

The NCAA News



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Title IX discussion intensifies on several fronts

By Ronald D. Mott
THE NCAA NEWS STAFF

Several constituent groups in intercollegiate athletics are lobbying lawmakers to reexamine Title IX legislation to determine if the original intent of the law is being reflected in the findings of the Office for Civil Rights.

Since last fall, a number of groups have let their concerns be known to members of Congress:

■ In October, a loosely knit coalition of nonrevenue sports coaches associations, led primarily by the National Wrestling Coaches Association, formulated a position paper and a survey and blanketed Congress with its concerns. Now, in the wake of dramatic change in Washington's political landscape as a result

Complaints to civil rights office double

By Ronald D. Mott
THE NCAA NEWS STAFF

The U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights has experienced a 100 percent increase in the annual number of Title IX complaints it has logged in the past several years, and indications

suggest the trend will continue.

As OCR responds to more complaints and conducts an increasing number of reviews of colleges and universities, the level of anxiety in the NCAA membership likely also will rise sharply.

See Complaints, page 16 ►

of the November elections, the coalition says it intends to renew its campaign with new lawmakers.

■ In October, officials of the College

Football Association (CFA) met with representatives of nearly two dozen U.S. senators to express concern that the uniqueness of football is being ignored by OCR in the gen-

der-equity debate. Charles M. Neinas, executive director of the CFA, said the meeting resulted in a letter to U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley that was undersigned by 22 senators, including the Senate majority and minority leaders and House majority and minority leadership.

■ Earlier in January, the American Football Coaches Association (AFCA) concluded its annual convention in Dallas with a statement that it too intends to forward to Congress. That association's board of trustees is urging lawmakers to hold a hearing on the fairness of Title IX interpretations. The AFCA highlighted two particular areas of concern: proportionality and the Javits Amendment,

See Title IX, page 6 ►

TAKING A DIVE

Proposal would require the event to be a part of championships

By Gary Brown
THE NCAA NEWS STAFF

Diving leads a double life.

As a sport at the national level, it is an exciting Olympic attraction. As an event at the collegiate level, however, some coaches think it is in troubled waters — and they're looking to the rules book for help.

This spring, the NCAA Men's and Women's Swimming Committee rules survey will include a proposal that would make Rule 8-4 of the NCAA Men's and Women's Swimming and Diving Rules a conduct rule. Such a change would require championships meets to be conducted according to one of four formats — all of which would include diving as a mandatory event.

Currently, Rule 8-4 is an administrative rule that can be altered by mutual consent of the competing institutions. Conduct rules may not be changed by mutual consent.

The proposal is intended to curtail what some coaches believe is a trend toward ignoring, or even eliminating, diving as a viable part of swimming programs, particularly in Divisions II and III. Proponents of the proposal say that div-

ing would be protected under the new ruling — particularly at the conference level, where some conferences have, for a variety of reasons, chosen to drop diving from their championship meets.

'Forcing change'

"Some conferences are interpreting 'mutual consent' to be a simple majority," said Thomas J. Quinn, diving coach at State University College of New York at Cortland and vice-chair of the diving subcommittee of the Men's and Women's Swimming Committee. "That simple majority in some cases is forcing a policy change on those schools that want to support diving."

Quinn introduced the proposal at the Men's and Women's Swimming Committee's annual meeting in October, where it was referred to the spring survey for membership feedback.

Quinn believes making Rule 8-4 a conduct rule will compel schools to think twice before cutting diving if it means not being able to score diving points at conference championships. The fallout also might benefit diving — often choked by tightening purse strings at many

schools — by encouraging more of a financial commitment to a required event.

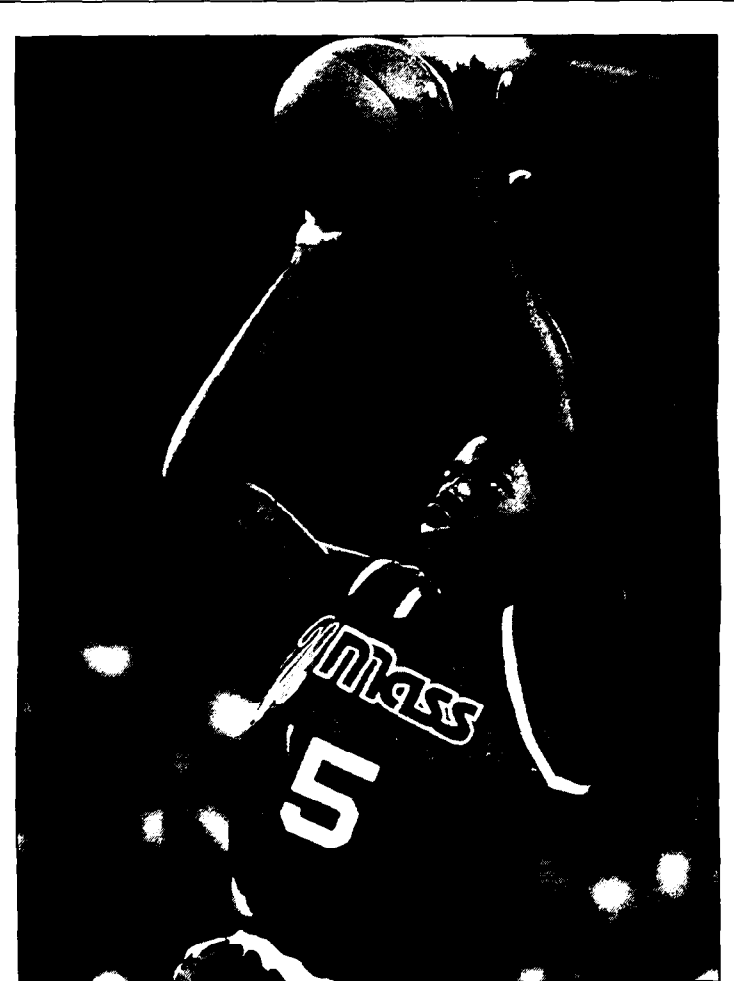
"Swimming coaches have limited resources, and it's been hard for some to decide where to put them," Quinn said. "In tough financial times, the temptation is to take from diving, but that's done for the wrong reason. It only discriminates against a class of student-athletes and limits their opportunity to compete in their chosen sport. We need to guard against an attitude that it's a trend to remove diving."

Not necessarily a trend

"Diving does tend to be neglected," said Men's and Women's Swimming Committee member Jon Lederhouse, head coach at Wheaton College (Illinois), a member of the College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin, which has dropped the three-meter diving event from its conference championships meet.

"Some conferences see it (dropping diving) as a way to save money and other schools deemphasize diving in order to move money — to fund an assistant swimming

See Diving, page 16 ►



Allsport/Doug Pensinger photo

Trend continues

The percentage of field goals made by Division I men's basketball players continues to fall, although the number of three-point shots made and attempted are on a record pace. See story on midseason scoring trends on page 7.

■ In the News

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Teaff

■ Grant Teaff, executive director of the American Football Coaches Association, says the AFCA's partnership with the NFL will help former NFL players make the transition to a career in college athletics: **Page 3.**

■ A member of the NCAA Student-Athlete Advisory Committee says the 1995 Convention fell short in its attempt to fully address student-athlete welfare: **Page 4.**

■ An editorial supplement to the News contains the text of all new legislation that became effective upon adjournment of the 1995 Convention: **Section 1.**

■ On deck

January 29-February 1	Men's Water Polo Committee, San Diego
February 5-7	Football Rules Committee, Amelia Island, Florida
February 5-7	Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse, Clearwater, Florida
February 6-7	Division III Task Force to Review the NCAA Membership Structure, Dallas
February 6-9	Division III Women's Volleyball Committee, Key West, Florida

The NCAA News



DIGEST

A weekly summary of major activities within the Association

Enhancement programs

February 15 deadline set for internships, scholarships

The deadline for submitting 1995-96 applications for the NCAA Ethnic Minority and Women's Internship and Postgraduate Scholarship Programs is February 15.

The programs, in their seventh year of existence, are part of the enhancement programs offered by the NCAA for ethnic minorities and women. They were developed by the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee and the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics, which were formed by the Association to address issues of opportunities for ethnic minorities and women in intercollegiate athletics. Those issues focus primarily on athletics administration, coaching, officiating and issues directly affecting minority and women student-athletes at the institutional, conference and national levels.

The postgraduate scholarships for ethnic minorities and women are \$6,000 nonrenewable awards for individuals entering their first semester of graduate study in athletics administration or a course of study related to athletics administration. The NCAA Ethnic Minority and Women's Internship Program offers the opportunity for selected individuals to serve an internship at the NCAA national office. The length of the internship is approximately one year and includes a stipend of \$1,400 per month.

The scholarship and internship applications must be postmarked by February 15. For an application, those interested may contact the athletics director or senior woman administrator at an NCAA member institution or contact Stanley D. Johnson, NCAA director of professional development at the national office.

Staff contact: Stanley D. Johnson.

Fellows program

Administrative Committee approves different approach

A new structure has been approved by the NCAA Administrative Committee for the NCAA fellows program.

That program, which was approved in concept by the NCAA Executive Committee at its December 4-5 meeting, now will provide for the NCAA to conduct from two to

Schedule of key dates for February and March 1995

February

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

FEBRUARY RECRUITING

Men's Division I basketball
1-28: Quiet period, except for 20 days between October 21, 1994, and March 15, 1995, chosen at the discretion of the institution as an evaluation period; institutional staff members shall not visit a prospect's educational institution on more than one calendar day during this period. (Effective in 1994-95 only, as a result of a September 6 action by the NCAA Administrative Committee.)

Women's Division I basketball*
1-28: Quiet period, except for 20 days between October 8, 1994, and February 28, 1995, chosen at the discretion of the institution as an evaluation period; institutional staff members shall not visit a prospect's educational institution on more than one calendar day during this period.

Men's Division II basketball
October 15 until the date of the prospect's initial high-school or two-year college contest: Quiet period.
Period between initial and final high-school or two-year college contest: Evaluation period.

Women's Division II basketball*
October 15 until the date of the prospect's initial high-school or two-year college contest: Quiet period.
Period between initial and final high-school or two-year college contest: Evaluation period.

Division I football
1-3 (8 a.m.) Dead period.
3 (8 a.m.)-28 Quiet period.

Division II football
1 (12:01 a.m.-8 a.m.) Dead period.
1 (8 a.m.)-28 Contact period.

March

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

visit a prospect's educational institution on more than one calendar day during this period. (Effective in 1994-95 only, as a result of a September 6 action by the NCAA Administrative Committee.)

16-22 Contact period.
23-29 Dead period.
30-31 Dead period.

Women's Division I basketball*
1-28: Quiet period, except for eight days selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics (contact period).
29-31 Dead period.

Men's Division II basketball
1-29 Contact period.
30-31 Dead period.

Women's Division II basketball*
1-31 Contact period.

Division I football
1-31 Quiet period.

Division II football
1-13 Contact period.
14-31: Quiet period, except during any high-school all-star game that occurs within the state in which the member institution is located (evaluation period).

MAILING
January 30: Registration and housing forms to be mailed for those interested in attending 1995 NCAA Title IX Seminars (April 10-11 in Dallas and April 20-21 in Baltimore).
15: Application deadline for NCAA ethnic minority and women's enhancement programs' postgraduate scholarships and NCAA national office internships. Application folders may be obtained from the athletics director or senior woman administrator of member institutions. For more information, contact Stanley D. Johnson, NCAA director of professional development, at 913/339-1906.

*See pages 122-123 of the 1994-95 NCAA Manual for exceptions. Also, see pages 126-127 for dead periods in other Divisions I and II sports.

four seminars annually, to which member institutions would be invited to send minority administrators. The new plan was recommended by David G. Carter, chair of the

Presidents Commission Subcommittee on Minority Issues.

The previous plan involved administrators participating in a year-long fellowship

away from their campus.

For more information, see the December 14 issue of The NCAA News.

Title IX

AFCA asks Congress for Title IX hearings

The board of directors of the American Football Coaches Association has asked Congress to hold hearings on the fairness of the Title IX policy interpretation concerning athletics.

A statement by the board said: "The AFCA board strongly supports full and fair access to intercollegiate sports for women and is committed to the principles which prompted passage of Title IX. However, Title IX has been interpreted in a manner that is illogical, unfair and contrary to Congressional intent. Title IX has been carried to lengths never contemplated by the statute's authors, resulting in unforeseen harm to athletics and educational opportunities for both men and women throughout all levels of college athletics."

The AFCA board's statement said that the concept of proportionality should undergo special examination. Also, it asked Congress to revisit the 1974 Javits Amendment, which states that "with respect to intercollegiate athletic activities (there should be) reasonable provisions considering the nature of particular sports."

For more information, see page 1.

Staff contact: Janet M. Justus.

Due process

New 'due-process law' introduced in Mississippi

A so-called "due-process" law was introduced in the Mississippi legislature January 10 that would require collegiate athletics associations to provide certain procedural protections in enforcement proceedings.

The proposal provides that an individual who violates the bylaws of a collegiate athletics association may be liable for damages suffered by a college or university as a result of any penalty imposed on the institution because of that person's violation.

Similar laws have been struck down by Federal courts in Nevada and Florida. They remain in effect in Illinois and Nebraska.

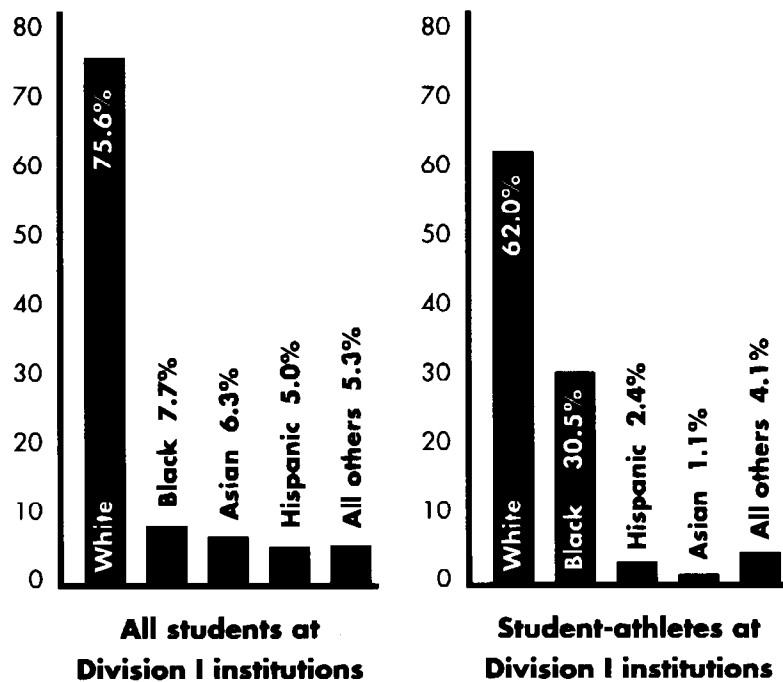
Staff contact: Richard R. Hilliard.

Racial makeup of Division I athletes

The percentage of black student-athletes receiving athletically related financial aid at NCAA Division I institutions increased slightly overall in 1993-94, according to data provided in the 1994 NCAA Division I Graduation-Rates Report.

The percentage of black student-athletes receiving aid in that division was up from 30.3 to 30.5 percent. Of those receiving financial aid to play Division I men's basketball, 64.5 percent were black (up from 64.1). In Division I football, 50.0 percent were black, up from 48.9.

The only surveyed sport in which the percentage of black participants fell was women's basketball, which dropped from 36.6 to 35.6 percent.



By sports

Baseball	
American Indian	2%
Asian	7
Black	7.0
Hispanic	3.3
White	87.8
Other	1.0

Men's basketball	
American Indian	2%
Asian	2
Black	64.5
Hispanic	1.1
White	31.2
Other	2.7

Men's cross country/track	
American Indian	6%
Asian	7
Black	28.5
Hispanic	3.3
White	61.8
Other	5.1

Football	
American Indian	3%
Asian	1.0
Black	50.0
Hispanic	1.4
White	46.0
Other	1.3

Men's other sports	
American Indian	3%
Asian	1.7
Black	5.2
Hispanic	3.2
White	81.2
Other	8.2

Women's basketball	
American Indian	3%
Asian	6
Black	35.5
Hispanic	1.1
White	59.7
Other	2.8

Women's cross country/track	
American Indian	3%
Asian	1.0
Black	32.1
Hispanic	2.8
White	60.6
Other	3.3

Women's other sports	
American Indian	4%
Asian	1.9
Black	4.7
Hispanic	2.4
White	86.2
Other	4.4

■ Briefly in the News

Legend shares a few secrets

Eddie Robinson, college football's most victorious coach, shared some of the secrets of his success at the American Football Coaches Association annual convention in Dallas earlier this month.

Robinson, who recently concluded his 52nd season at Grambling State University, discussed his practice of personally awakening his players each school-day morning and seeing them off to classes.

"They are our most precious possession, and I feel obligated to get them up," Robinson said, as reported by The Dallas Morning News. "Some of the guys we wake up turn out to be outstanding people. I've coached two college presidents."

Robinson said a housing shortage at Grambling once forced the university to house nonfootball players in the athletics dormitory. One of the nonfootball players became irritated with Robinson's cow-bell method of getting his players to rise and shine. The student, through his father, arranged to be transferred to other housing where his mornings weren't interrupted with the clanking sounds of bells.

"Then his daddy got his grades, and his daddy put him back in the dorm," Robinson quipped.

It might be fair to say that Robinson is a proponent of the old-school days of football, when such current football fashions as pierced ears were not even parts of dreams. While he allows his players the latitude to express themselves, Robinson said a line is drawn with the earrings some of his players wear.

"I own all the earrings," he said. "I'm not trying to be bad on it. I'll hold it and put your name on it, and if it's your mother's, I'll send it back to her."

After more than a half century of coaching, Robinson said he still is as excited as ever about getting together with his players every day.

"It's been a picnic for me," he said. "For 53 years, I've had a ball, and I still can't wait for 3:45 to roll around to practice."

Football lifts spirit

University of Montana football players tried to put a little happiness back in a 10-year-old boy whose mother died in December of liver cancer. The team's efforts paid off.

Ryan Grady was presented with an autographed football from the team during a visit to his elementary school.



University of Montana wide receiver Matt Wells (left) ponders a question from elementary school classmates of Ryan Grady (right), a 10-year-old whose mother died in December of liver cancer. Members of the Montana football team visited Grady's school to present Grady with an autographed football.

"Really special," Ryan described the gift to **Michael Downs** of The Missoulian. "I got a football signed by all the Grizzly football players."

Ryan is a big Montana football fan and he said the players helped him while his mother was sick. "They settle me down," he said. "They give me something to do."

After the presentation was over, Ryan approached his father and made an amendment to his holiday wish list.

"I'll tell you something I want for Christmas," he said, holding up the football. "I want a glass case."

Working mother

Bouncing balls keep her busy on the court, and a bouncing baby boy keeps her busy off it.

Rachel Decker, a 6-foot-1 senior on the Canisius College women's basketball team, certainly knows the meaning of busy. Not only must she balance the rigors of academics and basketball, but she must play an even more important role as mother to Michael, her 4-year-old son born in pre-season workouts during Decker's freshman season.

Funny thing was, Decker didn't even know she was pregnant. But a persistent stomach ache and nausea that Decker was certain was the flu one night sent her to a

hospital, where she was informed she had gone into labor. Michael, who was six weeks premature, was soon born.

That was four years ago. Decker, 22, left school that first semester in 1990 and sat out the season as a medical redshirt. She returned to school in the spring and to the team the following year with four years' eligibility remaining.

Four years later, she is averaging almost 14 points and eight rebounds a game.

"I didn't play at all that (first) year; I practiced a little bit," Decker told the Buffalo (New York) News. "I was in big shock for probably about a year. It didn't hit me that I was a mother and I had a little boy."

"I came back pretty strong. I was ready to work. I had sat out a year and I was ready, really itching to go."

Decker, whose busy schedule will get even more hectic when she marries **James Kellogg**, a 1994 Canisius graduate, in September, said cutting back on her academic load or quitting basketball never really have been alternatives, although she admits she has thought about both.

"I'm not just a basketball player, I'm not just a mom, I'm not just a student, I'm all three," she said. "I don't want to give up anything.... I've had points in my life where I want to, but I don't let myself."

"I can't give up on anything."

■ Milestones

Tom Villemure, men's basketball coach at Grand Valley State University, recorded his 400th victory December 10 with an 89-83 win at Ferris State University. He is in his 23rd season at the university.

Gene Nighman registered his 100th career dual victory in his 12th year as wrestling coach at State University College at Cortland. The milestone came in a 25-12 victory over Lycoming College January 13.

The **Springfield College** wrestling program recorded its 700th victory January 14 with a 25-15 win over Mansfield University of Pennsylvania. The program has been in existence since 1915.

Barbara Stevens, women's basketball coach at Bentley College, captured her 400th career win January 21 with a 70-63 victory over American International University. The win gave Stevens 243 victories against only 35 defeats during her eight-plus years at Bentley, which has earned five trips to the semifinals of the NCAA Division II Women's Basketball Championship.

■ Facilities

Illinois Wesleyan University unveiled its new \$15 million Shirk Center at the start of the 1994-95 basketball season. Officially dedicated October 15, the center was funded in part by the largest single contribution ever received by the institution — a \$5 million gift from the Russell O. and Betty J. Shirk Foundation of Bloomington, Illinois. The complex is a 135,344-square-foot multipurpose facility that includes an arena for basketball, volleyball and other activities. Also included is an activity center that features a 200-meter, six-lane indoor track; full indoor track and field facilities; two baseball/softball batting cages; and four multiuse courts for tennis, recreational basketball, volleyball and badminton, as well as space for practicing golf. A fitness center located at the Shirk Center includes three racquetball courts, a weight/exercise room with cardiovascular and exercise equipment, and free weights. Locker rooms; training facilities; offices; classrooms; equipment, storage and laundry areas; and a concession area complete the complex.

■ Committee notices

Member institutions are invited to submit nominations to fill interim vacancies on NCAA committees. Nominations to fill the following vacancy must be received by Fannie B. Vaughan, executive assistant, in the NCAA national office no later than February 15 (fax number 913/339-0035).

Interpretations Committee: Replacement for Lynn Dorn, North Dakota State University, resigned from the committee. Appointee must be from Division II.

Student-athlete advisors

The NCAA membership again is invited to nominate student-athletes for the two student-athlete advisor positions that were added to each of

the following committees by action of the 1995 NCAA Convention.

- Academic Requirements Committee
- Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism
- Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee
- Recruiting Committee
- Committee on Women's Athletics

Upon receipt of a nomination letter, the NCAA office will send a form to the nominator. A separate form must be completed for each committee for which a student-athlete is nominated.

Nominations must be written and must be submitted to Vaughan in the NCAA national office by February 8.

AFCA, NFL create career program for former players

The American Football Coaches Association and the National Football League have established a partnership to assist in the transition of professional athletes from the playing field to a career in athletics administration.

The AFCA will administer a fellowship funded by the NFL that will go to a former NFL player who is pursuing a career in athletics administration at the collegiate or professional level.

The program will begin in February.

"The NFL and the AFCA have the same goals in mind," said AFCA Executive Director Grant Teaff. "We will use the position to enhance the game and profession through our AFCA programs, and we will open up opportunities for former players in sports management and athletics administration."



