athlete's academic year shall only occur during the last full weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the fall contact period and the Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the spring evaluation period. **However, evaluations at nonscholastic events shall not occur on any weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) during which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered.**

[Remainder of 13.1.8.8 unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)

Effective Date: August 1, 2010

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Recruiting

Rationale: The women's basketball recruiting calendar allows coaches to evaluate prospective student-athletes at nonscholastic events during the last full weekend (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the fall contact period and Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the spring evaluation period. There have been instances in which these designated periods have conflicted with national standardized testing dates and, in some instances, resulted in prospective student-athletes facing undue pressure to not take a standardized test in order to participate in a nonscholastic event. The Women's Basketball Coaches Association supports and has requested this legislative change to the academic year evaluation period.

Budget Impact: None.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 27, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-51

Title: RECRUITING — CAMPS AND CLINICS — INSTITUTION'S SPORTS CAMPS AND CLINICS — LOCATION — MEN'S BASKETBALL

Intent: In men's basketball, to specify that an institution's camp or clinic shall be conducted on the institution's campus or within a 100-mile radius of the institution's campus.

Bylaws: Amend 13.12.1.1.4, as follows:

13.12.1.1.4 Basketball. An institution's basketball camp or clinic shall be conducted only during the months of June, July and August, or any calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) that includes days of those months (e.g., May 28-June 3). In men's basketball, an institution's camp or clinic shall be conducted on the institution's campus or within a 100-mile radius of the institution's campus. Violations of this bylaw shall be considered institutional violations per Constitution 2.8.1; however, such violations shall not affect the prospective student-athlete's eligibility.

Source: NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)

Effective Date: Immediate; a contract signed before September 17, 2008, may be honored

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Recruiting

Rationale: Current legislation does not place restrictions on the location of institutional camps or clinics in sports other than football. The trend of hosting institutional camps or clinics in different regions of the country is an unwanted development in men's basketball recruiting culture. Camps or clinics should not be conducted primarily for recruiting purposes. Requiring institutions to conduct their men's basketball camps or clinics on campus or a reasonable distance from campus will reduce institutional expenses and will reduce burdens on institutional personnel.

Budget Impact: Potential cost savings for institutions that have conducted camps or clinics beyond the proposed distance restriction. Potential for lost revenue from such camps.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Aug 28, 2008: Submit; Submitted for consideration.

Aug 29, 2008: Men's Basketball Issues Committee, Recommends Approval

Sep 17, 2008: Championships/Sports Management Cabinet, Sponsored



Proposal Number: 2009-56

Title: RECRUITING — USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS — RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES — CRITERIA FOR SUBSCRIPTION

Intent: To establish additional criteria that must be satisfied in order for an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service involving prospective student-athletes, as specified.

A. Bylaws: Amend 13.1.8, as follows:

13.1.8 Limitations on Number of Evaluations.

[13.1.8.1 through 13.1.8.19 unchanged.]

13.1.8.20 Off-Campus Observation of Recruiting or Scouting Service Video. Off-campus observation of a prospective student-athlete via video made available by a recruiting or scouting service is considered an evaluation activity and is subject to applicable evaluation regulations.

B. Bylaws: Amend 13.14.3, as follows:

13.14.3 Recruiting Services.

13.14.3.1 Published Recruiting **or Scouting** Services. An institution may subscribe to a ~~regularly published~~ **recruiting or** scouting service involving prospective student-athletes, provided ~~this the~~ **the** service ~~is:~~

(a) Is made available to all institutions desiring to subscribe and at the same fee rate for all subscribers;

(b) Publicly identifies all applicable rates;

(c) Disseminates information (e.g., reports, profiles) about prospective student-athletes at least four times per calendar year;

(d) Publicly identifies the geographical scope of the service (e.g., local, regional, national) and reflects broad-based coverage of the geographical area in the information it disseminates;

(e) Provides analysis in the information it disseminates beyond demographic information or rankings of prospective student-athletes;

(f) Provides access to samples or previews of the information it disseminates prior to purchase of a subscription; and

(g) Provides video that is restricted to regularly scheduled (regular season) high school, preparatory school or two-year college contests and for which the institution made no prior arrangements for recording. (Note: This provision is applicable only if the subscription includes video services.)

~~13.14.3.2 Video Services. An institution is permitted to use a video service, provided only regularly scheduled (regular season) high school or two-year college contests are involved. The institution may not contract with the service in advance to have a particular contest recorded or provided, and the service must be available to all institutions at the same cost. Off-campus observation of a prospective student-athlete via video made available by a scouting service is considered an evaluation activity and is subject to applicable evaluation regulations.~~

[13.14.3.3 renumbered as 13.14.3.2, unchanged.]

Source: NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)

Effective Date: Immediate



Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Recruiting

Rationale: Currently, recruiting or scouting services are only required to meet minimal requirements in order for institutions to subscribe to them. For example, a published recruiting or scouting service only needs to be regularly published and available at the same fee rate for all subscribers. There has been a proliferation of recruiting services, particularly in the sport of men's basketball, that do not provide information consistent with the original intent of the legislation. Many of the operators of the recruiting or scouting services are tied directly to teams or events involving highly skilled prospective student-athletes and concerns have been expressed that the service is being used as leverage in the recruiting process. In some instances, the service merely provides demographic information that is available from other sources or in other instances, no information that would assist in the evaluation of talent. The perception is that unless an institution subscribes particular services, it will be disadvantaged in attempts to recruit prospective student-athletes linked with the recruiting-service operators. This proposal acknowledges the overall value of recruiting services and protects the integrity of the recruiting process by reinforcing the intent of the original legislation.

Budget Impact: Potential cost savings by eliminating subscriptions to services that provide limited or insufficient information.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 27, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-77

Title: PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS — WOMEN'S BASKETBALL — PRESEASON PRACTICE — ON-COURT PRACTICE — 30 PRACTICES WITHIN 40 DAYS PRIOR TO FIRST CONTEST

Intent: In women's basketball, to specify that an institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to 5 p.m. on the date that is 40 days prior to the date of the institution's first regular-season contest; further, to specify that an institution shall not engage in more than 30 days of practice prior to its first regular-season contest.

Bylaws: Amend 17.3.2, as follows:

17.3.2 Preseason Practice — On-Court Practice.

17.3.2.1 Men's Basketball. An institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to 5 p.m. on the Friday nearest October 15 (see Figure 17-2).

17.3.2.2 Women's Basketball. An institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to 5 p.m. on the date that is 40 days prior to the date of the institution's first regular-season contest. An institution shall not engage in more than 30 days of practice prior to its first regular-season contest.

[17.3.2.1 through 17.3.2.2 renumbered as 17.3.2.3 through 17.3.2.4, unchanged.]

Source: Southeastern Conference and Big East Conference

Effective Date: August 1, 2010

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Playing and Practice Seasons

Rationale: Recent modifications to the first permissible contest date in women's basketball have reduced the number of preseason practice opportunities by up to seven practice days. This proposal allows the number of practice days in women's basketball to remain at a constant level of 30, which is generally consistent with the number of practice opportunities permitted prior to the adoption of the current legislation. Additionally, this proposed flexible preseason practice schedule permits coaches to best use practice and "off" days to benefit student-athletes prior to the first contest. While the existing preseason practice schedule essentially dictates that practice must occur during every possible day, the flexible approach offered in this proposal provides each coach with the ability to determine when to use the practice opportunities depending on the team, the team's needs and the academic calendar. For example, a coach may provide the team days off to study for midterm exams, to take advantage of fall vacation periods or to recover from injuries.

Budget Impact: None.

Impact on S-A's Time: On-court practice will begin on an earlier date, but additional days off will be included during the preseason practice period.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jun 23, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-78

Title: PLAYING AND PRACTICES SEASONS — WOMEN'S BASKETBALL — NUMBER OF CONTESTS — MAXIMUM LIMITATIONS

Intent: In women's basketball, to specify that an institution shall limit its total regular-season playing schedule with outside competition to 26 contests and one qualifying regular-season multiple team event or 28 contests during a playing season in which the institution does not participate in a qualifying regular-season multiple team event.

Bylaws: Amend 17.3.5, as follows:

17.3.5 Number of Contests.

17.3.5.1 Maximum Limitations - Institutional.

17.3.5.1.1 Men's Basketball. An institution shall limit its total regular-season playing schedule with outside competition in **men's** basketball during the playing season to one of the following (except for those contests excluded under Bylaw 17.3.5.3):

(a) 27 contests (games or scrimmages) and One qualifying regular-season multiple team event per Bylaw 17.3.5.1.4~~3~~; or

(b) 29 contests (games or scrimmages) during a playing season in which the institution does not participate in a qualifying regular-season multiple team event.

17.3.5.1.2 Women's Basketball. **An institution shall limit its total regular-season playing schedule with outside competition in women's basketball during the playing season to one of the following (except for those contests excluded under Bylaw 17.3.5.3):**

(a) 26 contests (games or scrimmages) and one qualifying regular-season multiple team event per Bylaw 17.3.5.1.3; or

(b) 28 contests (games or scrimmages) during a playing season in which the institution does not participate in a qualifying regular-season multiple team event.

[17.3.5.1.1 through 17.3.5.1.2 renumbered as 17.3.5.1.3 through 17.3.5.1.4, unchanged.]

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference

Effective Date: August 1, 2010

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Playing and Practice Seasons

Rationale: Many conferences choose to play their women's basketball tournaments a week earlier than before, thereby compressing the time during which regular season contests may be played. This proposal would provide some relief from the shortened schedule. Additionally, in an effort toward cost containment, institutions are attempting to regionalize their nonconference regular season schedule in order to reduce their travel budget. Institutions that are not located near Division I nonconference opponents are forced to travel further out of their region, resulting in additional travel costs. By eliminating one nonconference contest, institutions will realize cost savings in travel as well as in paying game guarantees. Finally, this change addresses concerns regarding the lack of available institutional facilities and academic issues related to missed class time and the academic rigors placed on the student-athlete.

Budget Impact: Reduction in institutional travel budgets. Reduction in guarantees paid and received.



Impact on S-A's Time: Potential reduction in time demands and missed class.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 14, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-87

Title: ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS — FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION — NO INSTITUTIONAL OR CONFERENCE FOREIGN TOURS

Intent: To specify that an institution or conference shall not sponsor or participate in a foreign tour.

A. Bylaws: Amend 13.11.1.3, as follows:

13.11.1.3 Competition Against Prospective Student-Athletes. An institution's varsity intercollegiate team may compete against a two-year college team but may not compete against a high school or preparatory school team. An institution's varsity team may not participate in a contest against an outside team (e.g., nonscholastic team) that includes high school prospective student-athletes except for ~~permissible contests while on a foreign tour~~, exempted contests against a foreign team in the United States and the U.S. national team. In individual sports, it is permissible for an institution's varsity team and an outside team that includes prospective student-athletes to participate in the same open event, provided the event either involves no team scoring or the event uses team scoring such that the institution's varsity team and the outside team are in separate scoring categories. Subvarsity teams are not bound by this prohibition.

B. Bylaws: Amend 14.2.3, as follows:

14.2.3 Criteria for Determining Season of Competition.

[14.2.3.1 through 14.2.3.5 unchanged.]

~~14.2.3.6 Foreign-Tour Competition. A student-athlete who did not compete during the institution's season just completed and who represents the institution in a certified foreign tour after that intercollegiate season and prior to the start of the next academic year shall not be charged with a season of eligibility (see Bylaw 30.7.2).~~

C. Bylaws: Amend 14.2.4.3, as follows:

14.2.4.3 Criteria for Administration of Hardship Waiver.

[14.2.4.3.1 through 14.2.4.3.6 unchanged.]

~~14.2.4.3.7 Foreign-Tour Competition. A student athlete who qualifies for a hardship for the previous academic year would not use a season of competition if the student athlete represents the institution on a certified foreign tour during the summer vacation period at the conclusion of that academic year.~~

D. Bylaws: Amend 16.8.1, as follows:

16.8.1 Permissible. The permissible expenses for practice and competition that an institution may provide a student-athlete are defined in the following subsections. (See Bylaw 16.9 for expenses that may be provided by individuals or organizations other than the institution.)

[16.8.1.1 through 16.8.1.7 unchanged.]

~~16.8.1.8 Foreign-Tour Expenses. An institution may provide a student athlete with expenses for participation in an institution's foreign tour in his or her sport as provided in Bylaw 30.7.~~

[16.8.1.9 renumbered as 16.8.1.8, unchanged.]

E. 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:

~~(a) The use of a return ticket at any time after the conclusion of a foreign tour;~~

[16.11.1.12-(b) through 16.11.1.12-(h) relettered as 16.11.1.12-(a) through 16.11.1.12-(g), unchanged.]

F. Bylaws: Amend 17.1.7, as follows:

17.1.7 General Regulations for Computing Playing Seasons Applicable to All Sports. [17.1.7-(a) through 17.1.7-(g) unchanged.]

~~(g) Foreign Tours. Participation by a member institution on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29) need not be included within the institution's declared playing season limitation in the sport.~~

[17.1.7.1 unchanged.]

G. Bylaws: Amend 17.2, as follows:

17.2 BASEBALL. Regulations for computing the baseball playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.2.1 through 17.2.4 unchanged.]

17.2.5 Number of Contests.

[17.2.5.1 unchanged.]

17.2.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable contests in baseball in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.2.5.2 through 17.2.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.2.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption — Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.2.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.2.1, except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.2.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.2 unchanged.]

H. Bylaws: Amend 17.3, as follows:

17.3 BASKETBALL. Regulations for computing the basketball playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.3.1 through 17.3.4 unchanged.]



17.3.5 Number of Contests.

[17.3.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.3.5.1.1 unchanged.]

17.3.5.1.2 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable contests in basketball in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.3.5.2 through 17.3.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.3.5.4 Foreign Tour. The games played on a foreign basketball tour shall be excluded from the maximum number of contests, provided the tour is conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.3.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. In basketball, student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's playing season except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.3.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.3 unchanged.]

I. Bylaws: Amend 17.4, as follows:

17.4 BOWLING, WOMEN'S. Regulations for computing the bowling playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.4.1 through 17.4.4 unchanged.]

17.4.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.4.5.1 unchanged.]

17.4.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in bowling in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.4.5.2 through 17.4.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.4.5.4 Foreign Tour. The dates of competition on a foreign tour shall be excluded from the maximum number of dates of competition, provided the tour occurs only once in a four-year period and is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.4.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season pursuant to Bylaw 17.4.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.



17.4.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.4 unchanged.]

J. Bylaws: Amend 17.5, as follows:

17.5 CROSS COUNTRY. Regulations for computing the cross country playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.5.1 through 17.5.4 unchanged.]

17.5.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.5.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.5.5.1.1 unchanged.]

17.5.5.1.2 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in cross country in one or more foreign countries for U.S. territories on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.5.5.2 through 17.5.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.5.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.5.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.5.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.5.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.6 unchanged.]

K. Bylaws: Amend 17.6, as follows:

17.6 EQUESTRIAN, WOMEN'S. Regulations for computing the equestrian playing season set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.6.1 through 17.6.4 unchanged.]

17.6.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.6.5.1 unchanged.]



17.6.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in equestrian in one or more foreign countries or U.S. territories on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.6.5.2 through 17.6.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.6.5.4 Foreign Tour. The dates of competition in equestrian on a foreign tour shall be excluded from the maximum number of dates of competition, provided the tour occurs only once in a four-year period and is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.6.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.6.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.6.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.6 unchanged.]

L. Bylaws: Amend 17.7, as follows:

17.7 FENCING. Regulations for computing the fencing playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.7.1 through 17.7.4 unchanged.]

17.7.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.7.5.1 unchanged.]

17.7.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in fencing in one or more foreign countries or U.S. territories on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.7.5.1.2 unchanged.]

[17.7.5.2 unchanged.]

~~17.7.5.3 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (also see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.7.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff at the student-athlete's institution shall not engage in countable athletically related activities (see Bylaw 17.02.1) outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.7.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.7.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official



interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.7 unchanged.]

M. Bylaws: Amend 17.8, as follows:

17.8 FIELD HOCKEY. Regulations for computing the field hockey playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.8.1 through 17.8.4 unchanged.]

17.8.5 Number of Contests and Dates of Competition.

[17.8.5.1 unchanged.]

17.8.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable field hockey contests or dates of competition in one or more foreign countries or U.S. territories on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests or dates of competition played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.8.5.2 through 17.8.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.8.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.8.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.8.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.8.6.1 Summer Practice. Field hockey practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws (~~e.g., foreign tour~~) or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.8 unchanged.]

N. Bylaws: Amend 17.9, as follows:

17.9 FOOTBALL. Regulations for computing the football playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.9.1 through 17.9.3 unchanged.]

17.9.4 End of Playing Season. A member institution's last contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition in football shall not be played after the second Saturday or Sunday in December, except for the following:

[17.9.4-(a) unchanged.]

(b) Bowl Games, NCAA and NAIA Championships, ~~International Competition~~, Heritage Bowl and Gridiron Classic. One postseason game approved by the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet or those games played in the Division I Football Championship; ~~football contests played on a foreign tour certified by the member institution~~, or the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics football championships. In championship subdivision football only, a



member institution's last contest also may include participation in the Heritage Bowl or Gridiron Classic.

[17.9.4.1 through 17.9.4.3 unchanged.]

17.9.5 Number of Contests.

[17.9.5.1 unchanged.]

17.9.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable contests in football in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.9.5.1.2 unchanged.]

17.9.5.2 Annual Exemptions. The maximum number of football contests shall exclude the following:

[17.9.5.2-(a) through 17.9.5.2-(i) unchanged.]

~~(j) Foreign Tour. The football games played on a foreign tour, provided the tour occurs only once in a four year period and is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29);~~

[17.9.2.2-(a) through 17.9.5.2-(i) relettered as 17.9.2.2-(j) through 17.9.5.2-(k) unchanged.]

17.9.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the playing season, except as set forth in this bylaw (see Bylaw 17.1.6.2):

[17.9.6-(a) through 17.9.6-(b) unchanged.]

[17.9.6.1 unchanged.]

17.9.6.2 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.9 unchanged.]

O. **Bylaws:** Amend 17.10, as follows:

17.10 GOLF. Regulations for computing the golf playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.10.1 through 17.10.4 unchanged.]

17.10.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.10.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.10.5.1.1 through 17.10.5.1.2 unchanged.]

17.10.5.1.3 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable dates of competition in golf in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~,



the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.10.5.1.4 unchanged.]

[17.10.5.2 unchanged.]

~~17.10.5.3 Once in Four Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt a foreign tour from its maximum number of dates of competition, provided the tour occurs only once in a four year period and is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.10.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.10.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.10.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.10 unchanged.]

P. Bylaws: Amend 17.11, as follows:

17.11 GYMNASTICS. Regulations for computing the gymnastics playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.11.1 through 17.11.4 unchanged.]

17.11.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.11.5.1 unchanged.]

17.11.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable gymnastics dates of competition in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.11.5.1.2 unchanged.]

[17.11.5.2 unchanged.]

~~17.11.5.3 Once in Four Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. The contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.11.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff at the student-athlete's institution shall not engage in countable athletically related activities (see Bylaw 17.02.1) outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.11.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.11.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.



[Remainder of 17.11 unchanged.]

Q. Bylaws: Amend 17.12, as follows:

17.12 ICE HOCKEY. Regulations for computing the ice hockey playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.12.1 through 17.12.4 unchanged.]

17.12.5 Number of Contests.

[17.12.5.1 unchanged.]

17.12.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable contests in ice hockey in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.12.5.2 through 17.12.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.12.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption — Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.12.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.12.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.12.6.1 Summer Practice. Ice hockey practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.12 unchanged.]

R. Bylaws: Amend 17.13, as follows:

17.13 LACROSSE. Regulations for computing the lacrosse playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.13.1 through 17.13.4 unchanged.]

17.13.5 Number and Dates of Competition.

[17.13.5.1 unchanged.]

17.13.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in lacrosse in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for dates of competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.13.5.2 through 17.13.5.3 unchanged.]



~~17.13.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption — Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.13.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.13.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.13.6.1 Summer Practice. Lacrosse practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws (~~e.g., foreign tour~~) or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.13 unchanged.]

S. Bylaws: Amend 17.14, as follows:

17.14 RIFLE. Regulations for computing the rifle playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.14.1 through 17.14.4 unchanged.]

17.14.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.14.5.1 unchanged.]

17.14.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in rifle in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.2.5.2 through 17.2.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.14.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption — Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.14.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff at the student-athlete's institution shall not engage in countable athletically related activities (see Bylaw 17.02.1) outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaws 17.14.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.14.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws (~~e.g., foreign tour~~) or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.14 unchanged.]

T. Bylaws: Amend 17.15, as follows:

17.15 ROWING, WOMEN'S. Regulations for computing the rowing playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.) The following regulations apply independently to open and lightweight rowing programs.



[17.15.1 through 17.15.4 unchanged.]

17.15.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.15.5.1 unchanged.]

17.15.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in rowing in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.15.5.2 through 17.15.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.15.5.4 Foreign Tour. The dates of competition in rowing on a foreign tour shall be excluded from the maximum number of dates of competition, provided the tour occurs only once in a four-year period and is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.15.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.15.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.15.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[17.15.7 through 17.15.8 unchanged.]

17.15.9 Other Restrictions.

17.15.9.1 Noncollegiate, Amateur Competition.

17.15.9.1.1 During Academic Year. A student-athlete in rowing who participates during the academic year as a member of any outside rowing team in any noncollegiate, amateur competition (e.g., tournament play, exhibition games or other activity) except while representing the institution in intercollegiate rowing competition shall be ineligible for intercollegiate rowing competition unless eligibility is restored by the Committee on Student-Athlete Reinstatement (see Bylaw 14.7.3 for exceptions).

17.15.9.1.1.1 Vacation-Period Exception. A student-athlete may compete outside of the institution's declared playing and practice season as a member of an outside team in any noncollegiate, amateur competition during any official vacation period published in the institution's catalog. **The number of student-athletes from any one institution shall not exceed two.**

[Remainder of 17.15 unchanged.]

U. Bylaws: Amend 17.16, as follows:

17.16 RUGBY, WOMEN'S. Regulations for computing the rugby playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.16.1 through 17.16.4 unchanged.]

17.16.5 Number of Contests.



[17.16.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.16.5.1.1 unchanged.]

17.16.5.1.2 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable contests in women's rugby in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.16.5.2 through 17.16.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.16.5.4 Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour occurs only once in a four-year period and is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.16.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.16.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.16.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.16 unchanged.]

V. Bylaws: Amend 17.18, as follows:

17.18 SKIING. Regulations for computing the skiing playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.18.1 through 17.18.4 unchanged.]

17.18.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.18.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.18.5.1.1 unchanged.]

17.18.5.1.2 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in skiing in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.18.5.2 through 17.18.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.18.5.4 Once in Four Years Exemption — Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.18.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff at the student-athlete's institution shall not engage in countable athletically related activities (see Bylaw 17.02.1) outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.18.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.



17.18.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.18 unchanged.]

W. Bylaws: Amend 17.19, as follows:

17.19 SOCCER. Regulations for computing the soccer playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.19.1 through 17.19.4 unchanged.]

17.19.5 Number of Contests and Dates of Competition.

[17.19.5.1 unchanged.]

17.19.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable contests in soccer in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.19.5.2 through 17.19.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.19.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.19.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.20.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.19.6.1 Summer Practice. Soccer practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.19 unchanged.]

X. Bylaws: Amend 17.20, as follows:

17.20 SOFTBALL. Regulations for computing the softball playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.20.1 through 17.20.4 unchanged.]

17.20.5 Number of Contests.

[17.20.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.20.5.1.1 unchanged.]

17.20.5.1.2 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable contests in softball in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season.



However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.20.5.2 through 17.20.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.20.5.4 Once in Four Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt those softball games played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29), from its maximum number of softball contests during any academic year.~~

17.20.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.20.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.20.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.20 unchanged.]

Y. Bylaws: Amend 17.21, as follows:

17.21 SQUASH, WOMEN'S. Regulations for computing the squash playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.21.1 through 17.21.4 unchanged.]

17.21.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.21.5.1 unchanged.]

17.21.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in squash in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.21.5.2 through 17.21.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.21.5.4 Once in Four Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the dates of competition on a foreign tour, provided the tour occurs only once in a four year period and is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.21.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season pursuant to Bylaw 17.21.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.21.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.21 unchanged.]



Z. Bylaws: Amend 17.22, as follows:

17.22 SWIMMING AND DIVING. Regulations for computing the swimming and diving playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.22.1 through 17.22.4 unchanged.]

17.22.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.22.5.1 unchanged.]

17.22.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in swimming and diving in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.22.5.2 through 17.22.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.22.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.22.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season pursuant to Bylaw 17.22.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.22.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.22 unchanged.]

AA. Bylaws: Amend 17.23, as follows:

17.23 TENNIS. Regulations for computing the tennis playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.23.1 through 17.23.4 unchanged.]

17.23.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.23.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.23.5.1.1 through 17.23.5.1.3 unchanged.]

17.23.5.1.4 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in tennis in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.23.5.2 through 17.23.5.3 unchanged.]



~~17.23.5.4 Once in Four Years Exemption — Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.23.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.23.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.23.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.23 unchanged.]

BB. Bylaws: Amend 17.24, as follows:

17.24 TRACK AND FIELD, INDOOR /OUTDOOR. Regulations for computing the indoor/outdoor track and field playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.24.1 through 17.24.4 unchanged.]

17.24.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.24.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.24.5.1.1 unchanged.]

17.24.5.1.2 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in indoor and outdoor track and field in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.24.5.2 through 17.24.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.24.5.4 Once in Four Years Exemption — Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.24.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.24.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.24.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[17.24.6.1.1 unchanged.]

[Remainder of 17.24 unchanged.]

CC. Bylaws: Amend 17.25, as follows:



17.25 VOLLEYBALL. Regulations for computing the volleyball playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.25.1 through 17.25.6 unchanged.]

17.25.7 Number of Dates of Competition — Women.

[17.25.7.1 unchanged.]

17.25.7.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition — Women. A member institution may play one or more of its countable dates of competition in women's volleyball in one or more foreign countries or U.S. territories on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.25.7.2 unchanged.]

17.25.8 Number of Dates of Competition — Men.

[17.25.8.1 unchanged.]

17.25.8.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition — Men. A member institution may play one or more of its countable dates of competition in men's volleyball in one or more foreign countries or U.S. territories on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for those contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.25.8.2 unchanged.]

[17.25.9 unchanged.]

~~17.25.10 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption — Foreign Tour. An institution may not exempt more than one foreign tour from its maximum number of dates of competition in volleyball during any academic year and may not repeat participation in a foreign tour within a four-year period. The tour shall be conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.25.10 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.25.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.25.11 Summer Practice. Volleyball practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[17.25.12 through 17.25.13 renumbered as 17.25.11 through 17.25.12, unchanged.]

DD. Bylaws: Amend 17.26, as follows:

17.26 WATER POLO. Regulations for computing the men's and women's water polo playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.26.1 through 17.26.4 unchanged.]

17.26.5 Number of Dates of Competition.



[17.26.5.1 unchanged.]

17.26.5.1.1 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may play one or more of its countable dates of competition in water polo in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** on one trip during the prescribed playing season. However, except for contests played in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.26.5.2 through 17.26.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.26.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.26.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.26.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.

17.26.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws ~~(e.g., foreign tour)~~ or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.26 unchanged.]

EE. Bylaws: Amend 17.27, as follows:

17.27 WRESTLING. Regulations for computing the wrestling playing season are set forth in Bylaw 17.1. (See Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2.)

[17.27.1 through 17.27.4 unchanged.]

17.27.5 Number of Dates of Competition.

[17.27.5.1 unchanged.]

[17.27.5.1.1 unchanged.]

17.27.5.1.2 In-Season Foreign Competition. A member institution may engage in one or more of its countable dates of competition in wrestling in one or more foreign countries **or U.S. territories** except for competition in Canada and Mexico ~~or on a certified foreign tour (see Bylaw 17.29)~~, the institution may not engage in such in-season foreign competition more than once every four years.

[17.27.5.2 through 17.27.5.3 unchanged.]

~~17.27.5.4 Once-in-Four-Years Exemption—Foreign Tour. An institution may exempt the contests played on a foreign tour, provided the tour is conducted by the member institution in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7 (see Bylaw 17.29).~~

17.27.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. Student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's declared playing season per Bylaw 17.27.1 except as permitted in Bylaw 17.1.6.2.



17.27.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws (~~e.g., foreign tour~~) or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport.

[Remainder of 17.27 unchanged.]

FF. Bylaws: Amend 17.29, as follows:

17.29 FOREIGN TOURS

17.29.1 ~~Institutionally~~ **Institutional or Conference** ~~Certified~~ Tours. A member institution **or conference** ~~may~~ **shall not sponsor or** participate in ~~competition in any sport on a~~ foreign ~~tours~~ **tour** ~~certified by the institution in accordance with procedures set forth under Bylaw 30.7.~~

~~17.29.1.1 Contest Exclusions. Any contest or date of competition played on a certified foreign tour shall be excluded from the limitations set forth in this bylaw.~~

~~17.29.1.2 Timing of Tour. A foreign tour taken during the summer vacation period shall be considered to have occurred during the academic year after the summer for purposes of Bylaws 17 and 30.7.~~

~~17.29.1.3 Tour to U.S. Territory or Commonwealth. A tour to a U.S. commonwealth (e.g., Puerto Rico) or a U.S. territory (e.g., Virgin Islands) is not considered a foreign tour.~~

17.29.2 Outside-Team Tours. An outside team that includes student-athletes from more than one member institution may participate in international competition in any sport on a foreign tour. However, any such outside team ~~that includes~~ **shall not include** more than the following number of student-athletes from the same member institution ~~must be certified by the institution in accordance with procedures set forth in Bylaw 30.7.~~

Baseball	4	Gymnastics	2	Softball	4
Basketball	2	Ice Hockey	4	Swimming and Diving	5
Cross Country	2	Lacrosse	5	Tennis	2
Fencing	4	Rifle	2	Track and Field	7
Field Hockey	5	Women's Rowing	2	Volleyball	2
Football	5	Skiing	4	Water Polo	4
Golf	2	Soccer	5	Wrestling	5

~~17.29.2.1 Institutional Foreign Tour Limitations. A member institution shall be charged with its foreign tour opportunity in a sport and its once in four years limitation if the institution is represented by more than the number of student athletes specified under Bylaw 17.29.2 on an outside team participating in a foreign tour in that sport.~~

GG. Administrative: Amend 30, as follows:

30 Administrative Regulations

[30.01 through 30.6 unchanged.]



~~30.7 FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION. A member institution may participate in a foreign tour in any sport (see Bylaw 17.29), provided the conditions specified below are met.~~

~~30.7.1 Certification of Tour. The institution must certify in writing that the conditions set forth in this section are met and must maintain the certification on file in the athletics department.~~

~~30.7.2 Eligibility of Student-Athletes. The eligibility of student-athletes on the tour shall be governed by the following (see Bylaw 14.2.3.6):~~

~~(a) If the tour takes place during the summer, the student-athletes shall have been eligible for intercollegiate competition during the previous academic year or shall have been enrolled at the institution as a full-time student during the previous academic year and have established by the beginning of the tour that he or she is eligible for competition the academic year immediately following the tour; or~~

~~(b) If the tour takes place after the academic year has started, the student-athletes shall be regularly enrolled in the institution and eligible for intercollegiate competition.~~

~~30.7.2.1 Incoming Student Participation. It is permissible for an eligible incoming student-athlete to represent the institution on a foreign tour that begins after the permissible starting practice date in the sport involved or after the first day of classes of his or her first regular term at the institution. An incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) may participate in practice sessions conducted in preparation for a foreign tour only if such practice sessions occur either:~~

~~(a) On or after the first permissible practice date in the involved sport; or~~

~~(b) On or after the first day of classes of the student-athlete's first regular academic term at the institution.~~

~~30.7.3 Football Postseason Opportunity. A foreign football tour shall be considered that institution's postseason opportunity for that season, the accounting period to commence with the start of the institution's normal beginning of fall football practice.~~

~~30.7.4 Time Lapse between Tours. An institution shall not engage in a foreign tour in each sport more than once every four years.~~

~~30.7.5 Maximum Number of Contests/Competition Dates. A team shall be limited to a maximum of three football games, 10 basketball games, or 10 contests or dates of competition in any other sport during and as part of the tour.~~

~~30.7.6 Opponents. The team shall not compete during the tour against other American teams (colleges or other U.S. teams) other than teams composed of U.S. armed forces personnel stationed at U.S. military bases in foreign countries.~~

~~30.7.6.1 Exception—Women's Rowing. It is permissible for rowing teams representing NCAA member institutions to compete against each other as part of the Henley Royal Regatta.~~

~~30.7.7 Practice Limitation. Not more than 10 days of practice are permitted prior to departure. Practice is prohibited outside the playing season one week prior to the beginning of the institution's final examination period for the applicable regular academic term through the conclusion of the final examination period.~~

~~30.7.8 Timing of Tour. A tour may only be scheduled during the summer-vacation period between the institution's spring and fall terms or during an academic year vacation period (other than a Labor Day vacation period) published in the institution's official catalog. All travel to and from the foreign country must take place during such a vacation period. However, if the team crosses the international date line during the tour, the change of date will be disregarded and the equivalent time as measured in the United States will be used to determine the institution's~~



~~vacation period.~~

~~30.7.8.1 Prohibition Prior to Championship Segment. In sports in which separate dates are specified for the first permissible date of practice and the first permissible date of competition for the championship segment (e.g., women's volleyball, basketball, baseball), an institution may not engage in a foreign tour during the period beginning 30 days prior to the first permissible practice date until the first permissible date for a contest or date of competition in the championship segment in the applicable sport. In sports in which the same date is specified for the first permissible date of practice and the first permissible date of competition (e.g., gymnastics, lacrosse, swimming and diving), an institution may not engage in a foreign tour for a period of 30 days prior to the first day of the institution's declared playing and practice season (first permissible date of practice or competition) for the championship segment in the applicable sport.~~

~~30.7.9 Per Diem. An institution may provide a student athlete \$20 cash per day to cover unitemized incidental expenses incurred in connection with a foreign tour in his or her particular sport. This expense allowance may be provided each day of the tour, up to a maximum of 21 days.~~

~~30.7.10 Passports. An institution may purchase passports for its student athletes that are required for travel in connection with a foreign tour, and student athletes may retain ownership of such passports. The institution also may provide student athletes with reasonable local transportation to obtain such passports.~~

[30.8 through 30.18 renumbered as 30.7 through 30.17, unchanged.]

Source: Pacific-10 Conference

Effective Date: Immediate; however, a contract signed before August 14, 2009 may be honored.

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Administrative Regulations

Rationale: While visiting foreign nations is a part of the learning experience, foreign tours are viewed by many institutions as an additional opportunity to get a head start on the ensuing season. Saving the costs of such tours seems to be logical in difficult economic times. In addition, when women's rowing moved from emerging sport status to championship status, placing a limit on the number of student-athletes who may compete for an outside team was apparently overlooked. If this proposal is adopted, such a limit will be important in order to prevent an institution's team from participating in an outside tour as a team.

Budget Impact: Potential for significant savings.

Impact on S-A's Time: Reduction on time demands of student-athletes.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 14, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



Proposal Number: 2009-88

Title: ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS — FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION — ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENT-ATHLETES — INCOMING-STUDENT PARTICIPATION — BASKETBALL

Intent: In basketball, to permit an incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) to represent the institution on a foreign tour that occurs during the summer prior to his or her initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution, provided: (a) he or she has earned at least three hours of acceptable degree credit during the summer term at the certifying institution; and (b) he or she is eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition during the academic year immediately following the tour; further, to specify that a basketball student-athlete shall not participate in more than one institutional foreign tour.

A. Administrative: Amend 30.7.2.1, as follows:

30.7.2.1 Incoming-Student Participation. It is permissible for an eligible incoming student-athlete to represent the institution on a foreign tour that begins after the permissible starting practice date in the sport involved or after the first day of classes of his or her first regular term at the institution. An incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) may participate in practice sessions conducted in preparation for a foreign tour only if such practice sessions occur either:

- (a) On or after the first permissible practice date in the involved sport; or
- (b) On or after the first day of classes of the student-athlete's first regular academic term at the institution.

30.7.2.1.1 Exception — Basketball. In basketball, it is permissible for an incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) to represent the institution on a foreign tour that occurs during the summer prior to his or her initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) He or she has earned at least three hours of acceptable degree credit during the summer term at the certifying institution; and

(b) He or she is eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition during the academic year immediately following the tour.

B. Administrative: Amend 30.7.4, as follows:

30.7.4 Time Lapse between Tours. An institution shall not engage in a foreign tour in each sport more than once every four years. **In basketball, a student-athlete shall not participate in more than one institutional foreign tour.**

Source: Atlantic 10 Conference

Effective Date: August 1, 2010

Category: Amendment

Topical Area: Administrative Regulations

Rationale: An institution is not permitted to engage in a foreign tour in each sport more than once every four years. Therefore, a student-athlete who initially enrolls as a freshman during the fall term after a summer foreign tour will not have an opportunity to participate in the institution's next foreign tour until the summer after his or her senior year. By that time, many student-athletes will have graduated and/or exhausted their eligibility. Consequently, one class every four years may not have a legitimate opportunity to participate on a foreign tour. This proposal addresses this issue in basketball by allowing an incoming student-athlete to participate in a foreign tour that takes place during the summer



prior to initial full-time enrollment, provided certain conditions are satisfied. Prospective student-athletes who enroll in an institution's summer term prior to initial full-time enrollment are no longer subject to contact restrictions, are eligible for financial aid, are eligible to participate in voluntary summer workouts with strength and conditioning coaches and are considered student-athletes for purposes of Bylaw 16. Consistent with such treatment, incoming basketball student-athletes should also be permitted to participate in a foreign tour with their teammates during the summer prior to enrollment.

