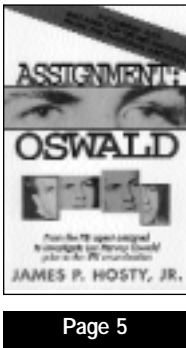


March 4, 1996

Volume 33, No. 9



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Guest editorial

John Mackovic explains why AFCA is taking the lead on agent issue

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JFK assassination

Staff member Tom Hosty teams with father to author a significant book

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Roll-call votes

A review of all roll-call votes cast at the 1996 NCAA Convention

The NCAA News

Division III considers new membership standards

The Division III restructuring transition team has agreed in principle to recommend sponsorship of legislation for the 1997 NCAA Convention to establish new requirements for membership in Division III.

The requirements involve extending the provisional membership process from three years to four; requiring provisional members to complete an Institutional Self-Study Guide; and requiring provisional members to finance a campus visit by Division III representatives at the end of the second year to assure that the institution is fully prepared to implement Division III legislation during provisional membership years three and four.

The transition team would seek an effective date of August 1, 1997, for the legislation, which would coincide with the expiration of the current membership moratorium. The date would mean that the first new class of provisional members would not

be eligible for active membership until August 1, 2001.

The transition team, which met February 20-21 in Kansas City, Missouri, also discussed continuing membership requirements for Division III, but did not reach any conclusions. Instead, it forwarded several possible approaches to a membership subcommittee, which will be chaired by Richard A. Rasmussen, executive secretary of the University Athletic Association.

The transition team is asking the subcommittee to study increased sports-sponsorship requirements, noting that about 68 percent of those who responded to a survey that was distributed at the 1996 Convention favored increasing sponsorship requirements to at least five men's sports and five women's sports (the current requirement is four men's sports and four women's sports, with two team sports required in each). About 81 percent of those responding to the survey said they believed the team-

sport requirement should be increased to three for both men's and women's sports. However, 80 percent also favored establishing some sort of waiver opportunity regarding membership requirements. The effective date for proposals relating to membership requirements would be August 1, 2001.

The transition team also formed subcommittees to examine governance issues (to be chaired by John H. Harvey, athletics director at Carnegie Mellon University) and championship issues (to be chaired by Robert E. Williams, athletics director at Swarthmore College).

Regarding governance, the transition team agreed to recommend the sponsorship of legislation that would increase the size of the Division III Management Council from 16 to 17 indi-

See **Division III**, page 36 ➤

Committee focuses on education as key factor in agent issue

As the sports agent issue moves into the forefront among challenges facing the Association, the NCAA Professional Sports Liaison Committee continues its discussion of strategies to address the problem.

The committee, which devoted a considerable portion of its February 19-21 meeting in Coronado, California, to the topic, added to a growing list of initiatives to help reduce the number of unscrupulous sports agents and runners doing business on college campuses.

Central to the success of this offensive is education of the student-athlete, says Ronald J. Maestri, athletics director at the University of New Orleans and chair of the committee. Maestri said more responsibility should be placed on student-athletes.

