

A G E N D A

National Collegiate Athletic Association

Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee

NCAA National Office
Indianapolis, Indiana

May 11-12, 2011

1. Welcome and review of meeting schedule. [Supplement Nos. 1a and 1b]
2. Approval of May 10-11, 2010 NCAA Women's Basketball Issues Committee meeting report and October 22, 2010 Academic Working Group telephone conference report. [Supplement Nos. 2a and 2b]
3. Review and discussion regarding the 2010 GOALS and SCORE Studies of the Student-Athlete Experience. [Supplement Nos. 3a and 3b] (Tom Paskus, Todd Petr and Tiese Roxbury)
4. Report from NCAA Enforcement staff initiatives relative to Division I women's basketball. [Supplement No. 4 – to be distributed at the meeting] (Elizabeth Ramsey and Julie Roe)
5. Report from NCAA Agent, Gambling and Activities staff relative to Division I women's basketball. [Supplement No. 5 – to be distributed at the meeting] (Rachel Newman Baker and Angie Cretors)
6. Report from Basketball Event Certification staff. [Supplement No. 6] (Sandy Parrott)
7. Report from NCAA Legal Counsel. (Naima Stevenson)
8. Update on Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA) Center for Coaching Excellence. [Supplement No. 7] (Beth Bass)
9. Update on academic issues relative to women's basketball.

- a. Update on the Academic Progress Rate (APR) and Graduation Success Rate (GSR) data for women's basketball. [Supplement No. 8] (Roxbury)
 - b. Update on two-four transfer academic requirements. [Supplement No. 9] (Diane Dickman)
 - c. Update on Academic Performance Program penalty structure and proposed penalty cut-points. [Refer to Supplement No. 9] (Dickman)
 - d. Update on Basketball Academic Enhancement Group (BAEG) and Football Academic Enhancement Group (FAWG) proposals. (Jackie Campbell, Dickman and Lynn Holzman)
10. Report from the NCAA Division I Board of Directors and Leadership Council. [Supplement Nos. 10a, 10b and 10c] (Campbell)
11. Update from the NCAA Division I Legislative Council and selected 2010-11 legislative proposals/recommended legislative proposals/issues. [Supplement No. 11] (Holzman)
12. Review and discussion of Division I Women's Basketball Academic and Athletic Development Model. [Supplement No. 12] (Ceal Barry)
13. Update on the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee. (Holzman)
14. Report from the WBCA. [Supplement Nos. 13a, 13b and 13c] (Bass)
15. Report from the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee. (Carolayne Henry)
 - a. Attendance report. [Supplement No. 14a]
 - b. Ratings report. [Supplement Nos. 14b, 14c and 14d]
 - c. Strategic initiatives. [Supplement No. 14e]

- d. Attendance/point differential/ratings summary. [Supplement No. 14f]
- 16. Update on Women's College Basketball Officiating (WCBO), LLC. [Supplement No. 15]
(Sue Donohoe)
- 17. Future meetings/telephone conferences.
- 18. Other business. [Supplement Nos. 16a, 16b, 16c and 16d]
- 19. Adjournment.

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

NCAA National Office
Indianapolis, Indiana

May 11-12, 2011

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11

2 p.m.	Meeting convenes.	NCAA Hall of Champions Champion Hall
6 p.m.	Dinner.	NCAA Hall of Champions Great Hall East
9 p.m.	Meeting recesses.	NCAA Hall of Champions Champion Hall

THURSDAY, MAY 12

7:30 a.m.	Breakfast.	SpringHill Suites by Marriott Downtown
8:30 a.m.	Meeting reconvenes.	NCAA Hall of Champions Champion Hall
Noon	Lunch.	NCAA Hall of Champions Great Hall East
3 p.m.	Meeting adjourns.	NCAA Hall of Champions Champion Hall

NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE
MEETING TIMELINE

NCAA National Office
Indianapolis, Indiana

May 11-12, 2011

Wednesday, May 11

- 2 p.m. **Committee meeting convenes.** [Supplement Nos. 1a and 1b] (Ceal Barry)
- Approval of May 10-11, 2010 NCAA Women's Basketball Issues Committee meeting report and October 22, 2010 Academic Working Group telephone conference report.** [Supplement Nos. 2a and 2b] (Ceal Barry)
- 2:30 p.m. **Review and discussion regarding the 2010 GOALS and SCORE Studies of the Student-Athlete Experience.** [Supplement Nos. 3a and 3b] (Tom Paskus, Todd Petr and Tiese Roxbury)
- 3:15 p.m. **Report from NCAA Enforcement staff initiatives relative to Division I women's basketball.** [Supplement No. 4] (Elizabeth Ramsey and Julie Roe)
- 3:45 p.m. **Report from NCAA Agent, Gambling and Activities staff relative to Division I women's basketball.** [Supplement No. 5] (Rachel Newman Baker and Angie Cretors)
- 4:15 p.m. **Report from Basketball Event Certification staff.** [Supplement No. 6] (Sandy Parrott)
- 4:45 p.m. **Break.**
- 5 p.m. **Report from NCAA Legal Counsel regarding litigation (e.g., event certification requirements).** (Naima Stevenson)
- 5:30 p.m. **Update on Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA) Center for Coaching Excellence.** [Supplement No. 7] (Beth Bass)
- 6:15 p.m. **Dinner.** [NCAA Hall of Champions – Great Hall East]
- 6:45 p.m. **Update on academic issues relative to women's basketball.**
- 6:45 p.m. **Update on Academic Progress Rate (APR) and Graduation Success Rate (GSR) data for women's basketball.** [Supplement No. 8] (Roxbury)

- 7:15 p.m. **Update on two-four transfer academic requirements.** [Supplement No. 9]
(Diane Dickman)
- 7:45 p.m. **Update on Academic Performance Program penalty structure and proposed
penalty cut-points.** [Supplement No. 10] (Dickman)
- 8:15 p.m. **Update on Basketball Academic Enhancement Group (BAEG) and Football
Academic Enhancement Group (FAWG) proposals.** (Jackie Campbell, Dickman
and Lynn Holzman)
- 8:45 p.m. **Report from the NCAA Division I Board of Directors and Leadership Council.**
[Supplement Nos. 11a, 11b and 11c] (Campbell)
- 9 p.m. **Committee meeting recesses.**

Tuesday, May 11

- 7:30 a.m. **Breakfast.** [Springhill Suites by Marriott Downtown – complimentary breakfast
offered]
- 8:30 a.m. **Committee meeting convenes.** (Barry)
- 8:30 a.m. **Update from the NCAA Division I Legislative Council and selected 2010-11
legislative proposals/recommended legislative proposals/issues.** [Supplement
No. 12] (Holzman)
- 10 a.m. Review and discussion of Division I Women's Basketball Academic and Athletic
Development Model. [Supplement No 13] (Barry)
- 11 a.m. **Break.**
- 11:15 a.m. **Update on the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee.** (Holzman)
- 11:30 a.m. **Report from the WBCA.** [Supplement No. 14] (Bass)
- 12:30 p.m. **Lunch.** [NCAA Hall of Champions – Great Hall East]
- 1 p.m. **Report from the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee.**
[Supplement Nos. 15a, 15b, 15c, 15d ,15e and 15f] (Carolayne Henry)

**REPORT OF THE
NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE
MAY 10-11, 2010, MEETING**

ACTION ITEM.

• **Appointment of Committee Chair.**

- a. Recommendation. That Ceal Barry, associate director of athletics at the University of Colorado, Boulder, serve as chair effective September 1, 2010.
- b. Rationale.
 - (1) Ms. Barry is entering her fourth year on the committee.
 - (2) Ms. Barry has extensive knowledge and experience in the sport of women's basketball and administrative oversight.
 - (3) The NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee members believe that Ms. Barry will provide good leadership and direction in her service as chair.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

1. **Update on iHoops Program.** The committee was informed that Len Elmore recently was named the new chief executive officer of iHoops and has begun his duties. The committee also received an update on iHoops programming, specifically the Skills Challenge and the new coaches' education program that will begin in the fall of 2010.
2. **Academic Update.** The committee received academic updates from the NCAA Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group, NCAA Football Academic Working Group, NCAA Committee on Academic Performance and the NCAA Academic Cabinet. The committee discussed the recommendations of these groups as they relate to its work on a proposed women's basketball academic and athletic development model. The committee noted the need to monitor the progress of recommendations from these groups as they advance through the governance process.
3. **Division I Women's Basketball Academic and Athletic Development Model.** The committee discussed the proposed academic and athletic development model which was recently distributed to the membership for review and comment. The committee expressed its support for the model, acknowledging the need to generate membership feedback and support prior to formally introducing legislative proposals into the governance structure.
4. **Update on NCAA Division I Men's Basketball.** The committee was updated on the work of the NCAA Men's Basketball Focus Group, NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee and the recently-announced Division I men's basketball media partner agreement. The committee discussed the activities of each of the groups and the potential impact on women's basketball.

5. **Report from the NCAA Basketball Certification Staff.** The committee was updated on recent changes to the basketball event certification program. The staff informed the committee of the various issues associated with the summer and nonscholastic evaluation opportunities. The staff noted a recent suggestion to include the price of admission in the event certification application process. The committee indicated its support for the requirement of such information being included in the application process.
6. **Division I Women's Basketball Sports Wagering Trends.** The committee was updated on trends in women's sports wagering activity and the staff's continuing educational efforts conducted annually.
7. **Report from the Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA).** Beth Bass, chief executive officer of the WBCA, informed the committee that the Center for Coaching Excellence will be conducted in partnership with the School of Continuing Education at Columbia University. The program is designed to provide collegiate head and assistant women's basketball coaches with comprehensive leadership development opportunities.
8. **Update from the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee.** The committee received information regarding attendance, point differential and ratings for the 2010 championship. The committee also received an update on critical priorities for women's basketball relative to future media partner agreements.
9. **Update on Division I Women's Basketball Working Groups.**
 - a. Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA)/NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Task Force. The working group proposed three considerations for membership comment and feedback:
 - (1) Reduce the maximum number of women's basketball grants-in-aid from 15 to 13.
 - (2) Restructure the regular-season women's basketball schedule.
 - (3) Construct a "recommended best practices" document relative to regular-season scheduling for women's basketball.
 - b. CCA/NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Officiating Working Group. The working group has recommended the formation of a Men's College Basketball Officiating (MCBO), LLC and a Women's College Basketball Officiating (WCBO), LLC. A Board of Managers will be appointed for each organization and be responsible for oversight of the work of the organization. The working group will present a program overview to the CCA at its June 2010 meeting for adoption.

10. **Women's Basketball Rules Committee Report.** The committee reviewed the proposed rules changes for the 2010-11 season and future rule change considerations to be discussed throughout the course of the 2010-11 season.
11. **Governance Report.** The committee received a report of the recent activities of various Division I governance bodies, specifically the NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet report, noting its recent request for feedback from the membership regarding three proposed recruiting models, as well as coaching limits and athletics personnel issues.
12. **Update on Division I Women's Basketball Marketing Initiatives.**
 - a. NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Grant Program. The committee was informed that the 2010-11 academic year would be the last for the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Grant Program. The grant program will be evaluated to determine whether it will continue beyond 2010-11.
 - b. The "Pack the House" Challenge. The staff noted that the "Pack the House" challenge was a success during both the regular season, and the preliminary rounds of the 2010 championship.
 - c. New Media Platforms. The staff noted that the introduction of new media to the marketing and promotion of the championship continues to grow and gain popularity as evidenced by over 6,000 Facebook friends of the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship.

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

- **Action Items.**
 - a. **NCAA Bylaw 30.16 Administrative Regulations -- Basketball Event Certification -- Women's Basketball -- Admissions.**
 - (1) Recommendation. The NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee recommends that the NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation and recommends that the NCAA Division I Legislative Council adopt noncontroversial legislation to specify that, in women's basketball, in order for a women's basketball event to be certified for coaches to attend, the price of admissions must be listed on the event certification application and the price must be made available to coaches prior to their arrival at the event.
 - (2) Rationale. Current basketball event certification criteria includes the requirement that the price of an event packet be listed on the event certification

application and the price be made available to coaches prior to their arrival at the event. In addition to event packets, operators also often charge admission to coaches to attend the event. Requiring advance notice of the cost of admissions will assist coaches in planning which events to attend. This change is requested as noncontroversial legislation, inasmuch as broader consultation and debate are unlikely to improve the proposal in any substantial way, significant disagreement or alternative points of view are not likely and there does not appear to be a significant impact on existing or proposed legislation. Adopting this proposal as noncontroversial will allow for appropriate notice to event operators as applications are submitted for events occurring on or after May 1, 2011. Finally, this proposal was initiated and supported by the WBCA.

(3) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

b. NCAA Bylaws 13.1.8.8-(b)-(1) and 30.10.2 Recruiting -- Contacts and Evaluations -- Basketball Evaluations -- Women's Basketball -- Nonscholastic Evaluations During Academic Year -- National Standardized Testing Weekends.

(1) Recommendation. The Women's Basketball Issues Committee recommends that the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2010-11 legislative cycle to specify that, in women's basketball, 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; further, if the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered on dates that conflict with the fall and spring nonscholastic evaluation weekends, evaluations at nonscholastic events shall be permissible during the first full weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the October evaluation period and that if the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered on dates that conflict with the spring nonscholastic evaluation weekend, the five day evaluation period in April shall shift to the second Friday following the initial date for the spring signing of the National Letter of Intent through the following Tuesday.

(2) 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. When a national standardized testing date occurs during a weekend when it is permissible to evaluate prospective student-athletes participating in nonscholastic events, in the fall, designating the following weekend as the nonscholastic evaluation weekend and shifting the five evaluation days (which include the nonscholastic weekend) in April to the following week, is an appropriate and simple solution to this issue while retaining the same amount of nonscholastic evaluation opportunities during the academic year. Finally, Proposal No. 2009-36 was withdrawn from the 2009-10 legislative cycle so this concept could be further developed as represented in this proposal. The WBCA supports and has requested this legislative change to the women's basketball recruiting calendar.

(3) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

c. NCAA Bylaw 11.3.2 Personnel -- Income in Addition to Institutional Salary -- Endorsement of Noninstitutional Athletics Events Involving Prospective Student-Athletes by Institutional Staff Members.

(1) Recommendation. The Women's Basketball Issues Committee recommends that the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2010-11 legislative cycle to specify that, in women's basketball, athletics department staff members may not endorse, serve as a consultant, or promote a noninstitutional athletics event that primarily involves prospective student-athletes by permitting the use of his or her name, picture or quotations. [Note: Although this recommendation was initiated by the Women's Basketball Issues Committee, the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet should consider whether it is appropriate to sponsor this proposal for all sports.]

(2) Rationale. Current legislation precludes athletics department staff members from endorsing, serving as consultants or participating on advisory panels for any recruiting or scouting service involving prospective student-athletes and institutional coaching staff members from promoting a noninstitutional camp or clinic, unless the coaching staff member is employed by the camp. Current legislation, however, does not preclude athletics department staff members from endorsing, serving as a consultant or promoting a noninstitutional athletics event primarily involving prospective student-athletes. Often these athletics events are conducted by recruiting or scouting services and are designed to provide evaluation opportunities of prospective student-athletes. In order to minimize any potential recruiting advantage and to promote equity in the recruitment of prospective student-athletes, institutional staff members should be precluded from any involvement in the endorsement, serving as a consultant or promotion

of a noninstitutional athletics event primarily involving prospective student-athletes. In addition, this prohibition will eliminate a perception that institutions receive a recruiting advantage if a coach or other athletics department staff member is involved in any way with the athletics event. The WBCA supports and has requested this legislative change.

(3) Estimated Budget Impact. None.

(4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

d. NCAA Bylaws 13.1.6.4, 13.1.8.6 and 13.1.8.8 Recruiting -- Contacts and Evaluations -- Recruiting Opportunities -- Women's Basketball -- Seven Opportunities.

(1) Recommendation. The Women's Basketball Issues Committee recommends that the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2010-11 legislative cycle to specify that, in women's basketball, there be an increase to the number of recruiting opportunities (contacts and evaluations) from five to seven.

(2) Rationale. This proposal promotes parity among sports by allowing women's basketball the same number of recruiting opportunities afforded to coaches in all other sports (except football). The WBCA supports and has requested this legislative change.

(3) Estimated Budget Impact. None, inasmuch as the number of recruiting-person days will not increase as a result of this recommendation.

(4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

e. NCAA Bylaw 11.7.4.3 Personnel -- Limitations on the Number and Duties of Coaches -- Limitations on the Number of Coaches and Off-Campus Recruiters -- Off-Campus Recruiting -- At Any One Time -- Evaluation Periods -- Women's Basketball.

(1) Recommendation. The Women's Basketball Issues Committee recommends that the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2010-11 legislative cycle to specify that, in women's basketball, during evaluation periods, a coach replaced for the purpose of off-campus recruiting activities is not required to return to the institution's campus before engaging in additional recruiting activities, provided no more than three coaches engage in off-campus recruiting activities each day. [Note: Although this recommendation was initiated by the Women's Basketball Issues Committee,

the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet should consider whether it is appropriate to sponsor this proposal for men's basketball and/or all sports.]

- (2) Rationale. During evaluation periods, women's basketball coaches travel extensively in order to identify prospective student-athletes. Outside of the July evaluation periods, only three of the four coaches are permitted to recruit off campus at any one time, and this is regulated by requiring a coach who comes "off the road" to return to campus before being permitted to resume recruiting activities. Further, during the July evaluation periods, an institution may use either the general rule regarding the limit on the number of coaches who may recruit off campus at any one time (i.e., a replaced coach may not engage in additional recruiting activities until after he or she has returned to the institution's campus) or the exception to the general rule [i.e., a replaced coach is not required to return to the institution's campus before engaging in additional recruiting activities, provided no more than three coaches engage in off-campus recruiting activities each day (July 1, 2009, staff interpretation)]. It is preferable that the three-coach limit be regulated by permitting only three coaches to engage in off-campus recruiting each day, and by permitting a coach who is replaced as an off-campus recruiter to resume recruiting without returning to campus first. This proposal would allow three coaches to evaluate each day, while providing an institution the flexibility to have the fourth coach travel directly to another location. Under the current rule (outside of the July evaluation periods), coaches must return to campus, creating needless expenses and using valuable time. The number of recruiting-person days remains the same so there is not an increase in recruiting opportunities, but instead programs will realize greater flexibility with how to use those recruiting-person days. With the limit on recruiting-person days, it is not feasible or practical for institutions to have all their coaches off campus recruiting during each day of an evaluation period. However, this proposal provides institution's greater autonomy with how to best use those recruiting-person days, managing costs, and maintaining competitive equity by still limiting the number of coaches that may engage in recruiting activities each day. This proposal is also intended to eliminate the option of using the general rule relating to the number of coaches permitted to recruit off campus at any one time. Finally, this proposal was initiated and supported by the WBCA.
 - (3) Estimated Budget Impact. Potential cost savings.
 - (4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.
- f. **NCAA Bylaw 11.7.4.3 Personnel --Limitations on the Number and Duties of Coaches --Limitations on the Number of Coaches and Off-Campus Recruiters --Off-Campus Recruiting --At Any One Time --Nonscholastic Weekends During the Academic Year --Women's Basketball.**

- (1) Recommendation. The Women's Basketball Issues Committee recommends that the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2010-11 legislative cycle to specify that, in women's basketball, during the two nonscholastic evaluation weekends that occur during the academic year, a coach replaced for the purpose of off-campus recruiting activities is not required to return to the institution's campus before engaging in additional recruiting activities, provided no more than three coaches engage in off-campus recruiting activities each day.
- (2) Rationale. In women's basketball, evaluations at nonscholastic events during the academic year may occur only on two weekends (the last full weekend of the fall contact period and the Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the spring evaluation period). During these nonscholastic evaluation weekends, women's basketball coaches travel extensively in order to identify prospective student-athletes. Outside of the July evaluation periods, only three of the four coaches are permitted to recruit off campus at any one time, and this is regulated by requiring a coach who comes "off the road" to return to campus before being permitted to resume recruiting activities. Further, during the July evaluation periods, an institution may use either the general rule regarding the limit on the number of coaches who may recruit off campus at any one time (i.e., a replaced coach may not engage in additional recruiting activities until after he or she has returned to the institution's campus) or the exception to the general rule [i.e., a replaced coach is not required to return to the institution's campus before engaging in additional recruiting activities, provided no more than three coaches engage in off-campus recruiting activities each day (July 1, 2009, staff interpretation)]. It is preferable that the three-coach limit be regulated by permitting only three coaches to engage in off-campus recruiting each day, and by permitting a coach who is replaced as an off-campus recruiter to resume recruiting without returning to campus first. This proposal would allow three coaches to evaluate each day during the nonscholastic evaluation weekends, while providing an institution the flexibility to have the fourth coach travel directly to another location. Under the current rule (outside of the July evaluation periods), coaches must return to campus, creating needless expenses and using valuable time. The number of recruiting-person days during the academic year remains the same so there is not an increase in recruiting opportunities. Finally, this proposal was initiated and supported by the WBCA.
- (3) Estimated Budget Impact. Potential cost savings.
- (4) Student-Athlete Impact. None.

g. NCAA Bylaw 20.9.6.2 Membership -- Division I Membership Requirements -- Basketball Scheduling -- One-Third of Women's Contests in Home Arena.

- (1) Recommendation. The Women's Basketball Issue Committee recommends that the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2010-11 legislative cycle to specify that, in women's basketball, an active or provisional member must play at least one-third of its regular-season women's basketball contests in the arena regularly used for the institution's home games.
- (2) Rationale. There has been an increase in the number of women's basketball teams who play a large number of away-from-home contests. These contests often occur prior to conference games, resulting in student-athlete's missing additional class and it is becoming more common for institutions to be paid guarantees by the home team. Requiring each institution to have a minimum number of home contests will result in some competitive balance. Further, this provision currently exists for men's basketball and it is appropriate for women's basketball to have the same scheduling requirements associated with Division I membership. Finally, this proposal was initiated and supported by the WBCA.
- (3) Estimated Budget Impact. None.
- (4) Student-Athlete's Impact. None.

Committee Chair: Janet Cone, University of North Carolina, Asheville

Staff liaisons: Jackie Campbell, Division I Governance

Sue Donohoe, Division I Women's Basketball

Lynn Holzman, Academic and Membership Affairs

Tina Krah, Division I Women's Basketball

Michelle Perry, Division I Women's Basketball

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

The NCAA Division I Women' Basketball Issues Committee Academic Working Group submits the following report from its October 22, 2010, telephone conference:

ACTION ITEM.

Review and Discussion of Proposed Academic and Athletic Development Model.

The working group reviewed and discussed the revised Academic and Athletic Development Model and made minor revisions. The group requested that NCAA staff make revisions to the proposal and forward to the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee for review and approval. Upon approval, the Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee will forward the proposal to the NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet for review during its February, 2011 meeting and request the body's sponsorship of the proposal into the 2011-12 legislative cycle. [Refer to Attachment]

Committee Chair: Ceal Barry, University of Colorado, Boulder

Working Group Chair: Janet Cone, University of North Carolina, Asheville, ex-officio

Staff Liaisons: Jackie Campbell, Governance

Diane Dickman, Academic and Membership Affairs

Sue Donohoe, Division I Women's Basketball

Lynn Holzman, Academic and Membership Affairs

Tina Krah, Division I Women's Basketball

Michelle Perry, Division I Women's Basketball

Tiese Roxbury, Research

Summary of Initial Findings Related to the Women's Basketball Student-Athlete Experience From the NCAA GOALS Study

Background

The NCAA research staff was asked to examine elements of the student-athlete experience specifically for women's basketball student-athletes using the current NCAA Growth, Opportunities, Aspirations, and Learning of Student in college (GOALS) survey. This research aimed to gain insight into the academic and athletic experiences of these student-athletes. These analyses revealed some enlightening findings in areas such as recruitment and college choice, ethical leadership, and time demands.

Data

This research is based on data from the NCAA 2010 GOALS survey administration, with some comparisons made to the first GOALS study that occurred in 2006. The data consist of a random sample of student-athletes across 611 institutions from Divisions I, II, and III. NCAA Faculty Athletics Representatives (FARs) were invited to participate by sampling one to three pre-specified teams on their campuses. Strict protocols were put in place to standardize the survey administration process. A total of N=19,967 student-athletes participated in the survey, including 1,152 women's basketball student-athletes across the three divisions.

Findings – Recruitment and College Choice

- Approximately 86% of Division I women's basketball student-athletes agreed or strongly agreed that athletics was a driving factor when deciding to attend their current college, compared to 58% similarly endorsing academics as a contributing reason for their college choice.
- Basketball student-athletes (men and women) seem to place relatively high importance on the coach in the process of college selection, as they were the most likely to indicate that they would not have chosen their current institution if a different coach was there. At the Division I level, 45% of highly-recruited women's basketball players indicated that they received too much contact in the recruiting process.
- Division I women's basketball players were noticeably lower than other student-athletes on the dimension of "accuracy of initial expectations" pertaining to athletics. About 60% said their expectations were mostly or very accurate, compared to 72-80% of male athletes in other sports.
- Division I women's basketball players seemed less satisfied with their college choice than those student-athletes in other sports. Only 48% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "I am glad that I made the choice to be at this school" compared to 62% in men's basketball. Within WBB, freshmen and sophomores seemed most disappointed with their school choice.

- Division I women's basketball student-athletes were also less likely than other student-athletes to respond positively to the two statements "If I could start over I still would attend this school" and "I would recommend this school to a prospective student-athlete."

Findings – Ethical Leadership

- At the Division I and II levels, women's basketball players were less likely than any other sport group to agree that their head coach defines success not just by winning, but by winning fairly.
- When looking at trust, Division I women's basketball were significantly less likely than student-athletes in other sports to strongly agree that their head coach could be trusted (39%).
- A quarter of Division I and a third of Division II women's basketball student-athletes said that their head coach puts them down in front of others. These rates were slightly lower than those reported by men's basketball student-athletes.
- Women's basketball student-athletes were also slightly less likely to strongly agree with the statement "My head coach has team members' best interest in mind." In Division I, the percentage endorsing this statement decreased from freshmen (35%) to seniors (26%).

Findings – Time Demands

- Women's basketball time demands generally stayed similar to 2006 results.
- Division I women's basketball players self-report 37.6 hours per week in-season spent on athletic activities compared to 38.9 on academic activities.
- In total, Division I women's basketball student-athletes report spending almost 77 hours per week during the season in either athletic or academic activities. This was an increase from the average sum reported in 2006.
- In Division I, women's basketball student-athletes self-report missing more classes than any other sport group during the season (2.5 per week).
- Compared to other sports, a particularly high number of Division I women's basketball players expressed a desire to spend less time with their coaches (34%).
- Female student-athletes, particularly in women's basketball, expressed that they would prefer to spend less time on athletics, in general.

Findings – Student-Athlete Comments

- Women's basketball players who opted to respond to the open-ended question about the best part of their student-athlete experience were most likely to say the best part was their social life, teammates/friendships, competing/playing, and traveling.

- When asked about what they would like to change about their experience, coaching situation, time demands, and team/personal success were the three items most often identified by women's basketball student-athletes.
- Most of the negative comments from women's basketball players about the coaching situation focused on the desire to have a different coach or not being satisfied with the coaching style/methods of the current coach. Other themes that emerged in the comments about coaches were treatment of players, honesty/trust, fairness/favoritism, knowledge, and communication.

Summary of Initial Findings Related to the Women's Basketball Student-Athlete Experience Through the NCAA GOALS Study

March, 2011



Growth, Opportunities, Aspirations and Learning of Students in College (GOALS) Study

- The 2010 version of GOALS was the second administration of the study by NCAA Faculty Athletics Representatives (FARs). The first GOALS study occurred in 2006.
- All NCAA FARs were invited to participate by sampling one to three pre-specified teams on their campuses. Strict protocols were put in place to standardize the administration and ensure that each student-athlete's responses would not be seen by anybody besides the researchers.
- Portions of the 2006 survey were maintained in 2010 to allow for assessment of changes over time. Some new items were swapped into the 2010 version based on findings from the first study and topics that have generated interest within the NCAA since the first study was released.



Survey Response

- In total, 611 schools participated in the study, which is very similar to the number from 2006.
- Divisional institutional response rate:

	2006 GOALS	2010 GOALS
Division I	66%	56%
Division II	66%	58%
Division III	54%	57%

- Response rate changes will be analyzed in more detail but possible reasons include late mailing date for 2010 version, increased IRB demands, administrative challenges.



Number of GOALS Student-Athlete Respondents (2010 Survey – N=19,967)

Division I							
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football (FBS/FCS)		All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
N	573	363	799	824	1,883	341	2,573
Division II							
N	359	314	1,192		1,429	334	1,815
Division III							
N	497	522	1,352		1,723	477	2,597

Current Analyses – GOALS

- Recruiting experiences and college choice of student-athletes
- Ethics and ethical leadership
- Time demands
- NOTE: The data for women's basketball players were analyzed by position on team (e.g. starter, 2nd string, etc.) and year in school. Significant differences in response patterns are noted in the summary statements in this presentation.



Recruitment and College Choice



Academic versus Athletics Reasons Driving Decision to Attend this College.

(% Responding Agree or Strongly Agree)

Division I						
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football	All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
Academics	63%	65%	66%	69%	58%	75%
Athletics	79%	83%	80%	82%	86%	86%
Division II						
Academics	49%	59%	67%	61%	71%	70%
Athletics	84%	83%	81%	81%	91%	83%
Division III						
Academics	62%	75%	78%	75%	84%	83%
Athletics	76%	81%	85%	74%	82%	72%

Note: Endorsement of top two scale points on 4-point scale

I would have attended this college even if a different coach was here.

(% Responding Agree or Strongly Agree)

Division I						
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football	All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
N	52%	42%	59%	58%	43%	58%
Division II						
N	47%	41%	52%	59%	49%	59%
Division III						
N	61%	58%	60%	69%	65%	73%

Note: Endorsement of top two scale points on 6-point scale

Recruitment – Factors in College Choice

- In almost all groups studied, athletics participation was the most-often endorsed reason for choosing a college. Academics was generally a close second, followed by proximity of the institution to home. Other peoples' expectations, campus social scene and proximity to boyfriend/girlfriend were less likely to be endorsed than the other three factors.
- When looking specifically at academics versus athletics as deciding factors, striking differences in favor of athletics were observed in Division I women's basketball and Divisions II and III baseball. At the Division I level, women's basketball student-athletes were less likely than any other sport group to indicate that academics was a prominent factor in their decision.
- Basketball student-athletes (both women and men) were the most likely to indicate that they would not have chosen their current institution if a different coach was there. This is indicative of the importance of the coach in college selection for these students.



Recruitment – Frequency of Contact

- Depending on sport group, between one-fifth and one-third of student-athletes felt that some coaches contacted them too often in the recruiting process. At the Division I and II levels, women's basketball student-athletes were most likely to indicate too much contact.
- Highly recruited student-athletes (those who were recruited by 10 or more institutions) in women's basketball were more likely to say there was too much contact in the process than were others. At the Division I level, 45 percent of highly-recruited women's basketball players indicated that they received too much contact in the recruiting process.



How accurate were your initial expectations of the athletics experience at this college?

(% Responding Very Accurate or Mostly Accurate)

Division I						
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football	All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
N	80%	76%	72%	76%	60%	67%
Division II						
N	71%	70%	77%	78%	67%	67%
Division III						
N	68%	74%	78%	77%	70%	76%

Note: Endorsement of top two scale points on 4-point scale

Recruitment – Accuracy of Expectations

- Most student-athletes believed that their expectations of the academic experience at college were mostly accurate. In women's basketball, 80 percent said their expectations were mostly accurate.
- There was somewhat less belief in the accuracy of athletics expectations than the academics. Division I women's basketball players were noticeably lower on this dimension than other student-athletes, with only 60 percent of student-athletes saying expectations were mostly accurate.

I am glad that I made the choice to be at this school.
 (% Responding Agree or Strongly Agree)

Division I						
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football	All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
N	67%	62%	59%	68%	48%	70%
Division II						
N	49%	51%	59%	60%	63%	63%
Division III						
N	51%	63%	67%	69%	70%	77%

Note: Endorsement of top two scale points on 7-point scale

Recruitment – Satisfaction with College Choice

- A majority of student-athletes agreed or strongly agreed with the statement —“I am glad I made the choice to be at this school.” However, Division I women’s basketball players were the least likely to agree with that statement, as fewer than half (45%) agreed or strongly agreed. Within WBB, freshmen and sophomores were most likely to be disappointed with their choice of school.
- Division I women’s basketball student-athletes were also less likely than other student-athletes to respond positively to the following two statements:
 - “If I could start over I still would attend this school,” and
 - “I would recommend this school to a prospective student-athlete.”

Ethical Leadership



**My head coach defines success not just by winning,
but by winning fairly**
(% Responding Strongly Agree)

Division I						
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football	All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
N	43%	50%	57%	48%	39%	51%
Division II						
N	47%	44%	58%	51%	34%	48%
Division III						
N	38%	48%	61%	51%	42%	57%

Note: Endorsement of top scale point on 5-point scale

My head coach can be trusted
(% Responding Strongly Agree)

Division I						
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football	All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
N	52%	50%	56%	51%	39%	48%
Division II						
N	49%	42%	63%	57%	44%	47%
Division III						
N	55%	53%	66%	59%	47%	56%

Note: Endorsement of top scale point on 5-point scale

My head coach puts me down in front of others
(% Responding Somewhat Agree or Strongly Agree)

Division I						
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football	All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
N	27%	31%	22%	20%	25%	21%
Division II						
N	26%	34%	15%	15%	32%	17%
Division III						
N	16%	26%	12%	16%	27%	14%

Note: Endorsement of top two scale points on 5-point scale

Ethical Leadership – Perception of Coaches

- At the Divisions I and II levels, women's basketball student-athletes were the least likely to agree with the statement: "My head coach defines success not just by winning, but by winning fairly."
- Division I women's basketball student-athletes were also least likely to say that their head coach can be trusted. Second and third-team players were less likely to agree with that statement than the first-teamers, but all groups were at lower levels of agreement than corresponding groups in other sports.
- A quarter of Division I women's basketball players and a third of Division II said that their head coach puts them down in front of others.
- Women's basketball players were less likely than other sport groups to respond favorably to the statement: "My head coach has team members' best interest in mind." Specifically:
 - In Division I, women's basketball 1st & 2nd teams were lower than those of most men's sports.
 - When split by year in school, only 26% of Division I WBB seniors responded Strongly Agree (numbers decreased from freshman to senior year).



Time Demands



Summary

- Although survey self-report of time spent is an imperfect method for assessing time demands, the 2006 GOALS survey indicated that such a process could provide useful national comparison data across sport and division.
- The current GOALS study replicated the time demands questions from 2006.
- Results from 2010 are generally similar to those from 2006, but with a few notable changes.
- These initial analyses are preliminary and some changes/additions are expected.



Average Hours Spent Per Week In-Season on Athletic Activities in 2010 (SA Self-Report)

Division I							
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football (FBS/FCS)		All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
Athletic Hrs	42.1	39.2	43.3	41.6	32.0	37.6	33.3
Division II							
Athletic Hrs	39.0	37.7	37.5		31.3	34.2	31.7
Division III							
Athletic Hrs	34.8	30.8	33.1		29.2	29.8	28.9

Note: Green = Decrease of 2+ hours on athletics from 2006;
Red = Increase of 2+ hours on athletics from 2006

Average Hours Spent Per Week In-Season on Academic Activities in 2010 (SA Self-Report)

Division I							
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football (FBS/FCS)		All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
Academic Hrs	31.7	37.3	38.0	38.2	36.0	38.9	40.1
Division II							
Academic Hrs	32.8	35.8	36.8		36.3	37.3	41.4
Division III							
Academic Hrs	35.6	34.8	37.9		39.7	41.3	43.0

Note: Green = Increase of 2+ hours on academics from 2006;
Red = Decrease of 2+ hours on academics from 2006

Average Classes Missed Per Week During the Season in 2010 (SA Self-Report)

Division I							
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football (FBS/FCS)		All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
Ave. Missed	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.9
Miss >3	21%	20%	14%	8%	10%	23%	14%
Division II							
Ave. Missed	2.0	1.5	1.2%		1.6	1.8	1.9
Miss >3	15%	10%	7%		12%	11%	15%
Division III							
Ave. Missed	1.8	1.2	1.0		1.1	0.9	1.2
Miss >3	12%	8%	5%		5%	3%	6%

Note: Green = Decrease of 0.5 classes missed from 2006;
Red = Increase of 0.5 classes missed from 2006.

Summary – Missed Classes and Time Away from Campus

- In Division I, women's basketball players reported missing more classes (2.5 per week) than any other sport group. 23 percent of these students reported missing an average of 3 or more classes per week.
- In Division I, only baseball student-athletes reported more days away from campus for athletics competition than women's basketball student-athletes, who reported an average of 2.3 days per week on the road in their athletics season.



Satisfaction with Amount of Time Spent with Coaches During the Course of the Year in 2010 (SA Self-Report)

Division I							
	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football (FBS/FCS)		All Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	All Other Women's Sports
Want More	6%	18%	18%	11%	13%	7%	7%
Want Less	17%	21%	30%	30%	14%	34%	21%
Division II							
Want More	8%	14%	15%		14%	6%	8%
Want Less	18%	19%	19%		9%	20%	19%
Division III							
Want More	12%	14%	11%		13%	4%	8%
Want Less	16%	12%	11%		8%	18%	9%

Note: Survey administered in spring 2010. Question not asked in 2006 GOALS study. Third response option on question was Satisfied with amount of time spent with coaches."

Summary – Satisfaction with Time with Coaches and Time Spent on Athletics

- Particularly high numbers of women basketball players across division expressed a desire to spend less time with coaches (34 percent in Division I).
- Female student-athletes across division, particularly in women's basketball, expressed that they would prefer less time spent on athletics, in general. This was particularly the case in Division I, where 29 percent expressed a wish to spend less time on athletics. This response was up more than 5 percentage points from the previous survey.



Comments from Current Student-Athletes



Student-Athlete Comments from GOALS

- In the 2010 version of GOALS, student-athletes were asked two open-ended questions:
 1. What has been the best part of your student-athlete experience so far?
 2. If you could change one thing about your student-athlete experience, what would it be?
- We have thematically coded these comments and are currently still analyzing for further insight.