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Comment



The NCAA News

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The Comment section of The NCAA News is offered as a page of opinion. The views do not necessarily represent a consensus of the NCAA membership.

Student-athlete view

Convention left room to improve

By Erik Nedeau
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

The intended theme for this year's NCAA Convention was "welfare, access and equity of the student-athlete." To those present, the theme instead appeared to be "initial eligibility."

The welfare of the student-athlete should be the focal point of each and every Convention, whether or not it is specifically designated as such. It is the thousands of student-athletes across the country who are affected by many of the proposals voted on by the Association. Every time a voting delegate raises his or her paddle or presses the yes/no button on the black box, it should be done with the welfare of the student-athlete in mind.

Was this "the year of the student-athlete" at the NCAA Convention? As a member of the NCAA Student-Athlete Advisory Committee, I would *love* to answer that with a strong and undeniable "yes." Unfortunately, that is not possible. There were aspects of the Convention that kept the interests of the student-athlete as the primary concern, but at other times, the well-being of the student-athlete seemed to be overlooked.

Some proposals that were adopted kept the welfare of the student-athlete in mind. Those included requiring every institution to have a student-athlete advisory committee, extending the moratorium on the discontinuation of certain National Collegiate championships and establishing student-athlete representation on various NCAA committees.

There were other proposals that the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee felt strongly about that were not adopted. Among those were a proposal that would have permitted student-athletes to earn up to \$1,500 during the school year and an amendment that would have extended the one-time transfer exception to student-athletes in revenue sports. Both of those issues certainly were in the best interest of student-athletes, and their failure reflects the Association's lack of focus on student-athlete needs.

The overwhelming support for Proposal No. 13, which requires institutions to implement student-athlete advisory committees, was a huge step for our committee. The legislation provides the missing link between the national Student-Athlete Advisory Committee

See Convention, page 5 ►

There's no glory in playing with pain

I wonder if I am the only one dismayed with your brief article about Debbie Finke (Briefly in the News, January 11). The article applauded her ability to run a career best at the NCAA Division III Women's Cross Country Championships while suffering from anemia, chronic fatigue syndrome and a foot stress fracture.

While I do not wish to judge Ms. Finke *per se*, as an athletics trainer, this article spurred me to write and question today's prevailing opinion regarding injuries. For many athletes, it is not only courageous to compete in spite of injuries, to rest is unthinkable and tantamount to failure.

Pressures from peers, coaches and society in general force many athletes to disregard their own common sense and ignore injuries in the quest for suc-

Letter

cess. Why is it considered noble instead of nuts to play with pain and risk permanent disability? Athletes learn that they are invincible, or at the least that modern medicine can put them back together again after every injury. For the athletes who find out this is not always true, participating when ill or injured can bring about a bitter surprise.

Making student welfare a priority was a hot topic in this same NCAA News — but curiously lacking was any mention of an athlete's right to compete in good health. I sometimes feel athletics trainers are swimming against the tide of popular opinion and myth in this area. I see nothing glorious about competing with anemia, chronic fatigue and a

stress fracture — indeed, I see indicators of overuse, compulsion and disordered eating. It is one thing to challenge your body; it is another to sacrifice your health. Am I am disappointed that The NCAA News felt it appropriate to commend such abuse.

How ironic that athletes are powerful symbols for health in our society, yet many of them suffer from chronic pain and risk lifelong disability. Is it any wonder that sports medicine is such a booming business?

Sports participation teaches valuable lessons in teamwork, goal-setting and overcoming challenges. I wish we taught respect for ourselves, as well.

Cathy Horne
Athletics Trainer
Connecticut College

Opinions

How would coaches change recruiting?

Jim Wacker, football coach
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities
The Dallas Morning News

"I think the time we're given to recruit now is too short. We've got three weeks in December and, basically, three weeks in January. That's just not enough time for the head coach to get in and visit homes. And it really hurts schools that have to rely on out-of-state recruits. The entire state of Minnesota last year had 12 Division I players. In Texas, they had over 300. Giving us more time would certainly make it more equitable for the schools that have to recruit out of state."

Fred Goldsmith, football coach
Duke University
The Dallas Morning News

"I'd change the number of scholarships. It's forced you to recruit by position needs, which creates a lot of ill will. I think it brings out the bad side of college football. You're forced to recruit a lot more than you're ever going to sign, then you have to drop some."

R. C. Slocum, football coach
Texas A&M University
The Dallas Morning News

"I wish there was some way the kids could start the process sooner so they could have their choices narrowed without taking five trips. Right now, they're allowed to take five trips, so there's the implication that they have to take five. That complicates the process."

Student-athlete welfare

Tim Tucker, columnist
The Atlanta Journal

"Sometimes, you have to wonder if NCAA decision-makers are doing exactly what pro sports owners did many decades ago — planting the seeds of an eventual players revolution. The NCAA Convention (recently) voted down virtually every measure designed to be 'athlete friendly.' The Convention said no to a fourth year of eligibility for athletes who fail to meet initial academic standards but later make good grades...no to allowing football, basketball and ice hockey players to transfer from one Division I school to another without sitting out a season...no to allowing athletes to hold jobs paying up to \$1,500 per school year...no to exempting the Great Eight Basketball Festival, which contributes to an athletes' life-skills program, from the regular-season limit of 27 games, possibly killing the event. None of these measures would have compromised the ideals of college athletics, but would have been the right things to do for 19-, 20-, 21-year-old football and basketball players, in particular, who generate so much money for them."

Initial-eligibility standards

Steven B. Sample, president
University of Southern California
The Los Angeles Times

"It's a question of whether you are looking at a few students or a majority of minority students. There are 1.6 million students in Los Angeles County. I look at Prop 16 as good for

them. We as Americans don't have much to be proud of when looking at elementary and secondary schools. We are not doing the job as in Japan or Europe.

"Establishing these standards has high consequences in the school system, and that's the best thing for students, be they white, Latino or African American."

Division I-A playoff

Editorial
The New York Times

"Every year around (bowl-game) time the sports press spends a lot of energy and space arguing that college football needs playoffs, the better to establish a true national champion. The irony of this annual debate is that it is liveliest not in the South, the Midwest and Far West, where most of the major teams are, but in media centers where the college game is largely viewed as a training ground for the National Football League.

"In places where college football is most popular, fans show little inclination to turn it into a minor league version of the NFL. But big-city sportswriters continue to declare that they cannot be truly happy until college ball has playoffs like the pros.

"College football needs many things, most of them revolving around a new set of priorities to place education on a higher level than athletics and reduce the power of university athletic departments to dictate athletic policy. A college Super Bowl would take these priorities in precisely the wrong direction.

"And the argument that a college playoff would be a financial bonanza is weak. As Murray Sperber detailed in his 1990 study of the finances of college sports, the payoff for most schools from postseason play is not that much after expenses are paid and the NCAA and the conferences take their shares. It is not clear whether playoff money would be any greater than the payoff from the current bowl system.

"The central question, though, is whether a playoff system, by extending the football season and putting more pressure on the young men who play the game, would address any of the abuses of the current system. The coaches, the press and the casual fan might prefer a playoff to the current plethora of bowl games, but what would playoffs actually do to help the colleges and the players?

"For that matter, what would playoffs do to enhance the college game? The appeal of college football is rooted in scores of local rivalries fueled by tradition. Playoffs not only add nothing to those traditions, they detract from them by devaluing the importance of regular-season games. Michigan-Ohio State, Oklahoma-Nebraska, Notre Dame-Southern Cal, Alabama-Auburn — their fans regard these games as ends in themselves, not preludes to something more important.

"It is a contradiction in terms to push for reform in college sports while advocating a system that would almost certainly add to the corruption. College football doesn't need playoffs, and those who think it does would probably be happier watching the pros anyway."

State legislation relating to college athletics

This report summarizes legislation currently pending before state legislatures that could affect, or is otherwise of interest to, the intercollegiate athletics programs and student-athletes of NCAA member institutions.

Set forth below is a list of 24 bills from 13 states. The report includes 21 bills that have been introduced, and three pending bills on which action has been taken, since the last report (December 21, 1994, issue of The NCAA News). The newly introduced bills are marked with an asterisk. Pending bills identified by previous reports on which no action has been taken do not appear in this report.

The State Legislation Report is based largely on data provided by the Information for Public Affairs on-line state legislation system as of January 19, 1995. The bills selected for inclusion in this report were drawn from a larger pool of measures that concern sports and therefore do not necessarily represent all of the bills that would be of interest to individual member institutions. Bills pending before the governing bodies of the District of Columbia and U.S. territories are not available on an on-line basis and are not included in this report.

The NCAA has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by Information for Public Affairs and is providing this summary as a service to members. For further information regarding a particular bill, members should contact the state legislature concerned.

The bills set forth below address the following subjects:

Subject	Number of Bills
Tickets/scalping	5
Athlete agents	3
Gambling	3
Taxation	3
Trainers/sports officials	3
Alcohol/weapons	2
Athletics facilities	1
Due process	1
Gender equity	1
Payments to student-athletes	1
Scholarships	1

***Arkansas H. 1040 (Author: Madison)**

Exempts tickets to collegiate athletics events from gross receipts tax.
Status: 1/9/95 introduced. To House Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

***Colorado H. 1002 (Author: Agler)**

Allows athletics trainers to screen athletes for physical limitations that may pose a risk of injury.
Status: 1/9/95 introduced. To House Committee on Health, Environment, Welfare and Institutions.

***Colorado H. 1073 (Author: Allen)**

Provides for limited civil liability for sports officials; provides penalties for assaults on sports officials.
Status: 1/9/95 introduced. To House Committee on Judiciary.

***Connecticut H. 5068 (Author: Villano)**

Requires athlete agents to register with the Department of Consumer Protection; establishes standards for the conduct of athlete agents.
Status: 1/4/95 introduced. To Joint Committee on General Law.

***Illinois S. 55 (Author: Weaver)**

Creates a fund for improvement and renovation of athletics facilities at public universities.
Status: 1/11/95 introduced.

***Mississippi H. 199 (Author: Moak)**

Establishes a sports accident fund for student-athletes; provides that public institutions of higher education shall contribute to the fund by collecting a surcharge on tickets to athletics events.
Status: 1/3/95 introduced. To House Committee on Ways and Means.

***Mississippi H. 505/H. 779 (Authors: Guice/Ryan)**

Authorize wagering on sporting events aboard cruise vessels and vessels in countries having legal gaming.
Status: 1/5/95 H. 505 and H. 779: Introduced. To House Committee on Ways and Means.

***Mississippi S. 2191 (Author: Harden)**

Prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages and beer at athletics events involving colleges and universities.
Status: 1/5/95 introduced. To Senate Committee on Universities and Colleges.

***Mississippi S. 2205 (Author: Lee)**

Provides that the possession of weapons by student-athletes will disqualify them and their institution from participation in sports activities.
Status: 1/5/95 introduced. To Senate Committee on Education.

***Mississippi S. 2324 (Author: Canon)**

Requires collegiate athletics associations to provide certain procedural protections in enforcement proceedings; provides that an individual who violates the bylaws of a collegiate athletics association may be liable for damages suffered by a college or university as a result of any penalty imposed on the institution because of such person's violation.
Status: 1/10/95 introduced. To Senate Committee on Judiciary.

***Missouri H. 164 (Author: Lumpe)**

Prohibits public colleges and universities from discriminating on the basis of gender in athletics programs.
Status: 1/5/95 introduced.

***Nebraska L. 435 (Author: Chambers)**

Requires payments to football players at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Status: 1/17/95 introduced.

***New Hampshire H. 229 (Author: Buckley)**

Provides penalties for ticket scalping.
Status: 1/4/95 introduced. To House Committee on Commerce, Small Business and Consumer Affairs.

***New York A. 66/S. 61 (Authors: Clark/Padavan)**

Impose a surcharge on tickets for sporting events held in New York City.
Status: 1/4/95 A. 66 and S. 61: Introduced.

***New York A. 313 (Author: Brodsky)**

Requires the licensure of athlete agents.
Status: 1/4/95 introduced. To Assembly Committee on Commerce, Industry and Economic Development.

***North Dakota H. 1212 (Author: Austin)**

Provides a penalty for conducting sports pools on collegiate athletics events.
Status: 1/6/95 introduced. To House Committee on Judiciary.

***North Dakota H. 1364 (Author: Svedjan)**

Provides standards for contracts between athletes and athlete agents.
Status: 1/18/95 introduced. To House Committee on Judiciary.

***Oregon S. 48 (Author: Department of Human Resources)**

Relates to athletics trainers.
Status: 1/9/95 introduced. 1/12/95 to Senate Committee on Health and Human Services.

***Rhode Island S. 87 (Author: Ruggerio)**

Requires that at least 75 percent of tickets to an event be made available at face value at the site of the event.
Status: 1/11/95 introduced. To Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Texas H. 19/H. 109 (Authors: Talton/Yarbrough)

Provide penalties for the resale of tickets at a price greater than the face value of such tickets.
Status: 11/14/94 H. 19 and H. 109: Prefiled. 1/10/95 H. 19 and H. 109: Introduced.

Texas H. 51 (Author: McCall)

Requires public institutions of higher education to include a provision in athletics scholarships requiring reimbursement of the value of a scholarship if the recipient becomes a professional athlete and under other circumstances.
Status: 11/14/94 prefiled. 1/10/95 introduced.

Convention

Despite the intended theme, welfare of student-athletes was not achieved in all cases

► Continued from page 4

and the student-athletes at the member institutions. It also will allow for greater communication between the groups. The proposal was especially significant to the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee because it was conceived within our group. Seeing this proposal through to its adoption on the Convention floor demonstrates the increased strength and maturity of the student-athlete committee since its inception a few short years ago.

The adoption of this proposal, while beneficial to the national student-athlete committee, is of far greater benefit to the student-athletes at the institutional level. If the institutions did not already have a student-athlete advisory committee in place, then the adoption of this proposal will provide the student-athletes with a committee to voice their concerns at each campus. The needs of student-athletes are at times intricate and not necessarily understood by athletics administrators and coaches. The implementation of athletics advisory committees will provide student-athletes with a forum to discuss their individual needs and concerns. This will enhance the involvement of student-athletes in matters that affect their lives, while improving both the academic and athletics experiences for them.

The adoption of Proposal No.

"There were aspects of the Convention that kept the interests of the student-athlete as the primary concern, but at other times, the well-being of the student-athlete seemed to be overlooked."

■ Erik Nedeau

104, which extended the moratorium for abolishing National Collegiate championships for two years, had a great impact on the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee. Here was a case where the support of our committee was actively pursued from outside sources, mainly by student-athletes who would have been directly affected if extension of the moratorium was not granted. Since we are the representative voice for thousands of student-athletes, many organizations looked to us for support and provided our group with information and statistics to increase our awareness of the problem.

This was an important step for our committee because it shows how far we have come in the last five years. What once was a small group of student-athletes without so much as speaking rights on the floor now has evolved into a powerful, well-respected and sought-after voice at the NCAA Convention.

A disheartening aspect of the Convention was the failure to adopt Proposal Nos. 15 (the one-time

transfer exception) and 17 (permission to earn up to \$1,500 while on full grant-in-aid). The main reason those proposals were not adopted appeared to be because they would increase the need for monitoring efforts by the institutions. Put another way, proposals that would clearly benefit the student-athlete were not adopted because they may cause additional work for the institution. This unfairly places a burden upon student-athletes that should not be there.

Though student-athletes are different than "regular" students, they should not be treated differently. Other students on campus have the ability to earn money from employment in excess of a full grant-in-aid, and this right should be extended to student-athletes. There are expenses beyond room, board, tuition and fees, and without money, it is quite difficult to meet them. Phone bills, late-night snacks, gifts, clothes, perhaps a beer in the off-season — all of those items cost money, and at times for student-athletes, there is no money available.

This legislation would have provided them with a way of making ends meet while working only five or six hours a week.

Proposal No. 15 was not defeated; rather, it was referred back to the Student-Athlete Advisory Committee for further consideration and study. It is a proposal that we continue to support strongly. The current legislation states that student-athletes in nonrevenue sports are granted a one-time transfer exception while student-athletes in the revenue sports of football, basketball and ice hockey are not afforded the same luxury.

It is an inequitable practice to allow an athlete in one sport to transfer from one institution to another, be it for athletics or academic reasons, and not have to sit out a year while an athlete in another sport is forced to sit out. There should be uniformity in the rules of the NCAA, and that means transfer regulations should be not be based solely on which sport a student-athlete participates in. All student-athletes, regardless of whether they play football or run track, should be allowed to transfer, without punishment, if they decide that is what they want to do.

Making the one-time transfer exception available to all student-athletes serves their best interest because it provides all student-athletes with the opportunity to get the most out of their collegiate experi-

ences, academically and athletically. Limiting this one-time transfer exception to certain sports, as a control mechanism, fails to serve the best interest of the student-athlete. What it does show is an unwillingness of institutions to properly monitor potential recruiting violations within the athletics department by shifting the burden to the student-athletes. Is that fair and equitable?

In his state of the Association address, NCAA Executive Director Cedric W. Dempsey stated that "the theme of the Convention — student-athlete welfare, access and equity — should guide us every day of the year, not just at our Convention."

The Student-Athlete Advisory Committee urges all of you involved with athletics to seek out the voice of the student-athlete because there is no person, or group of people, who can provide a better perspective of what a student-athlete's needs are than the student-athletes themselves. Whether it is on your campus, the conference to which you belong or at the annual Convention, we ask — in fact, we implore you — to support, listen to and act upon the needs and concerns of student-athletes.

Erik Nedeau is a 1994 graduate of Northeastern University, where he participated in track and field. He is a member of the NCAA Student-Athlete Advisory Committee.

Committee accepts Cal Poly San Luis Obispo penalties

The NCAA Committee on Infractions has adopted penalties self-imposed on the baseball program at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.

The penalties include a ban on postseason play for one year and forfeiture of the 1989 Division II Baseball Championship for NCAA rules violations involving improper financial aid and coaches' compensation, and unethical conduct. In addition, the committee found a lack of institutional control resulting from the university's failure to monitor adequately its baseball program.

The Committee on Infractions found NCAA rules violations, including:

- During the 1988-89 through 1992-93 academic years, the head baseball coach provided a total of more than \$19,000 to student-athletes, their parents, their landlord or the institution's cashier to pay tuition or for off-campus housing. The head coach obtained these funds from fund-raising activities, donations, proceeds from his summer baseball camp, a personal loan and funds diverted from a booster club account. These payments did not cause the institution to exceed

baseball scholarship limits or cause the student-athletes to exceed financial aid limits. They were, however, derived from impermissible sources and were not administered by the institution.

- During the 1989-90 through 1992-93 academic years, the head baseball coach made 19 payments totaling \$8,327 to five volunteer baseball coaches to pay their tuition.

- The involved head baseball coach knowingly operated the baseball program contrary to NCAA rules. He also provided false and misleading information to the institution during the investigation.

- The institution lacked appropriate institutional control in the administration of the baseball program.

The case was handled under the summary-disposition procedure, which the institution and the NCAA enforcement staff can agree to follow in major infractions cases. This process may be used if the member institution, involved individuals and NCAA enforcement staff agree on the facts and that those facts constitute major violations of NCAA legislation. The institution proposes suggested penalties, which the

Committee on Infractions can accept, reject or change. In this case, the committee accepted the proposed penalties but decided to impose a few additional penalties.

The committee adopted the following penalties that were self-imposed by Cal Poly San Luis Obispo:

- No postseason competition in baseball for the 1995 season.

- No official visits in baseball for one year, from January 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994.

- No off-campus recruiting in baseball for one year, from January 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994.

- Forfeiture of the 1993 second-place award and 1992 third-place award in the NCAA Division II Baseball Championship.

- Forfeiture of the 1989 first-place award in the Division II Baseball Championship.

Cal Poly San Luis Obispo took many corrective actions, which were considered by the committee in imposing its penalties, including:

- Removed the head baseball coach from the baseball program during the investigation and permitted his annual appointment to expire on June 11, 1994.
- Closed all off-campus accounts

that were used to support the baseball program. Required all baseball fund-raising activities to be conducted through the athletics development office.

- Emphasized to athletics department staff that outside bank accounts cannot be maintained.

- Increased education efforts with staff, student-athletes and boosters concerning administration of financial aid.

The committee decided to impose additional penalties including:

- Development of a comprehensive educational program on NCAA rules.

- Public reprimand and censure.
- Recertification of current athletics policies and practices.

As required by NCAA legislation for any institution in a major infractions case, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo is subject to the NCAA's repeat-violator provisions for a five-year period beginning November 11, 1994.

Cal Poly San Luis Obispo admitted the violation of NCAA rules under the summary-disposition procedure. Because it agreed to participate in this process, accept-

ed the findings of violations in this report and accepted the penalties proposed by the Committee on Infractions, the university has waived the right to appeal the decisions made in this case. The involved coach also agreed to the findings of violations and waived his right to appeal.

The members of the Committee on Infractions who heard this case are Richard J. Dunn, associate dean of the college of arts and sciences, University of Washington; Jack H. Friedenthal, dean of the school of law, George Washington University; Roy F. Kramer, commissioner, Southeastern Conference; Frederick B. Lacey, attorney, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene and MacRae, and a retired judge; Beverly E. Ledbetter, vice-president and general counsel, Brown University; James L. Richmond, retired judge and attorney; Yvonne (Bonnie) L. Slatton, chair of the department of physical education and sports studies, University of Iowa; and committee chair David Swank, professor of law, University of Oklahoma.

The complete report of the Committee on Infractions will appear in the February 22 issue of The NCAA Register.

Title IX

► Continued from page 1

the 1974 amendment to Title IX stating that enforcement of the legislation must include provisions that take into account the nature of particular sports.

- Finally, the National Association of Collegiate Women Athletic Administrators (NACWAA), in response to the previously mentioned efforts, has begun distributing to key members of Congress its position on Title IX. The association is presenting a series of Title IX information points and supplements its report with messages intended to dispel what it regards as widely reported "fallacies" with regard to Title IX and gender equity in intercollegiate athletics.

The debate centers on a three-part test required for Title IX compliance (athletics participation numbers that are substantially proportionate to the undergraduate student body, a history of program expansion for the underrepresented sex or accommodation of the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex).

Football finds itself in the middle of the debate, primarily because of the 85 grants-in-aid it provides in Division I-A. The sport has no equivalent women's sport to offset those grants when the proportionality test is applied. Further, in addition to the large number of scholarships, critics contend that football is replete with spending excesses.

But leaders of the two foremost football associations in intercollegiate athletics claim most, if not all, of the criticisms are unwarranted. They particularly take issue with the notion that the numbers of scholarships are not justified.

"The major issue is the concept of proportionality," said Grant Teaff, executive director of the AFCA. "That totally flies in the face of the sport of football. Everyone is hung up on the proportionality. Football

Seminars to provide guidance on Title IX

Gender equity generally has been regarded as an issue that requires NCAA member institutions to find solutions that are tailor-made for their particular campuses.

Now, the Association is offering assistance to institutions in the form of Title IX seminars to be held this spring.

The NCAA is scheduled to host the first Title IX seminars in April to help place institutions on track to ultimately providing equitable opportunities for women in their athletics departments. The seminars are designed to offer flexible blueprints regarding Title IX compliance.