Budget Impact: None.

Impact on S-A's Time: None.

Position Statement(s)

none

History

Jul 06, 2009: Submit; Submitted for consideration.



NCAA Division I 2009-10 Proposals for Review By the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2009-12	PERSONNEL — DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS — UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT-ASSISTANT COACH	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	August 1, 2010	To permit a student-athlete to serve as an undergraduate student-assistant coach at the institution at which the student-athlete most recently participated in intercollegiate athletics, provided the student-athlete is currently enrolled at the institution as a full-time undergraduate student and he or she renounces any remaining eligibility in the sport; further, to specify that the limit of undergraduate student-assistant coaches in each sport shall be the same as the limit of countable coaches permitted in the sport.
2009-14	PERSONNEL — DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS — MANAGER	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	August 1, 2010	To establish criteria by which an individual may serve as a manager, as specified.
2009-15	PERSONNEL — LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES — NONCOACHING ACTIVITIES — NONCOACHING ATHLETICS STAFF MEMBER WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	Immediate	To permit noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities to participate in organized activities involving only the coaching staff or administrative duties (e.g., attend meetings involving coaching activities, analyze video of the institution's or an opponent's team, track statistics during practice or competition).
2009-20	PERSONNEL — LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF OFF-CAMPUS RECRUITERS — ON-CAMPUS EVENTS — WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	Atlantic Coast Conference	August 1, 2010	In women's basketball, to specify that a coaching staff member who attends an athletics event on the institution's campus that involves women's basketball prospective student-athletes is considered an off-campus recruiter.
2009-30	RECRUITING — PERMISSIBLE RECRUITERS — NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES — MEN'S BASKETBALL	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)	Immediate	In men's basketball, to specify that a noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities shall not attend an off-campus athletics event involving prospective student-athletes (e.g., high-school contest, sports camp) unless the staff member is an immediate family member or legal guardian of one of the participants in the activity; further, to establish conditions by which a staff member who is an immediate family member or legal guardian of a participant may attend such an event, as specified.



NCAA Division I 2009-10 Proposals for Review By the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2009-32	RECRUITING — TELEPHONE CALLS — TIME PERIOD FOR TELEPHONE CALLS — EXCEPTION — UNLIMITED DURING CONTACT PERIOD	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	Pacific-10 Conference	August 1, 2010	To specify that during a contact period, telephone contact may be made at the institution's discretion.
2009-36	RECRUITING — EVALUATIONS — NONSCHOLASTIC EVALUATIONS DURING ACADEMIC YEAR — NATIONAL STANDARDIZED TESTING WEEKENDS — WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	August 1, 2010	In women's basketball, to specify that evaluations at nonscholastic events during the academic year evaluation period shall not occur on any weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) during which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered.
2009-51	RECRUITING — CAMPS AND CLINICS — INSTITUTION'S SPORTS CAMPS AND CLINICS — LOCATION — MEN'S BASKETBALL	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)	Immediate; a contract signed before September 17, 2008, may be honored	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution's camp or clinic shall be conducted on the institution's campus or within a 100-mile radius of the institution's campus.
2009-56	RECRUITING — USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS — RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES — CRITERIA FOR SUBSCRIPTION	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee)	Immediate	To establish additional criteria that must be satisfied in order for an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service involving prospective student-athletes, as specified.
2009-77	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS — WOMEN'S BASKETBALL — PRESEASON PRACTICE — ON-COURT PRACTICE — 30 PRACTICES WITHIN 40 DAYS PRIOR TO FIRST CONTEST	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	Southeastern Conference and Big East Conference	August 1, 2010	In women's basketball, to specify that an institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to 5 p.m. on the date that is 40 days prior to the date of the institution's first regular-season contest; further, to specify that an institution shall not engage in more than 30 days of practice prior to its first regular-season contest.



NCAA Division I 2009-10 Proposals for Review By the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2009-78	PLAYING AND PRACTICES SEASONS — WOMEN'S BASKETBALL — NUMBER OF CONTESTS — MAXIMUM LIMITATIONS	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	Atlantic Coast Conference	August 1, 2010	In women's basketball, to specify that an institution shall limit its total regular-season playing schedule with outside competition to 26 contests and one qualifying regular-season multiple team event or 28 contests during a playing season in which the institution does not participate in a qualifying regular-season multiple team event.
2009-87	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS — FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION — NO INSTITUTIONAL OR CONFERENCE FOREIGN TOURS	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	Pacific-10 Conference	Immediate; however, a contract signed before August 14, 2009 may be honored.	To specify that an institution or conference shall not sponsor or participate in a foreign tour.
2009-88	ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS — FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION — ELIGIBILITY OF STUDENT-ATHLETES — INCOMING-STUDENT PARTICIPATION — BASKETBALL	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	Atlantic 10 Conference	August 1, 2010	In basketball, to permit an incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) to represent the institution on a foreign tour that occurs during the summer prior to his or her initial full-time enrollment at the certifying institution, provided: (a) he or she has earned at least three hours of acceptable degree credit during the summer term at the certifying institution; and (b) he or she is eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition during the academic year immediately following the tour; further, to specify that a basketball student-athlete shall not participate in more than one institutional foreign tour.

KEY ITEMS FROM JUNE CABINET MEETINGS

[For more detailed information regarding the June Cabinet meetings, please view the complete cabinet reports found at:

<http://www.ncaa.org/wps/ncaa?key=/ncaa/ncaa/legislation+and+governance/committees/division1.html>.]

ACADEMIC CABINET.

1. **Nontraditional Courses for Initial Eligibility (NCAA Division I Academic Cabinet Priority Topic).** The cabinet sponsored legislation to specify that nontraditional courses may be used to satisfy NCAA core-course requirements, provided the instructor and student have regular and ongoing access to and interaction with one another for purposes of teaching, evaluating and providing assistance to the student throughout the duration of the course, and further, that the course uses a system that permits review and validation of the student's coursework (e.g., exams, papers, assignments) and a defined normative timeline for completion of the course. Additional efforts were approved to clarify the use of credit by examination and repeat courses to meet initial-eligibility requirements and to clarify the types of documentation that will be considered in the review of nontraditional courses as part of the prospective student-athlete review process. Each of these actions are incremental steps to promote integrity within the initial-eligibility process and to help the NCAA academic and membership affairs and NCAA Eligibility Center staffs evaluate the academic records of prospective student-athletes and providers of nontraditional coursework.
2. **Review of Initial-Eligibility Standards.** As part of its legislated duty to manage and monitor eligibility standards, the cabinet began a review of the division's initial-eligibility requirements by drafting goals and principles to guide its future work on this issue. The cabinet welcomes membership feedback regarding these draft items and will continue its review during its September meeting.

ADMINISTRATION CABINET.

1. **Annual Review/Advancement of Provisional/Reclassifying Members.** The cabinet reviewed the progress of all 18 institutions currently in the process of reclassifying their sports programs to Division I active status. Specifically, the group reviewed the annual reports and updated strategic plans for all reclassifying and provisional members and focused on whether such institutions were meeting all applicable legislative requirements and were responsive to feedback provided to the institution the previous year by the former Division I Management Council Membership Subcommittee. The cabinet agreed to

recommend to the Leadership Council that Kennesaw State University, New Jersey Institute of Technology, North Florida University and Utah Valley University, all institutions in their final year of the reclassifying or provisional membership process, be elected to active Division I status. Further, the cabinet recommended to the Leadership Council that University of Central Arkansas [women's soccer and baseball], Florida Gulf Coast University [women's volleyball and baseball], Presbyterian University [softball and men's tennis], University of South Carolina, Upstate [softball and men's soccer] and Western Kentucky University [FCS to FBS] be elected to active Division I multidivisional membership status in the identified sports. Each institution is completing its final year of the multidivisional reclassification process in the applicable sport.

2. **Committee appointment process.** The cabinet is continuing to look for ways to enhance the committee appointment process and is focused on ensuring that all 31 multisport conferences are fairly represented in the appointment process and that the cabinet is well positioned to identify the best nominees for specific committee vacancies. Accordingly, the cabinet is recommending outreach to the multisport conferences, including a conference call between the cabinet chair and conference office personnel, to ensure the conferences have a thorough understanding of the appointment processes.
3. **Division I governance assessment.** While the new Division I governance structure is still in its first year of operation, the cabinet, with the help of the NCAA research staff, is in the preliminary stages of seeking to develop an assessment plan to determine if the new structure is achieving its stated goals and objectives. Plans call for the assessment to include: roster tracking, test cases whereby policy issues are tracked through the governance process, exit surveys to those serving in the structure, interviews with those in leadership positions and yearly reports from staff liaisons.
4. **Cost- saving measures.** During its September meeting, the cabinet's first agenda item will be to conduct a review of NCAA bylaws that fall under its purview to seek to identify possible legislative changes that could ultimately result in cost savings for member institutions.

AMATEURISM CABINET.

1. **Proposals Sponsored for the 2009-10 Legislative Cycle.** The cabinet sponsored three legislative proposals for the 2009-10 legislative cycle, including:
 - a. A proposal to change the definition of a professional athletics team to permit an individual prior to initial, full-time collegiate enrollment to engage in outside

competition with a professional athletics team without jeopardizing intercollegiate eligibility, provided the individual does not receive more than actual and necessary expenses to compete on the team. The cabinet noted that as part of the recommendation, the competitive equity issues related to participation in organized competition would be addressed as follows:

- (1) In sports other than tennis, swimming and diving and women's volleyball, a prospective student-athlete who does not initially enroll full-time in a collegiate institution within one year (or the next opportunity to enroll after one year has elapsed) following the high school graduation date of the prospective student-athlete's class and participates in organized events after the one-year period shall be charged with a season of intercollegiate competition for each year of participation and shall fulfill an academic year in residence on matriculation at the certifying institution before being eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition.
 - (2) In tennis, a prospective student-athlete who does not initially enroll full-time in a collegiate institution within six months (or the next opportunity to enroll after the six-month period has expired) following the high school graduation date of the prospective student-athlete's class and participates in organized events after the six-month period shall be charged with a season of intercollegiate competition for each year of participation and shall fulfill an academic year in residence for each year of participation on matriculation at the certifying institution before being eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition.
- b. A proposal that would specify that in men's ice hockey, a prospective or enrolled student-athlete may accept actual and necessary travel, and room and board expenses from a professional sports organization that is a member of the National Hockey League (NHL) in order to attend the NHL Scouting Combine, regardless of the duration of the combine.
 - c. A proposal that would specify that an institution's president or chancellor may designate an institutional staff member(s) to assist student-athletes in making arrangements for securing disabling-injury insurance.
2. **Commercial Activity in Division I Intercollegiate Athletics.** The cabinet engaged in a detailed review of the final report of the Task Force on Commercial Activity in Intercollegiate Athletics. The cabinet stressed the need for the legislative changes to strike the appropriate balance between the necessity of commercial involvement in intercollegiate athletics and the principles of amateurism. The cabinet will continue its discussion of the

legislative concepts in the report at its September meeting, at which time it may make specific legislative recommendations to the Leadership Council.

CHAMPIONSHIPS/SPORTS MANAGEMENT CABINET.

1. **Bylaw and Practices Review.** The cabinet considered the charge outlined by the Division I Board of Directors related to the identification of bylaws and practices that could be modified to provide financial relief to the membership. Cabinet members were encouraged to think about potential changes to Division I Bylaws 17 and 31 that might result in cost savings. Cabinet members agreed to submit potential changes to the NCAA staff on or prior to July 31, 2009, for discussion at the September 2009 meeting. The Cabinet's Administrative Committee agreed to compile the suggestions and lead the discussion at the September meeting.
2. **Sand Volleyball Playing and Practice Season.** The cabinet engaged in a lengthy discussion regarding a proposed sand volleyball playing and practice season model and contest limits for sports sponsorship. After reviewing information submitted by the American Volleyball Coaches Association, the cabinet agreed to delay action on this item. In the interim, the Administrative Committee will request that cabinet members provide the committee feedback frame additional discussion at the cabinet's September meeting.
3. **Report of the NCAA Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct.** At the request of the NCAA Executive Committee, the cabinet reviewed the current NCAA policy precluding the hosting of championship events in metropolitan areas where sports wagering occurs. It was noted that the current policy does not distinguish between predetermined and nonpredetermined championship sites. Consistent with the recommendation from the Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct Committee, the cabinet agreed to recommend that the relevant geographical area be changed from "metropolitan" to "state." Unlike the Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct Committee; however, the cabinet agreed to recommend modifying the current policy so that it would be permissible for a state that permits sports wagering to host a championship, provided the hosting sites are not predetermined.

AWARDS, BENEFITS, EXPENSES AND FINANCIAL AID CABINET.

1. **Review of Current Financial Aid Model.** The Division I Awards, Benefits, Expenses and Financial Aid Cabinet continued its review of the financial aid items prioritized during its February 2009 meeting. Specifically, the following topics were prioritized for further study: (1) countable aid versus noncountable aid (e.g., government grants, institutional merit aid, state grants); (2) examination of issues related to determining counter status; (3) head count versus equivalency designations; and (4) team financial aid limits. During its June meeting, videoconferences with financial aid officers from nine Division I institutions representing all three subdivisions were conducted to obtain additional feedback related to the financial aid items prioritized by the cabinet. Based on this feedback, the cabinet identified two themes to help guide the cabinet in its review and formulation of recommendations:
 - a. Legislative recommendations resulting from the cabinet's review should prioritize the well-being of student-athletes over other factors (e.g., competitive equity); and
 - b. The current financial aid legislation is perceived as unduly burdensome and at times prevents financial aid administrators from exercising professional judgment as would be done for non-student-athletes.

In addition, the cabinet directed the staff to develop a spectrum of models demonstrating how potential changes to NCAA rules would impact team limitations if specific types of financial aid (e.g., Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, institutional merit and need-based aid, state grants, outside aid) were exempted. The staff will prepare the models for review by the cabinet during its September 2009 meeting.

2. **Maximum Equivalency Limits – Sand Volleyball.** The cabinet sponsored legislation for the 2009-10 legislative cycle related to team financial aid limits in the sport of sand volleyball. Specifically, the legislation sponsored by the cabinet specifies team limits in the sport of sand volleyball as follows:
 - a. For institutions that sponsor both sand and indoor volleyball teams, there shall be an annual limit of six equivalencies and an annual limit of 14 on the total number of counters in the sport of sand volleyball.

The implementation of the equivalencies will occur as follows:

Effective 2010-11.....three equivalencies

Effective 2011-12.....four equivalencies
Effective 2012-13.....five equivalencies
Effective 2013-14 and thereaftersix equivalencies; and

- b. For institutions that sponsor sand volleyball only, there shall be an annual limit of eight equivalencies and an annual limit of 14 on the total number of counters in the sport of sand volleyball.

RECRUITING AND ATHLETICS PERSONNEL ISSUES CABINET.

1. **Proposals Sponsored for the 2009-10 Cycle.** The Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet sponsored 10 legislative proposals for the membership's consideration for the 2009-10 legislative cycle. One proposal is being forwarded to the NCAA Division I Legislative Council for consideration as emergency or noncontroversial.
2. **Coaching Limits and Athletics Personnel Issues.** The cabinet examined the feedback received from the membership and other constituent groups to the April 2009 coaching limits and athletics personnel discussion document and, as detailed in other sections of this report: affirmed current legislation regarding countable coaches and volunteer coaches; sponsored legislation regarding student assistant coaches, noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities and managers; and agreed to further study the positions of graduate assistant coaches and noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities.
3. **Recruiting Materials.** The cabinet examined current legislation regarding institutional letterhead, printed media guides and audio/video materials. It sponsored legislation to set forth restrictions on institutional letterhead to curb the increasingly elaborate design of materials being called letterhead. It supported a concept to eliminate the provision of printed media guides for recruiting purposes, but declined to sponsor legislation at this time noting some conferences have already indicated the intent to sponsor legislation in this regard. Finally, the cabinet sponsored legislation to deregulate the current restrictions on audio/video materials.
4. **Bylaw and Practices Review.** At the direction of the Division I Board of Directors, the cabinet engaged in an examination of Division I Bylaws 11 and 13 and created an initial list of possible bylaws and policy changes that could potentially be modified to provide financial and operational relief to the membership. The cabinet noted, however, further examination and discussion would be needed prior to moving any towards legislative proposals. Further, the cabinet noted the principle of the Board's charge was also considered in some of the proposals sponsored by the cabinet for the upcoming cycle.



MEMORANDUM

April 17, 2009

TO: NCAA Division I Membership

FROM: Petrina Long, Chair

NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet

SUBJECT: Discussion Document on Coaching Limits and Athletics Personnel Issues

During its initial meeting in September, 2008, the NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet identified several key priority items to guide its work. One of those key priority items is the issue of coaching limits and athletics personnel issues related to NCAA Division I Bylaw 11. The cabinet engaged in preliminary discussion of this broad issue during its past two meetings and identified several areas of concern. However, the cabinet agreed feedback from the membership and relevant constituent groups is vital before any specific legislative action is initiated. In order to obtain this feedback, the cabinet presents the attached discussion document which outlines the legislative and interpretive history regarding Bylaw 11. The document summarizes how current legislation applies and identifies issues and points to consider, based on cabinet discussion and informal membership comments. A table listing possible legislative concepts is included with the discussion document.

The primary goal of this document is to generate discussion and feedback. Accordingly, there are many different legislative concepts presented for consideration in an effort to address as many points and options as possible. Therefore, these ideas should not be taken as representative of the cabinet's current position of support or opposition to any of the ideas included. These concepts instead are intended to capture a wide variety of potential perspectives in an effort to stimulate meaningful discussion across the membership. While different individuals, institutions, conferences and constituent groups will likely have varying reactions to the concepts presented – some of support, some of opposition – the cabinet is interested in hearing all opinions, suggestions and comments. We are very much interested in any type of reaction and feedback, along with other options or alternatives not included, so we can conduct an informed review of this issue during our June, 2009, meeting.

In order for your comments to be reviewed by the cabinet in June, we request that you submit feedback no later than May, 29, 2009. Questions and feedback may be directed to Amy Huchthausen (ahuchthausen@ncaa.org) or Charnele Kemper (ckemper@ncaa.org) at the national office who serve as staff liaisons to the cabinet.

Finally, on behalf of the cabinet, thank you in advance for your participation in this important discussion.

cc: Selected NCAA Staff
Selected Coaches Associations

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BACK TO AGENDA

**NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet
Coaching Limitations and Athletics Personnel Discussion Document**

Background.

The NCAA Division I Recruiting and Personnel Issues Cabinet discussed issues related to limitations on the number and duties of coaches and athletics department personnel at its February 2009 in-person meeting. Specifically, the cabinet identified the following key issues: (1) proliferation of noncoaching staff members with sport specific responsibilities; (2) lack of uniformity in the duties performed by noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities and managers; (3) difficulty in monitoring and enforcing the activities performed by noncoaching staff members with sport-specific responsibilities and managers; and (4) the use of noncoaching positions with sport-specific responsibilities as a foundation for future coaching careers. The cabinet also discussed the role of managers, graduate assistant coaches and volunteer coaches relative to this area. The cabinet agreed to solicit feedback from the membership regarding potential legislative concepts to address these issues and will review the information received at its June 2009 in-person meeting.

History of Legislation.

Coaching limitations began with the adoption of legislation during a special convention in August 1975, effective August 1, 1976, to limit the maximum number of assistant football and basketball coaches who could be employed by Division I institutions. An amendment to limit the number of coaches in other sports was defeated at the special convention. The special convention was held as a result of the Special Meeting on Economy held in April 1975. Although the overarching reason for adopting coaching limitations was related to expenses, the issue of fairness was also addressed in the discussion of the legislation.

The legislation permitted institutions "to employ or otherwise utilize the services" of the following number of coaches:

- Football – One head coach, eight assistant coaches, two part-time assistant coaches.
- Basketball – One head coach, two assistant coaches, one part-time assistant coach.

Exceptions were provided for one volunteer coach per sport, undergraduate student-athletes who completed their eligibility and graduates of the institution in their fifth years, pursuant to specific restrictions.

The legislation specified that only individuals specified in the coaching limitations of the bylaw could participate in any manner in the coaching of the intercollegiate team in football or basketball during any game, practice or other organized activity. Questions were soon raised regarding "other organized activity" and the responsibilities of other athletics personnel. Case No. 319 in the 1977-78 NCAA Manual included the following question and answer:

Question: Does any organized staff activity related directly to football or basketball constitute an "other organized activity," thereby resulting in the individual (e.g., recruiting coordinator, academic counselor, dormitory supervisor, weight coach, prospective student-athlete scout) involved in such activity being counted in the football or basketball coaching limitations.

Answer: Yes. However, if the individual performs his responsibilities on a department-wide basis (e.g., a recruiting coordinator who coordinates recruiting for all intercollegiate sports conducted by the institution or an academic counselor who counsels all student-athletes in all sports rather than solely football or basketball), he shall be excluded from the limitations on the number of coaches in football and basketball.

Highlights of Changes to the Legislation since 1976.

- **1985 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 74 adopted.** The proposal specified that strength and conditioning coaches were permitted to conduct stretching, conditioning and warm-up drills prior to games and prior to and during practices.
- **1991 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 36 adopted.** The proposal established coaching categories (including the restricted-earnings coach) and imposed coaching limitations in all sports other than football and reduced the number of countable coaches in basketball. The proposal included the following rationale statement:

The largest expense item in the athletics budget is personnel. Currently, only football and basketball have limits on the number of coaches who may be employed and the existing categorical designations of part-time graduate student and volunteer coach have not been effective in reducing the number of full-time paid employees associated with the sport. In addition, the committee (Special Committee on Cost Reduction) recognizes the recent proliferation of part-time personnel associated with many Division I sports. Proposed limitations reflect an effort to: (1) reduce the number of coaches associated with each sport by at least one full-time equivalent position; (2) establish an "unrestricted" head or assistant coach category that will accommodate any type of volunteer, paid, full-time or part-time coach, and (3) establish a "restricted-earnings" category that will encourage the development of new coaches while more effectively limiting compensation to such coaches.

- **1992 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 60 adopted.** The proposal established an exception to the limitations to allow for a volunteer coach in sports other than football and basketball. The rationale for the proposal included the need to address the concerns expressed by many institutions "that a group of unpaid volunteers, such as former student-

athletes and local club coaches, would be precluded from providing assistance to student-athletes”.

- **1993 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 65 adopted.** The proposal redefined the individuals who must be included in an institution's coaching limitations in each sport. (Current Bylaw 11.7.1.1.1.1 Noncoaching Activities.) The proposal included the following rationale statement:

At the 1991 Convention, Division I institutions adopted legislation, effective August 1, 1992, to reduce the number of coaching personnel in the sports of football and basketball, and to establish numerical coaching limitations in all other sports. Following the adoption of that legislation, a concern arose that institutions were reassigning individuals who previously counted against coaching limitations in an effort to avoid counting such individuals as coaches in the applicable sports. This practice results in minimal (if any) cost savings and provides an unfair competitive advantage for those institutions that continue to utilize the coaching expertise of such individuals. This result was not contemplated nor intended when the legislation was adopted. Further, there has been additional concern that the absence of a definitive standard of what constitutes "department-wide responsibilities" has permitted individuals to perform duties almost entirely in one sport without being included in an institution's coaching limitations in that sport. This new standard, recommended by the Interpretations Committee and the Council, more accurately reflects the intent of the legislation that established coaching limitations and provides a more workable definition for determining which individuals should be included in an institution's coaching limits.

Interestingly, discussion related to Proposal No. 65 included the following statements: "There is no legislation related to the administrative staff limits and maybe that will be a topic at some later date the Convention will consider. As far as it pertains to the coaching staff limitations, we believe this definition closes the loopholes and makes the limitations more easily understood."

- **1995 NCAA Administrative Committee Action.** Earning restrictions for restricted-earnings coaches deleted.
- **Restricted-earnings designation changed to "restricted" in 1998.**
- **References to "restricted" coaches removed from the Manual via Proposal No. 2001-105.**

Current Legislation.

NCAA Division I legislation specifies a limit on the number of countable coaches (e.g., head, assistant) that may participate in coaching activities and who may contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus at any one time in each sport. Additionally, other coaches and athletics department staff members, including noncoaching staff members with sport specific responsibilities (e.g., administrative assistant, director of basketball operations, video coordinator), volunteer coaches, graduate assistant coaches in the sport of football, and student assistant coaches, are limited by the types of duties they may perform in their respective positions. The following chart summarizes current legislation in this area along with points and questions to consider as the membership evaluates what is appropriate and manageable for each individual position and for a collective coaching and personnel model.

Position: Countable Coach	
<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Points and Questions to Consider</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated to perform coaching duties (paid or unpaid). • Participates in coaching of the team in practice, games or organized activities. • Limited in number for all sports. • May contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus, if certified on annual basis. • Limit on number who may contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus at any one time. • May make telephone calls to or receive calls from prospective student-athletes, their parents/legal guardians and coaches. • May perform recruiting coordination functions (e.g., telephone calls to prospects). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded expectations and responsibilities (e.g., fundraising, speaking engagements, community service) in recent years has resulted in increased time demands on coaches. • Increased pressure to constantly recruit has also increased time demands. • Less time to spend with student-athletes in coaching and mentoring activities.

Position: Graduate-Assistant Coach	
<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Points and Questions to Consider</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exception to coaching limits (noncountable coach) • Permitted only in Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) and women's rowing. • Must have earned baccalaureate degree. • Must be enrolled in at least 50% of institution's regular graduate program. • May not receive compensation or remuneration in excess of a full grant-in-aid. • May receive employment benefits available to all institutional staff members. • General limit of two-year term. • May not contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus. • May participate in evaluation or selection of prospective student-athletes on-campus. • If certified, may make telephone calls to or receive telephone calls from prospective student-athletes and their parents/legal guardians or coaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as professional development opportunity for aspiring coaches, usually former student-athletes. • Similar to traditional higher education model of graduate assistantships that combine continued education and practical experience. • Should this exception be expanded to all sports to address time demands of coaches and reduce proliferation of noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities?

Position: Student-Assistant Coach	
<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Points and Questions to Consider</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student-athlete who has exhausted eligibility or permanently injured. • Must be enrolled at institution where participation occurred. • Must be within the five-year eligibility period • Must be working towards baccalaureate or graduate degree. • Generally, must be a full-time student. • May not receive compensation or remuneration. • May receive expenses that student-athletes can receive. • May not recruit or evaluate prospects off-campus. • May not scout opponents off-campus. • May not perform recruiting coordination functions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the opportunity be open to all student-athletes and students, not just those student-athletes who have exhausted eligibility or injured? • If opportunity for more student-athletes to qualify as student assistant coaches is expanded, does this alleviate some concerns regarding the availability of coaches to work with student-athletes? • Should there be a limit established per sport?

Position: Volunteer Coach	
<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Points and Questions to Consider</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exception to coaching limits (noncountable coach) • May not receive compensation or remuneration. • Prohibited in football and basketball. • Generally, limited to one in each sport. • More than one permitted in women's rowing, equestrian and certain other sports. • May not contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus. • May not perform recruiting coordination functions. • After prospective student-athlete signs National Letter of Intent (NLI) (or written offer of admission/financial aid for institutions that do not use NLI), may make telephone calls or receive telephone calls from prospective student-athletes and their parents/legal guardians or coaches. • May be involved in official visits (e.g., receive a meal in conjunction with official visit; provide transportation from the bus, train station or nearest major airport). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original intent (as noted above in 1992 Proposal No. 60) was to provide opportunity for former student-athletes and local club coaches to be involved. Clearly, the position of local club coaches has evolved over the years. • In some instances, position has evolved into permanent staff member by permitting the individual to be compensated for working institutional camps and clinics or being employed by institution (outside of athletics). • Position is also able to receive expenses to away contests, complimentary admissions in coach's sport and meals with the team. • Have the avenues of compensation connected to the institution and/or other benefits perpetuated the increased role and expectations associated with this position? • Should this exception be expanded to football and basketball to address time demands of coaches and reduce proliferation of noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities?

Position: Noncoaching Staff with Sport-Specific Responsibilities	
<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Points and Questions to Consider</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not be involved in on- or off-field coaching activities (e.g., throwing bounce passes, attending coaching meetings, analyzing film of institution's or opponent's team). • May not be identified as coaches. • May not be involved in off-campus recruiting. • May not scout opponents. • May not participate with or observe student-athletes in the staff member's sport who are engaged in nonorganized voluntary athletically related activities (e.g., pick-up games). • After prospective student-athlete signs National Letter of Intent (NLI) (or written offer of admission/financial aid for institutions that do not use NLI), may make telephone calls or receive telephone calls from prospective student-athletes and their parents/legal guardians or coaches. • May sit on the bench/sidelines during institution's contest, provided no coaching activities occur. • Noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities may not attend or speak at banquets or meetings that are designed primarily to recognize prospects. • Noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities generally may not attend an on- or off-campus athletics event in the staff member's sport in which prospective student-athletes participate, except if staff member is an immediate family member of prospect or event is a competition in the locale of the institution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationale for these positions is often as professional development for aspiring coaches. • Proliferation of these positions in certain sports and across different sports has raised many concerns. • Lack of specific "laundry list" of duties has caused frustration among compliance administrators for monitoring purposes. • Lack of uniformity of these positions in title (e.g., director of operations, director of player development, director of high school relations, quality control coordinator, special assistant to the head coach) • Lack of uniformity of these positions in duties, even if same title. • Compliance personnel express difficulty in monitoring of duties associated with these positions because they are not in attendance at coaches meetings, practice or on sidelines/bench during games. • Escalation of "arms race" has increased competitive advantage for those institutions who can afford additional staff. • Ability to hire unlimited number has contributed, in part, to abuses of "package deals" involving prospective student-athletes and parents (or legal guardians), advisors and club coaches. • Should there be a limit established by sport?

Position: Manager	
<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Points and Questions to Consider</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must perform traditional managerial duties (e.g., filling water bottles, laundry, run clock at practice). • If a student, may also perform limited on-court/on-field activities (e.g., throwing bounce passes, ball shagging, throw batting practice). • May not provide skill instruction to student-athletes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinction in duties between students and non-students who fill these positions, but only referenced via interpretations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Student managers may perform limited on-court/on-field activities. ○ Nonstudent managers may not perform any on-course/on-field activities. ○ Should a distinction be maintained, expanded or eliminated? • In some cases, manager positions are being filled by non-students as a professional development opportunity for aspiring coaches. Is this an abuse? • Should managers be limited to full-time students? • Considered noncoaching staff members under current legislation, but should a separate definition be created?

Potential Concepts for Future Legislation.

Suggested concepts for future legislation are included in the attachment. Please note, the attachment contains only suggestions and is certainly not an exhaustive list of possible options as the cabinet hopes broad and diverse dialogue generates additional concepts for consideration. Further, it is important to note that two or more legislative concepts will likely be considered together as each position may warrant different modifications that, together, form a complete model structure for countable and noncountable coaches and noncoaching administrative staff to balance the interests, needs and concerns identified. For example, it is possible to restrict the duties of noncoaching staff personnel by prohibiting their participation in practice and game activities, while permitting the use of graduate assistant coaches in all sports in order to address concerns regarding the proliferation of noncoaching staff members and difficulty in monitoring their activities while providing an avenue for individuals who aspire to a future career in coaching.

Please note the NCAA's legal authority to limit the number of coaches employed by an institution in a particular sport was broadly upheld in *Hennessey v. NCAA*. However, any limits related to employment must be carefully scrutinized for potential legal implications. Any legislation to limit employment for coaches or staff should be based on solid principles, such as preserving competitive equity and the collegiate model of athletics and should be fully vetted to determine if it is the least restrictive measure to accomplish the desired outcome.

Conclusion.

In closing, the cabinet hopes this discussion document has aided in understanding the history and existing legislation along with identifying today's realities and concerns. It is interesting to note the same concerns – unlimited size of staff, costs, type of duties – that served as an impetus to initial restrictions in 1975 and thereafter exist today. Further, the discussion in 1993 regarding Proposal No. 65 was seemingly prescient to acknowledge a future conversation about the limits on the number of administrative staff as this issue has intensified in recent years. Therefore, the cabinet believes the timing is appropriate for a thorough examination of this entire area in order to ascertain what, if any, changes should be made to address the needs of coaches and student-athletes and concerns the membership believes are significant and real in the present environment.

**Potential Legislative Concepts for Coaches and Athletics Personnel
Discussion Document**

Group	Legislative Concept	Points to Consider
Countable Coaches	Increase permissible number. No increase in number of coaches who can recruit off-campus at any one time, but all would be available to recruit off-campus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased salary costs for institutions. • Additional coaches available to provide instruction to student-athletes. Addresses concerns that coaches' responsibilities have expanded (e.g., fundraising, speaking engagements) which limits number and availability to work with student-athletes. • No increased costs for recruiting; just increase in number of available coaches to recruit off-campus.
	Increase permissible number with restricted responsibilities (e.g., no off-campus recruiting).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased salary costs for institutions. • Additional coaches available to provide instruction to student-athletes. Addresses concerns that coaches' responsibilities have expanded (e.g., fundraising, speaking engagements) which limits number and availability to work with student-athletes.
Graduate-Assistant Coaches	Permit in all sports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes method for professional development of new coaches. • Aligns with traditional higher education model with tie to continued and advanced education and training. • Additional coaches available to provide instruction to student-athletes. Addresses concerns that coaches' responsibilities have expanded (e.g., fundraising, speaking engagements) which limits number and availability to work with student-athletes.

Student-Assistant Coaches	<p>Modify definition to expand opportunity for any student within five-year eligibility period who forfeits future eligibility and establish a limit on number per sport. Specify that student assistant coaches could not participate in countable athletically related activities (e.g., practice player).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands opportunities for individuals who are not student-athletes or for student-athletes who no longer participate for any reason to participate in professional development.
Volunteer Coaches	<p>Permit in basketball and football.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes consistency across all sports. • Establishes method for professional development of new coaches. • Additional coaches available to provide instruction to student-athletes. Addresses concerns that coaches' responsibilities have expanded (e.g., fundraising, speaking engagements) which limits number and availability to work with student-athletes. • Minimal financial impact.
	<p>Increase permissible number in all sports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes method for professional development of prospective coaches. • Additional coaches available to provide instruction to student-athletes. Addresses concerns that coaches' responsibilities have expanded (e.g., fundraising, speaking engagements) which limits number and availability to work with student-athletes. • Minimal financial impact.

Noncoaching Staff With Sport-Specific Responsibilities	<p>Limit duties by prohibiting participation in practice and games (e.g., could not attend practice, sit on bench during games) and limiting interaction with student-athletes to non-countable athletically related activity.</p> <p>Limit permissible number.</p> <p>Limit permissible number and expand responsibilities to include analyzing film and participation in coaches meetings. Not permitted to be identified as coaches, provide instruction to student-athletes or engage in off-campus recruiting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes consistency in duties. • Establishes clear line of demarcation between coaching and noncoaching staff. • Easier to monitor activities. • Shifts emphasis of these positions from professional development opportunities to administrative support positions. • Addresses competitive equity concerns. • Reduces proliferation of these positions which runs contrary to the collegiate model of intercollegiate athletics. • Establishes greater consistency in duties. • Addresses competitive equity concerns: • Reduces proliferation of these positions which runs contrary to the collegiate model of intercollegiate athletics. • Permits professional development for prospective coaches by permitting individuals to participate in coaches meetings. • May increase possibility for abuse of responsibilities.
Managers	<p>Limit managers only to individuals who are full-time students and expand permissible duties from limited participation to regular participation in on-field/on-court activities, but instruction not permitted.</p> <p>Create separate definition for managers (even if not limited to full-time students) to distinguish from other noncoaching staff members (e.g., professional or administrative staff).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain requirement of traditional managerial duties. • Permits student managers to have expanded duties. • Easier to monitor activities. • Shifts emphasis of these positions from professional development opportunities to traditional managerial positions. • Codifies permissible duties for managers that are currently noted in interpretations and educational columns.

MEMORANDUM

May 4, 2009

TO: Members of the Division I Communications and Coordination Committee.

FROM: Beth DeBauche, staff liaison.

SUBJECT: Bylaw and Practices Review.

1. Charge.

Given the current economic conditions that are placing stress on institutional and athletics budgets at many NCAA member institutions, the Division I Board of Directors at its April 30, 2009, meeting, requested that the Division I councils and cabinets begin an immediate review of all operational aspects under their purview to identify bylaws and practices that could possibly be modified to provide financial relief to the membership. Specifically, the Board asked that each governance body at its next meeting start developing an exhaustive list of possible bylaws and policy changes ranked in priority order with the relevant projected financial impact on the membership.

In conducting these reviews, the cabinets and councils should consider the impact of the proposed changes on the principles of fair competition, the well-being of student-athletes, sound academic standards, the integrity of the sport, and costs. The recommendations should be consistent with the NCAA principle governing the economy of athletics program operations, which states that intercollegiate athletics programs shall be administered in keeping with prudent management and fiscal practices to arouse the financial stability necessary for providing student-athletes with adequate opportunities for athletics competition as an integral part of a quality educational experience. The Board of Directors appreciates that some of the bylaws identified in this review may include concepts previously considered by the Division I governance structure but encourages the cabinets and councils to take a fresh look at issues in light of this charge.