Themes from Student-Athlete Comments

Best Part of Student-Athlete Experience

- Teammates, bonds, friendships
- Social aspect of team membership (e.g., meeting new people)
- Traveling
- Coaches
- Competing/playing sport
- Having their education funded
- Perks
- Exposure
- Staying in shape
- Academics

Would Like to Change about Student-Athlete Experience

- Coaches
- Time demands—would like more or less time for academics, relaxing, traveling, sport etc.
- Would choose a different college
- Major and classes taken
- More team success (wins) & personal success (playing time)
- Their personal work ethic
- Finances
- Getting injured
- Better facilities & athletic gear
- Better/more dedicated teammates

NOTE: Items in red were most frequently reported among women's basketball student-athletes.

The Role of the Coach

- The number of comments about the coach, especially when queried about things they would like to change, were frequent within certain groups:
 - Only about 3% of football players and 5% of men's basketball players across division cited the coach as the one thing they would most like to change.
 - In total on the men's side, 7% cited an aspect of the coach as the one thing they would most like to change. Among men, these numbers were highest in golf (ranging from 12% in Div. I to 16% in Div. III), swimming (8-18% with Divs. I and II highest) and baseball (7-16% with Division III highest).
 - However, these percentages were generally much higher among female student-athletes. 16% of all females cited an aspect of the coach/coaching as what they would most like to change.



Women's Basketball & Comments on Coaches/Coaching

- When possible we analyzed the problematic part of the coaching situation and found these themes to be prevalent in women's basketball:
 - Prefers different coach/staff
 - Coaching style/methods/philosophies
 - Lack of knowledge and experience
 - Attitude/Treatment of players
 - Times spent (prefer less)
 - Number of coaching changes
 - Number of coaches for sport
 - Fairness/Favoritism
 - Honesty/Trust issues
 - Communication/Personal relationship issues



SUPPLEMENT NO. 4
TO BE DISTRIBUTED AT THE MEETING

SUPPLEMENT NO. 5
TO BE DISTRIBUTED AT THE MEETING



MEMORANDUM

April 28, 2011

P.O. Box 6222

Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Telephone: 317/917-6222

Shipping/Overnight Address:

1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive

Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

www.ncaa.org

TO: NCAA Men's Basketball Issues Committee
NCAA Women's Basketball Issues Committee.

FROM: Sandy Parrott
Associate Director of Basketball Certification.

SUBJECT: Input from the Committee Requested.

The basketball certification staff would like to request that the Men's and Women's Basketball Issues Committees discuss and provide their input on the following issues:

1. Update criteria for the application of the adjoining-state restrictions.

- (c) Recommendation. The basketball certification staff requests that the Men's and Women's Basketball Issues Committees review the criteria utilized for enforcing the residency requirements for teams participating in an NCAA-certified event.
- (d) Rationale. Since the criterion being utilized was developed in 2003, by the Men's Basketball Issues Committee and has not been revisited, the staff believes that the criteria/guidelines should be reviewed to determine whether any updates are necessary. These standards will be utilized in determining where a prospective student-athlete can participate and would be utilized in determining whether a waiver of the legislation should be granted. [Cwcej o gpv'C]

Additionally, the basketball certification staff has been questioned about rural communities that exist on two bordering states. When applying the adjoining-state rule, an exception exists for teams in cities whose metropolitan area is located on a state border. Teams from these cities (i.e., Washington D.C., Kansas City, St. Louis/East St. Louis, etc.), may include more than three team members from an adjoining-state as long as each additional participant resides within the metropolitan area.

Consideration has not been given to rural communities with similar circumstances because they would be difficult to define. The United States Census information is utilized to define the metropolitan areas of cities. In that regard, it was questioned whether the legislation should be changed to combine the previous 100-mile rule with the current adjoining-state.

Note: Now that this residency restriction has been added to the women's certified events, that women's committee would also need to acknowledge this criteria as a guideline for the application of this legislation. Additionally, the basketball certification staff and Subcommittees for Legislative Relief (SLR) staff would request that the Men's and Women's Basketball Issues Committees agree upon one set of standards.

2. Modify the SLR waiver process for waivers involving the adjoining-state rule.

- (c) Recommendation. The basketball certification staff and the SLR staff requests that the Men's and Women's Basketball Issues Committees review the process by which prospective student-athletes and their parents and coaches would file a waiver to request relief from the adjoining-state legislation.
- (d) Rationale. Since the SLR staff is limited to receiving requests from member institutions, conferences and committees, a prospective student-athlete or nonscholastic team must solicit one of these groups from within the NCAA membership to submit a waiver on their behalf. There is concern that this action could potentially create an obligation between that prospect/team and the. In that regard, the basketball certification staff is proposing that the process by which these individuals would submit a waiver request be changed to eliminate such obligations. A memorandum detailing the proposed procedures is included. [Cwcej o gpvD]

SP:ms

Enclosures



MEMORANDUM

November 8, 2010

P.O. Box 6222

Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Telephone: 317/917-6222

Shipping/Overnight Address:

1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive

Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

www.ncaa.org

TO: NCAA Men's Basketball Issues Committee
NCAA Women's Basketball Issues Committee.

FROM: Sandy Parrott
Associate Director of Basketball Certification.

SUBJECT: Update Criteria for the Application of the Adjoining-State
""Restrictions.

Recommendation: The NCAA basketball certification (BBCert) staff requests that the NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Issues Committees review the criteria utilized for enforcing the residency requirements for teams participating in an NCAA-certified event.

Rationale: Since the criterion being utilized was developed in 2003 and has not been revisited, the staff believes that the Men's and Women's Basketball Issues Committees should review the criteria/guidelines and determine whether any updates are necessary. These standards will be utilized in determining where a prospective student-athlete can participate and would be utilized in determining whether a waiver of the legislation should be granted.

Current NCAA legislation requires participants on nonscholastic teams to reside either within the same state as the team or within a geographically adjoining state, with not more than three prospects from adjoining states participating on any one team. The standard was established to deter nonscholastic teams from "renting" elite prospects from around the country for brief periods of time to compete in NCAA-certified basketball events.

The legislation, as applied, requires the prospect's legal residence (usually that of the prospect's parent(s) or legal guardian) to be located within the same state or an adjoining state of the official mailing address of the nonscholastic team.

In 2003, the subcommittee believed relief from the strict application of the legislation should be granted only in situations in which **no permissible team exists that will allow a prospect the opportunity to participate in any NCAA-certified event.** Relief should not be granted so that a prospect can play for a specific team or in a specific event.

The Men's Basketball Issues Committee initially supported the following guidelines:

- A prospect who is not an international prospect or a student at a preparatory school should be required to establish and maintain a legal residence for a **minimum of three months** prior to participating in an NCAA-certified event.
- Legal guardianship must be established in a court of law and must be permanent. (It is not permissible for a coach, family member or other individual to obtain guardianship of an athlete in order for the athlete to participate on a team in a different state in an effort to circumvent the intent of the adjoining state rule.) Additionally, the prospect is required to establish and maintain a legal residence for a **minimum of three months** prior to participating on a team in that location in an NCAA-certified event.
- International athletes must play on a team from their own country and the adjoining-state rule should be applied provincially within that country. Athletes cannot participate on a team outside their country's borders.
- An international prospect may use the legal address of the prospect's host family, provided the prospect is part of an educational exchange program and has resided with the family for a minimum of one academic year.
- An international prospect who is not part of an educational exchange program may use the host family's address if the prospect attended high school in the locale for a minimum of one academic year.
- An international prospect who is not part of an educational exchange program and whose host family's address is not in the same state as the school the prospect is attending, would not be permitted to utilize the host family's address.
- A prospect who has attended a preparatory school for a minimum of one academic year may use the address of the educational institution or the prospect's legal (home) residence.
- Two-year college prospects who have completed a minimum of one academic year may use the address of the educational institution or the prospect's legal (home) residence.
- Although the states of Alaska and Hawaii are not geographically adjoined by any other state, no states should be "designated" as adjoining states for Alaska and Hawaii.
- Prospects from Canada must comply with the same guidelines as other international prospects.

Exceptions to the Rule:

- In situations in which a team includes prospects from a metropolitan area located on a state border, the team may include more than three team members from adjoining states as long as each additional participant resides within the metropolitan area.
- It has been determined that because the intent of the adjoining-state legislation would not be violated, and that based on the restrictions imposed by the tribal membership itself, it is permissible to view a Native American tribe in its entirety as analogous to a state, regardless of the fact that its geographic location may encompass several states. Therefore, Native American athletes can participate on their tribal team regardless of their state of residence.

Staff Recommendations:

The BBCert staff would recommend that the committees affirm the above guidelines with a few additional considerations.

1. International prospective student-athletes who attend a preparatory/boarding school, but whose host family lives in a different state than the school.
2. Waive the required three-month minimum if a prospective student-athlete can produce documentation showing that state residency requirements have been met.
3. An additional exception to the rule to address rural communities that exist on two bordering states.

SP:ms



MEMORANDUM

November 8, 2010

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Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

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Shipping/Overnight Address:

1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive

Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

www.ncaa.org

TO: NCAA Men's Basketball Issues Committee
NCAA Women's Basketball Issues Committee.

FROM: Sandy Parrott
Associate Director of Basketball Certification.

SUBJECT: Update the Process for Submitting a Subcommittee for Legislative
""Relief Waiver.

Recommendation: The NCAA basketball certification (BBCert) staff requests that the NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Issues Committees review the process for submitting a waiver to request relief from the adjoining-state legislation.

Rationale: Since the Subcommittee for Legislative Relief (SLR) staff is limited to receiving requests from an entity within the NCAA membership, prospects are forced to approach the athletics department at an NCAA member institution or a conference to solicit them to file the waiver on the prospect's behalf. However, doing so seems to create an obligation between the prospect and that institution/conference.

Proposal: The BBCert staff would suggest that prospective student-athletes, their coaches and families should submit documentation to the BBCert staff. If the circumstances are consistent with the standards outlined in the adjoining-state restrictions, the BBCert staff will forward a completed request to the Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee liaison who will work with the Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee chair. The Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee chair will determine whether an SLR request should be forwarded and supported by the Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee or whether the request does not merit support. The SLR makes a determination based on the suggested guidelines and any other guidance offered by the Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee. Allowing the BBCert staff to act as the point person and collector of the information and submitting the waiver request on behalf of the Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee, would eliminate the necessity of a prospect to find an institution to submit a waiver on their behalf. It would also eliminate any obligation created by the institution in filing the waiver on the prospect's behalf.

National Collegiate Athletic Association

An association of more than 1,200 members serving the student-athlete

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

The procedure for filing such a waiver would occur in the following manner:

1. Written requests shall be submitted to the BBCert staff who will determine whether guidelines are met or not.
 - If guidelines are met, then the BBCert staff will complete the SLR application and forward to the Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee liaison who will obtain a signature on a letter from the chair of the Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee in support of the waiver request. The Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee liaison will submit the SLR application and letter of support to the SLR staff.
 - If guidelines are not met, the BBCert staff will inform the applicant that the request cannot be accommodated due to the legislation's intent.
 - If an applicant is able to have an institution or a conference submit an SLR application, SLR staff will forward a copy of the application to the BBCert staff for review and determination whether guidelines are met or not.
2. SLR will review applications received (assumption of support of a grant) and make decision. SLR will inform the BBCert staff of the decision and the BBCert staff will verbally inform applicant of decision. SLR will follow their normal policies and procedures for formal notice of the waiver approval.
3. If staff denies an SLR application from an institution or a conference on behalf of a prospective student-athlete, the decision may be appealed to the subcommittee.
4. Decision letter will be sent to prospective student-athlete/parent or institution/conference and copied to the BBCert staff.
5. Questions regarding this waiver process should be directed to the BBCert staff unless it is of a procedural nature, which should be forwarded to SLR.
6. Timeline of process once request received by the Men's or Women's Basketball Issues Committee liaison should be one business week.

SP:ms

The Center for Coaching Excellence

*Presented by The Women's Basketball Coaches Association
in partnership with
Columbia University in the City of New York*



M. Dianne Murphy

Director, Intercollegiate Athletics and Physical Education
Columbia University in the City of New York
April 2011

1

The Center for Coaching Excellence ***VISION***

***The Center for Coaching Excellence is
dedicated to providing head, associate head
and assistant coaches with the professional
skills and personal ethics training necessary to
be exceptional leaders in college women's
basketball.***

2

The Center for Coaching Excellence

MISSION STATEMENT

***The Center for Coaching Excellence* serves the college women's basketball coaching community by:**

- Developing and sustaining ethical leadership practices
- Promoting civil and respectful behavior
- Empowering individuals to utilize integrity in decision-making
- Nurturing the next generation of leaders
- Encouraging professional growth, networking and mentoring
- Providing a structured curriculum that fosters integrative learning and personal development
- Developing a sense of ownership in the sport of basketball

3

The Center for Coaching Excellence

OUR VALUES

In carrying out the mission of *The Center for Coaching Excellence*, the following principles shall apply:

- *The Center* will feature leadership that is visionary, decisive and motivating
- *The Center* will foster diversity and inclusiveness
- *The Center* will promote integrity and ethics by modeling the highest standards of professionalism, personal growth and civil behavior
- *The Center* will advance student-athlete welfare by emphasizing sound leadership, teaching, and coaching
- *The Center* will identify, attract and retain instructors who exhibit a strong commitment to open and honest communication, high energy, initiative, enthusiasm and creativity
- *The Center* will be fiscally responsible and manage resources wisely

4

The Center for Coaching Excellence

BENEFITS

The Center for Coaching Excellence shall provide benefits to the college women's basketball community by:

- Initiating a positive culture change in college women's basketball
- Developing self-awareness and understanding
- Promoting and sustaining ethical standards for recruiting
- Eliminating negative recruiting
- Providing professional networking and mentoring opportunities
- Increasing the level of professionalism among coaches
- Gaining insight and new perspectives from coaching peers
- Presenting new skills, workplace tools and general knowledge
- Modeling appropriate behavior for head, associate head and assistant coaches
- Enhancing career opportunities

5

The Center for Coaching Excellence

OVERVIEW

The Center for Coaching Excellence is designed to provide head, associate head and assistant college women's basketball coaches with comprehensive leadership development.

The Center for Coaching Excellence will introduce coaches to various aspects of leadership and provide a deeper understanding and appreciation of the importance of ethics and integrity in college women's basketball.

6

The Center for Coaching Excellence

PROGRAM

- Participant Self-assessment
- Curriculum
 - Pre-work
 - On-site
- Program Assessment



7

The Center for Coaching Excellence

PARTICIPANT SELF-ASSESSMENT

- Employ two self-assessment tools
 - Myers Briggs Type Indicator Step II (MBTI)
 - Identifies preferences in gathering information, decision-making and communication with others
 - Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument (TKI)
 - Identifies preferred conflict management approaches
- Provide feedback to facilitate insight about strengths and areas for growth
- Utilize self-assessment data throughout curriculum



8

The Center for Coaching Excellence CURRICULUM

- Pre-Work
 - Complete self-assessment measure online
 - Myers Briggs Type Indicator Step II (MBTI)



9

The Center for Coaching Excellence CURRICULUM

- On-Site
 - Participate in seminar-style learning environment
 - Complete second self-assessment tool (TKI)
 - Participate in full group general sessions
 - Panel discussions
 - Guest speakers
 - Participate in small group facilitated breakout sessions
 - Interactive learning
 - Discussion groups/roundtables



10

The Center for Coaching Excellence CURRICULUM

- On-Site
 - Engage in networking and mentoring opportunities
 - Social activities
 - Interactive problem-solving
 - Graduation/end-of-program event



11

The Center for Coaching Excellence CURRICULUM

- Potential topics of instruction
 - Full Group
 - Principles of Leadership
 - Why Integrity Matters
 - Managing Change
 - Taking Ownership of the Game
 - Leading by Example
 - Influencing Your Organization's Moral Philosophy
 - Conflict Management
 - Developing Dynamic Communications Skills



12

The Center for Coaching Excellence

CURRICULUM

- Potential topics of instruction
 - Small Group Leadership Roundtables
 - Managing the Pressure to Win at All Costs
 - Setting Expectations and Holding Others Accountable
 - “Managing Up”
 - Developing Head Coaching Skills
 - Coaching is more than X’s & O’s
 - Promoting the Game in the Community



13

The Center for Coaching Excellence

OUTCOMES

- Program Participants
 - Attain greater insight about self
 - Receive 24-page confidential self-assessment report
 - Increase confidence in managing difficult situations
 - Acquire deeper understanding and appreciation for ethical decision-making
 - Receive personalized professional development plan
 - Gain new and enhanced peer network



14

The Center for Coaching Excellence

OUTCOMES

- Women's Basketball Community
 - Safeguard the integrity of the game
 - Reinforce strong ethical practices
 - Prepare and cultivate the next generation of leaders
 - Reduce sense of entitlement among select coaches
 - Create a positive culture change in college women's basketball
 - Increase visibility of women's basketball locally, nationally and internationally



15

The Center for Coaching Excellence

AGENDA

• **Wednesday, June 8, 2011**

- Check-in/Registration **4:00 – 5:00 p.m.**
- Welcome Reception **5:00 – 6:00 p.m.**
- Dinner **6:00 – 7:00 p.m.**
- **SESSION ONE – FULL GROUP** **7:00 – 9:00 p.m.**
 - Welcome – **Beth Bass**, CEO, Women's Basketball Coaches Association
 - Program Overview – **M. Dianne Murphy**, Athletics Director, Columbia University
 - Keynote Address – **Julie Roe Lach**, Vice President for Enforcement, NCAA
 - Kickoff Panel Discussion – **Dick Baddour**, Athletics Director, University of North Carolina
Ceal Barry, Associate Athletics Director, University of Colorado
Jon Steinbrecher, Commissioner, Mid-American Conference
Mary DiStanislao, Senior Associate Athletics Director, University of Pennsylvania
- Depart for Hotel/Evening Networking **9:00 p.m.**



16

The Center for Coaching Excellence

AGENDA

• Thursday, June 9, 2011

- Depart Hotel 8:00 a.m.
 - Breakfast 8:15 – 9:00 a.m.
 - **SESSION TWO** 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- (Facilitated by Dr. Cathie T. Siders)*
- Full Group Work
 - Provide Brief Tutorial about MBTI
 - Explain how personality preferences play out in coaching leadership
 - Review Personal MBTI Interpretive Reports
 - Break
 - Small Group Work
 - Learn X's and O's of MBTI for improved leadership
 - Apply new self-knowledge to individual coaching situations
 - Lunch 12:00 – 1:00 p.m.



17

The Center for Coaching Excellence

AGENDA

• Thursday, June 9, 2011 (continued)

- **SESSION THREE** 1:15 – 2:45 p.m.
- Panel Discussion
 - Jody Conradt, Head Women's Basketball Coach Emerita, University of Texas
 - Marsha Sharp, Head Women's Basketball Coach Emerita, Texas Tech University
 - Brian Giorgis, Head Women's Basketball Coach, Marist College
 - Doug Bruno, Head Women's Basketball Coach, DePaul University
 - Moderator: M. Dianne Murphy, Athletics Director, Columbia University
 - **Break** 2:45 – 3:00 p.m.
 - **SESSION FOUR** 3:00 – 5:00 p.m.
- (Facilitated by Dr. Cathie T. Siders)*
- Full Group Work
 - Provide brief tutorial about “managing up” using MBTI principles
 - Break
 - Small Group Work
 - Apply new knowledge about “managing up” and personal MBTI profile information to individual situations



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The Center for Coaching Excellence

AGENDA

- **Thursday, June 9, 2011** *(continued)*
 - Reception 5:30 – 6:00 p.m.
 - Dinner 6:00 – 7:00 p.m.
 - **SESSION FIVE** 7:00 – 9:00 p.m.
 - **Guest Speaker**
 - Jim Delany, Commissioner, Big Ten Conference
 - Depart for Hotel 9:00 p.m.
 - Evening Networking Activity 9:15 p.m. –



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The Center for Coaching Excellence

AGENDA

- **Friday, June 10, 2011**
 - Depart Hotel 8:00 a.m.
 - Breakfast 8:15 – 9:00 a.m.
 - **SESSION SIX** 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Facilitators: Dr. Cathie T. Siders

Darrice Griffin, Assistant Athletics Director, Columbia/Former Gatorade Texas Player of the Year

Nettie Respondek, Assistant Women's Basketball Coach, Columbia/ Former Gatorade Texas Player of the Year

- Full Group Work
 - Provide brief tutorial about the importance of conflict management skills
 - Provide brief tutorial about the Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Inventory (TKI)
 - Complete the TKI
- Break
- Small Group Work
 - Learn X's and O's of TKI for improved leadership
 - Apply new self-knowledge to individual coaching situations
- Lunch 12:00 – 1:00 p.m.



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The Center for Coaching Excellence

AGENDA

- **Friday June 10, 2011 (continued)**
 - **SESSION SEVEN** 1:00 – 2:00 p.m.
 - **Roundtable Discussions**
 - Structured facilitated discussion
 - Facilitators: *Beth DeBauche, Commissioner, Ohio Valley Conference*
Carolyn Schlie Femovich, Executive Director, The Patriot League
Robin Green Harris, Executive Director, The Ivy League
Bernadette McGlade, Commissioner, Atlantic 10 Conference
 - Group report out
 - Potential Topics
 - Managing the Pressure to Win at All Costs
 - Managing Difficult Student-athletes
 - Break
 - Final Thoughts 2:00 – 2:15 p.m. 2:15 – 3:00 p.m.
 - William V. Campbell, Chair, Columbia University Trustees/Chair, Intuit, Inc.
 - Program Ends 3:00 p.m.



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The Center for Coaching Excellence

AGENDA

- **Saturday, June 11, 2011 (optional)**
 - Open Day in New York City
 - Travel



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The Center for Coaching Excellence

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

- Online or paper questionnaire
- Provide participant feedback on:
 - Curriculum
 - Presenters
 - Schedule
- Utilize feedback and data to improve future curricula

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The Center for Coaching Excellence

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **Approximate cost: \$69,000 per 30-participant session**
 - Includes:
 - Facilitators and guest speakers
 - Two self-assessment tools
 - Meals and breaks
 - Conference facilities and supplies
 - Does not include travel and lodging for participants

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The Center for Coaching Excellence

JUSTIFICATION

- Investing in professional development is vital for the success of any organization
- Investing in this leadership development program will pay tremendous dividends for our coaches, our schools and the WBCA
- **Not** investing in this program will end up costing much more for the women's basketball community
 - Negative publicity impacts recruiting, institutional prestige and coaching careers
 - NCAA rules infractions consume lots of time and resources

25

The Center for Coaching Excellence

RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI)

- **The Center for Coaching Excellence** will provide significant return on investment by:
 - Improving the level of professionalism within the coaching community
 - Enhancing individual coaches' career opportunities
 - Decreasing NCAA rules violations
 - Diminishing potential for significant scandals
 - Eliminating the emerging negative culture that threatens the integrity of the game
 - Increasing the visibility of women's basketball locally, nationally and internationally

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Women's Basketball GSR & APR Trends

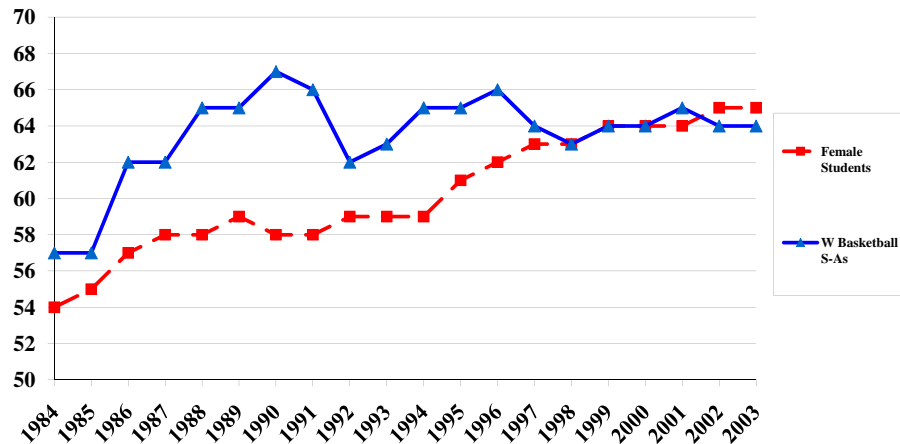
Women's Basketball Issues Committee
May 2011



Graduation Success Rate (GSR)



Federal Graduation Rates of Division I Women's Basketball Players versus Female Student Body



Comparison of Federal Graduation Rates Between Student-Athletes and Student Body For Matched Gender-Ethnicity Groups in 2003 Entering Class

Student-Athlete Group	Student-Athlete Graduation Rate	Student Body Graduation Rate
Men's Basketball	47%	60%
White Men's Basketball	53%	63%
African-American Men's Basketball	43%	38%
Football (FBS)	56%	64%
White Football (FBS)	67%	66%
African-American Football (FBS)	49%	45%
Women's Basketball	64%	65%
White Women's Basketball	64%	68%
African-American Women's Basketball	62%	48%

**Comparison of Graduation Success Rates from
Entering Classes of 1995* and 2003
Nine-Year Trends For Select Sport Groups**

Student-Athlete Group	1995 GSR	2003 GSR
Men's Basketball	56%	66%
White Men's Basketball	76%	82%
African-American Men's Basketball	46%	60%
Football (FBS)	63%	69%
White Football (FBS)	76%	82%
African-American Football (FBS)	53%	61%
Women's Basketball	80%	85%
White Women's Basketball	87%	90%
African-American Women's Basketball	70%	79%

*1995 was the last year of the former initial-eligibility rules (known as Prop. 48). It was also the first year in which GSR data were collected.

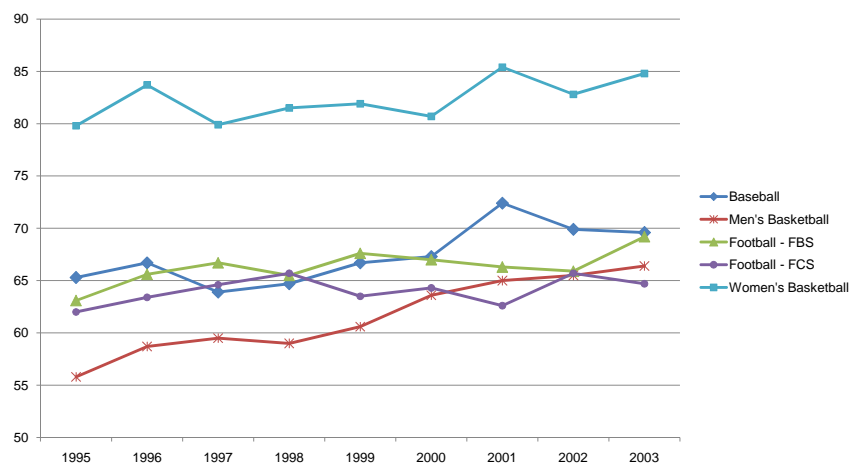
**Comparison of Graduation Success Rates from
Entering Classes of 2002 and 2003
For Select Sport Groups**

Student-Athlete Group	2002 GSR	2003 GSR
Men's Basketball	66%	66%
White Men's Basketball	84%	82%
African-American Men's Basketball	57%	60%
Football (FBS)	66%	69%
White Football (FBS)	80%	82%
African-American Football (FBS)	56%	61%
Women's Basketball	83%	85%
White Women's Basketball	90%	90%
African-American Women's Basketball	75%	79%

Graduation Success Rate Trends for Division I Women's Sports
1995 to 2003 Entering Cohorts

SPORT	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Lacrosse	93.9%	93.0%	95.1%	92.9%	92.6%	94.2%	95.7%	92.9%	93.9%
Field Hockey	92.9%	93.7%	91.7%	95.5%	93.8%	93.1%	93.3%	94.1%	92.4%
Crew	89.6%	89.7%	88.9%	89.2%	88.5%	91.8%	93.0%	92.0%	92.0%
Gymnastics	93.1%	92.4%	89.0%	97.1%	96.6%	94.6%	92.5%	92.8%	91.4%
Swimming	90.8%	91.1%	90.8%	90.6%	91.4%	90.5%	90.3%	91.7%	90.7%
Tennis	85.7%	88.4%	87.6%	88.8%	88.4%	89.1%	89.8%	88.5%	89.9%
Ice Hockey	85.7%	100.0%	85.0%	83.3%	89.3%	96.8%	87.1%	89.8%	89.7%
Golf	88.3%	90.6%	84.2%	86.5%	89.7%	87.9%	86.5%	89.4%	87.7%
Soccer	86.1%	86.7%	88.3%	86.6%	90.3%	89.6%	88.9%	88.6%	87.7%
Volleyball	83.2%	86.6%	87.0%	87.4%	88.0%	88.0%	87.8%	89.2%	86.7%
Softball	82.3%	84.5%	84.6%	84.8%	86.8%	86.0%	87.2%	85.7%	85.4%
Basketball	79.8%	83.7%	79.9%	81.5%	81.9%	80.7%	85.4%	82.8%	84.8%
X-Country/Track	82.4%	82.8%	82.1%	83.1%	83.9%	84.3%	85.3%	85.3%	82.9%

Seven-Year Trends in GSR for Division I Men's Basketball, Baseball, FBS & FCS Football, and Women's Basketball
1995-2003



APR, Eligibility, & Retention



Changes in the Average APR, Eligibility Rate and Retention Rate among all Squads Submitting Data in Each Year (2003-04 to 2009-10)

Number of Squads = 5,853	Average APR	Average Eligibility	Average Retention
2003-04	961	965	954
2004-05	961	964	954
2005-06	961	964	955
2006-07	964	967	957
2007-08	971	970	968
2008-09	973	973	969
2009-10	973	974	969

Notes:

- (1) Analyses based on N=5,853 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all 7 years of APR program.
- (2) Eligibility and retention rates do not include delayed graduation points (APR does include them).
- (3) Retention calculation changed in 2007-08 to grant point adjustments for certain transfer students.

Average Four-Year APRs

Includes 2006-07 through 2009-10 Academic Years

	Four-Year Average
Overall	970 (+3)
Baseball	959 (+5)
Men's Basketball	945 (+5)
Football	946 (+2)
Women's Basketball	968 (+2)

Notes: (1) APR displayed for all squads submitting data for 2009-10 (N=6,422)
(2) Numbers in parentheses are point changes from 4-year APRs for N=6,411 squads (April 2010).
(3) Changes in aggregates reflect changes in academic behaviors, changes in the institutional composition of Division I and changes in how retention was calculated beginning with 2007-08 data.

APR, Eligibility and Retention Trends in Baseball, Men's Basketball, Football, and Women's Basketball

APR	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Baseball	933.1	935.4	941.3	944.7	964.9	965.8	966.1
Men's Basketball	929.4	928.4	928.8	932.4	948.0	949.8	951.2
Football	930.2	930.5	933.6	940.7	948.1	949.1	947.1
Women's Basketball	959.2	958.5	961.9	963.9	967.4	970.1	970.6

ELIGIBILITY	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Baseball	940.5	938.0	940.1	950.6	969.1	968.2	972.1
Men's Basketball	936.5	935.4	935.9	947.3	958.0	956.6	960.6
Football	921.4	919.8	922.7	929.7	935.1	939.1	937.2
Women's Basketball	970.8	968.4	974.8	973.9	970.6	976.2	977.2

RETENTION	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Baseball	919.2	923.7	930.6	928.3	947.5	953.0	952.3
Men's Basketball	917.0	910.4	909.2	907.0	928.2	934.8	932.4
Football	933.8	933.3	936.1	941.7	949.9	949.9	948.4
Women's Basketball	945.0	944.8	945.3	949.8	960.2	960.1	961.7

Note: Analyses based on 275 baseball squads, 323 men's basketball squads, 232 football squads, and 321 women's basketball squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all seven years.

**Average APRs by Sport for Women's Teams
(Single-Year APRs in Sports with 50 or More Teams)**

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Basketball	959	958	962	964	967	970	971
Crew	985	977	985	987	985	984	986
Cross Country	972	971	971	972	978	978	983
Field Hockey	983	985	984	983	990	991	988
Golf	973	970	977	977	984	985	984
Gymnastics	981	981	983	984	988	988	990
Lacrosse	983	986	985	986	987	990	987
Soccer	972	972	973	976	978	981	980
Softball	966	966	965	970	977	979	979
Swimming	978	979	980	979	983	984	988
Tennis	969	970	973	970	983	983	976
Track (Indoor)	965	965	964	965	970	972	975
Track (Outdoor)	966	966	966	967	970	974	977
Volleyball	968	970	969	972	980	980	980

Notes: Analyses based on N=5,853 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all 7 years.
Retention calculation changed in 2007-08 to grant point adjustments for certain transfer students.

**Average Eligibility Rate by Sport for Women's Teams
(Single-Year Eligibility Rates in Sports with 50 or More Teams)**

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Basketball	971	968	975	974	971	976	977
Crew	988	981	986	987	986	983	986
Cross Country	977	975	977	975	978	979	984
Field Hockey	989	992	990	991	993	994	994
Golf	980	974	982	984	985	990	987
Gymnastics	982	981	983	985	988	988	988
Lacrosse	992	989	990	990	990	992	989
Soccer	983	982	980	983	981	983	984
Softball	971	971	970	974	978	982	980
Swimming	982	983	984	981	981	986	990
Tennis	981	979	984	982	989	988	983
Track (Indoor)	966	962	959	961	964	965	971
Track (Outdoor)	966	964	960	963	963	966	971
Volleyball	978	980	979	983	984	985	984

Notes: Analyses based on N=5,853 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all 7 years.

**Average Eligibility Rates by Sport for Women's Teams –
2009-10 Rate vs. 2005-06 Rate**

Rank	SPORT	2009-10	Δ E-Rate
1	Field Hockey	994	+4
2	Swimming	990	+6
3	Lacrosse	989	-1
4	Gymnastics	988	+5
5	Golf	987	+5
6	Crew	986	+0
7	Soccer	984	+4
8	Volleyball	984	+5
9	Cross Country	984	+7
10	Tennis	983	-1
11	Softball	980	+10
12	Basketball	977	+2
13	Track (Outdoor)	971	+11
14	Track (Indoor)	971	+12

Notes: Analyses based on N=5,853 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all 7 years. Δ E-Rate = 2009-10 single-year eligibility rate minus 2005-06 single-year eligibility rate.

**Average Retention Rate by Sport for Women's Teams
(Single-Year Retention Rates in Sports with 50 or More Teams)**

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Basketball	945	945	945	950	960	960	962
Crew	981	971	982	984	981	982	984
Cross Country	966	967	962	965	977	975	981
Field Hockey	977	976	975	973	986	987	981
Golf	965	966	971	969	982	978	980
Gymnastics	979	979	981	982	987	987	992
Lacrosse	974	980	977	979	983	987	985
Soccer	960	960	963	966	972	976	973
Softball	961	959	956	961	973	975	977
Swimming	973	974	973	975	982	981	983
Tennis	956	959	961	957	976	978	967
Track (Indoor)	963	966	966	965	974	975	977
Track (Outdoor)	964	967	969	967	974	977	979
Volleyball	956	958	956	958	973	974	974

Notes: Analyses based on N=5,853 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all 7 years.

**Average Retention Rates by Sport for Women's Teams –
2009-10 Rate**

Rank	SPORT	2009-10
1	Gymnastics	992
2	Lacrosse	985
3	Crew	984
4	Swimming	983
5	Cross Country	981
6	Field Hockey	981
7	Golf	980
8	Track (Outdoor)	979
9	Softball	977
10	Track (Indoor)	977
11	Volleyball	974
12	Soccer	973
13	Tennis	967
14	Basketball	962

Notes: Analyses based on N=5,853 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all 7 years.

Trends in APR 0/2s



**Changes in the Number of 0-for-2s among all Squads Submitting Data
in Each Year (2003-04 to 2009-10)**

Number of Squads = 5,853	Number of 0-for-2s on these Squads	Percent of Total Student-Athlete Cohort
2003-04	3,833	3.6%
2004-05	3,863	3.6%
2005-06	3,635	3.3%
2006-07	3,203	2.9%
2007-08	2,964	2.7%
2008-09	2,827	2.5%
2009-10	2,690	2.4%

Notes:

- (1) Analyses based on N=5,853 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all 7 years .
- (2) "0-for-2" defined as student-athletes separating from a school while academically ineligible.
- (3) 0-for-2 counts based on cohort definitions – SAs playing multiple sports could appear as multiple 0-for-2s in this table.
- (4) Change from 2004-05 to 2009-10 represents a 30% reduction in the number of 0-for-2s.

**Trends in Number of 0-for-2s --
Student-Athletes Leaving School While Academically Ineligible**

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Baseball	416 (5.6%)	381 (5.0%)	339 (4.4%)	307 (4.0%)	228 (2.9%)	211 (2.9%)	189 (2.8%)
Men's Basketball	319 (7.8%)	316 (7.6%)	308 (7.3%)	254 (6.1%)	197 (4.7%)	193 (4.6%)	188 (4.5%)
Football	1,310 (7.0%)	1,290 (6.8%)	1,155 (6.0%)	1,050 (5.5%)	925 (4.8%)	912 (4.7%)	937 (4.8%)
Wrestling	71 (4.9%)	75 (5.2%)	71 (4.9%)	65 (4.6%)	51 (3.5%)	53 (3.7%)	47 (3.3%)
Women's Basketball	135 (3.0%)	146 (3.2%)	121 (2.7%)	98 (2.2%)	129 (2.9%)	100 (2.2%)	104 (2.3%)

Notes:

- (1) Analyses based on 275 baseball squads, 323 men's basketball squads, 232 football squads, and 321 women's basketball squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all seven years.
- (2) N = Number of student-athletes leaving school while ineligible ("0-for-2s") during that academic year (includes SAs who left ineligible after exhausting their eligibility).
- (3) % = Percentage of individuals in that sport who were 0-for-2s in that academic year.