The seminars — to be held April 10-11 at the Sheraton Grand Hotel in Dallas and April 20-21 at the Omni Inner Harbor Hotel in Baltimore — will feature panel discussions, breakout sessions and opportunities for one-on-one conversations with athletics directors. Office for Civil Rights representatives, attorneys and other administrators who have first-hand experience working with Title IX and gender-equity issues will attend the seminars.

See Seminars, page 7 ►

is different.

"(On scholarship numbers), it's an undue criticism. It's not a game where only 11 people play. You have 11 on offense, 11 on defense, specialty teams, specialty kickers. Eighty-five is far short of the need. Division I-A really shouldn't go below 105. When you have attrition, 85 is not 85."

Teaff, who served on the NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force, says the membership's preoccupation with proportionality perhaps was born out of the task force's heavy initial emphasis on that area.

"From the word 'go,' it was proportionality, proportionality, proportionality," Teaff said. "That's been hammered so much."

The Gender-Equity Task Force concluded in its 1993 report that member institutions should be committed to compliance with Title IX and that proportionality should be

an ultimate goal of every institution.

However, Neinas said football is entitled to relief through the Javits Amendment, the principle of which he said OCR is failing to honor.

"I think OCR has gone off the deep end with some of their interpretations," Neinas said. "There has to be some realism and some practicality brought back."

OCR head Norma V. Cantu said that the Javits Amendment does not apply in the manner that Neinas suggests; she said that the amendment was intended to account for differences such as greater expenditures brought about because of safety concerns in a particular sport.

Cary Groth, NACWAA president and athletics director at Northern Illinois University, said she understands the apprehension of those who are concerned with the current application of Title IX law. But she also added that the Javits Amend-

ment does not imply that football should be excluded from proportionality test.

"I'm not going to advocate cutting back football scholarships, but something needs to be done," Groth said. "The Javits Amendment does not protect football because it has a higher number of participants."

While the football community has emphasized its concern about the proportionality question, less focus has been placed on the other parts of the three-part test: program expansion and accommodation of the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex.

In its statement seeking Congressional hearings on Title IX, the AFCA in effect claimed that the interest test currently is irrelevant: "Government regulators have sought to force schools to do whatever must be done to ensure that the percentage of athletes who are

women equals the percent of women in the student body, regardless of students' actual interests and abilities. This position can lead to absurd results. For example, a school may offer precisely the same sports to both men and women but still be found to violate Title IX if fewer women choose to participate than men, even if given the opportunity to do so. Title IX is not an affirmative action statute and should not be used to establish arbitrary and capricious quotas."

Teaff said that his group ultimately wants Congress to clarify questions about the interest test.

"Interest has to be considered," he said. "That point is very clear in our request. There is a tremendous amount of confusion concerning this. What we are asking is that Congress, for the first time, revisit this issue and make it clear what the intent of the legislation is."

Teaff added that if proportionality is not as important an indicator of compliance as OCR now says, then discussions of football's size should become less critical.

"If they say proportion is not as large a concern, I say 'Hallelujah!'" Teaff said.

While the AFCA seeks to deemphasize proportionality and emphasize the interest test, NACWAA's Groth is concerned that surveys and other instruments designed to gauge such interest would be flawed.

"You can't say there is no interest because there haven't been opportunities," Groth said. "It's the number of opportunities being offered to women, not the number of teams, that is important."

"It seems like everybody is scrambling to reach gender equity and Title IX. The law has been in effect since 1972. We're in a panic mode. Nobody is together on anything. We need to put forth some sort of plan to give a solution to this. We shouldn't be trying to change the law."

Despite an increase in the number of shots they're taking, basketball players continue the trend of...

MISSING THE MARK

By Gary K. Johnson
NCAA STATISTICS COORDINATOR

What's new in Division I men's basketball statistical trends this season?

Not much, but thanks for asking. The trend of falling shooting percentages continues, while the number of three-pointers made and attempted stays its rising course. Meanwhile, points per game shows a slight decrease from last season, but it's been a yo-yo statistic the past few years anyway.

According to midseason national trends, which include all games through January 15 involving any of the 302 Division I men's teams, field-goal shooting thus far in the 1994-95 season is 44.2 percent, slightly lower than last season's final figure (44.3) and the lowest since an identical 44.2 in 1970. Field-goal percentage has dropped every year since a 47.0 reading in 1989.

Also over the past six seasons, free-throw percentage has dropped every year from 69.1 in 1989 to 66.9 at midseason this year. If the 66.9 holds up the rest of the year, it would be the lowest percentage from the line since 66.4 in 1958. Last year, free-throw shooters faced the same situation after shooting at a 66.3 clip during the first half of the season, then "got hot" the second half to improve to a season-ending 67.1 percentage for the entire campaign.

As mentioned earlier, scoring has been up and down the past few seasons; it has dropped slightly more than a point per game for both teams combined from last season to this. After 1988, when scoring was at 147.8 per game for both teams, it rose the next season to 151.4, then dropped, then rose, then dropped two straight seasons, then rose again last year. At mid-season this year, just under 149 points are being scored per game.

Looking at three-point shooting, a nine-year trend continues as three-pointers made and attempted are on an all-time record pace and three-point percentage is at an all-time low.

Also, for the first time ever — interpret this any way you want — the number of attempts per game has surpassed the percentage. In other words, the number of three-point attempts is at 34.3 a game for both teams combined, while the shooting percentage for the same shot has dropped to 34.2. During the first year of the trey in 1987, fewer than one out of every six shots from the field was a three-pointer. Now in 1995, more than one of every three-and-a-half shots is from three-point territory.

Since that first year, the number of three-pointers made per game for both teams combined has increased every year except for a slight decrease in 1992 (from 10.0 in 1991 to 9.9). The following chart clearly illustrates the nine-year national trend for three-point field goals made, attempted and the percentage since its inception in 1987.

Year	3FG Made	3FG Att.	3FG Pct.
1987	7.0	18.3	38.4
1988	8.0	20.8	38.2
1989	8.9	23.6	37.6
1990	9.4	25.7	36.7
1991	10.0	27.6	36.1
1992	9.9	28.0	35.5
1993	10.5	29.8	35.4
1994	11.4	33.0	34.5
1995*	11.7	34.3	34.2

*Midseason

In conference rankings, the Atlantic Coast Conference leads in scoring at 83.7 per team per game; last year's leader, the Big Eight Conference, is at 82.4. Meanwhile, the Metro Conference has been holding its opponents to 69.5 points a game to lead all conferences, while the Missouri Valley (69.6) and Great Midwest (69.7) Conferences are close behind.

The Big Eight is tops in field

Division I men's and women's basketball trends

Per game for both teams combined
(Through games of January 15)

	Men's Midseason			Final 1994	Women's Midseason			Final 1994
	1995	1994	1994		1995	1994	1994	
Teams	302	301	301		293	292	292	
Games	3,929	3,882	8,630		3,842	3,682	8,174	
FGM	53.34	53.93	53.69		51.19	51.21**	51.18	
FGA	120.68	122.19	121.12		124.27	124.71	123.70	
FG%	44.20%	44.14%	44.33%		41.19%	41.06%	**41.37%	
3FGM	11.72	11.21	11.39		7.21	6.79	*6.97	
3FGA	34.28	32.82	33.03		23.57	21.68	*22.12	
3FG%	34.18%	34.15%	34.49%		30.57%	31.30%	31.50%	
2FGM	41.62	42.72	42.29		43.98	44.43	44.21	
2FGA	86.40	89.37	88.09		100.70	103.03	101.58	
2FG%	48.17%	47.81%	48.02%		43.68%	43.12%	43.52%	
FTM	30.58	31.02	31.18		28.42	28.78	*28.71	
FTA	45.74	46.77	46.44		43.97	44.08	*43.30	
FT%	66.87%	66.32%	67.13%		64.64%	65.30%	66.31%	
Pts.	148.98	150.09	149.95		138.00	137.99	138.04	

*Record high ** Record Low

Conference leaders

(As of January 15)

	Men's	Women's
Points for	Atlantic Coast83.71 Big Eight.....82.38 Southwestern.....80.69	Points For Southeastern77.01 Atlantic Coast76.09 Big Eight.....75.53
Points Against	Metro69.46 Missouri Valley.....69.56 Great Midwest69.69	Points Against Metro63.30 Southeastern64.83 Atlantic Coast65.16
Field-Goal Pct.	Big Eight.....48.77% Atlantic Coast48.08% Metro47.19%	Field-Goal Pct. Atlantic Coast44.97% Pacific-1044.56% Big Eight.....44.35%
FG Pct. Defense	Big Eight.....39.85% Southeastern40.60% Atlantic Coast40.82%	FG Pct. Defense Southeastern38.98% Big East.....39.20% Metro39.30%
3-Pt. Made PG	Southern.....7.33 Atlantic Coast6.95 Southwestern.....6.64	3-Pt. FG Made PG Ohio Valley5.21 Southeastern4.99 Great Midwest4.83
3-Pt. Att. PG	Southern.....20.98 Southwestern.....20.39 Southwest19.16	3-Pt. FG Att. PG Ohio Valley15.20 Great Midwest15.10 Southeastern14.99
3-Pt. FG Pct.	Big Eight.....37.45% Pacific-1036.94% Atlantic Coast36.55%	3-Pt. FG Pct. Metro35.34% Ohio Valley34.27% Southeastern33.27
Free-Throw Pct.	Southern.....69.96% Atlantic Coast69.57% West Coast.....69.43%	Free-Throw Pct. Atlantic 10.....70.71% Big Ten.....67.46% West Coast.....67.35%

goal accuracy at 48.8 percent, followed closely by the Atlantic Coast's 48.1. The Southern Conference leads in three-point shots made per game at 7.3 and attempted at 21.0 per game, just edging the Atlantic Coast's 20.4. The Big Eight's three-point accuracy is at 37.5 percent, which beats out the Pacific-10 Conference's 36.9 and the Atlantic Coast's 36.6.

In free-throw percentage, no conference is above 70 percent, although the Southern is four one-hundredths short of that at 69.96.

The Atlantic Coast ranks in the top three in six of the eight categories listed.

Little change for women

Like the men's midseason trends, the women's totals for 1994-95 are almost identical to last year.

The 293 Division I teams are averaging 138.00 points per game (both teams combined), up just 0.01 over last year at midseason. All compilations are through games of January 15.

Three-point shooting again is on a record pace, both for shots made per game (7.21) and attempts (23.57). The current record averages both were established in 1993-94 (6.97 of 22.12); both per-game marks have increased every year since the shot was added for the 1987-88 season.

While three-point shooting percentage appears headed for a record low, accuracy from inside the line is up over last year. Nearly one in every five shots is now a three-point attempt (18.97 percent)

Another continuing trend — for women as well as men — is a

decline in free-throw percentage. The midseason mark of 64.64 percent would be the lowest ever, beating the old percentage of 64.7 established in 1984-85.

The average number of free throws made (28.42) and attempted (43.97) have a shot at besting the high-water marks set last year (28.71 of 43.30).

The Southeastern Conference is among the top three in six of eight conference rankings, while the Metro women, like their male counterparts, surrender the fewest points per game. The Atlantic 10 Conference women are the only league, men or women, to average more than 70 percent from the free-throw line (70.71 percent).

James F. Wright, NCAA director of statistics, contributed to this story.

Seminars

NCAA institutions offered a chance to get on track regarding Title IX compliance matters

► Continued from page 6
institution."

Panelists who have been confirmed include Val Bonnette, former senior program analyst at OCR and author of "Title IX Basics" in the NCAA publication "Achieving Gender Equity"; Carolyn Lewis, senior associate athletics director at San Jose State University; Robert

E. Frederick, athletics director at the University of Kansas; Jim Liven-good, athletics director at the University of Arizona; Betty Jaynes, executive director of the Women's Basketball Coaches Association; Judith M. Sweet, former NCAA president and athletics director at the University of California, San Diego; Charlotte West, associate athletics director at Southern Illinois Uni-

versity at Carbondale; Diane T. Wendt, associate athletics director at the University of Denver; David P. O'Brien, athletics director at Long Beach State University; Mary Ann O'Connell, general counsel at the University of Mississippi; and David Scott, general counsel at Rutgers University, New Brunswick. Chief executive officers, athletics directors, faculty athletics rep-

resentatives and senior woman administrators will receive information packets on the Title IX seminars. Packets will be mailed January 30.

The seminars are designed primarily for NCAA members, but a few openings for non-NCAA members exist. Space is limited and will be reserved on a first-come, first-served basis. Registration must be

received at the NCAA national office by March 10.

The sessions are free to NCAA members. Nonmembers will be charged \$150 and students \$75.

Those interested in more information may contact Justus or Kaily Sola at the national office, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422; telephone 913/339-1906.

Division I men's single-game highs

Table with columns for individual player stats (Points, Rebounds, Assists, Blocked Shots, Steals, 3-Pt. FG, Free Throws) and team stats (Points, 3-Pt. FG, FG Pct.) for Division I men's basketball.

Division II men's single-game highs

Table with columns for individual player stats and team stats for Division II men's basketball. Includes photos of Barry, Gatz, and Jenkins.

Division III men's single-game highs

Table with columns for individual player stats and team stats for Division III men's basketball.

Division I men's basketball leaders

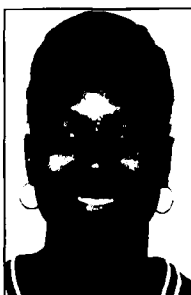
Large table listing Division I men's basketball leaders in various categories: SCORING, REBOUNDING, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE, ASSISTES, BLOCKED SHOTS, 3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME, STEALS, and 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE.

Team leaders Through January 23

Table listing team leaders in various categories: SCORING OFFENSE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE, 3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME, SCORING DEFENSE, FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE, 3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE, SCORING MARGIN, WON-LOST PERCENTAGE, and FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE.

NCAA statistics are available on the Collegiate Sports Network.

Division I women's single-game highs



Aycock



Smith



Wine

(Through January 23)

INDIVIDUAL

Table with 4 columns: No., Player, Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (51, 46, 44), Rebounds (30, 26, 26), Assists (16, 16), Blocked Shots (13), Steals (*14, 11), 3-Pt. FG (9), Free Throws (17, 16).

TEAM

Table with 4 columns: No., Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (129), 3-Pt. FG (14, 14, 14, 14, 14), FG Pct. (68.9).

*Ties Division I record.

Division I women's basketball leaders

SCORING table with columns: CL, G, TFG, 3FG, FT, PTS, AVG. Lists top scorers like Latasha Byears, DePaul and Koko Lahanas, Cal St. Fullerton.

REBOUNDING table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top rebounders like Rene Doctor, Coppin St. and Joskeen Garner, Northwestern St.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FGA, PCT. Lists top shooters like Alisha Hill, Howard and Liesl Schultz, Butler.

FREE THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top free throw shooters like Shelley Sheetz, Colorado and Tina Nicholson, Penn St.

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top 3-point shooters like Cornelia Gayden, LSU and Carolyn Aldridge, Tennessee St.

ASSISTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top assist leaders like Andrea Nagy, Florida Int'l and Dayna Smith, Rhode Island.

BLOCKED SHOTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top blocked shot leaders like Liesl Schultz, Butler and Angela Gorsica, Vanderbilt.

STEALS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top steal leaders like Natalie White, Florida A&M and Oberon Pitterson, Western Ill.

Division II women's single-game highs

(Through January 22)

INDIVIDUAL

Table with 4 columns: No., Player, Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (46, 46), Rebounds (26), Assists (19, 17), Blocked Shots (10, 9), Steals (13), 3-Pt. FG (11, 10, 9), Free Throws (18, 18), TEAM Points (124), 3-Pt. FG (18), FG Pct. (67.2).

Team leaders Through January 23

SCORING OFFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top scoring teams like Connecticut and DePaul.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top shooting teams like Connecticut and Drake.

3-POINT FIELD GOALS MADE PER GAME table with columns: G, NO, AVG. Lists top 3-point teams like Morehead St. and Rider.

SCORING DEFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top defensive teams like Va. Commonwealth and Connecticut.

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top defensive teams like Connecticut and Vanderbilt.

3-POINT FIELD GOALS PERCENTAGE table with columns: G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top 3-point defensive teams like Connecticut and Southern Utah.

SCORING MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top margin teams like Connecticut and Western Ky.

WON-LOST PERCENTAGE table with columns: W-L, PCT. Lists top winning teams like North Caro. and Connecticut.

Division III women's single-game highs

(Through January 15)

INDIVIDUAL

Table with 4 columns: No., Player, Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (45, 42), Rebounds (31, 28), Assists (14), Blocked Shots (10, 10, 10, 10), Steals (15, 15), 3-Pt. FG (7, 7), Free Throws (18), TEAM Points (133), 3-Pt. FG (13), FG Pct. (67.9).

Table with 4 columns: No., Team, Opponent, Date. Rows include Points (133), 3-Pt. FG (13), FG Pct. (67.9).

Division III men's basketball leaders

Team leaders Through January 15

SCORING table with columns: CL, G, TFG, 3FG, FT, PTS, AVG. Lists top scorers like Steve Diekmann, Grinnell.

REBOUNDING table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top rebounders like Sean McGee, Baruch.

SCORING OFFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top offensive teams like Grinnell.

SCORING DEFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top defensive teams like Hanover.

BLOCKED SHOTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top blocked shot leaders like Ira Nicholson, MI St Vincent.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top FG% leaders like Justin Wilkins, Neb Wesleyan.

SCORING MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top scoring margin teams like Millsaps.

WON-LOST PERCENTAGE table with columns: W-L, PCT. Lists top winning teams like Hope.

ASSISTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top assist leaders like Troy McKelvin, Trinity (Conn.).

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top FT% leaders like Matt Freese, Wartburg.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top FG% leaders like American (P.R.).

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top FG% defense teams like Jersey City St.

STEALS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top steal leaders like Scott Clarke, Utica.

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top 3PT% leaders like Rob Ashton, Worcester St.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top FT% leaders like Baldwin-Wallace.

REBOUND MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top rebound margin teams like Beaver.

Division III women's basketball leaders

Team leaders Through January 15

SCORING table with columns: CL, G, TFG, 3FG, FT, PTS, AVG. Lists top scorers like Emilie Hanson, Central (Iowa).

REBOUNDING table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top rebounders like Sybil Smith, Baruch.

SCORING OFFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top offensive teams like Cal Lutheran.

SCORING DEFENSE table with columns: G, W-L, PTS, AVG. Lists top defensive teams like Vassar.

BLOCKED SHOTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top blocked shot leaders like Tamiko Martin, Ferrum.

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top FG% leaders like Steph Sprenger, Lakeland.

SCORING MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top scoring margin teams like Geneseo St.

WON-LOST PERCENTAGE table with columns: W-L, PCT. Lists top winning teams like Capital.

ASSISTS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top assist leaders like Chris Webb, N.C. Wesleyan.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top FT% leaders like Julie McGill, St. Mary's (Ind.).

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE DEFENSE table with columns: FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top FG% defense teams like Geneseo St.

REBOUND MARGIN table with columns: OFF, DEF, MAR. Lists top rebound margin teams like Tufts.

STEALS table with columns: CL, G, NO, AVG. Lists top steal leaders like Jill St. Germain, Salve Regina.

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE table with columns: CL, G, FG, FGA, PCT. Lists top 3PT% leaders like Amy Wing, Wis-Oshkosh.

FREE-THROW PERCENTAGE table with columns: FT, FTA, PCT. Lists top FT% leaders like Otterbein.

3-POINT FIELD-GOAL MADE PER GAME table with columns: G, NO, AVG. Lists top 3PT leaders like Roanoke.

The Market

Readers of The NCAA News are invited to use The Market to locate candidates for positions open at their institutions, to advertise open dates in their playing schedules or for other purposes relating to the administration of intercollegiate athletics. In addition, individuals seeking employment in intercollegiate athletics also are welcome to place positions-wanted advertisements.

Rates: 65 cents per word for general classified advertising (agate type) and \$32 per column inch for display advertising for member institutions. (Commercial display advertising is available only to NCAA corporate sponsors, official licensees and members, or agencies acting on their behalf.)

Word-counting example: "Position wanted. Retired athletics administrator seeks part-time work. Contact: John P. Doe, 1234 Main Street, Anytown, KS 99999-1234, or call 999/555-5555." [22 words x 65 cents = \$14.30]

Deadlines: Orders and copy for The Market are due by noon Central time six days prior to the date of publication for general classified space and by noon seven days prior to the date of publication for classified display and commercial display advertising. Orders and copy will be accepted by mail or fax.

Copy restrictions: Advertisements that indicate a closing date for applications and nominations must list a date that does not precede the publication date. The NCAA News reserves the right to refuse advertisements that do not comply with this or other restrictions.

For more information, call The NCAA News at 913/339-1906, ext. 3000, or write: The NCAA News, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422, Attention: The Market. To fax an ad, call 913/339-0031.

Positions Available

Athletics Director

Athletics: Kansas Newman College seeks nominations and applications for an athletics director. Master's degree and a minimum of three (3) years of athletic administrative experience. A 12-month position reporting to the dean of student services and is responsible for the leadership and overall administration of the intercollegiate athletic program presently consisting of men's baseball, soccer, golf and women's basketball, soccer, volleyball and softball. The director has primary administrative and supervisory responsibility for planning, organizing, developing and maintaining a comprehensive program of intercollegiate athletics. Knowledgeable of N.A.I.A. and M.C.A.C. compliance regulations and policies. Must have a commitment to the academic success of athletes, successful fiscal management experience, with strong leadership and managerial skills that encourage a positive organizational climate and teamwork, utilizing strong oral and written presentation skills. Requires a commitment to diversity within the athletic department, gender equity, and maintain high standards of conduct and model behavior appropriate to Catholic liberal arts college. Demonstrate the ability to establish rapport with a variety of internal and external constituencies to participate in fund-raising activities, including speaking engagements. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Kansas Newman College has an enrollment of more than 1,900 students and offers programs in liberal arts, health care professions, education and business. Send letter of application, resume and three (3) references (with addresses and telephone numbers) to: A.D. Search Committee, c/o Human Resources, Kansas Newman College, 3100 McCormick Avenue, Wichita, KS 67213-2097. The deadline for receipt of applications is March 15, 1995. Position start date is July 1, 1995. K.N.C. is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Associate A.D.

Associate Director of Athletics/Senior Women's Administrator: Eastern Illinois University invites applications for associate director of athletics/S.W.A. This full-time, 12-month position is responsible for the supervision, coordination and evaluation of activities of athletic department personnel, coaches and other support staff; assists in marketing and promoting women's programs; coordination of ticket sales, event management; planning and developing departmental budgets; monitoring financial aid. Master's degree required (advanced degree preferred) with athletic administrative experience at the collegiate level. Demonstrated commitment and knowledge of NCAA rules, excellent organizational, communication and supervisory skills, and knowledge of computer information systems must be evident. Availability: July 1, 1995. Qualified candidates should forward letter of application, resume, names/phone numbers of three professional references to: Dr. Robert McBee, Director of Athletics, Eastern Illinois University, 262 Lantz Building, Charleston, IL 61920. Closing date for applications is February 6, 1995. Eastern Illinois University, an NCAA Division I-AA institution, is a member of the Mid-Continent Conference and is committed to broad participation opportunities within NCAA Division I athletics in a gender-equitable atmosphere. Eastern Illinois University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Employer.

Assistant A.D.