2. Illustrations.

The NCAA staff was also asked to seek to think creatively about possible bylaw and policy changes that could provide financial relief on campuses and some of the ideas identified by

staff may be illustrative to the cabinets and councils as they seek to begin their examination. Ideas discussed included: suspending athletic certification for a year or predetermined amount of time; eliminating nontraditional seasons for selected sports; modifying championships bracketing and seeding; eliminating the printing of recruiting materials and media guides and modifying recruiting calendars.

3. Timeline.

Cabinets will be asked to begin this review at their June meetings. Cabinets shall provide a progress report in their June cabinet reports including a listing of bylaws appropriate for possible amendment. Depending on the scope of cabinet jurisdiction, some cabinets may be able to finish their reviews in June, while others may require additional time to formalize recommendations. Those cabinets needing extra time would be encouraged work expeditiously where possible with the goal of concluding their reviews during the September series of meetings. [Note: The Championships/Sports Management Cabinet does not have an in-person meeting scheduled in June but does have a conference call scheduled.]

The Leadership Council, with the help of the Legislative Council, will then be asked to prioritize the work and recommendations of the cabinets to ensure a level of consistency between recommendations in keeping with the priorities on the Division I agenda. The prioritized list of recommended changes will be presented to the Board of Directors during its October meeting, as the Board will be asked to consider sponsoring legislation in the 2009-10 legislative cycle as it deems appropriate. Consideration of the proposals by the membership will occur thereafter under the normal legislative process. It is hoped that as a result of this process appropriate legislative changes will be adopted that will result in cost savings from an operational standpoint on campus that will in no way compromise the well-being of student-athletes, sound academic standards, and the integrity of the sports.

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**REPORT OF THE
NCAA DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE
JUNE 1, 2009, MEETING**

ACTION ITEMS.

1. Legislative Action Items.

a. Recruiting/Scouting Services.

- (1) Recommendation. The NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee recommends that the NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation to be considered in the 2009-10 legislative cycle to amend NCAA Bylaws 13.14.3.1 and 13.14.3.2 to specify that institutions are permitted to subscribe to published recruiting and video services, provided the service meets the following minimum guidelines. The service must:
 - (a) Disseminate information on at least a quarterly basis;
 - (b) Make public all applicable rates;
 - (c) Make public whether the service is a local, regional or national service, and the quarterly reports must reflect broad-based coverage of that chosen scope.;
 - (d) Incorporate some type of analysis into the report beyond demographical information or rankings of prospects; and
 - (e) Make sample reports available to subscribers prior to purchase.
- (2) Effective Date. Immediate.
- (3) Rationale. Current NCAA rules only require a recruiting or scouting service to be regularly published and available at the same fee rate for all subscribers. There has been a proliferation of these services, particularly in the sport of men's basketball, that do not provide information consistent with the original intent of the legislation. Many of the operators of the recruiting or scouting services are tied directly to teams or events involving highly skilled prospective student-athletes and concerns have been expressed in the coaching community that the service is used as leverage. In some instances, the service merely provides demographical information that is available from other sources or in other instances, no information that would assist the men's basketball coaches in the evaluation of talent. Many coaches are convinced that unless the staff subscribes to these recruiting or scouting services, the staff will be

disadvantaged in attempts to recruit prospects linked with the recruiting-service operator. The committee acknowledged the value that can be derived from the use of recruiting or scouting services. This proposal reflects the intent of the original legislation by establishing minimal guidelines that must be satisfied in order for institutions to subscribe to such a service.

- (4) Estimated Budget Impact. Potential significant cost savings to institutions based on the excessive number of current scouting-service subscriptions that produce limited or insufficient information.
- (5) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

[Note: The cabinet may wish to consider whether the proposal should apply to all sports. Given the fact that this proposal impacts Division I men's basketball recruiting, it will be referred to the NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet for review at its September 2009 meeting.]

b. Observation of Prospective Men's Basketball Student-Athletes by Noncoaching Athletics Department Staff Members with Basketball Responsibilities.

- Recommendation. The committee recommends that the cabinet sponsor legislation to be considered in the 2009-10 legislative cycle to amend Bylaw 13.1.2.2 to specify that it is not permissible for noncoaching athletics department staff members with responsibilities in the sport of men's basketball to attend an off-campus athletics event (e.g., high school contest, sports camp) to observe a prospective men's basketball student-athlete, unless the staff member is an immediate family member of one of the participants in the activity. The staff member's attendance to observe activities involving a participant who is an immediate family member shall not be for evaluation purposes, the staff member shall not have direct contact with any prospective men's basketball student-athlete participating in the activity and the staff member shall not act as an institutional recruiter (e.g., by reporting back to the institution's coaching staff about the performance of a prospective men's basketball student-athlete, by speaking to a prospective men's basketball student-athlete's parents or coach).



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the NCAA & NBA***

MISSION

To establish a structure and develop programs to improve
the quality of youth basketball in America in order to
enhance the athletic, educational, and social experience
of the participants.





The Official Youth Basketball Initiative of the NCAA & NBA

WHAT IS IT?

- NCAA and NBA are principal investors.
- \$50 million in promotional assets over five years.
- An inclusive approach with key stakeholders invited to participate in activation.
- Target audience includes everyone who participates in youth basketball; players age 6-17, coaches and officials.
- An effort to enhance youth basketball for the good of the game and participants.

WHAT IT ISN'T:

- A replacement system for travel team and club basketball.
- A new regulatory structure.



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PROGRAM FOCUS:

- Building of robust website (iHoops.com) to serve the youth basketball community.
- Team and event registration.
- Development and promotion of standards for club and travel team basketball.
- Coach education and certification.
- Officiating development and certification.
- Elite player program: iHoops First Team.
- iHoops national skills competition.





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DESIRED OUTCOMES:

- Players and families who are armed with more information about the value of education, the collegiate recruiting process and eligibility rules, the values of the game and the importance of good citizenship.
- Better prepared coaches who receive enhanced training to improve their ability to teach the game.
- A renewed emphasis on the health and safety of youth basketball participants.
- More uniformity in the conduct of non-scholastic basketball events.



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DESIRED OUTCOMES continued...

- Athletes who are better trained in the basic skills needed to excel in the sport.
- An improved system for training and advancing officials.
- A more unified set of key stakeholders who are pulling in a common direction regarding youth basketball.
- An increasing number of boys and girls participating in the sport.





The Official Youth Basketball Initiative of the NCAA & NBA

WHERE WE ARE TODAY:

- Official first day of business – May 4, 2009
- Press conference announcing iHoops – June 9, 2009
 - Technology Provider – The Active Network, Inc.
 - Founding Partners – Nike and adidas
 - Board Members
- Website Launch – targeted for Fall 2009 – www.iHoops.com



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BOARD MEMBERS:



Adam Silver – *NBA Deputy Commissioner*

Kathy Behrens – *NBA Executive VP of Social Responsibility and Player Programs*

Stu Jackson – *NBA Executive VP of Basketball Operations*



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Kevin Weiberg – Chief Executive Officer
Matt Bortz – Director of Content Media Management
Neil Dougherty – Director of Athlete & Coach Programs
Ronda Hite – Director of Finance & Administration
Sheli Kuhl – Executive Assistant
Duke Pryor – Assistant Director of Programs
Whitney Rietdorf – Sales Activation Manager
Jason Singleton – Assistant Director of Programs
Lori Thomas – Administrative Assistant
Greg Turner – Associate Director of Programs
Ronnie Zeidel – Vice President, Marketing Partnerships



**WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA)
2009 DI BUSINESS MEETING VOTING RESULTS
WBCA CONVENTION APRIL 6, 2009**

During the WBCA National Convention the Division I WBCA members vote on legislative issues that have been brought forth through the membership and conference captains program. This is referred to as the Foresight Committee Process. Issues receiving a 70% majority support vote are sent forward to the Women's Basketball Issues Committee for their consideration and possible support. If issues received 60-70% majority support vote we encourage the membership to continue discussing those issues in their conference meetings for possible support and conference proposal. Through this process there is an open forum of pro's and con's and each institution is permitted one vote by the head coach or a member of their staff that they have transferred their voting rights to.

The following is a list of those proposals that received the minimum 70% majority support vote and we ask for your consideration and support of these issues.

**2008-2009 WBCA Division I Foresight Committee
Legislative Issues Receiving 70% Support by WBCA Membership**

4-II. Support 86%

Legislate that evaluations during the fall and spring nonscholastic weekends are limited to Friday, Saturday and Sunday events which have been certified by the NCAA and do not coincide with weekends in which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized test are administered, regardless of where the event occurs.
[\[WAC\]](#)

Pro: Sends the correct message that academics come first and also to eliminate the pressure put on PSAs who have to decide whether to take the SAT or play for their club team so they can be seen by college coaches;

Con: Would lead to constant change in the calendar year; Would subject the NCAA calendar to the whims of testing organizations; There are only a certain number of weekends, so avoiding the test dates could be tough; Many colleges use this as an opportunity to evaluate the upcoming junior class and see kids they don't have time to see during the summer.

4-III Support 82%

Include Easter Weekend in the above proposal.

- 7. Current Rule: 13.1.8.8(b)(2) Summer Evaluation Period.** During the summer evaluation period, a member institution's basketball coaching staff may attend noninstitutional nonorganized events (e.g., pick-up games), institutional basketball

camps per Bylaw 13.12.1.1 and noninstitutional organized events (e.g., camps, leagues, tournaments and festivals) that are certified per Bylaw 30.16.

7-I Support 70%

Prohibit evaluations at non-institutional non-organized events (e.g., pick-up games, open gyms) during the summer evaluation period.

Pro: Take away abuses of individual workouts, feigned open gyms, as it relates to pick-up-games in the summer; cut down on babysitting dimension of an AAU coach or parent; Eliminates the pressure on high school coaches to hold events and pick-up games and allows them to have their summer; more clarity.

Con: Allows less access to PSA's.

15-I Support 78%

Allow incoming freshman to have the ability to play on a foreign tour if they have or are currently attending summer school. (Feedback for WBIC Summer Access Package) [\[Mountain West\]](#)

Pro: Experience helps freshman get acclimated to the team; allows freshman to experience the foreign tour and not miss out because it only happens every four years; Already on the team, taking classes, allows them to bond with teammates; Allows coaches to prepare for season with actual team and not missing anyone; creates a less stressful environment to get to know freshmen as well as promoting team bonding.

Con: Too much too soon; huge financial commitment and an opportunity that should be earned over time; Summer school sessions for freshman could be affected; Would eliminate the flexibility of when programs could take their tour; Possibility of some eligibility issues if a freshman went on a foreign tour prior to the start of her first year and then decided to transfer; They may not be ruled eligible through the clearinghouse when the team goes because of how long the process takes; What if they are ruled ineligible and they already went and played with your team.

19-I Support 87%

Allow incoming freshman to have the ability to work camps if they have or are currently attending summer school. (Feedback for WBIC Summer Access Package) [\[Big 12\]](#)

Pro: Already on campus and seems inclusive for them to be able to work camps on campus; Incoming freshmen could earn money; They are already there in the summer – no additional advantage; this would give freshmen a more productive structure to

their day, make them feel more a part of the camp that their teammates are involved in and alleviate homesickness; gives them a means to earn money.

Con: Not sending the right message; Freshman need to be focused on getting adjusted to academic life and strength and conditioning-they already have a lot on their plate.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA)
FORESIGHT COMMITTEE PROCESS OVERVIEW 2008-09

Mission: To have 100% of the women's basketball specific proposals come through the WBCA legislative process so that they can be voted on by the entire WBCA Division I membership prior to reaching the NCAA legislative cycle. This process encourages inclusion and gives "one voice" to legislative issues that directly affect the great sport of Women's Basketball.

Composition: Foresight Committee is part of the WBCA's new internal legislative process that began in Fall 2006. The process of the Foresight Committee gives all WBCA Division I members the opportunity to voice their opinion through their Conference Captains and then vote on the issues to be put forth to the Women's Basketball Issues Committee. The Foresight Committee is comprised of Division I Conference Captains and Division I members of the WBCA Board of Directors.

Voting: Voting takes place during the WBCA Convention Division I Business Meeting in April each year. Each issue is up for discussion and debate prior to a vote and must be supported by a minimum of 70% majority vote before they are submitted to the Women's Basketball Issues Committee as a proposal to be put forth to the NCAA. Every institution receives one vote by the Head Coach. If the head coach is unable to attend, he/she must transfer, in writing, their voting rights to one of their assistant coaches by Mid-March to the WBCA. The following is the WBCA Division I Timeline for Proposing New Legislation.

WBCA Division I Timeline for Proposing New Legislation

May-September

1. Coaches discuss legislative issues during conference spring meetings.
2. Conference Captain Representatives discuss issues with conference coaches.
3. Foresight Committee Conference Call – September 15, 2008.

October

4. Legislative Issues are submitted to the WBCA through the WBCA Foresight Committee which was established in September 2006 and is comprised of Conference Captains and DI members of the WBCA Board of Directors. Once an initial list of legislative issues is compiled from the Foresight Committee, it is discussed on a conference call within each conference for feedback and additions. Issues are due to the WBCA by October 15, 2008.

March

5. WBCA Submission of New Issues. Due to WBCA by March 19, 2009.
6. WBCA Transfer of Voting Rights faxed to WBCA Office. Due to WBCA by March 19, 2009.

April

7. During the DI Business Meeting each issue is openly debated on the floor by the DI membership and then each issue is voted on separately. Only institutions head coaches present are permitted to vote.

May

8. Those legislative issues that received 70% majority support are sent to Conference Offices and the Women's Basketball Issues Committee for their support and possible draft into a proposal.

July

9. Those proposals supported by the Women's Basketball Issues Committee are submitted to the NCAA by the July 15th deadline.

November - December

10. Conference ADs/FARs/SWAs determine conference position on proposals.

January

11. NCAA Legislative Council initial vote:
 - a. Those with greater than 67% support to adopt immediately are adopted and go to the Board of Directors.
 - b. Those with greater than 50%, but less than 67% go out for comment.
 - c. Those with less than 50% are defeated.

February – March

12. Comment Period.

April

13. NCAA Legislative Council, Board of Directors second consideration of proposals.
 - Greater than 50% adopted.

**2008-09 NCAA PROPOSALS CURRENTLY IN THE
60-DAY COMMENT PERIOD THAT EFFECT WOMEN'S BASKETBALL**

The following 3 proposals are going to be voted on during the WBCA DI Business Meeting April 6, 2009. Please make sure that you understand how these proposals work if they were to be adopted by the NCAA Legislative Council at the end of April. (Can be found on wbca.org)

1. **2008-12:** Personnel – Limitations on Number of Off-Campus Recruiters at Any One Time – Exception – Basketball – July Evaluation Periods
2. **2008-25-D:** Recruiting – Letter of Intent Programs – Requirements for Offers of Athletically Related Financial Aid – Completion of Amateurism Certification Questionnaire – Delayed Effective Date
3. **2008-45:** Playing and Practice Seasons – General Regulations – Skill Instruction – Sports Other Than Football – Concurrent Sessions

**2008-2009 WBCA DIVISION I FORESIGHT COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES SUBMITTED BY CONFERENCES**

Following are the list of issues compiled through the WBCA Division I Foresight Committee in Fall 2008. During this process, every Division I women's basketball coach was given the opportunity to submit issues they believe should be considered for legislative proposals to improve the experience of women's basketball coaches, student-athletes and prospects. Any new issues that were forwarded to the WBCA in March 2009 were added to this document. Some issues were moved to Moot Issues based on the results from the 2009 NCAA Convention which was held in January or are repetitive issues without new data to support change.

This is your opportunity to review these issues, consider the pro's and con's and prepare to vote on each issue during the DI Business Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri on Monday, April 6, 2009.

Please be aware of the following:

- All voting transfers were to be received before March 19, 2009. **No** voting transfers will be accepted on-site in St. Louis.
- There will be an opportunity to discuss and debate each issue in person during the morning session of the DI Business meeting. An issue must receive a 70% majority vote to be considered.

Recruiting Calendar

4. **Current Rule:** Division I Recruiting Calendar
Conference Recommendations:
 - I. Spring Evaluation
 - a. Add an additional non-scholastic recruiting weekend in May. [Big East, America East]
Pro: Allow coaches to see and evaluate kids more in the spring before finalizing call list/summer recruiting plans; having it in May prevents April from getting too

busy; Won't miss time/workouts with current players because most schools are done at this point; Possibility of seeing your state AAU tournament during this time;

Con: May is the one month that we don't have to go anywhere – no camps, no recruiting, time for unofficial visits and time off after a hectic season; The quality of life of college coaches; AAU coaches and prospective student athletes (PSA) are drastically affected as we encourage more evaluation weekends in the spring and less time spent with family; PSAs would also be tempted to miss even more school because these events require that students report no later than Thursday evening in order to begin competition on Friday morning; Priority is to promote a commitment to academics first; An additional weekend would put more pressure on the budgets of institutions and the families of PSAs and require coaches to be away from campus even more during the spring; With the number of injuries in our game today, we shouldn't encourage even more pounding on the young bodies of the PSAs; Timing for players as well as coaches is just so invasive; Adoption of 2007-30-C is an indicator of how NCAA committees are not in favor of non-scholastic weekends.

- b. Make the April evaluation period 2 non-scholastic weekends (Fri-Sun). [A-Sun]
Pro: Allow coaches to see and evaluate kids a little more before spending the entire summer calling them or making flight arrangements to see them in July; additional opportunity to see an upcoming senior; might also allow use of the second half of summer recruiting period to concentrate on the upcoming junior class.
Con: Between the Women's Final Four, Easter and testing there is no time in April for another weekend; Too much going on in April; Work/Life/Balance becomes an issue here; Timing for players as well as coaches is just so invasive; Already have 100 days during the scholastic period to get organized with respect to our interests; PSA's are still in school; Spring breaks are not all at the same time; College coach would miss post season workouts with their own team; The quality of life of college coaches as well as AAU coaches and the prospective student athletes demands as stated above in the previous issues cons.
- c. Extend the April Evaluation period from three days to a week. [SunBelt]
Pro: Increased opportunity to evaluate at non-scholastic events.
Con: Would require too much time away from own team, especially after the Final Four when everyone is away from campus; Sends the wrong message to PSAs that we are about playing basketball and not academics; Extending the evaluation period would unnecessarily extend the amount of time on the road in April which is already a busy time; would limit time available during the week to work with student athletes; Increase pressure on PSA's to participate in events and miss school; Increases nonscholastic evaluation opportunities and the entities involvement in the recruiting process.
- d. More time to recruit in April/May/June. Take two (2) days away from July and add to Spring. [NEC]

Pro: Additional opportunity to evaluate.

Con: Too many things going on in the spring, should be a time free of evaluations; Many high school students use the summer to make up for time missed during spring when they are involved in other activities; May should be kept free for coaches' break; Taking PSA's out of class (pressure to attend events); Must think of testing dates and working around them; Taking coaches away from currently enrolled SA at the end of the academic year.

- II. Legislate that evaluations during the fall and spring nonscholastic weekends are limited to Friday, Saturday and Sunday events which have been certified by the NCAA and do not coincide with weekends in which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized test are administered, regardless of where the event occurs. [\[WAC\]](#)

Pro: Sends the correct message that academics come first and also to eliminate the pressure put on PSAs who have to decide whether to take the SAT or play for their club team so they can be seen by college coaches;

Con: Would lead to constant change in the calendar year; Would subject the NCAA calendar to the whims of testing organizations; There are only a certain number of weekends, so avoiding the test dates could be tough; Many colleges use this as an opportunity to evaluate the upcoming junior class and see kids they don't have time to see during the summer.

- III. Support of including Easter weekend?

- IV. Eliminate the Fall nonscholastic weekend. Keep it scholastic only and count fall leagues. [\[NEC, Horizon, Pac 10\]](#)

Pro: Fall weekend is redundant, costly and takes away from home/campus visit opportunities; PSA's wouldn't have the pressure of deciding whether they should play for their club team or high school team and it would allow PSA's to be more committed to their high school team; Coaches spend more time with official and home visits, as well as getting freshmen adjusted; In line with how men's basketball and football have moved – decrease non-scholastic evaluations during the academic year and push recruiting into the scholastic environment.

Con: Missed opportunity to see PSA's against better competition; Many colleges use this as an opportunity to evaluate the upcoming junior class and see kids they don't have time to see during the summer; Eliminates the chance to see more PSAs at one time vs trying to watch scholastic games where you might only see 1-2 PSA's at a time; Good way to get a head start on underclassmen; having the Fall non-scholastic weekend is a cost-saving advantage to many schools and is a good way to see a large number of players at one time; Fall leagues are unnecessary; excessive as far as time demands – DI conditioning and individual skill instructions and recruiting visits.

- V. Eliminate October Evaluation Period. [\[SunBelt\]](#)

Pro: College coaches are not taken away from their team during the start of the season to go watch PSA's.

Con: This is a valuable time to begin the process of actually engaging coaches and prospects in the process of recruiting; DI coaches can attend scholastic practices while not missing games of their own for a couple of weeks before their own practices begin; Could force college coaches to have to spend time out evaluating more during the collegiate season because of the opportunities missed in October; Evaluations would be crammed in later.

VI. Change the August 1 through Mid-September Quiet period to a Contact period to allow home visits for prospect student-athletes in August. Contact period would be August 1 through October 6.

Pro: PSA are not in school yet, so it is easier to have contact with them then versus when they start school; relieves pressure from the PSA, as well as the College coach – the PSA isn't getting disturbed during school and the coach will be on campus more once school starts for the student athletes as well as have more time to prepare for workouts;

Con: Work-Life Balance; August is coaches camp and vacation period; Fairness to quarter schools?; Coaches off campus when PSA's report.

VII. Keep the 20 days of summer recruiting - start a bit earlier in June 6 on - then off - 7 on - then off - 7 on = 20 days of recruiting we can work out the number of days off and when to start in June. [Big East]

Pro: PSA's wouldn't be forced to play as many days in a row, reducing the wear and tear on their bodies; would be less physically demanding than the current model.

Con: Please don't! extending recruiting evaluations would change the entire landscape of DI institutional camps; There won't be any time for prospects to visit campuses if they choose; would mess with conference meetings and coaches ability to take vacations and hold camps; Some high schools are still in school in late June; More on/off periods can cause budget issues for PSA's and college coaches – requiring more travel going back and forth to events; June is used as a vacation/down time for a lot of coaches; Not enough time has passed to accurately determine the advantages and disadvantages of the current system.

VIII. Keep current July model with respects to the days but the first 10 days limiting evaluations to juniors and seniors and limiting the second 10 days to evaluating freshman and sophomores. [SEC]

Pro: Eliminate babysitting the whole month; would also alter the power of the AAU team coaches and their sponsors to some extent by putting the NCAA in charge of how they run events in a subtle way; Head Coaches would not have to be out the 2nd half of the month.

Con: Eliminating comparisons of how freshman and sophomores play against juniors and seniors; takes away mid-majors time to evaluate players that are still viable prospects for them; Events aren't structured in a way that would make this work; Club teams would have to be completely restructured based on age; Some coaches are still evaluating and finding kids during the summer and 10 days is not enough; If someone from your staff see a kid in the first 10 days , you wouldn't have the opportunity to see them again that summer; Would be hard to tell a PSA when

they can play and what teams they can play on; Might exhaust players who will want to take advantage of all ten consecutive days; this penalizes schools that may be ahead in recruiting and only want to view underclassmen; NCAA does not control attendance at events; potential increase of inadvertent secondary violations if participants grades levels are not known.

IX. Recruit 14 straight days during the summer recruiting period. [Pac 10]

Pro: Could be helpful to get it all done at one time.

Con: Not enough days and doesn't allow for travel from place to place; travel would eat up a lot of these days; Traveling for PSA's could be a nightmare – continuously losing days traveling from event to event and rarely be there for either the last day of competition at the event they are coming from or the first game at the event they are trying to get to; 10 days is already a lot in a row – kids need a break from playing and coaches need a break to regain focus; PSA's start to get tired-quality of play has the potential to decrease and well as a potential increase in injuries.

X. Limit the Evaluation Days in July, if there are recruiting days added in the spring. [MAAC]

Pro: Budgets cannot support adding days in spring and keeping the number of days in July.

Con: Cut into the productivity of July recruiting; Summer is the time for college coaches to be on the road and the time for PSA's to be traveling, not spring when the PSA's should be in school and college coaches should be on campus; Create same concerns about making academics a priority and allowing for a healthy quality of life for both PSA's and coaches; Club teams are not as polished during the spring so we would be watching bad basketball; July is too important to shorten – 20 days is not that many with the amount of kids you need to see; this is a punishment to the staffs that want to outwork others and try and find "hidden gems".

Access → These Issues are to provide continued feedback to the WBB Issues Committees' development of a summer access package, which would include an academic component.

5. **Current Rule:** 17.5.6.1 Summer Practice. Practice that is organized or financially supported by a member institution shall be prohibited during the summer unless specifically authorized in the bylaws (e.g., foreign tours) or through official interpretations. An institution may pay fees associated with the use of institutional practice and competition facilities by student-athletes engaged in voluntary athletically related activities in their sport. (*Adopted: 4/28/05, Revised: 9/27/05, 11/1/07 effective 8/1/08*)

- I. Have access to our student athletes including freshmen during the summer. Limiting this time to 2 hours and also limit this to individual skill sessions – can only work with 4 players at a time, just like during the school year. [Big East, Mountain West]

Pro: For freshmen, it allows them to feel comfortable in their surroundings and getting a better understanding of the college game; Allow more access to player and for structured player development; Helps with individual development of players – better for the game.

Con: Not all institutions have DOBO's to help with increased access as well as recruiting; creating a "job" like situation for the SA, rather than them taking the responsibility of deciding to get better on their own in the summer; some schools do not offer summer school or have a fourth coach needed to utilize the additional contact in the summer; do not have the funds for summer school; Some schools do not have access to facilities in the summer time to allow for individual workouts due to summer camps and activities on campus; Could lead to ALL programs starting to "recommend" that all student-athletes stick around in the summer for work-outs; These are still amateur athletes and need an off-season; leaves less time for student athletes to play on their own away from coaches.

- II. Have access to all returning Student-Athletes whether they are enrolled in summer school or not and incoming freshmen who are enrolled in summer school. [WAC]

Pro: This would be a way to allow schools who don't have summer school funding, the chance for access to the kids that remained on campus.

Con: Where would they stay – some student-athletes don't have money for an apartment and we can't pay for them to stay if they are not in classes; Creating a "job" like situation for the SA, rather than them taking the responsibility of deciding to get better on their own in the summer; some schools do not have an additional coach needed to utilize the additional contact in the summer; Some schools do not have access to facilities in the summer time to allow for individual workouts due to summer camps and activities on campus; Could lead to ALL programs starting to "recommend" that all student-athletes stick around in the summer for work-outs; These are still amateur athletes and need an off-season, it should be up to them to get better on their own if they are committed to the game.

- III. 4 hours of basketball skill instruction per week during the summer, with no more than four players in the gym at one time, just as we do in the spring. [Big Ten]

Pro: Growing the game; growing player skills; growing the relationship and contact with student-athletes and their teammates for 4 hours a week during the long summer months would be motivation.

Con: Not all schools can afford to have players stay for summer school so it's an unfair advantage to schools with bigger budgets; this would unnecessarily extend players' practice time, creating almost year round practice and potentially causing burnout among players; would take too much time from coaches; Some schools do not have access to facilities in the summer time to allow for individual workouts due to summer camps and activities on campus; Could lead to ALL programs starting to "recommend" that all student-athletes stick around in the summer for work-outs; These are still amateur athletes and need an off-season, it should be up to them to get better on their own if they are committed to the game.

IV. Limit the amount of time coaches can work with freshmen during the summer to 2 hours a week. [NEC]

Pro: Help individual development for players – better for the game; this would enhance practice time for freshmen while not overloading them with the 4 hour alternative; would give them the attention they need early on so that they get the most out of the practice time they have; might also ease their anxiety about practice.

Con: Not having consistency with all the student-athletes, returning and incoming should be allowed the same time; taking freshman's concentration away from academics – academic transition into college should be there main concern; smaller coaching staffs might not have the staff to handle these workouts in the summer; Not all schools can afford to have players stay for summer schools so it's an unfair advantage to schools with bigger budgets.

V. If returning players are in summer school – same individual instruction rule. [A-Sun]

Pro: Instruction with incoming freshman – Creates structured and more comfortable environment.

Con: Some schools do not have access to facilities in the summer time to allow for individual workouts due to summer camps and activities on campus; Could lead to ALL programs starting to “recommend” that all student-athletes stick around in the summer for work-outs; These are still amateur athletes and need an off-season, it should be up to them to get better on their own if they are committed to the game; Summer school falls at different time of the summer at every college so some schools will have their head coaches out recruiting the entire time; Student-athletes need a break.

Open Gyms

6. **Current Rule:** 13.1.8.8 (b)(1) **Academic Year Evaluation Period.** Evaluations of live athletics activities during the academic year may occur at regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two-year college contests/tournaments and practices; and pick-up games and open gyms. Evaluations at nonscholastic events during the women's basketball prospective student-athlete's academic year shall only occur during the last full weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the fall contact period and the Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the spring evaluation period.

I. Academic year evaluation period shall be limited to regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two-year college contests/tournaments and practices; and regular scholastic activities involving student-athletes enrolled only at the institution at which the regular scholastic activities occur.

Pro: Eliminates “open gyms” and the confusion of tryouts vs open gym; would create a level evaluation field without the need for so many interpretations and abuses; eliminate the pressure on high school coaches to create “open gym” situations for college coaches and eliminate the pressure placed on two-sport athletes who feel they need to skip volleyball practice because a certain university is coming to watch their basketball workout; Would make it a clear cut answer as to what you can attend; more clarity; Eliminates an environment in which contact between NCAA coaches and outside influences occur.

Con: Some schools don't start official practices until November so there would be no opportunities to evaluate these PSA's early before things get more hectic for college coaches with their own season; open gyms are a great way to show support of your top recruits.

7. **Current Rule:** 13.1.8.8(b)(2) **Summer Evaluation Period.** During the summer evaluation period, a member institution's basketball coaching staff may attend noninstitutional nonorganized events (e.g., pick-up games), institutional basketball camps per Bylaw 13.12.1.1 and noninstitutional organized events (e.g., camps, leagues, tournaments and festivals) that are certified per Bylaw 30.16.

- I. Prohibit evaluations at non-institutional non-organized events (e.g., pick-up games, open gyms) during the summer evaluation period.

Pro: Take away abuses of individual workouts, feigned open gyms, as it relates to pick-up-games in the summer; cut down on babysitting dimension of an AAU coach or parent; Eliminates the pressure on high school coaches to hold events and pick-up games and allows them to have their summer; more clarity.

Con: Allows less access to PSA's.

- II. Only allow evaluations at open gyms during the two nonscholastic weekends based on support to eliminate above.

Pro: Creates more opportunities for those PSA's that can't afford to be on an AAU team to be seen with their high school team.

Con: Spreads out the talent and there already seems to be too many events to cover; puts more pressure on the PSA's to have to decide who to play with; everything should be certified in order to keep a level playing field.

Playing and Practice Season

8. **Current Rule:** 17.5.2 Preseason Practice – On-Court Practice. A member institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to 5 p.m. on the Friday nearest October 15 (see Figure 17-2). *(Revised: 4/28/05 effective 8/1/05, 1/14/08 effective 8/1/08)*

- I. 30 days of practice in a 40 day period prior to first permissible contest date (still one day off per week). [SEC]

Pro: Allows flexibility but remains level playing field for quarter schools; With the increased number of games-this flexibility would help prepare teams for the early start; there has been support from NCAA Committees on past proposal.

Con: Would be difficult to monitor the actual number of practice days used when it is not in a defined calendar; Abuses through oversight are likely to occur, causing an unfair playing field; Would require more compliance monitoring; Would elongate the season even more by starting earlier – cuts down on preseason workout and individual workout times; does not allow for enough time between home visits and start of practice to adequately plan for practices; makes the season even longer;

Proposal 2007-88 was defeated by Management Council even though supported by other NCAA Committees.

9. **Current Rule:** 17.1.6.2.2 Skill Instruction – Sports other than Baseball and Football. Participation by student-athletes in individual skill-related instruction in sports other than baseball and football is permitted outside the institution's declared playing season, from the institution's first day of classes of the academic year or September 15, whichever occurs earlier, to one week prior to the beginning of the institution's final examination period at the conclusion of the academic year [see Bylaw 17.1.6.2-(a)]. More than four student-athletes from the team may be involved in skill-related instruction with their coaches from September 15 through April 15. Prior to September 15 and after April 15, no more than four student-athletes from the same team may be involved in skill-related instruction with their coaches at any one time in any facility. (*Adopted: 1/10/95 effective 8/1/95; Revised: 1/9/96, 1/14/97 effective 8/1/97, 10/27/98, 10/31/02 effective 8/1/03, 4/29/04 effective 8/1/04, 4/28/05, 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06, 4/26/07 effective 8/1/07*)

AND

17.5.6 Out-of-Season Athletically Related Activities. In basketball, student-athletes and members of the coaching staff shall not engage in countable athletically related activities outside the institution's playing season except as permitted in Bylaws 17.1.6.2 and 17.1.6.2.2. (*Revised: 4/28/05 effective 8/1/05, 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06*)

- I. Start team workouts when school starts as opposed to September 15th. [NEC]

Pro: Allows more access and flexibility; team should be playing better basketball when the season starts.

Con: Current rule provides a build-up and motivation for players and programs; This would create an unfair advantage against quarter schools that don't start until late September; Creates more wear and tear on the student-athletes; Exception for women's basketball very unlikely.

10. Prohibit Nonscholastic Teams (with prospects) from Practicing at Division I Institutions. [MAAC]

Pro: Stop DI teams from playing pickup with Nonscholastic teams while they practice; Stops extreme recruiting advantages and abuses; Eliminates opportunity for incidental contact.

Con: Could have legal challenges; this would prohibit some institutions ability to make income; Real budget concerns for some; this would also prohibit all-star games from being conducted on campuses.

Contests

11. **Current Rule:** 17.5.5.1 Maximum Limitations -- Institutional. A member institution shall limit its total regular-season playing schedule with outside competition in basketball during the playing season to one of the following (except for those contests excluded under Bylaw 17.5.5.3; or (*Revised: 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06; contracts signed before 1/8/06 for events scheduled to occur prior to the second Friday in November may be honored*))

- (a) 27 contests (games or scrimmages) and one qualifying regular-season multiple team event per Bylaw 17.5.5.1.1; or
- (b) 29 contests (games or scrimmages) during a playing season in which the institution does not participate in a qualifying regular-season multiple team event.

I. Number of Contests in a season - look at going from 29 to 28. [Big East]

Pro: Make scheduling non-conference games easier; Less wear and tear on the student-athlete if they are playing less games; easier to fit all the allowed contests in; It would be easier to schedule 28 games rather than 29 considering school breaks and exam schedules; it would rein-in bidding wars for guarantee games; giving coaches the choice to have a scrimmage or not is more cost effective than having to schedule the 29th game.

Con: Possibility of taking away programs flexibility to meet their individual needs; Hurts those teams that are trying to make sure they get 20 wins and really need that extra win; not enough time has passed to accurately evaluate how the current system is working.

12. **Current Rule:** 17.5.5.3 Annual Exemptions. The following basketball contests each year may be exempted from a member institution's maximum number of contests: *(Revised: 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06)*

(j) **Practice Scrimmage.** An informal practice scrimmage with outside competition, provided it is conducted in privacy without official scoring. Individuals other than athletics department staff members and those necessary to conduct a basketball practice scrimmage against outside competition may not be present during such a scrimmage. The institution shall ensure that the scrimmage is free from public view. In women's basketball, an institution may play two practice scrimmages during any year it does not use an exemption set forth in Bylaw 17.5.5.3-(g), 17.5.5.3-(h) or 17.5.5.3-(i), or may play one practice scrimmage and either one exhibition contest against a foreign team in the United States, one exhibition contest against a "club" member of USA Basketball or one exhibition contest against a four-year collegiate institution (other than an NCAA Division I institution). In men's basketball, an institution may play two practice scrimmages during any year in which it does not use the exemption set forth in Bylaw 17.5.5.3-(i), or may play one practice scrimmage and one exhibition contest against a non-NCAA Division I four-year collegiate institution. *(Adopted: 10/27/98 effective 8/1/99; Revised: 4/29/04 effective 8/1/04)*

I. Have 3 scrimmages instead of a 29th game. [Big East]

Pro: Reduces the scheduling crunch of trying to fit in more games; Gives coaches another setting for an opportunity to teach; Easier to get a scrimmage-no guarantee has to be paid.

Con: Would create an even greater disadvantage/advantage scenario then what is currently going on – scrimmage games have already begun to be abused; Hurts those teams trying to get 20 wins; Some teams need more non-conference games to boost RPI/tournament resume.

13. **Current Rule:** 17.5.3.1 Exceptions. The following basketball contests (games or scrimmages are permitted prior to the first contest dates specified under Bylaw 17.5.3:

(a) **Practice Scrimmages.** Informal practice scrimmages with outside competition, provided they are conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring. Individuals other than athletics department staff members and those necessary to conduct a basketball practice scrimmage against outside competition may not be present during such a scrimmage. The institution shall ensure that the scrimmage is free from public view; and (Revised: 10/27/98 effective 8/1/99, 5/12/05)

AND

17.5.5.3 Annual Exemptions. The following basketball contests each year may be exempted from a member institution's maximum number of contests: (Revised: 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06)

(j) **Practice Scrimmage.**

I. Added scrimmage (above) be open to the public to create a "game-like" format.

[NEC]

Pro: Freshman would experience a game-like atmosphere prior to the first official game; good idea for homecoming football weekend-this might bring fans/alumni to women's basketball games when they might not do so ordinarily.