Rank Ordering of Single-Year 0/2 Rates (2009-10)

MEN'S SPORT	Percent 0/2	WOMEN'S SPORT	Percent 0/2
Football	4.8%	Basketball	2.2%
Basketball	4.7%	Tennis	1.6%
Wrestling	3.8%	Track (Indoor)	1.6%
Baseball	3.0%	Softball	1.5%
Track (Indoor)	2.7%	Track (Outdoor)	1.4%
Track (Outdoor)	2.5%	Soccer	1.3%
Lacrosse	2.4%	Volleyball	1.3%
Soccer	2.4%	Lacrosse	1.2%
Ice Hockey	2.3%	Golf	1.1%
Swimming	2.2%	Cross Country	1.0%
Golf	2.1%	Crew	1.0%
Cross Country	1.9%	Swimming	0.7%
Tennis	1.5%	Field Hockey	0.6%
		Gymnastics	0.4%

Notes: Analysis based on N=6,411 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during 2008-09



Trends in Transfer Composition



APR as a Function of Transfer Status (Semester schools only)

Student Category	2009-10 APR
Non-Transfers	971
2-Year Transfers	925
4-Year Transfers	950

APR = Academic Progress Rate-- real-time Division I academic success metric based on academic eligibility and retention. Calculated as $1000 \times (\text{points earned} / \text{points possible})$



2009-10 Transfer Composition of Division I Student-Athlete Population (by Sport)

	Baseball	Men's Basketball	Football	Men's Other	Women's Basketball	Women's Other
Non-Transfers	77.4%	74.4%	87.8%	89.3%	83.4%	91.6%
2-year Transfers	19.1%	15.4%	7.2%	3.0%	8.9%	2.3%
4-year Transfers	3.5%	10.1%	5.0%	7.7%	7.7%	6.0%



2009-10 Transfer Composition of Division I Student-Athlete Population (Women's Sports with 50 or More Teams)

SPORT	2009-10	
	2-year	4-year
Basketball	8.9%	7.7%
Crew	1.3%	4.4%
Cross Country	2.0%	6.1%
Field Hockey	0.1%	3.2%
Golf	1.7%	8.1%
Gymnastics	0.3%	2.1%
Lacrosse	0.2%	3.8%
Soccer	1.1%	5.5%
Softball	6.1%	5.0%
Swimming	1.0%	4.3%
Tennis	1.3%	13.4%
Track (Indoor)	2.7%	6.4%
Track (Outdoor)	2.7%	6.3%
Volleyball	4.2%	7.6%



Trends In Number (Percent) of Transfers Into Division I: Women's Basketball

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Non-Transfers	3,744 (82.6)	3,772 (83.2)	3,821 (84.2)	3,802 (83.7)	3,769 (83.7)	3,773 (84.1)	3,748 (83.6)
2-year Transfers	445 (9.8)	435 (9.6)	409 (9.0)	418 (9.2)	425 (9.4)	389 (8.7)	396 (8.8)
4-year Transfers	341 (7.5)	328 (7.2)	309 (6.8)	325 (7.2)	314 (6.9)	327 (7.3)	338 (7.5)

Note: Trends in total Division I student-athlete population composition across N=5,853 teams competing in Division I during this seven year period.



Adjustments, Delayed Graduation Points, and Penalties



Number of Adjustments by Sport Grouping

	Transfer		Professional Departure		Other Eligibility & Retention	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Men's Baseball (N=296)	163	171	319	316	11	17
Men's Basketball (N=343)	133	161	61	74	21	14
Men's Football (N=243)	145	192	142	158	53	37
Men's Other (N=2,036)	487	566	82	102	72	58
Women's Basketball (N=341)	173	185	16	10	16	10
Women's Other (N=3,099)	1,029	1,114	29	34	119	91

Note: Includes only N=6,358 squads in Division I APP for the last two years.



Number of Delayed Graduation Points by Sport Grouping

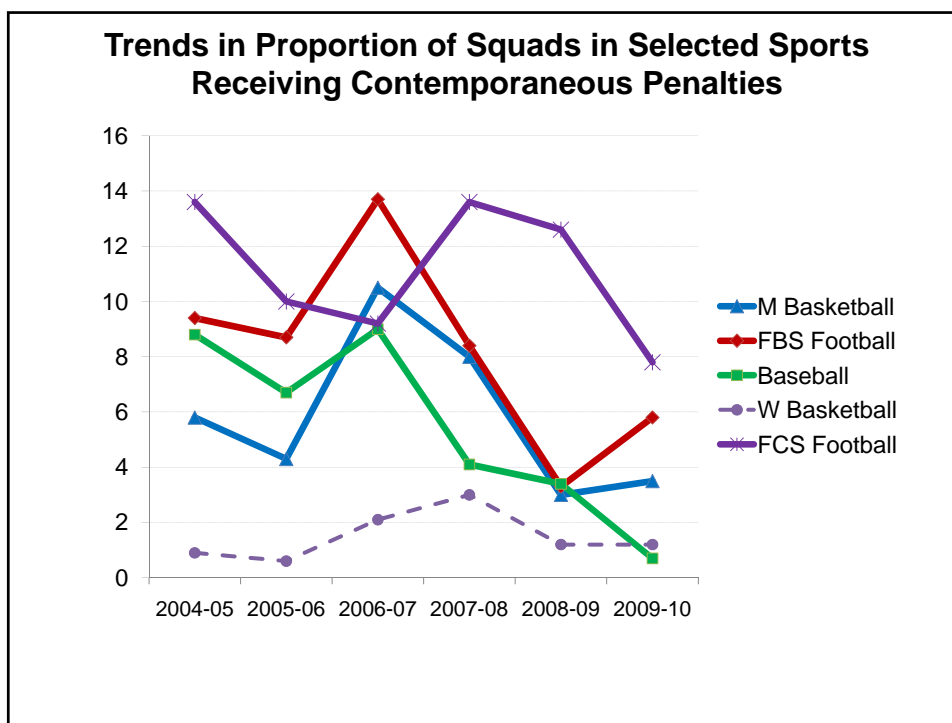
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
Men's Baseball (N=275)	107	143	188	162	207	156	113	1,076
Men's Basketball (N=323)	48	91	108	92	91	77	80	587
Men's Football (N=232)	194	288	300	354	391	333	297	2,157
Men's Other (N=1,867)	151	217	286	376	382	326	322	2,060
Women's Basketball (N=321)	24	38	40	49	43	43	26	263
Women's Other (N=2,835)	132	221	313	379	351	345	266	2,007

Note: Includes only N=5,853 squads in Division I APP data all seven years.



Number of Squads with Various Penalty Types by Sport

Penalty Type	Men's Baseball	Men's Basketball	Men's Football	Other Men's Sports	Women's Basketball	Women's Sports
Contemporaneous Penalty Only	2 (3.7%)	9 (16.7%)	16 (29.6%)	15 (27.8%)	3 (5.6%)	9 (16.7%)
Occasion 1 Penalty and Contemporaneous Penalty	0 (0.0%)	3 (6.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Occasion 1 Penalty Only	2 (12.5%)	4 (25.0%)	0 (6.7%)	5 (31.3%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (31.3%)
Occasion 2 Penalty	2 (12.5%)	7 (43.8%)	2 (12.5%)	1 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (25.0%)
Occasion 3 Penalty	0 (0.0%)	7 (58.3%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)
Total	6 (5.8%)	30 (29.1%)	22 (21.4%)	22 (21.4%)	4 (3.9%)	19 (18.4%)





**Division I Women's Basketball
Issues Committee
May 11, 2011**

**Division I Academic Initiatives:
A Look Ahead**



Overview

- The impact of academic reform to date.
- NCAA Division I Committee on Academic Performance update.
 - NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program (APP) penalty structure.
 - NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate (APR) metric and penalty benchmark.
- NCAA Division I Academic Cabinet update.
 - Initial-eligibility standards.
 - Two-year college transfer requirements.

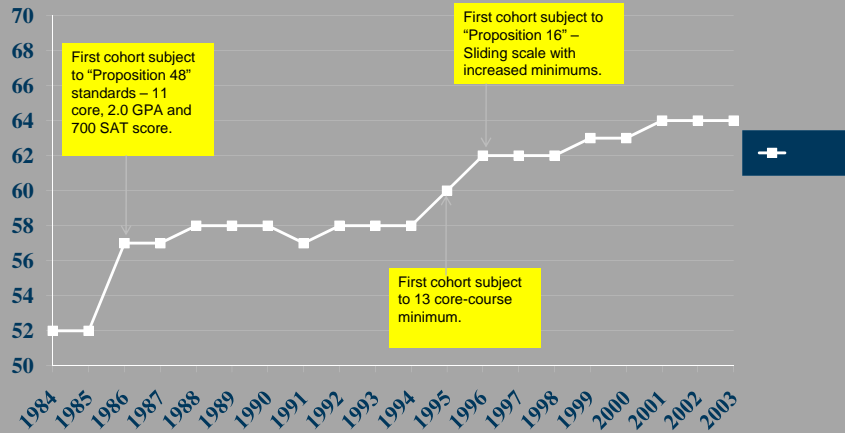


The Impact of Academic Reform

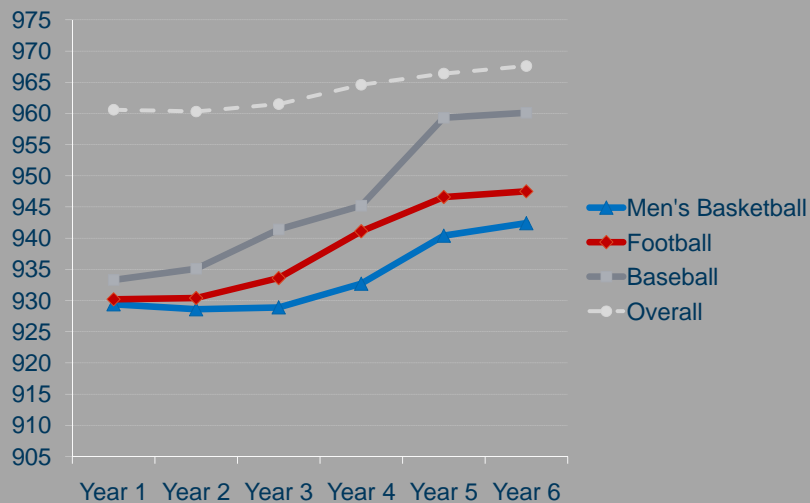
- Increased graduation rates.
 - Overall rate is five percentage points higher for the 2003 cohort than for the 1995 cohort.
 - African-American male graduation rates increased eight percent, while females increased five percent.
- Changes in the intercollegiate athletics culture.
- Greater focus on SA graduation through academic support initiatives, admissions decisions, summer school attendance, etc.



Trends in Federal Graduation Rates of All Student-Athletes at Division I Institutions



APR Trends in Baseball, Men's Basketball and Football (2.6 Transfer Retention Adjustment Removed = Constant APR Metric)



Notes: Analyses based on 276 baseball squads, 323 men's basketball squads and 232 football squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all six years. Overall rates include all men's and women's sports, including the three sports displayed.

Changes in the APR Distribution Among all Squads Submitting Data in Each Year (2003-04 to 2009-10)

Number of Squads = 5,853	Average APR	Median APR	APR Distribution Standard Deviation
2003-04	960.5	971	44.6
2004-05	960.6	971	43.6
2005-06	961.5	971	42.0
2006-07	964.4	974	39.4
2007-08	971.1	981	35.4
2008-09	972.9	982	34.2
2009-10	973.5	984	35.1

Notes:

1. Rates include adjustment and bonuses.
2. Analyses based on N=5,853 squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all seven years of APR program.
3. Retention calculation changed in 2007-08 to grant point adjustments for certain transfer students (timing of change indicated in red).



Summary of Single-Year APR Changes – Sport Aggregates

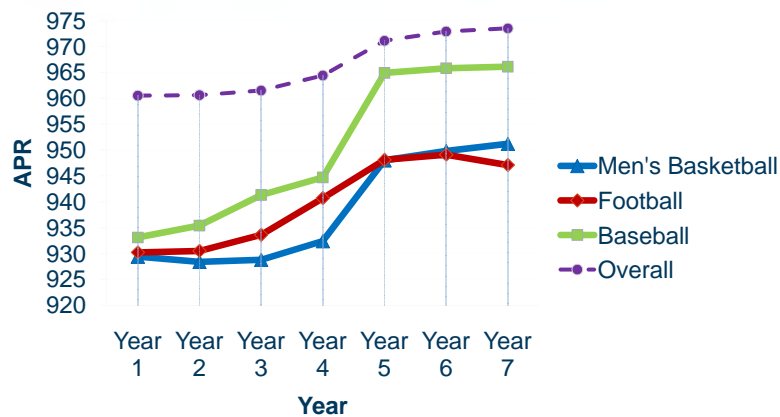
- APR is up slightly in men's and women's basketball, down in football and stable in baseball.
- Men's basketball has surpassed football on average APR.
- Football continues to lag significantly on the eligibility component; men's basketball lags on retention.
- APRs in other sports have shown growth or stability at relatively high levels.



Summary of Single-Year APR Changes – Sport Aggregates

- A closer examination shows that the APR decrease in football is driven primarily by decreases in eligibility rates on FBS teams. Note that few FBS football teams are currently at or below APR penalty benchmarks.
- APR increases in men's basketball appear driven by teams outside the original six BCS conferences. APR among men's basketball teams in the six original BCS conferences decreased by nine points (primarily a retention drop).

APR Trends in Baseball, Basketball and Football



Note: Analyses based on 275 baseball squads, 323 men's basketball squads and 232 football squads that sponsored the sport within Division I during all seven years. Overall rates include all men's and women's sports, including the three sports displayed. Retention calculation changed in 2007-08 (year five).

Squads with Multiyear APRs Below 925 and 900 (with squad-size adjustment)

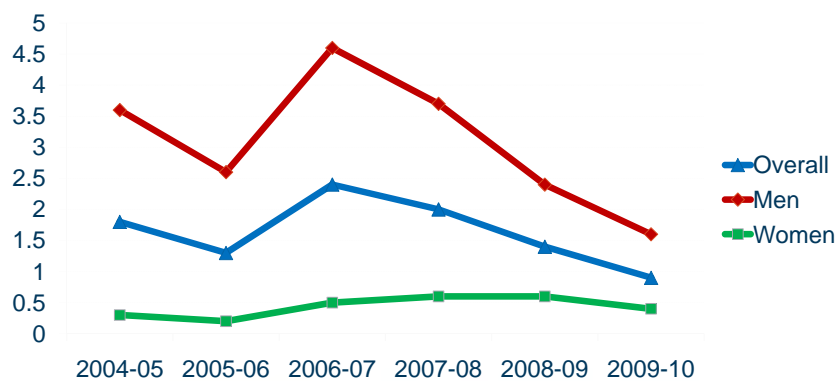
APR Cut-off Used	Number (%) Total Teams Below APR Cut-off	Number (%) All Low Resource Teams Below
925	269 (4.2%)	123 (22.2%)
900	70 (1.1%)	46 (8.3%)

Note: Total number of teams = 6,385 with at least two years of APR data.



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Trends In Proportion of Team Receiving Contemporaneous Penalties



Note: Squad-size adjustment was removed for most teams in 2006-07.



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Divisional Characteristics of Squads with Four-Year APRs Below 900

Category	NCAA Division I FBS	NCAA Division I FCS	NCAA Division I No Football	NCAA Division II or III (multidivisional)
(A) APR < 900 and Historical Penalty Assessed	4 (8.1%)	29 (59.2%)	15 (30.6%)	1 (2.0%)
(B) Raw APR < 900 but No Historical Penalty Assessed	3 (14.3%)	11 (52.4%)	6 (28.6%)	1 (4.7%)

Note: Within penalty category percentages shown. Total number of teams = 6,266.
 [2,344 in FBS (37.4%); 2,183 in FCS (34.8%); 1,614 in Division I No Football (25.8%); 125 multidivisional (2.0%)]
 Data include four penalties still under appeal.



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Number of Squads with Various Penalty Types by Sport

Penalty Type	Men's Baseball	Men's Basketball	Men's Football	Other Men's Sports	Women's Sports
Contemporaneous Penalty Only	2 (3.7%)	9 (16.7%)	16 (29.6%)	15 (27.8%)	12 (22.2%)
Occasion One Penalty and Contemporaneous Penalty	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)
Occasion One Penalty Only	2 (12.5%)	4 (25.0%)	0 (6.7%)	5 (31.3%)	5 (31.3%)
Occasion Two Penalty	2 (12.5%)	7 (43.8%)	2 (12.5%)	1 (6.7%)	4 (25.0%)
Occasion Three Penalty	0 (0.0%)	7 (58.3%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)
Total	6 (5.8%)	30 (29.1%)	22 (21.4%)	22 (21.4%)	23 (22.3%)



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Why an Evaluation of the APP?

1. The APP has been in place since 2003 and all aspects of the program have been fully implemented.
2. Opportunity to step back and evaluate the impact of reform and effectiveness of APP.
3. The NCAA Division I Board of Directors has requested the Committee on Academic Performance undertake this review.



Goals of Academic Performance Program

1. To ensure that the Division I membership is dedicated to providing student-athletes with exemplary educational and intercollegiate-athletics experiences in environments that recognize and support the primacy of the academic mission of member institutions, while enhancing the ability of male and female student-athletes to earn four-year degrees. (NCAA Bylaw 23.01.1)
2. To encourage graduation of all student-athletes.



Principles of the APP

1. All NCAA Division I athletics programs and sports teams should be subject to the penalty and rewards structure.
2. The APP should encourage continuous and meaningful improvement for academically underperforming teams.
3. The APP must appropriately penalize those programs that have demonstrated a history of academic underachievement.



Principles of the APP

(continued)

4. The implementation of the APP should recognize the diversity of institutional missions and characteristics among NCAA member institutions.
5. The integrity of the rates of measure within the APP must be maintained.
6. The APP must be fair and equitable.
7. The APP should be as straightforward and understandable as possible.



Single Penalty Structure

- Moves from two penalty structures (contemporaneous and historical) to a single penalty structure.
- Simpler and easier to understand.
- Allows for earlier, more meaningful penalties.
- Structure remains cumulative and progressive.
- Three “clean” years still required or move to the next level penalty.



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Level One

- Public notice.
- Financial-aid penalty: 10% from total aid awarded (five % if improvement met).



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Level Two

- Public notice.
- Financial-aid penalty: 10% from total aid awarded (five % if improvement met).
- Playing and practice seasons (four-hour reduction per week to 16 hours, as well as loss of one day). Lost hours must be used for academic purposes (day of practice reduction does not apply if improvement met).
- Baseball only: 10% reduction to the length of playing season and number of contests against outside competition (five % if improvement met).



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Level Three

- Public notice.
- Financial-aid penalty: 10% from total aid awarded (no automatic reductions for meeting improvement).
- Playing and practice seasons (four-hour reduction per week to 16 hours, as well as loss of one day). Lost hours must be used for academic purposes (no automatic reductions for meeting improvement).
- Post season restriction.
- Baseball only: 10% reduction to the length of playing season and number of contests against outside competition (five % if improvement met).



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Level Four

- Public notice.
- Financial-aid penalty: 20% from total aid awarded (no automatic reductions for meeting improvement).
- Playing and practice seasons (four-hour reduction per week to 16 hours, as well as loss of one day). Lost hours must be used for academic purposes (no automatic reductions for meeting improvement).
- Post season restriction.



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Level Four Continued

- Additional playing season restrictions.
 - a. All sports: Reduction from eight hours to four hours per week for athletics activities outside of the playing season. These four hours must be replaced with academically-focused activities.
 - b. Elimination of nontraditional season/out-of-season practice for all sports that maintain a legislated nontraditional segment (baseball, football, softball, men's and women's volleyball, men's and women's soccer, field hockey, lacrosse).
- OR**
- c. For sports without a legislatively declared nontraditional season, a 10% reduction in the length of the playing season and a 10 percent reduction of allowable contests.



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Level Four Playing Season Example

- Men's and women's basketball.
 - Reduction of 10% of playing/practice days.
 - Reduction from 29 to 26 contests.



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Level Five (Hearing Only)

- All penalties in Levels One through Level Four.
- In addition, committee would have the following penalties to choose from:
 - Additional financial-aid penalties above 20% of average aid awarded.
 - Additional playing and practice season penalties above the four-hour reduction in and out of season.
 - Restricted membership.
- Contest reductions.
 - Full-season competition restrictions.
 - Cancellation of nonconference.
 - Any contest restrictions as determined by the committee.
 - No competition during institution's scheduled exam period and/or weeks surrounding exam period.



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Evaluation of the APP - APR

- APR is an effective, real-time measure of a team's academic success and eventual graduation rate.
- Numerous changes to the way APR is calculated have occurred over the past seven years:
 - Delayed graduation points awarded to SAs returning to earn degree;
 - Excusing retention point losses due to pro athletics departure;
 - Excusing retention point losses if SAs transfers with ≥ 2.600 GPA; and,
 - Other APR adjustments based on mitigating circumstances.



Evaluation of the APP - Penalty Benchmark

- Selected 925 because it predicted an expected Federal Graduation Rate of 50%.
- 925 now predicts to a 33% Federal Graduation Rate.
- 900 now predicts to a 25% Federal Graduation Rate.
 - With the 2.600 transfer adjustment incorporated over the next two years, it is anticipated that these graduation predictions will decrease.



Evaluation of the APP - Penalty Benchmark

(continued)

- Board of Directors support for setting penalty benchmark at multiyear rate that corresponds to a 50% GSR.
- 50% GSR = 925-930 APR.
- Assess appropriate filters.
 - Improvement
 - By sport
 - Institutional mission
 - Resource



Academic Cabinet

- Initial eligibility.
 - Continuing discussions.
- 2-4 transfer regulations.
 - Goals and objectives of review.
 - Research findings.
 - Concepts.



Goals of 2-4 Transfer Academic Review

- Establishment of 2-4 transfer academic requirements that:
 1. Improve academic success and graduation from four-year institutions.
 2. Provide greater opportunity for academically underprepared SAs to gain academic skills needed to succeed and graduate.
 3. Result in outcomes closely mirroring nontransfers.



Principles

- Maximize first-year college success, ensuring SAs are on track to graduate in five years.
- Minimize adverse impact.
- Be research based and yield ineligibility rates and outcomes similar to nontransfers.



Principles

(continued)

- Be minimal standards and NCAA members should continue to make admissions decisions.
- Consider simplicity of application and understanding by all involved.
- Strive to emphasize requirements needed to prepare SA for academic success at four-year institution.



Current 2-4 Transfer Data



Academic Outcomes Among Division I Transfer Students

	Nontransfers Only	4-Year Transfers	2-Year Transfers
APR (2008-09)	971	949	926
APR "0/2s" (2008-09 Academic Year)	2.2%	3.8%	5.5%
APR Exhausted Eligibility "0/2s" (2008-09)	2.4%	4.3%	7.6%
GSR (2002-Cohort)	80%	77%	65%



Percentage of Ineligible Departures Among SAs Exhausting Athletics Eligibility in 2008-09

SPORT	Overall	Nontransfers Only	2-Year Transfers	4-Year Transfers
Baseball	3%	2%	4%	4%
Men's Basketball	9%	7%	13%	11%
Football - FBS	9%	8%	19%	11%
Football - FCS	7%	5%	13%	11%
Men's Soccer	3%	2%	9%	2%
Men's Track (Outdoor)	3%	3%	6%	3%
Women's Basketball	2%	2%	2%	0%



Trends in Number of SAs Leaving Ineligible by Transfer Status

SPORT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Nontransfers	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%
Two-Year Transfers	10.0%	9.4%	9.2%	7.5%	6.7%
Four-Year Transfers	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	4.6%	3.9%

Notes: %= Percentage of individuals in that sport who were "0/2" in that academic year.



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Summary of Key Research Findings on Academic Performance of Two-Year College Transfers

- In many sports (e.g., men's basketball, women's basketball, football) a majority of 2-4 transfer SAs were nonqualifiers out of high school.
- Two-year college transfers experience APR problems and leave college ineligible at higher rates than any other group of SAs.



Summary of Key Research Findings on Academic Performance of Two-Year College Transfers

- Graduation rates for two-year transfer SAs lag behind those of SAs who enter a Division I institution from high school.
- As GPA increases, ineligibility rates decrease. Increase of GPA is needed to have 2-4 transfer group whose aggregate academic outcomes at the four-year institution are more in line with native freshmen.



PE Activity Credits Transferred by Nonqualifiers from Two-Year Colleges

PE Activity Credits	% Transferring
0-2	25%
3-5	25%
6-8	18%
9-11	11%
12+	21%



First-Year Outcomes at the Four-Year Institution for Two-Year College Nonqualifiers as a Function of Earning 6 English, 3 Math and 3 Science Credits

	Earned 6 English, 3 Math and 3 Science	Did Not Earn 6 English, 3 Math and 3 Science
First-Year Ineligibility Rate	8%	15%
First-Year "0/2" Rate	5%	10%



Key Research Findings

- GPA at the two-year college is the best predictor of all first-year outcomes examined.
- Ineligibility rates decrease significantly as a function of increased two-year college GPA.
- SAs with more core academic credit perform better at four-year colleges; science is a strong predictor.
- Students with high numbers of PE activity credits tend to have less academic success at the four-year college than their two-year college GPA would predict.
- Generally, high school academic variables do not add appreciably to prediction once academic behavior at the two-year school is known.



NCAA Division I Academic Cabinet 2-4 Transfer Review

The Academic Cabinet:

- Has spent considerable time reviewing data.
- Reviewed and amended its original concept based on feedback received.
- Presents the following concepts for feedback.



Concepts for Comment - QUALIFIERS

- Increase transferable GPA floor from 2.000 to 2.25.
- Expand PE activity course limit of two credits to ALL sports (currently applies only to men's basketball).
- All other current requirements would remain in effect.
- Athletics aid and practice permissible on transfer based on qualifier status.
- Increase to GPA and limit on PE courses also applies to 4-2-4 transfers.



Concepts for **Nonqualifiers**

- Increase transferable GPA from 2.000 to 2.250 for competition purposes only (athletics aid and practice at 2.000 transferable GPA).
- Expand PE activity course limit of two credits to ALL sports (currently applies only to men's basketball).



Concepts for **Nonqualifiers** (continued)

- Require completion of transferable core credits as follows: three math, three science, six English. Science would be new requirement.
- All other current requirements would remain in effect [e.g., earn Associate of Arts degree or equivalent academic two-year degree, 48-transferable credits, minimum of three semesters/four quarters at two-year institution, progress-toward-degree (PTD) requirements, etc].



4-2-4 Transfers/Nonqualifiers

- Increase to 2.250 transferable GPA, limit on PE activity courses (two credits) and inclusion of core curriculum (six English, three math and three science credits). Core curriculum may be earned at previous four-year and two-year institution.
- No competition in year one absent these requirements and other current requirements (i.e., transfer 12 credits per term of attendance at two year, one calendar year elapse since departure from four-year institution, graduate from two-year institution).



Concepts for Comment - Year of Academic Readiness

- Provides an alternative path for academically underprepared SA.
- Year must occur at two-year institution and be during initial year of collegiate enrollment, whenever that occurs.
- No competition during this year.
- NCAA "clock" would not start until after year of academic readiness. Provides additional time to meet transfer and PTD requirements.



Concepts for Comment - Year of Academic Readiness

- Trigger for use of the year of academic readiness would be status as a nonqualifier. SA must register with the NCAA Eligibility Center and be certified as a nonqualifier.
- Must attend two-year institution(s) full time for minimum five full-time semesters/seven quarters prior to transfer to the Division I institution.
- On enrollment at an NCAA institution SA will have maximum of two seasons of competition. Extenuating circumstances (e.g., injury) could be considered in waiver process.



Concepts for Comment - Year of Academic Readiness

- Current NCAA rules remain in place regarding time between high school graduation and enrollment at two-year institution (e.g., amateurism legislation).
- Terms of enrollment at two-year institution must be consecutive and existing exceptions would continue (i.e., military service, Peace Corp service, church mission).
- Allow six years of athletically related financial aid within a seven-year period if using the year of academic readiness.



Concepts for Comment - Year of Academic Readiness

- NCAA Eligibility Center would provide tracking. SA and two-year institution would be required to acknowledge use of year of academic readiness during initial year of enrollment at two-year institution.
- Member institutions would be notified of SA's use of year of academic readiness through IRL.
- First year of academic enrollment for purposes of the recruiting contact legislation does not include the year of academic readiness. Therefore, in-person on or off campus recruiting contact (including unofficial and official visits) may not occur until after the second year of enrollment.



Concepts for Comment - Year of Academic Readiness

- Year of academic readiness will not be considered a denied participation opportunity for purposes of a five-year clock extension request.
- Year of academic readiness and five semesters or seven quarters of enrollment at a two-year institution may occur at multiple two-year institutions.



Effective Date if Changes Adopted in 2011-12 Legislative Cycle

- Effective for SAs who initially enroll full time at any collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2013.
- Effective date same for both increased standards and year of academic readiness.



Waivers

- Due to evaluation being academic preparedness, academic governance body should administer transfer waivers.
- Expand Division I PTD waiver committee from eight- to 14-member body and divide the committee into two subcommittees: one addressing 2-4 transfer requests; one addressing PTD requests.
- Limited budget implications; this body does not have in-person meetings.



Questions and Comments



REPORT OF THE JANUARY 15, 2011, MEETING OF THE
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
DIVISION I BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. **Report of the October 28, 2010, Board of Directors Meeting.** The Board approved the report of its October 28, 2010, meeting. (Unanimous voice vote) [Reference Supplement No. 1.]
2. **Report of the October 28, 2010, Executive Committee Meeting.** The Board reviewed a report of the October 28, 2010, meeting of the Executive Committee and took no action. [Reference Supplement No. 2.]
3. **Report of the Division I Presidential Advisory Group.** The Board received a report from Ann Millner, chair of the Division I Presidential Advisory Group (PAG), regarding the group's January 10, 2011, conference call. The Board was informed of PAG's views regarding various Board agenda items as they were considered by the Board. [Reference Supplement No. 4.]
4. **President's Report.** NCAA President Mark Emmert reported on the following items:
 - a. **Athletics Certification.** Dr. Emmert noted that the staff is conducting a review of the NCAA's athletics certification process in an effort to streamline the process and reduce the resource burden on member institutions. Recommendations for possible changes in the process will be presented as they are developed to various governance entities and the membership for feedback.
 - b. **Recent Enforcement and Student-Athlete Reinstatement Cases.** Dr. Emmert noted that there has been much attention in the media recently regarding several student-athlete reinstatement cases and the various penalties imposed. The Board was informed that a review of NCAA legislation has begun in an effort to address situations currently not contemplated under NCAA legislation as well as to evaluate consistency of philosophies among responsible staffs and committees. Dr. Emmert suggested that the issue is more complex than merely changing the bylaws and the Association must work collaboratively with constituent groups to address the issues. It is hoped that recommended actions will be presented to the Board in April.
 - c. **NCAA Advertising Policies/Bowl Game Licensing.** Dr. Emmert reminded the Board of concerns expressed regarding GoDaddy.com participating as a naming sponsor of an NCAA-licensed bowl game. He noted that the criticism has caused him to question whether the NCAA should continue to license such games, and, if so, what the appropriate number of bowl games should be and how advertising for these games should be regulated. It was also suggested that a moratorium on the

proliferation of bowl games be enacted while these issues are considered. It was determined that such a moratorium should be discussed further in April.

- d. **NCAA GOALS and SCORE Studies.** The Board received a presentation regarding the findings of the 2010 NCAA GOALS and SCORE studies. GOALS is a study of approximately 20,000 current student-athletes that was conducted during spring 2010. The presentation focused on an analysis of three general hot-button areas: 1) recruitment and college choice; 2) ethical leadership issues, and 3) student-athlete time demands. SCORE is a study of over 7,000 former student-athletes who entered college in 1996. Analyses for the SCORE presentation focused on long-term academic outcomes and attempted to identify important influences on eventual academic success.
- e. **Supplemental Distribution.** Dr. Emmert informed the group that the Finance Committee of the Executive Committee will be recommending that the Executive Committee approve a supplemental distribution of approximately \$27,000,000 to be dispensed to the Division I membership at the end of January.

BOARD ACTION: The Board voted to approve the recommendation of the Finance Committee for a Division I supplemental distribution of \$27,000,000 to be dispensed at the end of January. (Unanimous voice vote)

- 5. **Litigation Update.** Scott Bearby, NCAA interim general counsel, provided this report to the Board.
- 6. **Division I Committee on Academic Performance Appointment.** The Board voted to approve a two-year extension of the term of Walter Harrison as chair of the committee. [Reference Supplement No. 7.]
- 7. **Division I Governance Structure Update.**
 - a. **Report of the January 13, 2011, meeting of the Leadership Council.** Mike Alden, chair of the Division I Leadership Council, reported briefly on the January 13, 2011, Leadership Council meeting. [Refer to Attachment A for the full report.]
 - (1) **Agents.** The Leadership Council continued its discussion on agents and will focus on the following concepts as potential ways to address the issues:
 - (a) Education of Prospective and Enrolled Student-Athletes.
 - (b) New Definition of Agent.

- (c) Agent Contact Calendar.
 - (d) National Agent Registration Program.
 - (2) Men's Basketball Recruiting Model. The Leadership Council received presentations regarding the men's basketball recruiting environment from representatives of various men's basketball stakeholders [i.e., Black Coaches and Administrators (BCA), Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA), iHoops, National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC), National Federation of High Schools (NFHS)]. The Council will continue its recruiting discussions at its April 4 meeting, which will include presentations from additional interested groups.
 - (3) Olympic Sports Liaison Committee Report. The Leadership Council received a report from the Olympic Sports Liaison Committee/National Governing Bodies (NGB) Working Group regarding a review of issues related to endangered sports and sports that face challenges to their growth. The Council noted that this is an issue that needs some focus and attention, and the Council agreed to include this on the agenda of its next meeting for a more complete review.
- b. **Report of the January 12-13, 2010, meeting of the Division I Legislative Council.** Shane Lyons, chair of the Division I Legislative Council, reported that the Legislative Council adopted 63 proposals, defeated 25 proposals and sent 29 proposals out for comment. The following Legislative Council actions were identified for Board discussion: [Refer to Attachment B for the full report and voting results.]
- (1) Adopted Proposals.
 - (a) **Proposal No. 2010-100 -- Division Membership -- Elimination of Provisional and Multidivisional Membership -- Reclassification Process and Multisport Conference Requirements.** This proposal would implement the new Division I membership standards. Several Board members noted concerns expressed by the ice hockey community regarding the elimination of multi-divisional membership for Divisions II and III institutions. It is anticipated that institutions with concerns regarding the elimination of multi-divisional membership are continuing to evaluate the impact of this proposal and may encourage legislation for the 2011-12 cycle to address the matter. No action was taken.
 - (b) **Proposal No. 2010-117 -- NCAA Membership -- Affiliated And Corresponding Membership -- Requirements For Affiliated Membership And Elimination Of Corresponding Membership.** This

proposal would eliminate the corresponding membership category and redefine the affiliated membership category. No action was taken.

(2) Proposals sent out for comment.

- (a) **Proposal Nos. 2010-16-C -- Personnel -- Limitations On The Number And Duties Of Coaches -- Noncoaching Staff Members -- Basketball -- Limit Of Two; 2010-18-C -- Personnel -- Limitations On The Number And Duties Of Coaches -- Bowl Subdivision Football -- Noncoaching Staff Members -- Limit Of Six; and 2010-20-C -- Personnel -- Limitations On The Number And Duties Of Coaches -- Championship Subdivision Football -- Noncoaching Staff Members -- Limit Of Four.**

These proposals relate to limits on non-coaching sports-specific staff members in football and basketball. No action was taken.

- (b) **Proposal No. 2010-24 -- Amateurism -- Involvement With Professional Teams -- Professional Basketball Draft -- Four-Year College Student-Athlete -- Men's Basketball.** This proposal would move the date by which a men's basketball student-athlete must request that his name be removed from the NBA draft to retain his eligibility be moved to the day before the first day of the spring National Letter of Intent (NLI) signing period. No action was taken.

- (c) **Proposal No. 2010-26 -- Amateurism -- Promotional Activities -- Use of a Student-Athlete's Name or Likeness.** This proposal would revise legislation related to promotional activities and the use of student-athletes' names and likenesses. No action was taken.

- (d) **Proposal Nos. 2010-51-A -- Eligibility -- General Eligibility Requirements -- Full-Time Enrollment -- Requirement For Competition -- Nontraditional Courses, 2010-51-B -- Eligibility -- General Eligibility Requirements -- Full-Time Enrollment -- Requirement For Competition -- Nontraditional Courses -- Up To 50 Percent Minimum Requirement and 2010-60 -- Eligibility -- Progress-Toward-Degree Requirements -- Regulations For Administration Of Progress Toward Degree -- Nontraditional Courses.** These proposals would allow student-athletes to use nontraditional courses to satisfy full-time enrollment and progress-toward-degree requirements. No action was taken.

- (e) **Proposal No. 2010-59-C -- Eligibility -- Progress-Toward-Degree Requirements -- Eligibility for Competition -- Fulfillment of Credit Hour Requirements -- Fall Term Academic Requirements for Future**

Competition -- One-Time Exception To Regain Full Eligibility -- Football. This proposal is an alternative to the Football Academic Working Group's (FAWGs) proposal that would permit a one-time exception to the requirement that a football student-athlete earn nine semester/eight quarter hours in the fall term or lose eligibility for the first four games of the next season with the opportunity to reduce the ineligibility to two games if the student-athlete earns 27 semester/40 quarter hours before the following fall term. No action was taken. [Note: FCS previously sent Proposal Nos. 2010-59-A, 2010-59-B and 2010-59-C out for comment.]

- (f) **Proposal No. 2010-110 Playing And Practice Seasons And Recruiting - Mandatory Medical Examination -- Sickle Cell Solubility Test -- Written Release.** This proposal would eliminate the opportunity for an individual to decline and sign a written release for the sickle cell solubility test. No action was taken.

(3) Other Proposals.

- (a) **Proposal No. 2010-12 -- Legislative Process -- Amendment Process -- Membership Override of Legislative Changes -- Legislative Council or Board of Directors Review -- Override Voting.** The Legislative Council adopted this proposal, which would eliminate the requirement that override votes take place at the annual NCAA Convention.

BOARD ACTION: The Board voted to table Proposal No. 2010-12 until its April meeting. (Unanimous voice)

- (b) **Proposal No. 2010-48 -- Recruiting -- Use Of Recruiting Funds -- Recruiting Or Scouting Services -- List Of Permissible Recruiting Services -- Men's Basketball.** The Legislative Council adopted this proposal, which would require that the NCAA national office publish men's basketball scouting services that are deemed to meet the required standards for subscription.

BOARD ACTION: The Board voted to rescind the action of the Legislative Council and restore Proposal No. 2010-48 to the 2010-11 legislative cycle. (Unanimous voice vote)

- (c) **Proposal Nos. 2010-58-A -- Eligibility, Financial Aid And Playing And Practice Seasons -- Summer Academic Preparation And College Acclimatization -- Men's Basketball, Proposal No. 2010-58-B --**

Eligibility, Financial Aid And Playing And Practice Seasons -- Summer Academic Preparation And College Acclimatization -- Men's Basketball -- Six Hours Requirement For Incoming Student-Athletes, and Proposal No. 2010-58-C -- Eligibility, Financial Aid And Playing And Practice Seasons -- Summer Academic Preparation And College Acclimatization -- Men's Basketball -- National Service Academy Exception. These proposals were defeated and would establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model for men's basketball student-athletes.