Assistant Athletic Director. Wesleyan College, a small liberal arts college for women, seeks an assistant A.D. to help build a Division III program. Responsibilities include coaching soccer or volleyball and softball, recruiting. Master's degree required, prior playing or coaching experience preferred. Deadline is February 15, 1995. Send resume and three current letters of recommendation to: Lori Mazze, Athletic Director, Wesleyan College, Macon, GA 31297. A.A./E.O.E.

Academic Advisor

Coordinator of Academic Advising for Student-Athletes. The University of Akron. The coordinator will advise student-athletes on academic and personal matters related to career objectives and act as liaison between student-athletes and various academic and nonacademic departments. The coordinator will maintain contact with student-athletes to monitor academic progress in areas of class attendance, entrance into degree-granting colleges, establishment of fifth semester contracts, changing class schedules, etc., and coordinate support services such as study tables, peer counselors and tutors. The coordinator also will advise nonathletes on an "as needed" basis. Starting salary within the range of \$26,000-\$35,000 will be commensurate with experience. Starting date is March 1, 1995. A master's degree in counseling, student personnel, or related area and experience in working with student-athletes at the college level are required. Send letter of interest and resume to: Mr. Gary Traveny, Search Committee Chair, New Student Orientation, The University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-4716. Official credentials will be required of final candidates. Applications must be post-marked by February 7, 1995. The University of Akron is an Equal Education and Employment Institution.

Academic Coordinator

Coordinator, Learning Support Programs. University of Southern California, Department of Intercollegiate Athletics. Responsibilities: Coordinate all aspects of the tutorial, mentoring and study table programs for the university's 550 student-athletes. Hire, train, and supervise all tutors, mentors, and proctors. Maintain detailed records which summarize the attendance and performance of student-athletes in tutorial and study sessions. Oversee the use of the Academic Resource Center, a 13,000-square-foot facility designed exclusively for student-athletes. Qualifications: A master's degree is preferred. The successful candidate should have proven experience (at least two years) working in a university academic support program, preferably in athletics. The position requires excellent interpersonal, motivational and communication skills as well as a sound working knowledge of computer word processing and database programs. Salary: Commensurate with experience. The University of Southern California maintains one of the oldest and most comprehensive academic support programs for student-athletes in the country. Eight full-time staff and 50 part-time tutors and mentors are responsible for ensuring that 550 student-athletes in 21 sports receive the best possible support in areas ranging from academic

counseling and tutoring to financial aid and housing assistance. A new Academic Resource Center houses offices for all the full-time staff and includes tutorial and study rooms as well as a computer facility. Submit application materials to: Fred Stroock, Assistant Athletic Director for Academic Services, University of Southern California, Heritage Hall B30, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0602. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Administrative

Oklahoma State University is seeking qualified applicants for the position of Coordinator of Athletic Sales. Under the direction of the Assistant Athletic Director/Development, this position will be responsible for all phases of the corporate sponsorship program: Contacting prospective corporations, preparing and conducting sales presentations and any follow-up necessary. The incumbent also will assist in the development and organization of season and individual event ticket marketing, as well as other fund raising programs. Bachelor's degree and two years' experience in sales and marketing or public relations required. Experience within an athletic environment preferred. Send letter of application, resume, and the names and addresses of three references to: Coordinator of Athletic Sales Search, O.S.U. Athletic Department, 203 Gallagher-Iba Arena, Stillwater, OK 74078-0300. For full consideration, application materials should be received by February 23, 1995. O.S.U. is an A.A./E.E.O. Employer committed to multicultural diversity.

Athletics Trainer

Athletic Training Curriculum Director: Clinical assistant professor position with 10-month renewable contracts for three-year period. Starting Date: August 1, 1995. Qualifications include master's degree in athletic training or related area, current certification with the National Athletic Trainers Association for a minimum of three years certified experience and eligible for licensure as an athletic trainer in Oklahoma. Previous educational administration experience is preferred. Responsibilities include supervise and teach in N.A.T.A.-approved curriculum, serve as clinical instructor in intercollegiate setting, coordinate efforts to seek C.A.H.E.A. approval for undergraduate athletic training education program, participate in program, school and university functions. Salary: based upon qualifications and experience. Fringe benefits include life, health and disability insurance, retirement and others. Deadline for Applications: March 1, 1995. Send letter of interest, resume, names and addresses of five professional references, copies of transcripts to: Dr. Susan Gaston, Chair, Search

Committee, School of Nursing, The School of Nursing, The University of Tulsa, 600 S. College, Tulsa, OK 74104-3189. Phone: 918/631-3116. The University of Tulsa is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution.

The Citadel is seeking applications for an Assistant Athletic Trainer for men's sports. Master's degree in sports medicine or related field.

See The Market, page 14 ▶



ASSOCIATE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR

Syracuse University is seeking an Associate Athletic Director to assist

in the administration of the University's NCAA Division I Intercollegiate Athletic program for men and women. Responsibilities include coordinating and monitoring athletic financial aid awards for all student-athletes (except for football and men's/women's basketball), supervising all other men's and women's coaches and programs, coordinating scheduling, and administering staging and game operations for those sports.

Qualifications include: a Bachelor's degree or equivalent combination of education and experience, 5-7 years' administrative experience in collegiate athletics, preferably Division I, strong leadership abilities, including administration, supervisory and evaluation skills. Candidate must also have strong interpersonal and communication skills, thorough knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations and a commitment to enforcing them, and sensitivity to Title IX, gender equity and racial and ethnic diversity. Strong computer skills required. Please send letter of application, resume and three references by March 6, 1995 to: Office of Human Resources, Skytop Office Building, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244. AA/EEO

CAL POLY POMONA HEAD WOMEN'S BASKETBALL COACH



Cal Poly Pomona is seeking applicants for the full time, 12 month academic position. Cal Poly Pomona is an NCAA Division II institution and a member of the California Collegiate Athletic Association. Bachelor's degree minimal qualifications; master's degree preferred. Five years minimal successful college level experience preferred. Competitive salary and benefit package provided. Review of applications will begin February 1, 1995 and continue until the position is filled. Candidates should submit a letter of interest which addresses the duties, responsibilities and qualifications listed above; personal vitae and list of references (minimum of three) to: Women's Basketball Search Committee, Intercollegiate Athletics, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA 91788. EEO/AA Employer.



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS FOR ADVANCEMENT

The University of Maryland at College Park is currently accepting applications for an Assistant Director of Athletics for Advancement.

Reporting to the Director of Athletics, the Assistant will develop and implement a long-range, comprehensive fundraising plan to achieve annual revenue goals for scholarships, facility improvement and, eventually, scholarship endowment.

Responsibilities include:

- Supervising a staff of six full-time employees.
- Integrating services of key volunteers from three Boards (Maryland Educational Foundation Board, Terrapin Club Managing Board, and the M-Club), and providing strategic leadership in this area.
- Developing the staff and providing administrative direction which will maximize revenue results, with an emphasis on quality service to the donor base.

A Bachelor's degree is required. Master's preferred. Five years of senior level management/administrative experience, and a minimum of three years as a successful major gift fundraiser, are also required.

Application deadline is February 10, 1995. For full consideration, send resume and the names of three references to: Debbie Russell, Personnel Coordinator, University of Maryland, P.O. Box 295, College Park, MD 20740-0295.

The University of Maryland is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

QUINNIPIAC COLLEGE

HEAD COACH WOMEN'S BASKETBALL Full Time

Quinnipiac College, a private coeducational institution that is growing in enrollment, facilities and national recognition, is a Division II member of the NCAA and holds membership in the ECAC and the Northeast 10. We take great pride in our academic reputation, as well as our athletic integrity.

We are seeking candidates to join our Athletics Department as our Head Coach for Women's Basketball; this is a 12-month administrative appointment, and a second duty in coaching or athletic administration will be assigned.

Qualified candidates will demonstrate a thorough knowledge and successful experience coaching women's basketball; a Bachelor's degree is required, an advanced degree is preferred.

Compensation will be determined by the successful candidate's experience and qualifications. Applications will be accepted immediately, and the search will continue until the position is filled. Please send letter of application and resume to: Burt Kahn, Director of Athletics, Quinnipiac College, Hamden, CT 06518.

Quinnipiac College has a strong commitment to the principles and practices of diversity throughout the college community. Women, minorities and disabled individuals are invited and encouraged to consider this opportunity and to apply.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

HEAD COACH, WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL

Temple University seeks a Head Coach to provide leadership, organization and supervision for all practices and games. Selected candidates will implement a recruiting program to attract outstanding student-athletes to Temple, conduct athletic program within the rules/regulations of the NCAA, Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) and the Atlantic 10 Conference, and strive to be a conference and regional leader in Women's Volleyball.

Applicants should possess a B.S. degree and 3-5 years coaching experience and an understanding of NCAA rules. Ability to motivate and lead student-athletes toward competitive and academic success is required.

We offer a competitive salary and a comprehensive benefits package including 100% pre-paid tuition remission. Candidates should submit resume and salary requirements, to: Lisa M. Stepp, Employment Rep., TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Rm. 203, USB, 1601 N. Broad St., Phila., PA 19122. EOE/AA.

UNIVERSITY



Choose

TEMPLE

■ Legislative assistance

1995 Column No. 4

1995 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 53 Awards and benefits — specialized performance

NCAA institutions should note that with the adoption of Proposal No. 53 (effective immediately), it is permissible for a conference to provide an award to honor a conference "player of the week" or "player of the game" by presenting the student-athlete with a certificate, plaque or medal valued at less than \$50. It is not permissible for the conference to provide any other tangible items to the student-athlete.

1995 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 54 Awards — conference athlete of the year

NCAA institutions should note that with the adoption of Proposal No. 54 (effective immediately), it is permissible for a conference to pay the actual and necessary expenses for a student-athlete's parents or legal guardian or spouse to attend the presentation of the conference's "athlete of the year" award, provided not more than one male and one female student-athlete receive the award.

1995 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 56 Travel expenses — vacation period

NCAA institutions should note that in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 16.7.2, it is not permissible for a team to depart for an away-from-home contest more than 48 hours prior to the contest or to remain more than 36 hours after the contest. Further, in accordance with Bylaw 16.8.1.2.1, an eligible student-athlete may receive actual and necessary expenses

to represent the institution in athletics competition, provided the student-athlete departs for the competition not earlier than 48 hours prior to the start of the actual competition and remains not more than 36 hours following the conclusion of the actual competition even if the student-athlete does not return with the team. However, departure and return restrictions and time limitations related to the provision of travel expenses do not apply in certain circumstances. With the adoption of Proposal No. 56 (effective immediately), such restrictions no longer are applicable to travel prior to or following a regular-season competition that takes place during the institution's official vacation period during the academic year.

1995 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 67 Two-year college transfer-degree requirement

NCAA Divisions I and II institutions should note that with the adoption of Proposal No. 67 (effective immediately), the NCAA Academic Requirements Committee has the authority to determine whether a two-year college degree is academic, rather than vocational or technical, in nature in those situations in which the degree program is not clearly academic or vocational in nature.

1995 NCAA Proposal No. 116 Recruiting — telephone calls — NCAA Divisions I and II football

Divisions I and II institutions should note that with the adoption of Proposal No. 116 (effective immediately), telephone calls to football prospective student-athletes may not be made prior to August 15 following a prospect's junior year in high school. Thereafter, telephone contact with a prospect

is limited to once per week outside a contact period. During a contact period, telephone contact may be made with a senior prospect at the institution's discretion.

1995 NCAA Proposal No. 125 Printed recruiting materials — student-athlete handbook

Divisions I and II institutions should note that with the adoption of Proposal No. 125 (effective immediately), it is permissible for Divisions I and II institutions to provide student-athlete handbooks to prospects during official and unofficial visits. Please note, the handbooks may be provided to a prospect only during an official or unofficial recruiting visit and cannot be mailed. Further, the handbook may contain only one color of printing throughout the publication, including the cover.

NCAA Bylaw 17.7.6-(b) Out-of-season practice — spring practice — Division II

Division II institutions should note that during its January 11, 1995, post-Convention meeting, the NCAA Council used its authority pursuant to Bylaw 5.3.1.1.1 to adopt noncontroversial legislation to amend Bylaw 17.7.6-(b) to permit Division II football student-athletes to wear shoulder pads during the five sessions of spring practice that do not involve contact.

This material was provided by the legislative services staff as an aid to member institutions. If an institution has a question or comment regarding this column, such correspondence should be directed to Nancy L. Mitchell, assistant executive director for legislative services, at the NCAA national office. This information is available on the Collegiate Sports Network.

Diving

► Continued from page 1

coach, for example," he said. "But I don't think it's a trend, necessarily. As long as conferences have athletics directors who see national championships as valuable, they will maintain diving as long as it's part of the national scene."

Rule 8-4 as a conduct rule would eliminate a conference's autonomy in making such a decision.

"There tends to be some bristling when committees make conduct rules," Lederhouse said. "Conferences and athletics directors don't like to be told what to do."

What conferences and athletics directors are currently told to do is how to score championships meets. Rule 7, which outlines how to score all formats of competition, is a conduct rule.

"Rule 7 as a conduct rule puts the carriage before the horse," Quinn said. "As it stands now, Rule 8, which defines what events we're scoring, is entirely optional. Why have a rule that says how to score something without a rule that mandates what is to be scored?"

Source of opposition

Opposition to Quinn's proposal may come from schools without adequate diving facilities. The Men's and Women's Swimming Committee went through a similar situation when the four-foot minimum-depth requirement was made an unalterable administrative rule in 1991.

"You can't argue from the standpoint of facility limitations, though," said Lederhouse. "If a facility doesn't meet the requirements of a conduct rule, then that school must change the facility. Conduct rules aren't intended to benefit one school over another. It's more of an issue of whether the conduct rule changes the game."

In that case, according to Lederhouse, the issue of whether or not the game is changed may depend on whether diving is perceived as a

sport or as an event.

"If it's a sport," he said, "then of course that's what you're trying to save by making Rule 8-4 a conduct rule. If diving is an event, then it shouldn't receive a higher status than any other event. But also if it's an event, you shouldn't have a situation where it's treated like a second-class citizen. If you drop diving, you're ignoring a certain group of student-athletes, and that's not fair."

Matter of ethics

"Somewhere along the links of the chain, there has been a problem between the vision of what we want swimming and diving to be and how that vision is executed," said Quinn. "People are guided by rules, but driven by ethics. I think it would be unethical for us (the committee) to permit a system whereby a simple-majority vote at the conference level could force a fundamental change in the sport. Why should institutions have the power to prevent other institutions from scoring points at a conference championship?"

Lederhouse said the issue may not be one of ethics unless either side fosters a hidden agenda. Both he and Quinn acknowledge, however, that coaches may be tempted to throw their support to whatever best suits their teams' chances at the national championships. Teams traditionally stronger in swimming events than diving events might not favor the change.

"Ultimately," Lederhouse said, "the committee makes the rules and the rules define the ethics. Diving as a conduct rule would further define the sport. The purpose of the proposal is to provide support for diving within the rules."

The Men's and Women's Swimming Committee will distribute surveys in April. Results will be discussed at the committee's annual meeting next October and those proposals that are adopted would become effective for the 1996-97 season.

Complaints

Annual number at Office for Civil Rights doubles

► Continued from page 1

But OCR director Norma V. Cantu says some of the perceptions surrounding the work of her agency and the Federal regulations it enforces are misguided. She said the OCR actively has sought to educate colleges and universities about how it operates and about the instructions the OCR has from Congress regarding racial, gender, age or national-origin bias.

Since she joined the agency 18 months ago, Cantu said the number of annual complaints received by the OCR has doubled from approximately 50 in 1992 to more than 100 now. In addition to responding to each complaint, the OCR initiated nearly 150 investigations last year alone.

In conducting a compliance review, the OCR generally will apply what commonly is referred to as the "three-part test."

One aspect the OCR checks for is whether the gender ratio of athletics participants reflects the overall undergraduate student population. It is this area that has caused the most concern and often is judged, incorrectly, by some as the only area in which the OCR concentrates its efforts.

The other areas involve whether an institution has a history of program expansion for the underrepresented gender and whether the campus fully and effectively is meeting the interests and abilities of the underrepresented group.

But Cantu said the perception that those are the only guidelines her staff applies or that an institution can use in its response to a complaint is inaccurate. Cantu is particularly concerned about proportionality being portrayed as the only area of emphasis.

"The debate over proportionality

"The debate over proportionality is causing people to square off and face one another. There are other ways of showing compliance."

■ Norma V. Cantu
Director,
Office for Civil Rights

is causing people to square off and face one another," Cantu said. "There are other ways of showing compliance. This is not an exhaustive list."

She pointed out that her staff does not seek to sweep a campus with a broad brush when investigating a complaint. She said the specific complaint is addressed.

"We look at the complaint first," she said. "If the complaint involves scheduling, for example, we would begin there. We try to focus on what is being complained about."

The Javits Amendment to Title IX is being looked upon by some as a critical component of the Title IX debate. The College Football Association and the American Football Coaches Association are lobbying Congress to determine if the OCR is accurately applying the principles of the Javits Amendment.

Cantu says that OCR already abides by the Javits Amendment.

"Our office does give consideration to sports that are unique," Cantu said. "For example, if it is more expensive because of safety concerns, that is taken into consideration."

As for football being a special case, Cantu said the issue was

decided long ago.

"Congress specifically considered a proposal in 1974 to exclude football from a Title IX review," Cantu said, adding that Congress declined to do so. "What Congress already has told us, we follow precisely."

With regard to gauging interests and abilities of the underrepresented gender, Cantu said the OCR does not decide for institutions how to measure interest. Instead, she said her office places schools in contact with others that have performed interest surveys or other measures.

"We've shared assessment surveys," she said. "We put campuses in touch with each other. Our task is very focused by Congress. We can't offer the kind of specific guidance (some look for). The ultimate decision is the university's."

Cantu said she acknowledges the criticisms that have been directed toward the OCR by colleges and universities for what is perceived as a lack of direction from the agency. Cantu said neither she nor the agency will attempt in any way to supplant chief executive officers and make decisions that are in their purview.

"Some of the advocates of the men's nonrevenue sports are urging me to be more intrusive," Cantu said. "I strongly resist changing my role to usurp the decisions a university has to make. That will be an uphill fight."

Cantu said she welcomes dialogue between the OCR and colleges and universities. "Suggest ideas to us," she said. "We're looking for ways to improve our work."

Interested parties are encouraged to contact the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, 330 C Street SW #500, Washington, D.C. 20202; telephone 202/205-5413.

The NCAA News



Editorial Supplement to The NCAA News

January 25, 1995 Section I

Immediately effective legislation published

The legislation contained in this eight-page insert was adopted at the 1995 Convention in San Diego and became effective immediately upon adjournment of the Convention. The legislation is listed in the form of proposals, as they were published in the Official Notice of the Convention. Those letters and words that appear in italics are to be deleted and words that appear in bold face are to be added. All page numbers listed refer to the corresponding pages in the 1994-95 NCAA Manual.

NO. 2 NCAA COMPLIANCE FORMS

Intent: To permit institutions to complete and maintain NCAA compliance forms on campus and eliminate the requirement that these forms be sent to the national office.

A. Constitution: Amend 3.2.4 by adding new 3.2.4.13, page 12, as follows:

[Dominant provision, all divisions, common vote]

"3.2.4.13 Compliance-Related Forms. A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA championship unless its chief executive officer makes an annual institutional eligibility certification [see 18.4.2.1-(d)] attesting that the conditions specified have been satisfied."

B. Bylaws: Amend 18.4.2.1, pages 332-333, as follows:

[General provision, all divisions, common vote]

"18.4.2.1 General Institutional Requirements. To be eligible to enter a team or an individual in NCAA championship competition, an institution shall:

[18.4.2.1-(a) through 18.4.2.1-(c) unchanged.]

"(d) Certify, through its chief executive officer on a form approved by the Council, the institution's compliance with NCAA legislation. The certification shall be received in the national office completed not later than September 15. Any certification received after that date shall be postmarked not later than September 8 (see 30.3 for details about information required on the certification form);"

[Remainder of 18.4.2.1 unchanged.]

C. Bylaws: Amend 30.3, page 407, as follows:

[General provision, all divisions, common vote]

"30.3 CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

"A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA championship unless its chief executive officer makes an annual institutional eligibility certification [see 18.4.2.1-(d)] attesting that the conditions specified below have been satisfied. The certification shall be received in the national office completed not later than September 15. Any certification received after that date shall be postmarked not later than September 8."

[Remainder of 30.3 unchanged.]

NO. 3 REPORT OF ATHLETICALLY RELATED INCOME

Intent: To permit an institution's chief executive officer to grant general prior written approval for an athletics department staff member to receive income that does not exceed \$500 per event for any athletically related activity (as opposed to only for speaking engagements, camps or clinics).

Bylaws: Amend 11.2.2.1, page 55, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"11.2.2.1 Speaking Engagement/Camp or Clinic Participation Prior Approval For Institutionally Determined Limited Amount of Income. It is permissible for an institution's chief executive officer to grant general prior written approval for a staff member to receive income that does not exceed an institutionally determined nominal amount (not to exceed \$500) for speaking engagements or for participation in a camp or clinic participation in any athletically related activity. A detailed accounting of all such income shall be provided annually in writing by the staff member to the chief executive officer."

NO. 4 RECRUITING — EVALUATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO SIGNING

Intent: To permit an institution to evaluate a prospect an unlimited number of times subsequent to the calendar day on which the prospect signs a National Letter of Intent or

the calendar day on which the prospect signs the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid (for those institutions that do not utilize the National Letter of Intent).