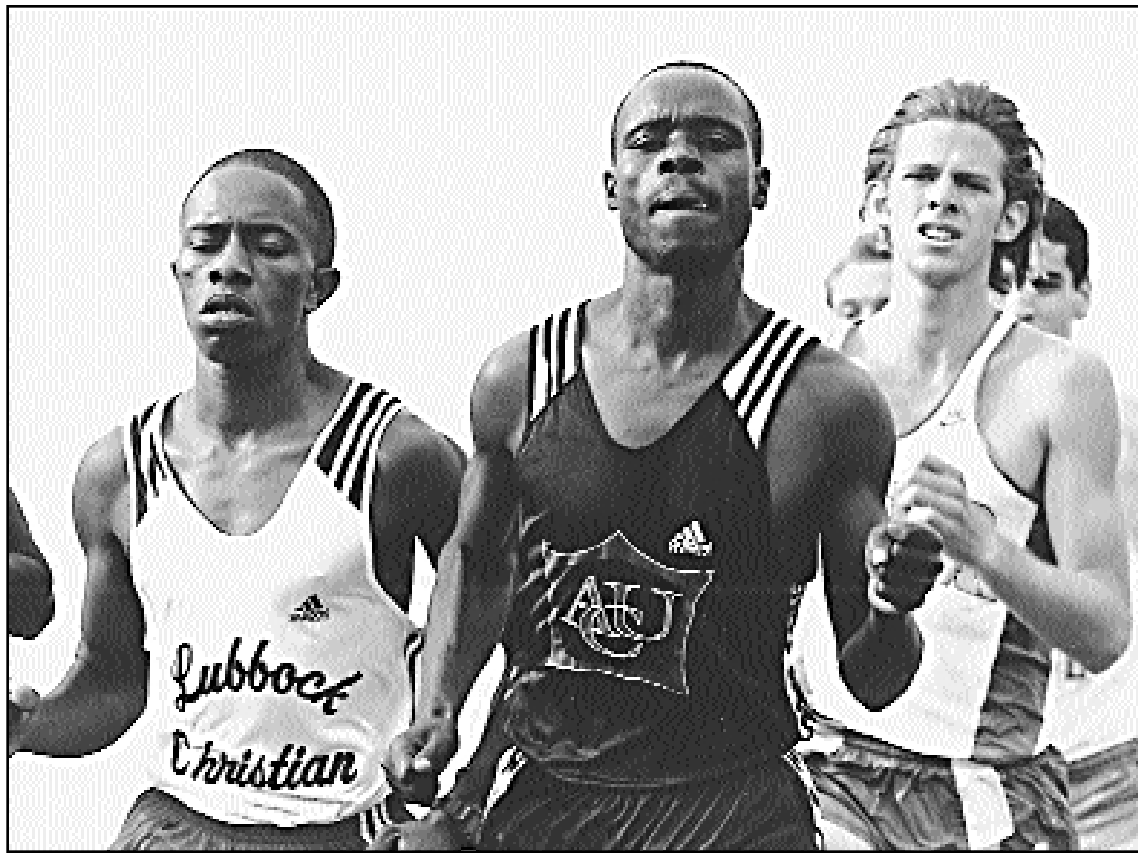
To emphasize that point, the committee discussed a number of measures to help raise the levels of awareness in the student-athlete community about sports agents, including creating educational posters on the pitfalls of becoming inappropriately involved with sports agents.

"There is no question that there has been some neglect in that area," Maestri said about educating student-athletes. "We may have taken that for granted. Now, we need to educate. There needs to be better interaction between our coaches and student-athletes.

"The posters that have been created on drug use and eating disorders seem to be very effective. It serves as a constant reminder when you walk past them in locker rooms and training rooms. We need to have this interaction with student-athletes on a more daily basis."

The committee also continued discussions on plans to develop a model college course designed to teach student-athletes about the many facets of professional athletics — covering topics ranging from how to procure a sports agent to how pro sports marketing works. The committee will begin developing a syllabus for the course, and is soliciting input from NCAA institutions that have installed

See **Agent issue**, page 31 ➤



Abilene Christian University photo

Division II showdown — All-American distance runner Thomas Korir (middle) of Abilene Christian University heads an impressive group of Wildcats who will be participating in the NCAA Division II Men's Indoor Track Championships March 8-9 in Indianapolis. Abilene Christian is expected to battle defending champion St. Augustine's College for the team title. See *championships preview*, page 7.

USOC delays decision on funding task-force initiatives

BY STEPHEN R. HAGWELL
STAFF WRITER

Those waiting for confirmation of United States Olympic Committee funding for emerging Olympic sports and sports threatened with elimination at universities and colleges will have to wait a little longer.

The USOC executive committee, which met February 18 to consider, among other things, its budget for the upcoming quadrennium, deferred action on possible funding for initiatives

developed by the USOC/NCAA Task Force.

The task force, a cooperative effort to strengthen the relationship between the USOC and the Association, has proposed a two-part plan to bolster emerging sports and Olympic sports threatened with elimination at universities and colleges. The USOC is being asked to provide funding for the plan.

"(Funding for the task-force initiatives) was discussed for quite some time (at the February 18 meeting) on a very positive note," said Mike Moran, USOC director of public information

and media relations. "The enthusiasm on the part of the USOC for this plan remains high. We know this is a critical step toward protecting and preserving the pipeline in terms of developing elite athletes.

"Like everything else right now, it's a matter of finance and where it's going to come from. We still have to determine the extent of our ability to fund (the initiatives)."

The executive committee must make that determination soon if funding for the initiatives is to be included in the USOC's next budget. The

USOC budget process for the upcoming quadrennium must be finalized by October. The committee's next scheduled meeting is April 12 in San Diego.

"We'd like to see something positive happen at the April 12 meeting that will give institutions knowledge that these two groups are going to help out college sports that are in danger, especially during this Olympic year," said Richard Aronson, executive director of the College Gym-

See **USOC**, page 36 ➤

Schedule of key dates for
March and April

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						

MARCH RECRUITING

Men's Division I basketball

1-15: Quiet period, except for 20 days between November 16, 1995, and March 15, 1996, selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics: Evaluation period.**

16-22Contact period.