BOARD ACTION: The Board voted to restore Proposal No. 2010-58-C to the 2010-11 legislative cycle. (Unanimous voice vote)

- (d) **Proposal No. 2010-109-B – Executive Regulations – Administration of NCAA Championships – Restricted Advertising and Sponsorship Activities – Professional Sports Organizations Or Teams – Financial Sponsorship Of NCAA Or Conference Championships.** The Legislative Council adopted this proposal, which would allow professional sports organizations to serve as financial sponsors for conference and NCAA championships.

BOARD ACTION: The Board voted to table Proposal No. 2010-109-B until its April meeting. (Unanimous voice vote)

8. **Future meeting Dates.**

- a. April 28, 2011, National Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

[Note: The Board agreed to participate in a joint dinner (6 p.m.) and meeting (7-9 p.m.) with the PAG on April 27, 2011, to discuss the enforcement experience.]

- b. August 11, 2011, National Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

- c. October 27, 2011, National Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

- d. January 14, 2012, in conjunction with the NCAA Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana

Board of Directors chair: Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida

Staff Liaisons: S. David Berst, Division I governance

Jacqueline Campbell, Division I governance

**NCAA DIVISION I BOARD OF DIRECTORS
JANUARY 15, 2011, MEETING ATTENDANCE**

Board members in attendance:

Stanley Albrecht, Utah State University, Western Athletic Conference
Guy Bailey, Texas Tech University, Big 12 Conference
Charles Bantz, Indiana University-Purdue University of Indianapolis, Summit League
William Beauchamp, University of Portland, West Coast Conference
Greg Dell'Omo, Robert Morris University, Northeast Conference
Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida, Big East Conference, chair
Nathan Hatch, Wake Forest University, Atlantic Coast Conference
William Meehan, Jacksonville State University, Ohio Valley Conference
Ann Millner, Weber State University, Big Sky Conference
John Peters, Northern Illinois University, Mid-American Conference
Edward Ray, Oregon State University, Pacific-10 Conference
David Schmidly, University of New Mexico, Mountain West Conference
Lou Anna Simon, Michigan State University, Big Ten Conference
Lee Todd, University of Kentucky, Southeastern Conference

Board members not in attendance:

William R. Harvey, Hampton University, Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
Sidney McPhee, Middle Tennessee State University, Sun Belt Conference
Kevin Mullen, Siena College, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Steadman Upham, University of Tulsa, Conference USA

NCAA staff Liaisons in attendance:

S. David Berst, NCAA
Jacqueline Campbell, NCAA, recording secretary

Guests from other Division I governance bodies:

Michael Alden, University of Missouri, chair of the Division I Leadership Council
Shane Lyons, Atlantic Coast Conference, chair of the Division I Legislative Council

Other NCAA staff members in attendance: Scott Bearby, Erik Christianson, Joni Comstock, Mark Emmert, Bernard Franklin, Lynn Holzman, Michelle Hosick, Jim Isch, Kevin Lennon, Steve Mallonee, Keith Martin, Delise O'Meally, Stacey Osburn, Tom Paskus, Todd Petr, Donald Remy, Wallace Renfro, Julie Roe Lach, Greg Shaheen, Robert Vowels, Bob Williams and Brandon Wright.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
DIVISION I LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
JANUARY 13, 2011, MEETING

- **ACTION ITEMS.**

None.

- **INFORMATION ITEMS.**

1. **Discussion of Agents.** Rachel Newman-Baker, NCAA director of agents, gambling and amateurism activities, and Jimmy Sexton, sports agent and co-owner of Sports Trust Advisors, shared information with the Leadership Council on ways in which agents enter the lives of prospective and enrolled student-athletes, and how they influence the decisions student-athletes ultimately make regarding professional career opportunities. The following concepts were offered as a potential answer to address agent issues:
 - a. Education. In providing information about the ways agents approach student-athletes, it was emphasized that early education is one of the best opportunities institutions have to provide their student-athletes with accurate information about agents and professional sports opportunities. The earlier institutions begin the education process with their student-athletes integrated with credible information from the agent community, the better decisions student-athletes will make in the long-run.
 - b. New Definition of an Agent. The Council reviewed a proposed definition of an agent that would broaden the scope to include outside third parties who have become affiliated with prospective or enrolled student-athletes. The Council appeared to be receptive to a change in the definition, but cautioned against making changes that would place a “strict liability” standard on prospective or enrolled student-athletes for actions of third parties.
 - c. Agent Contact Calendar. The Council reviewed a proposed agent contact calendar for the sport of football that would create permissible time periods for agent contact with student-athletes with remaining eligibility. There was concern expressed about the enforceability of such a calendar by either the NCAA or the National Football League Players Association (NFLPA); however, the Council agreed that it should continue to be discussed.
 - d. National Agent Registration Program. The Council reviewed a proposed national agent registration program that could serve as a resource for institutions and student-athletes that would assist in the agent/advisor education process. The Council appeared receptive to such a program, noting that continued discussion with various governance bodies and the membership will be necessary.

2. **Discussion of Men's Basketball Recruiting.** The Leadership Council received presentations regarding the men's basketball recruiting environment from representatives of various men's basketball stakeholders [i.e., Dan Beebe, Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA); Neil Dougherty, iHoops; Jim Haney, National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC); Floyd Keith, Black Coaches and Administrators (BCA); Jim Tenopir, National Federation of High Schools (NFHS)]. Among themes/concepts that were shared with the Leadership Council:

- Outside third parties have more access to prospective student-athletes than member institutions' coaches. The NCAA should consider revising its rules to allow college coaches to have personal contact with prospects.
- The April and July evaluation periods are crucial for college coaches to evaluate prospects in competition against players of similar ability. The NCAA may want to consider decreasing the number of days in the July evaluation period and adding an evaluation period in April.
- The NCAA should consider permitting off-campus contacts, official paid visits and possibly on-campus tryouts during a prospect's junior year of high school.
- The NCAA should consider eliminating the telephone call and text messaging restrictions.
- Changes made to the recruiting model should consider the differences in resource levels among Division I institutions.
- Changes made to the recruiting model should consider the influence of technology on communications in the process.
- "Third parties" are a reality in the current recruiting environment, and can be a positive influence on the prospect if trained and motivated.
- Coaches should be viewed as teachers when considering opening up opportunities to interact with underclass prospects.
- Consider measures that would support high school programs.

At its April 4 meeting, the Council will continue its discussion of men's basketball recruiting and will hear presentations from additional interested groups, including head coaches, the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC), possibly event or summer camp operators and apparel companies.

3. **Report from the NCAA Olympic Sports Liaison Committee.** The Leadership Council received a report from the Olympic Sports Liaison Committee/National Governing Bodies (NGB) Working Group regarding its review of issues related to endangered sports and sports that face challenges to their growth. The working group's focus was a concern for at-risk sports and developing recommendations that could promote increased collaboration between the United States Olympic Committee (USOC), NCAA and NGBs to support the needs of various athletics programs. The working group reviewed strategies designed to keep Olympic sports viable within the NCAA structure and presented five recommendations that could have a substantial effect in meeting mutually beneficial objectives. It was noted that this is an issue that needs some focus and

attention, and the Leadership Council agreed to include this on the agenda of its next meeting for a more complete review.

4. **Legislative items in the 2010-11 cycle of potential interest to the Leadership Council.** The Leadership Council was updated on various actions taken during the Legislative Council's January 12-13, 2011, meeting, which was occurring simultaneously with the Leadership Council.
5. **Report from the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.** Division I SAAC Chair Nick Fulton presented a report of the committee's recent meeting and priorities for the upcoming year. Given this was Fulton's last meeting as chair, the Council thanked him for his service and commended him for his work in representing Division I student-athletes.
6. **Litigation Report.** Scott Bearby, interim NCAA general counsel, provided this report.
7. **Other Business.** It was noted that the members of the Leadership Council will be contacted via e-mail to participate on subcommittees that will be able to work between Council meetings on projects related to agents or the men's basketball recruiting model. An administrative committee also was suggested to assist on agenda development between meetings.
8. **Future Meetings.**
 - a. April 4, 2011, Houston, Texas.
 - b. October, 2011, TBD.

Leadership Council chair: Mike Alden, University of Missouri

Staff Liaisons: S. David Berst, Division I governance
Jacqueline Campbell, Division I governance
Kevin Lennon, academic and membership affairs

Leadership Council Attendance
January 13, 2011 Meeting

Leadership Council members in attendance:

Michael Alden, University of Missouri, Columbia, Big Twelve Conference, chair
Morgan Burke, Purdue University, Big Ten Conference
Jeffrey Altier, Stetson University, Atlantic Sun Conference
Sandy Barbour, University of California, Berkeley, Pacific-10 Conference
McKinley Boston, Jr., New Mexico State University, Western Athletic Conference
Peg Bradley-Doppes, University of Denver, Sun Belt Conference
Joan Cronan, University of Tennessee, Southeastern Conference
Tom Douple, Summit League
Richard Ensor, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference (alternate)
Peter Fields, Montana State University-Bozeman, Big Sky Conference
Nick Fulton, Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee
Daniel Gavitt, Big East Conference (alternate)
Chet Gladchuk, U.S. Naval Academy, Patriot League
Robin Harris, Ivy League
Alan Hauser, Appalachian State University, Southern Conference
Jack Hayes, Hofstra University, Colonial Athletic Association
R.C. Johnson, University of Memphis, Conference USA
Cynthia K. Jones, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Missouri Valley Conference
Kyle Kallander, Big South Conference (alternate)
Lynn King, University of the Pacific, Big West Conference
Paul Kowalczyk, Colorado State University, Mountain West Conference
Jonathan (Jon) LeCrone, Horizon League
Colleen Lim, West Coast Conference (alternate)
Susan Cross Lipnickey, Miami University, Mid-American Conference
Charles McClelland, Texas Southern University, Southwestern Athletic Conference
Clyde McCoy, University of Miami, Atlantic Coast Conference
John McCutcheon, University of Massachusetts, Atlantic 10 Conference
Noreen Morris, Northeast Conference
Patrick Nero, America East Conference
Dennis Thomas, Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
Bobby Williams, Sam Houston State University, Southland Conference
Mark Wilson, Tennessee Technological University, Ohio Valley Conference

NCAA primary staff liaisons in attendance:

S. David Berst, NCAA
Jacqueline Campbell, NCAA, recording secretary
Kevin Lennon, NCAA

Leadership Council members not in attendance: Janet Cone, University of North Carolina, Asheville, Big South Conference; John Marinatto, Big East Conference, and John Ritschdorff, Marist College, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference

Guests:

Dan Beebe, commissioner, Big 12 Conference
Neil Dougherty, director of athlete and coach programs, iHoops
Jim Haney, executive director, National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC)
Floyd Keith, executive director, Black Coaches and Administrators (BCA)
Petrina Long, chair of the Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet;
Mike Rogers, chair of the Division I Amateurism Cabinet
James (Jimmy) Sexton, agent, Sports-Trust Advisors
James Tenofir, chief operating officer, National Federation of High Schools (NFHS).

NCAA staff members in attendance: Scott Bearby, Erik Christianson, Mark Emmert, Bernard Franklin, Michelle Hosick, LuAnn Humphrey, Julie Roe Lach, Kevin Lennon, Steve Mallonee, Rachel Newman, Delise O'Meally, Stacey Osburn, Donald Remy, Wendy Walters and Brandon Wright, were also present during portions of the meeting.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
DIVISION I LEADERSHIP COUNCIL
APRIL 4, 2011, MEETING

- **ACTION ITEMS.**

Olympic Sports Liaison Committee (OSLC)/National Governing Bodies (NGB) Working Group Recommendations. The Leadership Council received a report from the Council's subcommittee on Olympic sports regarding its review of the OSLC/NGB working group's recommendations related to endangered sports and sports that face challenges to their growth. The subcommittee recommended that the NCAA national office assign to a senior leader the responsibility for creating collaborative strategies to prioritize and sustain Olympics sports within the collegiate structure. The subcommittee noted that designating a senior staff member with specific duties relative to Olympic sports would assist with the growth of Olympic sports at the collegiate level while at the same time acknowledging the importance of college sports to the success of the United States Olympic efforts. The Leadership Council unanimously agreed to recommend that the Board of Directors approve the subcommittee's recommendations. [See Supplement No. 1]

- **INFORMATION ITEMS.**

1. **Discussion of Men's Basketball Recruiting Model.** The Leadership Council received presentations regarding men's basketball recruiting from two panels of current and former Division I head men's basketball coaches (i.e., Jim Boeheim, Syracuse University; Paul Hewitt, Georgia Tech University; Ron Hunter, Georgia State University; Jeff Jones, American University, and Phil Martelli, Saint Joseph's University), several individuals involved with nonscholastic event operations (Criss Beyers, assistant athletics director at Bloomington High School South, and Rob Kennedy, president of Hoop Group), Jim Haney, the executive director of the NABC, and comments from two Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC) members (Scott Krapf, chair, C.J. Williams, men's basketball student-athlete). Among themes/concepts that were shared with the Leadership Council:

- Coaches should have earlier contact with prospective student-athletes and their parents (e.g., earlier phone calls, earlier contact with prospects at their high schools).
- The NCAA should consider permitting official paid visits and on-campus evaluations during a prospect's junior year of high school.
- Coaches would support shortening the July evaluation period if they are provided additional days to evaluate in April.
- The NCAA should consider eliminating the text messaging restrictions.
- Coaches would be supportive of relaxing the rules related to telephone calls, possibly allowing calls earlier and then progressively more often (e.g., start in sophomore year with limited calls, more calls in junior year and unlimited calls during senior year).

- The NCAA should consider eliminating the terms contacts and evaluations, and use recruiting opportunities.
- “Third parties” are a reality in the current recruiting environment. NCAA rules need to allow coaches to enter the recruiting process earlier.
- The NCAA should consider modifying its event certification requirements in order to address some of the concerns regarding nonscholastic events.
- All parties report that coaches and prospects are exhausted by the last week in July.
- Student-athlete well-being should be emphasized when making decisions regarding changes to the men’s basketball recruiting model.

2. Report from the Leadership Council Men’s Basketball Recruiting Subcommittees.

Morgan Burke and Robin Harris, chairs of the two subcommittees, reported the following factors/concepts as critical in the analysis of access to prospects and a more effective use of recruiting time and resources:

- Providing opportunities for earlier access to prospects, their coaches and parents/legal guardians.
- Increasing opportunities for more direct access to prospects, their coaches and/or parents/legal guardians during academic year evaluation periods.
- Providing greater opportunities for greater access to prospects, while maintaining the 130 recruiting days that currently exists.
- Establishing some objective measure of academic readiness/preparedness that must be satisfied before an institution may expend recruiting funds to provide an official visit to a prospect.
- Modifying the current official visit legislation in order to minimize the need for unofficial visits.

The recruiting subcommittees will continue their discussions of men’s basketball recruiting in the upcoming months. The Leadership Council will meet again in July or early August to review the work of both subcommittees with the goal of developing recommendations regarding a new recruiting model to forward to the Board of Directors in October.

3. Report from Division I and Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) Commissioners and Head Men’s Basketball Coaches.

The Leadership Council received a report of recent discussions of men’s basketball recruiting by Division I and FCS commissioners and a head men’s basketball coach from each of those conferences. The following concepts resulted from those discussions:

- There should be more and earlier communication in the recruiting process.
- The rules regarding communication should be simplified.
- The recruiting process should include parents as much as possible.

- There should be a spring evaluation period.
 - The July evaluation period is very valuable
 - High school evaluations should be structured to allow coaches to gather as much information as possible about prospects.
 - Should consider allowing tryouts during official visits.
4. **Men's Basketball Recruiting Model Alternatives.** The Leadership Council received a document outlining men's basketball alternative recruiting models that was developed by conference office administrators with NCAA rules compliance and basketball backgrounds from the Atlantic Coast, Big Ten, Big East, Big 12, Pac-10 and Southeastern Conferences (see Attachment). While the document has not been discussed with the presidents/chancellors of the six conferences, it was offered to the Leadership Council for consideration in its discussions of men's basketball recruiting models.
5. **Status Report from the Subcommittee on Agent Issues.** Rachel Newman, NCAA director of agent, gambling and amateurism activities, noted that the Amateurism Cabinet discussed agent issues during its February meeting and will continue those discussions in June. The subcommittee plans to begin work this summer and will assess whether sport specific legislation is viable.
6. **Report from the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.** Division I SAAC Chair Scott Krapf presented a report of the committee's recent meeting and priorities for the upcoming year.
7. **Future Meetings.**
- a. July, 2011, TBD.
 - b. October, 2011, TBD.

Leadership Council chair: Mike Alden, University of Missouri

Staff Liaisons: S. David Berst, Division I governance
Jacqueline Campbell, Division I governance
Kevin Lennon, academic and membership affairs

Leadership Council Attendance
April 4, 2011, Meeting

Leadership Council members in attendance:

Michael Alden, University of Missouri, Columbia, Big Twelve Conference, chair
Jeffrey Altier, Stetson University, Atlantic Sun Conference
Sandy Barbour, University of California, Berkeley, Pacific-10 Conference
Kathleen Batterson, Colonial Athletic Association (alternate)
Karl Benson, Western Athletic Conference (alternate)
Peg Bradley-Doppes, University of Denver, Sun Belt Conference
Morgan Burke, Purdue University, Big Ten Conference
Janet Cone, University of North Carolina, Asheville, Big South Conference
Joseph D'Antonio, Big East Conference (alternate for portion of meeting)
Tom Duple, Summit League
Peter Fields, Montana State University-Bozeman, Big Sky Conference
Chet Gladchuk, U.S. Naval Academy, Patriot League
Robin Harris, Ivy League
Alan Hauser, Appalachian State University, Southern Conference
R.C. Johnson, University of Memphis, Conference USA
Cynthia K. Jones, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Missouri Valley Conference
Lynn King, University of the Pacific, Big West Conference
Paul Kowalczyk, Colorado State University, Mountain West Conference
Scott Krapf, Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee
Jonathan (Jon) LeCrone, Horizon League
Susan Cross Lipnickey, Miami University, Mid-American Conference
John Marinatto, Big East Conference
Charles McClelland, Texas Southern University, Southwestern Athletic Conference
Clyde McCoy, University of Miami, Atlantic Coast Conference
John McCutcheon, University of Massachusetts, Atlantic 10 Conference
Noreen Morris, Northeast Conference
Patrick Nero, America East Conference
John Ritschdorff, Marist College, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Greg Sankey, Southeastern Conference (alternate)
Dennis Thomas, Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
Bobby Williams, Sam Houston State University, Southland Conference
Mark Wilson, Tennessee Technological University, Ohio Valley Conference
Jamie Zaninovich, West Coast Conference (alternate)

NCAA primary staff liaisons in attendance:

S. David Berst, NCAA
Jacqueline Campbell, NCAA, recording secretary
Kevin Lennon, NCAA

ADDENDUM

DI Leadership Council 04/11

Page No. 2

Leadership Council members not in attendance:, McKinley Boston, Jr., New Mexico State University, Western Athletic Conference; Joan Cronan, University of Tennessee, Southeastern Conference, and; Jack Hayes, Hofstra University, Colonial Athletic Association

Guests:

Criss Beyers, assistant athletics director, Bloomington High School South
Jim Boeheim, head men's basketball coach, Syracuse University
Jim Haney, executive director, National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC)
Paul Hewitt, former head men's basketball coach, Georgia Tech University
Ron Hunter, head men's basketball coach, Georgia State University
Tom Izzo, head men's basketball coach, Michigan State University
Jeff Jones, head men's basketball coach, American University
Rob Kennedy, president, Hoop Group
Shane Lyons, chair, Division I Legislative Council
Phil Martelli, head men's basketball coach, Saint Joseph's University

NCAA staff members in attendance: Mark Emmert, Bernard Franklin, Ken Hubert, LuAnn Humphrey, Jim Isch, Kevin Lennon, Steve Mallonee, Kayla McCulley, Rachel Newman, Stacey Osburn, Tom Paskus, Donald Remy and Wallace Renfro were also present during portions of the meeting.

Men's Basketball Recruiting Model Alternatives

Background

For more than two decades there have been several attempts to change the structure of the NCAA Division I men's basketball recruiting model. These efforts centered on a perceived need to develop a more educationally sound and healthier environment for the recruitment of prospective student-athletes. Despite numerous reform attempts, the current recruiting structure continues to be filled with challenges. In general, legislative change over the years resulted in the empowerment of third-party influences while contact between NCAA Division I coaches, prospects, and their parents/guardians became increasingly more limited.

In September 2010, a strong majority of conference commissioners voted to recommend to the NCAA Division I Board of Directors that the summer recruiting evaluation period conducted around non-scholastic club basketball tournaments be eliminated. The Board responded by not supporting the immediate elimination of summer recruiting, but noted its intent to sponsor such legislation in the 2011-12 legislative cycle. In the meantime, the Board assigned to the Leadership Council, along with appropriate stakeholders, the responsibility to evaluate and create a new comprehensive recruiting model for men's basketball. The Board also suggested that the Legislative Council not take action on proposals in the 2010-11 legislative cycle that impact the recruiting calendar in men's basketball. Resolution of this issue is expected by August 2011.

A group of conference office administrators with NCAA rules compliance and basketball backgrounds from the Atlantic Coast Conference, Big Ten Conference, Big East Conference, Big 12 Conference, Pac-10 Conference, and Southeastern Conference convened to review the history of NCAA regulation in this area and to review and discuss issues and alternatives related to it. The discussions were held at the direction of the commissioners of the six conferences. The results of the discussions were not vetted with the presidents and chancellors of the conferences and is not being advanced as a proposal of the Group of Six Conferences.

Objectives and consensus

The group focused on developing concepts for change to the current men's basketball recruiting model that would support the following objectives:

1. Empower coaches, prospects, and parents to make the best informed decision in the recruiting process with less reliance on third parties.
2. Allow coaches along with prospects and their parents to better know each other through the recruiting process.
3. Simplify the regulatory burden for athletics departments.
4. Recognize the modern reality of technology and communication.

5. Create a more flexible recruiting structure with increased emphasis on campus access.

Consensus formed around the following components of a package that could be put into place effective with a prospect's junior year of high school to meet these objectives:

- Permit contact with prospects beginning April 15 of the junior year of high school.
- Permit official visits to begin April 15 of the junior year of high school.
- Permit institutions to provide travel expenses for a prospect's parents/legal guardians during official visits.
- Deregulate bylaws to permit institutions and prospects to communicate more frequently using any method (text messaging, phone, email, etc.).
- Explore initiating limited tryouts during official visits using rules that compare to current Division II regulations.

In addition, the group supports Proposal 2010-58-C, but recommends it be referred to the Leadership Council for its review of men's basketball recruiting.

A pair of recruiting calendar alternatives

Two differing approaches emerged related to the specifics of the recruiting calendar and evaluations at non-scholastic events.

Five of the six conferences (ACC, Big East, Big Ten, Big 12, Pac-10) reached general consensus around changes to the recruiting calendar (labeled as Alternative 1, below) that reduces the summer evaluation period while also reinstating a brief evaluation period for non-scholastic events held during two weekends in April.

The SEC offered an alternative (labeled as Alternative 2, below) which focuses the months of April and May on contact rather than evaluation while reducing and eventually eliminating summer evaluations of non-scholastic events.

Alternative 1

Alternative 1 acknowledges that past attempts to regulate the role and influence of the non-scholastic basketball environment in the recruiting process have been largely ineffective. Attempts to change the culture surrounding non-scholastic basketball by limiting coaches' attendance at events has had no effect, and elimination of summer recruiting might produce a similar outcome. Further, some broad opportunity to evaluate at non-scholastic events was needed for all Division I members—not only during the summer, but also in April.

Alternative 1 features the following changes to the recruiting calendar:

- An April evaluation period for certified non-scholastic events would be held on Saturday-Sunday for two weeks beginning two weekends after the Final Four. If those two weekends conflict with SAT/ACT national testing dates, evaluations would be permitted during an alternate weekend in April or May.
- Summer evaluations at certified non-scholastic events would be reduced from 20 days to a 9-day period during the last three weekends (Friday-Sunday) in July.

Limiting the summer evaluation period to weekends would allow coaches to remain on-campus with their team members during the week, an important consideration in the event Proposal 2010-58-C is adopted, providing greater opportunities for summer interaction between coaches and student-athletes.

Elimination of some of the certification requirements for non-scholastic events that have proven to be difficult to verify or enforce would be included in this alternative.

Alternative 1 also features exploring the establishment of a pilot program of evaluation camps held in April and during the summer.

Some of the parameters for these camps (number of camps, number of participants, sites, costs, management, format, college coaches' involvement, etc.) are to be determined. These camps could be modeled on the format used for the NBA Pre-Draft Camp or USA Basketball U16 national team development camp. USA Basketball, through its executive director, expressed strong interest in working on this project (sample structure documents are attached).

Alternative 2

Proponents of Alternative 2 do not believe that reducing the summer evaluation period by several days and adding evaluation opportunities in April effectively changes the status quo—as the overwhelming majority of the commissioners and the NCAA Board of Directors preferred.

Thus, Alternative 2's spring recruiting philosophy is intended to move away from evaluation of athletics skill to in-person recruiting contact with prospects and their family members.

Like Alternative 1, Alternative 2 features earlier contact with prospects (starting in April of the junior year of high school). Both alternatives would permit one contact on the high school campus with a high school junior. Alternative 2 would also allow two contacts at the prospect's home in April and May.

As for the summer, the long-term goal of Alternative 2 is to eliminate evaluations at non-scholastic events, shifting evaluations from non-scholastic events to the evaluation camp model outlined in Alternative 1.

In the near term, Alternative 2 proposes:

- A 9-day period during the last three weekends (Friday-Sunday) in July during which evaluations at certified non-scholastic events may occur. This 9-day period is identical to that proposed in Alternative 1, but it would only exist for a three-year period while the transition to evaluation camps occurs.
- An additional requirement that all certified non-scholastic events include both an evaluation session and a skill-instruction component for all participants.

kw/mm

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Proposed alternatives to basketball recruiting model

Feature	Current	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Official visits			
Starting point	Senior year of high school	April 15 of junior year of high school	
Travel expenses	Prospect	Prospect and two parents/legal guardians	
Off-campus contact starting point	July 1 after junior year of high school	April 15 of junior year (one contact at PSA's high school)	April 15 of junior year (two contacts at PSA's home, one contact at PSA's high school in months of April and May)
On-campus tryouts	Prohibited	Explore initiating tryouts with the following parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Starting point: April 15 of the junior year of high schoolDuring official visit onlyPre-tryout physical requiredUp to 2 hoursMay including testing and competition with team; only PSAs and S-As may participateTryouts must be closed and unpublicized	
		On-campus or normal practice/competition site	Most frequently used on-campus practice site
Communications with PSAs			
Types	Phone, email, fax only	The forms of communication would not be regulated	
Phone call frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">June 15 of sophomore year through July 31 of junior year of high school: 1 per monthAugust 1 prior to senior year of high school: Unlimited during contact period; two per week otherwiseJC and four-year PSAs: One call per week	Starting point: August 1 prior to the junior year of high school The frequency of phone calls would not be regulated	

Feature	Current	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Recruiting calendar evaluations			
April and May	No evaluations permitted at non-scholastic events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit evaluations at certified non-scholastic events on two weekends (Saturday-Sunday) in late April. Dates would change if conflicts with national testing dates for SAT/ACT occur. Modify certification requirements for non-scholastic events Explore creation of evaluation camps as a pilot program. To be determined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site(s) Numbers and ages of PSAs Format Management Coaches ability to work camps Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evaluations permitted in April. Focus of spring recruiting would be on contact.
July	Evaluations permitted at certified non-scholastic events during two 10-day evaluation periods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit evaluations at certified non-scholastic events during a 9-day evaluation period consisting of the last three Fridays-Saturdays-Sundays Modify certification requirements for non-scholastic events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit evaluations at certified non-scholastic events during a 9-day evaluation period consisting of the last three Fridays-Saturdays-Sundays for a three-year period as a transition to evaluation camps Modify certification requirements for non-scholastic events to require both an evaluation session and a skill instruction session
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore creation of evaluation camps as a pilot program. To be determined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site(s) Numbers and ages of PSAs Format Management Coaches ability to work camps Cost 	

Illustration of Alternative Evaluation Model in NCAA Division I Men's Basketball and Related Issues

USAB to stage evaluation camps on two-weekends in April (or early May) and three weekends in July.

Invitation-based camps targeting collegiate prospects in the rising Junior and Senior high school classes. Expected participation of 1,000 student-athletes evenly divided between the two class levels (500 rising juniors and 500 rising seniors). Participating camp instructors/coaches and student-athletes would be selected by USAB or other partner organizations. Could include NCAA Division I college coaches with representation balanced so that all institutions have the opportunity to participate.

All expenses of participants would be paid, including travel. NCAA and conferences would underwrite it. No sponsorship or commercial involvement associated with the camps (clean venue concept) to avoid potential turf battles and conflict of interest issues.

Sites would be in proximity to major airport hubs, geographically balanced. Also consider using campus facilities to house athletes and conduct camps. Anticipate five sites with approximately 200 student-athletes assigned to each site.

Camp format would be similar to USAB U16 national team development camp.

Primary focus is basketball but also a limited opportunity for educational and rules messaging.

Camps would be operated as an alternative to other evaluation events but coaches could still participate in evaluation at certified events not part of the camp structure as long as they occur in the permissible evaluation window (two April and three July weekends).

USA BASKETBALL
2011 NATIONAL TEAM TRIALS SCHEDULE

(U16 FIBA Americas Championship)
May 26-30, 2011

U.S. Olympic Training Center-Colorado Springs, CO

SCHEDULE

Wednesday, May 25	Arrival of Lead Clinician, Coaching Staff and Support Staff
Thursday, May 26	Arrival of Athletes and Selection Committee
	12:00-4:00p Registration - Sports Center 2
	SKILLS TRAINING SESSION 1 (Sports Center 2) - closed
	4:30-5:00p Orientation (parents and athletes)
	5:00-6:30p Group 1 - Individual Skills Clinics/Position Work Group 2 - Maximum Performance Session – West
Wing	
	6:30-8:00p Group 2 - Individual Skills Clinics/Position Work Group 1 - Maximum Performance Session – West
Wing	
Friday, May 27	SKILLS TRAINING SESSION 2 (Sports Center 2) - closed
	8:30-10:00a Group 1 - Individual Skills Clinics/Position Work Group 2 - USADA Information Session – West Wing
	10:00-11:30a Group 2 - Individual Skills Clinics/Position Work Group 1 - USADA Information Session – West Wing
	SKILLS TRAINING SESSION 3 (Sports Center 2) - closed
	1:00-2:30p Group 1 - Individual Skills Clinics/Position Work Group 2 - Recruiting Information Session – West
Wing	
	2:30-4:00p Group 2 - Individual Skills Clinics/Position Work Group 1 - Recruiting Information Session – West
Wing	
	TRIALS SESSION 1 (Sports Center 2)
	5:00-6:30p Group 1 - Team Offense & Defense/Scrimmages Group 2 - Parent Recruiting Session – West
Wing	
	6:30-8:00p Group 2 - Team Offense & Defense/Scrimmages Group 1 - Parent Recruiting Session – West Wing
Saturday, May 28	TRIALS SESSION 2 (Sports Center 2)

8:30-10:00a Group 1 - Position Work/Scrimmages
10:00-11:30a Group 2 - Position Work/Scrimmages

TRIALS SESSION 3 (Sports Center 2)

1:00-2:30p Group 1 - Position Work/Scrimmages
2:30-4:00p Group 2 - Position Work/Scrimmages

TRIALS SESSION 4 (Sports Center 2)

5:00-6:30p Group 1 - Position Work/Scrimmages
6:30-8:00p Group 2 - Position Work/Scrimmages

Sunday, May 29

TRIALS SESSION 5 (Sports Center 2)

9:00-9:15a Stretching/Shooting
9:15-10:45a Scrimmages

TRIALS SESSION 6 (Sports Center 2)

1:45-2:00p Stretching/Shooting
2:00-3:30p Scrimmages

TRIALS SESSION 7 (Sports Center 2)

5:45-6:00p Stretching/Shooting
6:00-7:30p Scrimmages

Monday, May 30

TEAM SESSION (Sports Center 2) - closed

8:30 am Announcement of U16 National Team
9:30-11:00a Team Meeting/Practice

pm Departure of Athletes, Coaches and Committee

Members



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2009-100-A	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- NONSCHOLASTIC PRACTICE OR COMPETITION AND NONINSTITUTIONAL CAMPS OR CLINICS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	Adopted, 60-Day Override Period	NCAA Division I Board of Directors	Immediate; a contract signed before October 29, 2009 may be honored.	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution [including any institutional department (e.g., athletics, recreational/intramural)] shall not host, sponsor or conduct a nonscholastic basketball practice or competition in which men's basketball prospective student-athletes participate on its campus or at an off-campus facility regularly used by the institution for practice and/or competition by any of the institution's sport programs; further, to establish limited exceptions, as specified.
2009-100-B	RECRUITING -- TRYOUTS -- NONSCHOLASTIC PRACTICE OR COMPETITION AND NONINSTITUTIONAL CAMPS OR CLINICS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL -- EXCEPTION FOR LONGSTANDING EVENTS	Defeated - Final	Horizon League	Immediate; a contract signed before October 29, 2009 may be honored.	In men's basketball, to specify that an institution [including any institutional department (e.g., athletics, recreational/intramural)] shall not host, sponsor or conduct a nonscholastic basketball practice or competition in which men's basketball prospective student-athletes participate on its campus or at an off-campus facility regularly used by the institution for practice and/or competition by any of the institution's sport programs; further, to specify that the use of institutional facilities for noninstitutional camps or clinics that include prospect-aged participants shall be limited to the months of June, July and August and that an institution may host basketball-related events that are part of officially recognized state multisport events and longstanding contests or events, as specified.



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2010-15-A	PERSONNEL -- COMPENSATION AND REMUNERATION -- INCOME IN ADDITION TO INSTITUTIONAL SALARY -- CONSULTANT FOR OR ENDORSEMENT OF NONINSTITUTIONAL ATHLETICS EVENTS INVOLVING PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES	Rendered Moot - Final	NCAA Division I Championship/Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee) (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	Immediate	To specify that an athletics department staff member may not serve as a consultant for a noninstitutional athletics event that primarily involves prospective student-athletes and may not endorse or promote such an event in any way, including permitting the use of his or her name, picture or quotations.
2010-15-B	PERSONNEL -- COMPENSATION AND REMUNERATION -- INCOME IN ADDITION TO INSTITUTIONAL SALARY -- CONSULTANT FOR OR ENDORSEMENT OF NONINSTITUTIONAL ATHLETICS EVENTS INVOLVING PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES -- ENDORSEMENT OF TEAM, COACH OR FACILITY	Adopted - Final	NCAA Division I Legislative Council	Immediate	To specify that an athletics department staff member may not serve as a consultant for a noninstitutional athletics event that primarily involves prospective student-athletes and may not endorse or promote such an event; further, to specify that an athletics department staff member shall not promote or endorse a prospective student-athlete's team or coach, or an athletics facility that is primarily used by prospective student-athletes.
2010-16-A	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES -- BASKETBALL -- LIMIT OF TWO	Defeated - Final	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	August 1, 2012	In basketball, to specify that there shall be a limit of two noncoaching staff members (two in men's basketball and two in women's basketball) whose responsibilities are specific to basketball and who work directly for the basketball program who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff and managers who work exclusively for the men's or women's basketball program are exempt from the application of this limitation.



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2010-16-B	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF WITH SPORT-SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES -- BASKETBALL -- LIMIT OF ONE	Defeated - Final	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	August 1, 2012	In basketball, to specify that there shall be a limit of one noncoaching staff member (one in men's basketball and one in women's basketball) whose responsibilities are specific to basketball and who works directly for the basketball program who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff, managers and video coordinators who work exclusively for the men's or women's basketball program are exempt from the application of this limitation.
2010-16-C	PERSONNEL -- LIMITATIONS ON THE NUMBER AND DUTIES OF COACHES -- NONCOACHING STAFF MEMBERS -- BASKETBALL -- LIMIT OF TWO	Legislative Council Final Consideration	NCAA Division I Legislative Council	August 1, 2012	In basketball, to specify that there shall be a limit of two noncoaching staff members (two for men's basketball and two for women's basketball) whose duties include support of the basketball program in any capacity (e.g., director of operations, video coordinator, quality control personnel, director of player development, director of community relations) who may be employed (either on a salaried or a volunteer basis) by the institution; further, to specify that clerical staff and managers and noncoaching institutional staff members whose responsibilities relate to basketball, but who do not directly support the basketball program (e.g., sports information personnel, equipment manager, academic advisor, athletic trainer, marketing staff) are exempt from the limitation on the number of noncoaching staff members.
2010-24	AMATEURISM -- INVOLVEMENT WITH PROFESSIONAL TEAMS -- PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL DRAFT -- FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENT-ATHLETE -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	Adopted, 60-Day Override Period	Atlantic Coast Conference	August 1, 2011	In men's basketball, to specify that the date by which a student-athlete must request that his name be removed from a professional league's draft list in order to retain his eligibility shall be the day before the first day of the spring National Letter of Intent signing period for the applicable year.



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2010-27	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND TELEPHONE CALLS -- TIME PERIOD FOR OFF-CAMPUS CONTACTS AND TELEPHONE CALLS	Adopted - Final	Southeastern Conference	Immediate	To permit off-campus recruiting contacts with and telephone calls to a prospective student-athlete (or his or her relatives or legal guardians) on or after July 1 following completion of his or her junior year in high school, or the opening day of classes of his or her senior year in high school (as designated by the high school), whichever is earlier.
2010-30	RECRUITING -- TELEPHONE CALLS -- TIME PERIOD FOR TELEPHONE CALLS -- SPORTS OTHER THAN FOOTBALL	Adopted, 60-Day Override Period	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	August 1, 2011	In sports other than football, to specify that an institution may make one telephone call per month to an individual (or the individual's relatives or legal guardians) on or after June 15 at the conclusion of the individual's sophomore year in high school through July 31 after the individual's junior year in high school, two telephone calls per week beginning August 1 prior to the individual's senior year in high school, and one telephone call per week to a two-year or four-year college prospective student-athlete (or the prospective student-athlete's relatives or legal guardians); further, in sports other than football for which a defined recruiting calendar applies, to specify that during a contact period that occurs on or after August 1 before an individual's senior year in high school, telephone calls may be made at the institution's discretion.
2010-33	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS -- RECRUITING OPPORTUNITIES -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- SEVEN OPPORTUNITIES	Adopted - Final	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	August 1, 2011	In women's basketball, to increase, from five to seven, the number of recruiting opportunities (contacts and evaluations).
2010-34	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL EVALUATIONS -- CERTIFIED NONSCHOLASTIC EVENTS DURING APRIL CONTACT PERIOD	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	Pacific-10 Conference and Big East Conference	August 1, 2011	In men's basketball, to specify that a coaching staff member may evaluate prospective student-athletes at certified nonscholastic events on Saturdays and Sundays during the April contact period.