Bylaws: Amend 13.1.9 by adding new 13.1.9.10, page 96, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

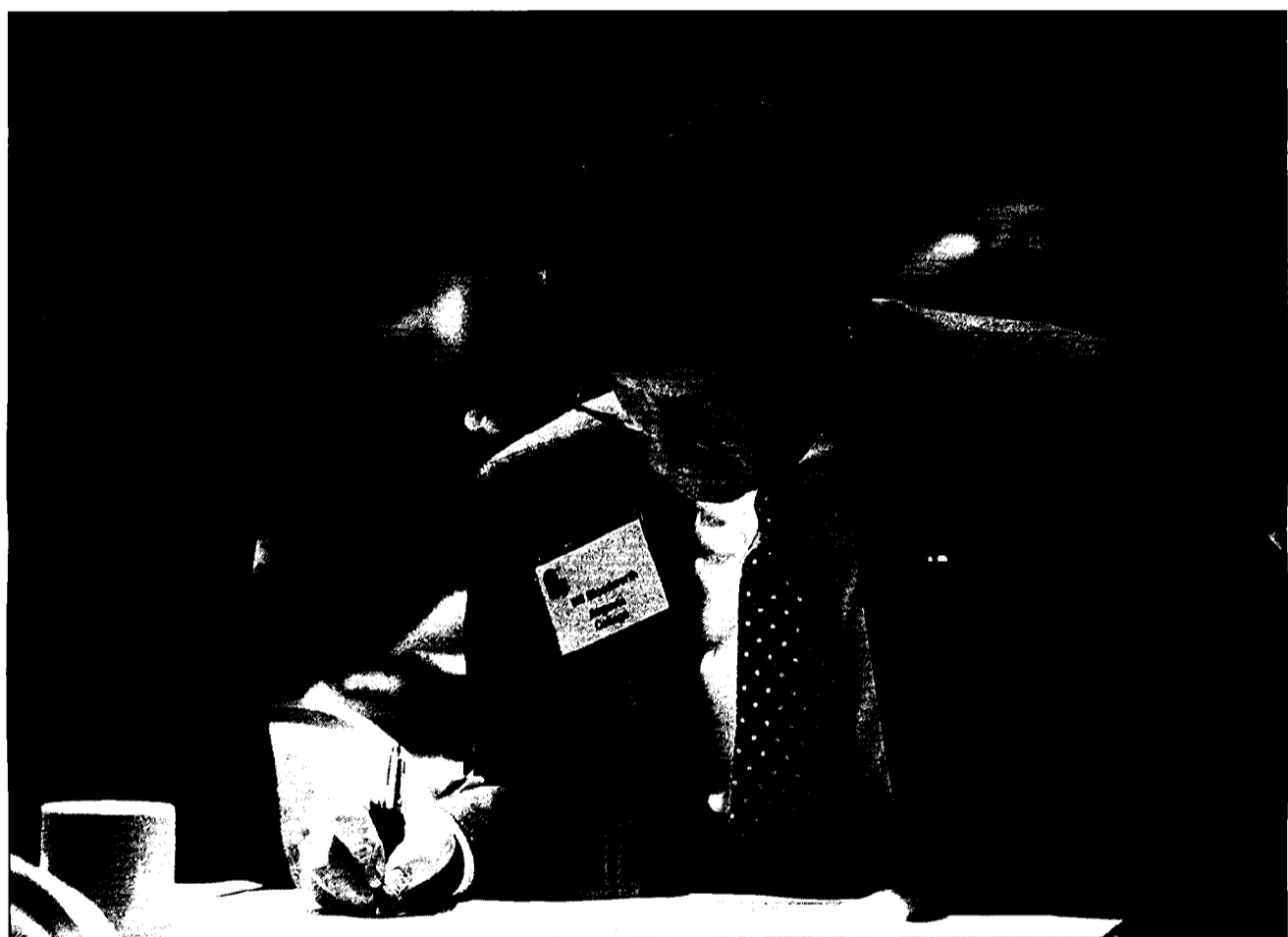
"13.1.9.10 Evaluations Subsequent to National Letter of Intent Signing or Other Written Commitment. Subsequent to the calendar day on which a prospect signs a National Letter of Intent, there shall be no limit on the number of evaluations by the institution with which the prospect has

ment for that student-athlete to be less than 12 hours to accommodate for the student's learning disability or handicap."

B. Bylaws: Amend 14.4.3 by adding new 14.4.3.8, page 157, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"14.4.3.8 Waiver — Learning-Disabled and Handicapped Student-Athletes. The NCAA Academic Requirements Committee may waive the general satisfactory-progress requirements for a learning-disabled or handicapped student-athlete when objective evidence demonstrates that the institution has defined full-time enrollment for that stu-



William A. Bloodworth, president of Augusta College, took notes during the chief executive officers forum at the 1995 Convention in San Diego.

signed. For an institution that does not utilize the National Letter of Intent, there shall be no limit on the number of evaluations with the prospect subsequent to the calendar day of the prospect's signed acceptance of the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid."

NO. 5 FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT AND SATISFACTORY PROGRESS REQUIREMENTS — LEARNING-DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED STUDENT-ATHLETES

Intent: To permit the Academic Requirements Committee to waive the 12-hour enrollment requirement and satisfactory-progress requirements when objective evidence demonstrates that the institution has defined full-time enrollment for a learning-disabled or handicapped student-athlete to be less than 12 hours to accommodate for the student's learning disability or handicap.

A. Bylaws: Amend 14.1.6.2.2.2, page 134, as follows:

[Federated provision, all divisions, divided vote]

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

[14.1.6.2.2.2-(a) and 14.1.6.2.2.2-(b) unchanged.]

"(c) Learning-Disabled and Handicapped Student-Athletes. The NCAA Academic Requirements Committee may waive the 12-hour requirement for a learning-disabled or handicapped student-athlete when objective evidence demonstrates that an institution defines full-time enroll-

ment-athlete to be less than 12 hours to accommodate for the student's learning disability or handicap."

NO. 6 TWO-YEAR NONPARTICIPATION EXCEPTION — DIVISION III

Intent: To permit Division III transfer student-athletes to use the two-year nonparticipation exception to the transfer residence requirement.

Bylaws: Amend 14.5.5.3.7, page 163, as follows:

[Division III only]

"14.5.5.3.7 Two-Year Nonparticipation Exception. The student transfers to the certifying institution from another four-year college and, for a consecutive two-year period immediately prior to the date on which the student begins participation (practice and/or competition), the student has neither practiced nor competed in the involved sport in intercollegiate competition, or has neither practiced nor competed in organized noncollegiate amateur competition while enrolled as a full-time student in a collegiate institution. This two-year period does not include any period of time prior to the student's initial collegiate enrollment."

NO. 7 NONRENEWAL OF AID — NOTIFICATION AND HEARING OPPORTUNITY

Intent: To clarify that the notification and hearing oppor-

Legislation

► Continued from page I-3

NO. 72-1 ELIGIBILITY APPEALS

Intent: To clarify that after the assistant executive director for enforcement has acted on an eligibility matter, the involved institution may appeal the decision to the Eligibility Committee, and that the determination of the Eligibility Committee shall be final, binding and conclusive.

Bylaws: Amend Proposal No. 72, 21.3.11.2.3, as follows:

[Common provision, all divisions, divided vote]

"21.3.11.2.3 Appeals. After the assistant executive director for enforcement has acted on an eligibility matter, the involved institution may appeal the decision to the Eligibility Committee. The appeal shall be considered by the Eligibility Committee members for the division in which the institution holds membership. Their determination shall be final, binding and conclusive and shall not be subject to further review by the Council or any other authority."

NO. 78 REDUCTION OR CANCELLATION OF FINANCIAL AID

Intent: To permit a member institution to reduce or cancel a student-athlete's financial aid on or after the date that the student-athlete voluntarily withdraws from a sport.

to another student-athlete in the term in which the aid was reduced or canceled. If the recipient withdraws subsequent to the institution's first competition in that sport, the reduction or cancellation shall not occur prior to the conclusion of that semester or quarter may occur on or after the date the student-athlete voluntarily withdraws from the sport."

[Remainder of 15.3.4.1 unchanged.]

NO. 79 FINANCIAL AID — CERTIFICATION OF NONRECRUITED STUDENT-ATHLETES (Adopted in Division I only)

Intent: To permit a nonrecruited student-athlete in all sports for whom admission was granted with regard to athletics ability to receive institutional financial aid without being considered a counter.

Bylaws: Amend 15.5.1.3.2, page 195, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"15.5.1.3.2 Certification. A student-athlete who was not recruited by the awarding institution and who is receiving institutional financial aid (as set forth in 15.02.4.1) shall not be a counter if there is on file in the office of the athletics director certification by the faculty athletics representative, the admissions officer and the director of financial aid that the student's admission and financial aid were granted with-

sional sports organization to attend a camp or clinic, provided:

"(a) The charitable foundation is one that is defined as an exempt organization under section 501-c-3 of the Internal Revenue Service tax code;

"(b) No professional sports organization, NCAA institution or conference owns or operates the sponsoring charitable foundation;

"(c) No camp participant is a prospective student-athlete per 13.02.8;

"(d) The charitable foundation provides to the participants nothing more than actual and necessary expenses to attend the camp or clinic and equipment/apparel necessary for participation, and

"(e) All camp participants fall within the sponsoring charitable foundation's guidelines for determining low-income, at-risk children."

NO. 96 FOOTBALL NONCONTACT AND ORIENTATION PERIODS

Intent: To permit student-athletes to wear shoulder pads during the fall football noncontact and orientation periods.

A. Bylaws: Amend 17.7.2.3, page 262, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I-A, I-AA and II football,



A technical control center directed sound, lighting and video systems at the NCAA Convention, which attracted a record 2,619 attendees.

A. Bylaws: Amend 15.3.4.1, pages 189-90, by deleting the current dominant voting requirement (*) and substituting a federated voting requirement (I/II).

[Dominant provision, all divisions, common vote]

B. Bylaws: Amend 15.3.4.1, pages 189-90, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

"15.3.4.1 Reduction or Cancellation Permitted. Institutional financial aid based in any degree on athletics ability may be reduced or canceled during the period of the award if the recipient:

[15.3.4.1-(a) through 15.3.4.1-(c) unchanged.]

"(d) Voluntarily withdraws from a sport for personal reasons. If the recipient withdraws from a sport for personal reasons prior to the institution's first competition in that sport, reduction or cancellation may occur immediately; however, the recipient's financial aid may not be awarded

out regard in any degree to athletics ability."

NO. 85 AMATEUR STATUS — CAMPS OR CLINICS

Intent: To permit an individual to receive actual and necessary expenses from a charitable foundation that is funded by a professional sports organization to attend a camp or clinic without jeopardizing his or her eligibility, provided specific conditions are met.

Bylaws: Amend 12.1.2 by adding new 12.1.2.8, page 72, as follows:

[Dominant provision, all divisions, common vote]

"12.1.2.8 Exception for Camp Sponsored by a Charitable Foundation Funded by a Professional Sports Organization. An individual may receive actual and necessary expenses from a charitable foundation that is funded by a profes-

divided vote]

"17.7.2.3 Three-Day, Noncontact, Conditioning Practice Period. Physical activity during the first three days of the preseason practice period shall be limited to noncontact, conditioning drills. No football gear or protective equipment other than headgear, shoulder pads (in Divisions I and II only), shoes, pants and porous lightweight jerseys shall be worn during practice sessions in this three-day period."

B. Bylaws: Amend 17.7.2.5.1, page 263, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I-A and I-AA football, divided vote]

"17.7.2.5.1 Practice During Orientation Period. During the orientation period, practice shall be limited to noncontact drills; and no football gear or protective equipment other

See Legislation, page I-5 ►

Legislation

► Continued from page I-5

disciplinary measures, singly or in combination, that may be adopted by the committee (or the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council) and imposed against an institution for major violations are:"

[Remainder of 19.6.2.2 unchanged.]

E. Bylaws: Amend 19.6.2.4.1, page 343, as follows:

[General provision, all divisions, common vote]

"19.6.2.4.1 Conditions of Probation. The committee (or Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council, in the case of an appeal) may identify possible conditions that an institution must satisfy during a probationary period. Such conditions shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to focus on the institution's administrative weaknesses detected in the case and shall include, but not be limited to, written reports from the institution pertaining to areas of concern to the committee (or Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council), in-person reviews of the institution's athletics policies and practices by the NCAA enforcement staff, implementation of educational or deterrent programs, and audits for specific programs or teams. If the institution fails to satisfy such conditions, the committee (or Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council) may reconsider the penalties in the case and may extend the probationary period and/or impose additional sanctions."

F. Bylaws: Amend 19.7.2 and 19.7.3, page 344, as follows:

[Dominant provision, all divisions, common vote]

"19.7.2 Appeal of Major Violations. A member shall have the right to give written notice of appeal of the committee's findings of major violations (subject to 32.10.2), the penalty, or both to the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council.

"19.7.3 Appeal by an Institutional Staff Member. If any current or former institutional staff member participates in a hearing before the Committee on Infractions and is involved in a finding of a violation of ethical conduct or in other findings by the committee resulting in proposed disciplinary action against that individual, the individual shall be given the opportunity by the institution involved in the proceeding to appeal through that institution any of the findings in question (subject to the conditions of 32.10.2) to the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council. Under such circumstances, the individual and personal legal counsel may appear before the appeals committee at the time it considers the permanent findings."

G. Bylaws: Amend 32.10 and 32.11, pages 465-466, as follows:

[General provision, all divisions, common vote]

"32.10 APPEAL PROCEDURE

"32.10.1 Written Notice of Appeal. To be considered by the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council, the member institution's written notice of appeal of the Committee on Infractions' findings (subject to the conditions of 32.10.2) or the penalty, or both, shall be received by the NCAA executive director not later than 15 calendar days from the date the member institution received the committee's report. The member's notice of appeal shall contain a statement of the date the committee's report was received by the chief executive officer and a statement indicating whether the institution desires to submit its appeal in writing only or whether the institution will be represented before the Infractions Appeals Committee, or the appropriate division steering committee of the Council at the time the appeal is considered.

[32.10.2 unchanged.]

"32.10.3 Appeal by an Individual Staff Member. Any current or former institutional staff member who is involved in a finding of a violation of ethical conduct or in other findings by the committee resulting in proposed disciplinary action against that individual and who exercises the opportunity to appeal any of the findings in question (subject to the conditions of 32.10.2) must submit a written notice of appeal through the member institution to the NCAA executive director not later than 15 calendar days from the date the member institution received the committee's report. The individual and personal legal counsel may appear before the Infractions Appeals Committee or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council at the time it considers the pertinent findings. The institution shall be requested to notify its current staff members, and the enforcement staff

will notify all other individuals directly, of the appeal opportunity.

"32.10.4 Report to Infractions Appeals Committee or Division Steering Committee. The committee shall forward a report of the case to the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council, at the time of public announcement.

"32.10.5 Expanded Infractions Report on Occasion of an Appeal. The Committee on Infractions shall be obligated to submit an expanded infractions report to the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council, on each case that has been appealed, and it shall include:

[Remainder of 32.10.5 unchanged.]

"32.10.6 Expanded Infractions Report to Institution and Media. A copy of the Committee on Infractions' expanded infractions report to the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council, (as described in 32.10.5) shall be provided to the institution prior to the time of its appearance before the Infractions Appeals Committee or the appropriate division steering committee. Once the decisions of the Infractions Appeals Committee or the appropriate division steering committee regarding the appeal are announced, the report, with names of individuals deleted, shall be made available to the national wire services and other media outlets. Any press release regarding the expanded report shall meet the requirements of 32.9.2.

"32.11 APPEAL HEARINGS

"32.11.1 Hearing Procedures. In its appeal to the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council, the member institution may challenge the Committee on Infractions' findings of fact or penalties, or both, according to the following hearing procedures:

"(a) If the institution elects to be represented in person before the Infractions Appeals Committee or the appropriate division steering committee, the institution shall be permitted a reasonable time to make its oral presentation to supplement the institution's written appeal. The chair or another member of the Committee on Infractions then shall be permitted a reasonable time to present orally the committee's report. The period of time for the presentation by the institution and the Committee on Infractions shall be left to the discretion of the chair of the Infractions Appeals Committee or the appropriate division steering committee; [32.11-(b) unchanged.]

"(c) The Infractions Appeals Committee or the appropriate division steering committee then shall act upon the member's appeal, by majority vote of the members of the Infractions Appeals Committee or the appropriate division steering committee present and voting, and may accept the Committee on Infractions' findings and penalty or alter either one or both as recommended by the institution.

"32.11.2 Consideration by Infractions Appeals Committee or Division Steering Committee. The Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council, shall consider the statements and evidence presented and, at the discretion of any of its members, may question representatives of the member institution or the Committee on Infractions, as well as any other persons appearing before it, in order to determine the facts related to the appeal. Further, under the direction of the Infractions Appeals Committee or the appropriate division steering committee, questions and information may be exchanged between and among all parties participating in the hearing.

"32.11.3 Infractions Appeals Committee/Division Steering Committee — Determination of Hearing Procedures. The procedure to be followed in the conduct of the hearing will be determined by the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council; however, the operating policies and procedures governing the determination of the individuals who may participate in the hearing, as well as the policies and procedures defining the committee's or appropriate steering committee's standards for consideration of information and determination of findings and penalties, shall be consistent with the established policies and procedures related to these matters that apply to hearings conducted by the Committee on Infractions.

"32.11.4 Decision Final. Any decision in an infractions case by the Infractions Appeals Committee shall be considered final. Any Division II or III Steering Committee decision in an infractions case shall be considered final upon adjournment of the Council meeting during which the appeal was acted upon, except for the January pre-Convention Council meeting, in which case, the decision shall be considered final at the end of the Council session

prior to the opening business session of the Convention.

"32.11.5 No Further Review. Determinations of fact and violations arrived at in the foregoing manner by the Committee on Infractions, or by the Infractions Appeals Committee, or in the case of a Division II or III member, the appropriate division steering committee of the Council on appeal shall be final, binding and conclusive and shall not be subject to further review by the Council or any other authority."

NO. 113 SPORTS COMMITTEES WITH PLAYING RULES AND CHAMPIONSHIPS RESPONSIBILITIES

Intent: To increase from 25 percent to 50 percent the minimum number of athletics administrators required to serve on sports committees that administer Division I, Division II, Division III and national collegiate championships in team sports.

A. Bylaws: Amend 21.5.1.2, page 391, as follows:

[Common provision, all divisions, divided vote]

"21.5.1.2 Composition Requirements. For committees that administer Division I, Division II, Division III and National Collegiate Championships in individual sports, At least 25 percent of the positions on each committee shall be filled by athletics administrators (i.e., athletics directors, associate or assistant athletics directors, senior woman athletics administrators, individuals who are employed full-time as administrators by member conferences, or individuals who are employed both part-time as administrators by member conferences and full-time by member institutions). For committees that administer Division I, Division II, Division III and National Collegiate Championships in team sports, at least 50 percent of the positions on each committee shall be filled by athletics administrators. In order for a district to be represented on a committee for which district representation is specified, at least five of its active members shall sponsor the sport on an intercollegiate basis."

B. Bylaws: Amend 21.6.1.2, page 393, as follows:

[Common provision, all divisions, divided vote]

"21.6.1.2 Composition Requirements. For committees that administer Division I, Division II, Division III and National Collegiate Championships in individual sports, At least 25 percent of the positions on each sports committee shall be filled by athletics administrators (i.e., athletics directors, associate or assistant athletics directors, senior women athletics administrators, individuals who are employed full-time as administrators by member conferences, or individuals who are employed both part-time as administrators by member conferences and full-time by member institutions). For committees that administer Division I, Division II, Division III and National Collegiate Championships in team sports, at least 50 percent of the positions on each sports committee shall be filled by athletics administrators."

NO. 114 DIVISION I SPORTS SPONSORSHIP — MULTITEAM EVENTS

Intent: In individual sports, to permit a member institution to count not more than three institution-vs.-institution meetings as contests in any multiteam competition.

Bylaws: Amend 20.9.3.3.3, page 361, as follows:

[Division I only]

"20.9.3.3.3 Counting Multiteam Events in Individual Sports. In the individual sports, not more than two three institution-vs.-institution meetings shall be counted as contests in any multiteam competition (e.g., quadrangular track meet). If the institution achieves a single score in competition with the other competing institutions (e.g., a conference championship), it shall be counted as one contest."

[Remainder of 20.9.3.3.3 unchanged.]

NO. 115 FINANCIAL AUDIT — DIVISION II

Intent: To exempt Division II institutions with an operating budget for intercollegiate athletics of less than \$1,000,000 (excluding staff salaries) from the Division II financial audit requirement.

Constitution: Amend 6.2.3.2.2, page 46, as follows:

[Division II only]

"6.2.3.2.2 Exception. A Division II member institution with an operating budget for intercollegiate athletics of less than \$300,000 \$1,000,000 (excluding staff salaries), as verified in writing to the NCAA by the chief executive officer, shall be exempt from this legislation."

NO. 116 RECRUITING — TELEPHONE CALLS — DIVISIONS I AND II FOOTBALL

Intent: To establish August 15 following a prospect's junior year in high school as the first date on which the prospect may be contacted by telephone in Divisions I and II football.

A. Bylaws: Amend 13.01.6, page 84, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I-A, I-AA and II football, divided vote]

Legislation

► Continued from page I-6

13.01.6 Time Periods for Telephone Calls and Contacts. In Divisions I and II, telephone calls or in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall not be made with a prospect or the prospect's parents or legal guardians prior to July 1 (**August 15 in football**) following the prospect's completion of the junior year in high school. In Division III, in-person, off-campus contacts with a prospect or a prospect's relatives or legal guardians may not be made until the prospect has completed the junior year in high school. In Divisions I and II football and basketball, such contacts are confined to specific contact periods. In all Divisions I and II sports, time periods are established during which no on- or off-campus contacts are permitted (see 30.10 and Figures 13-1 through 13-7)."

B. Bylaws: Amend 13.1.1.1, page 87, as follows:
[Federated provision, Divisions I-A, I-AA and II football, divided vote]

13.1.1.1 High-School Prospects. In Divisions I and II, in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall not be made with a prospect or the prospect's relatives or guardian(s) prior to July 1 following the prospect's completion of the junior year in high school. Telephone calls shall not be made with a prospect (or the prospect's parents or legal guardians) prior to July 1 (**August 15 in football**) following the prospect's completion of the junior year in high school. In Division III, in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall not be made with a prospect or the prospect's relatives or guardian(s) until the prospect has completed the junior year in high school. U.S. service academy exceptions to this provision are set forth in 13.17.1."

[13.1.3.2 unchanged.]
"13.1.3.3 Additional Regulations
[13.1.3.3.1 unchanged.]
"13.1.3.3.2 Telephone Calls Initiated by Prospect at Prospect's Expense. Institutional staff members may receive telephone calls placed by a prospect at the prospect's own expense at any time [(including prior to July 1 (**August 15 in football**)) following the prospect's junior year in high school]."
[Remainder of 13.1.3 unchanged.]

NO. 123 EVALUATIONS — OLYMPIC FESTIVAL TRYOUTS

Intent: In Divisions I and II women's basketball, to permit an institution to count evaluation during the three consecutive days of official tryouts for the USA Basketball Olympic Festival as a single evaluation.

Bylaws: Amend 13.1.9.7 by adding new 13.1.9.7.2, page 96, as follows:
[Federated provision, Divisions I and II, divided vote]

13.1.9.7.2 Women's Basketball — Olympic Festival Tryouts. Evaluation on more than one day at official tryouts for the USA Basketball Olympic Festival conducted during a permissible evaluation period (see 30.10.2 and 30.10.4) shall count as a single evaluation for women's basketball."

NO. 124 EVALUATIONS — DIVISION II WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Intent: To specify that Division II women's basketball coaches may evaluate prospects during any women's high-school all-star game that occurs within the state in which

Member institutions are permitted to provide only the printed materials listed below to prospects, coaches of prospects or any other individual responsible for teaching or directing an activity in which a prospect is involved. A member institution is not permitted to provide prospects with any recruiting materials not listed below (e.g., films, videotapes, newspaper clippings):

"(c) Newspaper Clippings — Division II only. Newspaper clippings may be sent to a prospect, but may not be assembled in any form of scrapbook."

[13.4.1-(c) through 13.4.1-(h) relettered as 13.4.1-(d) through 13.4.1-(i), and 13.4.1.1 unchanged.]

NO. 130 OFFICIAL VISITS — NATIONAL SERVICE ACADEMIES — FOOTBALL

Intent: To permit the national service academies to provide 70 official visits in the sport of football, 56 of which may be provided prior to the initial National Letter of Intent signing date.

Bylaws: Amend 13.7.1.6 by adding new 13.7.1.6.1, page 105, renumbering subsequent sections, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

13.7.1.6.1 Exception — National Service Academies — Football. The national service academies may provide 70 official visits in the sport of football, 56 of which may be provided prior to the initial National Letter of Intent signing date."