Con: Unfair advantages for big budget programs and unfair recruiting advantage for on campus visits or to tell recruits your school "gets to do"; Eliminates the practice format of a scrimmage; This would be another exhibition game.

14. **Current Rule:** 17.5.3 First Contest. A member institution shall not play its first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition in basketball prior to the second Friday of November (Revised: 4/27/06 effective 8/1/06; contracts signed before 1/8/06 for events scheduled to occur prior to the second Friday in November may be honored.)

I. Move the start date a few days earlier based on the SEC In-Season Practice Proposal passing, in order for ease of scheduling contests. [Big East]

Pro: May ease the bunching of some hard weeks when student-athletes have to miss more than one day of school.

Con: Defeats the purpose of having more practice time to prepare for the game which seemed to be a major concern for coaches; Elongate the season even more by starting earlier – cuts down on preseason workout and individual workout times; would make the season too long; Television interests could defeat this proposal.

15. **Current Rule:** 30.7.2.1 Incoming-Student Participation. It is permissible for an eligible incoming student-athlete to represent the institution on a foreign tour that begins after the permissible starting practice date in the sport involved or after the first day of classes of his or her first regular term at the institution. An incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) may participate in practice sessions conducted in preparation for a foreign tour only if such practice sessions occur either: (Revised: 5/4/05)

(a) On or after the first permissible practice date in the involved sport; or

(b) On or after the first day of classes of the student-athlete's first regular academic term at the institution.

- I. Allow incoming freshman to have the ability to play on a foreign tour if they have or are currently attending summer school. (Feedback for WBIC Summer Access Package) [\[Mountain West\]](#)

Pro: Experience helps freshman get acclimated to the team; allows freshman to experience the foreign tour and not miss out because it only happens every four years; Already on the team, taking classes, allows them to bond with teammates; Allows coaches to prepare for season with actual team and not missing anyone; creates a less stressful environment to get to know freshmen as well as promoting team bonding.

Con: Too much too soon; huge financial commitment and an opportunity that should be earned over time; Summer school sessions for freshman could be affected; Would eliminate the flexibility of when programs could take their tour; Possibility of some eligibility issues if a freshman went on a foreign tour prior to the start of her first year and then decided to transfer; They may not be ruled eligible through the clearinghouse when the team goes because of how long the process takes; What if they are ruled ineligible and they already went and played with your team.

Camps

16. **Current Rule:** An institution's sports camp or instructional clinic shall be any camp or clinic that is owned or operated by a member institution or an employee of the member institution's athletic department, either on or off its campus, and in which prospective student-athletes participate. (Bylaw 13.12.1.1)

- I. Eliminate colleges from running camps at high schools. [\[Horizon\]](#)

Pro: Would cut down on recruiting advantages created by relationship that some programs have with certain high schools coaches; Keep an even playing field by preventing college coaches from having exposure to high school campuses and PSA's.

Con: Some colleges might not have access to their facilities in the summer to run camps so this would prevent an opportunity to make extra income-such as gyms being rented out for graduations or due to construction work; schools with facility issues go to high schools because they have been kicked out of their own facilities.

17. **Current Rule:** All telephone calls made to and received from a prospective student-athlete (or the psa's parents, legal guardians or coaches) must be made and received by the head coach or one or more of the assistant coaches who count toward the numerical limitations in Bylaw 11.7.4. (Bylaw 13.1.3.4.1)

- I. Permissible for DOBOs to make camp calls to high school coaches or summer coaches (AAU). [\[SEC\]](#)

Pro: Would make maximum use of the full-time assistant coaches abilities and time; Most DOBO's are in charge of camp and therefore need to be able to have communication with coaches regarding camp; This allows DOBOs to call high school coaches to either work camps or bring teams to camp and alleviates the amount of work coaching staff has to put into camp.

Con: The call could potentially be used to discuss recruits and to involve recruiting content, with camp as a “reason” for calling; Every program doesn’t have a DOBO, however most programs do have some sort of administrative office support; Creates a gray area that would need to be strictly regulated in order to keep conversations from becoming about prospective student athletes.

18. Institution’s basketball camp or clinic shall be conducted on the institution’s campus, within the state in which the institution is located or, if outside the state, within a 50-mile radius of the institution’s campus.

Pro: Similar to the football rule, Bylaw 13.12.1.1.2 and would allow for some flexibility of local development off an institutions campus.

Con: Could result in a recruiting advantage based on coaches’ relationship with a high school coach.

19. Allow incoming freshman to have the ability to work camps if they have or are currently attending summer school. (Feedback for WBIC Summer Access Package) [Big 12]

Pro: Already on campus and seems inclusive for them to be able to work camps on campus; Incoming freshmen could earn money; They are already there in the summer – no additional advantage; this would give freshmen a more productive structure to their day, make them feel more a part of the camp that their teammates are involved in and alleviate homesickness; gives them a means to earn money.

Con: Not sending the right message; Freshman need to be focused on getting adjusted to academic life and strength and conditioning-they already have a lot on their plate.

Playing and Practice Rules – Informational Purposes ONLY. Not for proposal.

20. Current Rule: Three-Point Line. Rule 1-7. From the center of the basket to the outside edge of the three-point field goal line, the men’s line shall be a distance of 20 feet 9 inches. The three-point field-goal lines shall be two separate solid 2 inch lines that contrast in color and have no form of embellishment or belt between the two lines. The lines may be the same color as or a different color from the free throw lane boundary lines and the semicircles.

- I. Men’s three point line – band with the width of the difference between the two lines instead of two separate lines. [Patriot]

Pro: Simplifying the court by just having one band instead of two lines – More distracting or less distracting (not sure?).

Con: More difficult for officials; Require a change in the women’s basketball game, allowing for the player’s foot to be on the line but not over the line to be a three-point basket; More expensive for institutions to remove the current three-point line and to add the one-foot arc or “band” than to add the new men’s line; Would not be an option to use EITHER the 2 inch line or the band; Women’s teams playing in women’s only facilities would still be required to use the band to designate the three-point line; The band would be used during the NCAA championship, including the Women’s Final Four; Consideration should be given to multipurpose facilities – those

facilities that host volleyball and high school events would have to make arrangements for alternate court markings.

Moot Issues

1. Have a 4th coach out during specified period. [Big East]
 - WBCA survey results from September 2008 show that 40% of DI institutions did not have a DOBO and 12% have a part-time DOBO on campus. Of the DI coaches who responded to the email, 13.7% have only 3 members on their coaching staff.
 - Proposal 2008-12 –(is currently in 60-Day Comment period) put forth to allow 4 coaches out during the July evaluation periods. The forth coach could be traveling, while three coaches were out recruiting, but there could be no splitting days allowed with this proposal.
 - 4th coach out in the spring, but limited to one weekend. [NEC]
 - 4 coaches out for the non-scholastic recruiting weekends in April and September. [Big Ten]
 - Regarding 4th coach out - just have this coach out in the April period. [Big East]
2. 4 Coaches out for the non-scholastic recruiting weekends in April and September. (Defeated 2007-20) [Big Ten]
3. Increasing the evaluation day to be greater than 100. (Defeated 2006-28-A, Adopted 2006-28-B) [Big Ten]: No interest without data and sufficient reason.
4. 100 evaluation days – don't count the three days (really 9 days), during the spring evaluation period, towards the 100 evaluation day. Also, to not consider this 1 of the 5 evaluations for the prospective student-athlete. (Defeated 2006-28-A, Adopted 2006-28-B) [Big East]
5. Increase the number of recruiting opportunities (contacts/evaluations) from 5 to 7. [Big East, MAAC, Horizon] – {Proposal 2006-34 Defeated and proposal 2007-38 withdrawn; No support in the past from WBIC and the AEC Cabinet; Cost implications and limited recruiting person-days (100)}
6. If above issue (Moot Issue # 5) doesn't happen - Make the September and April non-scholastic evaluation periods exempt from counting against the evaluation days, both for the 5 days used for the individual prospects and in the 100 days available to institutions. [Big Ten]
 - NCAA Committees have not supported an increase in recruiting opportunities (contacts or evaluations).
7. Make the current 5 days of evaluations in April into contact days. (Would tweak adopted proposal 2006-28-B and 2006-30) [MAC]
8. Change July “dead” period to “quiet” period. (Defeated 2006-55) [Big East, Pac 10]
9. Allowing text messaging of prospective student-athletes with strict regulations (e.g., around an unofficial visit): All sport issue. (Would tweak adopted proposal 2006-40) [NEC]
10. Practice time for the first day of practice be moved to 12:00 pm. (Would tweak adopted proposal 2007-87) [Mountain West]: Earlier time was proposed with no support in 2007.
11. Increase skill instruction from 2 hours to 4 hours. Keep the 8 total hours. (Reversed in 2005 proposals. It was a one year deal) [NEC]

12. Don't allow teams to play exhibitions against anyone other than schools with an affiliation with the NCAA (Division II or III) and/or NAIA therefore eliminating paying large guarantees to exhibition teams that are run by AAU teams or summer organizations. [SEC, CAA, NEC, Big East]
 - Proposal 2008-50 – Adopted.
13. No restrictions on missing class for scrimmages. [Big East]
 - Proposal 2008-49 – Adopted.
14. Shorter time frame to identify if a student-athlete is a qualifier or not. [WAC]
 - This is about when the Eligibility Center gets the necessary information. There is an early certification process. PSA's just need to get their information in earlier.

**WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA)
NATIONAL CONVENTION
DIVISION I BUSINESS MEETING – FORESIGHT PROCESS VOTING RESULTS
APRIL 6, 2009**

Issues receiving 70% majority vote will be moved forward through the WBCA. If Issues received between 60-69% majority vote that your conference strongly supports, we encourage you to discuss in your spring conference meetings and move forward through your Conference.

1. NCAA Proposal 2008-12

Yes 83% No 17% Abstain 1%

Yes X No Abstain

2. NCAA Proposal 2008-25-D

Yes 50% No 43% Abstain 7%

Yes No X Abstain

3. NCAA Proposal 2008-45

Yes 73% No 27% Abstain 0%

Yes X No Abstain

4-I-a. Additional non-scholastic recruiting weekend in May.

Yes 18% No 82% Abstain 0%

Yes No X Abstain

4-I-b. Make the April non-scholastic evaluation period 2 non-scholastic weekends (Fri-Sun).

Yes 18% No 82% Abstain 0%

Yes No X Abstain

4-I-c. Extend the April non-scholastic evaluation period from three days to a week.

Yes 6% No 94% Abstain 0%

Yes No X Abstain

4-I-d. More time to recruit in April/May/June. Take two (2) days away from July and add to spring.

N/A

4-I-e. Add an additional Non-Scholastic Spring evaluation weekend for unsigned seniors only.

Yes 52% No 42% Abstain 6%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

4-II. Fall and spring non-scholastic weekends are limited to Friday, Saturday, Sunday events not on test weekends.

Yes 86% No 13% Abstain 2%

Yes X No _____ Abstain _____

4-III. Spring non-scholastic weekends are limited to Friday, Saturday, Sunday events not on Easter.

Yes 82% No 17% Abstain 2%

Yes X No _____ Abstain _____

4-IV. Eliminate the Fall non-scholastic weekend.

Yes 20% No 80% Abstain 1%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

4-V. Eliminate October Evaluation Period.

Deleted

4-VI. Change the August 1 through Mid-September Quiet period to a contact period to allow home visits for prospective student-athletes in August. Contact period would be August 1 through October 6.

Yes 11% No 88% Abstain 1%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

4-VII. Keep the 20 days of summer recruiting - start a bit earlier in June 6 on - then off - 7 on - then off - 7 on = 20 days of recruiting.

Yes 11% No 88% Abstain 1%

Yes No X Abstain

4-VIII. Keep current July model with respects to the days but the first 10 days limiting evaluations to juniors and seniors and limiting the second 10 days to evaluating freshman and sophomores.

Yes 7% No 93% Abstain 0%

Yes No X Abstain

4-IX. Recruit 14 straight days during the summer recruiting period.

Yes 2% No 97% Abstain 1%

Yes No X Abstain

4-X. Limit the Evaluation Days in July, if there are recruiting days added in the spring.

Yes 20% No 72% Abstain 8%

Yes No X Abstain

The Following 7 Issues are to provide continued feedback to the WBB Issues Committees' development of a summer access package, which would include an academic component:

5-I. Access to our s-a's including freshmen during the summer. Limiting to 2 hours individual skill sessions – with 4 players at a time.

Yes 47% No 52% Abstain 1%

Yes No X Abstain

5-II. Access to all returning Student-Athletes whether they are enrolled in summer school or not and incoming freshmen who are enrolled in summer school.

Yes 34% No 65% Abstain 1%

Yes No X Abstain

5-III. 4 hours of basketball skill instruction per week during the summer, with no more than four players in the gym at one time.

Yes 26% No 72% Abstain 2%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

5-IV. Limit the amount of time coaches can work with freshmen during the summer to 2 hours a week.

Yes 51% No 43% Abstain 6%

Yes _____ No _____ Abstain _____

5-V. If returning players are in summer school – same individual instruction rule.

Yes 48% No 51% Abstain 1%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

6-I. Eliminate open gyms from academic year evaluations.

Yes 54% No 51% Abstain 1%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

7-I. Prohibit evaluations at non-institutional non-organized events (e.g., pick-up games, open gyms) during the summer evaluation period.

Yes 70% No 30% Abstain 1%

Yes X No _____ Abstain _____

7-II. Only allow evaluations at open gyms during the two non-scholastic weekends (Based on support to eliminate above).

Yes 28% No 69% Abstain 3%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

8. Do you support the model of a 40-day practice window prior to the start of the first permissible contest?

Yes 64% No 33% Abstain 3%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

- 8-I. 30 days of practice in a 40 day period prior to first permissible contest date (One day off per week).

Yes 69% No 31% Abstain 0%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

- 8-II. 25 days of practice in a 40 day period prior to first permissible contest date (One day off per week).

Yes 36% No 61% Abstain 3%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

- 9-I. Start team workouts when school starts as opposed to September 15th.

Yes 41% No 58% Abstain 1%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

10. Prohibit Non-scholastic Teams (with prospects) from practicing at Division I Institutions.

Yes 67% No 33% Abstain 1%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

- 11-I. Reduce contests from 29 to 28.

Yes 50% No 48% Abstain 2%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

- 12-I. Have 3rd scrimmage instead of a 29th game.

Yes 35% No 62% Abstain 3%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

13-I. Added scrimmage be open to the public to create a “game-like” format.

Yes 32% No 68% Abstain 0%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

14-I. If 8-I passed. Move the start date earlier in order for ease of scheduling contests.

Yes 33% No 68% Abstain 0%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

15-I. Allow incoming freshman to play on a foreign tour if they have or are currently attending summer school. (Feedback for WBIC Summer Access Package)

Yes 78% No 21% Abstain 2%

Yes X No _____ Abstain _____

16-I. Eliminate colleges from running camps at high schools.

Yes 47% No 51% Abstain 2%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

17-I. DOBOs to make camp calls to high school coaches or summer coaches (AAU).

N/A

18. Institution’s basketball camp or clinic shall be conducted on the institution’s campus, within the state in which the institution is located or, if outside the state, within a 50-mile radius of the institution’s campus.

Yes 66% No 33% Abstain 1%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

19. Allow incoming freshman to work camps if they have or are currently attending summer school. (Feedback for WBIC Summer Access Package)

Yes 87% No 13% Abstain 0%

Yes X No _____ Abstain _____

20-I. Men's three point line – band with the width of the difference between the two lines instead of two separate lines. (Informational Purposes ONLY. Not for proposal)

Yes 40% No 54% Abstain 6%

Yes _____ No X Abstain _____

MINUTES OF THE
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COMMITTEE

Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort & Spa
Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico

June 21-25, 2009

Participants:

Darlene Bailey, Western Athletic Conference
Tina Cheatham, Southland Conference
Greg Christopher, Bowling Green State University
Rich Ensor, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Heather Gores, Gonzaga University
Marilyn McNeil, Monmouth University
Jane Meyer, University of Iowa
Wood Selig, Western Kentucky University
Jacki Silar, Duke University, chair
Judy Southard, Louisiana State University
Jackie Campbell, NCAA
Sue Donohoe, NCAA
Meredith Miles, NCAA
Michelle Perry, NCAA
Greg Weitekamp, NCAA

Leslie Claybrook, Rice University; and Carolayne Henry, Mountain West Conference, whose terms on the committee begin September 1, 2009, also were in attendance for the meeting.

[Note: These minutes contain only actions taken (formal votes or stated “sense of the meeting”) in accordance with NCAA policy regarding minutes of all Association entities. While certain items on the committee's agenda were acted on at various times throughout the meeting, all final actions within a given topic are combined in these minutes for convenience of reference.]

Sunday, June 21

The meeting was called to order at 3:10 p.m. by the chair, Ms. Silar. All members were present as noted above.

1. Introduction and Opening Remarks. Ms. Silar welcomed the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee and gave a special welcome to the two new committee members.
2. Executive Session. The committee participated in an executive session.
3. Mission Statement. The committee reviewed and approved proposed changes to its mission statement.
4. Approval of Previous Minutes.

It was VOTED

"That the minutes of the April 3, 2009, meeting and the May 18, 2009, telephone conference be approved as distributed."

5. Review of Division I Women's Basketball Rating Percentage Index (RPI) System. Ms. Perry reviewed and demonstrated recent enhancements made to the RPI system. The committee discussed the variety of RPI information used during the championship selection process and agreed to continue using the same information.

[Note: The meeting recessed at 6:30 p.m.]

Monday, June 22

The meeting was called to order at 8:35 a.m. All members were present as noted above. Mary Struckhoff joined the committee for a portion of the meeting.

6. Meeting with National Coordinator of Women's Basketball Officiating. Ms. Struckhoff, national coordinator of women's basketball officiating, met with the committee and provided the following report:
 - a. Reviewed the 2009 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship officials' selection, assignment and advancement process and recommended that these procedures remain the same moving forward.

- b. Reviewed the 2009 Division I Women's Basketball Championship officials' evaluation program and suggested that consideration be given to a forum for coaches and coordinators to discuss issues.
- c. Reviewed a summary of the coaches' evaluations from the 2009 championship.
- d. Discussed the committee's procedures for handling situations in which an official is unable to complete his/her assignment during the championship.
- e. Reviewed recent discussions of the NCAA Women's Basketball Rules Committee and noted that the upcoming year is the start of a two-year period during which the current rules will be in effect.
- f. Ms. Struckoff deferred to Ms. Perry for the game officials' travel expense report. Ms. Perry noted that expenses for game officials decreased significantly from the 2008 championship mainly due to the assignment of officials on a more regional basis, when possible.
- g. Ms. Struckoff noted the recent discussions of the NCAA/Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA) Officiating Working Group regarding the possible establishment of a national platform for officiating.

[Note: Ms. Struckoff departed the meeting at 10:10 a.m.]

7. Meeting with Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA) Representatives. The following representatives from the WBCA met with the committee via telephone conference: Geno Auriemma, head women's basketball coach, University of Connecticut; Beth Bass, chief executive officer, WBCA; Sherri Coale, head women's basketball coach, University of Oklahoma; Betty Jaynes, consultant, WBCA; Shannon Reynolds, chief operating officer, WBCA; and Charli Turner-Thorne, head women's basketball coach, Arizona State University.

The WBCA representatives and the committee discussed key issues, including the 2009 Women's Final Four, the Selection Show, the upcoming July mock selection session and ways that the WBCA, the NCAA staff and the committee can work together to enhance events (e.g., WBCA High School All America game) conducted at future Women's Final Fours.

8. Review of 2009 Selection, Seeding and Bracketing Process and Meetings. The committee reviewed the selection, seeding and bracketing process and agreed to continue with the same principles and procedures. The committee discussed the July 16-17 mock selection session that will be conducted in Indianapolis for a number of WBCA coaches.

[Representatives from the San Antonio Local Organizing Committee joined the meeting at 2 p.m.]

9. Meeting with San Antonio Local Organizing Committee (SALOC) Representatives. The following representatives from the SALOC met with the committee: Jenny Carnes, executive director; Jim Mery, Alamodome director; and Jim Sarra, tournament manager.

The SALOC representatives reviewed plans and provided updates relative to the SALOC structure, fundraising, ticket sales, city and dome enhancements, games management, transportation, lodging, proposed special event locations, community outreach, volunteer recruitment and facility operations for the 2010 NCAA Women's Final Four.

[Note: The SALOC representatives departed the meeting at 3:20 p.m.]

10. Matters Related To Preliminary-Round Finances. Ms. Perry reviewed the host financial information from the 2009 championship. The committee discussed the current financial model and asked that staff review the model considering various factors (e.g., controlling costs, increasing revenue, increasing incentives to sell tickets) in an attempt to revise the model to better reflect current financial implications for hosts.

[Note: The meeting recessed at 4:50 p.m.]

Tuesday, June 23

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m. All members were present as noted above.

11. Review of the 2009 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship Preliminary Rounds. The NCAA staff reviewed a variety of topics related to the 2009 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship.

- a. Attendance Report. Ms. Donohoe reviewed attendance information for the 2009 championship.
- b. Ratings Report. Mr. Weitekamp reviewed television ratings information for the 2009 championship.
- c. Travel Analysis. Ms. Perry reviewed travel costs for the 2009 championship, noting that a decrease in prices for charter flights and an increase in availability contributed to the cost savings in travel in 2009. The committee discussed several policies related to travel that could further reduce costs in future championships.

(1) It was VOTED

“That the travel policy mileage threshold be increased from 350 to 400 miles.”

(2) It was VOTED

“That the travel party for a host institution include 32 people, unless the championship occurs during an official vacation period (e.g., spring break) and the institution's housing and dining facilities are closed, in which case the travel party will include 52 people.”

(3) It was VOTED

“That the Women's Final Four travel party include 85 people with an opportunity for flexibility based on the number of band and cheerleaders included in the travel party.”

[Flex Plan = A minimum of 25 and a maximum of 30 band members. A minimum of 12 and a maximum of 14 cheerleaders, mascot and cheer coach.]

(4) The committee discussed extending the Flex Plan regarding bands and cheerleaders to the preliminary rounds of the championship.

It was VOTED

“That the Flex Plan be extended to the preliminary rounds of the championship.”

- d. Event 1, Inc. Sales Report. Ms. Donohoe reviewed the sales information for Event 1, Inc. during the 2009 championship.
- e. Review of Late Ticket Payment Issues. Ms. Campbell informed the committee of institutions that were not in compliance with the ticket payment policy.

It was VOTED

“That the institutions in violation of the late ticket payment policy be sent a letter of reprimand.”

- 12. Review of Division I Women's Basketball Championship Preliminary-Round Format. The committee discussed the format of the preliminary rounds of the championship and agreed to continue with the current format, noting the importance of providing an opportunity for growth and success.

[Note: The meeting recessed at 5:15 p.m.]

Wednesday, June 24

The meeting was called to order at 8:05 a.m. All members were present as noted above. Representatives from ESPN also joined the committee for a portion of the meeting.

- 13. Meeting with ESPN. The following representatives from ESPN met with the committee: Burke Magnus, senior vice president, college sports programming; Ashley O'Connor, strategic program planner; Carol Stiff, senior director, programming and acquisitions; Tina Thornton, senior coordinating producer; and John Wildhack, executive vice president, programming acquisitions and strategy.
 - a. Mr. Wildhack updated the committee on the partnership, status and efforts of the ESPN network, sales and marketing, creative production and challenges faced.

- b. Ms. Stiff reviewed the overall ratings for the 2009 championship, as well as the ratings for the early rounds, national semifinals and the national championship game. Ms. Stiff also provided historical rating information and comparative ratings data.
- c. Ms. O'Connor reviewed the 2010 championship schedule, identifying the broadcast windows in each of the rounds, including the Women's Final Four. The committee reviewed preliminary round tip times at the various sites.
- d. Ms. Thornton reviewed the championship broadcast talent issues, noting that ESPN Regional Television (ERT) handles all ESPNU production and plans are to use ERT as a farm system for talent. Ms. Thornton also provided an overview of production during the 2009 championship, commenting on the 16 announced teams, feature shoots, Women's Final Four tease and the success of Rebecca Lobo's twittering throughout the championship.
- e. Mr. Sacks provided a recap of Selection Monday and other studio issues. The committee shared its concerns and requests related to Selection Monday and studio issues throughout the championship. The committee and ESPN representatives discussed ways to improve the Selection Show as well as the entire championship telecast.
- f. Ms. Stiff provided a preview of the upcoming 2009-10 regular season television schedule, including the College Tip-Off, Big Monday Line-up, Theme Weeks, February Frenzy and Pink Zone.

[Note: The ESPN representatives departed the meeting at 10:10 a.m.]

- g. The committee discussed whether to recommend a change in the time of the Selection Show.

It was VOTED

"That the committee recommend the Selection Show be moved to 8 p.m. (Eastern Time) Monday."

Subsequent to the conclusion of the meeting, ESPN informed the NCAA staff that the Selection Show could not move to 8 p.m. due to other contractual obligations of ESPN during that time slot.

14. Matters Related to Games Management. NCAA staff provided the following review topics in regard to games management issues.

a. Games Management Policy Revisions. NCAA staff reviewed and the committee considered several revisions regarding these policies.

(1) It was VOTED

“That during all rounds of the championship, the losing coach and designated players be escorted to the postgame news conference room first, followed by the winning coach and players.”

(2) It was VOTED

“That institutional videographers be permitted to attend their team's closed practice sessions, provided their name is included on the institution's pass gate list.”

(3) It was VOTED

“That institutional radio crews be permitted to attend their team's closed practice sessions, provided their name is included on the institution's pass gate list.”

(4) It was VOTED

“That conferences with more than one team competing at a site be provided with three additional all-access passes.”

b. Preliminary Round Schedule of Events. Ms. Perry reviewed several changes in the preliminary round schedule of events.

c. NCAA 2009 Women's Final Four Ticket Allocations and Proposed 2010 Ticket Allocations. Ms. Campbell reviewed the final 2009 Women's Final Four ticket allocations and the ticket allocations proposed for the 2010 Women's Final Four.

d. NCAA 2009 Women's Final Four Ticket Usage. Ms. Campbell reviewed ticket usage information for various groups for the 2009 Women's Final Four.

- e. NCAA 2009 Women's Final Four Ticket Resale/Scalping Issues. Ms. Campbell reviewed the proposed penalties and loss of ticket privileges for 2009 Women's Final Four ticket scalping incidents.

It was VOTED

"That the proposed penalties for the ticket scalping incidents that occurred during the 2009 Women's Final Four be approved."

- f. NCAA 2010 NCAA Women's Final Four General Public Ticket Application Program. Ms. Campbell updated the committee on the status of the 2010 Women's Final Four general public ticket application program.
- g. NCAA 2010 Women's Final Four Ticket Sales Strategy. Ms. Campbell reviewed the ticket sales strategy for the 2010 Women's Final Four.

15. Matters Related to Media/Television.

- a. Timeout Coordinators' Post-Event Summaries. Mr. Nixon reviewed comments submitted by the timeout coordinators from the 2009 championship.
- b. Media Policy Revisions. Mr. Nixon reviewed media policies and the committee approved the following policy revisions:

(1) It was VOTED

"That the State of the Championship Address be eliminated and involve the committee chair in other interview opportunities."

(2) It was VOTED

"That the National Championship Press Conference that has been conducted the Wednesday morning following the championship game be eliminated."

- c. RMG Technologies and Hammond Communication Services. Ms. Donohoe informed the committee of the services provided by RMG Technologies and Hammond Communications in past championships and the costs associate with those services. Ms. Donohoe noted that the demand for the services that RMG and Hammond have provided in the first and second rounds is minimal. The committee

supported the host institution/conference and competition venue's provision of these services at first- and second-round sites.

[Note: The meeting recessed at 4:25 p.m.]

Thursday, June 25

The meeting was called to order at 9:05 a.m. All members were present as noted above.

16. Review of 2009 NCAA Women's Final Four.

- a. The staff reviewed the 2009 Women's Final Four schedule of events and programming elements, Salute Presentation and Reception, Hoop City, Beyond the Baseline Program, Pinnacle of Fitness Program and enforcement program.
- b. The committee deferred action on the 2009 Women's Final Four host honorarium until such time as the 2009 Women's Final Four financial report is reconciled.

17. Women's Final Four Special Event/Ancillary Event Program. Ms. Donohoe updated the committee on the reinvention and restructuring of the Women's Final Four special event/ancillary event program. Ms. Donohoe noted that that these events will now be conducted by the CE Group, Inc., which is an event based sports marketing firm headquartered in San Antonio, Texas.

18. Matters Related to Site Selection.

- a. NCAA Women's Final Four Bid Process. Ms. Donohoe reviewed and the committee discussed recommendations regarding the 2012-2016 Women's Final Four bid process.
- b. NCAA Women's Final Four Competition Venue. Ms. Donohoe discussed the status of the 2011 Women's Final Four competition venue.
- c. Preliminary-Round Site Selection Timeline. Ms. Donohoe reviewed the timeline for the 2011 preliminary-round site selection process.

- d. Preliminary-Round Bid Specifications. Ms. Donohoe reviewed the changes made to the 2011 preliminary round bid specifications.
- 19. NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee Report. Ms. Donohoe reported on the recent meeting of the Women's Basketball Issues Committee and noted that the two main areas of focus moving forward are academic enhancement and leadership issues.
- 20. Update on the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Grant Program. Ms. Barracato reported that 18 institutions/conferences have been awarded grants totaling \$750,000 for the 2009-10 year.
- 21. 2010 Division I Women's Basketball Automatic Qualification.

It was VOTED

"That the following 31 conferences are eligible for automatic qualification for the 2010 championship:

America East Conference, Atlantic Coast Conference, Atlantic Sun Conference, Atlantic 10 Conference, Big East Conference, Big Sky Conference, Big South Conference, Big Ten Conference, Big 12 Conference, Big West Conference, Colonial Athletic Association, Conference USA, Horizon League, Ivy Group, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference, Mid-American Conference, Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference, Missouri Valley Conference, Mountain West Conference, Northeast Conference, Ohio Valley Conference, Pacific-10 Conference, Patriot League, Southeastern Conference, Southern Conference, Southland Conference, Southwestern Athletic Conference, The Summit League, Sun Belt Conference, West Coast Conference and Western Athletic Conference."

- 22. Future Meeting and Telephone Conference Dates. Ms. Miles reviewed the list of future meeting dates.
- 23. Other Business.
 - a. NCAA Committee and Travel Policies. Ms. Donohoe updated the committee on the changes to the committee meeting and travel policies. The committee submitted a letter expressing its concern with some of the new policies and asked that staff share it with the appropriate people/groups.

- b. Committee Collaboration Zone. Ms. Miles demonstrated the new committee collaboration zone, noting the new features that have been added. The committee recommended the addition of several additional features.

- 24. Adjournment. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

#

Division I Women's Basketball 2008-09 Grant Program Final Report

April 2009



Program Background

- NCAA Division I Women's Basketball awarded \$761,158 in grant funding to 17 institutions or conferences for the 2008-09 season.
- The goal of the grant program is "to grow women's basketball from the inside out and at a grass roots level".
- The objective of the program is to provide support necessary to increase attendance of Division I Women's Basketball programs over the next five years.

2



Desired Grant Outcomes

- Double the number of women's basketball programs, nationally, averaging a minimum of 70% facility capacity in regular-season attendance in a five-year period.
- Increase the number of women's basketball programs, nationally, that increase regular-season average attendance by a minimum of 50% in a five-year period.
- Build the average regular-season attendance to a minimum of 60% facility capacity in a five-year period.
- Build the average first- and second-round attendance to a minimum of 70% facility capacity in a five-year period.

3



2008-2009 Grantees

1. University of Oklahoma	\$19,350	10. San Diego State University	\$ 10,000
2. Western Kentucky University	\$36,000	11. University of Arkansas	\$ 25,000
3. East Tennessee State	\$45,000	12. Northeast Conference	\$ 75,000
4. Texas Tech University	\$20,000	13. Conference USA	\$ 75,000
5. University of Louisville	\$55,000	14. Big Ten	\$ 75,000
6. University of Washington	\$19,000	15. University of Maryland	\$ 40,000
7. Patriot League	\$40,000	16. Florida State University	\$ 45,000
8. Arizona State University	\$26,808	17. MAAC	\$105,000
9. Columbia University	\$50,000		

4



2008-09 Attendance Results

- 10 of 17 Grantees experienced increases in average home game attendance.
 - East Tennessee +231%
 - Florida State +55%
 - San Diego State +23%
 - NE Conference +15%
 - Washington +9%
 - Louisville +7%
 - Columbia +6%
 - MAAC +4%
 - Maryland +3%
 - Texas Tech -2%
- Average home game attendance for all Div I Women's Basketball programs decreased in 2009 by 1.7% over 2008.
- Total attendance for all Div I Women's Basketball programs decreased in 2009 by 1.9% over 2008.
- Average home game attendance for 2009 Grantees decreased by 2.6%, driven by large decreases for Western Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

5



2008-09 Attendance Results

2009 Grant Recipients

Institution	2008 Season				2009 Season			
	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/- over 2007	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/- over 2008
Big Ten	174	736,323	4,232	+1.1%	168	678,832	4,041	-4.5%
Conference USA	175	195,024	1,114	17.4%	180	182,863	1,016	-8.8%
Midwest Atlantic	156	115,034	848	11.9%	121	112,188	929	-4.0%
Northeast Conference	153	61,631	403	-8.4%	153	70,955	464	15.1%
Patriot League	103	69,142	671	-5.5%	109	68,439	628	-6.5%
Arizona St.	16	53,596	3,349	-4.4%	15	50,164	3,344	-0.1%
Columbia	12	5,731	477	-48.0%	14	7,349	524	5.7%
East Tenn. St.	12	6,134	511	20.5%	12	20,210	1,683	231.3%
Florida St.	12	22,859	1,904	-5.3%	15	44,351	2,957	55.3%
San Diego St.	15	15,638	1,042	168.8%	16	20,503	1,281	22.8%
Texas Tech	19	162,552	8,555	-19.8%	18	164,367	9,131	0.2%
Washington	15	38,384	2,558	2.1%	14	40,108	2,865	9.1%
Western Ky.	16	41,184	2,574	36.8%	16	30,889	1,931	-29.7%
Arkansas	16	38,809	2,425	1.3%	17	30,464	1,793	-26.1%
Louisville	12	77,480	6,456	108.0%	16	110,063	6,879	6.6%
Oklahoma	13	128,027	9,853	-4.5%	17	153,116	9,007	-9.6%
Maryland	21	166,883	7,946	-16.6%	15	123,271	8,218	-3.4%
TOTAL	919	1,936,924	2,108	5.9%	926	1,869,363	2,009	-2.6%

2009 Total Div I Women's Basketball

Institution	2008 Season				2009 Season			
	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
TOTAL DIV I WBB	3,334	6,017,488	1,808	2.5%	3,900	5,954,503	1,504	-1.7%

6



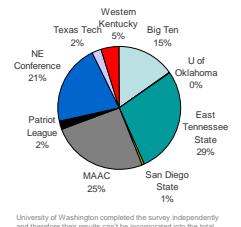
Game Attendee Survey



Survey Methodology & Participation

- Grantees were asked to survey home game attendees who were participating in grant programming or events.
- Surveys were administered via pencil and paper and entered into an online survey instrument or entered directly online.
- A total of 3,572 surveys were completed.
- Of the 17 grants awarded, the online survey was completed by attendees of 9 institutions/conferences.
- In some cases the number of survey participants is too small to consider on a quantitative basis at the institution or conference level.
- Total results are representative of a broad group of attendees participating in a wide range of grant programming.


Institution/Conference Survey Participants As a Percentage of Total (3,572)



University of Washington completed the survey independently and therefore their results can't be incorporated into the total

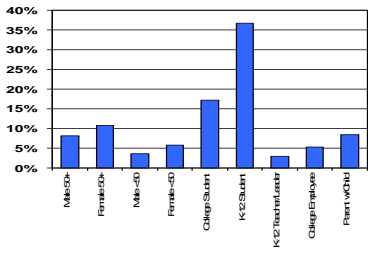
Q2. Please tell us where you attended a Division I WBB game during the 2008-09 season. Check all that apply.

8




Survey Participants

- K-12 students made up the largest percentage of survey participants, followed by college students.



Q2. Please check the phrase that best describes you. Check only one.

9




Past Game Attendance

- 1/3 of survey participants had never attended a Division I Women's Basketball game before.
- Of the 2/3 who had attended games in the past nearly one-third are big fans.
 - 10% attended 1 game in 2007-2008.
 - 8% attended 2 games in 2007-2008.
 - 32% attended 3 or more games in 2007-2008.

Q3. Have you attended Division I WBB games in the past? Q4. Check those years in which you attended at least one game. Q5. How many games did you attend last season?

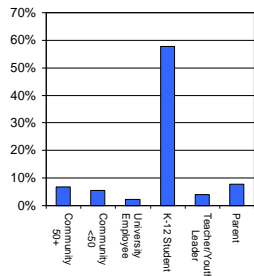
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Past Game Attendance

- Of the 1/3 of respondents who were first-time women's basketball game attendees, K-12 students and college students made up the greatest percentages.
- Over 85% of community members who responded to the survey had attended games in the past with over 65% having attended 3 or more games last season.