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2010-35	RECRUITING -- BASKETBALL EVALUATIONS -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL -- NONSCHOLASTIC EVALUATIONS DURING ACADEMIC YEAR -- NATIONAL STANDARDIZED TESTING WEEKENDS	Adopted - Final	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	August 1, 2011	In women's basketball, to specify that evaluations at nonscholastic events during the academic year evaluation period shall not occur during any weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) during which the PSAT, SAT, PLAN or ACT national standardized tests are administered; further, to specify that if such a test is administered on a date that conflicts with the fall nonscholastic evaluation weekend, evaluations at nonscholastic events shall be permissible during the first full weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the fall/ winter evaluation period; and that if such a test is administered on a date that conflicts with the spring nonscholastic evaluation weekend, the five day evaluation period in April shall shift to the second Friday following the initial date of the spring National Letter of Intent signing period through the following Tuesday.
2010-38-A	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ATHLETICS PUBLICATIONS -- NO MEDIA GUIDES TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES VIA DIGITAL STORAGE DEVICE OR E-MAIL	Rendered Moot - Final	Southeastern Conference	August 1, 2011	To prohibit an institution from providing a media guide to a prospective student-athlete via digital media storage device or as an attachment to electronic mail.
2010-38-B	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- ATHLETICS PUBLICATIONS -- MEDIA GUIDES TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES VIA E-MAIL	Adopted - Final	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	August 1, 2011; applicable to media guides produced for the 2011-12 academic year and thereafter.	To specify that an institution may only provide a media guide to a prospective student-athlete via an electronic mail attachment or hyperlink.
2010-39	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING MATERIALS -- VIDEO/AUDIO MATERIALS -- METHODS OF DELIVERY TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT-ATHLETES	Adopted, 60-Day Override Period	The Ivy League	August 1, 2011	To specify that an institution may only provide permissible video or audio material to a prospective student-athlete via an electronic mail attachment or hyperlink.



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2010-40	RECRUITING -- OFFICIAL (PAID) VISIT -- LIMITATIONS ON OFFICIAL VISITS -- NO VISIT AFTER NATIONAL LETTER OF INTENT OR OTHER WRITTEN COMMITMENT	Defeated - Final	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	August 1, 2011	To specify that after signing a National Letter of Intent, a prospective student-athlete shall not make an official visit to the institution with which he or she has signed; further, to specify that for an institution not using the National Letter of Intent in a particular sport, or for a prospective student-athlete who is not eligible to sign a National Letter of Intent (e.g., four-year college transfer), the prospective student-athlete shall not make an official visit to the institution after he or she has signed the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid.
2010-42	RECRUITING -- LETTER-OF-INTENT PROGRAMS, FINANCIAL AID AGREEMENTS -- REQUIREMENTS FOR VERBAL OFFER OF ATHLETICALLY RELATED FINANCIAL AID	Defeated - Final	NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet	Immediate	To specify that an institution shall not make a verbal offer of athletically related financial aid to an individual, directly or indirectly, before July 1 following his or her junior year in high school; further, to specify that an institution must have a high school transcript (official or unofficial) on file that includes the results of the individual's first five semesters or seven quarters of high school enrollment before extending a verbal offer of financial aid.
2010-47	RECRUITING -- USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS -- RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES -- VIDEO-ONLY SERVICES	Adopted - Final	Southeastern Conference	Immediate	To specify that an institution is permitted to use or subscribe to a video service that only provides video of prospective student-athletes and does not provide information about or analysis of prospective student-athletes, subject to the criteria that permits an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service, except that the video-only service is not required to disseminate information about prospective student-athletes at least four times a year and is not required to provide individual analysis for each prospective student-athlete in the information it disseminates.
2010-48	RECRUITING -- USE OF RECRUITING FUNDS -- RECRUITING OR SCOUTING SERVICES -- LIST OF PERMISSIBLE RECRUITING SERVICES -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	Legislative Council Final Consideration	Southeastern Conference	August 1, 2011	In men's basketball, to specify that the NCAA national office shall publish a list, on a quarterly basis, of men's basketball recruiting or scouting services deemed to meet the required standards for subscription.



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2010-49	RECRUITING -- RECRUITING CALENDARS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL -- APRIL CONTACT PERIOD	Legislative Council Initial Consideration	Atlantic 10 Conference	Immediate	In men's basketball, to revise the recruiting calendar by extending the contact period in April by nine days, but designating the weekends in April after the Division I Men's Basketball Championship as quiet periods.
2010-50	RECRUITING -- BASKETBALL EVENT CERTIFICATION -- WOMEN'S EVENTS AND MEN'S SUMMER EVENTS -- PRICE OF ADMISSION	Adopted - Final	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee) (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	May 1, 2011; for events occurring on or after May 1, 2011	In basketball, to specify that in order for a women's event or men's summer event to be certified, the price of admission to the event must be listed on the event certification application and the price must be made available to coaches prior to their arrival at the event.
2010-52	ELIGIBILITY -- GRADUATE STUDENT/ POSTBACCALAUREATE PARTICIPATION -- ONE-TIME TRANSFER EXCEPTION -- NONRENEWAL OF ATHLETICS AID AT PREVIOUS INSTITUTION -- BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, FOOTBALL AND MEN'S ICE HOCKEY	Adopted, 60-Day Override Period	Mountain West Conference	August 1, 2011	In baseball, basketball, football and men's ice hockey, to permit a student-athlete who is enrolled in a graduate or professional school of an institution other than the institution from which he or she previously received a baccalaureate degree to participate in intercollegiate athletics, provided the student-athlete meets the conditions of the one-time transfer exception (other than the sport restrictions), has at least one season of competition remaining and the student-athlete's previous institution did not renew his or her athletically related financial aid for the following academic year.
2010-58-A	ELIGIBILITY, FINANCIAL AID AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- SUMMER ACADEMIC PREPARATION AND COLLEGE ACCLIMATIZATION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL	Defeated - Final	NCAA Division I Board of Directors (Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group)	August 1, 2011; effective beginning with the summer 2012.	In men's basketball, to establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model, as specified.



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2010-58-B	ELIGIBILITY, FINANCIAL AID AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- SUMMER ACADEMIC PREPARATION AND COLLEGE ACCLIMATIZATION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL -- SIX HOURS REQUIREMENT FOR INCOMING STUDENT-ATHLETES	Defeated - Final	NCAA Division I Academics Cabinet	August 1, 2011; effective beginning with the summer 2012.	In men's basketball, to establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model, as specified.
2010-58-C	ELIGIBILITY, FINANCIAL AID AND PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- SUMMER ACADEMIC PREPARATION AND COLLEGE ACCLIMATIZATION -- MEN'S BASKETBALL -- NATIONAL SERVICE ACADEMY EXCEPTION	Legislative Council Final Consideration	Mountain West Conference	August 1, 2011; effective beginning with the summer 2012.	In men's basketball, to establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model, as specified, including exceptions for national service academies.
2010-76	FINANCIAL AID -- MAXIMUM INSTITUTIONAL GRANT-IN-AID LIMITATIONS BY SPORT -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	Defeated - Final	Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference	August 1, 2012	In women's basketball, to reduce the annual limit on the number of counters at each institution from 15 to 13.
2010-89	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- BASKETBALL -- LOCATION OF QUALIFYING REGULAR-SEASON MULTIPLE-TEAM EVENT -- THE BAHAMAS	Adopted - Final	Conference USA and Southeastern Conference	August 1, 2011	In basketball, to specify that a qualifying regular-season multiple-team event may occur in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.



NCAA Division I Overview of 2010-11 Proposals

Proposal Number	Title	Status	Source	Effective Date	Intent
2010-99	PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS -- FOREIGN TOURS AND COMPETITION -- NO INSTITUTIONAL OR CONFERENCE FOREIGN TOURS	Defeated - Final	Big Ten Conference	Immediate; a contract signed before August 13, 2010, may be honored and tours may occur during summer 2011 regardless of when or whether a contract is signed.	To specify that an institution or conference shall not sponsor or participate in a foreign tour; further, to specify that competition in a U.S. territory shall be restricted to once every four years on one trip during the prescribed playing season.
2010-105	DIVISION MEMBERSHIP -- DIVISION I MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS -- BASKETBALL SCHEDULING -- ONE-THIRD OF CONTESTS IN HOME ARENA AND ONE-THIRD OF CONTESTS AWAY FROM HOME -- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL	Adopted - Final	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	August 1, 2011	In women's basketball, to specify that an active or provisional member must play at least one-third of its regular-season basketball contests in the arena regularly used for the institution's home games and that one-third of its regular-season basketball contests must be played away from home or at a neutral site.
2010-112	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS -- MEN'S BASKETBALL EVALUATIONS -- FALL CONTACT PERIOD	Adopted - Final	NCAA Division I Legislative Council	Immediate	In men's basketball, to specify that evaluations of practice activities at sites other than prospective student-athletes' educational institutions are prohibited during the fall contact period.
2010-113	RECRUITING -- CONTACTS AND EVALUATIONS -- BASKETBALL EVALUATIONS -- NONINSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZED RECRUITING EVENTS APPROVED, SPONSORED OR CONDUCTED BY A GOVERNING BODY -- EVENT CERTIFICATION	Adopted - Final	NCAA Division I Championships/ Sports Management Cabinet (Men's Basketball Issues Committee) (Women's Basketball Issues Committee)	Immediate	In basketball, to specify that a noninstitutional organized event that is approved, sponsored or conducted by an applicable state, national or international governing body and is organized and conducted primarily for a recruiting purpose is subject to the basketball event certification program.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE
NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE
PROPOSED ACADEMIC AND ATHLETIC DEVELOPMENT MODEL**

Research findings indicate the following:

1. Women's basketball academic metrics are trending downward. Most other sports are trending positively.
2. Women's basketball, academically, is the poorest performing women's sport.
3. Over 50 percent of incoming women's basketball student-athletes attend summer school.
4. Summer credit accumulation is a strong positive indicator of future academic success.

The following academic and athletic development model is proposed:

1. Incoming women's basketball student-athletes, who have signed the institution's written offer of athletics aid, shall be academically assessed by the institution, through the institution's standardized assessment program, to identify those who require enrollment in summer school prior to initial full-time enrollment at the institution. Student-athletes, determined to be "at risk" would be required to attend summer school, at the institution's expense.
2. Incoming women's basketball student-athletes enrolled in summer school, who participate in summer athletics activities, shall pass three credit hours as a prerequisite for fall competitive eligibility.
3. Institutions are required to provide women's basketball student-athletes, academically assessed as "at risk" and who are required to enroll in summer school prior to initial full-time enrollment, academic counseling/tutoring, study skills and life skills services while the student-athlete is enrolled in summer school.
4. All incoming women's basketball student-athletes (e.g., freshman and transfers) enrolled in the institution's summer session(s) would be permitted to engage in a maximum of 10 total hours of countable athletically related activities, during the time the student-athletes are enrolled in summer term(s), with a limit of two hours per week.
5. The following exception shall be made in defining a prospective student-athlete. In women's basketball, a recruited prospective student-athlete (including transfers) who has signed the institution's written offer of financial aid shall be considered a student-athlete at the point in which she attends class for which she is registered and enrolled in the institution's summer term prior to her initial full-time enrollment at the institution.

NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE PROPOSED ACADEMIC AND ATHLETIC DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Background.

In May 2008, the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee received an update on the NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program (APP). The NCAA Division I Academic Progress Rate (APR) data indicated that women's basketball is not in a state of academic crisis. However, the APR in women's basketball is one of the lowest of all women's sports and trending downward. The intercollegiate athletics experience should provide women's basketball student-athletes with exemplary educational and intercollegiate experiences (NCAA Bylaw 23.01.1). This includes enhancing the ability of student-athletes to earn four-year degrees and their physical well-being and development (NCAA Constitution 2.2). For the long-term well-being of the sport of women's basketball and for the betterment of its student-athletes, the committee examined ways to improve the academic performance of women's basketball student-athletes and to improve the overall academic culture before major problems arise. This document is intended to outline recommendations and rationale for changes in the sport of women's basketball. These changes are offered in an effort to help ensure the academic and athletics experience meets with the NCAA's stated principles.

Research Findings.

The committee noted the following key data which informed its discussions and recommendations:

1. While many sports are showing positive APR trends, women's basketball appears to be declining in academic performance. While four-year APR data for other sports has increased, these data for women's basketball has remained "flat." In the most recent APR data released, the women's basketball APR average decreased by three points.
2. Eligibility rates in baseball and men's basketball have increased substantially, while the same rate in women's basketball has declined. 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"). There has been an increase in the number of "0/2's" in women's basketball.
3. There has been an increase in the number of 2-4 transfers in women's basketball, while the overall number of these transfers has decreased.
4. APR, retention and eligibility rates in the sport of women's basketball are declining.

5. "0/2" rates are now above the overall average and are consistent with men's baseball data. The rate of 2-4 and 4-4 transfers in women's basketball is significantly higher than those rates in other women's sports. Two-year transfers are more likely to become "0/2" departures than nontransfers.
6. Semester eligibility rates are higher than in men's basketball, but have slightly declined in 2007-08.
7. The total summer credit hours accumulated by student-athletes correlates with the total credits earned and progress toward degree in years one through three. This effect holds even after controlling for the student-athletes' academic background and the resource level of the institution.
8. The summer credit effect appears as strong or stronger as high school academic preparation in predicting progress toward degree.
9. During the 2007-08 academic year, 57.3 percent of incoming freshmen attended summer school, 48.3 percent of two-year transfer students attended summer school and 48.8 percent of four-year transfer students attended summer school.
10. More Division I women's basketball student-athletes, than any other sport group, reported that their coaches were a significant social and/or emotional source of support while in college.

Key among these research findings the committee noted the positive impact of summer credit hours earned on the achievement of long-term academic success and the negative impact of transferring on long-term academic success.

Guiding Principles.

The committee has developed the following guiding principles which governed its review of the academic performance of women's basketball student-athletes. These principles were developed with particular attention to the NCAA's mission and goals as identified in the Association's constitution. Any identified changes should in the sport of women's basketball:

1. Recognize the role of sport in allowing student-athletes to achieve a sense of balance. [Reference Constitution 2.14 "Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons."]
2. Contribute to the long-term well-being and development of student-athletes. [Reference Constitution 2.2 "The Principle of Student-Athlete Well Being."].

3. Result in improved academic performance and academic culture. [Reference Constitution 2.2.1 "Overall Educational Experience."]
4. Assist with the academic and athletic acclimation of incoming student-athletes into the collegiate environment. [Reference Constitution 2.2.1 "Overall Educational Experience."]
5. Enhance the coach and student-athlete relationship. [Reference Constitution 2.2.4 "Student-Athlete/Coach Relationship."]
6. Improve the academic performance and academic culture. [Constitution 2.5 "Principle of Sound Academic Standards."]

Recommendations.

The committee recommends the following three legislative changes and welcomes feedback, input and dialogue among constituent groups throughout the NCAA membership and the women's basketball community.

1. Academic Assessment of all Incoming Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.

Incoming women's basketball student-athletes, who have signed the institution's written offer of athletics aid, shall be academically assessed by the institution, through the institution's standardized assessment program, to identify those who require enrollment in summer school prior to initial full-time enrollment at the institution. Student-athletes, determined to be "at risk" would be required to attend summer school, at the institution's expense. An exception will be provided for institutions that do not offer summer session classes. Institutions that do not offer athletically-related financial aid or bases aid solely on demonstrated financial need shall also be required to provide the noted assessment for incoming student-athletes.

2. Summer School Attendance for Incoming Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.

Any incoming freshman or transfer Division I women's basketball student-athletes, who have signed a financial aid agreement to receive athletically-related financial aid for the ensuing regular academic year, attends summer school and participates in summer athletics activities, shall successfully complete three hours of acceptable academic degree credit as a prerequisite for eligibility in the fall term. Such hours may not include physical education activity courses.

Exceptions and waiver provisions regarding this recommendation are included later in the document.

3. Life/Study Skills Component for Incoming Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.

Institutions are required to provide women's basketball student-athletes, academically assessed as "at risk" and who are required to enroll in summer school prior to initial full-time enrollment, academic counseling/tutoring, study skills and life skills services while the student-athlete is enrolled in summer school. These could include use of the Facilitating Learning and Achieving Graduation (FLAG) program. FLAG is a tool designed to help campuses assess the risk level of all student-athletes, assign suggested services based on risk factors and evaluate the overall effectiveness of an institution's support services.

4. Summer Athletics Activities for Incoming Women's Basketball Student-Athletes.

All incoming student-athletes (e.g., freshman and transfers) enrolled in the institution's summer session(s) would be permitted to engage in a maximum of 10 total hours of countable athletically related activities, during the time the student-athletes are enrolled in summer term(s), with a limit of two hours per week.

- a. Current legislation regarding summer school attendance (e.g., financial aid, credit-hour requirement) for continuing student-athletes would remain the same.
- b. Consistent with the provisions of Bylaw 13.11.3.9, all student-athletes (incoming and continuing) 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).

5. Definition of a Prospective Student-Athlete.

The following exception shall be made in defining a prospective student-athlete. In women's basketball, a recruited prospective student-athlete (including transfer student-athletes), who has signed the institution's written offer of financial aid, shall be considered a student-athlete at the point in which she attends class for which she is registered and enrolled in the institution's summer term prior to her initial full-time enrollment at the institution.

Exceptions and Waivers.

There should be exceptions and a waiver process available to incoming student-athletes and member institutions as follows:

1. An exception would be provided to those institutions that do not offer summer school courses for the general student-body. However, such institutions would not be permitted to participate in the summer countable athletically related activities component. 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. All other extenuating circumstances will be handled on a case-by-case basis through the appropriate waiver process.

Rationale.

It is clear from the data that women's basketball student-athletes' academic trending data necessitates review and reaction within the Division I governance structure. The membership could decide to wait for additional data, taking a "wait and see" approach. Given that the dynamics in the sport seem to be following trends previously seen in other sports, taking no action does not seem like a prudent decision. Increased recruitment of less academically prepared students; increasing professional basketball opportunities; increasing numbers of two-year college transfers; and increased third-party persons involved in the recruiting process could easily lead to the conclusion that absent action to redirect the academic trends, the current downward spiral will continue. Thus, the committee was compelled to respond to these trends with recommendations it believes will enhance the academic well-being of student-athletes.

The recommendations presented are a result of significant discussion and debate by the committee. They are not the only possible solutions, but do focus on key academic behaviors that have proven successful. That is, early academic intervention and support do make a difference in the academic success of student-athletes. These recommendations provide incoming students the opportunity to prepare for the academic rigors of a four-year college experience, while minimally beginning to develop a relationship with their new coaches. Reasonable exceptions are carved out for institutions not offering summer courses or not offering athletically related financial aid.

As noted previously, the total summer credit hours accumulated by student-athletes correlates with the total credits earned and progress toward degree in years one through three. This effect holds even after controlling for the student-athletes' academic background and the resource level of the institution. This summer credit effect appears as strong or stronger as high school academic preparation in predicting progress toward degree. These data helped form the basis for the committee's recommendation.

Financial implications will be discussed as these recommendations are considered. It should be noted that over 50 percent of all incoming women's basketball student-athletes are already attending summer school prior to their first full-time term at a member institution. Thus, the overall additional cost impact for most institutions is mitigated.

Lastly, women's basketball student-athletes, more than any other sport group, reported that their coaches were a significant social and/or emotional source of support while in college. These data are compelling reasons the committee recommends some limited practice time with coaches only for these newly entering student-athletes. Research confirms that coaches do make a positive difference in the academic outcomes of students and these recommendations strive to enhance this positive effect.

Given the aforementioned women's basketball student-athlete profile, a student-athlete's socioeconomic background may play an important role in the successful transition into college. For many, the time with their coaches and teammates during the summer positively impacts the student-athlete's transition to college. The committee discussed the importance for incoming student-athletes' acclimation to the collegiate environment in order to formulate relationships with teammates and to become familiar with their coaches. The committee noted the role basketball plays in allowing these students to achieve a sense of balance and the role and responsibility that the team and coach has in assisting incoming student-athletes in this transition phase.

Timeline.

Given the important place women's basketball holds in the overall landscape of Division I and the developing concern regarding the academic performance of women's basketball student-athletes, the committee believes it is imperative to solicit feedback and comments from the Division I membership. The committee will monitor Proposal Nos. 2010-58-A, 2010-58-B and 2010-58C (Eligibility, Financial Aid and Playing and Practice Seasons – Summer Academic Preparation and College Acclimatization – Men's Basketball, which will be considered during the January, 2011 Legislative Council meeting. Based on the action(s) taken on Proposal Nos. 2010-58-A, 2010-58-B and 2010-58-C, the committee will provide the revised women's basketball model, noting key revisions, to the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet for review during its February, 2011 meeting. Additionally, the committee will solicit membership feedback in early 2011. Based on the feedback, the committee will send the proposed model to the Championships/Sports Management Cabinet in June, 2011 and request sponsorship in the 2011-12 legislative cycle.

NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee.

Ceal Barry, University of Colorado
Beth Bass, Women's Basketball Coaches Association (ex-officio)
Jean Berger, University of Northern Iowa
Barbie Breedlove, East Tennessee State University
Carolyn Campbell-McGovern, Ivy Group
Donyale Canada, Mid-American Conference
Janet Cone, University of North Carolina, Asheville (ex-officio)
Anya Covington, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Tim Fitzpatrick, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi
Brian Giorgis, Marist College
Susan Hagens, University of Vermont
Cindy Hartmann, Duke University
Carolayne Henry, Mountain West Conference (ex-officio)
Teresa Kuehn Gould, University of California, Berkeley
Muffet McGraw, University of Notre Dame
Amanda Sims, Long Beach State University
Shanice Stephens, University of North Texas
Lisa Stockton, Tulane University
Carla Williams, University of Georgia

**2010-11 WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA) FORESIGHT ISSUES
SUBMITTED TO THE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE**

The following proposals received a minimum of 70% support of the 146 coaches that voted during the 2011 WBCA Division I Business Meeting. These proposals are being forwarded to the NCAA Women's Basketball Issues Committee for consideration and possible submission into the NCAA Legislative Cycle.

Background: The WBCA Foresight Process was developed to help women's basketball coaches make more informed decisions about the rules that affect their sport. The process provides each Division I women's basketball coach with an opportunity to submit concepts that they believe will improve the experience of women's basketball coaches, student-athletes and prospects. A subcommittee of coaches (the WBCA Legislative Committee) prepares a list of "pros" and "cons" for all concepts that are submitted to the WBCA. Those concepts are then debated and voted on during the Division I business meeting at the WBCA National Convention. The head coach (or approved substitute) from all Division I institutions have the opportunity to vote on each concept, provided they (or an approved substitute) are registered for the WBCA National Convention and are present during the WBCA Division I Business Meeting.

Additional Comments: In anticipation of a future NCAA Board of Director-led analysis of the women's basketball recruiting environment, the WBCA created the WBCA Recruiting Subcommittee. The Recruiting Subcommittee was charged with conducting a review of the current women's basketball recruiting model and preparing recommendations for discussion by the Division I membership. After several conference calls and an in-person meeting at the NCAA office in Indianapolis, the committee developed a list of guiding principles and as well as a preliminary draft of recruiting calendar concepts specific to women's basketball.

Based on initial feedback by the WBCA Board of Directors and Division I Conference Captains coupled with the recently reported progress from the men's basketball recruiting review, the WBCA Recruiting Subcommittee is currently in the process of revising the original draft of recruiting concepts for consideration by the Division I membership. In addition, several of the concepts were incorporated into a recent WBCA legislative survey that was just completed (and is included as a supplement for the Women's Basketball Issues Committee). Pending further progress of the men's basketball recruiting model review being conducted by the Leadership Council, it is anticipated that the WBCA Recruiting Subcommittee concepts will be made available to the membership with a request for feedback in the coming months, with a projected timeline of July 2012 for any legislative concepts to be introduced into the NCAA Division I legislative cycle.

I. PERSONNEL – NCAA Bylaw 11

- A. Bylaw 11.7.4 "Limitations on Number of Coaches and Off-Campus Recruiters" – Currently the number of off-campus coaches recruiting on behalf of the institution in women's basketball is limited to three (3).

History: Last year, the Big East Conference requested that the NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Cabinet place the concept of eliminating the requirement to touch home during the April and October nonscholastic weekends, with the intent that the cabinet would

provide feedback in preparation for consideration in the 2011-12 legislative cycle. The WBCA is not aware of any progress and would ask the WBIC to again support this concept for submission in to the NCAA legislative cycle.

Proposal 1: Permit four (4) coaches to evaluate on each calendar day during the July evaluation period. [Big East]

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 75.5% No = 24.5%

Pros:

- Potential for cost savings, as it is currently very difficult to travel to all the events in a cost and time efficient manner. Four coaches would allow fewer plane trips and provide greater overall access on any given day to a greater number of events. In addition, coaches could see more prospects in the summer periods, which would decrease the number of trips you had to take to find prospects during the school year.
- With limited non-scholastic recruiting days, coaches would have better evaluation opportunities and could cover more ground in a short time frame.
- There are other institutional support staff members with access to current student-athletes in July while coaches are on the road recruiting.
- There are 4 coaches out now, however one of them is just waiting in a hotel to go into the gym. This would allow each staff the chance to see all the prospects.

Cons:

- This would be a disadvantage to those schools with limited coaching staffs.
- Potential to increase costs with four coaches out.
- Potential negative impact on the quality of life for coaching staff.
- There wouldn't be any coaches on campus with the current student-athletes.

II. RECRUITING – NCAA Bylaw 13

- A. Bylaw 13.1.7.8-(b)-(1)“Basketball Evaluations – Women’s Basketball” –Currently it is permissible to conduct an evaluation of live athletic activities during the academic year at regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two—year college contests/tournaments and practices; and pick-up games and open gyms. Evaluations at non-scholastic events during the women’s basketball prospective student-athlete’s academic year shall only occur during the last full weekend (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) of the fall contact period and the Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the spring evaluation period. This bylaw combined with the exception in Bylaw 13.20 provides an institution with a total of 78 evaluation days (20 evaluation days in the summer and 6 evaluation days during the academic year multiplied by 3 permissible off-campus recruiters.)

Proposal 2: Specify that an evaluation at a regular scholastic-activity is restricted to activities involving student-athletes enrolled only at the institution at which the regular scholastic-activity occurs. [Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference]

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 80% No = 19.3%

History: At the 2010 WBCA Convention, 59% were in support of limiting open gyms to being organized by a scholastic coach of a high school. In addition, 51% were in support of limiting open gyms to high school players from the high school where the open gym is occurring. Finally, 42.4% were in support of limiting participants in an open gym to a mileage radius from the school that is hosting the open gym.

Pros:

- Some college programs like to evaluate prospects that are playing a fall sport, and they can only be evaluated for basketball at an open gym because their scholastic team isn't yet practicing.
- This would presumably allow for scholastic supervision of the open gym and eliminate potential "club" abuses. By keeping the open gym restricted to players from the host school only, it allows for greater supervision and control.
- Establishes a clear definition of an open gym, so there is nothing open to interpretation.

Cons:

- Some college coaches however, feel this would limit their opportunity to see some prospects, thus "punishing them relative to other prospects", simply because their high school coach or school won't open up the gym for them. Not all high school associations allow their players and coaches to participate in basketball activities in the fall. Therefore, advantages are created for colleges in states where the high school association allows such participation and involvement by coaches and players.
- Most high school teams are good enough to make it worth our time to evaluate with just the high school team. If you go see a bad team practice, you don't learn anything and it becomes more babysitting than recruiting.
- Some states do not allow their coaches to have interaction with their players.
- High school coaches may be involved coaching other sports.
- Some high schools don't have enough students interested and/or competitive enough to do a worthwhile open gym.

Proposal 3: Prohibit events or non institutional, independently run camps from taking place at any NCAA Division college or university during NCAA evaluation periods. [Big 12]

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 71.2% No = 26.7% Abstain = 2.1%

Pros:

- There has been a proliferation of nonscholastic events held on Division I campuses during quiet periods, specifically during the months of May and June. Generally, these events are being planned and operated in an attempt to assist institutions with recruiting opportunities. Travel and lodging expenses are routinely provided free of charge for those prospective student-athletes or teams identified as important to the coaching staff's recruiting efforts, and funds and/or services provided by institutions and boosters are sometimes used

to pay these expenses. Reluctant college coaches are being leveraged to help the event operator arrange for discounted operational costs (e.g., facility fees) under the threat that the event operator will take the event (and all of the prospective student-athletes) to another institution's campus.

- Regardless of the level of complicity or involvement of the coaching staff, these events provide a significant recruiting advantage for the institution that hosts the events. Institutions will continue to have the opportunity to host noninstitutional camps or clinics during the months of June, July and August and the opportunity to host basketball competition that is part of state-sponsored multisport events.

Cons:

- Lack of facilities that could host a camp or clinic. Coaches would rather be on a campus where 12 gyms are located than have to drive to 6 different sites because there are only 2 courts at each location.

Proposal 4: Prohibit evaluation at events or non institutional, independently run camps that take place at any NCAA Division college or university during NCAA evaluation periods.

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 71.9% No = 24% Abstain = 4.1%

Proposal 5: Prohibit non-scholastic teams from practicing on a Division I campus at any time. [Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference]

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 72.6% No = 24.7% Abstain = 2.7%

- B. Bylaw 13.14.3 “Recruiting or Scouting Services” – Currently it is permissible for an institution to subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service, provided the institution does not purchase more than one annual subscription to a particular service and the service meets specific criteria.

Proposal 6: Specify that an institution may only subscribe to a recruiting or scouting service that has been certified by the NCAA. Further, to specify that part of the certification process will be for a service to disclose who is using their service. [Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference]

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 95.2% No = 3.4% Abstain = 1.4%

Pros:

- This process would be good for all programs, would require those services to be more educated/aware of NCAA rules and would allow transparency with the NCAA if questions arise regarding recruiting favoritism, signing of players, etc.
- These services should be governed by the NCAA, compliance administrators and coaches.
- Prevents recruiting services from taking advantage of college coaches who want their players or information.

Cons:

- NCAA Bylaws apply to members of the association and are not intended to legislate the fiscal operations of an outside business.
- NCAA may not have resources to certify recruiting or scouting services.

Proposal 7: Prohibit an institution from subscribing to a scouting/recruiting service that is operated by an individual associated with a club or nonscholastic program. [PAC 10]

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 84.9% No = 13.7% Abstain = 1.4%

Pros:

- This could prevent AAU and club coaches from steering prospects to those college programs that can afford to subscribe to their recruiting service. There is also potential to reduce the fees that schools pay for information, which would eliminate the recruiting budget advantages.
- College coaches can acquire prospect names and lists from a variety of independent recruiting services.
- College coaches, and not event operators, should be responsible and accountable for evaluating and finding talent.

Cons:

- Event operators help identify talented prospects.
- There are some good people who run both, and unfortunately we have to take the good with the bad.
- NCAA Bylaws apply to members of the association and are not intended to legislate the fiscal operations of an outside business.

C. Bylaw 13.17.3 “Women’s Basketball Recruiting Calendar”

Proposal 8: Permit 4 coaches to evaluate on each calendar day during 1 non-scholastic recruiting weekend (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) in October that is not on an official SAT/ACT testing date.

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 82.3% No = 16.3% Abstain = 1.4%

Proposal 9: Permit 4 coaches to evaluate on each calendar day during 1 non-scholastic recruiting weekend (Friday, Saturday, Sunday) in April that is not on an official SAT/ACT testing date.

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 85% No = 13.6% Abstain = .7%

Pros:

- Aside from the fall recruiting element (1st bullet point of proposal), not sure of negatives.
- The games would be so much better with rest time in between events.
- The work life balance of coaches would be better. Coaches could see their players during the summer and better evaluate talent.
- Having four coaches out allows programs to cover more ground, and especially during spring and fall weekends.

Cons:

- Related to the fall recruiting element (1st bullet point) - Having coaches out on the road when college preseason workouts begin is completely different than in the summer when athletes are working out on their own and when individual workouts with a coaching staff member are not allowed. This is not positive for the enrolled student-athlete. Coaches would not be available to work with on-campus athletes and schedule workouts as needed if they are on the road recruiting.
- Not enough time to evaluate underclassman or cover all the events out there. We would have even more events taking place at same time.
- Friday fall events were useless and would be best to say four coaches may be out on Saturday and Sunday. We are asking kids to skip school to be at events on Fridays.
- Most events are mid-west and east coast. The west coast schools would spend the entire week traveling to get to the event and back.
- Not everyone wants to be out every weekend. The current model allows for more flexibility in travel schedule.
- Takes away non-scholastic recruiting days from coach's who still want them and more.

D. Bylaw 13.19 "Basketball Event Certification-Women's Basketball"

Proposal 10: Add the following qualifications to the certification of non-scholastic events. [ACC]

- i. No current NCAA Division I student-athlete may work the event.

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 75.2% No = 24.1% Abstain = .7%

III. PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS – NCAA Bylaw 17

- A. Bylaw 17.3.2.2 "Preseason Practice – On-Court Practice Women's Basketball" – Currently an institution shall not commence on-court preseason basketball practice sessions before 5 p.m. on the date that is 40 days before the date of the institution's first regular-season contest. An institution shall not engage in more than 30 days of countable athletically related activities before its first regular-season contest.

Proposal 11: Eliminate the 5 p.m. start time for the first day of practice. [SEC]

Convention Voting Results: Yes = 95.9% No = 2.7% Abstain = 1.4%

Pros:

There is no need for a time limitation on that day and many institutions have limited facility accessibility. Eliminating the start time won't lead to any abuses and allows for greater flexibility to schedule around men's basketball, volleyball, or other fall sport conflicts.

IV. DIVISION MEMBERSHIP – NCAA Bylaw 20

- A. Bylaw 20.9.6.2 “One-Third of Men’s Contests in Home Arena” – Currently an active member or a provisional member must play at least one-third of its regular-season men’s basketball contests in the arena regularly used for the institution’s home games. **Note: In January 2011, the Division I Legislative Council adopted legislation for women's basketball that specifies an active or provisional member must play at least one-third of its regular-season basketball contests in the arena regularly used for the institution's home games and that one-third of its regular-season basketball contests must be played away from home or at a neutral site. This legislation is effective August 1, 2011.

Proposal 12: Specify that 35% of an institution’s women’s basketball non-conference games must be a road game. A road game is defined as a game that is played against another team on their home court. Further, if you play in a tournament, only the game played against the host team on their home floor would qualify (neutral courts do not count). [America East, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference]

Convention Voting Results: **Yes = 78.8% No = 19.2% Abstain = 2.1%**

**WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA)
DIVISION I LEGISLATIVE SURVEY RESULTS**

Background: All Division I head coaches that are members of the WBCA were sent a link to the survey on April 14 and again on April 25, 2011. In addition, Division I Conference Captains were asked to reach out to their conference colleagues to encourage full participation in the survey. Finally, the WBCA staff made a personal phone call to all of the coaches that had not responded to the survey by the original deadline of April 27, 2011.

Of the 186 Division I head coaches that responded to the survey, 71 (38%) of the coaches are from a BCS conference and 115 (62%) of the coaches are from a non-BCS conference.

How many recruiting-person days will your staff use during the 2010-11 academic year?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A. 100 days	25.7%	47
B. 90-99 days	26.2%	48
C. 80-89 days	23.5%	43
D. 70-79 days	9.3%	17
E. Less than 70 days	15.3%	28
<i>answered question</i>		183
<i>skipped question</i>		3

How many recruiting days did your staff use during the 2009-10 academic year?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A. 100 days	20.8%	38
B. 90-99 days	25.1%	46
C. 80-89 days	24.6%	45
D. 70-79 days	12.0%	22
E. Less than 70 days	17.5%	32
<i>answered question</i>		183
<i>skipped question</i>		3

Should the number of recruiting-person days be increased during the academic year?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A. Yes, increase by 5-10 days	12.6%	23
B. Yes, increase by 10-20 days	18.6%	34
C. No, keep it at 100 days	68.9%	126
<i>answered question</i>		183
<i>skipped question</i>		3

Did you begin preseason basketball practice on the date that is 40 days before your first regular-season contest?

**WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA)
DIVISION I LEGISLATIVE SURVEY RESULTS**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A. Yes	80.2%	146
B. No	19.8%	36
<i>answered question</i>		182
<i>skipped question</i>		4

Were you aware that any countable athletically related activities that occurred within the 40-day period before an institution's first regular-season contest shall be counted against the 30 days of countable athletically related activities permitted before its first regular-season contest? This included lifting, conditioning and team building activities.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A. Yes	96.7%	176
B. No	3.3%	6
<i>answered question</i>		182
<i>skipped question</i>		4

Do you think that an institution should be permitted to have more than 30 days of countable athletically related activities (including lifting, conditioning and team building activities) during the preseason?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A. Yes, an institution should be permitted 35 days	47.3%	86
B. No, an institution can manage with the current 30 day structure	52.7%	96
<i>answered question</i>		182
<i>skipped question</i>		4

Do you believe that the Division I women's basketball tournament bracket should be expanded?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A. Yes	54.4%	99
B. No	45.6%	83
<i>answered question</i>		182
<i>skipped question</i>		4

If yes, would you still support an expansion if the total amount of resources available for the women's basketball tournament are not increased?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
A. Yes	67.7%	67
B. No	32.3%	32
<i>answered question</i>		99
<i>skipped question</i>		87

**WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA)
DIVISION I LEGISLATIVE SURVEY RESULTS**

*Note: this question was only asked of the 99 coaches that responded "yes" to an expansion of the women's basketball tournament bracket.

If the women's basketball committee were to determine that it was appropriate to expand the bracket, please rank the following in order of your preference, with (1) being your top choice.