NO. 134 RECRUITING — PUBLICITY

Intent: In Division III, to permit noncoaching personnel to serve as announcers or commentators for high-school, college preparatory or two-year college contests.

Bylaws: Amend 13.11.2.1, page 111, as follows:

[Division III only]

13.11.2.1 Announcer for High-School Broadcast. A member of the athletics staff of a member institution may not serve as an announcer or commentator for a high-school, college preparatory school or two-year college contest, or appear (in person or by means of film, audio tape or videotape) on a radio or television broadcast of such a contest. **In Division III, this restriction applies only to members of an institution's coaching staff (e.g., full-time, part-time, volunteer)."**

NO. 135 TRYOUTS — COMPETITION IN CONJUNCTION WITH INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST — DIVISION II

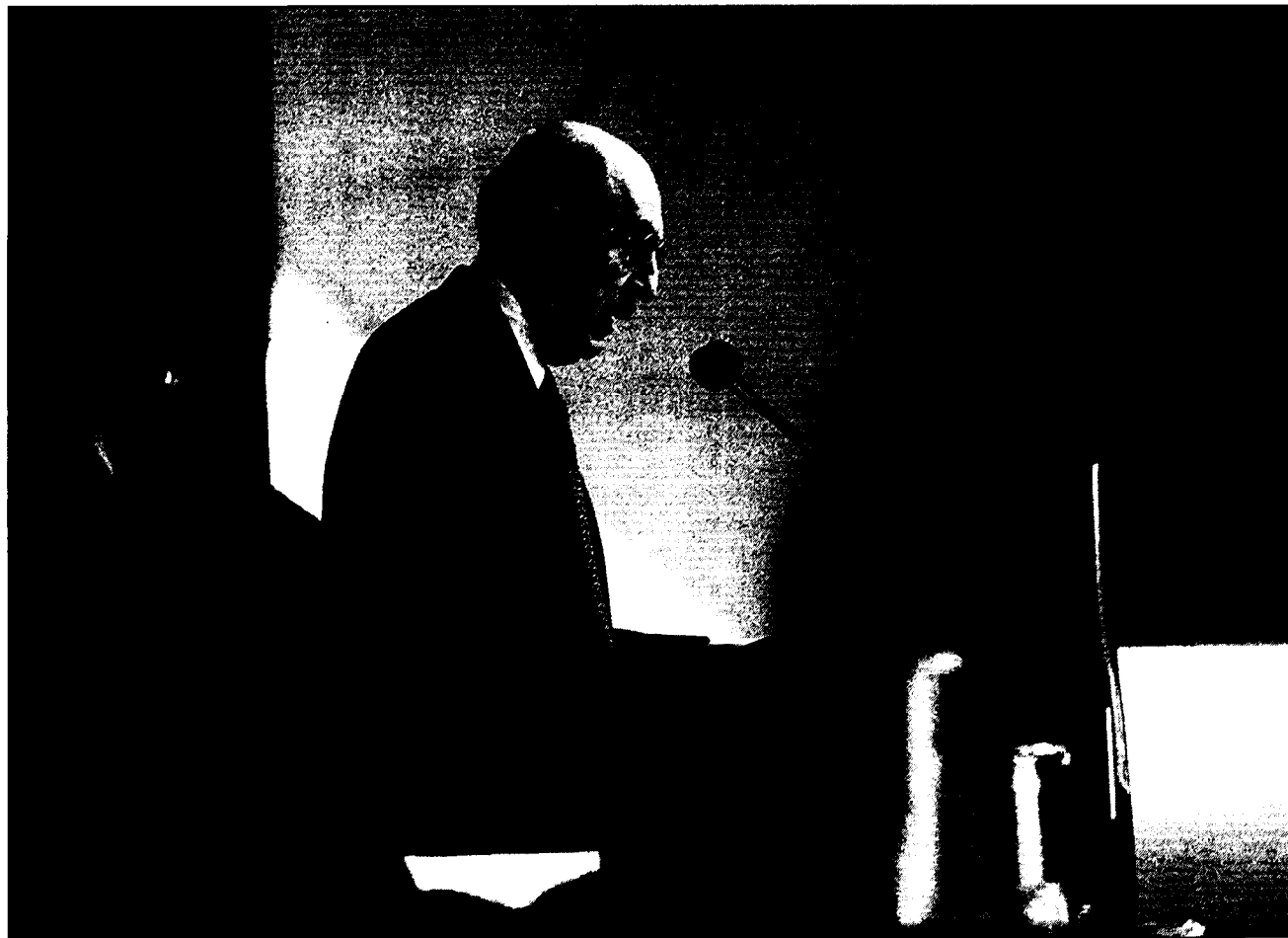
Intent: To permit Division II member institutions to host high-school, preparatory school or two-year college contests in all sports in conjunction with intercollegiate contests; to specify that in the sports of basketball, football, gymnastics and volleyball, all participating institutions must be located within a 50-mile radius of the host institution; to require all competition to occur on the member institution's campus; to limit such contests to one each year (per sport) for each high school, preparatory school and two-year college; and to exempt these contests from the precollege-expense restrictions.

A. Bylaws: Amend 13.12.1.3, page 112, as follows:

[Division II only]

13.12.1.3 Competition in Conjunction With a High School, Preparatory School or Two-Year College. In the sports of basketball, football, gymnastics and volleyball, *in* Divisions I and II member institutions shall not permit competition between or among high schools, preparatory schools or two-year colleges to be conducted in conjunction with a collegiate athletics event (see 13.16.1.4). **In all sports in Divisions II and III, member institutions shall be permitted to host such competition. In Division III and in the Division II sports of basketball, football, gymnastics and volleyball, all high schools, preparatory schools or two-year colleges involved are must be located within a 50-mile radius of the Division III member institution hosting the event and all such competition must occur on the member institution's campus (see 13.16.1.4).**

13.12.1.3.1 Criteria. An intercollegiate contest in Division I or II may be scheduled on the same day as a high-school, preparatory school or two-year college contest (without being considered to be scheduled 'in conjunction' with that event) only if the college and high-school, preparatory school or two-year college events are conducted in separate sessions, separate tickets are sold for the events, and the playing facility is cleared between the contests. A Division II or III member institution may schedule an intercollegiate contest on the same day as a high-school, preparatory school or two-year college contest under a single admission and conducted during a continuous session. **In the sports of basketball, football, gymnastics and volleyball, a Division II member institution shall not permit a high school, preparatory school or two-year college to compete in more than one of these contests (per sport) on the institution's campus during an academic year."**



Joseph N. Crowley, president of the University of Nevada, concluded his two-year term as NCAA president at the 1995 Convention. Eugene F. Corrigan, commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, was elected to replace Crowley.

C. Bylaws: Amend 13.1.2.5-(b), page 89, as follows:
[Division II football only]

"(b) Telephone Calls. In Division II, it is permissible for an athletics representative (as defined in 13.02.10) to make telephone calls to a prospect on or after July 1 (**August 15 in football**) following the prospect's completion of the junior year in high school; further, any such telephone call must count as the institution's one telephone contact per week;"

D. Bylaws: Amend 13.1.3, pages 90-92, as follows:
[Federated provision, Divisions I-A, I-AA and II football, divided vote]

13.1.3 Telephone Calls to Prospects

13.1.3.1 Time Period for Telephone Calls — Divisions I and II Football. In the sports of Divisions I and II football, telephone calls to a prospect (or a prospect's relatives or legal guardians) may not be made prior to July 1 (**August 15** following the completion of the prospect's junior year in high school); thereafter, telephone contact with a prospective student-athlete is limited to once per week outside of a contact period. During a contact period, telephone contact may be made with a senior prospect at the institution's discretion.

the member institution is located.
Bylaws: Amend 30.10.4, pages 418-419, as follows:
[Division II only]
"30.10.4 Basketball, Division II Women's. The following contact and evaluation periods shall apply to women's basketball in Division II:
[30.10.4-(a) through 30.10.4-(i) unchanged.]
"(j) During any high-school all-star game Evaluation Period that occurs within the state in which the member institution is located:
[30.10.4-(j) relettered as 30.10.4-(k), unchanged.]

NO. 127 PRINTED RECRUITING MATERIALS — DIVISION II

Intent: In Division II, to add newspaper clippings to the list of permissible printed recruiting materials.

Bylaws: Amend 13.4.1, page 100, as follows:
[Division II only]

13.4.1 Divisions I and II — Printed Recruiting Materials. A Division I or Division II institution may not provide recruiting materials to a prospect (including general correspondence related to athletics) until September 1 at the beginning of the prospect's junior year in high school.

Legislation

► Continued from page 1-7

B. Bylaws: Amend 13.16.1.4, pages 118-119, as follows:
[Division II only]

"13.16.1.4 High-School Contest in Conjunction With College Competition. A Division II or III member institution shall be permitted to host high-school contests in all sports held in conjunction with intercollegiate contests as specified in 13.12.1.3. A high-school contest held in conjunction with a Division I or II member institution's intercollegiate contest shall be governed by the following:
[Remainder of 13.16.1.4 unchanged.]

NO. 136 TRYOUTS — NONSCHOLASTIC-BASED BASKETBALL (Adopted in Divisions I and II only)

Intent: To specify that a member of an institution's coaching staff may not participate in coaching activities involving nonscholastic-based basketball teams.

Bylaws: Amend 13.12.1.4, page 112, as follows:
[Federated provision, all divisions, divided vote]

"13.12.1.4 AAU Nonscholastic-Based Basketball. A member of an institution's coaching staff may not participate in coaching activities involving AAU nonscholastic-based basketball teams, regardless of the age or gender of the participants involved in such teams."

NO. 137 FOOTBALL CAMPS AND CLINICS — ATTENDANCE OF SENIOR PROSPECTS

Intent: In Division I football, to reinstate the prohibition against a senior prospect's attendance at a member institution's football camps and clinics.

A. Bylaws: Amend 13.13.1.2, pages 115, as follows:
[Federated provision, Divisions I-A and I-AA
football, divided vote]

"13.13.1.2 Attendance Restriction. A member institution's sports camp or clinic shall be open to all entrants (limited only by number and age).

"13.13.1.2.1 Exception — Division I Football. In the sport of Division I football a 'senior prospect' shall not be permitted to enroll, participate or be employed at any such sports camp or clinic. Senior prospects may enroll or participate, but may not be employed, in those developmental clinics outlined in 13.12.3.1.

"13.13.1.2.1.1 Senior Prospect Defined. For purposes of this legislation a 'senior prospect' is a prospect who is eligible for admission to a member institution or who has started classes for the senior year in high school. A preparatory school or two-year college student is considered to be a 'senior prospect' for purposes of this rule.

"13.13.1.2.1.2 No Physical Activity. A 'senior prospect' may attend a camp or clinic, provided the prospect does not participate in any physical activities."

B. Bylaws: Amend 13.13.4, page 117, as follows:
[Federated provision, Divisions I-A and I-AA
football, divided vote]

"13.13.4 Privately Owned Camp. An institution's athletics department personnel may not serve in any capacity (e.g., guest lecturer, consultant) in a privately owned camp, clinic or coaching school in which a high-school, preparatory school or two-year athletics award winner is employed, or, in Division I football, in which a senior prospect is enrolled, participates or is employed."

NO. 138 CAMPS AND CLINICS — EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENT-ATHLETES

Intent: In Division I football, to reinstate the prohibition against an institution employing members of its football team in its football camps or clinics.

A. Bylaws: Amend 13.13.2, pages 115-117, as follows:
[Federated provision, Divisions I-A and I-AA
football, divided vote]

"13.13.2 Employment at Camp or Clinic

"13.13.2.1 Student-Athletes

[13.13.2.1.1 unchanged.]

"13.13.2.1.2 Employment in Own Institution's Camp or Clinic — Sports Other Than Division I Football. In sports other than Division I football, a member institution (or employees of its athletics department) may employ its student-athletes as counselors in camps or clinics, subject to the following conditions:

[13.13.2.1.2-(a) and 13.13.2.1.2-(b) unchanged.]

"13.13.2.1.3 Employment in Own Institution's Camp or Clinic — Division I Football. In Division I football, a member institution (or an employee of its athletics department) may not employ members of its football squad as counselors in camps or clinics except as provided in 13.13.2.1.3.2 and 13.13.2.1.3.3.

"13.13.2.1.3.1 Employment in Specialized Camp — Student-Athlete's Institution. In Division I football, no member of an institution's football squad who has eligibility remaining may be employed or otherwise participate in that institution's football camp.

"13.13.2.1.3.2 Employment in Specialized Camp — Other

Than Student-Athlete's Institution. In Division I football, a member of an institution's football squad who has eligibility remaining may be employed in any camp that specializes in the sport of football, other than his own institution's camp, provided not more than one football student-athlete from any one Division I institution is employed.

"13.13.2.1.3.3 Employment in Diversified Sports Camp. In Division I football, a member of an institution's football squad who has eligibility remaining may be employed as a counselor in any diversified camp, including a diversified camp conducted by the student-athlete's own institution, provided not more than one member with eligibility remaining of the previous year's football squad of any one Division I institution is employed."

[Remainder of 13.13.2 unchanged.]

B. Bylaws: Amend 17.7.7, page 266, as follows:

[Federated provision, Divisions I-A and I-AA
football, divided vote]

"17.7.7 Camps or Clinics. In sports other than Division I football, there are no limits on the number of student-athletes in football who may be employed in camps or clinics. (See 13.13 for restrictions on such employment.)

"17.7.7.1 Employment in Own Institution's Camp or Clinic — Division I Football. In Division I football, a member institution (or an employee of its athletics department) may not employ members of its football squad as counselors in camps or clinics except as provided in 17.7.7.1.2 and 17.7.7.1.3.

"17.7.7.1.1 Employment in Specialized Camp — Student-Athlete's Institution. In Division I football, no member of an institution's football squad who has eligibility remaining may be employed or otherwise participate in that institution's football camp.

"17.7.7.1.2 Employment in Specialized Camp — Other Than Student-Athlete's Institution. In Division I football, a member of an institution's football squad who has eligibility remaining may be employed in any camp that specializes in

"11.02.3.4.1 Additional Limitations — Basketball. An individual who has not been employed previously as a head or assistant basketball coach in Division I may be employed as a restricted-earnings coach in that sport. However, a restricted-earnings coach may temporarily replace a head or assistant basketball coach due to extenuating circumstances and then return to the position of restricted-earnings coach, provided such replacement is approved by the Council per 11.7.1.1.1.2. The individual shall complete his or her period of employment as a restricted-earnings coach within five calendar years of the date of initial employment in such a position and shall not subsequently be employed as a restricted-earnings coach in Division I basketball."

NO. 144 RECRUITING PERSONNEL — NATIONAL SERVICE ACADEMIES

Intent: For the national service academies, to permit nine football coaches, other than restricted-earnings coaches, to contact and evaluate prospective student-athletes off campus at any one time.

Bylaws: Amend 11.7.2.2 by adding new 11.7.2.2.1, page 62, as follows:

[Division I-A football only]

"11.7.2.2.1 Additional Recruiters — National Service Academies. For the national service academies, the off-campus contact and evaluation of prospects shall be limited to a total of nine coaches at any one time, which may include the head coach but no restricted-earnings coaches."

NO. 147 TEST-SCORE TIME LIMITATION — DIVISION I

Intent: In Division I, to change the deadline for achieving the required test score from July 1 immediately preceding an individual's initial full-time enrollment in a collegiate institution to any time prior to an individual's initial full-



Yvonne L. Slatton (center), associate professor of physical education at the University of Iowa, and Besty J. Mosher, associate director of athletics at Northwestern University, share a lighter moment in the general business session.

the sport of football, other than his own institution's camp, provided not more than one football student-athlete from any one Division I institution is employed at that camp.

"17.7.7.1.3 Employment in Diversified Sports Camp. In Division I football, a member of an institution's football squad who has eligibility remaining may be employed as a counselor in any diversified camp, including a diversified camp conducted by the student-athlete's own institution, provided not more than one member with eligibility remaining of the previous year's football squad of any one Division I institution is employed at that camp."

NO. 139 RESTRICTED-EARNINGS COACH — DIVISION I BASKETBALL

Intent: In the sport of Division I basketball, to permit a restricted-earnings coach to replace temporarily, or on a limited basis, a head or assistant coach and then return to his or her restricted-earnings position, provided such replacement is approved by the Council.

Bylaws: Amend 11.02.3.4.1, page 52, as follows:
[Division I only]

time enrollment in a collegiate institution.

Bylaws: Amend 14.3.1.4, page 147, as follows:
[Division I only]

"14.3.1.4 Test-Score Requirements. In Divisions I and II, the minimum required SAT or ACT score [see 14.3.1.1-(b)] must be achieved under national testing conditions on a national testing date [i.e., no residual (campus) testing or regional testing dates].

14.3.1.4.1 Test-Score Time Limitation

"(a) Division I: At Division I institutions, the minimum required SAT or ACT score shall be achieved no later than July 1 immediately preceding the individual's first full-time enrollment in a collegiate institution or the end of the term in which the individual completed the requirements for high-school graduation (including, for a foreign student who is completing secondary education in a foreign country, the term in which the individual completed the requirements necessary to enroll in a collegiate institution in that country) prior to the individual's first full-time enrollment in a collegiate institution."

[Remainder of 14.3.1.4 unchanged.]

The NCAA Register



A Monthly Collection Containing Reports of Interest to the NCAA Membership

January 25, 1995

Executive Committee minutes

Following are the minutes of the December 4-5, 1994, meeting of the NCAA Executive Committee at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri. All actions taken by the Executive Committee are included. Highlights of the meeting were reported in the December 14 issue of *The NCAA News*.

1. Approval of Previous Minutes.

It was voted that the minutes of the August 3-4 meeting be approved as distributed.

2. Actions Taken by Executive Director.

It was voted that the actions taken by the executive director on behalf of the Executive Committee since the August 3-4 meeting be approved.

3. Administrative Committee Minutes.

It was voted that the minutes of Administrative Committee Telephone Conference Nos. 13-23 be approved as distributed.

4. Restricted-Earnings Coach Lawsuits.

It was reported that during its meeting the previous day, the Budget Subcommittee had discussed the status of two lawsuits concerning legislation related to restricted-earnings coaches alleging violations of Federal antitrust law as the result of the application of NCAA Bylaw 11.02.3. One suit was filed on behalf of all restricted-earnings coaches in Division I men's basketball; the other was filed on behalf of all restricted-earnings coaches in Division I in sports other than men's basketball.

a. The Executive Committee noted that a decision in favor of the plaintiffs on the question of liability would set the stage for further determinations, including a trial on the question of damages. Further, it noted that damages can be significant because any actual damages found are tripled under Federal antitrust laws, and amounts could be further compounded if the plaintiffs are found to properly represent the class of all Division I coaches.

b. The Executive Committee noted the importance of closely monitoring the progress of the cases because of the significant potential damages if the Association does not prevail and the need to keep the membership informed of future developments.

c. It was voted that the Administrative Committee be authorized to take any action on behalf of the Council that it deems necessary related to this issue.

5. **Report of Budget Subcommittee.** Secretary-Treasurer Prentice Gault reported on the earlier meeting of the Budget Subcommittee.

a. **Twelve-month comparison of budget to actual revenue and expense.** The Executive Committee reviewed the comparison of budget to actual revenue and expenditures as of August 31, 1994. It noted that total revenue exceeded the budget by \$5.8 million, and that expenses were \$3.9 million less than budgeted. Included in the Association's total expenditures for the 1993-94 fiscal year was \$86,132,100 that had been distributed to the membership.

b. **Report of treasurer.** The Executive Committee reviewed the 1994 report of the treasurer, which indicated that the Association's net assets totaled \$58.8 million, including \$21.8 million available for operations. For fiscal year 1993-94, the Association's total revenue exceeded total expenses by approximately \$16 million (which is included in the \$21.8 million).

(1) The Executive Committee noted that in August 1994, it had estimated a surplus of \$12 million to \$13 million and had agreed to distribute two-thirds of the surplus to Division I institutions as a supplemental distribution and place one-third in the Funded Operating Reserve. In view of the additional surplus now available, the

Meeting December 4-5, 1994

Budget Subcommittee recommended that \$16 million be distributed to the Division I membership, and that \$5 million be placed in the Funded Operating Reserve.

(2) It was voted that the recommendation be approved.

c. Analysis of 1993-94 championships.

The analysis indicated that expenses for Divisions I, II and III championships and other membership services decreased by 2.4 percent in 1993-94, which was considered particularly noteworthy in light of the fact that the number of championships participants increased by more than 1,600.

6. Report of Special NCAA Television Committee.

Executive Director Cedric W. Dempsey, chair of the special committee, reported that agreement had been reached with CBS Sports and ESPN regarding the televising of NCAA championships. The agreement included the following:

a. The agreement with CBS extends the current contract through 2002; the agreement with ESPN is extended for three years, with ESPN having an option to continue the contract through 2002.

b. The rights fee from CBS totals \$1.725 billion for eight years (1995 through 2002), resulting in average rights fees of \$215,625,000 per year. This is a 50.8 percent increase over the annual average rights fees of \$143 million under the current contract. The total new rights fee provides an additional \$95 million for the last three years of the current contract, including a \$50 million payment to be made in 1996 as an advance against the rights fees in the last five years of the new agreement.

c. The CBS contract includes the following championships, in addition to Division I men's basketball: two games of the College World Series, the Division I Men's and Women's Outdoor Track and Field Championships, the National Collegiate Women's Gymnastics Championships, and the Division II Men's Basketball Championship.

d. The ESPN contract includes the Division I Women's Basketball, Men's and Women's Swimming, Wrestling, Men's Lacrosse, I-AA Football, Men's and Women's Tennis, Men's and Women's Volleyball, Women's Softball, and Men's Ice Hockey Championships; the Division II Women's Basketball and Football Championships; and the Division III Football Championship. Should ESPN exercise its option to continue the contract through 2002, the total rights fees would be \$18.7 million, an average of \$2.67 million per year. That represents a 72 percent increase over the annual average from the current contract of \$1.55 million.

e. The agreement for the Division I Women's Basketball Championship, beginning in 1996, provides for coverage of the national semifinal and championship games, the regional tournaments and an additional eight first- or second-round games. The format would provide for the first- and second-round sessions to be held Friday/Sunday and Saturday/Monday; the regional tournaments to be held Saturday/Monday; and the national semifinals and championship to be held Friday and Sunday.

f. The Executive Committee noted that the membership trust, which now totals \$8.1 million, had been established in order to assure the financial ability to continue Association programs and services in the event additional revenues were not available in the next contract; and that if the trust was not needed for that purpose, it would be returned to the Division I membership.

It was voted that pending execution of the CBS contract, the membership trust be

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dissolved and that the trust fund be distributed to the Division I membership, consistent with previous Executive Committee action regarding the trust.

g. It was voted that the Special Television Committee be commended for its outstanding work on behalf of the membership.

h. It was voted that the Administrative Committee be authorized to act on behalf of the Executive Committee in determining the appropriate committee(s) to be involved in discussions regarding current and future revenue distribution.

7. **Report of Divisions I, II and III Task Forces to Review the NCAA Membership Structure.** The Executive Committee received a status report on the work of the Divisions I, II and III Task Forces to Review the NCAA Membership Structure to date. It was noted that the three task forces were in agreement with general concepts of further federation and presidential control. It was anticipated that legislation would be proposed for the 1996 Convention to implement a new governance structure.