Percentage of audience types making up total first-time game attendees



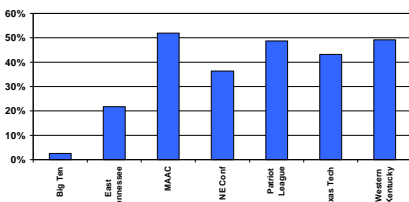
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Past Game Attendance

Metro Atlantic had the largest percentage of survey participants who had never attended a women's basketball game before while the majority of Big Ten's respondents had attended in the past

Percentage of survey participants who had never attended a game in the past

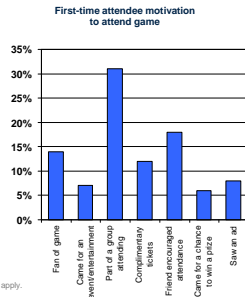


12



Groups Drive New Attendees

- For those who had not attended a Division I Women's Basketball game in the past, a group activity prompted attendance for over 31% of respondents.
- The encouragement of friends (18%) and complimentary tickets (12%) made an impact on attendance.
- Interestingly, 14% claimed they were fans of the game.



Q6: What prompted you to attend a game this season? Check all that apply.

13



New Attendees Enjoyed the Experience

- 68% of first-time attendees rated their game day experience as "Excellent".
- The most enjoyable aspects of the day included:
 - The game was exciting to watch (49%).
 - Liked the other entertainment (28%).
 - I admire the players (25%).
 - Fun family activity (18%).
 - Good, affordable entertainment (15%).

Q7: Please rank your level of game day experience for the games you have attended this season. Q8: What aspects of the game/event did you find most enjoyable. Check all that apply.

14



New Attendees Plan to Come Back!

- 62% of first-time attendees are very likely to purchase a ticket in the future.
- 29% are somewhat likely to purchase a ticket in the future.

Q9: How likely are you to purchase a ticket to attend another game or games in the future?

15



Institution/Conference Program Overviews



University of Oklahoma

Program Description

- Three programs were targeted to increase overall attendance:
 - Student Appreciation Night Event
 - Elementary Day Events
 - Native American Heritage Event

Successes

- Student Appreciation Night
 - Attendance (372) more than double student average for the year.
 - Average student attendance increased for last 4 games of season.
- Elementary Day Events
 - Increased attendance at three historically low attendance games.
- Native American Heritage Event
 - Great game day experience with special guest performances.

BY THE NUMBERS

2009 versus 2008	
Average Attendance	- 9.6%
Total Attendance	+18.2%
Group Ticket Sales	- 2.8%

Challenges

- Staff & administrative changes.
- Organizational changes – moved group ticket sales from marketing to ticket office.
- Hosting preseason WNIT games reduced average attendance.
- Jenna Plumley's departure from the OU Team.
- The economy.

Sustainability

- Plan to continue one of the Elementary Days and the OU Student Night on a smaller scale in 2010.

17



Western Kentucky University

Program Description

- A "Dream Big" children's book was created featuring WKU players.
- Book was distributed to nearly 6,000 2-5 graders with season tickets.
- Additional season tickets were provided to teachers and school leadership.

Successes

- Exposed over 6,000 children to the game.

Challenges

- Only 311 of an estimated 4,000 game day coupons were redeemed.
- An average of 50 season tickets were used per game versus a goal of 500 per game.
- Awarding of grant after school year ended made implementation a challenge.
- The economy.
- The WKU record.

BY THE NUMBERS

2009 versus 2008	
AVG Attendance	- 29.7%
Total Attendance	- 25.0%

SURVEY SNAPSHOT

169 participants
94% K-12 Students
49% First-time attendees
49% Ranked game day excellent
57% Very likely to attend in future

Sustainability

Assumes 2nd Year Funding by NCAA

- Plan to expand the 2nd book to address teamwork.
- Plan to add an instructional DVD, pre and post-game clinics for students, and school-wide fundraising opportunities with ticket sales.

18



East Tennessee State University

Program Description

- The Lady Bucs designed a program to increase awareness and season ticket sales through radio, print, billboards and movie theater advertising.
- Game day excitement was created with pre-game tailgate events and in-game give-aways.
- A partnership with a local parks and recreation department increased awareness among youth.

Successes

- Increased attendance.
- Established of local partnerships.
- Created a dynamic game day atmosphere with pre-game activities.
- 700 students attended Pack the House.
- Sold 1,873 season tickets with goal of 132.
- Website hits increased by 176%.

Challenges

- 4 doubleheaders negatively impacted attendance.

BY THE NUMBERS

2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	+ 231%
Total Attendance	+ 231%
Website hits	+ 176%

SURVEY SNAPSHOT

975 participants

29% College students
20% K-12 students
22% First-time attendees
76% Ranked game day excellent
70% Very likely to attend in future

Sustainability

- Continue to leverage local partnerships.
- NCAA funding being requested.



19

Texas Tech University

Program Description

- Program designed to increase student attendance through a "Win Free Tuition" drawing from students attending 10 games.
- Program promoted through freshmen orientation, Greek and other student organizations.
- Special student events were held throughout the year to create excitement.

Successes

- Increased student attendance from 220 average per game to 261 average per game.
- Students created fan groups and dressed up to set themselves apart.

Challenges

- Legal challenges of implementing a contest of this type.

BY THE NUMBERS

2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	+ .2%
Total Attendance	- 5.0%
AVG Student Attendance	+ 19.0%
Student Attendance	+ 20.0%

SURVEY SNAPSHOT

81 participants

99% College students
43% First-time attendees
77% Ranked game day excellent
70% Very likely to attend in future

Sustainability

- Plan to continue the program with smaller value prizes leveraging sponsorships.



20

University of Louisville

Program Description

- Program was made up of a series of single game promotional events such as:
 - Pack the House
 - National Girls and Women in Sports Day
 - Think Pink
- Events were supported with increased media.

Successes

- Increased season ticket sales by 8.5%.
- Increased single game promo sales to an average of 700 per game average.

Challenges

- Difficult to measure increases in awareness which was a major objective of the program.

BY THE NUMBERS

2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	+ 6.6%
Total Attendance	+ 42.0%
Season Ticket Sales	+ 8.5%

Sustainability

- Final report does not indicate what plans are in place for sustainability.



21

University of Washington

Program Description

- This program targets Dads (who may be attendees of other UW sports) and their daughters with special ticket packages and event benefits.

Successes

- 941 full D&D packages sold; 447 partial packages sold.
- Testimonial examples
 - "I get the opportunity to do something with my daughter that exposes her to positive female role models."
 - "It is exciting to be on campus and for my daughter to see the level of play. It is a wonderfully affordable activity, tool"
 - "It's a great opportunity to give my daughter an opportunity to watch female athletes and introduce her to the game of basketball."

BY THE NUMBERS

2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	+ 9.0%
Total Attendance	+ 1.8%

SURVEY SNAPSHOT

161 participants

78% Parents
42% First-time attendees
91% Ranked game day excellent
80% Very likely to attend in future

Challenges

- Ticket sales fell short of goals.
- Team had one of the worst seasons in history.

Sustainability

- They have applied for a 2010 grant but do not indicate whether they will continue the program without NCAA funding.



22

Patriot League

Program Description

- "Growing our Community" was designed with flexibility knowing that each school community is unique. Each school selected two home games and selected from a menu of events to highlight. For these games, additional promotional funding and focus was provided through the NCAA grant.

Successes

- 7 in 10 PL schools saw increases in their 2008-09 attendance totals; 3 of these 7 saw increases of >10%.
- PL tournament attendance increased by 38% over the 2008 tournament.
- 175 civic or local groups attended PL games.
- >1,000 police, fire fighters and EMS/EMT workers attended.

Challenges

- Allowing each school to tailor their own program created some additional administrative challenges, which PL believes were worth the effort.

BY THE NUMBERS

2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	- 6.5%
Total Attendance	- 1.0%
Total Reg Season	+ 5.0%

SURVEY SNAPSHOT

76 participants

Broad range of audiences
49% First-time attendees
93% Ranked game day excellent
75% Very likely to attend in future

Sustainability

- PL is seeking grant funding for 2010 and are looking to incorporate an educational component into the programs such as Navy's "Score for Schools" where coaches speak to K-12 students about the importance of staying in school, academics, leadership and respect.



23

Arizona State University

Program Description

- Arizona State utilized grant funding for 3 programs:
 - Character Code elementary school program that teaches character and provides tickets to games.
 - Sparky's Kids to College field trip program.
 - Junior Sun Devil Club membership program that provides incentives to attend games.

Successes

- Membership in the Junior Sun Devil Club exceeded goal by 64%.
- More than 13,000 K-12 students were exposed to Sun Devil women's basketball.

BY THE NUMBERS

2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	- .1%
Total Attendance	- 6.4%

Challenges

- Transportation issues with the school districts reduced attendance to field trips.
- Very low redemption of free tickets provided to students for who participated in the Character Code Program. 5,000 distributed and only 420 redeemed.
- Tracking of attendance via bar codes and by classroom.

Sustainability

- Arizona State intends to continue with all three programs with the support of community sponsors and leveraging the materials and program development made possible by the grant.



24

Columbia University

Program Description

- Columbia implemented a grassroots marketing effort leveraging the Columbia community (faculty, staff, students, alumni) to focus on local communities on the Upper West Side and Harlem.
- Several promotional themes were utilized throughout the season to generate excitement and boost attendance.

Successes

- The Featured Contest Program resulted in the largest single-game home fan attendance in history. Schools from every district in Manhattan took field trips to the contest and teachers were honored at half-time.


Challenges

- Overall, the economy was a challenge for Columbia with community groups expressing budget concerns which reduced their attendance.
- Competition for entertainment in the greater NY area.

BY THE NUMBERS 2009 versus 2008	
AVG Attendance	+ 5.7%
Total Attendance	+ 25.0%
Ticket Revenue	+ 54.0%

Sustainability

- Columbia plans to continue the "Featured Contest Program".
- Three new initiatives are also planned:
 - Ambassador Program to create a culture of giving back by drawing from current student athletes in years to come.
 - NYC Dept of Ed Program to partner with the local school district to build on attendance in the future.
 - Fan Data Capture Program to more effectively direct market to those who express interest in WBB.



25

San Diego State University

Program Description

- Ticket to Thrive tapped into K-8 students and teachers, business professionals, community leaders and SDSU leaders to mobilize others to attend SDSU WBB games.
- The program focuses on one-to-one interaction with members of each audience segment having daily opportunities to interact with coaches, staff and student athletes.

Successes

- Celebration of Girls and Women in Sports Day was a big success with 2,738 fans attending including over 900 elementary and middle school students.


Challenges

- Maintaining interest among the audience segment or ambassador groups was difficult.

BY THE NUMBERS 2009 versus 2008	
AVG Attendance	+ 22.9%
Total Attendance	+ 31.1%
AVG Reg Season	+ 6.4%
Total Reg Season	- 12.7%

Sustainability

- San Diego plans to expand beyond the education ambassadors to other audience groups with each new group building on the enthusiasm of the current program.



26

University of Arkansas

Program Description

- University of Arkansas expanded their Sweat Haws program, which provides incentives to elementary aged students to learn about WBB and attend games.

Successes

- Sweat Haws attendance at games exceeded goals set at the beginning of the program.


Challenges

- Determining how to allocate funds at the beginning of the program was the greatest challenge.

BY THE NUMBERS 2009 versus 2008	
AVG Attendance	- 26.1%
Total Attendance	- 21.5%

Sustainability

- University of Arkansas plans to expand the Sweat Haws program to more schools and create more events where students can interact with student-athletes.



27

Northeast Conference

Program Description

- NE Conference focused on the youth market with partnerships with Boys & Girls Club and other youth organizations.
- The program encouraged groups to attend WBB games together.
- Groups attended Chalktalks where coaching staff and student-athletes interacted with youth.

Successes

- 24 youth groups participated with over 4,600 youth attending games.
- 3,000 youth attended Chalktalks.

Challenges

- Implementing a program with youth groups having varying degrees of organizational structure was a challenge.
- Lack of staff resources to coordinate all of the efforts was a challenge.

BY THE NUMBERS 2009 versus 2008	
AVG Attendance	+ 15.1%
Total Attendance	+ 15.1%

SURVEY SNAPSHOT
752 participants

38% K-12 Students

19% College Students


36% First-time attendees

80% Ranked game day excellent

73% Very likely to attend in future

Sustainability

- Youth group partnerships and Chalktalks will be continued with limited funding, however NCAA grant funding will be necessary.
- NE Conference has tried to gain sponsorship dollars but the economy has made that effort challenging.



28

Conference USA

Program Description

- Classroom on the Court utilized a sporting geography curriculum to expose elementary school children to WBB.
- Children participated by taking quizzes on the website set up for the program.

Successes

- 327 classrooms and nearly 20,000 children participated in the program.
- 6,000 participating students attended WBB games throughout the season.


Challenges

- None indicated in final report.

BY THE NUMBERS 2009 versus 2008	
AVG Attendance	- 8.8%
Total Attendance	- 6.2%

Sustainability

- No information provided in final report.



29

Big Ten Conference

Program Description

- The Get To Know Her Club was designed to generate interest and loyalty to WBB by creating game day activities and benefits for attending games as a group.
- Benefits included theme nights, prizes, newsletters and premiums such as t-shirts and trading cards.
- Each school was able to apply for and receive funding to support the program at the local level.

Successes

- 4,050 GTKH members versus a goal of 1,100.
- 97 GTKH Facebook members.
- Total club member scans for the season of 15,854 or an average of 8.6 games per GTKH member.

Challenges

- Implementing the program within 11 different marketing campaigns with distinctly different demographics.

BY THE NUMBERS 2009 versus 2008	
AVG Attendance	- 4.5%
Total Attendance	- 7.8%

SURVEY SNAPSHOT
532 participants

57% Seniors


3% First-time attendees

92% Ranked game day excellent

97% Very likely to attend in future

Sustainability

- Big Ten plans to continue the program and has budgeted funding for year two.
- They have identified several enhancements to the program as it expands.



30

University of Maryland

Program Description

- Under the Shell is a series of six webisodes designed to create awareness and drive season ticket sales.
- The webisodes were hosted on the a microsite and traffic was driven through online and offline media.

Successes

- Season ticket sales were up 15% despite economic challenges.
- 7,050 people opened and viewed emails with nearly 20% click thru to the video.
- Website traffic continued to build throughout the season.

Challenges

- The economy created a challenging time to increase ticket sales.
- Staffing shortages created challenges for implementation.

BY THE NUMBERS
2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	+ 3.4%
Total Attendance	+ 26.1%
Season Tickets	+ 15.0%

Sustainability

- Maryland has plans to continue the program next season.

Florida State

Program Description

- The program was made up of three components:
 - Seminole Book Challenge, which rewarded elementary school children for game attendance for reading books.
 - Field Trip Day hosted elementary classes at FSU games
 - Paint it Pink

Successes

- Over 6,000 students, parents and teachers attended games as a result of the Seminole Book Challenge and nearly 19,000 books were read by students.
- Paint it Pink resulted in the 4th largest attendance in history and raised over \$17,000 for breast cancer research.

Challenges

- Lack of school funding reduced participation in Field Trip Day.

BY THE NUMBERS
2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	+ 55.3%
Total Attendance	+ 94.0%

Sustainability

- FSU plans to continue the programs next season.

Metro Atlantic

Program Description

- MAAC's grant program consisted of three individual programs:
 - Kids Day Out – a field trip program designed to introduce elementary students to VJBB
 - Radio Disney Mini-Concerts at six games created excitement and increase youth attendance
 - National Girls and Women in Sports Day

Successes

- 8,500 elementary students attended Kids Day Out events.
- Nearly 9,000 attended the Radio Disney events.
- 60% of MAAC institutions brought in above their target goals for the NGWSD program.

Challenges

- Games were not scheduled early enough with the public schools so participating schools fell short of the goal.

BY THE NUMBERS
2009 versus 2008

AVG Attendance	+ 4.0%
Total Attendance	+ .1%

SURVEY SNAPSHOT
891 participants

68% K-12 Students
52% First-time attendees
79% Ranked game day excellent
74% Very likely to attend in future

Sustainability

- MAAC plans to continue these programs in 2010.

Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference

Florida State University

University of Maryland

Texas Tech University



37



Western Kentucky University



38



Big Ten Conference



39



DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL 2007-2009 ATTENDANCE														
		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
Albany (NY)	America East	13	10,919	840		12	9,218	768	-8.6%		12	6,415	535	-30.3%
Binghamton	America East	15	28,811	1,921		14	23,145	1,653	-13.9%		13	19,704	1,516	-8.3%
Boston U.	America East	12	6,651	554		12	4,434	369	-33.4%		13	5,709	439	19.0%
Hartford	America East	13	18,636	1,434		15	26,615	1774	23.7%		15	25,980	1,732	-2.4%
Maine	America East	11	19,500	1,773		12	24,483	2040	15.1%		12	17,695	1,475	-27.7%
New Hampshire	America East	14	5,290	378		13	5,591	430	13.8%		12	4,372	364	-15.3%
Stony Brook	America East	12	7,186	599		13	4,658	358	-40.2%		12	3,882	324	-9.5%
UMBC	America East	13	7,135	549		13	7,517	578	5.3%		13	8,258	635	9.9%
Vermont	America East	14	11,761	840		15	14300	953	13.4%		15	13,910	927	-2.7%
Charlotte	Atlantic 10	15	22,182	1,479		16	23,900	1493	1.0%		15	15,723	1,048	-29.8%
Dayton	Atlantic 10	11	35,088	3,190		14	24,436	1745	-45.3%		13	10,595	815	-53.3%
Duquesne	Atlantic 10	13	4,262	328		14	6,779	484	47.6%		15	9,143	610	26.0%
Fordham	Atlantic 10	12	7,587	632		15	8,516	567	-10.3%		16	10,008	626	10.4%
George Washington	Atlantic 10	13	10,450	804		15	27,723	1848	129.9%		17	14,449	850	-54.0%
La Salle	Atlantic 10	13	4,439	341		14	6,484	463	35.6%		13	5,150	396	-14.5%
Massachusetts	Atlantic 10	12	10,254	855		14	10,180	727	-14.9%		15	11,473	765	5.2%
Rhode Island	Atlantic 10	12	13,873	1,156		14	20,111	1,436	24.2%		14	23,820	1,701	18.5%
Richmond	Atlantic 10	14	12,797	914		12	12,701	1,058	15.7%		14	9,872	705	-33.4%
St. Bonaventure	Atlantic 10	11	5,776	525		11	6,315	574	9.3%		16	13,576	849	47.9%
St. Joseph's	Atlantic 10	16	17,014	1,063		15	17,224	1,148	8.0%		13	7,753	596	-48.1%
St. Louis	Atlantic 10	14	9,787	699		11	5,256	477	-31.8%		14	11,394	814	70.6%
Temple	Atlantic 10	14	22,135	1,581		14	16,469	1176	-25.6%		13	12,570	967	-17.8%
Xavier	Atlantic 10	20	30,236	1,512		17	31701	1864	23.3%		16	20,209	1,263	-32.2%
Boston College	Atlantic Coast	15	27,539	1,836		17	24,717	1453	-20.9%		17	24,892	1,464	0.8%
Clemson	Atlantic Coast	15	20,885	1,392		14	14,022	1,001	-28.1%		16	12,516	782	-21.9%
Duke	Atlantic Coast	14	81,921	5,852		13	87,748	6749	15.3%		14	93,174	6,655	-1.4%
Florida St.	Atlantic Coast	13	26,125	2,010		12	22,859	1904	-5.3%		15	44,351	2,957	55.3%
Georgia Tech	Atlantic Coast	16	16,810	1,051		16	21,082	1,317	25.4%		15	19,967	1,331	1.1%
Maryland	Atlantic Coast	16	152,523	9,533		21	166,883	7,946	-16.6%		15	123,271	8,218	3.4%
Miami (FL)	Atlantic Coast	15	13,178	879		19	14,136	744	-15.3%		18	15,117	840	12.9%
North Carolina	Atlantic Coast	18	86,678	4,815		18	92,565	5,142	6.8%		19	71,620	3,769	-26.7%
North Carolina St.	Atlantic Coast	16	41,861	2,616		18	38,346	2,130	-18.6%		15	34,377	2,292	7.6%
Virginia	Atlantic Coast	19	69,688	3,668		17	58460	3438	-6.3%		17	58,122	3,419	-0.6%
Virginia Tech	Atlantic Coast	17	50,668	2,980		17	50980	2998	0.6%		16	31,621	1,976	-34.1%
Wake Forest	Atlantic Coast	18	20,505	1,139		16	21591	1349	18.4%		18	17,980	999	-25.9%
Belmont	Atlantic Sun	13	4,919	378		12	4,652	387	2.3%		14	5,474	391	1.0%
Campbell	Atlantic Sun	13	6,503	500		12	7,495	624	24.7%		15	14,943	996	59.6%
East Tenn. St.	Atlantic Sun	13	5,512	424		12	6,134	511	20.5%		12	20,310	1,693	231.3%
Jacksonville	Atlantic Sun	14	6,141	439		13	6,557	504	14.9%		14	6,949	496	-1.6%
Lipscomb	Atlantic Sun	13	11,590	892		13	16,167	1243	39.4%		15	11,952	797	-35.9%
Mercer	Atlantic Sun	13	5,493	423		12	5,906	492	16.4%		11	2,899	264	-46.3%
Stetson	Atlantic Sun	13	4,380	337		17	7,361	433	28.5%		11	6,737	612	41.3%
Baylor	Big 12	19	119,603	6,295		18	112,953	6275	-0.3%		16	104,925	6,558	4.5%
Colorado	Big 12	16	26,647	1,665		21	42,178	2008	20.6%		16	31,504	1,969	-1.9%
Iowa St.	Big 12	16	142,498	8,906		17	159,592	9387	5.4%		16	156,057	9,754	3.9%
Kansas	Big 12	16	42,508	2,657		17	46,744	2749	3.5%		20	82,172	4,109	49.5%
Kansas St.	Big 12	18	73,142	4,063		14	60,265	4304	5.9%		14	64,743	4,625	7.5%
Missouri	Big 12	16	28,754	1,797		16	20,735	1,295	-27.9%		16	25,676	1,605	23.9%
Nebraska	Big 12	14	57,540	4,110		16	59,277	3704	-9.9%		15	48,170	3,211	-13.3%
Oklahoma	Big 12	12	125,247	10,437		13	129,527	9963	-4.5%		17	153,116	9,007	-9.6%
Oklahoma St.	Big 12	17	47,447	2,791		17	57,387	3,375	20.9%		18	58,646	3,258	-3.5%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
Texas	Big 12	18	90,783	5,044		14	76,341	5452	8.1%		16	84,600	5,288	-3.0%
Texas A&M	Big 12	16	71,066	4,442		16	58,787	3,674	-17.3%		14	73,578	5,256	43.1%
Texas Tech	Big 12	14	149,351	10,668		19	162,552	8555	-19.8%		18	154,367	8,576	0.2%
Cincinnati	Big East	16	29,612	1,851		17	7,117	418	-77.4%		18	22,320	1,240	196.7%
Connecticut	Big East	22	237,642	10,802		19	208,405	10968	1.5%		20	210,273	10,514	-4.1%
DePaul	Big East	12	28,587	2,382		15	37,010	2,467	3.6%		15	37,398	2,493	1.1%
Georgetown	Big East	14	7,973	570		14	9,088	649	14.0%		16	10,492	656	1.1%
Louisville	Big East	18	55,865	3,104		12	77,480	6456	108.0%		16	110,063	6,879	6.6%
Marquette	Big East	13	24,432	1,879		17	29,659	1,744	-7.2%		18	32,886	1,827	4.8%
Notre Dame	Big East	16	101,818	6,364		16	112,253	7015	10.2%		14	100,355	7,168	2.2%
Pittsburgh	Big East	14	56,109	4,008		11	43,022	3,911	-2.4%		15	51,626	3,442	-12.0%
Providence	Big East	15	7,707	514		15	5,331	355	-30.9%		12	6,453	538	51.5%
Rutgers	Big East	13	47,500	3,654		15	71,100	4740	29.7%		18	60,366	3,354	-29.2%
Seton Hall	Big East	14	8,959	640		14	6,854	489	-23.6%		16	20,387	1,274	160.5%
South Fla.	Big East	19	34,537	1,818		17	22,614	1330	-26.8%		20	21,168	1,058	-20.5%
St. John's (NY)	Big East	13	19,491	1,499		16	10,380	648	-56.8%		18	28,074	1,560	140.7%
Syracuse	Big East	12	5,432	453		15	23,032	1535	239.1%		16	13,606	850	-44.6%
Villanova	Big East	13	9,851	758		15	11665	777	2.5%		14	11,730	838	7.9%
West Virginia	Big East	14	13,507	965		12	32053	2671	176.8%		17	26,539	1,561	-41.6%
Eastern Wash.	Big Sky	15	13,088	873		15	10,449	696	-20.2%		14	12,511	894	28.4%
Idaho St.	Big Sky	12	11,591	966		13	15,651	1203	24.5%		11	9,057	823	-31.6%
Montana	Big Sky	16	63,442	3,965		17	66,890	3934	-0.8%		18	64,732	3,596	-8.6%
Montana St.	Big Sky	14	17,409	1,244		12	36,425	3035	144.1%		13	21,582	1,660	-45.3%
Northern Ariz.	Big Sky	14	7,396	528		14	6,439	459	-13.1%		13	5,568	428	-6.8%
Northern Colo.	Big Sky	16	5,873	367		14	8,144	581	58.3%		12	10,487	874	50.4%
Portland St.	Big Sky	14	5,669	405		14	8,024	573	41.5%		14	9,460	676	18.0%
Sacramento St.	Big Sky	12	2,890	241		13	3,210	246	2.1%		12	3,062	255	3.7%
Weber St.	Big Sky	14	11,209	801		12	8501	708	-11.6%		15	10,199	680	-4.0%
Charleston So.	Big South	15	6,053	404		13	7,308	562	39.3%		15	8,537	569	1.2%
Coastal Caro.	Big South	13	6,308	485		15	7,515	501	3.2%		14	5,998	428	-14.6%
Gardner-Webb	Big South	12	5,014	418		15	9,367	624	49.3%		13	3,597	277	-55.6%
High Point	Big South	12	7,145	595		13	9,885	760	27.6%		15	5,685	379	-50.1%
Liberty	Big South	13	19,374	1,490		14	9,904	707	-52.6%		12	11,452	954	34.9%
Radford	Big South	14	4,449	318		14	3,883	277	-12.8%		11	2,816	256	-7.6%
UNC Asheville	Big South	18	12,822	712		15	7,439	495	-30.5%		16	6,793	425	-14.1%
Winthrop	Big South	12	4,788	399		14	5998	428	7.3%		15	5,098	340	-20.6%
Illinois	Big Ten	15	27,742	1,849		15	22,178	1478	-20.1%		13	24,358	1,874	26.8%
Indiana	Big Ten	15	21,366	1,424		15	23,239	1,549	8.7%		13	25,808	1,985	28.1%
Iowa	Big Ten	15	61,987	4,132		16	47,794	2987	-27.7%		15	52,216	3,481	16.5%
Michigan	Big Ten	16	24,898	1,556		15	27,234	1815	16.6%		14	26,017	1,858	2.4%
Michigan St.	Big Ten	18	115,001	6,389		18	113,708	6317	-1.1%		16	89,518	5,595	-11.4%
Minnesota	Big Ten	17	101,030	5,943		15	98,937	6,595	11.0%		15	87,501	5,833	-11.6%
Northwestern	Big Ten	14	11,514	822		15	14,762	984	19.6%		16	13,458	841	-14.5%
Ohio St.	Big Ten	17	85,011	5,001		17	66,746	3926	-21.5%		20	72,313	3,616	-7.9%
Penn St.	Big Ten	13	75,102	5,777		16	82,549	5159	-10.7%		14	60,567	4,326	-16.1%
Purdue	Big Ten	14	106,184	7,585		16	141,931	8,870	16.9%		15	134,559	8,971	1.1%
Wisconsin	Big Ten	20	114,406	5,720		16	97245	6077	6.2%		17	92,517	5,442	-10.4%
Cal Poly	Big West	12	4,987	416		14	4,947	353	-15.1%		15	6,816	454	28.6%
Cal St. Fullerton	Big West	14	3,552	254		12	2,684	223	-12.1%		14	3,460	247	10.8%
Cal St. Northridge	Big West	15	4,833	322		13	3,530	271	-15.9%		13	3,079	237	-12.5%
Long Beach St.	Big West	14	11,432	817		15	11,032	735	-10.0%		14	10,866	776	5.6%
Pacific	Big West	14	7,054	504		15	7,943	529	5.0%		14	8,133	581	9.8%
UC Davis	Big West	14	7,158	511		12	9,550	795	55.5%		13	7,620	586	-26.3%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
UC Irvine	Big West	16	5,673	355		15	3,976	265	-25.3%		13	2,863	220	-17.0%
UC Riverside	Big West	12	6,094	508		13	3,690	283	-44.3%		11	3,355	305	7.8%
UC Santa Barbara	Big West	17	15,364	904		13	12,635	971	7.4%		15	17,993	1,200	23.6%
Delaware	Colonial	15	23,610	1,574		16	16,335	1,020	-35.2%		12	13,324	1,110	8.8%
Drexel	Colonial	14	6,644	475		15	8,360	557	17.4%		12	8,935	745	33.8%
George Mason	Colonial	13	9,131	702		14	12,879	919	30.8%		14	13,564	969	5.4%
Georgia St.	Colonial	13	6,666	513		15	7,459	497	-3.1%		15	7,643	510	2.6%
Hofstra	Colonial	14	12,617	901		13	7,271	559	-38.0%		13	6,260	482	-13.8%
James Madison	Colonial	13	25,330	1,948		15	34,504	2300	18.0%		17	37,663	2,215	-3.7%
Northeastern	Colonial	13	3,338	257		12	4,409	367	42.9%		14	6,010	429	16.9%
Old Dominion	Colonial	15	53,430	3,562		16	58,818	3676	3.2%		14	50,359	3,597	-2.1%
Towson	Colonial	13	4,290	330		13	7,672	590	78.8%		13	8,918	686	16.3%
UNC Wilmington	Colonial	14	6,515	465		15	7,751	516	10.9%		13	7,609	585	13.4%
VCU	Colonial	13	5,148	396		15	7808	520	31.3%		16	11,035	690	32.7%
William & Mary	Colonial	13	5,046	388		12	6121	510	31.4%		13	3,902	300	-41.2%
East Carolina	Conference USA	13	16,852	1,296		15	25,929	1728	33.3%		14	22,434	1,602	-7.3%
Houston	Conference USA	12	6,308	526		14	8,431	602	14.5%		14	6,773	484	-19.6%
Marshall	Conference USA	14	14,972	1,069		12	9,354	779	-27.2%		16	12,809	801	2.8%
Memphis	Conference USA	16	9,737	609		17	9,480	557	-8.5%		15	15,348	1,023	83.7%
Rice	Conference USA	14	7,535	538		11	2,800	254	-52.8%		15	12,443	830	226.8%
SMU	Conference USA	15	10,458	697		15	14,159	943	35.3%		15	12,470	831	-11.9%
Southern Miss.	Conference USA	15	20,693	1,380		18	28,910	1,606	16.4%		15	22,924	1,528	-4.9%
Tulane	Conference USA	17	16,794	988		15	14,145	943	-4.5%		17	10,141	597	-36.7%
Tulsa	Conference USA	15	25,552	1,703		15	22,940	1529	-10.2%		14	16,368	1,169	-23.5%
UAB	Conference USA	16	9,818	614		13	7,642	587	-4.3%		15	15,865	1,058	80.2%
UCF	Conference USA	15	4,748	317		16	7,692	480	51.6%		13	10,013	770	60.4%
UTEP	Conference USA	18	27,357	1,520		14	43522	3108	104.5%		17	25,275	1,487	-52.2%
Central Ark.	Division I Independents	14	5,876	420		13	6,719	516	22.9%		13	6,595	507	-1.7%
Chicago St.	Division I Independents	12	1,927	161		13	4,194	322	100.5%		13	4,123	317	-1.6%
Kennesaw St.	Division I Independents	12	4,101	342		13	4,703	361	5.6%		12	4,336	361	0.0%
Longwood	Division I Independents	11	4,143	377		13	4,414	339	-10.0%		11	4,127	375	10.6%
NJIT	Division I Independents	12	3,633	303		15	5,869	391	29.1%		8	3,819	477	22.0%
North Fla.	Division I Independents	11	3,432	312		15	4,526	301	-3.5%		14	8,355	597	98.3%
Savannah St.	Division I Independents	12	5,101	425		11	3,341	303	-28.7%		12	7,713	643	112.2%
Tex.-Pan American	Division I Independents	12	4,115	343		16	5,567	347	1.2%		13	3,522	271	-21.9%
Winston-Salem	Division I Independents	11	7,423	675		13	9109	700	3.7%		14	14,303	1,022	46.0%
Butler	Horizon	13	5,055	389		14	4,701	335	-13.8%		14	7,241	517	54.3%
Cleveland St.	Horizon	15	3,493	233		14	3,574	255	9.5%		15	5,581	372	45.9%
Detroit	Horizon	12	4,223	352		13	3,912	300	-14.8%		13	5,933	456	52.0%
Green Bay	Horizon	18	33,009	1,834		17	38,127	2242	22.3%		18	37,795	2,100	-6.3%
Ill.-Chicago	Horizon	17	6,833	402		14	10,796	771	91.8%		16	7,657	479	-37.9%
Loyola (IL)	Horizon	12	4,502	375		13	4,479	344	-8.3%		12	4,166	347	0.9%
Milwaukee	Horizon	13	6,752	519		16	8,558	534	2.8%		14	9,739	696	30.3%
Valparaiso	Horizon	14	9,032	645		13	7903	607	-5.9%		14	11,938	853	40.5%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
Wright St.	Horizon	14	5,165	369		13	4374	336	-8.9%		13	3,489	268	-20.2%
Youngstown St.	Horizon	13	16,391	1,261		13	16871	1297	2.9%		13	11,881	914	-29.5%
Brown	Ivy	13	5,000	385		11	4,534	412	7.1%		14	4,408	315	-23.5%
Columbia	Ivy	12	3,852	321		12	5,731	477	48.6%		14	7,049	504	5.7%
Cornell	Ivy	13	2,812	216		12	5,041	420	94.2%		11	8,604	782	86.2%
Dartmouth	Ivy	13	14,397	1,107		12	10,810	900	-18.7%		12	10,707	892	-0.9%
Harvard	Ivy	11	6,919	629		12	9,301	775	23.2%		11	6,091	554	-28.5%
Penn	Ivy	13	3,747	288		13	8,201	630	118.6%		14	11,338	810	28.6%
Princeton	Ivy	12	6,280	523		14	7,164	511	-2.4%		12	5,735	478	-6.5%
Yale	Ivy	12	5,137	428		12	6302	525	22.6%		12	6,223	519	-1.1%
Canisius	Metro Atlantic	14	11,614	830		13	12,855	988	19.1%		14	11,889	849	-14.1%
Fairfield	Metro Atlantic	13	16,813	1,293		13	21,654	1665	28.7%		11	8,910	810	-51.4%
Iona	Metro Atlantic	13	7,853	604		13	7,821	601	-0.5%		13	12,197	938	56.1%
Loyola (MD)	Metro Atlantic	13	9,464	728		13	5,446	418	-42.6%		14	7,951	568	35.9%
Manhattan	Metro Atlantic	14	7,714	551		14	6,275	448	-18.7%		13	5,833	449	0.2%
Marist	Metro Atlantic	12	20,087	1,674		12	26,117	2,176	30.0%		13	29,460	2,266	4.1%
Niagara	Metro Atlantic	14	5,120	366		15	8,054	536	46.6%		12	7,387	616	14.9%
Rider	Metro Atlantic	13	5,008	385		16	9,510	594	54.2%		13	11,701	900	51.5%
Siena	Metro Atlantic	13	9,202	708		12	9,591	799	12.9%		13	11,243	865	8.3%
St. Peter's	Metro Atlantic	15	8,415	561		15	7,711	514	-8.4%		15	8,627	575	11.9%
Akron	Mid-American	15	6,643	443		14	5,401	385	-13.1%		14	4,635	331	-14.0%
Ball St.	Mid-American	12	20,516	1,710		12	18,267	1,522	-11.0%		15	13,073	872	-42.7%
Bowling Green	Mid-American	13	20,897	1,607		13	20,944	1611	0.2%		15	26,442	1,763	9.4%
Buffalo	Mid-American	13	10,488	807		14	8,717	622	-22.9%		13	10,290	792	27.3%
Central Mich.	Mid-American	13	12,138	934		11	12,709	1155	23.7%		13	9,417	724	-37.3%
Eastern Mich.	Mid-American	12	5,296	441		12	4,200	350	-20.7%		14	4,492	321	-8.3%
Kent St.	Mid-American	10	8,697	870		11	8,093	735	-15.5%		12	10,544	879	19.6%
Miami (OH)	Mid-American	12	6,602	550		16	7,967	497	-9.7%		13	9,444	726	46.1%
Northern Ill.	Mid-American	13	10,431	802		12	8,015	667	-16.9%		13	10,796	830	24.4%
Ohio	Mid-American	14	8,560	611		13	8,053	619	1.2%		11	9,527	866	39.9%
Toledo	Mid-American	13	23,066	1,774		11	17,901	1,627	-8.3%		13	34,766	2,674	64.4%
Western Mich.	Mid-American	13	13,362	1,028		11	10197	927	-9.8%		11	11,491	1,045	12.7%
Bethune-Cookman	Mid-Eastern	13	8,642	665		11	8,108	737	10.9%		16	10,034	627	-14.9%
Coppin St.	Mid-Eastern	11	3,619	329		14	3,683	263	-20.1%		10	4,902	490	86.3%
Delaware St.	Mid-Eastern	12	6,007	501		12	6,073	506	1.1%		12	3,661	305	-39.7%
Florida A&M	Mid-Eastern	11	8,297	754		16	11,603	725	-3.9%		13	10,127	779	7.4%
Hampton	Mid-Eastern	14	10,760	769		12	13,154	1096	42.6%		12	12,984	1,082	-1.3%
Howard	Mid-Eastern	10	8,283	828		11	6,408	582	-29.7%		14	4,349	311	-46.6%
Md.-East. Shore	Mid-Eastern	13	19,475	1,498		17	19,668	1,156	-22.8%		12	21,932	1,828	58.1%
Morgan St.	Mid-Eastern	12	5,113	426		11	10,800	981	130.2%		14	9,258	661	-32.6%
N.C. A&T	Mid-Eastern	14	6,281	449		12	11,001	916	104.2%		10	10,384	1,038	13.3%
Norfolk St.	Mid-Eastern	14	7,495	535		12	7,647	637	19.0%		10	8,493	849	33.3%
South Carolina St.	Mid-Eastern	13	5,982	460		16	8,222	513	11.5%		11	6,800	618	20.5%
Bradley	Missouri Valley	14	12,442	889		14	12,177	869	-2.2%		14	10,044	717	-17.5%
Creighton	Missouri Valley	14	12,242	874		12	12,609	1050	20.1%		16	15,893	993	-5.4%
Drake	Missouri Valley	19	40,406	2,127		16	43,641	2727	28.2%		14	33,852	2,418	-11.3%
Evansville	Missouri Valley	14	19,279	1,377		14	21,622	1,544	12.1%		14	10,846	775	-49.8%
Illinois St.	Missouri Valley	15	26,656	1,777		14	27,245	1946	9.5%		15	36,266	2,418	24.3%
Indiana St.	Missouri Valley	12	43,319	3,610		13	47,406	3,646	1.0%		13	53,301	4,100	12.5%
Missouri St.	Missouri Valley	15	81,286	5,419		14	72,218	5158	-4.8%		14	66,498	4,750	-7.9%
Southern Ill.	Missouri Valley	15	17,614	1,174		14	16,290	1163	-1.0%		13	12,004	923	-20.6%
UNI	Missouri Valley	14	15,546	1,110		14	13,231	945	-14.9%		14	12,019	859	-9.1%
Wichita St.	Missouri Valley	17	44,301	2,606		15	30672	2044	-21.6%		17	29,718	1,748	-14.5%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
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Air Force	Mountain West	13	8,643	665		13	8,416	647	-2.7%		17	8,780	516	-20.2%
BYU	Mountain West	13	14,802	1,139		14	14,279	1019	-10.5%		14	12,985	928	-8.9%
Colorado St.	Mountain West	14	18,200	1,300		14	16,423	1173	-9.8%		15	17,341	1,156	-1.4%
New Mexico	Mountain West	15	143,729	9,582		19	164,124	8638	-9.9%		22	163,230	7,420	-14.1%
San Diego St.	Mountain West	16	7,980	499		15	15,638	1042	108.9%		16	20,503	1,281	22.9%
TCU	Mountain West	16	37,762	2,360		18	38,693	2149	-8.9%		14	32,343	2,310	7.5%
UNLV	Mountain West	19	17,375	914		17	13,798	811	-11.3%		21	13,071	622	-23.3%
Utah	Mountain West	15	17,731	1,182		15	20,091	1339	13.3%		15	27,014	1,801	34.5%
Wyoming	Mountain West	17	78,847	4,638		14	61586	4399	-5.2%		14	44,620	3,187	-27.6%
Central Conn. St.	Northeast	13	8,567	659		13	6,682	514	-22.0%		13	8,936	687	33.7%
Fairleigh Dickinson	Northeast	13	3,134	241		13	2,482	190	-21.2%		14	3,849	275	44.7%
Long Island	Northeast	17	5,913	348		15	7,057	470	35.1%		13	6,496	500	6.4%
Monmouth	Northeast	15	4,450	297		14	5,395	385	29.8%		13	7,352	566	47.0%
Mt. St. Mary's	Northeast	15	3,122	208		15	3,600	240	15.3%		15	6,054	404	68.3%
Quinnipiac	Northeast	13	12,535	964		13	6,825	525	-45.6%		13	6,746	519	-1.1%
Robert Morris	Northeast	16	4,856	304		12	5,068	422	39.0%		14	3,710	265	-37.2%
Sacred Heart	Northeast	14	9,081	649		15	7,869	524	-19.2%		17	10,637	626	19.5%
St. Francis (NY)	Northeast	14	1,966	140		15	2,578	171	21.8%		15	3,775	252	47.4%
St. Francis (PA)	Northeast	13	8,960	689		14	8,228	587	-14.8%		13	7,120	548	-6.6%
Wagner	Northeast	15	6,915	461		14	5847	417	-9.5%		13	6,280	483	15.8%
Austin Peay	OVC	13	13,044	1,003		13	8,775	675	-32.7%		13	10,491	807	19.6%
Eastern Ill.	OVC	13	5,776	444		16	10,071	629	41.6%		15	11,224	748	18.9%
Eastern Ky.	OVC	12	4,567	381		11	3,650	331	-13.0%		14	4,205	300	-9.4%
Jacksonville St.	OVC	13	10,112	778		14	8,308	593	-23.8%		13	7,703	593	0.0%
Morehead St.	OVC	13	15,485	1,191		14	16,449	1174	-1.4%		15	13,520	901	-23.3%
Murray St.	OVC	14	8,439	603		15	38,105	2,540	321.4%		14	37,066	2,648	4.3%
Southeast Mo. St.	OVC	16	17,064	1,067		16	16,691	1043	-2.2%		15	15,313	1,021	-2.1%
Tenn.-Martin	OVC	12	17,696	1,475		13	14,005	1077	-27.0%		12	12,582	1,049	-2.6%
Tennessee St.	OVC	13	14,508	1,116		15	7,777	518	-53.6%		14	11,059	790	52.5%
Tennessee Tech	OVC	13	21,424	1,648		14	17,283	1234	-25.1%		14	13,340	953	-22.8%
Arizona	Pacific-10	15	27,947	1,863		13	20,552	1,580	-15.2%		14	25,472	1,819	15.1%
Arizona St.	Pacific-10	16	56,027	3,502		16	53,596	3,349	-4.4%		15	50,164	3,344	-0.1%
California	Pacific-10	15	24,838	1,656		14	33,080	2362	42.6%		15	34,269	2,285	-3.3%
Oregon	Pacific-10	15	43,973	2,932		13	33,433	2571	-12.3%		15	33,280	2,219	-13.7%
Oregon St.	Pacific-10	13	19,115	1,470		14	18,433	1316	-10.5%		16	21,073	1,317	0.1%
Southern California	Pacific-10	15	28,990	1,933		14	18,419	1,315	-32.0%		17	26,849	1,579	20.1%
Stanford	Pacific-10	18	57,704	3,206		15	62,088	4139	29.1%		14	55,341	3,953	-4.5%
UCLA	Pacific-10	12	19,455	1,621		14	23,453	1675	3.3%		16	20,390	1,274	-23.9%
Washington	Pacific-10	15	38,594	2,573		15	39394	2626	2.1%		14	40,108	2,865	9.1%
Washington St.	Pacific-10	14	7,038	503		15	24996	1666	231.4%		13	12,243	942	-43.5%
American	Patriot	14	7,471	534		15	5,737	382	-28.4%		15	5,762	384	0.5%
Army	Patriot	15	16,631	1,109		15	10,945	729	-34.2%		13	7,818	601	-17.6%
Bucknell	Patriot	14	6,441	460		13	8,851	680	47.8%		12	5,294	441	-35.1%
Colgate	Patriot	11	2,952	268		12	3,367	280	4.3%		14	2,812	201	-28.2%
Holy Cross	Patriot	13	17,109	1,316		13	15,005	1154	-12.3%		13	14,428	1,110	-3.8%
Lafayette	Patriot	15	6,430	429		13	8,934	687	60.3%		13	5,740	442	-35.7%
Lehigh	Patriot	14	10,583	756		9	604	67	-91.1%		17	11,868	698	941.8%
Navy	Patriot	12	9,128	761		13	15,702	1207	58.7%		12	14,717	1,226	1.6%
Alabama	Southeastern	17	32,078	1,887		16	32,164	2,010	6.5%		17	31,300	1,841	-8.4%
Arkansas	Southeastern	13	31,135	2,395		16	38,809	2,425	1.3%		17	30,484	1,793	-26.1%
Auburn	Southeastern	14	22,427	1,602		12	22,106	1842	15.0%		12	49,429	4,119	123.6%
Florida	Southeastern	15	18,158	1,211		19	35,198	1852	53.0%		15	37,126	2,475	33.6%
Georgia	Southeastern	13	58,311	4,485		16	78,135	4883	8.9%		14	58,839	4,203	-13.9%