23-27Quiet period.

28-31Dead period.

Women's Division I basketball*

1-26: Quiet period, except eight days selected at the discretion of the institution and designated in writing in the office of the director of athletics: Contact period.

27-31Dead period.

Men's Division II basketball

1-27Contact period.

28-31Dead period.

Women's Division II basketball*

1-31Contact period.

Division I football

1-31Quiet period.

Division II football

1-11Contact period.

12-31: Quiet period, except during any high-school all-star game that occurs within the state in which the member institution is located: Evaluation period.

APRIL						
	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				

APRIL RECRUITING

Men's Division I basketball

1-2 (noon)Dead period.

2 (noon)-3 (7 a.m.)Quiet period.

3 (7 a.m.)-8 (7 a.m.)Contact period.

8 (7 a.m.)-12 (7 a.m.)Dead period.

12 (7 a.m.)-17Contact period.

18-30Quiet period.

Women's Division I basketball*

1 (until noon)Dead period.

1 (noon)-8 (7 a.m.)Contact period.

8 (7 a.m.)-12 (7 a.m.)Dead period.

12 (7 a.m.)-30Quiet period.

Men's Division II basketball

1-2 (noon)Dead period.

2 (noon)-8 (7 a.m.)Contact period.

8 (7 a.m.)-10 (7 a.m.)Dead period.

10 (7 a.m.)-30Contact period.

Women's Division II basketball*

1-8 (7 a.m.)Contact period.

8 (7 a.m.)-10 (7 a.m.)Dead period.

10 (7 a.m.)-30Contact period.

Division I football

1-30Quiet period.

Division II football

1-30: Quiet period, except during any high-school all-star game that occurs within the state in which the member institution is located: Evaluation period.

*See pages 122-123 of the 1995-96 NCAA Manual for exceptions. Also, see pages 126-127 for dead periods in other Divisions I and II sports.

**An authorized off-campus recruiter may visit a particular educational institution only once during this evaluation.

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NCAA News DIGEST

A weekly summary of major activities within the Association

Division III

Transition team addresses new membership requirements

The Division III restructuring transition team has agreed in principle to recommend sponsorship of legislation for the 1997 NCAA Convention to establish new requirements for membership in Division III.

The requirements involve extending the provisional membership process from three years to four; requiring provisional members to complete an Institutional Self-Study Guide; and requiring provisional members to finance a campus visit by Division III representatives at the end of the second year to assure that the applicant institution is fully prepared to implement Division III legislation during provisional membership years three and four.

The transition team, which met February 20-21 in Kansas City, Missouri, also discussed continuing membership requirements for Division III, but did not reach any conclusions. It also reviewed governance issues and matters pertaining to Division III championships.

For more information, see page 1.
Staff contact: Daniel T. Dutcher.

Title IX

Roster of panelists set for seminar presentations

A roster of panelists has been announced for two Title IX seminars the NCAA has scheduled for this spring.

The seminars will be April 11-12 in San Francisco and April 29-30 in Boston.

Panelists will include Valerie M. Bonnette, president of Good Sports, Inc., a consultant service; Bridget Belgiovine, athletics director, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, and NCAA Division III vice-president; Mary Ann Connell, attorney, University of Mississippi; Walter B. Connolly Jr., private attorney; Daniel DiBiasio, president, Wilmington College (Ohio); Robert E. Frederick, athletics director, University of Kansas; Ferdinand A. Geiger, athletics director, Ohio State University; Janet M. Justus, NCAA director of education resources; and Carolyn Lewis, associate athletics director, San Jose State University.

Additional panelists are Jim Livengood, athletics director, University of Arizona; Bernadette McGlade, associate athletics director, Georgia Institute of Technology; Allan Ryan, attorney, Harvard University; Marcia L. Smeltzer, associate athletics director, Colorado State University; Judith M. Sweet, athletics director, University of California, San Diego; Angela D. Taylor, women's athletics director, University of Nevada; Patty Viverito, senior associate commissioner, Missouri Valley Conference, and commissioner, Gateway Football Conference; Diane T. Wendt, associate athletics director, University of Denver; and Charlotte West, associate athletics director, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Representatives for the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) also will participate in the seminars.
Staff contact: Janet M. Justus.

Institutional control

Infractions committee develops document to aid membership

A document entitled "Principles of Institutional Control," prepared by the NCAA Committee on Infractions, has been made available to the membership to help define what constitutes "control" and actions that likely demonstrate a lack of institutional control.