8. **Report of Presidents Commission Subcommittee on Minority Issues.** The Executive Committee reviewed a proposal from the Presidents Commission Subcommittee on Minority Issues to establish an NCAA fellows program to provide campus-based mentoring and work experience for ethnic minorities and women, with the fellowships to begin in July 1995. Discussion was held relative to the impact of such a new program on the current NCAA staff in light of the no-staff-growth policy; the degree of interest on the part of member institutions in participating in such a program; and ways in which it could be best administered to ensure its success.

a. It was the sense of the meeting that a thorough evaluation of current Association programs and services and an analysis of staffing needs should be undertaken, for review by the Executive Committee at its May 1995 meeting. If possible, the analysis should include some consideration of the impact of Association restructuring on the staffing needs.

b. It was voted that \$200,000 be allocated to fund a pilot fellows program as outlined by the subcommittee; that the executive director be authorized to hire a consultant or other external assistance to administer the program if necessary; and that an additional \$50,000 be authorized for this purpose.

c. It was agreed that an effort should be made to seek divisional balance among the institutions participating in the program, both as hosts and in the selection of fellows.

9. **Report of Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee.** The Executive Committee reviewed a report from the Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee regarding the status of the diversity training program. It noted that two pilot workshops had been conducted during 1994, and it reviewed the goals, areas of concentration and plans for implementation of future workshops. No action was

taken.

10. **Joint Report of Committee on Women's Athletics, Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee, and National Youth Sports Program Committee.** The Executive Committee reviewed the report from the three committees regarding the concept of a national girls sports program.

a. By way of background, it was noted that the Presidents Commission had proposed that a national girls sports program be established to encourage participation by girls, particularly African-Americans, in nontraditional sports. The Council and Executive Committee, at their April and May 1994 meetings, respectively, had directed the three above-mentioned committees to study the concept further and discuss other means of achieving that goal and submit a preliminary report to the Executive Committee at its December 1994 meeting.

b. The three committees recommended the following:

(1) Enhance the summer National Youth Sports Program (NYSP) and establish a modified extended NYSP solely for girls;

(2) Expand NYSP partnerships with national governing bodies and boys and girls clubs;

(3) Conduct Youth Education through Sports (YES) clinics for girls at conference championships in women's sports;

(4) Conduct and evaluate pilot programs at 1995 summer NYSP, fall conference championships and fall extended NYSP programs; and

(5) Establish criteria to ensure minority participation and an educational component to foster young girls' knowledge, social values, career and participation opportunities through athletics.

c. The committees requested funding for a pilot program in the amount of \$267,010, with final recommendations regarding program implementation to be forwarded to the Executive Committee at its December 1995 meeting.

d. The Executive Committee noted that while the proposed program had merit, future funding for the NYSP program (in conjunction with which the concept would be implemented) could be in serious jeopardy subsequent to 1995 due to the recent November elections and resultant changes in leadership in the Federal government. In addition, it discussed the impact of a new program on current staff. The staff has not been sufficient to conduct additional YES clinics at NCAA championships but in this proposal, it would be expected to expand YES clinics to conference championships.

e. It was voted that the Presidents Commission be advised that the Executive Committee has serious concerns about the future funding of NYSP and staffing implications; but that pending the Presidents Commission's reaction to these concerns, it stands ready to allocate funding for the program.

11. **Marketing, Licensing and Promotions Activities.** Dempsey reviewed a historical report on the Association's marketing,

promotions and licensing activities, noting that a more comprehensive report would be provided at the May 1995 meeting relative to additional alternatives that the Association might wish to pursue in this regard. The question was raised as to the membership's expectations and desires in this regard, particularly as they related to the Association's international and domestic licensing activities.

a. It was noted that consideration was being given to having the NCAA staff, rather than outside entities, administer the NCAA corporate partner and international licensing programs; and that the management team was in the process of analyzing the potential financial and staffing considerations involved.

b. It was the sense of the meeting that there may be potential to be realized for member institutions in international licensing that would not represent a conflict with or threat to institutions' own programs, but that the issue of a domestic licensing arrangement by the Association was perhaps more complex.

c. It was voted that the staff provide the Executive Committee in May 1995 a proposal for an international licensing agreement on behalf of the membership, with additional consideration of a domestic agreement as well.

12. **Status Report on Washington, D.C., Office.** Dempsey reported that office space had been rented at One DuPont Circle, Washington, D.C., for a branch office to represent the Association's interests related to Federal, legislative and governmental activities, as approved by the Executive Committee in May. He noted that a search was underway for a director of Federal relations and that he anticipated hiring by February 1, 1995.

13. **Playing Rules.** Wallace I. Renfro, assistant executive director for publishing, joined the meeting to discuss playing rules to address fighting and unsportsmanlike conduct in various sports.

a. Renfro noted that at its August meeting, the Executive Committee had asked the staff to develop suggestions as to how better consistency could be achieved in each sport relative to fighting, suspension and ejection penalties. The committee had specifically asked for opinions regarding carryover penalties at the end of the season, penalties against seniors involved in fighting (including withholding of any championships award); and penalties for misconduct situations administered by the sports committees, relative to situations addressed by rules of play that are under the jurisdiction of game officials. He noted that the latter two areas — penalties against seniors and misconduct situations — do not fall within the purview of rules-making responsibilities for sports committee but are managed under the sports committees' championships-administration responsibilities.

b. Five sports have specific fighting rules (men's and women's basketball, football, men's lacrosse, baseball, and ice hockey); a sixth (men's and women's soccer) does not have a specific fighting rule but does have fighting included in its misconduct rule. Baseball, basketball and soccer all have carryover penalties at the end of the season. Football, men's ice hockey and men's lacrosse do not have carryover penalties, although the Men's Ice Hockey Rules Committee is likely to add a carryover penalty for the 1996 season.

c. The similarities among the fighting rules include these: (a) All address fighting and attempting to fight; (b) all recognize that if there is a fight on the field of play, it is important to confine it, i.e., keep players and team personnel on the sidelines; and (c) all included immediate ejection for fighting.

See Executive, page 2 ▶

Governmental affairs report

The following is a review of recent Federal activities affecting the NCAA membership. These reports are prepared by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, the Association's legal counsel in Washington, D.C. The following report was prepared for and presented at the January 11 meeting of the NCAA Council in San Diego.

Title IX, gender equity and nondiscrimination

Title IX/gender-equity legislation.

Gender-equity disclosure legislation. On October 20, President Clinton signed legislation to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, known as the "Improving America's Schools Act," into law. The act requires coeducational colleges and universities that participate in Federal student aid programs and sponsor intercollegiate athletics programs to prepare and make available an annual report that provides specific information concerning the opportunities and benefits afforded to male and female student-athletes.

For each varsity team, institutions must disclose the following information: (a) the number of participants, as of the team's first scheduled contest; (b) the total operating expenses attributable to the team (the term "operating expenses" is defined to mean expenditures on lodging and meals, transportation, officials, uniforms, and equipment); (c) whether the head coach (including a graduate assistant or volunteer) is male or female and is assigned to the team on a full-time or part-time basis; and (d) the number of assistant coaches (including graduate assistants and volunteers) who are male, the number who are female, and whether they are assigned to the team on a full-time or part-time basis.

The following information also must be disclosed, although not on a team-by-team basis: (a) the total amount of money spent on athletically related student aid, stated separately for the men's and women's teams overall, and the ratio of athletically related student aid awarded male athletes to athletically related student aid awarded female athletes; (b) total recruiting expenditures, stated separately for men's and women's teams overall; (c) the total revenues generated by all men's teams and all women's teams (institutions also may report revenues generated on a per-team basis); and (d) the average annual institutional salaries of the head coaches and assistant coaches of men's teams, across all sports, and the average annual institutional salaries of the head coaches and assistant coaches of women's teams, across all sports. If a coach has responsibility for more than one team and the institution does not allocate the coach's salary by team, the institution is to divide the salary by the number of teams and to allocate the salary among the teams on a basis consistent with the coach's responsibilities.

Institutions must compile this information on an annual basis for the preceding academic year and disclose it to students and potential students upon request and to the public at large. Unlike the original version of the legislation, the act does not require institutions to submit the information to the Department of Education (D.Ed.) for use in a report to be submitted by the Secretary of Education to Congress. The Secretary is directed to promulgate regulations to implement the legislation by April 18, 1995, and each institution is to make its first disclosure report available no later than October 1, 1996.

On December 12, D.Ed. held a meeting to discuss implementation of the Gender-Equity Disclosure Act. Among the organizations represented at the meeting were the Women's Sports Foundation, the National Association of Collegiate Women Athletic Administrators, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the American Council on Education, the NCAA, the National Women's Law Center and the American Association of University Women. The topics discussed included the form to be used to disclose information, the definitions to be used, how information concerning coeducational teams should be reported, disclosure of coaches' salaries, and whether institutions should report gross or net revenues. D.Ed. encouraged the organizations to submit written suggestions and comments concerning implementation of the disclosure requirements. It plans to publish a proposed rule by mid-January.

National Women and Girls in Sports Day.

On October 7, the Senate passed S.J. Res. 186, which would designate February 2, 1995, and February 1, 1996, as "National Women and Girls in Sports Day." The House adjourned without taking action on the companion measure, H.J. Res. 385. House Republicans voted December 7 to do away with commemorative legislation. As with other rule changes advocated by Republicans, the decision must be ratified by the full House when the new Congress convenes in early January.

Litigation.

Title IX actions filed by coaches.

■ In mid-November, Oklahoma State University and Ann Pitts, its women's golf coach, reached a settlement that provides an increase in her salary and a four-year contract. In April, a Federal jury had awarded Pitts \$36,000 in damages, finding that the university had discriminated against her on the basis of sex, but found that she was not entitled to the same pay as the men's coach.

■ Former Baylor University women's basketball coach Pam Bowers' case against Baylor is scheduled to go to trial in early April. Bowers has alleged violations of Title IX, Title VII (employment discrimination) and the Equal Pay Act, as well as intentional infliction of emotional distress and fraud claims. One issue in the case is the disparity in the salaries for the coaches of the men's and women's basketball teams. A motion pending before the court raises the question whether a plaintiff suing under Title IX is limited to equitable relief (e.g., reinstatement) and is precluded from recovering monetary damages.

Title IX actions filed by student-athletes.

■ Final arguments in the Title IX action against Brown University were completed December 16 and post-trial briefs are due in early February. Among the issues raised in the case are (1) whether an institution can satisfy Title IX by providing participation opportunities that approximate student interests and abilities as reflected in sources other than enrollment in the institution, and (2) how to count the number of participation opportunities (e.g., if a team is undersubscribed, is the number of positions filled or the potential number available on the team to be counted?). A decision in the case is not expected before March 1995.

■ In October, the judge in the Title IX action against Louisiana State University dismissed the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction seeking the addition of a women's fast-pitch softball team in advance of LSU's plans to start the sport in 1996. The court found that it was without authority to issue the injunction, because the injunction would change, rather than preserve, the status quo. The court also questioned the plaintiffs' standing to bring the action, because they would have exhausted their eligibility by the time the team was added. The plaintiffs have appealed this ruling. Trial in the case is scheduled for October 1995.

■ Virginia Polytechnic Institute and plaintiff female student-athletes have agreed in principle on a settlement pursuant to which Virginia Tech will provide participation opportunities for women that are within three percent of those offered for men by 1995-96, when Virginia Tech carries out existing plans to add a women's softball team. Virginia Tech added a women's lacrosse team this academic year, and participation opportunities for women now are within five percent of those offered to men.

■ After the September 1 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in *Kelley v. Board of Trustees*, the plaintiffs sought a rehearing by the full panel of judges on that court of the decision that the University of Illinois, Champaign, had not violated Title IX or the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution when it eliminated the men's, but not the women's, swimming team. The court denied that motion and, on December 5, the plaintiffs filed a petition for certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court.

■ **Office for Civil Rights Enforcement Policy.** The D.Ed. Office for Civil Rights (OCR) is continuing to consider revisions to its Title IX intercollegiate athletics investigator's manual, which is used in investigating Title IX intercollegiate athletics complaints and in conducting intercollegiate athletics compliance reviews. Meetings were held with interested parties in May and June 1994, and OCR may issue the revised manual in early spring 1995.

Governmental activity regarding athletics

Regulation of special-event tours. On

November 30, the Department of Transportation published a final rule, effective December 7, extending its rules on Super Bowl tours to other types of special events. The department's initiative was spurred by the experience of many University of Wisconsin, Madison, fans with package tours to the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day 1994.

In particular, the final rule requires operators of special-event tours that are promoted as including an admission ticket to have those event tickets in hand or under contract before they advertise and sell the tours. Special-event tour operators also must refund the entire ticket price to any customer who does not receive an admission ticket to the promised event. The rule also prohibits price increases of more than 10 percent above the original tour price and last-minute (within 10 days of departure) price increases. It broadly defines a special-event tour as one that is organized for the purpose of attending a sporting, social, religious, educational, cultural, political or other event of a special nature and limited duration. This definition presumably includes all college sporting events and not simply postseason championships or specific championship events. The rule applies both to charter and scheduled air transportation, as well as to any other form of air service, and it covers any operator of a tour, whether the operator is an airline, a charter operator, a travel agent or some other entity.

Earlier in 1994, companion bills (H.R. 3726 and S. 1797) were introduced in the House and Senate to require the department to apply its Super Bowl rules to collegiate bowl games and NCAA Final Four basketball games. Those measures now are moot.

■ **Rainbow Coalition request for government investigation of college athletics department employment practices.** The Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) has not released any information indicating whether compliance reviews of the employment practices of the athletics departments of selected colleges and universities have been scheduled. Earlier in 1994, the Rainbow Commission for Fairness in Athletics, a division of the Rainbow Coalition, provided employment data relating to the athletics departments at 12 institutions, and asked the Departments of Justice and Education to investigate what it claimed were discriminatory hiring practices by college athletics departments nationwide. In late August, DOL notified the National Rainbow Coalition that OFCCP regional offices had been asked to investigate the coalition's concerns and that five of the 12 institutions on the coalition list were being scheduled for compliance reviews.

In a related development, the Rainbow Coalition announced November 1 that it was launching an initiative to increase minority representation in athletics administrative positions at NCAA-member institutions. The Rainbow Commission for Fairness in Athletics will rate NCAA Division I institutions according to a variety of factors, including the number of black student-athletes, graduation rates, number of Blacks in coaching and athletics administration positions, number of Blacks in the student body, number of black faculty and administrators, and the black population in a campus community. It plans to take direct action, including lawsuits and picketing, against institutions that have the worst records on affirmative action. The Rainbow Coalition for Fairness in Athletics also has drafted a proposed affirmative action plan for NCAA-member institutions.

■ **Review of NCAA Data Analysis Working Group.** No further action has been taken in connection with the review by the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness of the NCAA Data Analysis Working Group and academic links between several members of the working group and Raymond Cattell, a proponent of human genetic engineering. With the election of a majority of Republican representatives to, and the change in control of, the House of Representatives, Cardiss Collins, the chairwoman of that subcommittee, no longer will serve on the House Committee on Commerce when the 104th Congress convenes in January. She will, however, become ranking minority member of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

■ **Student-athlete graduation rates.** D.Ed. has not yet published proposed rules to implement the Student Right-to-Know Act graduation-rate reporting requirement. Under the terms of the Higher Education

Technical Amendments Act enacted in 1993, the earliest date on which the first report would be due is July 1, 1996.

■ **Ticket fee disclosure.** On September 29, the House Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee held a hearing on H.R. 4995, a bill introduced in August by Rep. John Dingell, D-Michigan, which would require the disclosure of service and other charges on tickets to entertainment and sporting events. The practices of Ticketmaster were a focus of the hearing. No further action was taken on the bill before adjournment.

■ **Ticket scalping.** No action was taken on the bill (H.R. 4344) introduced last May by Rep. David Levy, R-New York, to prohibit ticket scalping. The bill prohibits any person or for-profit entity from reselling a ticket to any place of entertainment for a price that is more than \$5 above the price printed on the ticket, and imposes criminal penalties for violations.

■ **Pell Grant investigation.** At the time of the mid-term elections in November, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs was continuing to investigate abuses in Federal student grant programs and Pell Grant fraud. It is unclear what will happen to the investigation in the next Congress, when Republicans assume control of the Senate and the committee. Although the Republicans on the subcommittee have supported the investigation, it is not known where this investigation will fall within the Republican priorities.

■ **Request for Department of Justice investigation of football bowl coalition.** The Department of Justice is continuing to monitor the football bowl coalition. The department agreed in fall 1993 to initiate an investigation of the coalition of football conferences and representatives of the major postseason college football bowls in response to a request by Sen. Mitch McConnell, R-Kentucky, who alleged that the coalition restricts competition by independent teams in the most lucrative and highly visible bowls.

■ **Congressional action reorganizing the Naval Academy athletics program.** On October 5, President Clinton signed the National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 2182) into law. One provision of that law requires that, effective January 1, 1996, the athletics director position at all U.S. service academies be a civil service position and that all revenue generated by the athletics programs at each service academy be placed into an account controlled by the service concerned and the Department of Defense.

■ **National Physical Fitness and Sports Foundation.** Congress adjourned without taking action on legislation (S. 2394) introduced in August by Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, D-Colorado, to establish a National Physical Fitness and Sports Foundation to aid the mission of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

■ **Accessibility of sports facilities for disabled persons.** The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board will review comments filed in December in response to an advance notice of proposed rules making seeking comments on recommendations for making sports and recreation facilities and outdoor developed areas readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Included among the recommendations are requirements that playing field surfaces be stable, firm and slip resistant, except where that requirement would eliminate or substantially change a sport, and that some means of handicapped access into pools be provided.

■ **Limited antitrust exemption for standards setting.** No action was taken on H.R. 2249, which would insulate Section 501(c)(3) nonprofit amateur athletics organizations from antitrust liability for establishing equipment standards and rules of competition.

Antisubstance-abuse and safety developments

■ **Dietary supplements.** On October 25, President Clinton signed into law S. 784, a bill that precludes the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) from regulating dietary supplements as drugs or food additives. Among other things, the law declares a June 1993 FDA advance notice of proposed rules making concerning dietary supplements to be null and void. In that notice, the FDA requested public comment on the safety and use of amino acids, or combinations of amino acids, as ingredients in

dietary supplements. In accordance with the legislation, on December 6 the FDA published an announcement that it was withdrawing its advance notice of proposed rules making.

■ **Smokeless tobacco.** On November 29, the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment held a hearing on smokeless tobacco to examine the risks and increasing use of "spit tobacco" and the public relations impact of sports figures who use the product.

■ **Human growth hormones.** The House Small Business Subcommittee on Regulation, Business Opportunities and Technology held a hearing October 12 regarding questionable sales practices in the drug industry generally and in the sale of human growth hormone drugs in particular.

■ **Team sports injuries.** Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) chair Ann Brown identified team sports injuries as one of three areas in which the CPSC will focus its activities during fiscal year 1995. In recent remarks, she stated that the agency hopes to develop new guidelines and standards to reduce team sports injuries and deaths. To date, the CPSC has held one meeting on baseball injuries and one on soccer injuries. The CPSC plans to hold additional meetings, but they have not yet been scheduled.

■ **Drug testing.** No action was taken on the three pending bills to regulate drug testing. These measures include S. 1303, which would prohibit random testing of employees other than sensitive employees (including professional athletes) and which would prohibit disclosure, with limited exceptions, of the results of drug tests to anyone other than the individual being tested; H.R. 377, which would establish Federal standards to ensure the quality of drug-testing programs; and H.R. 33, which would establish standards for the certification of laboratories engaged in urine drug testing and regulated drug-testing programs.

National Youth Sports Program

■ **FY 1995 appropriation.** On September 30, President Clinton signed into law H.R. 4606, the fiscal year 1995 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education. The legislation provides an appropriation of \$12 million for the National Youth Sports Program (NYSP), subject to a requirement that requires the grantee (the NCAA) or subgrantee to provide a 100 percent cash or in-kind match for amounts awarded up to \$9.4 million and the grantee to provide a 29 percent cash match for any amounts awarded above \$9.4 million.

On December 8, the HHS Office of Community Services published a notice requesting competing applications for new grants under the NYSP. Applications must be submitted by February 6. The timing of this notice reflects the congressional directive in the conference report accompanying the FY 1995 appropriation encouraging HHS to process applications in a more timely manner. This is the second year that HHS is awarding the NYSP grant using a competitive bidding process.

■ **Eligibility for additional funding.** As previously reported, the omnibus crime bill signed into law in mid-September authorizes funds for the Local Partnership Act, which would fund education and other programs to prevent crime, and identifies NYSP as a program for which Local Partnership Act funds may be used. Before the election, two Republican senators introduced measures to eliminate the Local Partnership Act, neither of which was considered. The Republican "Contract with America" proposes to repeal certain of the crime-prevention programs authorized by the crime bill, including the Local Partnership Act.

Sports broadcasting, communications and copyright

■ **1992 and 1993 cable and satellite royalty fees.** On October 13, at the request of the Phase I claimants, the Copyright Office distributed 80 percent of the \$196.8 million in 1992 cable royalty fees to Phase I claimants, based on the percentage shares awarded to each party in the 1989 proceeding, the last litigated proceeding. Thereafter, on December 15, also at the request of the claimants, the Copyright Office distributed 80 percent of the \$186 million in 1993 royalty fees to Phase I claimants on the same basis.

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Administrative Review Panel actions

▶ Continued from page 6

Application of legislation: One of the requirements for a hardship waiver states that the injury or illness occurs when the SA has not participated in more than half of the season and not more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his or her sport.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application for SA who exceeded the minimum number of competitions but who was severely injured when struck by a car.

Action taken: Denied
■■■

Case No: 642

Sport (division): Football (I-A)

Citation: B 14.2.5

Special circumstances: Request denied based on prior similar cases.

Application of legislation: One of the requirements for a hardship waiver states that the injury or illness occurs when the SA has not participated in more than half of the season and not more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his or her sport.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the hardship-waiver rule because the SA was injured after three plays of fourth game.

Action taken: Denied
■■■

Case No: 626

Sport (division): Men's tennis (I)

Citation: B 14.2.5

Special circumstances: The SA sustained an injury during the spring season of 1994 in the third match of a 13-conest schedule. At the time of the injury and the examination performed by a physician, the institution investigated the possibility of a medical-hardship waiver. After reading the provisions of the hardship-waiver rule, and having a brief conversation with its conference office, the institution concluded that the SA would be able to qualify for a hardship waiver. Upon submitting all documents to the conference office for final approval, the conference office was informed by a member of the NCAA legislative services staff that the nontraditional season must also count in calculating the hardship waiver. Thus, in counting the nontraditional season in the calculation, the SA no longer qualifies for a hardship waiver.

Application of legislation: One of the requirements for a hardship waiver states that the injury or illness occurs when the SA has not participated in more than half of the season and not more than 20 percent of the institution's completed events in his or her sport.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the hardship-waiver rule in the SA's situation because the institution believes that its decision was based on the reading of the hardship-waiver provisions that refer only to the traditional season and, further, the institution's Selection Committee takes into account the nontraditional season results for individual selection to the championship. [Note: This committee looks only at the results from the spring season for team selection to the championship.] The committee also points out the fact that the SA relied on the institution's advice and, while the injury was season-ending, had the SA known he would not qualify for a hardship waiver, the SA would have attempted to play only doubles or play at a lower level in order to complete his last season of competition.