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Kentucky	Southeastern	15	86,941	5,796		18	85,769	4764	-17.8%		17	75,194	4,423	-7.2%
LSU	Southeastern	15	83,593	5,573		15	80,512	5367	-3.7%		18	73,069	4,059	-24.4%
Mississippi	Southeastern	15	30,847	2,056		13	15,301	1177	-42.8%		17	16,238	955	-18.9%
Mississippi St.	Southeastern	17	12,364	727		16	16065	1004	38.0%		16	20,590	1,287	28.2%
South Carolina	Southeastern	20	36,906	1,845		18	32,431	1,801	-2.4%		15	41,898	2,793	55.1%
Tennessee	Southeastern	16	234,845	14,678		15	236,940	15796	7.6%		15	209,991	13,999	-11.4%
Vanderbilt	Southeastern	16	72,215	4,513		17	91279	5369	19.0%		16	76,150	4,759	-11.4%
Appalachian St.	Southern	14	4,853	347		13	5,439	418	20.6%		13	5,805	447	6.9%
Chattanooga	Southern	13	17,205	1,323		14	22,793	1628	23.0%		17	35,696	2,100	29.0%
Col. of Charleston	Southern	15	7,301	487		14	4,596	328	-32.6%		14	4,634	331	0.9%
Davidson	Southern	12	12,450	1,038		12	6,048	504	-51.4%		11	6,159	560	11.1%
Elon	Southern	15	3,286	219		15	3,885	259	18.2%		14	4,097	293	13.1%
Furman	Southern	14	3,710	265		13	3,688	283	6.8%		15	3,854	257	-9.2%
Ga. Southern	Southern	14	11,813	844		12	11,152	929	10.1%		13	11,558	889	-4.3%
Samford	Southern	12	7,531	628		15	8,585	572	-8.9%		13	8,036	618	8.0%
UNC Greensboro	Southern	15	5,324	355		14	5,435	388	9.3%		14	3,679	263	-32.2%
Western Caro.	Southern	12	11,689	974		12	11495	957	-1.8%		15	7,291	486	-49.2%
Wofford	Southern	14	4,351	311		12	4274	356	14.5%		13	3,808	293	-17.7%
A&M-Corpus Chris	Southland	13	20,199	1,554		14	22,316	1,594	2.6%		11	12,913	1,174	-26.3%
Lamar	Southland	15	5,244	350		13	7,136	548	56.8%		16	6,286	393	-28.3%
McNeese St.	Southland	14	3,320	237		12	4,606	383	61.5%		14	7,365	526	37.3%
Nicholls St.	Southland	10	1,088	109		11	1,659	150	37.9%		12	6,385	532	254.7%
Northwestern St.	Southland	14	11,791	842		14	9,327	666	-20.9%		14	10,584	756	13.5%
Sam Houston St.	Southland	14	3,632	259		12	4,260	355	36.8%		12	6,503	542	52.7%
Southeastern La.	Southland	14	5,488	392		14	7,144	510	30.1%		16	8,895	556	9.0%
Stephen F. Austin	Southland	13	19,851	1,527		12	16,682	1,390	-9.0%		12	22,845	1,904	37.0%
Texas St.	Southland	13	7,002	539		14	11,922	851	58.0%		12	13,838	1,153	35.5%
Texas-Arlington	Southland	11	3,858	351		11	5,782	525	49.7%		10	5,375	538	2.5%
UTSA	Southland	13	8,544	657		16	12858	803	22.2%		16	12,130	758	-5.6%
Alabama A&M	Southwestern	13	7,422	571		10	6,848	684	19.8%		13	11,862	912	33.3%
Alabama St.	Southwestern	12	18,833	1,569		12	22,473	1,872	19.3%		11	12,940	1,176	-37.2%
Alcorn St.	Southwestern	12	6,801	567		11	3,965	360	-36.5%		9	4,715	524	45.6%
Ark.-Pine Bluff	Southwestern	10	4,199	420		10	5,921	592	41.0%		11	7,919	720	21.6%
Grambling	Southwestern	12	17,500	1,458		12	8,648	720	-50.6%		13	10,273	790	9.7%
Jackson St.	Southwestern	14	16,849	1,204		11	14,410	1310	8.8%		11	13,030	1,185	-9.5%
Mississippi Val.	Southwestern	11	19,861	1,806		12	20,343	1,695	-6.1%		10	18,422	1,842	8.7%
Prairie View	Southwestern	11	8,743	795		11	15,322	1392	75.1%		11	3,230	294	-78.9%
Southern U.	Southwestern	10	4,820	482		10	5,310	531	10.2%		12	5,436	453	-14.7%
Texas Southern	Southwestern	13	4,550	350		12	4,745	395	12.9%		12	5,658	472	19.5%
Centenary (LA)	Summit	14	4,314	308		13	3,790	291	-5.6%		14	5,278	377	29.6%
IPFW	Summit	15	5,696	380		14	10,727	766	101.7%		14	3,757	268	-65.0%
North Dakota St.	Summit	12	16,687	1,391		12	18,634	1,552	11.6%		13	15,555	1,197	-22.9%
Oakland	Summit	14	9,321	666		16	10,620	663	-0.4%		16	10,724	670	1.1%
Oral Roberts	Summit	19	22,131	1,165		16	18,101	1131	-2.9%		14	23,251	1,661	46.9%
South Dakota St.	Summit	15	41,301	2,753		15	35,151	2343	-14.9%		14	39,238	2,803	19.6%
Southern Utah	Summit	14	9,924	709		15	9,565	637	-10.1%		14	12,447	889	39.6%
UMKC	Summit	12	10,178	848		14	4,244	303	-64.3%		14	4,608	329	8.6%
Western Ill.	Summit	12	7,922	660		13	6049	465	-29.6%		13	6,205	477	2.6%
Arkansas St.	Sun Belt	16	33,697	2,106		15	30,709	2047	-2.8%		15	28,431	1,895	-7.4%
Denver	Sun Belt	13	6,512	501		16	16,664	1,041	107.8%		15	5,764	384	-63.1%
Fla. Atlantic	Sun Belt	13	3,257	251		15	4,213	280	11.8%		15	4,102	273	-2.5%
La.-Lafayette	Sun Belt	14	6,726	480		13	9,734	748	55.7%		15	5,517	368	-50.8%
La.-Monroe	Sun Belt	13	20,385	1,568		15	11,592	772	-50.8%		14	6,810	486	-37.0%

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Middle Tenn.	Sun Belt	15	62,351	4,157		13	53,951	4150	-0.2%		16	56,545	3,534	-14.8%
New Orleans	Sun Belt	16	3,445	215		13	3,385	260	20.8%		14	7,345	525	101.9%
North Texas	Sun Belt	11	7,929	721		16	11,118	694	-3.7%		11	11,484	1,044	50.4%
South Ala.	Sun Belt	14	9,516	680		16	11,485	717	5.5%		16	14,724	920	28.3%
Troy	Sun Belt	13	9,164	705		11	4,728	429	-39.1%		13	8,186	630	46.9%
Western Ky.	Sun Belt	16	32,114	2,007		15	41184	2745	36.8%		16	30,889	1,931	-29.7%
Gonzaga	West Coast	15	21,594	1,440		14	25,871	1847	28.3%		15	35,980	2,399	29.9%
Loyola Marymount	West Coast	12	8,008	667		15	8,955	597	-10.5%		14	8,155	583	-2.3%
Pepperdine	West Coast	15	5,782	385		12	4,587	382	-0.9%		15	7,671	511	33.8%
Portland	West Coast	14	3,668	262		15	4,780	318	21.4%		13	4,365	336	5.7%
San Diego	West Coast	18	10,308	573		17	14,803	870	51.9%		15	8,658	577	-33.7%
San Francisco	West Coast	14	4,681	334		16	5,595	349	4.4%		13	4,984	383	9.7%
Santa Clara	West Coast	14	6,273	448		15	6,513	434	-3.1%		12	6,393	533	22.8%
St. Mary's (CA)	West Coast	14	15,154	1,082		13	8,401	646	-40.3%		12	5,877	490	-24.1%
Boise St.	Western Athletic	14	16,698	1,193		14	15,172	1,083	-9.2%		16	16,561	1,035	-4.4%
Fresno St.	Western Athletic	14	29,640	2,117		13	31,959	2458	16.1%		14	33,128	2,366	-3.7%
Hawaii	Western Athletic	17	18,558	1,092		19	29,942	1,575	44.3%		16	17,339	1,084	-31.2%
Idaho	Western Athletic	11	5,436	494		13	5,423	417	-15.6%		13	4,728	364	-12.7%
Louisiana Tech	Western Athletic	13	33,176	2,552		14	30,123	2151	-15.7%		16	34,802	2,175	1.1%
Nevada	Western Athletic	14	9,700	693		15	11,754	783	13.0%		17	14,992	882	12.6%
New Mexico St.	Western Athletic	18	25,914	1,440		19	25,158	1324	-8.0%		14	13,860	990	-25.2%
San Jose St.	Western Athletic	13	4,669	359		13	5,329	409	13.9%		14	9,049	646	57.9%
Utah St.	Western Athletic	12	5,519	460		13	6,132	471	2.4%		15	8,872	591	25.5%
TOTAL	TOTAL	3,921	5,853,179	1,493		3,934	6,017,486	1,530	2.5%		3,960	5,954,503	1,504	-1.7%

DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL 2008-09 GRANT RECIPIENT ATTENDANCE														
	2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season				
Institution	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-	Total Att % +/-
Big Ten	174	744,241	4,277		174	736,323	4,232	-1.1%		168	678,832	4,041	-4.5%	-7.8%
Conference USA	180	170,824	949		175	195,004	1,114	17.4%		180	182,863	1,016	-8.8%	-6.2%
Metro Atlantic	134	101,290	756		136	115,034	846	11.9%		131	115,198	879	4.0%	0.1%
Northeast Conference	158	69,499	440		153	61,631	403	-8.4%		153	70,955	464	15.1%	15.1%
Patriot League	108	76,745	711		103	69,145	671	-5.5%		109	68,439	628	-6.5%	-1.0%
Arizona St.	16	56,027	3,502		16	53,596	3,349	-4.4%		15	50,164	3,344	-0.1%	-6.4%
Columbia	12	3,852	321		12	5,731	477	48.6%		14	7,049	504	5.7%	23.0%
East Tenn. St.	13	5,512	424		12	6,134	511	20.5%		12	20,310	1,693	231.3%	231.1%
Florida St.	13	26,125	2,010		12	22,859	1,904	-5.3%		15	44,351	2,957	55.3%	94.0%
San Diego St.	16	7,980	499		15	15,638	1,042	108.9%		16	20,503	1,281	22.9%	31.1%
Texas Tech	14	149,351	10,668		19	162,552	8,555	-19.8%		18	154,367	8,576	0.2%	-5.0%
Washington	15	38,594	2,573		15	39,394	2,626	2.1%		14	40,108	2,865	9.1%	1.8%
Western Ky.	16	32,114	2,007		15	41,184	2,745	36.8%		16	30,889	1,931	-29.7%	-25.0%
Arkansas	13	31,135	2,395		16	38,809	2,425	1.3%		17	30,484	1,793	-26.1%	-21.5%
Louisville	18	55,865	3,104		12	77,480	6,456	108.0%		16	110,063	6,879	6.6%	42.1%
Oklahoma	12	125,247	10,437		13	129,527	9,963	-4.5%		17	153,116	9,007	-9.6%	18.2%
Maryland	16	152,523	9,533		21	166,883	7,946	-16.6%		15	123,271	8,218	3.4%	-26.1%
TOTAL	928	1,846,924	1,990		919	1,936,924	2,108	5.9%		926	1,900,962	2,053	-2.6%	-1.9%

DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL 2008-09 NON-GRANT RECIPIENT ATTENDANCE														
		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
Albany (NY)	America East	13	10,919	840		12	9,218	768	-8.6%		12	6,415	535	-30.3%
Binghamton	America East	15	28,811	1,921		14	23,145	1,653	-13.9%		13	19,704	1,516	-8.3%
Boston U.	America East	12	6,651	554		12	4,434	369	-33.4%		13	5,709	439	19.0%
Hartford	America East	13	18,636	1,434		15	26,615	1774	23.7%		15	25,980	1,732	-2.4%
Maine	America East	11	19,500	1,773		12	24,483	2040	15.1%		12	17,695	1,475	-27.7%
New Hampshire	America East	14	5,290	378		13	5,591	430	13.8%		12	4,372	364	-15.3%
Stony Brook	America East	12	7,186	599		13	4,658	358	-40.2%		12	3,882	324	-9.5%
UMBC	America East	13	7,135	549		13	7,517	578	5.3%		13	8,258	635	9.9%
Vermont	America East	14	11,761	840		15	14300	953	13.4%		15	13,910	927	-2.7%
Charlotte	Atlantic 10	15	22,182	1,479		16	23,900	1493	1.0%		15	15,723	1,048	-29.8%
Dayton	Atlantic 10	11	35,088	3,190		14	24,436	1745	-45.3%		13	10,595	815	-53.3%
Duquesne	Atlantic 10	13	4,262	328		14	6,779	484	47.6%		15	9,143	610	26.0%
Fordham	Atlantic 10	12	7,587	632		15	8,516	567	-10.3%		16	10,008	626	10.4%
George Washington	Atlantic 10	13	10,450	804		15	27,723	1848	129.9%		17	14,449	850	-54.0%
La Salle	Atlantic 10	13	4,439	341		14	6,484	463	35.6%		13	5,150	396	-14.5%
Massachusetts	Atlantic 10	12	10,254	855		14	10,180	727	-14.9%		15	11,473	765	5.2%
Rhode Island	Atlantic 10	12	13,873	1,156		14	20,111	1,436	24.2%		14	23,820	1,701	18.5%
Richmond	Atlantic 10	14	12,797	914		12	12,701	1,058	15.7%		14	9,872	705	-33.4%
St. Bonaventure	Atlantic 10	11	5,776	525		11	6,315	574	9.3%		16	13,576	849	47.9%
St. Joseph's	Atlantic 10	16	17,014	1,063		15	17,224	1,148	8.0%		13	7,753	596	-48.1%
St. Louis	Atlantic 10	14	9,787	699		11	5,256	477	-31.8%		14	11,394	814	70.6%
Temple	Atlantic 10	14	22,135	1,581		14	16,469	1176	-25.6%		13	12,570	967	-17.8%
Xavier	Atlantic 10	20	30,236	1,512		17	31701	1864	23.3%		16	20,209	1,263	-32.2%
Boston College	Atlantic Coast	15	27,539	1,836		17	24,717	1453	-20.9%		17	24,892	1,464	0.8%
Clemson	Atlantic Coast	15	20,885	1,392		14	14,022	1,001	-28.1%		16	12,516	782	-21.9%
Duke	Atlantic Coast	14	81,921	5,852		13	87,748	6749	15.3%		14	93,174	6,655	-1.4%
Georgia Tech	Atlantic Coast	16	16,810	1,051		16	21,082	1,317	25.4%		15	19,967	1,331	1.1%
Miami (FL)	Atlantic Coast	15	13,178	879		19	14,136	744	-15.3%		18	15,117	840	12.9%
North Carolina	Atlantic Coast	18	86,678	4,815		18	92,565	5,142	6.8%		19	71,620	3,769	-26.7%
North Carolina St.	Atlantic Coast	16	41,861	2,616		18	38,346	2,130	-18.6%		15	34,377	2,292	7.6%
Virginia	Atlantic Coast	19	69,688	3,668		17	58460	3438	-6.3%		17	58,122	3,419	-0.6%
Virginia Tech	Atlantic Coast	17	50,668	2,980		17	50980	2998	0.6%		16	31,621	1,976	-34.1%
Wake Forest	Atlantic Coast	18	20,505	1,139		16	21591	1349	18.4%		18	17,980	999	-25.9%
Belmont	Atlantic Sun	13	4,919	378		12	4,652	387	2.3%		14	5,474	391	1.0%
Campbell	Atlantic Sun	13	6,503	500		12	7,495	624	24.7%		15	14,943	996	59.6%
Jacksonville	Atlantic Sun	14	6,141	439		13	6,557	504	14.9%		14	6,949	496	-1.6%
Lipscomb	Atlantic Sun	13	11,590	892		13	16,167	1243	39.4%		15	11,952	797	-35.9%
Mercer	Atlantic Sun	13	5,493	423		12	5,906	492	16.4%		11	2,899	264	-46.3%
Stetson	Atlantic Sun	13	4,380	337		17	7,361	433	28.5%		11	6,737	612	41.3%
Baylor	Big 12	19	119,603	6,295		18	112,953	6275	-0.3%		16	104,925	6,558	4.5%
Colorado	Big 12	16	26,647	1,665		21	42,178	2008	20.6%		16	31,504	1,969	-1.9%
Iowa St.	Big 12	16	142,498	8,906		17	159,592	9387	5.4%		16	156,057	9,754	3.9%
Kansas	Big 12	16	42,508	2,657		17	46,744	2749	3.5%		20	82,172	4,109	49.5%
Kansas St.	Big 12	18	73,142	4,063		14	60,265	4304	5.9%		14	64,743	4,625	7.5%
Missouri	Big 12	16	28,754	1,797		16	20,735	1,295	-27.9%		16	25,676	1,605	23.9%
Nebraska	Big 12	14	57,540	4,110		16	59,277	3704	-9.9%		15	48,170	3,211	-13.3%
Oklahoma St.	Big 12	17	47,447	2,791		17	57,387	3,375	20.9%		18	58,646	3,258	-3.5%
Texas	Big 12	18	90,783	5,044		14	76,341	5452	8.1%		16	84,600	5,288	-3.0%
Texas A&M	Big 12	16	71,066	4,442		16	58,787	3,674	-17.3%		14	73,578	5,256	43.1%
Cincinnati	Big East	16	29,612	1,851		17	7,117	418	-77.4%		18	22,320	1,240	196.7%
Connecticut	Big East	22	237,642	10,802		19	208,405	10968	1.5%		20	210,273	10,514	-4.1%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
DePaul	Big East	12	28,587	2,382		15	37,010	2,467	3.6%		15	37,398	2,493	1.1%
Georgetown	Big East	14	7,973	570		14	9,088	649	14.0%		16	10,492	656	1.1%
Marquette	Big East	13	24,432	1,879		17	29,659	1,744	-7.2%		18	32,886	1,827	4.8%
Notre Dame	Big East	16	101,818	6,364		16	112,253	7015	10.2%		14	100,355	7,168	2.2%
Pittsburgh	Big East	14	56,109	4,008		11	43,022	3,911	-2.4%		15	51,626	3,442	-12.0%
Providence	Big East	15	7,707	514		15	5,331	355	-30.9%		12	6,453	538	51.5%
Rutgers	Big East	13	47,500	3,654		15	71,100	4740	29.7%		18	60,366	3,354	-29.2%
Seton Hall	Big East	14	8,959	640		14	6,854	489	-23.6%		16	20,387	1,274	160.5%
South Fla.	Big East	19	34,537	1,818		17	22,614	1330	-26.8%		20	21,168	1,058	-20.5%
St. John's (NY)	Big East	13	19,491	1,499		16	10,380	648	-56.8%		18	28,074	1,560	140.7%
Syracuse	Big East	12	5,432	453		15	23,032	1535	239.1%		16	13,606	850	-44.6%
Villanova	Big East	13	9,851	758		15	11665	777	2.5%		14	11,730	838	7.9%
West Virginia	Big East	14	13,507	965		12	32053	2671	176.8%		17	26,539	1,561	-41.6%
Eastern Wash.	Big Sky	15	13,088	873		15	10,449	696	-20.2%		14	12,511	894	28.4%
Idaho St.	Big Sky	12	11,591	966		13	15,651	1203	24.5%		11	9,057	823	-31.6%
Montana	Big Sky	16	63,442	3,965		17	66,890	3934	-0.8%		18	64,732	3,596	-8.6%
Montana St.	Big Sky	14	17,409	1,244		12	36,425	3035	144.1%		13	21,582	1,660	-45.3%
Northern Ariz.	Big Sky	14	7,396	528		14	6,439	459	-13.1%		13	5,568	428	-6.8%
Northern Colo.	Big Sky	16	5,873	367		14	8,144	581	58.3%		12	10,487	874	50.4%
Portland St.	Big Sky	14	5,669	405		14	8,024	573	41.5%		14	9,460	676	18.0%
Sacramento St.	Big Sky	12	2,890	241		13	3,210	246	2.1%		12	3,062	255	3.7%
Weber St.	Big Sky	14	11,209	801		12	8501	708	-11.6%		15	10,199	680	-4.0%
Charleston So.	Big South	15	6,053	404		13	7,308	562	39.3%		15	8,537	569	1.2%
Coastal Caro.	Big South	13	6,308	485		15	7,515	501	3.2%		14	5,998	428	-14.6%
Gardner-Webb	Big South	12	5,014	418		15	9,367	624	49.3%		13	3,597	277	-55.6%
High Point	Big South	12	7,145	595		13	9,885	760	27.6%		15	5,685	379	-50.1%
Liberty	Big South	13	19,374	1,490		14	9,904	707	-52.6%		12	11,452	954	34.9%
Radford	Big South	14	4,449	318		14	3,883	277	-12.8%		11	2,816	256	-7.6%
UNC Asheville	Big South	18	12,822	712		15	7,439	495	-30.5%		16	6,793	425	-14.1%
Winthrop	Big South	12	4,788	399		14	5998	428	7.3%		15	5,098	340	-20.6%
Cal Poly	Big West	12	4,987	416		14	4,947	353	-15.1%		15	6,816	454	28.6%
Cal St. Fullerton	Big West	14	3,552	254		12	2,684	223	-12.1%		14	3,460	247	10.8%
Cal St. Northridge	Big West	15	4,833	322		13	3,530	271	-15.9%		13	3,079	237	-12.5%
Long Beach St.	Big West	14	11,432	817		15	11,032	735	-10.0%		14	10,866	776	5.6%
Pacific	Big West	14	7,054	504		15	7,943	529	5.0%		14	8,133	581	9.8%
UC Davis	Big West	14	7,158	511		12	9,550	795	55.5%		13	7,620	586	-26.3%
UC Irvine	Big West	16	5,673	355		15	3,976	265	-25.3%		13	2,863	220	-17.0%
UC Riverside	Big West	12	6,094	508		13	3,690	283	-44.3%		11	3,355	305	7.8%
UC Santa Barbara	Big West	17	15,364	904		13	12,635	971	7.4%		15	17,993	1,200	23.6%
Delaware	Colonial	15	23,610	1,574		16	16,335	1,020	-35.2%		12	13,324	1,110	8.8%
Drexel	Colonial	14	6,644	475		15	8,360	557	17.4%		12	8,935	745	33.8%
George Mason	Colonial	13	9,131	702		14	12,879	919	30.8%		14	13,564	969	5.4%
Georgia St.	Colonial	13	6,666	513		15	7,459	497	-3.1%		15	7,643	510	2.6%
Hofstra	Colonial	14	12,617	901		13	7,271	559	-38.0%		13	6,260	482	-13.8%
James Madison	Colonial	13	25,330	1,948		15	34,504	2300	18.0%		17	37,663	2,215	-3.7%
Northeastern	Colonial	13	3,338	257		12	4,409	367	42.9%		14	6,010	429	16.9%
Old Dominion	Colonial	15	53,430	3,562		16	58,818	3676	3.2%		14	50,359	3,597	-2.1%
Towson	Colonial	13	4,290	330		13	7,672	590	78.8%		13	8,918	686	16.3%
UNC Wilmington	Colonial	14	6,515	465		15	7,751	516	10.9%		13	7,609	585	13.4%
VCU	Colonial	13	5,148	396		15	7808	520	31.3%		16	11,035	690	32.7%
William & Mary	Colonial	13	5,046	388		12	6121	510	31.4%		13	3,902	300	-41.2%
Central Ark.	Division I Independents	14	5,876	420		13	6,719	516	22.9%		13	6,595	507	-1.7%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
Chicago St.	Division I Independents	12	1,927	161		13	4,194	322	100.5%		13	4,123	317	-1.6%
Kennesaw St.	Division I Independents	12	4,101	342		13	4,703	361	5.6%		12	4,336	361	0.0%
Longwood	Division I Independents	11	4,143	377		13	4,414	339	-10.0%		11	4,127	375	10.6%
NJIT	Division I Independents	12	3,633	303		15	5,869	391	29.1%		8	3,819	477	22.0%
North Fla.	Division I Independents	11	3,432	312		15	4,526	301	-3.5%		14	8,355	597	98.3%
Savannah St.	Division I Independents	12	5,101	425		11	3,341	303	-28.7%		12	7,713	643	112.2%
Tex.-Pan American	Division I Independents	12	4,115	343		16	5,567	347	1.2%		13	3,522	271	-21.9%
Winston-Salem	Division I Independents	11	7,423	675		13	9109	700	3.7%		14	14,303	1,022	46.0%
Butler	Horizon	13	5,055	389		14	4,701	335	-13.8%		14	7,241	517	54.3%
Cleveland St.	Horizon	15	3,493	233		14	3,574	255	9.5%		15	5,581	372	45.9%
Detroit	Horizon	12	4,223	352		13	3,912	300	-14.8%		13	5,933	456	52.0%
Green Bay	Horizon	18	33,009	1,834		17	38,127	2242	22.3%		18	37,795	2,100	-6.3%
Ill.-Chicago	Horizon	17	6,833	402		14	10,796	771	91.8%		16	7,657	479	-37.9%
Loyola (IL)	Horizon	12	4,502	375		13	4,479	344	-8.3%		12	4,166	347	0.9%
Milwaukee	Horizon	13	6,752	519		16	8,558	534	2.8%		14	9,739	696	30.3%
Valparaiso	Horizon	14	9,032	645		13	7903	607	-5.9%		14	11,938	853	40.5%
Wright St.	Horizon	14	5,165	369		13	4374	336	-8.9%		13	3,489	268	-20.2%
Youngstown St.	Horizon	13	16,391	1,261		13	16871	1297	2.9%		13	11,881	914	-29.5%
Brown	Ivy	13	5,000	385		11	4,534	412	7.1%		14	4,408	315	-23.5%
Cornell	Ivy	13	2,812	216		12	5,041	420	94.2%		11	8,604	782	86.2%
Dartmouth	Ivy	13	14,397	1,107		12	10,810	900	-18.7%		12	10,707	892	-0.9%
Harvard	Ivy	11	6,919	629		12	9,301	775	23.2%		11	6,091	554	-28.5%
Penn	Ivy	13	3,747	288		13	8,201	630	118.6%		14	11,338	810	28.6%
Princeton	Ivy	12	6,280	523		14	7,164	511	-2.4%		12	5,735	478	-6.5%
Yale	Ivy	12	5,137	428		12	6302	525	22.6%		12	6,223	519	-1.1%
Akron	Mid-American	15	6,643	443		14	5,401	385	-13.1%		14	4,635	331	-14.0%
Ball St.	Mid-American	12	20,516	1,710		12	18,267	1,522	-11.0%		15	13,073	872	-42.7%
Bowling Green	Mid-American	13	20,897	1,607		13	20,944	1611	0.2%		15	26,442	1,763	9.4%
Buffalo	Mid-American	13	10,488	807		14	8,717	622	-22.9%		13	10,290	792	27.3%
Central Mich.	Mid-American	13	12,138	934		11	12,709	1155	23.7%		13	9,417	724	-37.3%
Eastern Mich.	Mid-American	12	5,296	441		12	4,200	350	-20.7%		14	4,492	321	-8.3%
Kent St.	Mid-American	10	8,697	870		11	8,093	735	-15.5%		12	10,544	879	19.6%
Miami (OH)	Mid-American	12	6,602	550		16	7,967	497	-9.7%		13	9,444	726	46.1%
Northern Ill.	Mid-American	13	10,431	802		12	8,015	667	-16.9%		13	10,796	830	24.4%
Ohio	Mid-American	14	8,560	611		13	8,053	619	1.2%		11	9,527	866	39.9%
Toledo	Mid-American	13	23,066	1,774		11	17,901	1,627	-8.3%		13	34,766	2,674	64.4%
Western Mich.	Mid-American	13	13,362	1,028		11	10197	927	-9.8%		11	11,491	1,045	12.7%
Bethune-Cookman	Mid-Eastern	13	8,642	665		11	8,108	737	10.9%		16	10,034	627	-14.9%
Coppin St.	Mid-Eastern	11	3,619	329		14	3,683	263	-20.1%		10	4,902	490	86.3%
Delaware St.	Mid-Eastern	12	6,007	501		12	6,073	506	1.1%		12	3,661	305	-39.7%
Florida A&M	Mid-Eastern	11	8,297	754		16	11,603	725	-3.9%		13	10,127	779	7.4%
Hampton	Mid-Eastern	14	10,760	769		12	13,154	1096	42.6%		12	12,984	1,082	-1.3%
Howard	Mid-Eastern	10	8,283	828		11	6,408	582	-29.7%		14	4,349	311	-46.6%
Md.-East. Shore	Mid-Eastern	13	19,475	1,498		17	19,668	1,156	-22.8%		12	21,932	1,828	58.1%
Morgan St.	Mid-Eastern	12	5,113	426		11	10,800	981	130.2%		14	9,258	661	-32.6%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
N.C. A&T	Mid-Eastern	14	6,281	449		12	11,001	916	104.2%		10	10,384	1,038	13.3%
Norfolk St.	Mid-Eastern	14	7,495	535		12	7,647	637	19.0%		10	8,493	849	33.3%
South Carolina St.	Mid-Eastern	13	5,982	460		16	8,222	513	11.5%		11	6,800	618	20.5%
Bradley	Missouri Valley	14	12,442	889		14	12,177	869	-2.2%		14	10,044	717	-17.5%
Creighton	Missouri Valley	14	12,242	874		12	12,609	1050	20.1%		16	15,893	993	-5.4%
Drake	Missouri Valley	19	40,406	2,127		16	43,641	2727	28.2%		14	33,852	2,418	-11.3%
Evansville	Missouri Valley	14	19,279	1,377		14	21,622	1,544	12.1%		14	10,846	775	-49.8%
Illinois St.	Missouri Valley	15	26,656	1,777		14	27,245	1946	9.5%		15	36,266	2,418	24.3%
Indiana St.	Missouri Valley	12	43,319	3,610		13	47,406	3,646	1.0%		13	53,301	4,100	12.5%
Missouri St.	Missouri Valley	15	81,286	5,419		14	72,218	5158	-4.8%		14	66,498	4,750	-7.9%
Southern Ill.	Missouri Valley	15	17,614	1,174		14	16,290	1163	-1.0%		13	12,004	923	-20.6%
UNI	Missouri Valley	14	15,546	1,110		14	13,231	945	-14.9%		14	12,019	859	-9.1%
Wichita St.	Missouri Valley	17	44,301	2,606		15	30672	2044	-21.6%		17	29,718	1,748	-14.5%
Air Force	Mountain West	13	8,643	665		13	8,416	647	-2.7%		17	8,780	516	-20.2%
BYU	Mountain West	13	14,802	1,139		14	14,279	1019	-10.5%		14	12,985	928	-8.9%
Colorado St.	Mountain West	14	18,200	1,300		14	16,423	1173	-9.8%		15	17,341	1,156	-1.4%
New Mexico	Mountain West	15	143,729	9,582		19	164,124	8638	-9.9%		22	163,230	7,420	-14.1%
TCU	Mountain West	16	37,762	2,360		18	38,693	2149	-8.9%		14	32,343	2,310	7.5%
UNLV	Mountain West	19	17,375	914		17	13,798	811	-11.3%		21	13,071	622	-23.3%
Utah	Mountain West	15	17,731	1,182		15	20,091	1339	13.3%		15	27,014	1,801	34.5%
Wyoming	Mountain West	17	78,847	4,638		14	61586	4399	-5.2%		14	44,620	3,187	-27.6%
Austin Peay	OVC	13	13,044	1,003		13	8,775	675	-32.7%		13	10,491	807	19.6%
Eastern Ill.	OVC	13	5,776	444		16	10,071	629	41.6%		15	11,224	748	18.9%
Eastern Ky.	OVC	12	4,567	381		11	3,650	331	-13.0%		14	4,205	300	-9.4%
Jacksonville St.	OVC	13	10,112	778		14	8,308	593	-23.8%		13	7,703	593	0.0%
Morehead St.	OVC	13	15,485	1,191		14	16,449	1174	-1.4%		15	13,520	901	-23.3%
Murray St.	OVC	14	8,439	603		15	38,105	2,540	321.4%		14	37,066	2,648	4.3%
Southeast Mo. St.	OVC	16	17,064	1,067		16	16,691	1043	-2.2%		15	15,313	1,021	-2.1%
Tenn.-Martin	OVC	12	17,696	1,475		13	14,005	1077	-27.0%		12	12,582	1,049	-2.6%
Tennessee St.	OVC	13	14,508	1,116		15	7,777	518	-53.6%		14	11,059	790	52.5%
Tennessee Tech	OVC	13	21,424	1,648		14	17,283	1234	-25.1%		14	13,340	953	-22.8%
Arizona	Pacific-10	15	27,947	1,863		13	20,552	1,580	-15.2%		14	25,472	1,819	15.1%
California	Pacific-10	15	24,838	1,656		14	33,080	2362	42.6%		15	34,269	2,285	-3.3%
Oregon	Pacific-10	15	43,973	2,932		13	33,433	2571	-12.3%		15	33,280	2,219	-13.7%
Oregon St.	Pacific-10	13	19,115	1,470		14	18,433	1316	-10.5%		16	21,073	1,317	0.1%
Southern California	Pacific-10	15	28,990	1,933		14	18,419	1,315	-32.0%		17	26,849	1,579	20.1%
Stanford	Pacific-10	18	57,704	3,206		15	62,088	4139	29.1%		14	55,341	3,953	-4.5%
UCLA	Pacific-10	12	19,455	1,621		14	23,453	1675	3.3%		16	20,390	1,274	-23.9%
Washington St.	Pacific-10	14	7,038	503		15	24996	1666	231.4%		13	12,243	942	-43.5%
Alabama	Southeastern	17	32,078	1,887		16	32,164	2,010	6.5%		17	31,300	1,841	-8.4%
Auburn	Southeastern	14	22,427	1,602		12	22,106	1842	15.0%		12	49,429	4,119	123.6%
Florida	Southeastern	15	18,158	1,211		19	35,198	1852	53.0%		15	37,126	2,475	33.6%
Georgia	Southeastern	13	58,311	4,485		16	78,135	4883	8.9%		14	58,839	4,203	-13.9%
Kentucky	Southeastern	15	86,941	5,796		18	85,769	4764	-17.8%		17	75,194	4,423	-7.2%
LSU	Southeastern	15	83,593	5,573		15	80,512	5367	-3.7%		18	73,069	4,059	-24.4%
Mississippi	Southeastern	15	30,847	2,056		13	15,301	1177	-42.8%		17	16,238	955	-18.9%
Mississippi St.	Southeastern	17	12,364	727		16	16065	1004	38.0%		16	20,590	1,287	28.2%
South Carolina	Southeastern	20	36,906	1,845		18	32,431	1,801	-2.4%		15	41,898	2,793	55.1%
Tennessee	Southeastern	16	234,845	14,678		15	236,940	15796	7.6%		15	209,991	13,999	-11.4%
Vanderbilt	Southeastern	16	72,215	4,513		17	91279	5369	19.0%		16	76,150	4,759	-11.4%
Appalachian St.	Southern	14	4,853	347		13	5,439	418	20.6%		13	5,805	447	6.9%
Chattanooga	Southern	13	17,205	1,323		14	22,793	1628	23.0%		17	35,696	2,100	29.0%
Col. of Charleston	Southern	15	7,301	487		14	4,596	328	-32.6%		14	4,634	331	0.9%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
Davidson	Southern	12	12,450	1,038		12	6,048	504	-51.4%		11	6,159	560	11.1%
Elon	Southern	15	3,286	219		15	3,885	259	18.2%		14	4,097	293	13.1%
Furman	Southern	14	3,710	265		13	3,688	283	6.8%		15	3,854	257	-9.2%
Ga. Southern	Southern	14	11,813	844		12	11,152	929	10.1%		13	11,558	889	-4.3%
Samford	Southern	12	7,531	628		15	8,585	572	-8.9%		13	8,036	618	8.0%
UNC Greensboro	Southern	15	5,324	355		14	5,435	388	9.3%		14	3,679	263	-32.2%
Western Caro.	Southern	12	11,689	974		12	11,495	957	-1.8%		15	7,291	486	-49.2%
Wofford	Southern	14	4,351	311		12	4,274	356	14.5%		13	3,808	293	-17.7%
A&M-Corpus Chris	Southland	13	20,199	1,554		14	22,316	1,594	2.6%		11	12,913	1,174	-26.3%
Lamar	Southland	15	5,244	350		13	7,136	548	56.8%		16	6,286	393	-28.3%
McNeese St.	Southland	14	3,320	237		12	4,606	383	61.5%		14	7,365	526	37.3%
Nicholls St.	Southland	10	1,088	109		11	1,659	150	37.9%		12	6,385	532	254.7%
Northwestern St.	Southland	14	11,791	842		14	9,327	666	-20.9%		14	10,584	756	13.5%
Sam Houston St.	Southland	14	3,632	259		12	4,260	355	36.8%		12	6,503	542	52.7%
Southeastern La.	Southland	14	5,488	392		14	7,144	510	30.1%		16	8,895	556	9.0%
Stephen F. Austin	Southland	13	19,851	1,527		12	16,682	1,390	-9.0%		12	22,845	1,904	37.0%
Texas St.	Southland	13	7,002	539		14	11,922	851	58.0%		12	13,838	1,153	35.5%
Texas-Arlington	Southland	11	3,858	351		11	5,782	525	49.7%		10	5,375	538	2.5%
UTSA	Southland	13	8,544	657		16	12,858	803	22.2%		16	12,130	758	-5.6%
Alabama A&M	Southwestern	13	7,422	571		10	6,848	684	19.8%		13	11,862	912	33.3%
Alabama St.	Southwestern	12	18,833	1,569		12	22,473	1,872	19.3%		11	12,940	1,176	-37.2%
Alcorn St.	Southwestern	12	6,801	567		11	3,965	360	-36.5%		9	4,715	524	45.6%
Ark.-Pine Bluff	Southwestern	10	4,199	420		10	5,921	592	41.0%		11	7,919	720	21.6%
Grambling	Southwestern	12	17,500	1,458		12	8,648	720	-50.6%		13	10,273	790	9.7%
Jackson St.	Southwestern	14	16,849	1,204		11	14,410	1,310	8.8%		11	13,030	1,185	-9.5%
Mississippi Val.	Southwestern	11	19,861	1,806		12	20,343	1,695	-6.1%		10	18,422	1,842	8.7%
Prairie View	Southwestern	11	8,743	795		11	15,322	1,392	75.1%		11	3,230	294	-78.9%
Southern U.	Southwestern	10	4,820	482		10	5,310	531	10.2%		12	5,436	453	-14.7%
Texas Southern	Southwestern	13	4,550	350		12	4,745	395	12.9%		12	5,658	472	19.5%
Centenary (LA)	Summit	14	4,314	308		13	3,790	291	-5.6%		14	5,278	377	29.6%
IPFW	Summit	15	5,696	380		14	10,727	766	101.7%		14	3,757	268	-65.0%
North Dakota St.	Summit	12	16,687	1,391		12	18,634	1,552	11.6%		13	15,555	1,197	-22.9%
Oakland	Summit	14	9,321	666		16	10,620	663	-0.4%		16	10,724	670	1.1%
Oral Roberts	Summit	19	22,131	1,165		16	18,101	1,131	-2.9%		14	23,251	1,661	46.9%
South Dakota St.	Summit	15	41,301	2,753		15	35,151	2,343	-14.9%		14	39,238	2,803	19.6%
Southern Utah	Summit	14	9,924	709		15	9,565	637	-10.1%		14	12,447	889	39.6%
UMKC	Summit	12	10,178	848		14	4,244	303	-64.3%		14	4,608	329	8.6%
Western Ill.	Summit	12	7,922	660		13	6,049	465	-29.6%		13	6,205	477	2.6%
Arkansas St.	Sun Belt	16	33,697	2,106		15	30,709	2,047	-2.8%		15	28,431	1,895	-7.4%
Denver	Sun Belt	13	6,512	501		16	16,664	1,041	107.8%		15	5,764	384	-63.1%
Fla. Atlantic	Sun Belt	13	3,257	251		15	4,213	280	11.8%		15	4,102	273	-2.5%
La.-Lafayette	Sun Belt	14	6,726	480		13	9,734	748	55.7%		15	5,517	368	-50.8%
La.-Monroe	Sun Belt	13	20,385	1,568		15	11,592	772	-50.8%		14	6,810	486	-37.0%
Middle Tenn.	Sun Belt	15	62,351	4,157		13	53,951	4,150	-0.2%		16	56,545	3,534	-14.8%
New Orleans	Sun Belt	16	3,445	215		13	3,385	260	20.8%		14	7,345	525	101.9%
North Texas	Sun Belt	11	7,929	721		16	11,118	694	-3.7%		11	11,484	1,044	50.4%
South Ala.	Sun Belt	14	9,516	680		16	11,485	717	5.5%		16	14,724	920	28.3%
Troy	Sun Belt	13	9,164	705		11	4,728	429	-39.1%		13	8,186	630	46.9%
Western Ky.	Sun Belt	16	32,114	2,007		15	41,184	2,745	36.8%		16	30,889	1,931	-29.7%
Gonzaga	West Coast	15	21,594	1,440		14	25,871	1,847	28.3%		15	35,980	2,399	29.9%
Loyola Marymount	West Coast	12	8,008	667		15	8,955	597	-10.5%		14	8,155	583	-2.3%
Pepperdine	West Coast	15	5,782	385		12	4,587	382	-0.9%		15	7,671	511	33.8%
Portland	West Coast	14	3,668	262		15	4,780	318	21.4%		13	4,365	336	5.7%