Answer Options	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	4th Choice	Rating Average	Response Count
Expand to 68 teams	126	17	2	36	1.71	181
Expand to 68 - 80 teams	22	120	33	2	2.08	177
Expand to 90 teams	1	32	133	10	2.86	176
Expand to 96 teams	32	9	8	129	3.31	178
<i>answered question</i>						182
<i>skipped question</i>						4

Please rank the following scenarios for the July evaluation period in order of your preference, with (1) being your top choice. (Please consider travel days to and from events)

Answer Options	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	4th Choice	5th Choice	6th Choice	Rating Average	Response Count
14 consecutive days of recruiting between July 7 and July 20	16	27	28	52	44	10	3.63	177
3 evaluation weekends during July (weekends consist of Thursday - Sunday)	55	58	33	23	9	0	2.29	178
3 evaluation weekends during July (weekends consist of Friday - Sunday)	31	49	50	30	18	0	2.75	178
Between July 6-31, follow a 6-1-6-1 format (6 days on, 1 day off, 6 days on, etc)	3	14	18	45	81	13	4.30	174
Beginning July 6, follow a 7-5-7 format (7 days on, 5 days off, 7 days on)	66	28	47	22	15	0	2.39	178
Eliminate the July evaluation period	7	3	2	4	7	155	5.62	178
<i>answered question</i>								182
<i>skipped question</i>								4

Allow for on-campus evaluations of prospective student-athletes

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
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**WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION (WBCA)
DIVISION I LEGISLATIVE SURVEY RESULTS**

A. Support	63.0%	114	
B. Oppose	37.0%	67	
<i>answered question</i>			181
<i>skipped question</i>			5

Allow official visits earlier in a prospective student-athlete's high school career			
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count	
A. Support	48.1%	87	
B. Oppose	51.9%	94	
<i>answered question</i>			181
<i>skipped question</i>			5

Increase the number of official visits permitted			
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count	
A. Support	12.2%	22	
B. Oppose	87.8%	159	
<i>answered question</i>			181
<i>skipped question</i>			5

Relax the rules governing phone calls			
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count	
A. Support	38.7%	70	
B. Oppose	61.3%	111	
<i>answered question</i>			181
<i>skipped question</i>			5

Relax the rules governing electronic communication			
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count	
A. Support	53.6%	97	
B. Oppose	46.4%	84	
<i>answered question</i>			181
<i>skipped question</i>			5

186 Division I coaches responded to the survey:

71 [38%] coaches were from a BCS conference (ACC, Big East, Big 10, Big 12, CUSA, MAC, MWC, PAC10, Sec, Sun Belt, WAC)

115 [62%] coaches were from a non-BCS conference

ACC	Kellie Harper	NC State
ACC	Joanne P. McCallie	Duke
ACC	Sue Semrau	Florida State
ACC	MaChelle Joseph	Georgia Institute of Technology
ACC	Sylvia Crawley	Boston College
America East	Lori Gear McBride	University of Vermont
America East	Maureen Magarity	University of New Hampshire
America East	Kelly Greenberg	Boston University
America East	Jennifer Rizzotti	University of Hartford
Atlantic 10	Jeff Williams	La Salle University
Atlantic 10	Cindy Griffin	Saint Joseph's University
Atlantic 10	Sharon Dawley	UMASS
Atlantic 10	Cathy Inglese	University of Rhode Island
Atlantic Sun	Susie Gardner	Mercer University
Atlantic Sun	Wanda Watkins	Campbell University
Atlantic Sun	Frank Bennett	Lipscomb University
Atlantic Sun	Mary Tappmeyer	University of North Florida
Atlantic Sun	Colby Tilley	Kennesaw State University
Atlantic Sun	Brittney Ezell	Belmont University
Atlantic Sun	Karl Smesko	Florida Gulf Coast University
Big 12	Sherri Coale	Oklahoma
Big 12	Gail Goestenkers	University of Texas at Austin
Big 12	Deb Patterson	Kansas state University
Big 12	Kim Mulkey	Baylor University
Big 12	Kristy Curry	Texas Tech
Big 12	Robin Pingeton	Missouri
Big 12	Bill Fennelly	Iowa State
Big 12	Bonnie Henrickson	University Kansas
Big 12	Connie Yori	Nebraska
Big East	C. Vivian Stringer	Rutgers University
Big East	Terri Mitchell	Marquette University
Big East	Jeff Walz	Louisville
Big East	Harry Perretta	Villanova University
Big East	Muffet McGraw	Notre dame
Big East	Agnus Berenato	Pitt
Big East	Anne Donovan	Seton Hall University
Big East	Doug Bruno	DePaul University
Big East	Jamelle Elliott	Cincinnati
Big Sky	Wendy Schuller	Eastern Washington University

Big Sky	Sherri Murrell	Portland state University
Big Sky	Laurie Kelly	Northern Arizona University
Big Sky	Robin Selvig	University of Montana
Big Sky	Jamie Craighead	Sacramento State University
Big Sky	Tricia Binford	Montana State University
Big South	Betsy Blose	UNC Asheville
Big South	Carey Green	Liberty
Big South	Julie Goodenough	Charleston southern University
Big South	Rick Reeves	Gardner-Webb University
Big South	Alan Leforce	Coastal Carolina
Big South	Ronny Fisher	Presbyterian College
Big Ten	Pam Borton	Minnesota
Big Ten	Coquese Washington	Penn State University
Big Ten	Felisha Legette-Jack	Indiana University
Big Ten	Sharon Versyp	Purdue
Big Ten	Lisa Bluder	University of Iowa
Big Ten	Jolette Law	University of Illinois
Big Ten	Kevin Borseth	Michigan
Big West	Jason Flowers	Cal State Northridge
Big West	John Margaritis	UC Riverside
Big West	Lynne Roberts	University of the Pacific
Big West	Faith Mimnaugh	Cal Poly
Big West	Molly Goodenbour	UC Irvine
CAA	Denise Dillon	Drexel University
CAA	Sharon Baldwin-Tener	Georgia state
CAA	Debbie Taylor	The College of William & Mary
CAA	Beth Cunningham	VCU
CAA	Wendy Larry	ODU
CAA	Krista Kilburn Steveskey	Hofstra
CAA	Daynia La-force Mann	Northeastern University
C-USA	Melissa McFerrin	Memphis
C-USA	Keitha	Adams
C-USA	Audra Smith	UAB
C-USA	Heather Macy	East Carolina University
C-USA	Rhonda Rompola	SMU
C-USA	Royce Chadwick	Marshall
C-USA	Matilda Mossman	University of Tulsa
C-USA	Lisa Stockton	Tulane University
C-USA	Greg Williams	Rice University
Great West	Cathy Nixon	Utah Valley University
Great West	Angela Jackson	Chicago State
Great West	Margaret McKeon	NJIT
Horizon League	Mike Bradbury	Wright state
Horizon League	Beth Couture	Butler

Horizon League	Sandy Botham	UW-Milwaukee
Horizon League	Kate Peterson Abiad	Cleveland State University
Horizon League	Autumn Rademacher	University of Detroit Mercy
Independent	William Reinson	Longwood University
Independent	Joan Bonvicini	Seattle University
Ivy League	Dayna Smith	Cornell University
Ivy League	Courtney Banghart	Princeton
Ivy League	Chris Gobrecht	Yale University
Ivy League	Paul Nixon	Columbia University
Ivy League	Kathy Delaney-Smith	Harvard University
Ivy League	Chris Wielgus	Dartmouth
MAAC	Terry Zeh	Canisius College
MAAC	Stephanie DeWolfe	St. Peter's College
MAAC	Lynn	Milligan
MAAC	Joe Logan	Loyola University
MAAC	Brian Giorgis	Marist
MAAC	Anthony Bozzella	Iona College
MAC	AnnMarie Gilbert	Eastern Michigan University
MAC	Semeka Randall	Ohio University
MAC	Jodi Kest	University of Akron
MAC	Curt Miller	Bowling Green State University
MAC	Bob Lindsay	Kent State
MAC	Kelly Packard	Ball State University
MAC	Sue Guevara	Central Michigan University
MAC	Tasha McDowell	Western Michigan University
MAC	Linda Hill-MacDonald	University at Buffalo
MEAC	Vanessa	Bethune Cookman
MEAC	Cedric W. Baker	Savannah State University
Missouri Valley	Nyla Milleson	Missouri State
Missouri Valley	Missy Tiber	Southern Illinois University
Missouri Valley	Stephanie Glance	Illinois State
Missouri Valley	Tanya Warren	Northern Iowa
Missouri Valley	Teri Moren	Indiana State University
Missouri Valley	Jim Flanery	Creighton
Missouri Valley	Paula Buscher	Bradley
Mountain West	Kristen Holt	Colorado State
Mountain West	Andrea Williams	Air Force
Mountain West	Anthony Levrets	University of Utah
Mountain West	Beth Burns	San Diego State University
Mountain West	Joe Legerski	University of Wyoming
Mountain West	Jeff	TCU
NEC	Ed Swanson	Sacred Heart University
NEC	Beryl Piper	Central Connecticut State University
NEC	Susan Robinson Fruchtl	Saint Francis (PA)

NEC	Tricia Sacca Fabbri	Quinnipiac University
NEC	Gail Striegler	Long Island University
NEC	Bryan Whitten	Mount St. Mary's University
NEC	Gela Mikalauskas	Wagner College
OVC	Tom Hodges	Morehead State University
OVC	Kevin McMillan	UT Martin
OVC	Tracee Wells	Tennessee State University
OVC	Sytia Messer	Tennessee Tech University
OVC	Amanda Levens	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
OVC	Carrie Daniels	Austin Peay State University
OVC	Brady Sallee	Eastern Illinois University
OVC	Annette Watts	Jacksonville State University
Pac-10	Niya Butts	University of Arizona
Pac-10	Charli Turner	Arizona State University
Patriot League	Bill Gibbons	Holy Cross
Patriot League	DAVE MAGARITY	US MILITARY ACADEMY
SEC	Nikki Caldwell	LSU
SEC	Renee Ladner	Ole Miss
SEC	Amanda Butler	University of Florida
SEC	Sharon Fanning-Otis	Mississippi State University
SEC	Pat Summitt	University of Tennessee
SEC	Matthew Mitchell	University of Kentucky
Southern	Karen Barefoot	Elon
Southern	Edgar I. Farmer, Jr.	Wofford College
Southern	Mike Morris	Samford University
Southern	Jackie Carson	Furman University
Southern	Karen Middleton	Western Carolina University
Southern	Darcie Vincent	Appalachian State University
Southland	Jennifer Graf	Northwestern State
Southland	Brenda Nichols	Sam Houston State University
Southland	Brandon Schneider	Stephen F. Austin
Southland	Robert Robinson	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi
Southland	Matt Daniel	Central Arkansas
Southland	Brooks Donald Williams	McNeese State University
Summit League	JR Payne	Southern Utah
Summit League	Ryun Williams	University of South Dakota
Summit League	Candace Whitaker	UMKC
Summit League	Carolyn DeHoff	North Dakota State University
Summit League	Austin Parkinson	IUPUI
Summit League	Beckie Francis	Oakland University
Summit League	Aaron Johnston	South Dakota State University
Sun Belt	Brian Boyer	Arkansas State University
Sun Belt	Mary Taylor Cowles	Western Kentucky University
Sun Belt	Chancellor Dugan	Florida Atlantic

Sun Belt	Rick Pietri	South Alabama
Sun Belt	Erik Johnson	University of Denver
Sun Belt	Shanice Stephens	Formerly North Texas
Sun Belt	Mona Martin	University of Louisiana @ Monroe
SWAC	Denise Taylor	Jackson State University
SWAC	Altherias Warmley	Alabama A&M
SWAC	Yvette McDaniel	Alabama State University
WAC	Teresa Weatherspoon	Louisiana Tech
WAC	Raegan Pebley	Utah State
WCC	Jennifer Azzi	USF
WCC	Julie Wilhoit	Loyola Marymount University
WCC	Paul Thomas	Saint Mary's College
WCC	James W. Sollars	University of Portland
WCC	Julie Rousseau	Pepperdine University
WCC	Cindy Fisher	University of San Diego

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**2011 NCAA® DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
ATTENDANCE**

FIRST ROUND

Albuquerque, New Mexico (The Pit)
Session 1 – 2,278

Auburn, Alabama (Auburn Arena)
Session 1 – 3,383

Charlottesville, Virginia (John Paul Jones Arena)
Session 1 – 3,763

Cincinnati, Ohio (Cintas Center)
Session 1 – 4,003

College Park, Maryland (Comcast Center)
Session 1 – 5,258

Columbus, Ohio (St. John Arena)
Session 1 – 5,689

Durham, North Carolina (Cameron Indoor Stadium)
Session 1 – 3,309

Knoxville, Tennessee (Thompson-Boling Arena)
Session 1 – 7,948

Salt Lake City, Utah (Huntsman Center)
Session 1 – 2,366

Shreveport, Louisiana (CenturyTel Center)
Session 1 – 5,377

Spokane, Washington (McCarthy Athletic Center)
Session 1 – 5,632

Stanford, California (Maples Pavilion)
Session 1 – 6,515

Storrs, Connecticut (Harry A. Gampel Pavilion)
Session 1 – 6,418

University Park, Pennsylvania (Bryce Jordan Center)
Session 1 – 3,997

Waco, Texas (Ferrell Center)
Session 1 – 8,368

Wichita, Kansas (INTRUST Bank Arena)
Session 1 – 4,806

2011 First-Round Total: 79,110 (4,944 avg.)

SECOND ROUND

Albuquerque, New Mexico (The Pit)
Session 2 – 1,877

Auburn, Alabama (Auburn Arena)
Session 2 – 2,214

Charlottesville, Virginia (John Paul Jones Arena)
Session 2 – 1,362

Cincinnati, Ohio (Cintas Center)
Session 2 – 4,065

College Park, Maryland (Comcast Center)
Session 2 – 4,493

Columbus, Ohio (St. John Arena)
Session 2 – 3,881

Durham, North Carolina (Cameron Indoor Stadium)
Session 2 – 3,644

Knoxville, Tennessee (Thompson-Boling Arena)
Session 2 – 9,007

Salt Lake City, Utah (Huntsman Center)
Session 2 – 1,567

Shreveport, Louisiana (CenturyTel Center)
Session 2 – 2,173

Spokane, Washington (McCarthy Athletic Center)
Session 2 – 5,804

Stanford, California (Maples Pavilion)
Session 2 – 5,907

Storrs, Connecticut (Harry A. Gampel Pavilion)
Session 2 – 5,729

University Park, Pennsylvania (Bryce Jordan Center)
Session 2 – 3,276

Waco, Texas (Ferrell Center)
Session 2 – 8,436

Wichita, Kansas (INTRUST Bank Arena)
Session 2 – 4,242

2011 Second-Round Total: 67,677 (4,230 avg.)

2011 First & Second Rounds Total: 146,787 (4,587 avg.)

**2011 NCAA® DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
ATTENDANCE**

REGIONALS

Dallas Regional (American Airlines Center)

Semifinals – 9,522

Final – 11,508

Dayton Regional (University of Dayton Arena)

Semifinals – 8,867

Final – 5,708

Philadelphia Regional (The Liacouris Center)

Semifinals – 5,734

Final – 4,319

Spokane Regional (Spokane Veterans Memorial Arena)

Semifinals – 10,717

Final – 11,646

2011 Regional Semifinals Total: 34,840 (8,710 avg.)

2011 Regional Finals Total: 33,181 (8,295 avg.)

2011 Regional Total: 68,021 (8,503 avg.)

2011 WOMEN'S FINAL FOUR (Conseco Fieldhouse)

National Semifinals: 16,421

National Championship: 17,473

2011 Women's Final Four Total: 33,894

2011 CHAMPIONSHIP TOTAL: 248,702

To Tweet this release: <http://es.pn/WFFRates>

April 7, 2011

ESPN's NCAA Women's Basketball Championship Game Viewership Up Ratings for Tournament on ESPN also Rises

The 2011 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship game on ESPN was seen by an average of 3,831,000 viewers (P2+), up eight percent from last year's average of 3,531,000, according to Nielsen. The game which featured two No. 2 seeds and saw Texas A&M capturing its first-ever title in the sport with a 76-70 victory over Notre Dame earned a 2.8 rating, a four percent increase from the 2010 rating of 2.7. A year ago, Connecticut won its seventh title with a 53-47 victory over Stanford.

"We were very pleased with the NCAA Championship game rating," said Carol Stiff, ESPN vice president, programming and acquisitions. "The title game between Notre Dame and Texas A & M reflected the strength and talents of the No. 2 seeds advancing, and gave the viewers a competitive, compelling and entertaining basketball game to watch."

Overall, the tournament viewership on ESPN increased 16 percent to 1,878,000 people from 1,629,000 in 2010. The rating was also up eight percent with a total of 12 games earning a 1.4 compared to 2010's 1.3 rating.

ESPN networks aired all 63 games of the 2011 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship for the ninth consecutive year – and for the first time every game was shown in high definition. During the first two rounds, ESPN2 presented 48 games within 12 telecast windows in a whip-around format with home market protection. ESPN FULL COURT, the pay-per-view package, offered complete games as a supplement to ESPN2's coverage. The final 15 games, beginning with the Regional Semifinals, had national telecast windows on ESPN or ESPN2. In addition, ESPN3.com simulcast the entire championship and ESPNU provided full national telecasts of five early-round games.

-30-

Contact: Rachel Margolis at 860-766-2798 or rachel.l.margolis@espn.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Fitzpatrick, Chris

Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:38 PM

To: Donohoe, Susan

Cc: Krah, Tina; Perry, Michelle; Shaheen, Greg; Weitekamp, Greg; Simerly, Trina

Subject: RE: 2011 NCAA Women's Final Four (Fitz TV Ratings Document Highlights and Notes)

Sue - See the attached updated 2011 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship Nielsen TV Ratings Game-by-Game Spreadsheet.

2011 NCAA Women's Final Four – National Championship:

#2 Notre Dame (70) vs. #2 Texas A&M (76) 2.80 (+5% vs. 2.67 in 2010)

The final 2011 ratings on ESPN compared to 2010's ratings on ESPN (including all 4 Regional Finals and the 3 Women's Final Four games) were very strong (1.44 in 2011 compared to 1.26 for the same 12 ESPN windows = +14%).

The NCAA Women's Basketball Tournament Round by Round Comparisons (2011 versus 2010) are below.

A) First Round (ESPN2): 2011 .30 vs. 2010 .42 = -29%.

B) Second Round (ESPN2): 2011 .53 vs. 2010 .64 = -17%.

C) 4 Regional Semifinals (ESPN): 2011 1.00 vs. 2010 .82 = +22%.

D) 4 Regional Semifinals (ESPN2): 2011 .51 vs. 2010 .53 = -4%.

E) 4 Regional Finals (ESPN): 2011 1.25 vs. 2010 1.11 = +13%.

F) Women's Final Four - National Semifinals (ESPN): 2011 2.14 vs. 2010 2.20 = -3%.

G) Women's Final Four - National Championship (ESPN): 2011 2.80 vs. 2010 2.67 = +5%.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Fitz

DATE	Time	Matchup	Natl
		1st ROUND	
Sat-Mar-19	11:00AM	Columbus, OH	0.32
	58-69	#12 Bowling Green vs #5 Georgia Tech	
		Durham, NC	
	74-64	#10 Marist vs #7 Iowa State	
		Knoxville, TN	
	34-99	#16 Stetson vs #1 Tennessee	
		University Park, PA	0.28
	66-75	#11 Dayton vs #6 Penn State	
	1:30PM	Columbus, OH	
	69-80	#13 Central Florida vs #4 Ohio State	
		Durham, NC	
	45-90	#15 Tennessee-Martin vs #2 Duke	
		Knoxville, TN	0.32
	65-68	#9 Texas vs #8 Marquette	
		University Park, PA	
	53-56	#14 Navy vs #3 DePaul	
	4:00PM	Albuquerque, MN	
	68-82	#12 Fresno State vs #5 North Carolina	
		Salt Lake City, UT	0.34
	63-45	#10 Temple vs #7 Arizona State	
		Spokane, WA	
	92-86	#11 Gonzaga vs #6 Iowa	
		Stanford, CA	
	55-50	#9 St. John's vs #8 Texas Tech	
	6:30PM	Albuquerque, MN	0.29
	62-66 (OT)	#13 Hampton vs #4 Kentucky	
		Salt Lake City, UT	
	54-67	#15 Utah vs #2 Notre Dame	
		Spokane, WA	
	47-55	#14 Montana vs #3 UCLA	
		Stanford, CA	0.24
	59-86	#16 UC Davis vs #1 Stanford	
		1st ROUND	
Sun-Mar-20	12:00PM	Charlottesville, VA	
	62-80	#14 Gardner-Webb vs #3 Miami (FL)	0.29
		Cincinnati, OH	
	62-81	#10 Vanderbilt vs #7 Louisville	
		College Park, MD	
	48-70	13 St. Francis (PA) vs #4 Maryland	
		Storrs, CT	0.29
	39-75	#16 Hartford vs #1 Connecticut	
	2:30PM	Charlottesville, VA	
	72-86	#11 James Madison vs #6 Oklahoma	
		Cincinnati, OH	
	56-72	#15 South Dakota State vs #2 Xavier	
		College Park, MD	0.29
	49-65	#12 Princeton vs #5 Georgetown	
		Storrs, CT	
	53-45	#9 Purdue vs #8 Kansas State	
	5:00PM	Auburn, AL	
	46-76	#14 Samford vs #3 Florida State	
		Shreveport, LA	0.29
	47-87	#15 McNeese State vs #2 Texas A&M	
		Waco, TX	
	79-73	#9 West Virginia vs #8 Houston	
		Wichita, KS	
	55-59	#12 Arkansas-Little Rock vs #5 Greenbay	
	7:30PM	Auburn, AL	
	41-56	#11 Middle Tennessee State vs #6 Georgia	

		Shreveport, LA	0.29
	51-76	#10 Louisiana Tech vs #7 Rutgers	
		Waco, TX	
	30-66	#16 Prairie View A&M vs #1 Baylor	
		Wichita, KS	
	66-69	#13 Northern Iowa vs #4 Michigan State	

DATE	Time	Matchup	
		2nd ROUND	
Mon-Mar-21	7:00PM	Columbus, OH	0.64
	60-67	#5 Georgia Tech vs #4 Ohio State	
		Durham, NC	
	66-71	#10 Marist vs #2 Duke	
		Knoxville, TN	
	70-79	#8 Marquette vs #1 Tennessee	
		University Park, PA	
	73-75	#6 Penn State vs #3 DePaul	
	9:30PM	Albuquerque, MN	0.63
	86-74	#5 North Carolina vs #4 Kentucky	
		Salt Lake City, UT	
	64-77	#10 Temple vs #2 Notre Dame	
		Spokane, WA	
	89-75	#11 Gonzaga vs #3 UCLA	
		Stanford, CA	
	49-75	#9 St. John's vs #1 Stanford	
		2nd ROUND	
Tue-Mar-22	7:00PM	Charlottesville, VA	0.37
	88-83	#6 Oklahoma vs #3 Miami	
		Cincinnati, OH	
	85-75	#7 Louisville vs #2 Xavier	
		College Park, MD	
	79-57	#5 Georgetown vs #4 Maryland	
	7:00PM	Storrs, CT	0.78
	40-64	#9 Purdue vs #1 Connecticut	
	9:30PM	Auburn, AL	0.48
	61-59	#6 Georgia vs #3 Florida State	
		Shreveport, LA	
	48-70	#7 Rutgers vs #2 Texas A&M	
		Waco, TX	
	68-82	#9 West Virginia vs #1 Baylor	
		Wichita, KS	
	65-56	#5 Green Bay vs #4 Michigan State	

NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL
FUTURE OPPORTUNITY PRIORITIZATION

The NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee and its' Future Strategies Subcommittee have engaged in dialogue regarding the future format structure and key components to be considered in future media partner agreements. Additionally, these groups have engaged members of the women's basketball community in these critical discussions (e.g., Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA) Executive Committee, NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee, Collegiate Commissioners Association (CCA)/NCAA Women's Basketball Task Force, etc.). In February, 2010, the Division I Women's Basketball Committee will forward a recommended priority list to the NCAA Media Advisory Group.

The following priorities have been identified as critical discussion components relative to future media partner agreements:

- Identification and implementation of regular season and championship strategies to increase attendance and develop the women's basketball fan base. Develop the existing fan base to women's basketball fans as opposed to team-specific fans. Identify new groups for cultivation as women's basketball fans (e.g., campus student bodies). These strategies must be measurable and effective for broad-based implementation.
- Expand broadcast platforms allowing for consideration of alternate delivery options (e.g., ESPNU, ESPN360) for window/date flexibility, while maintaining the principle that all games be broadcast on platforms with national distribution.
- Consideration of "shifting" the scheduling format of the Division I Women's Basketball Championship one week later in order to minimize "head to head" competition with the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship and provide more flexibility in preliminary round broadcast windows and game times. Inasmuch as the women's basketball fan base is anchored with the "family" sector and the "senior citizen" population, the implementation of a championship format that provides optimal game times and play dates is critical to the future growth of the championship. [Refer to Attachment A – Proposed Model based on 2010 regular season, conference tournament schedule and Division I Women's Basketball Championship schedule).
- Consideration of "shifting" the Women's Final Four weekend to the weekend following the Men's Final Four in order to minimize "head-to-head" competition and enhance the team and fan experience by providing additional preparation time for travel and related activities. This shift would provide better broadcast windows on Thursday and Saturday.
- Consideration of a format change from the current Saturday-Monday/Sunday-Tuesday competition date model to a Thursday-Saturday/Friday-Sunday model. This consideration

is critical to the continued development of the Division I Women's Basketball Championship fan base and their attendance/participation/engagement in the championship.

- Consideration of tournament field expansion from a field of 64 teams to a field of 96 teams. Consideration of a revised bracket format, including first-round byes for the top 32 teams, with an opening round competition format for additional 64 teams. The NCAA women's basketball staff is developing bracket models for additional review.
- Consideration of a revised "home market protection" model to consider "blackouts" or non-protection of home markets.
- Dedicated valuation of financial commitments in future media partner contracts to the Division I Women's Basketball Championship.
- NCAA is responsible for the definition of required and critical production components for the Division I Women's Basketball Championship.
- Implementation of regular season, sustained programming to promote women's basketball (e.g., weekly highlight segment, "BottomLine" score reporting, SportsCenter reports).
- Development of playing rules administration strategy in order to evolve the game and develop the "product".

2011 DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
Attendance, Point Differential, Ratings Summary

ATTENDANCE:

- First/Second Round attendance was up by 4% over 2010. **KEY POINT:** Had four sites **WITHOUT** a host team (as compared to 7 sites in 2010).
- Regional attendance was up 64% over 2010. **KEY POINT:** Regional semifinal were up 44%. Regional finals were up 93%. Had Baylor-Texas A&M in Dallas, Gonzaga-Stanford in Spokane, Tennessee-Notre Dame in Dayton. Very regional matchups.
- Women's Final Four attendance was down 44% over 2010. **KEY POINT:** 2010 facility was Alamodome which allowed for flexibility in seating capacity. National semifinals exceeded the overall capacity set.
- **OVERALL 2011 TOURNAMENT ATTENDANCE WAS UP 7%.**

LESS THAN 10 POINT DIFFERENTIAL:

YEAR	FIRST ROUND	SECOND ROUND	REGIONALS	WOMEN'S FINAL FOUR
2005	7	6	6	1
2006	7	6	6	1
2007	9	3	3	1
2008	9	6	3	1
2009	8	5	4	1
2010	10	7	6	2
2011	10	7	4	3

MORE THAN 20 POINT DIFFERENTIAL:

YEAR	FIRST ROUND	SECOND ROUND	REGIONALS	WOMEN'S FINAL FOUR
2005	18	5	1	1
2006	12	6	2	0
2007	13	3	1	1
2008	12	5	0	0
2009	15	5	3	1
2010	12	3	4	1
2011	9	4	4	0

RATINGS:

- For the tournament, ESPN averaged a 1.44 cable rating, up 14% from 2010's 1.26 cable rating for 12 ESPN broadcasts. 2011's 1.44 is the third highest average on ESPN since ESPN began broadcasting the tournament in 1996, a span of 16 years.
- For the tournament, ESPN2 averaged a .40 cable rating, down 22% from last year's .51 cable average.
- Despite going head-to-head with MLB Sunday Night Baseball at 8 p.m. ET (San Francisco Giants at Los Angeles Dodgers) on MLB's Opening Weekend, national semifinal #1 and national semifinal #2 averaged a 1.89 and 2.44 cable rating, respectively. The 1.89 for national semifinal #1 is a 14% increase while the 2.44 for national semifinal #2 is a 12% decrease. Both 2010 national semifinals rated a 1.66 and 2.76, respectively. The 2.44 cable rating for 2011's national semifinal #2 is the 8th highest rated national semifinal since 1996. Overall, the two national semifinals in 2011 averaged a 2.14, which is a slight 3% decrease from 2010's 2.20 average.
- The 2011 national championship averaged a 2.80 cable rating, a 5% increase from the 2010 national championship of a 2.67. Despite the increase, the 2011 national championship is only the 11th highest rated national championship since ESPN began broadcasting the tournament in 1996. Duke versus Purdue in 1999 remains the highest rated national title game, earning a 4.3 cable rating on ESPN.
- The four regional finals averaged a 1.25 cable rating, a 13% increase from 2010's 1.11 average. This is the fourth highest average since ESPN began broadcasting all four regional finals in 2003. From 1996-1998, the regional finals were exclusively broadcast on ESPN. From 1999 to 2002, the regional finals were broadcast by both ESPN and ESPN2. In 2011, Monday's two regional finals averaged a 1.25 cable rating, a 7% increase from 2010's 1.17 two-game average. In 2011, Tuesday's two regional finals averaged a 1.25 cable rating, a 19% increase from 2010's 1.05 two-game average.
- Sunday's noon Eastern Time regional semifinal, #1 Connecticut's 68-63 victory over #5 Georgetown, earned a 1.29 cable rating, a 34% rating increase (0.96) for the same broadcast window in 2010.

WOMEN’S COLLEGE BASKETBALL OFFICIATING, LLC
BOARD OF MANAGERS
PROPOSED PROGRAM INITIATIVES

Introduction: The proposed initiatives are broad in scope. Upon review and approval by the Women’s College Basketball Officiating, LLC (WCBO) Board of Managers, program details and activation timelines will be developed. Working groups will be created and charged with the development of the programming elements. The development of the programming initiatives shall consider the impact on and the inclusion of Divisions II and III and shall be developed in collaboration with the Men’s College Basketball Officiating, LLC (MCBO).

	PROPOSED INITIATIVE	INFORMATION	Working Group	Collaboration with MCBO
1.	Develop and Implement a Code of Professionalism and Conflict of Interest Policy for Conference Coordinators and Officials	Develop and implement a code of professionalism (in-season and out-of-season) and conflict of interest policy for coordinators and officials.	Carolyn Schlie Femovich Dru Hancock Patrick Nero Gloria Nevarez	Code of conduct should be in timely collaboration with efforts of the MCBO.
2.	Develop and Implement a Standardized Games Management/Game Officials Program	Develop and implement a games management/game officials program, which will outline standardized procedures, policies and practices for game officials. Minimum standards will be established and “best practices” will be recommended.	Greg Christopher Mary Struckhoff Debbie Williamson	Can be instituted independent of MCBO timeline.

3. **Continued Development and Enhancement of Division I Officiating Educational Program**

Continue evaluation and development of the current national program of education. Examine the current system and determine the best method of delivering consistent and timely information to all officials and coordinators.

Ted Gumbart
Connie Hurlbut
Tina Krah

Any initiatives related to the registration program should be in timely collaboration with efforts of the MCBO.

Registration Program: Determine whether the Division I Officiating Registration Program should continue to be developed and enhanced, with the possible goal of each Division I conference requiring officials to register annually in order to be eligible for regular season assignments.

Registration currently assures officials are in receipt of NCAA rule book, case book and CCA Manual.

Determine best way to educate all constituents on processing of determining post-season assignments.

Determine best way to communicate to membership the duties and responsibilities of those involved with women's basketball officiating at the national office.

4. **Create and Implement a WCBO, LLC Performance Standards & Evaluation Instrument System**

A national women's basketball officiating program has developed and implemented a performance standards and an evaluation instrument program which is currently used by the national coordinator and regional advisors. With the goal of increasing the level of consistency and boosting the effectiveness of the current regional advisory structure, examine whether Division I conference coordinators should be required to use the national performance standards and evaluation instrument system.

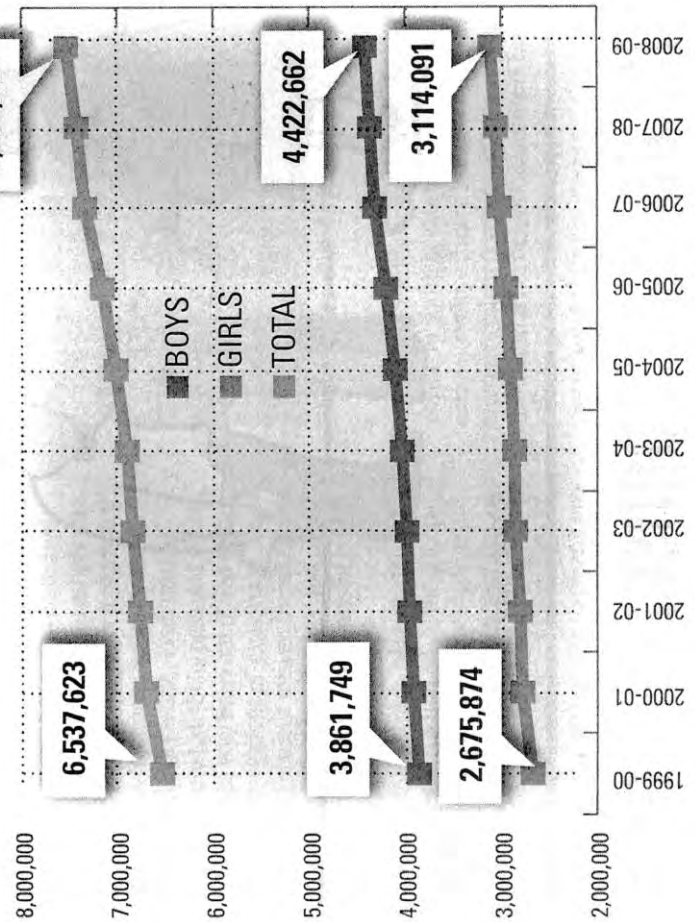
Access and Consistent Communication: Currently, the national coordinator and regional advisors have different levels of access (post game and otherwise) which is currently determined by each Division I conference. Determine whether consistent access is an integral part of the standardization of evaluation and would increase the effectiveness of the current system. The working group should also determine what parameters to access might be necessary.

Mechanics Subcommittee

Can be instituted independent of MCBO timeline.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 5. Develop a Standardized WCBO Observers Program | <p>Examine the pros and cons of the development of a national observers program. The goals of the program would be to standardize areas of evaluation and also provide consistent training of observers.</p> <p>This program would incorporate current conference practices while assuring a consistency to evaluation and feedback. It should be noted that not all conferences employ observers and the financial implications of a national program need to be addressed.</p> | <p>Debbie Corum
Danielle Donehew
Noreen Morris</p> | <p>Can be instituted independent of MCBO timeline.</p> |
| 6. Development and Implementation of a Structured Recruiting Program | <p>Develop and implement a structured and strategic recruiting program, including Divisions II and III, to increase and improve the officiating pool and expand opportunities for individuals with an interest in the profession. Identify and address entry barriers and determine best methods to increase access to officiating and advancing at the collegiate level.</p> | <p>Kathy Keene
Shannon Reynolds
Andrea Williams</p> | <p>Can be instituted independent of MCBO timeline.</p> |
| 7. Develop a WCBO Officiating Camp Certification Program | <p>Examine whether certified camps could achieve overall program objectives by expanding the educational and training opportunities for all officials, establishing camp requirements, providing consistency in training, and minimizing existing Division I entry barriers for new officials would expand the pool of qualified officials.</p> | <p>Board of Managers</p> | <p>Regulations related to camp should be in timely collaboration with efforts of the MCBO</p> |

HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS PARTICIPATION



Source: National Federation of State High School Associations

TOP 10 BOYS HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS (2008-09)

RANK	SPORT	PARTICIPANTS
1	Football	1,112,303
2	Track and Field (Outdoor)	558,007
3	Basketball	545,145
4	Baseball	473,184
5	Soccer	383,824
6	Wrestling	267,378
7	Cross Country	231,452
8	Tennis	157,165
9	Golf	157,062
10	Swimming and Diving	130,182

TOP 10 GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS (2008-09)

RANK	SPORT	PARTICIPANTS
1	Track and Field (Outdoor)	457,732
2	Basketball	444,809
3	Volleyball	404,243
4	Softball (Fast)	368,921
5	Soccer	344,534
6	Cross Country	198,199
7	Tennis	177,593
8	Swimming and Diving	158,878
9	Competitive Spirit Squads	117,793
10	Golf	69,223

Source: National Federation of State High School Associations

MOST POPULAR SPORTS FOR U.S. CHILDREN, AGES 6 AND OLDER (000s)

SPORT	2008	2009	1-YEAR CHANGE
Baseball	15,020	13,837	-7.9%
Basketball	26,254	24,007	-8.6%
Cheerleading	3,104	3,036	-2.2%
Field Hockey	1,118	1,066	-4.7%
Football (Flag)	7,310	6,553	-10.4%
Football (Touch)	10,493	8,959	-14.6%
Football (Tackle)	7,692	6,794	-11.7%
Gymnastics	3,883	4,021	3.6%
Ice Hockey	1,902	2,134	12.2%
Lacrosse	1,127	1,197	6.2%
Paintball	4,857	4,552	-6.3%
Roller Hockey	1,456	1,397	-4.1%
Rugby	690	750	8.7%
Soccer (Indoor)	4,737	4,913	3.7%
Soccer (Outdoor)	14,223	13,691	-3.7%
Softball (Fast)	2,316	2,636	13.8%
Softball (Slow)	9,835	8,525	-13.3%
Track and Field	4,516	4,443	-1.6%
Ultimate Frisbee	4,879	4,392	-10.0%
Volleyball (Beach)	4,171	4,476	7.3%
Volleyball (Court)	8,190	7,283	-11.1%
Volleyball (Grass)	5,086	4,853	-4.6%
Wrestling	3,358	2,982	-11.2%

Source: SGMA's Sports Participation in America 2010

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Basketball Gamblers Profit on WNBA Games Las Vegas Bookmakers Try to Avoid

Bloomberg
April 7, 2011
By Eric Spitznagel

Tim York's attraction to the Women's National Basketball Association makes his wife jealous.