The NCAA Council asked the Committee on Infractions in November 1994 to address frus-

Division I basketball facts



9. Arkansas56	12. DePaul20
10. Notre Dame53	13. Duke19
10. Syracuse53	13. Georgetown19
12. Kansas St.52	13. Marquette19
12. Villanova52	13. Temple19
13. Georgetown51	
14. Houston49	
15. Ohio St.48	
15. St. John's (N.Y.)48	

MOST FINAL FOURS

1. UCLA14
2. North Caro.12
3. Duke11
4. Kansas10
4. Kentucky10
6. Ohio St.8
7. Indiana7
7. Louisville7
9. Arkansas6
9. Cincinnati6
9. Michigan6
12. Houston5
12. Oklahoma St.5
12. Illinois4
14. Kansas St.4
14. UNLV4

YRS. IN TOURNAMENT

1. Kentucky36
2. UCLA30
3. North Caro.29
4. Louisville25
5. Indiana24
5. Notre Dame24
7. Kansas23
7. St. John's (N.Y.)23
8. Syracuse22
8. Arkansas21
9. Kansas St.21
9. Villanova21

MEN'S TOURNAMENT GAMES

1. Kentucky97
2. North Caro.96
3. UCLA92
4. Kansas75
5. Duke73
6. Louisville70
7. Indiana69
8. Michigan57



5. Georgia32	5. Virginia12
7. Stanford31	10. Auburn11
7. Texas31	10. Long Beach St.11
9. Long Beach St.29	10. Western Ky.11
10. Mississippi28	
11. Old Dominion27	
12. Penn St.25	
12. Western Ky.25	
14. Maryland22	
15. Ohio St.21	

MOST WOMEN'S FINAL FOURS

1. Louisiana Tech8
1. Tennessee8
3. Stanford4
4. Auburn3
4. Georgia3
4. Southern Cal3
4. Virginia3
4. Western Ky.3
9. Cheyney2
9. Long Beach St.2
9. Maryland2
9. Old Dominion2
9. Texas2

YRS. IN TOURNAMENT

1. Louisiana Tech14
1. Tennessee14
3. Mississippi13
3. Penn St.13
5. Georgia12
5. Old Dominion12
5. Southern Cal12
5. Texas12

When it comes to games played in Division I basketball championships, the neighboring states of Kentucky and Tennessee can claim bragging rights.

The University of Kentucky has played 97 games in the Division I Men's Basketball Championship, winning 64 of them while capturing five national championships.

On the women's side, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, reached the championship contest of the 1995 Division I Women's Championship to move past Louisiana Tech University for most games played. The Lady Vols have appeared in 54 tournament games, winning 43 and claiming three national titles.

Among men's teams with 50 or more tournament games, Duke University has the highest winning percentage, having won 76.7 percent of its games. On the women's side, Tennessee and Stanford University both have won 77.4 percent of their games, the best rate among teams with 30 or more games.

tration and confusion regarding the perceived subjectivity of institutional-control charges being made in infractions cases.

For more information, see the February 26 issue of The NCAA News.

Staff contact: Robin J. Green.

Olympic sports

USOC makes no decision on NCAA-related funding

The executive committee of the United States Olympic Committee has deferred action on possible funding for initiatives developed by the USOC/NCAA Task Force.

The task force, a cooperative effort to strengthen the relationship between the USOC and the Association, has proposed a two-part plan to bolster emerging Olympic sports and sports threatened with elimination at universities and colleges. The USOC is being asked to provide funding for the plan.

The executive committee, which met February 18, must determine soon if funding for the initiatives is to be included in the USOC's

next budget. The USOC budget process for the upcoming quadrennium must be finalized by October. The committee's next scheduled meeting is April 12 in San Diego.

Monetary figures have not been finalized, but the committee is considering a task force request for \$12 million per year. Funding is based on a five-year timetable. Of the \$12 million, \$7 million would be allocated to the task force's conference-grant model and the remaining \$5 million would be distributed under the plan's promotion model.

For more information, see page 1.
Staff contact: David A. Knopp.