		2007 Season				2008 Season					2009 Season			
Institution	Conference	Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-		Home Games	Total Attendance	Average Attendance	Ave Att % +/-
San Diego	West Coast	18	10,308	573		17	14,803	870	51.9%		15	8,658	577	-33.7%
San Francisco	West Coast	14	4,681	334		16	5,595	349	4.4%		13	4,984	383	9.7%
Santa Clara	West Coast	14	6,273	448		15	6,513	434	-3.1%		12	6,393	533	22.8%
St. Mary's (CA)	West Coast	14	15,154	1,082		13	8,401	646	-40.3%		12	5,877	490	-24.1%
Boise St.	Western Athletic	14	16,698	1,193		14	15,172	1,083	-9.2%		16	16,561	1,035	-4.4%
Fresno St.	Western Athletic	14	29,640	2,117		13	31,959	2458	16.1%		14	33,128	2,366	-3.7%
Hawaii	Western Athletic	17	18,558	1,092		19	29,942	1,575	44.3%		16	17,339	1,084	-31.2%
Idaho	Western Athletic	11	5,436	494		13	5,423	417	-15.6%		13	4,728	364	-12.7%
Louisiana Tech	Western Athletic	13	33,176	2,552		14	30,123	2151	-15.7%		16	34,802	2,175	1.1%
Nevada	Western Athletic	14	9,700	693		15	11,754	783	13.0%		17	14,992	882	12.6%
New Mexico St.	Western Athletic	18	25,914	1,440		19	25,158	1324	-8.0%		14	13,860	990	-25.2%
San Jose St.	Western Athletic	13	4,669	359		13	5,329	409	13.9%		14	9,049	646	57.9%
Utah St.	Western Athletic	12	5,519	460		13	6,132	471	2.4%		15	8,872	591	25.5%
TOTAL		3,051	4,222,529	1,384		3,075	4,317,622	1,404	1.5%		3,092	4,272,362	1,382	-1.6%



2008-09 Pack the House Challenge

NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events
July 2009



Table of Contents

Highlights

Charitable Donations

Grand Prize Winner - Auburn

Promotional Materials

Press Release and Article



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 3

2008-09 Pack the House Winners

America East.....	Hartford	Mid-American.....	Central Michigan
Atlantic Coast.....	Georgia Tech	Mid-Eastern.....	North Carolina St.
Atlantic Sun.....	East Tennessee State	Missouri Valley.....	Bradley
Atlantic 10.....	Fordham	Mountain West.....	TCU
Big East.....	Notre Dame	Northeast.....	Mount St. Mary's
Big Sky.....	Montana State	Ohio Valley.....	Tennessee-Martin
Big South.....	UNC Asheville	Pacific-10.....	California
Big Ten.....	Illinois	Patriot.....	Army
Big 12.....	Missouri	Southeastern.....	Auburn
Big West.....	Long Beach State	Southern.....	Chattanooga
Colonial.....	VCU	Southland.....	Sam Houston State
Conference USA.....	Marshall	SWAC.....	Jackson State
Horizon.....	Valparaiso	Summit.....	IUPUI
Independents.....	Cal State Bakersfield	Sun Belt.....	Arkansas-Little Rock
Ivy.....	Columbia	West Coast.....	Gonzaga
Metro Atlantic.....	Niagara	WAC.....	Louisiana Tech



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 4

Program Highlights by Year

2008-09

- Every Division I women's basketball program was invited to participate.
- At least one school from the 31 conferences, Great West Conference and Independents participated.
- 184 schools submitted information.
 - 290 schools signed up which is a 63% return rate.
 - 53% of all Division I schools that sponsor women's basketball submitted information.
- 72 schools broke or tied their 2007-08 single game attendance record.
- 9 schools had sell outs: Auburn, Bradley, Central Michigan, Gonzaga, Marist, Memphis, Niagara, Notre Dame and Providence College
 - An increase of 6 schools from 2007-08.
- Marist is the only school to record a sell-out for two consecutive years of the Pack the House Challenge.
- 559,342 fans attended Pack the House games
 - Down 6% (592,624) from 2007-08.

2007-08

- Every Division I women's basketball program was invited to participate.
- At least one school from the 31 conferences and Independents participated.
- 198 schools submitted information.
 - 265 schools signed up which is a 75% return rate.
 - 57% of all Division I schools that sponsor women's basketball submitted information.
- 76 schools broke or tied their 2006-07 single game attendance record.
- 6 schools had sell outs: Duke, Louisville, Marist, Navy, Oklahoma State, and Presbyterian College
- 592,624 fans attended Pack the House games



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 5

Additional Highlights from 2008-09

- Gonzaga**
 - 6,000 was the first EVER sell-out in the history of the Gonzaga women's basketball program.
- Maryland**
 - 5th largest crowd in ACC women's basketball history with an attendance of 16,344.
- University of North Florida**
 - 1,433 was highest attendance since 2005.
- Louisville**
 - 16,337 was a sell out on paid admission only and broke the BIG EAST attendance/capacity record for paid admission.
- West Virginia**
 - A crowd of 6,232 was the third largest to see a WVU women's basketball game at the Coliseum.
- Illinois**
 - Largest crowd at an Illinois home game since 2002 with an attendance of 7,052.
- Missouri**
 - Had their largest attendance (3,546) of the season to date by 68% and the attendance was also 165% greater than our season average attendance to date.
- Long Beach State**
 - All time single-game attendance record for women's basketball (2,656).
- University of the Pacific**
 - Broke the single game non-double header attendance record with 1,921 fans.
- George Mason**
 - Set a season-high for attendance at a home game with 3,073 and just missed their all-time record (3,152), but still finished with the 2nd largest crowd in school history.



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 6

Additional Highlights from 2008-09 continued

- **James Madison**
 - This year's attendance of 5,347 was also the second highest in JMU Women's Basketball history.
- **Columbia**
 - Record breaking crowd with 1,632 fans.
- **Illinois State**
 - 4,627 was largest attendance in the history of their women's basketball program.
- **California**
 - 10,126 was second highest attended Pac-10 women's basketball game in history.
- **New Jersey Institute of Technology**
 - Broke their home attendance record with 873 fans.
- **Texas A&M**
 - Had one of their largest crowds ever (7,035) and an extremely large student crowd (unusual).
- **Hartford**
 - Game set a women's basketball record for the largest in-arena attendance (3,217) in history and a record 950 students attended.
- 19 schools (Binghamton, Clemson, Syracuse, Michigan, Delaware, Tulane, Southern Mississippi, Marshall, Wichita State, Wagner, Central Connecticut State, Eastern Kentucky, UCLA, Vanderbilt, Jackson State, IUPUI, Arkansas-Little Rock, Villanova, Boston University) recorded the largest attendance for a home game to date for the 2008-09 season.



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 7

Additional Highlights from 2008-09 continued

Central Michigan

Recorded a sell-out and set an arena attendance record with 4,478 fans.



Cornell

The event was an incredible success, breaking an all-time attendance record for their Women's Basketball team with an attendance of 3,047.



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 8

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Set a new home game attendance record with 12,722.



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 9

\$500 Charitable Donations

Illinois: The Marajan Stevick Foundation

VCU: VCU Foundation/Athletics "Ram Athletic Fund"

UT-Martin: Boys and Girls Club of Northwest Tennessee

Niagara: American Cancer Society Relay for Life

CSU-Bakersfield: Bakersfield Rescue Mission

Long Beach State: GEAR UP Program

Notre Dame: Martin Luther King Center

Chattanooga: Kay Yow/WBCA Cancer Fund

Mount St. Mary's: Kay Yow/WBCA Cancer Fund

Missouri: Comprehensive Human Services, The Shelter

Fordham: Kay Yow/WBCA Cancer Fund

Georgia Tech: Go Girl Go! Atlanta/Women's Sports Foundation

Auburn: Kay Yow/WBCA Cancer Fund

Hartford: Saint Francis Hospital & Medical Center Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)

Valparaiso: Hilltop Neighborhood House, Inc.

Columbia: Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center

North Carolina A&T: Kay Yow/WBCA Cancer Fund

UNC-Asheville: Girl Scouts of Western North Carolina

Montana State: Downtown Bozeman Relief Fund

East Tennessee State: Tri-Cities Baptist Church

Sam Houston State: SAAFE House

Bradley: American Red Cross, Heart of America Blood Services Region

California: Kay Yow/WBCA Cancer Fund

Louisiana Tech: Domestic Abuse Resistance Team (D.A.R.T.)

Central Michigan: Special Olympics- Michigan

Marshall: St. Mary's Regional Cancer Center

Texas Christian: Cook Children's Medical Center

Gonzaga: Ronald McDonald House Charities of Spokane

Army: Camouflage Kids

Jackson State: The MS (Mississippi) Witness Project

IUPUI: Horizons Urban Student Enrichment Program



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 10

UNC Asheville

UNC Asheville donated their \$500 to the Girl Scouts of Western North Carolina



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 11

Illinois

Illinois donated their \$500 to the Marajan Stevick Foundation



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July, 2009

page 12

Hartford

Hartford donated their \$500 to the Saint Francis Hospital & Medical Center Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 13

Niagara

Niagara donated their \$500 to the American Cancer Society Relay for Life



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 14

CSU-Bakersfield

CSU-Bakersfield donated their \$500 to the Bakersfield Rescue Mission



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 15

University of Arkansas, Little Rock

The University of Arkansas, Little Rock donated their \$500 to the Miracle League



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 16

Pack the House Prizes Grand Prize Winner Auburn

- Attendance- 12,067
- Drew the largest crowd (men's or women's) since the arena was reconfigured in 1996-96
- Shattered 20-year old women's record of 7,150 by nearly 5,000 fans.
 - Drew 1,675 students to the game which enhanced the atmosphere tremendously.
- City Schools Day promotion resulted in a 13% voucher redemption rate (795 redeemed). When you count parents/family that bought tickets with each child that had a voucher, the total impact of the promotion was an estimated 1,600 to 2,000 additional fans.



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 17

Promotional Materials



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 18

Promotional Materials



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 19

Promotional Materials



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 20

Press Release

DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL GAMES "PACK THE HOUSE"

INDIANAPOLIS — NCAA Division I member schools urged fans to "Pack the House" for selected women's basketball games from October 17, 2008, through March 8, 2009. And pack the house, they did.

Almost two-thirds of the Division I membership — 184 institutions — participated in the effort that attracted nearly 560,000 fans.

Events at Auburn, Bradley, Central Michigan, Georgia, Miami, Memphis, Niagara, Notre Dame and Providence College produced sell-out crowds. Sixty-three other programs surpassed their single-game attendance highs from last year.

"Pack the House" is a second-year national effort in which conferences and institutions compete to build attendance. The 32 winners (one from each of the 31 conferences and one from a group of independent institutions) were announced last week. Selections were based on marketing plan creativity and attendance criteria. The NCAA will award prizes and donate \$500 to the nonprofits organization of each winning institution's choice.

"We believe this initiative has served as a catalyst to increase attendance, create excitement and enhance exposure for our women's basketball programs," said Sue Donohue, NCAA vice president of Division I women's basketball. "Institutions personnel committed a great deal of time, effort and resources to this program and the results were extremely positive. This program provides great 'best practices' and examples of success for institutions that are seeking to 'grow' women's basketball and these success stories will continue to strengthen efforts in the future."

The idea to market the games were as diverse as the membership itself.

For example, Auburn University, who was named the overall winner of the "Pack the House Challenge," was able to draw a record 12,067 overflow sell-out crowd to its January 75th game against Tennessee.

The Auburn marketing and promotions plan targeted elementary and middle school districts in Auburn and Opelika, Alabama. Approximately 6,200 flyers, which were shaped like a popcorn box, were sent to the elementary and middle school students. Students could attach the bottom portion of the box to gain free admission for one person, and keep the top portion to obtain a free box of popcorn at the game. Auburn estimates that more than 2,500 of the fans, who attended their "Pack the House" game came as a result of this promotion.

The Tigers' athletics department also targeted their students with e-mail blasts and Facebook requests. A special student section along the south baseline held about 1,700 fans.

"A lot of that our efforts were 'grass roots and word of mouth' efforts," Hales said. "We used everything we could to let them know about the game. Overall, we had a tremendous walk-up crowd for the game."

Northeastern had 2,500 fans attend its home game against cross-town rival Boston University. It may sound like a modest number, but the single-game attendance for this "Pack the House" promotion represented a 281-percent increase over the Huskies' largest crowd for the 2007-08 season.

"It is a great idea to get the women's basketball fans some exposure," said Chris Marshall, Northeastern University's marketing and promotions coordinator. "It was fun to reach that big, so our players loved it."

Our women's team doesn't normally see crowds that big, so our players loved it."

Cincinnati also chose its "Pack the House" promotion to take place against a cross-town rival, Xavier. The Bluecats drew 11,079 fans to the game, which took place on December 7.

While this game wasn't a sellout like a similar promotion in 2007, the success of Cincinnati's "Pack the House" game was through an idea of Bill Keating, who is a local philanthropist and former Cincinnati swimming student-athlete.

"Keating" has been on a two-year mission to honor former Cincinnati female student-athletes who didn't receive letters prior to the early 1980s," said Leslie Wenzel, the assistant director of marketing and fan development at Cincinnati. "He wanted to invite some of these women back to campus and awarded them their letters. The platform to honor these women centered on our cross-town shootout game with Xavier."



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 21

Pack the House Story - NCAA.org

Pack the House achieves desired outcome

By Greg Aurburn

This year's "Pack the House Challenge" in Division I further proof that competition breeds success in intercollegiate athletics. The initiative that encourages institutions to target a selected regular-season game in which to draw a huge crowd ended up attracting more than 559,000 fans to those games this year at the 184 participating schools. Efforts at Auburn, Bradley, Central Michigan, Georgia, Miami, Memphis, Niagara, Notre Dame and Providence produced sell-out crowds. Sixty-three other programs surpassed their single-game attendance highs from last year.

The Pack the House Challenge, which is in its second year, recognizes an institution from each conference (as well as from independents) with the best marketing plan based on creativity and increased attendance.

Auburn was selected the overall winner for drawing a record overflow crowd of 12,067 to its January 25 game against Tennessee. Auburn's plan included outreach to elementary and middle-school districts in Auburn and Opelika, Alabama, that featured more than 6,200 flyers shaped like a popcorn box. Students could detach the bottom portion of the box to gain free admission for one person and keep the top portion to receive a free box of popcorn at the game. Auburn believes the promotion generated about 2,500 additional fans. Plus, said Mike Hales, the Auburn assistant director of marketing, the promotion included an opportunity for parents to fill out mailing information, which provides a database for an additional set of fans. Another component of the promotion targeted Auburn students with e-mail blasts and Facebook requests. The result was a special student section along the south baseline that accommodated about 1,700 fans. In addition, the first 600 fans through the gates received a bubble-head doll of senior guard and all-America candidate DeWanna Bonner. "A lot of that was a grass roots, word of mouth effort," Hales said. "We used everything we could to let them know about the game. Overall, we had a tremendous walk up crowd." So much so in fact that Auburn officials had to turn people away to comply with fire codes.

But Auburn wasn't the only success story in the Pack the House Challenge. For example, Northeastern had 2,500 fans attend its home game against cross-town rival Boston University. While that may sound like a modest number, it was a 281-percent increase over the Huskies' largest crowd for the 2007-08 season. "It is a great idea to get the women's basketball fans some exposure," said Chris Marshall, the marketing and promotions coordinator at Northeastern. "It was fun to reach that big crowd that our women's team doesn't normally see crowds that big, so our players loved it."

Part of Northeastern's marketing strategy was to target youth basketball organizations around the state of Massachusetts.

"We also targeted high school kids to get them to buy tickets through Facebook," Marshall said. "You can do ads that target specific students."

Since the game took place the Tuesday of Thanksgiving week, Northeastern also partnered with its on-campus food vendor to tap into that theme. "We had a free dinner for them," Marshall said. "There was a nice carving station set up for the fans a few days before the holiday."

Cincinnati also chose its "Pack the House" promotion to take place against a cross-town rival, Xavier. The Bluecats drew 11,079 fans to the December 7 contest. While this game wasn't a sellout like a similar promotion in 2007, the success of Cincinnati's "Pack the House" game was through an idea of Bill Keating, who is a local philanthropist and former Cincinnati swimmer.

"Keating" has been on a two-year mission to try to give the fans and honor former Cincinnati female student-athletes who didn't receive letters prior to the early 1980s," said Leslie Wenzel, the assistant director of marketing and fan development at Cincinnati. "He wanted to invite some of these women back to campus and give them their letters."

This season's promotion was called, "Celebrating Women's Sports: Proud Past, Bright Future." Former Cincinnati female student-athletes Jenny Kemp (swimming), Mary Windberg (track and field) and Becky Booth (diving), who all competed on U.S. Olympic teams, were honored. "We also recognized some of our current women's student-athletes that have done great things," Wenzel said. "Many of our other female student-athletes came out on the court at halftime for a presentation."



NCAA
Brand Strategies and Events

Pack the House Challenge July 2009

page 22





NCAA CHAMPIONSHIPS ONLINE PROMOTIONAL ASSISTANCE 2008-09 RECAP

Branding and Communications
NCAA
July 2009



OVERVIEW

Rationale
The Product
Promotional Assets
Statistics
2008-09 Key Learnings
2009-10 Activation



Rationale

In an effort to better serve the membership with promoting and creating awareness for NCAA championships, to grow with technology and be more fiscally responsible, BSE sent out an RFP in May 2007 for online promotional assistance. In collaboration with NCAA staff (information services, championships and operations), Saepio Technologies, Inc. located in Kansas City, Missouri was selected.



NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009 page 4

Rationale Continued

- Hosts can determine how to most effectively spend NCAA-allocated promotional funds rather than receiving a standard number of posters and flyers from the NCAA that may or may not be used.
- Hosts can customize artwork to include pertinent information as it becomes available (ticket prices, teams playing, game times) and include photos rather than generic promotion of the championship. NCAA approves all artwork before it is downloaded by the host.
- Non-predetermined hosts who play days after selections can immediately download and print artwork upon selection rather than wait to receive posters from the NCAA one day before competition begins.
- Consistency of NCAA brand across all 700+ sites



NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009 page 5

Rationale Continued

- Hosts can use local vendors to print, which helps their relationships and may be produced in trade agreements that help the championship.
- Hosts are more likely to use approved customized options instead of creating their own art. Several hosts were creating many of their own materials that were not submitted to NCAA staff for approval.
- NCAA does not incur shipping costs for overnighting materials to hosts.
- Saepio's system allows for resizing of certain materials, e.g., print ads, to meet print specifications, which reduces the resizing requests currently facilitated by Sport Graphics (through BSE).



NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009 page 6

The Product

The NCAA Championships Online Promotional Web site is a Web-based tool which allows championships hosts to create custom NCAA-brand compliant promotional materials in an effort to market, promote and generate awareness of NCAA Championships. Specific assets include:

- Standard artwork available for download (poster, flyer, table tent, e-mail blast, billboard, promotional banner and Web banner)
- Customizable artwork available for download (same as above)
- Opportunity to request TV/Video and radio spots
- Opportunity to request reimbursement for promotional efforts (printing of materials, purchase of TV/radio time, print placement, grassroots efforts, ticket package specials, etc.)



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 7

Promotional Assets

- Poster – standard, custom text, custom text and photo options
- Flyer – standard, custom text, custom text and photo options
- Print Ad – standard, custom text, custom text and photo options
- Email Blast – standard, custom text, custom text and photo options
- Banner – standard and custom text options
- Web Banner – standard and custom text options
- Billboard – custom text box option
- Table Tent – custom text box option
- TV/Video and Radio Spots



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 8

Welcome Page



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 9

Poster & Flyer - Art Options Examples



Standard Text



Custom Text



Custom Text & Photo



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 10

E-mail Blast & Print Ad - Examples



E-mail Blast



Print Ad

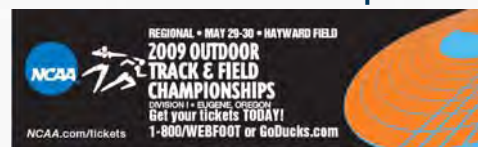


NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 11

Banner & Billboard - Examples



Banner



Billboard



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance June 8, 2009

page 12

Web Banner - Examples

3 size options available: 60 x 468 pixels, 80 x 576 pixels and 90 x 728 pixels



CHAMPIONSHIPS

NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance June 8, 2009 page 13

Table Tent - Examples



CHAMPIONSHIPS

NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009 page 14

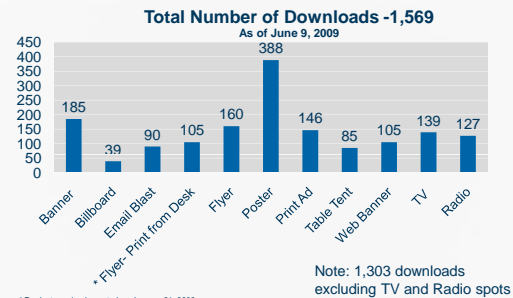
2008-09 Host Site Information

- 738 total hosts/sites
 - DI and NC = 302
 - DII = 184
 - DI/II = 249
 - Combined = 3 (DI, II and III = 2 and DII and III = 1)
- Predetermined and Non-predetermined hosts
 - 160 predetermined sites
 - 578 non-predetermined sites
- Season breakdown
 - Fall = 317 hosts/sites
 - Winter = 146 hosts/sites
 - Spring = 275 hosts/sites

CHAMPIONSHIPS

NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009 page 15

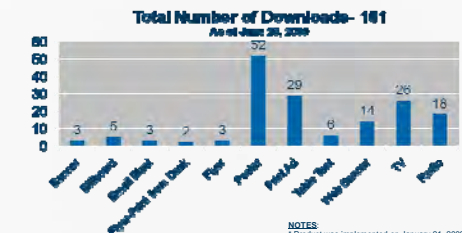
2008-09 Use – By Asset



CHAMPIONSHIPS

NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009 page 16

2009 Division I Women's Basketball



- NOTES**
- 20 hosts had access to the Web site
 - 16 first/second rounds and 4 regionals
 - 20 predetermined (16 first/second rounds and 4 regionals) hosts
 - 161 downloads from 14 users (10 first/second rounds and 4 regionals) for a 70% usage rate
 - 10 reimbursements (8 first/second rounds and 2 regionals) submitted for a 50% return rate
- NOTES**
- Product was implemented on January 21, 2009
 - 117 downloads excluding TV and Radio spots

CHAMPIONSHIPS

NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009 page 17

Reimbursements

- NCAA Championship hosts were provided the opportunity to submit specific items from the championship marketing plan for BSE staff approval and reimbursement.
- Items submitted for reimbursement must have directly impacted ticket sales and attendance.
- Examples of items that were considered for reimbursement include grassroots promotions, postage and print costs for mailings, print materials, media buys, etc.
- The reimbursement figure is separate from the marketing/promotions budget allocated through the championship bid process and was provided to each host via email once key contact information was received.
- 29% of hosts that downloaded at least one asset submitted invoices and receipts for reimbursements

CHAMPIONSHIPS

NCAA NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009 page 18

Reimbursements Continued

The 2008-09 budgets were allocated as follows to 738 total hosts/sites:

- \$2,000 – Elevated and enhanced final sites and DI women's basketball preliminary rounds (32 hosts/sites)
- \$1,500 – Predetermined Final Sites (46 hosts/sites)
- \$1,250 – Predetermined Preliminary Sites (82 hosts/sites)
- \$500 – Non-predetermined Final Sites (3 hosts/sites)
- \$150 – Non-predetermined Preliminary Sites (575 hosts/sites)



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 19

2008-09 Key Learnings

- Information specific to the championship, e.g., dates, venue name, city and state and ticket/information telephone number was not always accurate on key contact forms provided, so in an effort to reduce the time spent on correcting information we revised the work flow of the online system to allow hosts to enter in specific championship information as mentioned above.
- The print assets were designed to be printed by an on-campus or commercial printer. In response to host requests to print the flyer from their computer, we worked with Saepio to develop a flyer option that hosts could print from their computer.