"She sometimes asks me, 'What do you see in women playing basketball?'" said the 31-year-old from Houston. "Sure, some of the girls are nice to look at while they're playing. But that's not why I do it."

York said his interest is purely financial.

"I tell her all the time, 'There's money to be made in this sport,'" he said.

A professional gambler and owner of the Las Vegas-based handicapping company Sharp Group, York is at the forefront of the women's sports-betting movement, Bloomberg Businessweek reports in its April 11 issue.

As the WNBA prepares for training camp this month, York is in the middle of his annual analysis of all the teams and players.

In the three years he's been betting on the WNBA, his preparation has paid off: York said he has made a considerable portion of his estimated \$100,000 annual earnings from the league.

It's quite a feat, given that the WNBA comprises only 12 teams that play a 34-game schedule over a four-month season.

"I consider myself to be one of the best in the business" of analyzing women's basketball, York said. There isn't a lot of competition.

Little Competition

While \$2.76 billion was legally wagered in Nevada's sports books during 2010, according to the Nevada Gaming Control Board, there's no record of how much was bet on the WNBA.

Scott Ghertner, director of sports and promotions for MGM Mirage in Las Vegas, figures it was "perhaps a couple of percentage points at the most." That's exactly how professional gamblers like it.

"It leaves an opportunity for guys that do this for a living to step in and see things that the oddsmakers sometimes don't," York said.

Jay Rood, the sports book director for MGM Mirage, said bookmakers "probably don't pay as close attention to the WNBA as we do with other things." That's because most casual gamblers aren't interested in women's sports.

Betting on women's sports is the domain of what Rood calls "the sharpest players." If you're betting on the WNBA, you probably mean business, he said.

Little Data

"It's one of the hardest sports to profit at," he said. Comprehensive WNBA statistics aren't as readily available as in other leagues.

"If the third-leading scorer for the New York Liberty is out, not many people are going to be able to estimate her value," said Edward Golden, a handicapper for the Internet betting service Right Angle Sports.

He said he has had a 59 percent winning ratio on more than 300 WNBA bets during the past three years. To maintain this success for his seven-plus weekly WNBA plays, Golden tries to "gain as much intimate knowledge as possible on every WNBA team, player and coach in the league."

He compiles the data by himself, a trademark of WNBA bettors. Anthony Nassor, founder of Las Vegas-based Blueprint Sports Monitor, a handicapping and wagering management service, said more than 30 percent of his business comes from the league.

Variables Examined

Nassor evaluates variables such as how many of each team's players competed professionally overseas during the off-season, each team's recent travel schedule, and how much energy—based on the opponents' style—the players exerted in previous games.

He also bases his wagers on defensive numbers rather than just offensive output. He computes a "cumulative defensive" statistic that he converts into a "hypothetical total"—and then keeps the information to himself.

He also has a habit of betting against deceptively hot teams until they start losing and wagering on home teams returning from winless road trips.

If that doesn't work, he monitors players' Twitter feeds, looking for even the slightest hints about injuries, emotions, or other factors. Wagering on WNBA games, he said, is just like playing the stock market.

"You do your indexing and research and analyze your budget, and try to buy in when a good stock is low," he said.

This philosophy has helped Nassor expand his business through satellite offices in Bakersfield, California, and Hanover, Germany.

Developing Market

The women's sports-betting movement has come a long way.

Back in the 1990s, bookmaker **Robert Walker** had a vision. While running sport books from the MGM Mirage to the Stardust, Walker was one of the first oddsmakers to treat women's sports betting equally.

Although friends and colleagues told him he was crazy, he booked everything from the National Collegiate Athletic Association women's basketball tournament to the WNBA Finals. Walker quickly learned the hard way that such betting was for professionals only.

"It got kind of personal," he said. "I would have guys come in and want to bet \$5,000 on a game. If you take \$5,000 on a women's basketball game, (the sports book is) against that guy. We didn't have people betting \$50 on the other side of it. We didn't have enough money to offset it."

Big Loss

It became a contest between Walker and the finest minds in the sports book trade. And when he lost, he lost big.

"We definitely struggled in the beginning," he said. "It eventually got better, but it was always a crapshoot."

Without much data or Internet research to base his odds on, he said he sometimes felt like "we were throwing darts and hoping for the best"—a strategy that didn't play all that well with his bosses.

These days, Walker lives in a small town on the Washington- Idaho border, his departure from the sports-book business hastened, in part, by his youthful fervor for women's sports.

"In 1996, I predicted that in 10 or 15 years, women's basketball would be as popular with gamblers as the men's," he said. "I also said that sports gambling would be legal in every state except Utah. I couldn't have been more wrong."

Still, Walker maintains a passion for the women's game and is looking forward to watching the Seattle Storm and its star player, Lauren Jackson.

Money Talks

"If you watch Jackson play and you don't come away as a fan, you're insane," he said, acknowledging that "it's not the same when you don't have money on it."

York would agree. Last June, as the 2-8 Minnesota Lynx prepared to play the 2-7 Los Angeles Sparks, he got a lucky feeling.

With both teams slumping, oddsmakers placed the line for total points scored—known as an over/under—at 161.5.

“Everyone was running from the ‘over,’” said York. “Except me.”

Nine months later, he still remembers the thrill he felt as the final whistle blew on the Sparks’ 88-84 win—and York pocketed a payoff in the “high” hundreds.

It’s a reminder, he said, of how the WNBA can lead to some sweet, fast money.

[Link to Original](#)

Women Basketball Loses Money as Salaries Break College Budgets
2011-04-01 04:07:00.0 GMT

By Curtis Eichelberger

April 1 (Bloomberg) -- The University of Connecticut's run at a third consecutive women's championship comes with the trappings of a world-class sports event, including a national television audience and rowdy fans in blue wigs and face paint.

The Huskies dominate on the court, and can sell out arenas.

What they lose is money. The program spent \$723,900 more than it earned in fiscal 2010.

Across the U.S., the most popular women's college sport is in the red. Women's basketball at the 53 public schools in the six largest conferences recorded operating losses last fiscal year of \$109.7 million, while the men's teams had operating profits of \$240 million, according to their financial records.

Women's basketball needs to figure out how to at least pay its own way as states grapple with budget deficits and some university systems eliminate intercollegiate sports to save money, said Bernadette McGlade, an Atlantic 10 Conference commissioner and a former coach and player.

"There is intrinsic value in being able to carry your own weight," McGlade said. "For the amount of resources going into intercollegiate women's basketball, there's going to be a time where there has to be a rational decision of, is it worth it?"

Each of the 53 teams lost money in the fiscal year ended 2010, and the average operating deficit was \$2.07 million on average operating revenue of \$804,577, according to data compiled by Bloomberg and obtained through Freedom of Information Act requests. Private schools in the six conferences

-- Atlantic Coast, Big East, Big Ten, Big 12, Pac-10 and Southeastern -- aren't required to make such records public.

1,783 Percent

The University of Tennessee, ranked fourth in the Associated Press Top 25, lost \$713,997, while No. 7 Texas A&M University had a \$2.8 million deficit. No. 12 Michigan State University was \$2.01 million in the red.

Some schools paid their coaching staffs many times what their teams earned, the data show.

The Texas A&M staff received

\$1.36 million, or 114 percent of operating revenue of \$1.19 million, and Michigan State paid out \$833,931, or 87 percent of operating revenue of \$954,779.

At Auburn University, salaries and benefits cost \$1.14 million, or 1,783 percent of the Tigers' operating revenue of \$64,225, and the program posted a \$3.16 million operating loss.

It's unlikely any women's college basketball team in the U.S. makes money, as football and men's basketball are probably the only two with operating profits, according to the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Women 'Pioneers'

Sports aren't necessarily intended to be money-making, valued instead for teaching leadership, team building and other skills, said NCAA President Mark Emmert, former president of the

University of Washington. Intercollegiate or club programs, whether in basketball, lacrosse, squash or tennis, can also be key to marketing to donors and students, Emmert said.

What women learn from sports, including fighting back after defeat, can't be accounted for in a financial statement and will help long after college, said Susan Herbst, who will become Connecticut's first female president in June.

Star college players have gone on to a range of careers:

Leigh Curl, a four-year starter who went to Connecticut on a basketball scholarship and graduated in 1985, is an orthopedic surgeon and team orthopedist for the National Football League's Baltimore Ravens; Robin Roberts, a 1983 Southeastern Louisiana University graduate who was the all-time leading scorer (1,446 points), is an ABC Good Morning America anchor; Air Force Major General Michelle Johnson was a two-time Academic All-American before graduating from the Air Force Academy in 1981, and carried the case of nuclear weapons codes - known as "the football" -- for Presidents George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton.

'Different Calculus'

Female athletes are worth the investment whatever their sports' earning power, said Herbst, executive vice chancellor and chief academic officer for the University System of Georgia.

"It's a different calculus," she said. "Women are still not where they need to be."

With the first NCAA women's championship tournament taking place in 1982, 43 years after the first for men, "we're still growing women's basketball," said Chris Plonsky, the women's athletic director at the University of Texas at Austin, where the Longhorns had a fiscal 2010 operating loss of \$2.6 million.

Women's basketball has the best shot at becoming the first female sport to help financially support others, including some played only by men, because it's the biggest revenue producer with the largest crowds and broadest media exposure, according to the NCAA.

Budget Pressures

Profits should be a goal on most campuses, McGlade said.

"It makes a difference whether you make money. It gives you a seat at the table where the decisions are made."

That's especially important when budgets are under pressure, she said. Last year, at least 43 states cut funding to public colleges and universities, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, threatening athletics programs.

The University of California, Berkeley dropped baseball, men's and women's gymnastics and women's lacrosse and reduced rugby to a club sport in September, then reinstated rugby, women's gymnastics and lacrosse in February after soliciting \$12 million in donations to keep the programs alive.

Operating profits and losses measure expenses such as coaches' salaries and recruiting against income from ticket sales, corporate sponsorships and other enterprises. It doesn't include subsidies, student fees and revenue not attributed to a specific sport, such as an arena's naming rights agreement.

‘Takes Time’

At Connecticut, the women’s basketball team pulled in \$4.9 million in operating revenue last fiscal year and the coaching staff earned the second highest amount in salaries and benefits among the schools reviewed: \$2.2 million. Head coach Geno Auriemma, in his 26th season at the school, will be paid about \$1.8 million in 2013, the final year of his contract.

Under Auriemma, the Huskies (36-1) have collected seven national championship trophies and notched the longest winning streak for a basketball team of either gender in NCAA basketball history, with 90 consecutive victories.

The goal for the Huskies is to continue winning on the court while earning their keep, said Jeff Hathaway, the university’s athletic director. Connecticut plays the University of Notre Dame on April 3 in one semifinal round of the NCAA tournament, while Texas A&M and Stanford meet in the other. The championship is April 5 at Conseco Fieldhouse in Indianapolis.

“I’m not saying it is OK when you don’t make money in the women’s basketball program -- we are here to generate revenue,” he said. “It takes time.”

Title IX

Connecticut, where men’s basketball became a varsity sport in 1900, has had a women’s intercollegiate basketball team since 1974, two years after Congress passed Title IX. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender in educational programs that receive federal funding. Women must have equal opportunities and treatment in sports, which may mean chartered flights, trainers, video specialists and tutors.

Women’s college basketball has grown since Title IX, according to the NCAA. In the past 10 years, association data show, the number of teams increased to 1,059 from 1,011 in Divisions I, II and III, with 15,423 women playing in 2010 compared with 14,445 in 2000.

Low ticket prices, high coaches’ salaries and a society that places a premium on male athletic prowess are among the reasons the women’s teams aren’t self-supporting, according to administrators and economists.

\$9 Tickets

Connecticut charges \$30 for men’s basketball tickets and \$22 for women’s; at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, the Tar Heels ask an average \$45 for men and \$9 for women, according to the schools.

Ben Jay, senior associate athletic director for finance and operations at Ohio State University in Columbus, said the average men’s basketball ticket is \$25, while it’s \$9 for women. At that price, he calculates the women’s team would have to increase average attendance to between 15,000 and 16,000 a game from 3,732 to get out of the red.

“I don’t foresee women’s basketball breaking even,” said Jay, who helps manage a \$128 million budget for 36 sports and 1,048 athletes. “We’d love it to. We are marketing the brand and pushing the program and all the

fan experience elements. But we don't see women's basketball subsidizing other sports."

At the same time, women's teams need to spend for the best college coaches if they want to turn their programs around and reach profitability some day, according to athletic directors, administrators and conference commissioners.

'It's Insane'

Besides Connecticut, the schools paying the most for staff were Tennessee, at \$3.42 million; the University of Oklahoma, at \$1.87 million; Rutgers University at \$1.85 million and Texas \$1.7 million, according to school records.

"It's insane," said Andrew Zimbalist, sports economist at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. "You show me a fortune 500 company that would be profitable if the CEO got 75 percent of the revenue."

Jay at Ohio State said the market drives coach salaries, and that paying for the best is worth it. "You spend the money that you need to spend to have a successful program," he said. "We compete in a national market, pay our coaches in a national market and that's where Ohio State has chosen to be."

Plonsky said a coach doesn't have to post profits to justify his or her salary. "What we want is success in the sport and a coach that cares about the kids on the court personally and in the classroom," she said. "It's not out of control if the quality is there."

Television Numbers

Last year, 3.5 million people watched on television as Connecticut beat Stanford 53-47 for the women's NCAA title, while Duke University's victory over Butler in the men's match attracted an audience of 23.9 million, according to New York-based The Nielsen Company.

The two stories are told in other TV numbers. The NCAA signed a 14-year, \$10.8 billion contract last year to show its men's basketball tournament on CBS Sports Inc. and Time Warner Inc.'s Turner Broadcasting. The 11-year women's basketball agreement with Walt Disney Co.'s ESPN -- packaged with 21 other championships, including Division 1 men's lacrosse -- that was negotiated in 2001 is worth \$163 million, according to the NCAA.

In 2010, college sports' governing body received \$6.74 million in ticket sales from the women's tournament, and spent \$13.9 million to run the event, according to the NCAA.

The association's Division 1 women's basketball committee has discussed delaying the start of the season for one month so it won't compete with the end of the college football season, and the beginning of men's basketball.

Kentucky Wildcats

McGlade has recommended that in the next television contract, the NCAA negotiate a rights fee for women's basketball only, no matter how small, and use that as a baseline to set new goals for developing the women's television product.

In Lexington, the University of Kentucky has made women's basketball a priority. Within a year of Mitch Barnhart's becoming athletic director in 2002, he spent \$100,000 to promote the program on billboards and radio and through direct mail.

"We made it family friendly, very affordable, built the brand and said 'Hey, come try it out,'" Barnhart said.

Kentucky upgraded Memorial Coliseum, where the women play, with an \$800,000 video scoreboard, \$380,000 floor and \$100,000 sound system. It built a \$30 million practice facility that the men and women share.

In nine years, the Wildcats' attendance jumped to a record 6,364 this season from an average 1,694 in 2002. Season ticket prices increased to an average \$45 from an average \$20.

Last season, under third-year coach Matthew Mitchell, the school went 28-8 and was one of the final eight teams in the NCAA tournament. Mitchell was named the Southeastern Conference's Coach of the Year, and Barnhart was praised for his skill as a turnaround specialist.

Still, financial managers reported a \$1.98 million operating loss in fiscal 2010.

"There are only two sports that carry the ball for us in terms of our finances: football and men's basketball," Barnhart said. "I respect what others say about this all needs to be financed, but I don't think it's realistic at this point."

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--Editors: Anne Reifenberg, Michael Sillup

To contact the reporter on this story:

Curtis Eichelberger in Washington at [+1-202-624-1992](tel:+12026241992) or ceichelberge@bloomberg.net

To contact the editor responsible for this story:

Michael Sillup at [+1-212-617-1262](tel:+12126171262) or msillup@bloomberg.net

Subject: America needs more 'teaching' from its coaches
By: Jay Bilas (Excerpt from ESPN.com)

I have been watching more high school and junior basketball than ever, and I am worried about what I see. The canary in the United States' basketball coal mine has not yet died, but it is starting to teeter on its perch.

No reasonable basketball person can refute the fact that the fundamental skills of American players are slipping, and so is the American game. I believe a primary reason is an increased emphasis on coaching the game, and a decreased emphasis on teaching our kids how to play the game.

Pete Newell, the legendary coach and teacher, has often said that basketball is "over-coached and under-taught". He is absolutely right, and that is finally catching up with us, as is the rest of the basketball world.

Generally, "coaching" consists of team preparation, the devising of game plans and schemes to defeat opponents. When you are coaching, you are dealing with strategies, different offenses and defenses, and putting in plays to take advantage of the skills, strengths and weaknesses of your players. The measure of a coach is the quality of the development of his system, and has been distilled into winning.

"Teaching" consists of instruction and training of individuals in the fundamental skills of the game, and in teaching players how to play, instead of how to run plays. The measure of a teacher is not in winning, but in the fundamental soundness and skill level of the players taught. A player with excellent fundamentals and skills can play successfully in any system.

Generally, American players are less skilled than their European counterparts. The United States produces the best "athletes" in the game, but not necessarily the best "basketball players".

Here are the reasons why American coaches, at all levels, have gotten away from teaching, and have gravitated more to coaching.

Immediate Gratification of Coaches: Coaches, especially at the grassroots and high school levels, seem more interested than ever in winning rather than developing well-skilled and fundamentally sound players. They are impatient, and too focused on winning games instead of developing players.

It takes time to teach and instill discipline. While it may seem more important to spend the majority of time in practice working on the execution of halfcourt offense, or putting in new set plays, it is far more important to develop the skills of your players. Coaches do not have enough time with their players anymore, which means that floor time cannot be wasted.

High school coaches get less floor time than ever to teach, and less and less access to their players. Players now play an excessive amount of games over the summer in AAU competition, which means that they play many games and have far fewer practices.

While young kids are busy traversing the country to play in AAU competitions, they are spending hour upon hour running up and down the court in a helter-skelter atmosphere where, 95 percent of the time, they do not have the ball in their hands. What this does is cement bad habits -- and habits, good or bad, are what players revert to under stress.

If these same players were in focused practice environments instead of in so many games, they would spend the majority of time with the ball in their hands, working on their skills and footwork.

Increased Specialization: Basketball in this country has become over-specialized, and players have become "systematized".

Kids are identified by size and body type into positions way too early on in their development and are "coached" differently. As young kids, players are told, "you are a point guard," "you are a power forward," "you are a center." Then the guards and big guys are separated, sent to opposite ends of the floor, and coached to work upon different skills that are specific to position.

In Europe, players are encouraged to work on the same skills, whether small guard or big forward.

The result of this specialization is that our players are boxed into positions, and therefore limited. Why should kids be labeled and limited into being "point guards" or "shooting guards" and coached to be only that? A point guard is coached to be a primary ballhandler, while a shooting guard is coached to be a scorer and therefore limited in making the "transition" to the point. Similarly, big guys in America are used as screeners, rebounders and low-post robots. Very few programs in America, college, high school or lower level, produce versatile and skilled big men who can dribble, pass and shoot.

We cannot expect the players to combat this trend. Players want to play and will do whatever the coaches tell them to do because, ultimately, the players want to play out on the floor, and coaches control playing time. Doing what the coach tells you to do is a necessary element of gaining playing time at any level. And we cannot expect players to simply work on individual skills on their own. We would not expect kids to educate themselves outside of a classroom environment, we certainly cannot expect it in sport.

European programs approach teaching differently. Players are not limited in how much they can practice, and therefore spend from 60 to 90 minutes in the morning working on footwork, shooting and ballskills. The same players then practice another 60 to 90 minutes in the

afternoon on more team-oriented concepts. There is no separation of big guys and guards, every player works on the same skills. As a result, European players are generally more well-rounded and more fundamentally sound. And they are more coveted by coaches at all levels.

Shoe Companies and AAU Basketball: Contrary to popular belief, the shoe companies and AAU programs are not full of bad people looking to exploit kids. As in any endeavor, there are good people and bad people in those organizations. However, it is clear that the goals of the shoe companies and AAU programs are at odds with the proper teaching and development of fundamentally sound players.

Whether well intentioned or not, shoe companies are in the business of selling shoes, not growing the game. While the major shoe companies have "grassroots" programs, they are more interested in growing their influence than in growing the game. The best evidence of that is in the national camps run by Nike and adidas every summer. These camps are designed to showcase players against the best competition, not improve their skills. Instead of running stations in the morning or early afternoon, where the players would spend time at each different basket in the gym working on individual skills, they play games all day.

The coaches and scouts evaluating these players would much rather watch the kids in one game per day and get the chance to evaluate skill levels through station work. And the kids would be better off as well. But teaching is not the goal.

The same goes for AAU programs. Far too many AAU coaches are more interested in playing and winning games, rather than teaching young players the skills necessary to be successful players. While young kids are travelling the country playing games, they are not able to practice or work on their games. It is really that simple.

Skills 'Players' Need to Have Fundamentally sound players need to be able to handle the ball, shoot the ball, pass the ball, and use their feet. Unless a player has these basic skills mastered, he will be limited and therefore easy to guard and difficult to play with.

Here are the basic skills needed by every player on the court:

Ballhandling: If a player cannot handle the ball with either hand, he will get attacked and overwhelmed by the defense because he cannot go anywhere off the dribble. To be a competent ballhandler, a player needs to be able to control the ball with either hand, and know the proper use of the dribble given the situation. Once a player knows when and how to dribble, how to set up his man to make a dribble move, and has the basic skills and footwork, he becomes much harder to guard, and much more valuable to any team.

The best way to become a better ballhandler is to handle the ball more often. Repetition is the key to success as a ballhandler, whether it is doing game speed drills in dribbling around cones or executing the footwork and handling of a spin move, rocker step or reverse pivot.

Ballhandlers must also learn to handle the ball playing against a defender. That is the only way to learn how to protect the ball, use the body, and learn to set the defender up for counters. If you want to make players better handlers of the ball, make them handle the ball. And make the big guys handle it in the same situations you ask guards to handle it.

Shooting: If you cannot shoot the ball, you will always be able to get an open shot, because nobody guards a substandard shooter. Like ballhandling, the best way to become a better shooter is to shoot the ball over and over again at game speed. The motto for shooters in practice should be "game shots, game spots, at game speed". Shooting "game" shots over and over creates muscle memory, and provides confidence to the shooter.

The first thing shooters must learn to do is to look at the basket when they catch the ball. Defenders must believe that you are a threat to shoot the ball, and nobody will by that if you don't look at the basket, and no good defender will go for a shot fake. In looking at the rim, a player will be able to see what is going on under it as well. To be a good shooter, a player has to use his feet effectively to create space and get open, and must be ready to shoot as the ball arrives. Good shooters go straight up and down without drifting, and therefore don't have to shoot at a moving target. They have their shooting hand under the ball, and the elbow under their shooting hand. The motion should be up and not out in order to shoot a soft ball with good trajectory and velocity.

Whatever shot a player wants to perfect, the proper repetition of that particular shot is the key. No player can get that proper repetition by simply playing in games, but must be made to do it in practice.

Passing: No skill in American basketball that is more neglected than passing. Good coaches will tell you that the quality of the pass determines the quality of the shot. That is absolutely correct. In order to score, the defense has to be moved, and the pass is the most effective way to move a defense.

Players need to be taught how to properly throw two-hand chest passes, overhead passes, bounce passes with either hand, and to pass with exactness and imagination. The first rule of passing is that, if you have a clear path to an open player, pass him the ball. You do not pass-fake to open people, you pass the ball to them. Passing should not be a last resort, after you have exhausted all possibilities to obtain your own shot. Rather, you should pass the ball to get your team the best quality shot. Watch any game, on any level, and see for yourself how many times passes are made only when all other avenues have been closed. It happens a lot.

If a player cannot pass, he cannot play, and the ball dies in his hands.

Footwork: Basketball is played with the feet, and every phase of the game is dependent upon good footwork. In any game, a player plays 90 percent or more of the game without the ball.

Learning how to play with your feet, offensively and defensively, is of vital importance for basketball players at any level, and an area in which youngsters need the most attention and instruction. Without attention to detail of the footwork necessary to execute basic moves in the game, and to create space, the player is severely limited.

The United States has the best athletes, the best coaches and the most basketball resources in the world. We need to spend less time coaching, and more time teaching, especially at lower levels of the game. We need to encourage coaches to teach, not just to coach, and for players to practice, not just to play. There is no reason why our best athletes cannot be our best players. If we do a better job of teaching, the level of play in the United States will skyrocket, and the game will be better for it.

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 2011



P.O. Box 6222

Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Telephone: 317/917-6222

Shipping/Overnight Address:

1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive

Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

www.ncaa.org

TO: Women's Basketball Issues Committee.

FROM: Rachel Newman-Baker
Director of Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities.

SUBJECT: Agent/Advisor and the Women's National Basketball Association
Draft Issues.

The purpose of this memo is to advise you on the increased agent activity within the women's basketball community that the AGA staff has observed in recent years. As women's basketball has grown within our society, the money involved within the women's professional game and the influence of outside third parties into the lives of our female student-athletes has grown as well.

The staff is aware of agents/advisors reaching out to women's basketball student-athletes during their junior and senior seasons in college to try to build relationships to hopefully represent the student-athlete in their future professional career. As a way of trying to build that relationship, the agents/advisors are enticing the student-athletes with the promises of endorsement deals with shoe companies, clothing stores, nutritional drinks, website and logo design, and contracts with overseas professional teams. Furthermore, agents are engaging in predraft preparation for student-athletes during the season, including securing styling, clothing and shoes for the night of the draft.

There are several complications to the increased agent activity issue. First, NCAA rules prohibit student-athletes from entering into an agreement with an agent (whether oral or written) prior to the conclusion of their eligibility, regardless of whether that agreement is in effect now or in the future. Second, because of NCAA legislation and the current timing of the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) Draft, women's basketball student-athletes are forced to select an agent almost immediately upon the conclusion of the collegiate basketball season. [NOTE: This year, the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship game took place Tuesday, April 5, 2011, and the WNBA Draft took place Monday, April 11, 2011.] This provides very little time for women's basketball student-athletes to make informed decisions regarding the agent selection process and even less time for those student-athletes who are competing in the Women's Final Four.

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May 9, 2011

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Currently, the Division I Leadership Council and Division I Amateurism Cabinet are engaged in an evaluation of several concepts that might be potential ways to address the agent issue. Some of these concepts include the following:

1. A revised definition of an agent.
2. Agent contact calendar.
3. National Agent Registration Program.
4. Enhanced education of prospective and current student-athletes.

The first concept, redefining the definition of an agent, would broaden the current definition to include outside third parties who have been inserting themselves into student-athletes' lives and creating problems. The second concept, an agent contact calendar, would create legislated, permissible windows of agent contact with student-athletes with remaining eligibility. This concept has not received a lot of support during initial discussions. Additionally, a national agent registration program would serve as a resource for institutions and allow agents contact with student-athletes based on the calendar. In addition to the current women's basketball educational memo that is distributed each March (Attachment A), the staff is also requesting your feedback on additional educational initiatives for women's basketball student-athletes.

Finally, due to the timing of the WNBA Draft and the short amount of time available to student-athletes to make an informed decision regarding agent selection, the staff would like to form a women's basketball subcommittee to further discuss agent and WNBA Draft timing issues, and provide feedback and even potential recommendations to the Leadership Council and Amateurism Cabinet during the course of the next year.

RNB:mrs



MEMORANDUM

March 22, 2011

P.O. Box 6222

Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Telephone: 317/917-6222

Shipping/Overnight Address:

1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive

Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

www.ncaa.org

TO: Women's Basketball Student-Athletes with Remaining Eligibility.

FROM: Rachel Newman Baker
Director of Agent, Gambling and Amateurism Activities.

Steve Mallonee
Managing Director of Academic and Membership Affairs/Division I
Governance Liaison.

SUBJECT: Information Regarding the 2011 Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) Draft, Agents, and Tryouts.

We understand that you will attempt to gauge your readiness for competition at the next level through a variety of methods, including tryouts with professional teams, and you will undoubtedly rely on a number of individuals to assist in the decision-making process.

At the end of this process, you may in fact reach the conclusion that it is not in the best interest to pursue a professional career at this time, but rather to continue athletics participation at the intercollegiate level while pursuing your academic degree.

Six Points to Remember:

You will lose your eligibility IF:

1. You agree orally or in writing to be represented by an agent or any individual acting on behalf of the agent [e.g., runner].
2. You accept any benefits from an agent, a prospective agent or any individual acting on behalf of the agent [e.g., runner].
3. If you participate in a tryout with a WNBA team that lasts longer than 48 hours, which you have not personally financed.
4. If you tryout with a professional team during the academic year and miss class.
5. If you enter the draft AND do not take the appropriate steps to withdraw and declare your intention to resume intercollegiate participation.
6. If you enter the draft AND are drafted by a professional team.

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

Key Dates:

NCAA Women's Final Four (Indianapolis, Indiana): **April 3 and 5, 2011.**

WNBA Draft (Bristol, Connecticut): **April 11, 2011.**

Frequently Asked Questions:

1. Who is eligible for the WNBA Draft?

Per WNBA eligibility requirements the following individuals are eligible:

- a. An individual that will be at least 22 years old during the calendar year in which such draft is held and she either has no remaining intercollegiate eligibility or renounces her remaining intercollegiate eligibility by written notice to the WNBA at least 10 days prior to such draft;
- b. An individual that has graduated from a four-year college or university prior to such draft, or "is to graduate" from such college or university within the three-month period following such draft and she either has no remaining intercollegiate eligibility or renounces her remaining intercollegiate eligibility by written notice to the WNBA at least 10 days prior to such draft; or
- c. An individual that has attended a four-year college or university, her original class in such college or university has already been graduated or "is to graduate" within the three-month period following such draft, and she either has no remaining intercollegiate eligibility or renounces her remaining intercollegiate eligibility by written notice to the WNBA at least 10 days prior to such draft.

2. Can my college coach assist with the arranging and scheduling of a professional team workout/tryout on or off campus during the academic year?

YES! It would be permissible for a student-athlete's institutional coach to assist in the arranging for a student-athlete to engage in a professional tryout that occurs on or off campus; however, it would not be permissible for a coach to assist in conducting or be present at such workouts/tryouts.

3. Can professional teams pay for my private workouts/tryouts?

YES! You may tryout with a professional team if you are enrolled full-time as long as you do not miss class. You may receive actual and necessary expenses from the professional team in conjunction with one 48-hour tryout per team. The 48-hour tryout period begins when you

arrive at the tryout location. At the completion of the 48-hour period you must depart the location of the tryout immediately in order to receive transportation expenses.

4. *Can any other individual (e.g., agent, runner, or "advisor") pay for my private workouts/tryouts with professional teams?*

NO! Unless a professional team pays for your expenses in conjunction with a private workout or tryout, you and your family are responsible for paying all expenses associated with any tryouts as they are incurred.

5. *Can I pay for my own private workouts/tryouts with professional teams?*

YES! A tryout may extend beyond 48 hours if the individual self-finances additional expenses, including return transportation. A self-financed tryout may be for any length of time, provided you don't miss class.

6. *What is an "agent" according to NCAA rules?*

An individual would be considered an "agent" if the individual markets your basketball skills to any WNBA team or other professional teams (e.g., contact WNBA/professional teams to discuss your skills, set up tryouts with WNBA/professional teams).

7. *Am I allowed to have any type of agreement with an agent?*

NO! You are not permitted to have a written or oral agreement with an agent, or anyone who is employed by or acting on behalf of an agent or sports agency (i.e., "runner") while enrolled at a collegiate institution. Once you have exhausted your collegiate eligibility you are permitted to have an agreement with an agent.

8. *What is an "oral agreement" with an agent?*

An oral agreement occurs if you verbally agree to have an agent perform any services (e.g., providing any expenses related to tryouts, arranging disability insurance, etc.) on your behalf OR you have knowledge that an agent is performing such services.

9. *Is an agent allowed to contact teams on my behalf to arrange private workouts or tryouts?*

NO! You cannot have an agent arrange a private workout/tryout with any professional or WNBA team.

10. *Can my family members or other individuals who are associated with me as a result of playing basketball (e.g., high school coach, summer basketball coach, etc.) have an agreement with an agent to perform services on my behalf?*

NO! Family members and other individuals are not permitted to enter into any agreements with an agent on your behalf.

11. *Am I allowed to have an agreement with an agent if it is for future representation?*

NO! You are not permitted to agree to a future representation agreement with an agent.

12. *Is an agent allowed to provide me any benefits?*

NO! You, your family, or your friends are not permitted to receive any benefits from an agent. Examples of material benefits include money, transportation, dinner, clothes, cell phones, jewelry, etc. However, benefits may also include, but are not limited to, activities such as tryout arrangements with a professional team and coordinating tryout schedules.

13. *Am I permitted to have an advisor during this process?*

YES, provided the advisor does not market you to WNBA or professional teams. However, an advisor will be considered an agent if he or she contacts any team on your behalf to arrange private workouts or tryouts.

14. *Can an institution cancel my athletics scholarship if I have an agreement with an agent?*

YES! An institution is permitted to rescind your athletics scholarship if you have an agreement with an agent.

Helpful Tips:

- You should keep your head coach and compliance coordinator informed of all activities during this process.
- Be careful who you associate with during this process. Do it all yourself or work through your head coach. You may receive the assistance of your family members, provided they are not working with any individual who is marketing your athletic ability (e.g., contacting professional teams, setting up tryouts with professional teams).
- If you do not have knowledge of who arranged your tryout, you have a responsibility to find out who did.
- If you have questions regarding this information, please contact the NCAA agent, gambling, and amateurism activities staff at 317/917-6866 or newman@ncaa.org.

NCAA MEMORANDUM

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SIGNATURE:

Please sign your name and date below, which confirms that you have reviewed and understand this form and the information contained therein. I understand that if I am found to be in violation of the provisions of any of the information mentioned above, I may be declared ineligible for further intercollegiate competition.

Student-Athlete Signature

Date

Printed Name

Institution

Head Coach

Date

Compliance Officer

Date

RNB/AC/SM:ms

**REPORT OF THE APRIL 28, 2011, MEETING OF THE
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
DIVISION I BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

1. **Report of the January 15, 2015, Board of Directors Meeting.** The Board approved the report of its January 15, 2011, meeting. (Unanimous voice vote) [Reference Supplement No. 1.]
2. **Report of the Division I Presidential Advisory Group.** The Board received a report from Ann Millner, chair of the Division I Presidential Advisory Group (PAG), regarding the group's April 27, 2011, meeting. The Board was informed of PAG's views regarding various Board agenda items as they were considered by the Board. [Reference Supplement No. 3.]

BOARD ACTION: The Board appointed William Meehan, president of Jacksonville State University, as chair of PAG. President Meehan will replace Ann Millner, whose two-year term as chair of PAG ends at the conclusion of the April 2011 meetings. President Millner will remain on PAG and the Board through the April 2012 meetings. (Unanimous voice vote.)

3. **President's Report.** NCAA President Mark Emmert reported on the following items:
 - a. **NCAA Advertising Policies/Bowl Game Licensing/Conflict of Interest Policies.** President Emmert recommended the Board adopt emergency legislation that would amend Bylaw 18.7.2 to include a "Note" indicating that for a period of up to three years, beginning April 28, 2011, no new postseason football bowl game licenses will be issued by the NCAA Football Bowl Licensing Committee. President Emmert also noted plans to immediately appoint an NCAA Football Bowl Licensing Task Force that will be charged with undertaking a comprehensive examination of the purposes, criteria, process and oversight of the NCAA licensing process for postseason football bowl games. The Task Force will clarify the purposes for NCAA licensing of bowl games and align the criteria and procedures for licensing with those purposes. The result of the examination will be a better defined role, structure and accountability for the NCAA Postseason Licensing Subcommittee, clearer and better understood norms for bowl sponsoring agencies, and a better public understanding of the role of the NCAA in its licensing of bowl games.

BOARD ACTIONS:

- The Board used its emergency authority to adopt legislation to specify that for a maximum three-year period beginning April 28, 2011, no new postseason football bowl game licenses will be issued by the NCAA Football

Bowl Licensing Committee. [Effective Date: Immediate.] (Unanimous voice vote.)

- **The Board approved the charge of the Task Force, noting its expectation for a report at its October 2011 meeting regarding the progress of the Task Force.** (Unanimous voice vote.)
- b. **Athletics Certification.** President Emmert shared with the Board recommendations resulting from an extensive review of the Division I athletics certification program.

BOARD ACTIONS:

- **The Board used its emergency authority to adopt legislation, which specifies that no additional active Division I member institutions will enter the athletics certification process through August 1, 2013. Further, the Board charged the Committee on Athletics Certification (CAC) with developing a new, streamlined, technology-driven process, and reporting back to the Board in October 2011 and April 2012 regarding its progress.** (Unanimous voice vote.)
 - **The Board determined that all 45 Class 3 institutions must complete the process and submit their self-study reports based on the timeline determined by the CAC. The committee will determine which institutions should be subject to an evaluation visit based on the institution's submitted self-study report. Institutions determined not to need an evaluation visit shall have the option of completing the process with or without that visit. Further, the Board noted that those institutions currently completing the process should be placed at the back of the queue should there continue to be classes of institutions in the newly developed certification process.** (Unanimous voice vote.)
- c. **Presidential Retreat.** President Emmert noted his plans to host a presidential retreat on August 9-10, 2011, which will include approximately 50 Division I presidents/chancellors, several Division I commissioners and athletics directors, and the chairs of the Divisions II and III Presidents Councils. Additional information and clarification regarding the retreat will be shared with the participants in the near future.
- d. **Joint NCAA/NACUBO Study of Coaches Compensation.** The Board was informed of the NCAA's plans to partner with the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) to conduct a study regarding the governance and oversight of executive level compensation, as well as research

regarding compliance with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax policy. The goal of the survey would be to collect data that would assist in the development of best practices, rather than to develop financial mandates.

4. **Report from the Task Force to Clarify Roles of the Committee on Infractions and Infractions Appeals Committee.** The Board received the final report of the Task Force to Clarify the Roles of the Committee on Infractions (COI) and Infractions Appeals Committee (IAC), which included three legislative and several non-legislative recommendations. [Reference Supplement No. 4.]

BOARD ACTION: The Board approved all the recommendations submitted by the task force. (Unanimous voice vote.)