Action taken: Denied
■■■

Case No: 636

Sport (division): Men's basketball (I)

Citation: B 14.3.2.1.1

Special circumstances: A foreign student-athlete (FSA) who completed a secondary education in the United States has been granted an initial-eligibility waiver with the requirement that the SAT or ACT be retaken on a national testing date. Because the FSA has not obtained a qualifying test score, the FSA is considered a partial qualifier and, thus, cannot receive athletics aid, practice or compete until the qualifying SAT or ACT score is presented. Further, the FSA is scheduled to take the SAT October 9 and the ACT October 22. Both tests will take three to four weeks to process, with two to three working days to obtain the scores. During this time, the applicant institution would like to allow the FSA to practice only, not compete or receive athletics aid, beginning with the October 15 date until such time the results of the first test are available.

Application of legislation: An entering freshman with no previous college atten-

dance who enrolls in a Division I institution and who is a partial qualifier may receive institutional financial aid that is not from an athletics source and is based on financial need only, consistent with institutional and conference regulations, but may not practice or compete during the first academic year in residence. However, such a student who was not recruited shall not be eligible for regular-season competition and practice but shall be eligible for nonathletics institutional financial aid, provided there is on file in the office of the AD certification by the faculty athletics representative, the admissions officer and the chair of the financial aid committee that admission and financial aid were granted without regard to athletics ability.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the partial-qualifier regulations in the FSA's situation because the institution believes it had received misinformation provided by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse, and had the FSA retested earlier, the FSA would have submitted a qualifying score. The institution also believes that allowing the FSA to practice on a temporary basis is reasonable and fair because it is a crucial time for the FSA.

Action taken: Granted
■■■

Case No: 695

Sports (division): Men's cross country, men's track (I)

Citation: B 14.4.3.1

Special circumstances: Request granted based on prior similar cases.

Application of legislation: Eligibility for competition for a midyear transfer SA, for an SA subsequent to the SA's first academic year in residence, or after the SA has used one season of eligibility in any sport at the certifying institution shall be determined by the SA's academic record in existence at the beginning of the fall term or at the beginning of any other regular term of that academic year, based upon satisfactory completion prior to each fall term of a cumulative total of academic semester or quarter hours equivalent to an average of at least 12 semester or quarter hours during each of the previous academic terms in academic years in which the SA has been enrolled in a term or terms.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the credit-hour requirements because illness prohibited completion of two hours necessary to meet satisfactory progress.

Action taken: Granted
■■■

Case No: 632

Sport (division): Men's volleyball (I)

Citation: B 14.4.3.1

Special circumstances: The SA transferred from a four-year institution to the applicant institution in the fall of 1993, and was required to fulfill a year of residence because the first institution would not grant the SA a release from the one-time transfer exception. The SA completed 24 units during that academic year. When the institution was checking the SA's fulfillment of the 50 percent degree requirements, it was discovered that the SA was .5 unit short in mechanical engineering. In applying for a waiver of the 50 percent requirement, it was discovered that one unit of the 24 hours taken was not degree-applicable since the SA had used all of the elective units. Further, the SA stated that since the SA was a nonresident, the SA could afford only 12 units each semester. Further, the SA also indicated that the course taken was not verified as an elective that could not count toward the degree program. Finally, if a waiver is granted, the SA must seek a waiver of the 50 percent requirement through a satisfactory-progress waiver.

Application of legislation: Eligibility for competition for a midyear transfer SA, for an SA subsequent to the SA's first academic year in residence, or after the SA has used one season of eligibility in any sport at the certifying institution shall be determined by the SA's academic record in existence at the beginning of the fall term or at the beginning of any other regular term of that academic year, based upon satisfactory completion prior to each fall term of a cumulative total of academic semester or quarter hours equivalent to an average of at least 12 semester or quarter hours during each of the previous academic terms in academic years in which the SA has been enrolled in a term or terms.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the credit hour requirements in the SA's situation because the SA was unaware that the course taken would not be counted as an elective and could not count toward the SA's degree. Further, the SA did not take more than the minimum

requirement each semester due to the cost of attendance.

Action taken: Granted
■■■

Case No: 629

Sport (division): Football (I-AA)

Citation: B 14.4.3.1

Special circumstances: The SA was charged with the theft and resale of books during the spring semester of 1994 and, thus, the institution's disciplinary committee expelled the SA for the summer and fall terms of 1994. Subsequent to the SA's expulsion, the SA enrolled in a local two-year college to take English classes in preparation for the CLAST examination. Since the SA knew enrollment in the applicant institution would not be allowed, the SA was not concentrating on the satisfactory-progress requirements. However, during the summer, the institution revisited the fall enrollment sanction and permitted the SA to enroll in the fall semester, maintain the SA's scholarship and participate in practice, but not competition. Toward the end of September, the SA's case went to court and the SA was acquitted on all charges. During the last week of September, the SA's disciplinary probation was rescinded, which cleared the SA for competition. However, due to the fact that the SA did not take hours toward the SA's degree during the summer, the SA completed only 21 hours for the 1993-94 academic year and has completed only 69 total countable hours rather than the required 72.

Application of legislation: Eligibility for competition for a midyear transfer SA, for an SA subsequent to the SA's first academic year in residence, or after the SA has used one season of eligibility in any sport at the certifying institution shall be determined by the SA's academic record in existence at the beginning of the fall term or at the beginning of any other regular term of that academic year, based upon (a) satisfactory completion prior to each fall term of a cumulative total of academic semester or quarter hours equivalent to an average of at least 12 semester or quarter hours during each of the previous academic terms in academic years in which the SA has been enrolled in a term or terms, or (b) satisfactory completion of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of academic credit since the beginning of the previous fall term or since the beginning of the certifying institution's preceding regular two semesters or three quarters.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the credit-hour requirement in the SA's situation because had the SA known that satisfactory progress needed to be met, the SA would have taken the hours during the summer to make up for the three hours the SA lacked for the 1993-94 academic year.

Action taken: Denied
■■■

Case No: 620

Sport (division): Women's golf (I)

Citation: B 14.4.3.1

Special circumstances: The SA entered the applicant institution in the spring of 1994 as a physical education major. The SA enrolled in 14 hours at the beginning of the semester; however, dropped one physical education class, which was one hour, and toward the end of the semester, while having some difficulties, realized that it would be impossible to pass a three-hour mathematics class. Therefore, the SA ended the semester with 10 credit hours. At that point, the SA enrolled in summer school to take three hours of mathematics to obtain the requirements for satisfactory progress; however, the SA's mother experienced financial problems at the end of the spring semester of 1994 and declared bankruptcy. Because of the SA's mother's financial situation, the SA obtained full-time employment during the summer and did not attend summer school.

Application of legislation: Eligibility for competition for a midyear transfer SA, for an SA subsequent to the SA's first academic year in residence, or after the SA has used one season of eligibility in any sport at the certifying institution shall be determined by the SA's academic record in existence at the beginning of the fall term or at the beginning of any other regular term of that academic year, based upon (a) satisfactory completion prior to each fall term of a cumulative total of academic semester or quarter hours equivalent to an average of at least 12 semester or quarter hours during each of the previous academic terms in academic years in which the SA has been enrolled in a term or terms, or (b) satisfactory completion of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of academic credit since the beginning of the previous fall term or since

the beginning of the certifying institution's preceding regular two semesters or three quarters.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the credit-hour requirement in the SA's situation because the SA intended to enroll in summer school until the SA's mother's financial difficulties prevented such attendance. Further, the SA currently is carrying 16 hours for the fall semester of 1994 and maintaining a GPA of 2.100.

Action taken: Denied
■■■

Case No: 598

Sport (division): Football (II)

Citation: B 14.4.3.1

Special circumstances: The SA initially enrolled at the first four-year institution in the fall of 1992, and then transferred to a two-year college in the spring of 1993. In the fall of 1993, the SA transferred to the applicant institution and was advised to enroll in a developmental mathematics course; however, the SA already had received credit for a similar nontransferable course at the first institution in the fall of 1992. The applicant institution's policy required the SA to enroll in the course again because of a deficiency under the Texas Academic Skills Program, which is a state-mandated minimum-skills program. As a result, the SA only earned eight credit hours during the fall of 1993 because the remedial course could not be used to meet satisfactory progress. In the spring of 1994, the SA successfully completed 12 credit hours with an additional three credit hours taken during the summer of 1994, giving the SA a total of 23 credit hours for the 1993-94 academic year.

Application of legislation: Eligibility for competition for a midyear transfer SA, for an SA subsequent to the SA's first academic year in residence, or after the SA has used one season of eligibility in any sport at the certifying institution shall be determined by the SA's academic record in existence at the beginning of the fall term of the regular academic year, based on satisfactory completion of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of academic credit since the beginning of the previous fall term or since the beginning of the certifying institution's preceding regular two semesters or three quarters.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the requirement that an SA must satisfactorily complete 24 hours of countable credit, excluding remedial course work, in order to be eligible.

Action taken: Granted
■■■

Case No: 583

Sport (division): Men's cross country (I)

Citation: B 14.4.3.1

Special circumstances: The SA initially enrolled at the applicant institution in the fall of 1991 and declared a major. At the beginning of the SA's second year of enrollment, the SA changed the major. SAs must submit applications for the formal program before completing the major requirements of 60 credit hours. In September 1993, as required by the institution, the SA submitted an application and was admitted after successfully completing 57 credit hours through the spring of 1994. As a result of not being able to go over the 60 hours during the 1993-94 academic year, the SA could complete only 10 hours toward the major and, therefore, does not meet the satisfactory-progress requirement of 24 hours during the preceding year.

Application of legislation: Eligibility for competition for a midyear transfer SA, for an SA subsequent to the SA's first academic year in residence, or after the SA has used one season of eligibility in any sport at the certifying institution shall be determined by the SA's academic record in existence at the beginning of the fall term of the regular academic year, based on satisfactory completion of 24 semester or 36 quarter hours of academic credit since the beginning of the previous fall term or since the beginning of the certifying institution's preceding regular two semesters or three quarters.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the requirement that an SA must satisfactorily complete 24 credit hours in the preceding year that are degree-applicable because the SA could complete only 10 hours in order to not exceed the 60-hour requirement needed before application for the formal program.

Action taken: Granted
■■■

Case No: 616

Sport (division): Women's swimming (I)

Citation: B 14.4.3.1, 14.4.3.1.4

Special circumstances: The SA initially enrolled at the applicant institution in the fall of 1992 in a prephysical therapy curriculum, which is required for the first two years at the institution before being able to qualify for acceptance into the professional therapy program. Students are allowed to apply for admission to the upper-class physical therapy program during each fall semester for a limited number of openings in the professional program. The successful candidates are notified the following spring, and the first courses in the physical therapy curriculum are taken in the summer. Students normally spend their third year finishing the qualifying course work for admission to the physical therapy program, and are advised to fill out their programs with courses related but supplemental to their professional requirements. The SA cannot officially designate physical therapy as a major at the beginning of the fifth term of enrollment because the SA will not be notified until the following spring as to whether the SA has been accepted into the program. In addition, the SA is not able to take course work counting toward the physical therapy program until the summer of 1995.

Application of legislation: An SA shall designate a program of studies leading toward a specific baccalaureate degree at the certifying institution by the beginning of the third year of enrollment (fifth semester or seventh quarter) and thereafter shall make satisfactory progress toward that specific degree. This provision shall be applicable to the eligibility not only of a continuing student, but also of a transfer student from a four-year or two-year collegiate institution who is entering his/her third year of collegiate enrollment, even if the student has not yet completed an academic year in residence or used a season of eligibility in a sport at the certifying institution.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the requirements that an SA must declare the major at the beginning of the fifth semester of enrollment and take applicable course work in the SA's situation because the schedule is not permissible in accordance with the institution's policy for physical therapy majors.

Action taken: Granted
■■■

Case No: 574

Sport (division): Women's basketball (I)

Citation: B 14.4.3.1, 14.4.3.1.4

Special circumstances: The SA initially enrolled at the applicant institution in the fall of 1992 in a prephysical therapy curriculum, which is required for the first two years at the applicant institution before being able to qualify for acceptance into the professional therapy program. Students are allowed to apply for admission to the upper-class physical therapy program during each fall semester for a limited number of openings in the professional program. The successful candidates are notified the following spring, and the first courses in the physical therapy curriculum are taken in the summer. Students normally spend their third year finishing the qualifying course work for admission to the physical therapy program, and are advised to fill out their programs with courses related but supplemental to their professional requirements. The SA cannot officially designate physical therapy as a major at the beginning of the fifth term of enrollment because the SA will not be notified until the following spring of action taken on the application for the program. If the SA is accepted into the professional therapy program and enrolls in the required course work next summer, the SA will have accumulated 15 credit hours in physical therapy during the 1994-95 academic year.

Application of legislation: An SA shall designate a program of studies leading toward a specific baccalaureate degree at the certifying institution by the beginning of the third year of enrollment (fifth semester or seventh quarter) and thereafter shall make satisfactory progress toward that specific degree. This provision shall be applicable to the eligibility not only of a continuing student, but also of a transfer student from a four-year or two-year collegiate institution who is entering his or her third year of collegiate enrollment, even if the student has not yet completed an academic year in residence or used a season of eligibility in a sport at the certifying institution.

Request of institution: Waive the normal application of the requirements that an SA must declare the major at the beginning of the fifth semester of enrollment and take

See Administrative, page 8 ▶

Institutional secondary infractions

Continued from page 13

Bylaw 17

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's volleyball
Citation: B 17.1.5.4
Facts: During one week, the team was not provided a day off.
Institutional action: Required coach to provide two days off the following week.
NCAA action: No further action.

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 17.3.2.1
Facts: At the direction of the head coach,

the manager observed a scrimmage that took place before October 15 and took statistics at the scrimmage.
Institutional action: Reduced number of practice hours from 20 to 15 for one week.
NCAA action: No further action.

Division III

Bylaw 12

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's soccer
Citation: B 12.5.4(b)
Facts: Team's uniforms carried impermissible logos.
Institutional action: Will replace uni-

forms when the next regular rotation of uniforms occurs.
NCAA action: No eligibility consequences. No further action.

Bylaw 13

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's softball
Citation: B 13.12.1
Facts: Head coach observed a prospect work out. Young woman did not enroll at the university.
Institutional action: Advised coach of the legislation.
NCAA action: Prospect is ineligible unless restored through NCAA process. No further action.

Eligibility appeals

Because recruiting violations involve the possibility of an advantage being obtained in the recruitment of a prospect, those cases are published separately from other matters. Also, please note that any actions taken by the institution, conference or NCAA Committee on Infractions regarding the institution's responsibility for the occurrence of the violation that caused the ineligibility of the student-athlete are reported along with the publication of the particular eligibility case.

Eligibility appeals concerning recruiting violations involving prospective student-athletes

Division I

Bylaw 11

Case No.: 1
Citation: B 11.7.2.2 and 13.6.2.4
Sport: Football
Facts: The director of football operations (who is not one of the institution's full-time coaches) transported the prospective student-athlete (PSA) to his home at the conclusion of his official visit.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The institution admonished the director. The compliance coordinator also reviewed the legislation regarding official visits with him and the football coaching staff members.
Case No.: 2
Citation: B 11.7.5.1
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: Three coaches made in-person contact with PSA at PSA's home on the same day.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action. However, institution is cautioned to take steps to avoid similar violations in the future.
Institutional/conference action: Institution reprimanded coaching staff and restricted evaluations to 10 days during next evaluation period.
Case No.: 3
Citation: B 13.02.4.4
Sports: Men's track, indoor; men's track, outdoor
Facts: Head men's track and field coach arranged for the PSAs to make official paid visits during a dead period.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The institution required the compliance officer to review the recruiting calendar and corresponding recruiting regulations with the coach, and strengthened its compliance procedures regarding the documentation and approval of official visits.

Bylaw 13

Case No.: 4
Citation: B 13.02.4.4 and 13.1.4
Sport: Baseball
Facts: PSA's parents visited campus and had in-person contact with the head coach during a dead period.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action. However, institution is cautioned to take steps to avoid similar violations in the future.
Institutional/conference action: The institution's compliance coordinator reviewed with coach appropriate NCAA legislation.
Case No.: 5
Citation: B 13.02.4.4 and 13.7.5.5
Sports: Women's track, indoor; women's track, outdoor
Facts: An assistant coach inadvertently scheduled PSA's official visit during a dead period and impermissible contact subsequently occurred with members of the coaching staff. The mistake was realized at the beginning of her visit and the institution immediately sent her home. Further, the student host purchased toiletries with her entertainment money due to PSA's luggage being temporarily lost by the airline.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The institution required PSA to repay the cost of the impermissible items purchased with the entertainment money.
Case No.: 6
Citation: B 13.02.4.4 and 30.10.7.4
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: Head softball coach observed PSA participating in a practice session during a dead period in conjunction with a coaches convention.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Case No.: 7
Citation: B 13.02.4.4 and 30.10.7.4
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: Restricted earnings softball coach observed PSA participating in a practice session during a dead period in conjunction with a coaches convention.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Case No.: 8
Citation: B 13.02.4.4 and 30.10.7.4
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: Head coach observed PSA participating in a practice session during a dead period.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Case No.: 9
Citation: B 13.1.1.1 and 13.4.2.1
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: While attending a basketball practice at high school, head coach allowed PSAs to view copy of highlight video tape

outside of his presence (the young women were not seniors, therefore, not permitted to have in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts).
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The institution instructed the coaching staff to show the highlight video tape only to prospects in their senior years and to remain in the room when shown.
Case No.: 10
Citation: B 13.1.2.1.1 and 13.7.5.7
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: PSA had impermissible contact with a faculty member and received a meal off campus during her official paid visit.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Case No.: 11
Citation: B 13.1.3.1 and 13.1.3.4.2
Sport: Wrestling
Facts: Head wrestling coach contacted PSA by telephone twice during a one-week period.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The coach was verbally reprimanded, and the institution is in the process of implementing ongoing educational programs.
Case No.: 12
Citation: B 13.1.3.2
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: The institution's coaching staff made more than one telephone call per week during five days prior to PSA's official visit scheduled for November. The young man's decision to cancel his official visit resulted in this violation.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Case No.: 13
Citation: B 13.2.2
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: During the 1992-93 academic year, PSA received round-trip automobile transportation to campus on five occasions by a representative of the institution's athletics interests.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after PSA repays \$258 and is withheld from one regularly scheduled intercollegiate contest.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: The case was forwarded to the enforcement staff for review.
Institutional/conference action: PSA repaid institution cost of transportation (\$258).
Case No.: 14
Citation: B 13.4.1
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: Head women's basketball coach provided copies of the institution's student-athlete handbook, an impermissible printed recruiting item, to the young women.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional

Bylaw 14

How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's cross country
Citation: B 14.2
Facts: Student-athlete competed in five seasons of competition.
Institutional action: Conference required forfeiture of points earned by the young woman and adjustment of team standings.
NCAA action: Required report from institution that indicates manner in which it will monitor to ensure that a similar violation does not occur.
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's soccer
Citation: B 14.2.2
Facts: Head coach allowed a student-athlete who was in her 12th semester of enroll-

ment to participate in five contests. Coach knew she was ineligible.
Institutional action: Forfeited contests in which the young woman participated and suspended the coach without pay for the remainder of the academic year.
NCAA action: No further action.

Bylaw 17

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's soccer
Citation: B 17.4.2.1(b)
Facts: Institution began practice before the first permissible opportunity and exceeded the number of practice opportunities.
NCAA action: Requested specific number of excessive practice opportunities and reduced practice by similar amount.

responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The institution reprimanded the coach and staff and provided a review regarding recent legislative changes in permissible printed recruiting materials.
Case No.: 15
Citation: B 13.4.2(b)
Sport: Women's soccer
Facts: Women's head soccer coach sent a highlight film to PSA. The coach provided the tape at the PSA's request when she informed the coach that she would be unable to see the team compete.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action. However, the institution is cautioned to take steps to avoid similar violations in the future.
Institutional/conference action: The institution informed the PSA of the violation and ceased its recruitment of the PSA. The institution distributed a reminder to all coaches regarding permissible recruiting materials.
Case No.: 16
Citation: B 13.6.1 and 13.6.1.1
Sport: Men's skiing
Facts: Head men's skiing coach provided nonpermissible transportation to PSA. The young man was provided lodging with other student-athletes (SAs) at no cost him.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institutional action.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action. However, institution is cautioned to take steps to avoid similar violations in the future.
Institutional/conference action: The institution reprimanded coach and informed him that his next salary increase would reflect his involvement in the violation. PSA was required to repay the cost of the impermissible transportation and lodging (\$298).
Case No.: 17
Citation: B 13.7.1.2.1 and 13.7.1.2.3.2
Sport: Men's tennis
Facts: PSA made an official visit to campus prior to receiving written notification from the institution of the five-visit limitation. Also, the institution failed to receive a copy of the young man's official transcript prior to his visit. PSA otherwise had satisfactory academic credentials to make the visit.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Head coach is not allowed to recruit off campus for two months; the head coach must pass the NCAA coaches test; he has been placed on probation; and a change in official visit procedures has been approved.
Case No.: 18
Citation: B 13.7.1.2.1, 13.7.1.2.4.4 and 13.7.5.7
Sport: Women's tennis
Facts: Head coach took one PSA to off-campus restaurant for a meal during her official paid visit. Also, a second PSA made unofficial visit to campus, did not have lodging arranged; the coach arranged lodging for PSA and provided student host with \$20 for entertainment purposes. This second PSA had not been certified as eligible for an official visit by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse and had not been

advised in writing of the five-visit limitation.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The institution reprimanded the coach and will monitor her recruiting activities closely. It also required the student host to return the money and billed PSA for the lodging.
Case No.: 19
Citation: B 13.7.1.2.3
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: The institution provided PSA with an official paid visit prior to having the necessary academic requirements certified by the NCAA clearinghouse. The institution provided the visit only after they had confirmed the propriety of the visit with a member of the NCAA legislative services staff. Subsequent to the visit, the staff reversed its position and determined that the young woman's visit was impermissible. PSA signed a letter of intent with the institution within hours of returning home from the campus and just prior to the end of the initial signing period.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored provided that the letter of intent signed with the institution is rendered null and void.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Case No.: 20
Citation: B 13.7.1.2.4 and 13.7.1.2.4.4
Sports: Men's cross country; men's track, indoor; men's track, outdoor
Facts: PSA made an early official visit to the institution's campus after the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse certified him eligible for this visit. The clearinghouse subsequently informed the institution that it had been mistaken in its certification of this SA (it had used another student's transcripts to certify SA eligible for this visit), and that the SA should not have been certified eligible for this early official visit.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Case No.: 21
Citation: B 13.7.1.2.4 and 13.7.1.2.4.4
Sport: Men's lacrosse
Facts: The institution provided PSA with an official visit prior to the early signing period before the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse certified the young man's academic credentials.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action. However, institution is cautioned to take steps to avoid similar violations in the future.
Institutional/conference action: The institution required PSA to repay cost of his official visit, and it has modified its procedures for official visits to ensure all required documentation is received prior to an official visit being permitted.
Case No.: 22
Citation: B 13.7.5.2 and 13.7.5.7
Sport: Women's soccer
Facts: PSAs were taken off campus during an official visit for a meal when an on-