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 20

2008-09 Key Learnings Continued

- Developed a ticket brochure template with Division I men's basketball that may be used for all championships
- Added font size selection feature for all custom text assets



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 21

2009-10 Features and Updates

- New asset look
- Redesign of main page to be more user friendly; use of flash and work flow more prominent
- Custom text box area increased on all assets to allow for more host creativity
- Custom text and logo option for selected templates
- Color print ad option
- Additional Web banner size option
- Photo crop feature
- Pilot program to allow DI women's volleyball to select photos from a set of NCAA Photos images
- Ticket brochure for DI women's basketball



NCAA

NCAA Championships Online Promotional Assistance August 2009

page 22



DR. MYLES D. BRAND LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE: **BUILDING GENERATIONAL LEADERS UTILIZING PRISTINE** **ETHICAL PRACTICES**

STATE OF THE COACHING PROFESSION:

There is a concern among the stakeholders of women's basketball that, due to a variety of challenges facing the game today, its coaches may be making inappropriate choices and decisions in their quest for achievement. To effectively arrest the momentum of these negative, misguided choices, we need to scrutinize and understand the motivations behind them. Women's Basketball is the flagship sport in women's intercollegiate athletics and to sustain and advance this position, the very stakeholders voicing these concerns need to establish initiatives that will help teach and cultivate the core values and attributes for which were once known.

The WBCA was founded in 1981 by coaches and leaders of the game of women's basketball who were not only proficient strategists and teachers on the court, but who also understood the values and dynamics of the game outside of X's and O's. Twenty eight years later many of its founding partners and subsequent leaders have demonstrated a pattern of exodus from the profession, at what should be the peak of their careers. Though some of this ever increasing leadership vice is a reflection of natural attritions, we need to closely examine this exodus to gain a better understanding of the factors contributing to the decisions to leave the profession. It is our responsibility to continually attract, cultivate, reward and retain the next generation of leaders.

The popularity of women's basketball has increased tremendously over the years, bringing with it attractive compensation packages resulting in increased pressure to win. These pressures of increased scrutiny increased demand to recruit the best are the best, and of course, higher expectations for winning tied to ever-escalating salaries are not imagined. They are real. They are significant, and they are breeding an unprecedented lack of maturity, ethical decision making and professionalism among coaches from rookies to veterans.

As the younger coaches move up in the ranks, there seems to be an entitlement to the big jobs with the big paychecks. Established coaches-veterans of the game- are facing the pressures that many senior executives face in the corporate sectors-"losing out" to the young. Either way, these young coaches are making ill-advised decisions and choices and we are beginning to see the effect in our own backyard. In order to hold onto their positions, some are finding themselves stretching the truth or resorting to inappropriate and often unethical behavior. We are seeing evidence of negative recruiting tactics, constant attention to find ways around the rules, disrespect of colleagues, and an apparent lack of commitment of sense of duty to re-invest in the game. These are serious issues that need to be addressed in a manner that will help elevate the sport of women's basketball as it grows in the public eye and cultivate coaches into "True Partners of the Game."

Unfortunately the men's game has led the way in the erosion of ethics involving the game of basketball; therefore the WBCA believes the Leadership Institute must be inclusive of both men's and women's basketball coaches.

MISSION STATEMENT:

To encourage professional growth and leadership development through a structured curriculum where education is provided, demonstrated results are expected, and coaches are empowered. When coaches are encouraged to embrace and improve on their personal leadership skills, their ability to nurture and promote ethical conduct will result in a positive impact on their teams, communities and the sport.

VISION STATEMENT:

To raise the standard of excellence amongst the coaching profession, to introduce a high standard of excellence for the behavior and conduct of coaches and to promote an environment of honesty and maturity surrounding all recruiting efforts.

TRENDS:

1. Leaders of the game are leaving for reasons ranging from retirement to disenchantment and a need for change. Some are leaving and we do not bother to ask.
2. Coaches are not too willing to regulate their peers or to self-regulate
3. Negative Recruiting
4. Unethical Behavior: Living in the gray area.
5. Sense of Entitlement
6. Pressure from the Institution to Win
7. The empowerment of the non-scholastic influence on the recruitment of student athletes

LONG TERM GOALS:

1. Enhance the level of professionalism among coaches.
2. Clearly establish strong guidelines of ethics and resources for guidance
3. Attract, cultivate, reward and retain the next generation of leaders
4. Optimize the coaches effectiveness as a leader by gaining insight from their peers and increasing their knowledge with tools shared by the presenters
5. Provide ethics and leadership education for all NCAA Coaching Professions.

SHORT TERM GOALS:

1. Obtain approval from Women's Basketball Issues Subcommittee on August 14, 2009
2. Obtain approval from entire Women's Basketball Issues Committee on August 21, 2009
3. Nora Lynn Finch seeks approval and commitment from the NCAA in September 2009 to invest in Leadership Institute honoring Dr. Myles D. Brand.
4. Approach NABC for buy-in to the Leadership Institute.
5. Develop a marketing plan with a sales force at the NCAA to sell partnerships for the Leadership Institute.
6. Initial stakeholders present and dedicate Leadership Institution to Dr. Myles D. Brand.
7. Subcommittee formed for next steps.
8. Subcommittee selects list of institutions and next step stakeholders.
9. Approve university that will develop the Leadership Institute's curricula by October 2009 which will include an online matrix for year two and three.
10. Approve the developed curricula and matrix by September 2010.
11. Announce the launch of the Institute dates on November 2010.
12. Institute held May, July and/or October of 2011.

TARGET:

1. In Year 1 Division I Head, Associate, and Assistant Coaches
2. In Year 2 Division II and III Coaches
3. In Year 3 Remaining Coaches
4. DI must attend every 3 years. DII and DIII every 5 years.

STRUCTURE:

Who: Dr. Myles D. Brand Leadership Institute
When: Mid-May, July dead-period or the Monday/Tuesday in October
Why: To reverse the erosion of the unethical practices
Where: NCAA Headquarters
What: A two day institute with three general sessions of top level national speakers.
Also, small group breakouts with interactive discussions on critical topics
How: NCAA commits \$300,000 for infrastructure
WBCA commits \$100,000 for infrastructure
NABC commits \$100,000 for infrastructure
NCAA Marketing secures three (3) Corporate Sponsors for \$100,000 for 5 years beginning in 2011

Stakeholders: NCAA, WBCA, NABC, YBI, NACDA, NACWAA, CCA and All coaches associations

"THE MOST IMPORTANT THING ABOUT LEADERSHIP IS CHARACTER AND THE VALUES THAT
GUIDE YOUR LIFE" Brenda Barnes, CEO of Sara Lee

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA)
CODE OF ETHICS
August 1, 2006

Contents

Preamble

Principle I - Responsibilities to Student-Athletes

Principle II - Professional Responsibilities

Principle III - Relationships

Implementation

- A. Enforcement
- B. Informal Resolution
- C. Formal Resolution

Code of Ethics Committee

- A. Membership
- B. Chairperson
- C. Hearing Panels
- D. Lobbying Ethics Committee Members Prohibited; Recusal Permitted
- E. Size of Hearing Panel

Complaint and Response

Hearing

Decision of the Hearing Panel

Possible Penalties

Right to Counsel

Appeal

Creation of Additional Policies and Procedures

Preamble

The WBCA Code of Ethics provides a framework of principles and behaviors within which the game of women's basketball should be conducted. The success of the Code rests upon the coaches' ability to embrace and endorse ethical behavior that prioritizes the education and well-being of the student-athletes they serve, and demonstrate the honesty and respect toward colleagues. The following principles shall be upheld by all categories of membership of the WBCA.

Principle I - Responsibilities to Student-Athletes

1. Exhibit acceptable professional behavior that serves as a role model for student-athletes, recognizing the influence you have as a coach.
2. Maintain appropriate coach-athlete relationships that remain professional in nature, not personal or social, both on and off the court.
3. Place the health and welfare of student-athletes above team goals, respecting the advice of trainers and medical personnel. Take an active role in the education and treatment of sports wagering, eating disorders, and drug, alcohol, and tobacco abuse among student-athletes.
4. Show respect to all student-athletes by treating them with integrity and honesty in both verbal and non-verbal behavior, regardless their role/contribution on the team. Maintain confidentiality with student-athletes when appropriate and comply with all laws and institutional policies respecting the privacy of student-athletes with regard to health, education, and discipline.
5. Demand respectful behavior of student-athletes toward teammates, staff, opponents, officials, and others associated with the program and game.
6. Prioritize the academic performance and commitment of student-athletes, avoiding undue conflicts between basketball and academic responsibilities.
7. Demonstrate and promote respect for diversity among student-athletes and staff. Avoid discrimination based on ethnicity, social status, religion, gender, national origin, age, or sexual orientation.

Principle II - Professional Responsibilities

1. Be knowledgeable about NCAA, conference and playing rules, adhering to both the letter and intent of the rules. Ensure both student-athletes and staff are knowledgeable as well.
2. Recruit players within the rules and regulations of all sports governing bodies, and with honesty and integrity. Avoid negative recruiting by refraining from derogatory and/or slanderous statements about other institutions, coaches, administrators or players, including remarks based on race.
3. Continue personal and professional growth through educational opportunities, as well as sharing with professional colleagues.
4. Remain active and involved in the WBCA as a voice for women's basketball at all levels.

Principle III - Relationships

1. Maintain appropriate relationships with faculty/staff, athletic administrators, and support personnel. Avoid undue influence on institutional personnel to illegally and/or unethically promote student-athletes or the basketball program.
2. Develop a professional relationship with game officials, treating them with respect on and off the court. Recognize the coach's and student-athlete's behavior towards officials influences not only the student-athletes, but also the spectators' behavior toward officials. Coaches should accept responsibility for positive behavior that influences the integrity of the game.
3. Demonstrate respect and honesty in dealings with media personnel while protecting matters of privacy within the team. Refrain from inappropriate comments about game officials and/or opponents. Efforts to promote media coverage of women's basketball through positive relationships with the media are highly encouraged.
4. Develop positive relationships with fans, boosters and the student body within the letter and intent of the rules. Encouraging spectator support of women's basketball is highly desirable, thus coaches are expected to be pro-active in representing their program in the community and on campus.
5. Demonstrate loyalty and support to members of the women's basketball coaching staff. Maintain open and honest communication among staff, support staff and supervising administrators.

Implementation

Acceptance of the Code of Ethics shall be a condition of membership in the WBCA. All members shall receive a copy of the Code of Ethics with their membership application. This Code of Ethics must be signed and returned to the WBCA office with each membership application or renewal, or agreed to via appropriate internet approval processes.

Enforcement

1. Informal Resolution:

Member Coaches are encouraged to seek an Informal Resolution of complaints about conduct of other Member Coaches that they believe constitutes a breach of the WBCA Code of Ethics. The first step in seeking an Informal Resolution would be for a Member Coach to have a personal conversation with her/his Coaching Colleague about the information that he/she has received which leads them to believe that the Colleague's conduct may have breached the WBCA Code of Ethics. Two possible outcomes of this discussion would resolve the matter. If the Colleague provides additional information and/or clarifies misinformation such that the inquiring Coach is satisfied and that no ethical breaches occurred, no further inquiry is necessary. Second, this discussion may alert the Coaching Colleague to a problem that he or she was not aware of, and could cause the Coaching Colleague to cease any further such conduct, and/or to instruct his/her Coaching Staff to cease such conduct, which normally would satisfy the inquiring Coach. If the matter cannot be resolved through personal communication with the Coaching Colleague, Member Coaches also are encouraged to seek resolution with the perceived offender's superior, (i.e., Athletic Director, Senior Women's Administrator, or University President) before initiating a formal Complaint with the WBCA. However, if resolution through these informal channels cannot be reached, or if the complaining Coach genuinely believes that such inquiry and discussion would be futile, the complaining Coach may seek a Formal Resolution of the issue.

2. Formal Resolution:

When a complaining Coach is reasonably convinced that information he or she has received is accurate and raises a reasonable basis to believe that another Member Coach has violated the WBCA Code of Ethics, a Member Coach may submit a Complaint to the WBCA Code of Ethics Committee for Formal Resolution. Such a Complaint must be submitted in writing, and it shall contain a full description of all facts that caused the Complaining Coach to believe that his or her Coaching Colleague has violated the Code of Ethics. The written Complaint should be submitted to the current Chairperson of the WBCA Code of Ethics Committee, and a copy should be sent to the current CEO of the WBCA. Both the Complaint and the copy should be clearly marked "Confidential."

3. Code of Ethics Committee:

A. Membership:

The WBCA Code of Ethics Committee shall be composed of a minimum of seven (7) and a maximum of ten (10) Members, and the initial Members shall consist of the following WBCA Members, who are no longer active Coaches. With the exception of this Initial Ethics Committee, Committee Members shall be appointed for three-year terms, and are eligible for reappointment. Future Members of the Ethics Committee shall be appointed by the CEO, upon approval of a two-thirds (2/3) vote by the Board. The Initial Committee Members' terms will be staggered, so that approximately one-third (1/3) of the membership of the Committee shall be open for reappointment each year, with the following members of the Committee's terms expiring as indicated below (Note: Committee members have not confirmed yet):

One-Year Term (expiring at the WBCA Convention in 2008):

1. Jesse Banks
2. Carol Smith
3. Harley Redin

Two-Year Term (expiring at the WBCA Convention in 2009):

1. Joe Ciampi
2. Fran Garmon
3. Cindy Scott

Three-Year Term (expiring at the WBCA Convention in 2010):

1. Jill Hutchison
2. Leon Barmore
3. Chris Weller
4. Betty Jaynes

B. Chairperson:

Every other year, the Board shall elect a Chairperson and other officers as it sees fit. The Chairperson shall be responsible for assigning Complaints as they are received to a Hearing Panel, in a manner that rotates the Membership on Hearing Panels, and also takes into account the availability of various Committee Members. The Initial Chairperson of the WBCA Code of Ethics Committee shall be Betty F. Jaynes, who shall serve as Chairperson for the first two years (2006-2008), after which time the Committee shall elect a Chairperson for two-year terms. A Chairperson can only serve two consecutive terms.

C. Hearing Panels:

The Chairperson shall appoint Hearing Panels to hear each written Complaint, trying to rotate Membership on the Panels and also accommodate the schedules of various Committee Members. The Chair, working with the Hearing Panel Members, shall decide whether the Hearing shall be held in person, or by telephone conference, or by a combination of some people appearing in person and others by telephone. Members of the Hearing Panel may participate by telephone conference or in person.

D. Lobbying Ethics Committee Members Prohibited; Recusal Permitted:

Once a formal written Complaint is filed with WBCA Code of Ethics Committee, the Chairperson shall immediately notify (in writing or by e-mail) all Members of the Ethics Committee, and from the time of receipt of such notification, Members shall refuse to engage in any discussion with the Complaining Coach, the Respondent Coach, or anyone else outside the Hearing Panel or its formal procedures. All members of the Hearing Panel shall hear, read and see the same evidence as presented by both parties, which shall be submitted according to procedures that ensure that both the Complaining Coach and the Responding Coach shall be fully aware of everything presented for consideration to the Hearing Panel. Committee Members who feel they have to recuse themselves from hearing a particular Complaint shall so notify the Chair within five (5) business days of receiving notification of the filing of Complaint, stating, briefly, the reasons for their recusal.

E. Size of Hearing Panel:

The Ethics Committee Chairperson shall determine how many Members shall constitute a Hearing Panel, with a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of seven (7) members sitting on any one Hearing Panel, with a preference for an odd number, although this is not mandatory. Depending on the circumstances, the Chairperson, in consultation with the CEO, may retain the services of an attorney-at-law to assist the Hearing Panel, and such attorney-at-law shall not have any vote or attempt to influence the outcome of the Hearing, but rather render professional legal advice to the Panel and the Committee to ensure that due process is provided to both the Complainant and the Respondent, and that the WBCA's interests are protected.

4. Complaint and Response:

The written Complaint shall be as specific as possible, and should identify the date or dates of the alleged unethical behavior, and all facts related to the conduct that occurred, including the identification of any others who observed the conduct in question. The Complaint should indicate whether the Complaining Coach has attempted any method of Informal Resolution with the Responding Coach. Upon receipt of a written Complaint from a Member Coach, the Chair of the Ethics Committee shall send a copy of the Complaint to the Respondent Coach (or Coaches) and to the Athletic Director for each Respondent Coach against whom the Complaint was filed. The Respondent Coach or Coaches shall file a written Response with the Chairperson of the Ethics Committee within 14 days after receipt of a copy of the written Complaint. Immediately upon receipt of the Complaint and the Response, the Chairperson shall provide copies of the same to all members of the Hearing Panel appointed to hear the Complaint in question.

5. Hearing:

Members of the Hearing Panel shall have an initial conference call within ten (10) days of receiving the written Response filed by the Responding Coach, at which time the Hearing Panel will determine whether any further testimony, documents, affidavits, declarations or other evidence may be needed from either the Complaining Coach or Responding Coach in order to reach a decision. The Hearing Panel may rule without further deliberations, but is expected that the Panel will often decide to schedule a conference call with the Complaining Coach and Responding Coach. The Hearing Panel may also choose to hold an in-person Hearing, inviting both the Complaining Coach and Responding Coach to attend and to present witnesses and documents to the Hearing Panel. The Hearing Panel should endeavor to complete its review and investigation, and to have any conference call or in-person hearing within 60 days, if possible, because it is in everyone's best interest to resolve these matters promptly.

6. Decision of the Hearing Panel:

When the Hearing Panel reaches a decision on the Complaint, it shall issue a written Decision, and a copy shall be provided to the Complaining Coach, the Responding Coach, and the Athletic Director of the Responding Coach.

7. Possible Penalties:

The Hearing Panel has the discretion to impose any of the following penalties upon a Member Coach when it finds that a Respondent Member Coach has violated a provision or provisions of the WBCA Code of Ethics:

- A. Rule that the Member Coach shall be ineligible for any WBCA Board position for a period of time up to five years;
- B. Rule that the WBCA Member Coach shall be ineligible for any WBCA Awards for a period of up to five (5) years;
- C. Rule that the WBCA Member Coach shall be ineligible to serve on any WBCA Committees for a period of up to five (5) years;
- D. Rule that the WBCA Member Coach shall not be allowed to speak at the WBCA Convention or appear at any WBCA- sponsored clinic or camp for a period up to five (5) years;
- E. Rule that the WBCA Member Coach shall be ineligible to coach any WBCA teams or in any WBCA programs, including the WBCA All-American Game.
- F. Issue a Private Reprimand to the WBCA Member Coach. (In the case of a private reprimand, both the Complaining Coach and the Athletic Director will be instructed not to make the Private Reprimand public.)
- G. Issue a Public Reprimand of the WBCA Member Coach in a WBCA publication.
- H. Rule that the WBCA Member Coach ineligible to register for the WBCA Convention for a period of up to five (5) years.
- I. Rule that the WBCA Member Coach shall not allowed to purchase Women's Final Four tickets through the WBCA for a period of up to five (5) years.
- J. Suspend the WBCA Member Coach's Membership for a period up to five (5) years. This penalty shall include a public reprimand, and the Coach shall be ineligible for all the privileges listed above, for the time-period of the suspension.

8. Right to Counsel:

Both the Complaining Coach and the Responding Coach shall have the right to legal counsel, who will be allowed to participate in any conference call or in-person Hearing, under the direction of the Chair of each Hearing Panel.

9. Appeal:

If either the Complaining Coach or the Respondent Coach is convinced that the Hearing Panel made a mistake, either through a misunderstanding of the facts, or misapplication of the Code of Ethics, he or she shall have a one-time right to seek a Discretionary Appeal, by filing a Notice of Appeal with the Chairperson of the Ethics Committee, with a copy sent to the CEO of the WBCA, explaining succinctly why the facts were misunderstood, or the Ethics Rules were misapplied, accompanied with an Appeal Bond of \$500, which shall be a Cashier's Check made payable to WBCA. It is in the total discretion of the Chairperson of the Ethics Committee, in consultation with the CEO of the WBCA, whether to grant such an Appeal. If an Appeal is granted, it shall be heard by the entire Ethics Committee (with the understanding that some Members may be unable to participate because of conflicts in schedule). If the Appealing Party is successful in overturning the Decision of the Hearing Panel, the \$500 Cash Appeal Bond shall be returned to the Appealing Party. If the Appealing Party is unsuccessful in the Appeal, the \$500 shall be applied toward the expenses of the Ethics Committee.

10. Creation of Additional Policies and Procedures:

As the Ethics Committee begins to function, the majority of the Ethics Committee may, by a majority vote, establish Policies and Procedures that are consistent with due process and the fair and effective enforcement of the WBCA Code of Ethics. Such policies and procedures, and any amendments thereto, shall be distributed to Members in a timely fashion. Member Coaches who have suggestions to improve the Committee's functions and/or the Hearing Panel's procedures should submit their recommendations in writing to the Chair of the Ethics Committee.

**REPORT OF THE
NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE**

ACTION ITEMS.

1. Legislative Items.

**a. Administrative Regulations -- Summer Basketball Event Certification—
Women's Basketball – Geographic Requirement.**

- (1) Recommendation. That the NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor emergency legislation to amend NCAA Bylaw 30.16, to specify that each prospect participating on a nonscholastic team in a certified women's basketball event must be a legal resident of the same state in which the team is located or a legal resident of a geographically adjoining state; further, to specify that not more than three prospects from adjoining states may participate on a nonscholastic team.
- (2) Rationale. Currently, there are no restrictions on where participants on a women's nonscholastic basketball team must reside. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of elite prospects who participate on nonscholastic teams located several states away from their legal residence. This proposal creates an "adjoining state" rule that discourages the "rental" of elite prospects by teams across the country, while providing prospects who reside in geographically remote areas the opportunity to participate on a nonscholastic team. The same provision has been in place for men's basketball since the summer of 2003. Based on information provided by the NCAA basketball event certification staff, in the summer of 2009, there were 189 teams of 3,050 that would have been in violation of the adjoining state rule if it had been in place for women's basketball. Ninety-nine teams had players from states that did not adjoin at all and 90 teams that had more than three players from adjoining states. It is recommended that this proposal be adopted as emergency so it can be effective for the summer of 2010 and to provide ample time to notify the event operators and coaches of this change.
- (3) Estimated Budget Impact. None.
- (4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.
- (5) Effective Date. Immediately.

b. NCAA Proposal No. 2009-30 Recruiting – Permissible Recruiters – Noncoaching Staff Members With Sport-Specific Responsibilities – Men’s Basketball.

- (1) Recommendation. The committee recommends that the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet modify Proposal No. 2009-30 Recruiting – Permissible Recruiters – Noncoaching Staff Members With Sport-Specific Responsibilities – Men’s Basketball, which it previously sponsored, to also include women’s basketball. The proposal would, in men’s basketball, specify that a noncoaching staff member with sport-specific responsibilities shall not attend an off-campus athletics event involving prospective student-athletes (e.g., high-school contest, sports camp) unless the staff member is an immediate family member or legal guardian of one of the participants in the activity; further, to establish conditions by which a staff member who is an immediate family member or legal guardian of a participant may attend such an event, as specified.
- (2) Rationale. Currently, an official interpretation (October 11, 2000, Item No. 1) permits noncoaching athletics department staff members with sport-specific responsibilities to attend an off-campus athletics competition that involves prospective student-athletes if the competition is in the locale of the institution. Although the intent of the interpretation is to establish restrictions to avoid potential recruiting advantages, there is a concern in the basketball community that the mere presence of these individuals at such events is providing their institutions with such advantages. Multiple noncoaching athletics department staff members, clothed in institutional apparel, are attending men’s basketball games featuring high-profile prospective student-athletes. The issue is magnified in major metropolitan areas that include a significant number of high-profile prospective student-athletes. It is difficult to enforce the interpretation as there may be no real evidence that the staff member has been specifically directed to attend the contest. Proposal No. 2009-30, which currently applies only to men’s basketball, intends to address the concerns with these types of recruiting advantages by preventing the presence of noncoaching athletics department personnel at such competitions without causing any hardship on the staff since the staff member would be permitted to attend for the legitimate reason of watching an immediate family member participate. The issues identified in this proposal exist in women’s basketball as well as men’s. Therefore, the NCAA Division I Women’s Basketball Issues Committee believes women’s basketball should be included in this proposal.
- (3) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

- (4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.
- (5) Effective Date. Immediately.
- c. **Proposal No. 2009-51 Personnel – Limitations on The Number and Duties of Coaches – Noncoaching Activities – Noncoaching Athletics Staff Member With Sport-Specific Responsibilities.**
 - (1) Recommendation. The committee recommends that the Championship/Sports Management Cabinet modify Proposal No. 2009-51, which it previously sponsored, to also include women's basketball. The proposal would, in men's basketball, specify that an institution's camp or clinic shall be conducted on the institution's campus or within a 100-mile radius of the institution's campus.
 - (2) Rationale. Current legislation does not place any restrictions on the location of institutional camps or clinics in sports other than football. The trend of hosting institutional camps or clinics in different regions of the country is an unwanted development in the men's and women's basketball recruiting culture. Camps or clinics should not be conducted primarily for recruiting purposes. Requiring institutions to conduct their men's and women's basketball camps or clinics on campus or a reasonable distance from campus will reduce institutional expenses and will reduce burdens on institutional personnel. The issues identified in this proposal exist in women's basketball as well as men's. Therefore, the Women's Basketball Issues Committee believes women's basketball should be included in this proposal.
 - (3) Estimated Budget Impact. Potential cost savings for institutions that have conducted camps or clinics beyond the proposed distance restriction. Potential for lost revenue from such camps.
 - (4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.
 - (5) Effective Date. Immediately; a contract signed before September 17, 2008, may be honored.

2. Nonlegislative Items.

- **Committee Chair.**

- (1) Recommendation. The Women's Basketball Issues Committee recommended that Janet Cone, director of athletics at the University of North Carolina, Asheville, serve as chair effective September 1, 2009.
- (2) Rationale. Ms. Cone is entering her fourth year on the committee and has the support of the entire committee. The committee members believe that she will provide outstanding leadership and direction in her service as chair.
- (3) Estimated Budget Impact. None.
- (4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

The women's basketball issues committee offers the following comments and recommendations regarding select legislative proposals pending in the 2009-10 Division I legislative cycle:

NOTE: As the Women's Basketball Issues Committee considered the select legislative proposals listed below, they also reviewed the results of a Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA) survey of Division I head coaches and the comments and positions of the Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee, as appropriate, regarding legislation in the 2009-10 legislative cycle.

1. **Proposal No. 2009-12 Personnel – Definitions and Applications – Undergraduate Student-Assistant Coach.** The committee took no position on this proposal, which would permit a student-athlete to serve as an undergraduate student-assistant coach at the institution at which the student-athlete most recently participated in intercollegiate athletics, provided the student-athlete is currently enrolled at the institution as a full-time undergraduate student and he or she renounces any remaining eligibility in the sport; further, to specify that the limit of undergraduate student-assistant coaches in each sport shall be the same as the limit of countable coaches permitted in the sport. Although the committee took no position, it supported the concept of expanding opportunities for student-athletes to gain coaching experience while enrolled as a full-time undergraduate student. The committee expressed its concern with the requirement that student-athletes renounce their eligibility. The committee noted that student-athletes may be pressured to renounce eligibility or risk nonrenewal of financial aid. The committee also noted that the sponsors should consider adding language relating to the types of athletic activities for which an undergraduate student-assistant coach may be involved similar to what is noted in Proposal No. 2009-14 due to the potential abuse of placing males in this position mainly to serve as practice players.

2. **Proposal No. 2009-14 Personnel – Definitions and Applications – Manager.** The committee supports Proposal No. 2009-14, which would establish criteria by which an individual may serve as a manager, as specified. The committee agrees with the sponsor's rationale and noted that this legislation would clarify the role of a manager consistent with the intent of such a position and alleviate concerns related to managers engaging in activities of a countable coach.
3. **Proposal No. 2009-15 Personnel – Limitations on The Number and Duties of Coaches – Noncoaching Activities – Noncoaching Athletics Staff Member With Sport-Specific Responsibilities.** The committee supports Proposal No. 2009-15, which would permit noncoaching staff with sport-specific responsibilities to participate in organized activities involving only the coaching staff or administrative duties (e.g., attend meetings involving coaching activities, analyze video of the institution's or an opponent's team, track statistics during practice or competition). The committee agrees with the sponsor's rationale and noted that the parameters of the proposal would provide for professional growth opportunities without significant competitive equity concerns.
4. **Proposal No. 2009-20 Personnel – Limitations on The Number of Off-Campus Recruiters – On-Campus Events – Women's Basketball.** The committee recommends that the Championship/Sports Management Cabinet support Proposal No. 2009-20, which, in women's basketball, would specify that a coaching staff member who attends an athletics event on the institution's campus that involves women's basketball prospective student-athletes is considered an off-campus recruiter. The committee noted that this legislation would further level the playing field by eliminating recruiting advantages for those institutions that host on-campus events in which prospects participate.
5. **Proposal No. 2009-32 Recruiting – Telephone Calls – Time Period for Telephone Calls – Exception – Unlimited during Contact Period.** The committee opposes Proposal No. 2009-32, which would specify that during a contact period, telephone contact may be made at the institution's discretion. The committee expressed concern that this legislation would cause telephone calls to become more intrusive on prospective student-athletes and have a negative impact on the work/life balance of coaches due to the increase in the number of telephone calls they feel they must make during contact periods.
6. **Proposal No. 2009-36 Recruiting – Evaluations – Nonscholastic Evaluations During Academic Year – National Standardized Testing Weekends – Women's Basketball.** The committee continues to support Proposal No. 2009-36, which, in women's basketball, would specify that evaluations at nonscholastic events during the academic year evaluation period shall not occur on any weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) during which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered.

7. **Proposal No. 2009-56 Recruiting – Use of Recruiting Funds – Recruiting or Scouting Services – Criteria for Subscription.** The committee supports Proposal No. 2009-56, which would establish additional criteria that must be satisfied in order for an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service involving prospective student-athletes, as specified. The committee agrees with the sponsor's rationale and noted that this legislation would assist in reinforcing the original intent of the legislation by requiring that recruiting or scouting services actually provide information that would assist in the evaluation of talent. The committee also noted that the legislation acknowledges the overall value of recruiting services and would protect the integrity of the recruiting process.
8. **Proposal No. 2009-77 Playing and Practice Seasons – Women's Basketball – Preseason Practice – On-Court Practice – 30 Practices Within 40 Days Prior To First Contest.** The committee took no position on Proposal No. 2009-77, which, in women's basketball, would specify that an institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions prior to 5 p.m. on the date that is 40 days prior to the date of the institution's first regular-season contest; further, to specify that an institution shall not engage in more than 30 days of practice prior to its first regular-season contest. The committee cited the recommendation of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group (BAEG) regarding a staggered schedule for the start of team practice and noted that such a model may also be appropriate for women's basketball. It was noted that it agrees conceptually with the flexibility that Proposal No. 2009-77 and the BAEG recommendation offers to institutions and that both concepts should be reviewed and considered by the membership.
9. **Proposal No. 2009-78 Playing and Practice Seasons – Women's Basketball – Number of Contests – Maximum Limitations.** The committee supports Proposal No. 2009-78, which would specify that an institution shall limit its total regular-season playing schedule with outside competition to 26 contests and one qualifying multiple team event or 28 contests during a playing season in which the institution does not participate in a qualifying regular-season multiple team event. The committee noted that this legislation may address some concerns regarding academic issues related to missed class time, but it also may raise concerns regarding possible financial implications relative to guarantee games. Further, the committee noted that the same concept is a recommendation of the Division I Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group for men's basketball.
10. **Proposal No. 2009-87 Administrative Regulations -- Foreign Tours and Competition – No Institutional or Conference Foreign Tours.** The committee took no position on Proposal No. 2009-87, which would specify that an institution or conference shall not sponsor or participate in a foreign tour. The committee noted that the current legislation is permissive in nature and institutions should have the autonomy to determine if a foreign tour is appropriate for a team. The committee also recognized that in the current financial climate and due to the diversity of institutions in Division I, there are many programs that

do not have the funds to send their teams on a foreign tour, which may cause competitive equity concerns.

11. **Proposal No. 2009-88 Administrative Regulations – Foreign Tours and Competition – Eligibility of Student-Athletes – Incoming-Student Participation – Basketball.** The committee supports Proposal No. 2009-88, which, in basketball, would permit an incoming student-athlete (freshman or transfer) to represent the institution on a foreign tour that occurs during the summer prior to his or her initial enrollment at the certifying institution, provided: (a) he or she has earned at least three hours of acceptable degree credit during the summer term at the certifying institution; and (b) he or she is eligible to represent the institution in intercollegiate competition during the academic year immediately following the tour; further, to specify that a basketball student-athlete shall not participate in more than one institutional foreign tour. The committee agrees with the sponsor's rationale and believes that entering student-athletes should have the opportunity to participate in a foreign tour with their team.

NONLEGISLATIVE INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

1. **Academic and Athletic Development Model.** The committee noted that recent data has shown that the eligibility rates in baseball and men's basketball have increased substantially, while the same rate in women's basketball has declined. In addition, data indicates a sharp decrease in the number of baseball and men's basketball student-athletes who left institutions academically ineligible and did not return in the subsequent term (i.e., "0/2"). At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of "0/2s" in women's basketball. Further, the committee reviewed a summary outlining the number of student-athlete transfers into Division I institutions, particularly noting the increase in the number of 2-4 transfers in women's basketball, while the overall number of these transfers has decreased. The committee discussed at length potential solutions that would begin to curb these academic declines and improve women's basketball graduation rates. The committee continued its previous discussions of an academic preparation, enhancement and summer development model involving both summer school attendance and athletics activities for women's basketball student-athletes. The academic-development concepts were discussed for both incoming (i.e., freshmen, transfers) and continuing student-athletes and are summarized below:
 - a. Incoming Freshmen and Transfer Division I Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.
 - (1) Summer School Attendance. All incoming freshman and transfer Division I women's basketball student-athletes, who have signed financial aid agreements to receive athletically related financial aid for the ensuing regular academic year, shall be required to attend the institution's summer term prior to initial

full-time enrollment. Such student-athletes shall be provided financial aid and enroll in a minimum of six credit hours and satisfactorily complete a minimum of three hours of acceptable academic degree credit as a prerequisite for eligibility in the fall term.

- (2) Athletics Activities. Such student-athletes would be permitted to engage in one hour of countable athletically related activities per week, up to a maximum of 10 total hours, during the time the student-athletes are enrolled in the summer term.
 - Consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 13.11.3.9, such student-athletes may continue to engage in voluntary summer workouts conducted by the institution's strength and conditioning coach with department-wide duties and may receive workout apparel (on an issuance and retrieval basis).
 - (3) Study Skills/Life Skills Requirement. Institutions must provide such student-athletes study skills/life skills education during the summer session.
- b. Continuing Division I Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.
- Summer School Attendance and Athletics Activities. The current legislation relating to summer school attendance (i.e., financial aid, credit-hour requirement) for continuing student-athletes would remain the same. Consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 13.11.3.9, such student-athletes may continue to engage in voluntary summer workouts conducted by the institution's strength and conditioning coach with department-wide duties and may receive workout apparel (on an issuance and retrieval basis).
- c. Exceptions and Waivers. The committee agreed that there should be exceptions and waivers available to incoming student-athletes.
- (1) An exception would be provided to those institutions that do not offer summer courses to the general student body. However, such institutions would not be permitted to participate in the summer countable athletically related activities component of these models. Further, institutions that offer summer courses, but do not offer athletically related financial aid (e.g., award only need-based aid), would have two options:
 - (a) To use the previously noted exception applicable to institutions that do not offer summer courses to the general student body. Institutions electing to use this option would not be required to award summer financial aid, but

also would be prohibited from participation in summer countable athletically related activities.

- (b) Institutions electing to participate in the athletics activities portion of the model would be subject to the mandatory summer aid requirement for those student-athletes who qualify for nonathletically related financial aid to attend the summer session. The summer countable athletically related activities provisions of this model would be applicable to those student-athletes enrolled in the requisite minimum number of hours of acceptable degree credit who are receiving nonathletically related financial assistance covering their own cost of summer school.
- (2) A waiver from the application of the mandatory attendance requirements for incoming student-athletes would be available when unique circumstances preclude an incoming student-athlete from attending summer school. A student-athlete receiving a waiver of the mandatory attendance requirement would not be permitted to engage in summer countable athletically related activities.

Over the course of the late summer and fall 2009, the committee will continue its work on the development of a series of recommendations regarding an Academic and Athletic Development Model. As part of its ongoing work, the committee will spend additional time examining the impact of the current playing and practice season model on the academic performance of women's basketball student-athletes. Additionally, the committee will further explore the impact of the act of transferring on the academic performance of women's basketball student-athletes and engage in a dialogue with the NCAA Division I Academic Cabinet, which is the group within the governance structure charged with reviewing the broad array of issues related to the act of transferring.

Given the important place women's basketball holds in the overall landscape of Division I and the developing concern about the academic performance of women's basketball student-athletes, the committee believes it is imperative to ultimately solicit feedback and comments from the Division I membership regarding its recommendations. Accordingly, once the committee develops its complete set of recommendations, it plans to develop an explanatory White Paper to share with the membership as early as the winter of 2010. Based on feedback and comments received from the membership, the committee will then seek to finalize its recommendations in the spring of 2010 and plan to ask the Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet to sponsor proposed legislative changes for the 2010-11 legislative cycle.

2. **Youth Basketball Initiative.** The committee received an update on iHoops, the official Youth Basketball Initiative of the NCAA and the NBA. The committee expressed its concern regarding the lack of women's basketball representation on the iHoops Board and noted that it plans to address the issue as iHoops begins its initial phase of operations.

Committee Chair: Nora Lynn Finch, Atlantic Coast Conference

Staff Liaisons: Jackie Campbell, Women's Basketball

Beth DeBauche, Governance

Sue Donohoe, Women's Basketball

Lynn Holzman, Academic and Membership Affairs

Michelle Perry, Women's Basketball