5. **Division I Governance Structure Update.**

- a. **Report of the April 4, 2011, Meeting of the Leadership Council.** Mike Alden, chair of the Division I Leadership Council, reported briefly on the April 4, 2011, Leadership Council meeting.

- (1) **Olympic Sports Liaison Committee/National Governing Bodies (NGB) Working Group Recommendations.** The Leadership Council recommended that the Board approve assigning a senior-level NCAA staff member with the responsibility for establishing closer collaboration with the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) with regard to prioritizing and sustaining Olympic sports within the collegiate structure.

BOARD ACTION: The Board approved the Leadership Council's recommendation. (Unanimous voice vote.)

- (2) **Men's Basketball Recruiting Model.** The Leadership Council received presentations regarding men's basketball recruiting from representatives of a variety of men's basketball stakeholders. The Leadership Council also heard from its two recruiting subcommittees, several Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC) members, Division I and FCS commissioners and head coaches, and a group of administrators from the Group of Six conferences. The Leadership Council will meet again in August to discuss the subcommittees' work and begin to formulate its recommendation regarding a new men's basketball recruiting model for presentation to the Board in October.

(3) Agents. The Leadership Council continued its discussion on agents and will focus on the following concepts as potential ways to address the issues:

- (a) Enhanced Education of Prospective and Enrolled Student-Athletes.
- (b) New Definition of Agent.
- (c) Agent Contact Calendar.
- (d) National Agent Registration Program.
- (e) Consideration of sport-specific agent legislation.

b. Report of the April 11-12, 2011, Meeting of the Division I Legislative Council. Shane Lyons, chair of the Division I Legislative Council, reported that the Legislative Council acted on approximately 40 proposals, 20 of which were adopted and eight which were defeated; the remaining proposals were tabled or rendered moot. The following Legislative Council actions were identified for Board discussion:

[Note: In accordance with the Division I legislative process, the Board has the authority to consider any action taken by the Legislative Council, but is not required to do so. Where the Board decided to take action on proposals below, you will see the action indicated in bold type. For those proposals on which it did not act, the Legislative Council's actions stand.]

(1) Adopted Proposals.

- (a) **Proposal No. 2009-100-A – Recruiting – Nonscholastic Practice and Competition and Institutional Camps or Clinics – Men's Basketball.** This proposal would prohibit an institution from hosting a nonscholastic practice/competition on its campus that involves men's basketball prospects. The proposal addresses long-standing concerns about competitive recruiting advantages gained as a result of these activities and arrangements between operators and coaches to host such activities.

BOARD ACTION: The Board adopted an amendment to Proposal No. 2009-100-A, which would establish additional exceptions that would permit an institution to host, sponsor or conduct a nonscholastic event that involves men's basketball prospects, **provided:**

- The event is open (not classified by age group or level of educational institution) and all men's basketball prospects reside within a 50-mile radius of the institution's campus; or
 - The event is part of a program that is consistent with the mission of the institution (e.g., state wellness and educational programs) and the athletics department or representatives of its athletics interests are not involved in the conduct, promotion or administration of the activity, or
 - The event is an ancillary event that is part of a nonathletics program (e.g., Boy Scouts) and is operated outside the institution's athletics program. (Unanimous voice vote.)
- (b) **Proposal No. 2010-17 – Personnel – Limitations on Number of Coaches – Football Bowl Subdivision – Four Graduate Assistant Coaches.** This proposal would increase from two to four the number of graduate assistant coaches in FBS football.
- (c) **Proposal No. 2010-24 -- Amateurism -- Involvement With Professional Teams -- Professional Basketball Draft -- Four-Year College Student-Athlete -- Men's Basketball.** This proposal would move the date by which a men's basketball student-athlete must request that his name be removed from the NBA draft to retain his eligibility be moved to the day before the first day of the spring National Letter of Intent (NLI) signing period.
- (d) **Proposal No. 2010-51-A -- Eligibility -- General Eligibility Requirements -- Full-Time Enrollment -- Requirement For Competition -- Nontraditional Courses.** This proposal would permit the use of nontraditional courses to satisfy the full-time enrollment requirement for competition.
- (e) **Proposal No. 2010-59-C -- Eligibility -- Progress-Toward-Degree Requirements -- Eligibility for Competition -- Fulfillment of Credit Hour Requirements -- Fall Term Academic Requirements for Future Competition -- One-Time Exception To Regain Full Eligibility -- Football.** This proposal is an alternative to the Football Academic Working Group's (FAWGs) proposal that would permit a one-time exception to the requirement that a football student-athlete earn nine semester/eight quarter hours in the fall term or lose eligibility for the first four games of the next season with the opportunity to reduce the

ineligibility to two games if the student-athlete earns 27 semester/40 quarter hours before the following fall term.

- (f) **Proposal No. 2010-60 -- Eligibility -- Progress-Toward-Degree Requirements -- Regulations For Administration Of Progress Toward Degree -- Nontraditional Courses.** This proposal would permit the use of nontraditional courses completed at an institution other than the certifying institution to be used to satisfy credit-hour and percentage-of-degree requirements.

(2) Defeated Proposals.

- **Proposal No. 2010-110 -- Playing and Practice Seasons and Recruiting -- Mandatory Medical Examination -- Sick Cell Solubility Test -- Written Release.** This proposal would have eliminated the option for student-athletes to decline or opt out of the required sickle cell test that was implemented last fall.

(3) Tabled Proposals.

- (a) **Proposal No. 2010-16-C, 2010-16-C-1 and 201-16-C-2 -- Personnel -- Limitations On The Number And Duties Of Coaches -- Noncoaching Staff Members -- Basketball -- Limit Of Two; 2010-18-C, 2010-18-C-1 and 2010-18-C-2 -- Personnel -- Limitations On The Number And Duties Of Coaches -- Bowl Subdivision Football -- Noncoaching Staff Members -- Limit Of Six; and 2010-20-C and 2010-C-1 -- Personnel -- Limitations On The Number And Duties Of Coaches -- Championship Subdivision Football -- Noncoaching Staff Members -- Limit Of Four.** These proposals would establish limits on the number of non-coaching sports-specific staff members in football and basketball.
- (b) **Proposal No. 2010-26 as amended by 2010-26-3 -- Amateurism -- Promotional Activities -- Use of a Student-Athlete's Name or Likeness.** This proposal would revise legislation related to the use of student-athletes' names and likenesses in advertisement and promotions. The Council settled on one of the alternatives for further consideration, but noted that the membership needed additional time and education as to the distinction between the current rule and the proposed change.
- (c) **Proposal No. 2010- 48 -- Recruiting -- Use Of Recruiting Funds -- Recruiting Or Scouting Services -- List Of Permissible Recruiting Services -- Men's Basketball.** This proposal would require that the

NCAA national office publish men's basketball scouting services that are deemed to meet the required standards for subscription. Since January, the sponsors of this proposal has been working with the NCAA staff to develop a new proposal that would establish a certification process for scouting services in men's and women's basketball, and football and intend to include it in the 2011-12 legislative cycle.

- (d) **Proposal No. 2010-58-C -- Eligibility, Financial Aid And Playing And Practice Seasons -- Summer Academic Preparation And College Acclimatization -- Men's Basketball -- National Service Academy Exception.** This proposal would establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model for men's basketball student-athletes, including exceptions for national service academies.

(4) Proposals Previously Tabled By the Board.

- (a) **Proposal No. 2010-12 -- Legislative Process -- Amendment Process -- Membership Override of Legislative Changes -- Legislative Council or Board of Directors Review -- Override Voting.** This proposal would eliminate the requirement that override votes take place at the annual NCAA Convention.

BOARD ACTION: The Board agreed to take Proposal No. 2010-12 off the table and voted to adopt the proposal. (Unanimous voice vote.)

- (b) **Proposal No. 2010-109-B -- Executive Regulations -- Administration of NCAA Championships -- Restricted Advertising and Sponsorship Activities -- Professional Sports Organizations Or Teams -- Financial Sponsorship Of NCAA Or Conference Championships.** This proposal would allow professional sports organizations to serve as financial sponsors for conference and NCAA championships. The Board took no further action; therefore, its previous action to table the proposal continues.

(5) Board of Directors Resolution. The Legislative Council continued its discussion of the Board's resolution to review the legislative process and developed two concepts on which it would like feedback from the Board:

- (a) Development of a legislative process that consists of two overlapping two-year cycles to allow the membership to focus attention on particular bylaws during each legislative cycle.

- (b) Increase the requisite number of requests required to initiate an override of the adoption or defeat of a legislative proposal. The recommendation would be to increase the number required for a call for override vote from 30 to 75 and the number to suspend a proposal from 100 to 125. Further, for FCS specific legislation, the number would increase from 15 to 25 and 40 to 50. FBS currently does not have requisite numbers, but a number similar to FCS should be considered.

6. **Division I Committee on Infractions.** The committee requested the Board approve several bylaw revisions and a committee appointment. [Reference Supplement Nos. 8A and 8B.]

- a. **Bylaw 19.5 Revisions.** The committee recommends recodification and restating the penalty provisions of Bylaw 19 to provide clarity and better reflect current practices.

b. **Bylaw 32 Revisions.**

- (1) The committee recommended the Board approve revisions to Bylaws 32.1.1 (Confidentiality) and 32.8.8.3 (Imposition of Penalties).

BOARD ACTION: The Board approved the recommended revisions to Bylaw Nos. 19.5, 32.1.1 and 32.8.8.3. (Unanimous voice vote.)

- (2) The committee recommended the Board approve a revision to Bylaw 32.3.8 (Limited Immunity).

BOARD ACTION: The Board approved the recommended revision to Bylaws 32.3.8. (Unanimous voice vote.)

- c. **Committee Appointment.** The Board appointed Chris Griffin (Foley & Lardner, Tampa, Florida) to the Division I Committee on Infractions as appeal coordinator. (Unanimous Voice Vote.)

7. **Administration Cabinet Recommendation.** The Administration Cabinet recommended that the Board use its authority pursuant to Bylaw 21.7.2 to add the Division I Initial-Eligibility Waivers Committee to the list of committees in Bylaw 27.2.1 that are accepted from the requirement that no subdivision shall have more than 50 percent representation on any committee.

BOARD ACTION: The Board voted to approve the cabinet's recommendation. (Unanimous voice vote.)

8. **Governance Transitional Issues.**

- a. **Appointment of new Members to the Board of Directors.** The Board unanimously approved the following new Board members whose terms begin following the Board's April 2011 meeting:
- David Hopkins, president, Wright State University, Horizon League.
 - Harris Pastides, president, University of South Carolina, Columbia, Southeastern Conference
 - David Skorton, president, Cornell University, Ivy League.
 - Timothy White, chancellor, University of California, Riverside, Big West Conference.
- b. **Appointments to the NCAA Executive Committee.** The Board unanimously approved the appointment of the following Board members to the Executive Committee whose terms begin following the Board's April 2011 meeting:
- William Beauchamp, president, University of Portland, West Coast Conference.
 - William Meehan, president, Jacksonville State University, Ohio Valley Conference.
- c. **Appointments of FCS and Division I Members to the Cabinets and Councils.** The Board reviewed the slate of nominees for councils and cabinets submitted by the FCS and Division I conferences. It was noted that the Presidential Advisory Group recommended approval of the slate as conforming to the intention of enhancing positional diversity on the bodies, but also recognizing the practical problems reported by the affected conferences in attempting to satisfy the complex matrix of expectations regarding gender, ethnic and positional diversity for each of the eight bodies in question. It is expected that the conferences will continue to work to enhance diversity through 2012 when all 20 conferences will have completed a rotation of positions on all councils and cabinets.

BOARD ACTION: The Board approved the FCS and Division I 2011 slate of cabinet and council nominees. (Unanimous voice vote.)

9. **Expression of Appreciation.** The Board thanked departing Board members Charles Bantz, president, IUPUI, Summit League, Greg Dell'Omo, president, Robert Morris University, Northeastern Conference; Kevin Mullen, president, Sienna College, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference, and Lee Todd, president, University of Kentucky, Southeastern Conference, for their service to Division I.

10. **Future Meeting Dates.**

- a. August 9-10, 2011, Presidential Retreat, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- b. August 11, 2011, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- c. October 27, 2011, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- d. January 14, 2012, in conjunction with the NCAA Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana

Board of Directors chair: Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida

Staff Liaisons: S. David Berst, Division I governance

Jacqueline Campbell, Division I governance

**NCAA DIVISION I BOARD OF DIRECTORS
April 28, 2011, MEETING ATTENDANCE**

Board members in attendance:

Stanley Albrecht, Utah State University, Western Athletic Conference
Charles Bantz, Indiana University-Purdue University of Indianapolis, Summit League
William Beauchamp, University of Portland, West Coast Conference
Greg Dell'Omo, Robert Morris University, Northeast Conference
Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida, Big East Conference, chair
Nathan Hatch, Wake Forest University, Atlantic Coast Conference
Sidney McPhee, Middle Tennessee State University, Sun Belt Conference
William Meehan, Jacksonville State University, Ohio Valley Conference
Ann Millner, Weber State University, Big Sky Conference
Kevin Mullen, Siena College, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Harris Pastides, University of South Carolina, Southeastern Conference (alternate)
John Peters, Northern Illinois University, Mid-American Conference
Edward Ray, Oregon State University, Pacific-10 Conference
David Schmidly, University of New Mexico, Mountain West Conference
Lou Anna Simon, Michigan State University, Big Ten Conference
Steadman Upham, University of Tulsa, Conference USA

Board members not in attendance:

Guy Bailey, Texas Tech University, Big 12 Conference
Lee Todd, University of Kentucky, Southeastern Conference
William R. Harvey, Hampton University, Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference

NCAA staff Liaisons in attendance:

S. David Berst, NCAA
Jacqueline Campbell, NCAA, recording secretary

Guests from other Division I governance bodies:

Michael Alden, University of Missouri, chair of the Division I Leadership Council
Shane Lyons, Atlantic Coast Conference, chair of the Division I Legislative Council

Other NCAA staff members in attendance: Troy Arthur, Joni Comstock, Diane Dickman, Mark Emmert, Bernard Franklin, Lynn Holzman, Michelle Hosick, Jim Isch, Kevin Lennon, Steve Mallonee, Kayla McCulley, Karen Morrison, Delise O'Meally, Tom Paskus, Todd Petr, Kristen Porter, Donald Remy, Wallace Renfro, Julie Roe Lach, Greg Shaheen, Robert Vowels, Wendy Walters and Bob Williams.

**REPORT OF THE
NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL ISSUES COMMITTEE
MAY 11-12, 2011, MEETING**

ACTION ITEMS.

1. Legislative.

a. NCAA Bylaw 13.1.7.8 – Recruiting -- Contacts and Evaluations -- Women's Basketball Evaluations -- Evaluations During Academic Year Evaluation Periods.

- (1) Recommendation. The NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee recommends that the NCAA Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2011-12 legislative cycle to specify that in women's basketball evaluations of live athletics activities, during the academic year evaluation periods shall be limited to regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two-year college contests/tournaments and practices; and regular scholastic activities involving prospective student-athletes enrolled only at the institution at which the regular scholastic activities occur.
- (2) Effective Date: Immediate.
- (3) Rationale: In women's basketball, there has been an escalation in the number of impermissibly arranged activities disguised as open gym or pick-up games during the academic year evaluation periods. These activities subject coaches to potential rules violations and can create an environment in which contact between NCAA coaches and outside influences occur. During the academic year evaluation periods, evaluations should be limited to regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two-year college contests/tournaments and practices; regular scholastic activities involving prospective student-athletes enrolled only at the institution at which the regular scholastic activities occur; and institutional basketball camps and noninstitutional organized events (e.g., camps, leagues, tournaments and festivals) that are certified through the basketball certification process. Further, women's basketball recently adopted legislation to preclude evaluations at noninstitutional, nonorganized events (e.g., pick-up games, open gyms) during summer evaluation periods. Amending this legislation in this manner will expand that prohibition to academic year evaluation periods and, in addition, the legislation will then be more similar to what exists in men's basketball. The Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA) initiated and supports this legislative change.
- (4) Estimated budget Impact: Potential reduction in recruiting costs.
- (5) Student-Athlete Impact: None.

b. NCAA Bylaw 13.11.1.8 -- Recruiting -- Tryouts -- Nonscholastic Practice or Competition and Noninstitutional Camps and Clinics -- Women's Basketball.

- (1) Recommendation: The committee recommends that the Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2011-12 legislative cycle that in women's basketball, would specify that an institution [including any institutional department (e.g., athletics, recreational/intramural)] shall not host, sponsor or conduct a nonscholastic basketball practice or competition in which women's basketball prospective student-athletes participate on its campus or at an off-campus facility regularly used by the institution for practice and/or competition by any of the institution's sport programs, and to establish limited exceptions, as specified; further, to specify that the use of an institution's facilities for noninstitutional camps is limited to the months of June, July and August; finally, to prohibit evaluations at noninstitutional events, camps or clinics that occur on a Division I campus during evaluation periods.
- (2) Effective Date: Immediate; contracts signed before June 23, 2011 may be honored.
- (3) Rationale: In women's basketball, there has been a proliferation of nonscholastic events held on Division I campuses during quiet periods, specifically during the months of May and June. Generally, these events are being planned and operated in an attempt to assist institutions with recruiting opportunities. Travel and lodging expenses are routinely provided free of charge for those prospective student-athletes or teams identified as important to the coaching staff's recruiting efforts, and funds and/or services provided by institutions and boosters are sometimes used to pay these expenses. Reluctant college coaches are being leveraged to help the event operator arrange for discounted operational costs (e.g., facility fees) under the threat that the event operator will take the event (and all of the prospective student-athletes) to another institution's campus. Regardless of the level of complicity or involvement of the coaching staff, these events provide a significant recruiting advantage for the institution that hosts the events. Institutions will continue to have the opportunity to host noninstitutional camps or clinics during the months of June, July and August and the opportunity to host basketball competition that is part of state multisport events. Finally, this recommendation is the same, including the specified exceptions, as Proposal No. 2009-100-A, which was adopted in April 2011 for men's basketball, with the exception of the additional prohibition of evaluating at noninstitutional events, camps or clinics that occur on a Division I campus during evaluation periods. The WBCA initiated and supports this legislative change.

- (4) Estimated Budget Impact: Potential lost revenue for use of institutional facilities by outside entities.
 - (5) Student-Athlete Impact: None.
- c. **NCAA Bylaw 11.7.4 – Conduct and Employment of Athletics Personnel -- Limitations on Number of Coaches and Off-Campus Recruiters – Women's Basketball – Academic Year Nonscholastic Weekends and July Evaluation Periods – Four Off-Campus Recruiters.**
 - (1) Recommendation: The committee recommends that the Division I Recruiting and Athletics Personnel Issues Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2011-12 legislative cycle that would permit four women's basketball coaches to contact or evaluate prospective student-athletes off-campus at any one time during the specified academic year nonscholastic evaluation weekends and the July evaluation periods.
 - (2) Effective Date: Immediate.
 - (3) Rationale: During the July evaluation periods and nonscholastic evaluation weekends during the academic year (in October and April), women's basketball coaches travel extensively in order to identify prospective student-athletes. Currently, outside of the July evaluation periods, only three of the four coaches are permitted to recruit off campus at any one time, and this is regulated by requiring a coach who comes "off the road" to return to campus before being permitted to resume off-campus recruiting activities. Further, during the July evaluation periods, an institution may use either the general rule regarding the limit on the number of coaches who may recruit off campus at any one time (i.e., a replaced coach may not engage in additional recruiting activities until after he or she has returned to the institution's campus) or the exception to the general rule (i.e., a replaced coach is not required to return to the institution's campus before engaging in additional recruiting activities, provided no more than three coaches engage in off-campus recruiting activities each day). This proposal would allow four coaches to evaluate each day during the July evaluation periods and specified nonscholastic evaluation weekends in October and April. By allowing one additional coach to engage in off-campus evaluations during these identified weekends and the July evaluation periods, institutions will be able to more efficiently evaluate prospective student-athletes. Further, other legislation such as the overall number of recruiting-person days and seven recruiting opportunities per prospective student-athlete would remain

applicable. This proposal provides institutions greater autonomy with how to best use those academic year recruiting-person days, effectively manage costs, lessen confusion about the current regulations based on the time of the year and maintaining competitive equity. Finally, this proposal was initiated and supported by the WBCA.

- (4) Estimated Budget Impact: Potential savings in recruiting costs.
- (5) Student-Athlete Impact: There is a potential of no coaches being present on campus for the specified periods of time.

d. NCAA Bylaw 17.3.2.2. – Playing and Practice Seasons – Basketball -- Preseason Practice – On Court Practice – Elimination of 5 p.m. Start Time on First Permissible Practice Date.

- (1) Recommendation: The committee recommends that the NCAA Division I Championships/Sports Management Cabinet sponsor legislation for the 2011-12 legislative cycle, in women's basketball, eliminate the prohibition that on-court preseason basketball practice sessions may not start before 5 p.m. on the first permissible practice date.
- (2) Effective Date: August 1, 2012.
- (3) Rationale: With the recent change in start date for preseason on-court practice in women's basketball to the date that is 40 days before the date of the institution's first regular season contest during which an institution may not engage in more than 30 days of countable athletically related activities before its first regular-season contest, there is no longer a need for a required 5 p.m. start time. The 5 p.m. start time was significant when all institutions began practice on the same date and celebratory events were tied to the country-wide start of basketball practice. The preseason on-court practice formula is now based on the institution's first regular season basketball contest, thereby resulting in a different date for different institutions. Eliminating the required start time will allow for greater flexibility in scheduling facilities and regulations exist that prohibit student-athletes from missing class for practice. The WBCA initiated and supports this legislative change.
- (4) Estimated Budget Impact: None.
- (5) Student-Athlete Impact: None.

2. **Nonlegislative.**

- **Appointment of Committee Chair.**

- (1) Recommendation. The committee recommends that Muffet McGraw, head women's basketball coach at the University of Notre Dame, serve as chair effective September 1, 2011.
- (2) Rationale: Ms. McGraw has extensive knowledge and experience in the sport of women's basketball and has been an integral member of this committee for the past three years. The NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee members believe that Ms. McGraw will provide good leadership and direction in her service as chair.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

1. **NCAA Growth Opportunities Aspirations Learning Student (GOALS) Study.** The committee received a report regarding the initial findings related to the women's basketball student-athlete experience based on data collected through the 2010 NCAA GOALS study. GOALS is a study of approximately 20,000 current student-athletes, including 1,152 women's basketball student-athletes from all three divisions, that was conducted during spring 2010. The presentation focused on the following hot-button areas: (1) college choice and recruitment; (2) time demands; (3) academic experience; (4) ethics and ethical leadership; and (5) social experiences. The committee noted its concern with some of the data and agreed to continue to review the data as it establishes its priorities for the next 12-14 months.
2. **NCAA Enforcement Staff Initiatives Relative to Division I Women's Basketball.** The committee received a report from Julie Roe Lach, vice president of enforcement, and Elizabeth Ramsey, assistant director of enforcement, regarding the enforcement action plan for women's basketball. The plan was created to increase the enforcement staff's presence in the women's basketball community with the goal of improving the enforcement staff's ability to conduct efficient and effective investigations. The enforcement staff will designate liaisons that work specifically with women's basketball to conduct outreach with coaches, administrators, members of the media and other individuals involved with women's basketball.

3. **Update from NCAA Agents, Gambling and Amateurism Activities Staff.** Rachel Newman Baker, NCAA director of agents, gambling and amateurism activities (AGA), reported that based on the increased agent activity within the women's basketball community, the staff has increased its outreach efforts to better educate women's basketball student-athletes about NCAA rules regarding agents/advisors. Further, the NCAA Division I Amateurism Cabinet and the NCAA Division I Leadership Council have continued their discussions of agents and the ways they enter the lives of enrolled and prospective student-athletes, and how they influence the decisions student-athletes ultimately make regarding professional career opportunities. The following concepts are being considered as potential answers to addressing agent issues:
 - a. Revised Definition of an Agent.
 - b. Agent Contact Calendar.
 - c. National Agent Registration Program.
 - d. Enhanced Education of Prospective and Current Student-Athletes.
4. **Basketball Event Certification.** Sandy Parrot, NCAA associate director of basketball certification, reviewed the criteria for the application of the adjoining-state restrictions of the basketball event certification process and the process for requesting a waiver of the adjoining-state rule.
 - a. Criteria For Application of Adjoining-State Restrictions. The staff noted that there have been questions regarding the application of the adjoining-state restrictions in cases of a rural community on two bordering states. The committee discussed the criteria and expressed concern with the limitations the current restrictions place on rural communities as well as cities with metropolitan areas located on a state border. The committee asked that staff consider modifications to the criteria utilized for enforcing the residency restrictions, particularly for the cities/communities noted above and report back to the committee for additional discussion.
 - b. Division I Subcommittee for Legislative Relief (SLR) Waiver. The committee was requested to consider a modification to the SLR waiver process that would allow a prospect to submit information and documentation directly to the basketball certification staff who, along with the Women's Basketball Issues Committee chair, would review the information and determine whether circumstances warrant the submission of a waiver request. Under the current process, a waiver must be submitted by an entity within the NCAA governance structure or membership, which

forces a prospect to approach an NCAA member institution or conference office to file a waiver on the prospect's behalf. The committee voted to recommend that the SLR modify its process for the submission of waivers to allow a prospect to submit documentation to the basketball certification staff, who would forward a completed request to the Women's Basketball Issues Committee liaison, who will work with the committee chair to determine the viability of a waiver. The SLR will make a determination based on suggested guidelines and any other guidance offered by the committee.

5. **Update on Women's Basketball Coaches Association (WBCA) Center for Coaching Excellence.** Beth Bass, chief executive officer of the WBCA, informed the committee that the Center for Coaching Excellence will be conducted in partnership with the School of Continuing Education at Columbia University. The program is designed to provide collegiate head and assistant women's basketball coaches with comprehensive leadership development opportunities. The first class of coaches will participate in the Center in May 2011.
6. **Academic Update.** The committee received academic updates from the NCAA Men's Basketball Academic Enhancement Group (BAEG), NCAA Football Academic Working Group (FAWG), NCAA Committee on Academic Performance (CAP) and the NCAA Division I Academic Cabinet.
 - a. CAP. The committee received an update on the Academic Performance Rate (APR) and Graduation Success Rate (GSR) data for women's basketball. The committee also was informed of CAP's ongoing review of the Academic Performance Program (APP), including the APR metrics, benchmark and penalty structure. CAP plans to recommend that the Board of Directors replace the current contemporaneous and historical penalty structure with a single penalty structure that continues to be cumulative and progressive. CAP also will recommend the establishment of a single-penalty benchmark that projects to a 50 percent GSR.
 - b. Academic Cabinet. The committee was informed of the cabinet recommendations regarding changes to the 2-4 transfer requirements that likely will be introduced into the 2011-12 legislative cycle. The cabinet also may be submitting legislation to enhance the initial-eligibility requirements.
 - c. BAEG. Proposal No. 2010-58-C, which would establish a summer academic preparation and college acclimatization model for men's basketball student-athletes,

was tabled in light of the Leadership Council discussions regarding a new men's basketball recruiting model.

- d. FAWG. Proposal No. 2010-59-C, which is an alternative the FAWG's proposal that would permit a one-time exception to the requirement that a football student-athlete earn nine semester/eight quarter hours in the fall term or lose eligibility for the first four games of the next season with the opportunity to reduce the ineligibility to two games if the student-athlete earns 27 semester/40 quarter hours before the following fall term, was adopted.

7. Governance Report. The committee received a report of the recent activities of various Division I governance bodies, primarily those of the NCAA Division I Leadership and Legislative Councils. The Leadership Council is engaged in ongoing discussions regarding a new men's basketball recruiting model. The committee was informed of recruiting discussions also taking place within the women's basketball coaches' community, noting that a number of general concepts being considered by both the men and women are similar. With regard to the Legislative Council, the committee was specifically provided an update with regard to Proposal No. 2010-48 which, in men's basketball, would specify that the NCAA national office shall publish a list, on a quarterly basis, of men's basketball recruiting or scouting services deemed to meet the required standards for subscription. It was noted that discussions are underway with enforcement to ensure that information relating to permissible recruiting or scouting services would be available for football and men's and women's basketball. The committee emphasized that women's basketball should be a part of this initiative and it supported the discussions in that regard. Further, the committee noted that if legislative action is taken to require the NCAA national office to publish this information, any such proposal should include women's basketball.

8. Division I Women's Basketball Academic and Athletic Development Model. The committee discussed the academic and athletic development model it has been developing over the past several years. The committee noted that concerns expressed by the membership regarding the proposed model, a change in women's basketball APR data and recent information from the 2010 NCAA GOALS study may lend itself to the committee not moving forward with the model at this time. The committee agreed that there are other significant issues to address regarding the women's basketball student-athlete experience.

9. Update from the NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Committee. The committee received information regarding attendance, point differential and ratings for the 2011

championship. The committee also received information regarding new media access policies that were implemented during the 2011 championship. The committee discussed the policy changes and provided feedback to the staff. In addition, the committee requested that the women's basketball committee engage in discussion about the current women's basketball scheduling requirements. Further, the committee requested the women's basketball committee review and provide feedback relating to the scheduling concept presented by the WBCA that would specify that 35 percent of an institution's women's basketball non-conference contests must be away-from-home contests. A road contest is one defined as a contest that is played against another team on their home court. Further, if an institution participates in a tournament, only the contest played against the host team on their home court would qualify toward the 35 percent. Lastly, committee members shared concerns regarding the talent ESPN assigned to the first two rounds of the championship.

- 10. Women's Basketball Rules Committee Report.** The committee reviewed the proposed rules changes for the 2011-12 season.

Committee Chair: Ceal Barry University of Colorado

Staff liaisons: Jackie Campbell, Division I Governance

Sue Donohoe, Division I Women's Basketball

Lynn Holzman, Academic and Membership Affairs

Tina Krah, Division I Women's Basketball

Michelle Perry, Division I Women's Basketball

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

The NCAA Division I Women' Basketball Issues Committee submits the following report:

ACTION ITEMS.

1. Legislative Items.

- None.

2. Nonlegislative Items.

- None.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

- 1. NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Recruiting Model.** The NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Issues Committee continued to engage in a comprehensive review of the current women's basketball recruiting model, including an in-depth assessment of the recruiting calendar, prospective student-athlete communication, off-campus contacts and evaluations, official visits and on-campus evaluations. The committee also is considering including concepts previously discussed related to an academic/athletics development model for prospective and enrolled student-athletes. Established committee working groups have reviewed, evaluated and made initial recommendations to the full committee in regard to each of the key components of the recruiting model. The committee noted the importance of using information developed by the Women's Basketball Coaches Association Recruiting Subcommittee and the NCAA Division I Leadership Council men's basketball recruiting subcommittees and the solicitation of membership feedback from various constituent groups. Further, it was noted that the recruiting model shall be developed following the principles associated with the NCAA Presidential Retreat Working Groups (e.g., reducing the volume of unenforceable and inconsequential rules that fail to support the NCAA enduring values and placing an emphasis on those most strategically important). The committee agreed to request the Leadership Council evaluate its initial model concepts and conduct a comprehensive review of the women's basketball recruiting model.
- 2. NCAA Division I Bylaws 13.18 and 13.19 -- Basketball Event Certification -- Adjoining State Rule -- Exceptions -- Men's and Women's Basketball.** At its May 11-12, 2011 meeting, the committee expressed support to modify the NCAA Division I Subcommittee on Legislative Relief waiver process to allow a prospective student-athlete to submit information and documentation directly to the basketball event certification staff who, along with the Women's Basketball Issues Committee chair, would review the information and determine whether circumstances warrant the submission of the waiver

request. The committee agreed to modify its previous action and instead recommend that the NCAA Division I Legislative Council adopt noncontroversial legislation that would establish specific legislated exceptions that would permit a prospective student-athlete who does not meet the adjoining state criteria to participate with a team in a certified event. These exceptions include all of those previously agreed on by the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee and Women's Basketball Issues Committee as situations for which the committees would support a Subcommittee on Legislative Relief waiver (see attachment for additional background and listing of exceptions). The prospective student-athlete's coach or parent would submit documentation to the basketball event certification staff and that staff would validate the legislated exception was met. By instituting legislated exceptions, the process for addressing situations related to the adjoining state rule will be more efficient, easier to understand and less bureaucratic for prospective student-athletes, parents and coaches of nonscholastic teams and events seeking certification. The involved individuals will work directly with the basketball event certification staff who will validate that the prospective student-athlete meets a legislated exception without that staff having to file Subcommittee on Legislative Relief waiver paperwork on behalf of the prospective student-athlete and soliciting support from the Basketball Issues Committee chair. The Subcommittee on Legislative Relief would follow the established, agreed on guidelines in processing any cases. Further, this approach supports the committee's previous objective of establishing a process by which NCAA Division I institutions are not parted to submitting a Subcommittee on Legislative Relief waiver on behalf of a prospective student-athlete and instead the involved parties work directly with the basketball event certification staff. (Note: The Division I Men's Basketball Issues Committee also has supported this modification to its previous action and requests that the Legislative Council take noncontroversial action to adopt the identified legislated exceptions.)

Committee Chair: Muffet McGraw, University of Notre Dame

Staff liaisons: Jackie Campbell, Governance

Sue Donohoe, Championships and Alliances (Division I Women's Basketball)

Lynn Holzman, Academic and Membership Affairs

Tina Krah, Championships and Alliances (Division I Women's Basketball)

Michelle Perry, Championships and Alliances (Division I Women's Basketball)



MEMORANDUM

October 25, 2011

P.O. Box 6222

Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Telephone: 317/917-6222

Shipping/Overnight Address:

1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive

Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

www.ncaa.org

TO: NCAA Men's Basketball Issues Committee
NCAA Women's Basketball Issues Committee.

FROM: Sandy Parrott
Associate Director of Basketball Certification.

SUBJECT: Update the Process for Submitting a Subcommittee for Legislative Relief Waiver - REVISED.

Both the Men's Basketball Issues Committee and Women's Basketball Issues Committee expressed support during their last in-person meeting to change the process by which relief on behalf of a prospective student-athlete may be requested of the adjoining state rule for participation in an NCAA-certified basketball event.

Currently, the only avenue for setting aside legislation associated with the basketball event certification process is a Subcommittee for Legislative Relief (SLR) waiver. Since the SLR process requires that the request be submitted by an entity within the NCAA membership, prospective student-athletes are forced to approach the athletics department at an NCAA member institution or a conference and request they file a waiver on the prospective student-athlete's behalf. Both Men's Basketball Issues Committee and Women's Basketball Issues Committee previously acknowledged that doing so would seem to create an obligation between the prospective student-athlete and that institution/conference and that removing the institution/conference as the middleman would be encouraged.

The basketball certification (BBCert) staff previously proposed a procedure where the BBCert staff could obtain the prospective student-athlete's information but still allow the SLR standards to be met. After discussions with the SLR and academic and membership affairs (AMA) staff, a different and more streamlined solution is now being suggested.

Recommendation: The BBCert staff and AMA staff recommends that the legislation be amended to include a list of specific exceptions that would permit a prospective student-athlete who does not meet the adjoining-state criteria to participate with a team. These exceptions would include all of the criteria previously agreed on by the Men's Basketball Issues Committee and Women's

Basketball Issues Committee as situations in which the committees would support an SLR waiver. [Supplement No. 1] The legislated exceptions would indicate that in order for the exception to be applied, it would need to be validated by the BBCert staff.

Procedurally, the prospective student-athlete's coach/parent would submit documentation as to why it is believed the prospective student-athlete should be allowed to participate with a team contrary to the adjoining-state requirement to the BBCert staff. The staff would then determine whether one of the legislated, defined exceptions to the rule has been met and either validate that the prospective student-athlete does meet the criteria to utilize one of the defined exceptions or confirm that the prospective student-athlete does not meet the criteria. There would not be an appeal process associated with this validation of the legislated exception.

In situations that appear to warrant some relief but the prospective student-athlete does not meet one of the defined exceptions, the previously approved process described in the November, 8, 2010, memorandum would be utilized to submit the request to the SLR waiver process.

Procedurally in these circumstances, the prospective student-athlete's coach/parent would submit documentation as to why it is believed the prospective student-athlete should be allowed to participate with a team contrary to the adjoining-state requirement to the BBCert staff. If it appears that some relief may be warranted, the BBCert staff will forward a completed request to the Men's Basketball Issues Committee or Women's Basketball Issues Committee staff liaison who will communicate the request with the Men's Basketball Issues Committee or Women's Basketball Issues Committee chair. The Men's Basketball Issues Committee or Women's Basketball Issues Committee chair will determine whether an SLR request should be forwarded and supported by the Men's Basketball Issues Committee or Women's Basketball Issues Committee or whether the request does not merit support. If supported, the request will be forwarded to SLR who then will make a determination whether the waiver request is granted or denied.

SP:ms

Recommended Legislated Exceptions to the Adjoining State Rule

The following exceptions to the adjoining state rule must be validated by the NCAA basketball event certification staff prior to being used:

- A prospective student-athlete who is not an international prospective student-athlete or a student attending and living at a boarding school/two-year college should be required to establish and maintain a legal residence for a **minimum of three months** prior to participating in an NCAA-certified event.
- Legal guardianship would only allow the prospective student-athlete to utilize the address of the legal guardian if the guardianship is established in a court of law, the prospective student-athlete resides with their guardian and the guardianship is permanent. Additionally, the prospective student-athlete is required to establish and maintain a legal residence for a **minimum of three months** prior to participating in an NCAA-certified event.
- If a prospective student-athlete can produce documentation showing that residency requirements of the state of their current residence have been met even though the prospective student-athlete has not maintained that residency for the minimum three months, the prospective student-athlete can utilize their current address.
- An international prospective student-athlete may use the legal address of the prospective student-athlete's host family, provided the prospective student-athlete is part of an official educational exchange program.
- An international prospective student-athlete who is not part of an educational exchange program may use the host family's address if the prospective student-athlete attended high school in the locale for a minimum of one academic year. [An international prospective student-athlete who is not part of an educational exchange program and whose host family's address is not in the same state as the school the prospective student-athlete is attending, is not be permitted to utilize the host family's address.]
- A prospective student-athlete who lived and attended a boarding school/two-year college for a minimum of one academic year may use the address of the educational institution or the prospective student-athlete's legal (home) residence.
- In situations in which a team includes prospective student-athletes from a metropolitan area located on a state border, the team may include more than three team members from adjoining states as long as each additional participant resides within the metropolitan area.