To reach The NCAA News through electronic mail, readers may use the following addresses: **news_editorial@ncaa.org** (for submission of articles, letters to the editor, information for the NCAA Record or questions or comments about articles that have appeared in the News). **news_advertising@ncaa.org** (for submission of advertising copy or for inquiries about advertising rates or deadlines). *Individuals who need to convey formatting information (italics, bold face, type face, etc.) are asked to use the mail or a fax machine.*

Briefly in the News

Ex-cop packs new weapons

John Cummings believes that when one door closes, another is soon to open. That credo has been worth a lot to the former police officer turned basketball radio analyst. He used to carry a gun to work, but his new line of work has him packing a briefcase with statistical charts and a bottle of throat spray. From 1983 to 1991, Cummings was a New York City cop. He probably still would be wearing blue if his leg hadn't crashed through the floor of the generator room on a patrol boat, damaging his knee. As a career replacement, Cummings chose broadcasting. He has worked his way from color commentator at Marist College to becoming Fairfield University's men's basketball analyst and play-by-play announcer for the women's basketball team there.

Always a sports fan, Cummings admits that he used to tune in New York sports radio station WFAN, and he quickly adopted the moniker "John from the Bronx," a regular caller. Even when patrolling the streets, his radio was tuned to a game. "I think I was in a state of mind (after the accident) where I believed if one door closes, another one opens," Cummings told Gerald Herbert of the New York Daily News. "The door opened. It opened in a strange way, but it opened."

Cummings, who was forced to retire on disability, decided to give broadcasting what you may call the old college try. He enrolled at Fordham University and soon produced basketball games while hosting a sports talk show on its student station. One thing Cummings discovered was that his police work provided good training for his new career. "In everyday patrol, what you handle most is family-oriented disputes," he said. "I had a knack of getting in there and making things light. One thing I probably did best in the police department was use my communications skills." Cummings has been at Fairfield for the past two years, and his voice still has a hint of a Bronx accent, something he said he wants to keep. "When I'm done with a game I want to do another game," Cummings said. "When I got off work at the police department and handed the keys to the next guy it was, 'Amen, I got through another day.'"

Jumping to Japan

It's tempting to think that Sean Robbins has springs in his legs. The Ashland University senior track and field student-athlete has built a history of jumping through records books. Over the past three years he has been an all-American, won two Division II long-jump championships, competed internationally and par-



Steve Charzak photo

They encountered icy conditions for takeoff and landing, but contestants in an air-plane-flying contest at Hamilton College's ice hockey arena flew for a good cause. Brian Green organized a fund-raiser for Travis Roy, a Boston College hockey player who suffered a paralyzing injury during his first college game. Contestants whose air-planes landed closest to designated targets won donated prizes.

ticipated in the United States Olympic Festival. Robbins jumped into the all-time leaders category with a leap of 27 feet, 5½ inches at Bowling Green State University February 10. It's the second best collegiate indoor performance ever, just behind world-famous track and field athlete and former University of Houston star Carl Lewis, whose jump of 27-10¼ ranks tops indoors. Robbins' jump is the fifth best all-time. The jump qualified him for the U.S. Olympic Trials. "It's probably the greatest individual accomplishment at this school," Ashland coach Bill Gallagher said. "He's put himself in some heavy company." Robbins will compete at the World University Games with Roland McGee, a former Middle Tennessee State University standout, in Fukuoka, Japan, from August 27 to September 3. The pair will constitute America's team in the long jump at the World University Games. Robbins said competing outside the United States is a thrill like no other. "International track is big," Robbins said. "The crowds can be phenomenal. I look at the results sheets from these meets and I see the attendance figures and you see 30,000, 40,000. That's different from what I'm used to. But that's good. You may be a little nervous, but it's nervous energy and I can use that to my advantage." If that is so, Robbins must have been a bundle of nerves at Bowling Green last month.

High-flying fund-raiser

Brian Green and Travis Roy never have met, but they have something significant in common. They are college hockey players, and both suffered severe injuries on the ice. Green, a junior at Hamilton College, developed a life-threatening blood clot on his brain last season after absorbing hard checks during the first weekend of competition. He has recovered to become Hamilton's leading scorer this season. Roy is not as fortunate. He remains paralyzed completely beneath the waist, with limited movement in his upper extremities. The Boston College student-athlete suffered the devastating injury just 11 seconds into his first college hockey game. Green organized a fund-raiser for Roy during Hamilton's February 10 contest against Salem State College. Sheets of paper were sold to fans for \$3 each, two for \$5. The purpose was to make airplanes for an airplane toss, with contestants landing closest to targets winning donated prizes. Kevin Grady, the 15-year-old son of Hamilton men's ice hockey coach Phil Grady, won the grand prize of dinner and a suite for two in a luxury hotel. Rather than keep the prizes, the young Grady elected to donate the entire value of his winnings to the fund-raiser, which helped the event raise \$1,108 for Roy. — Compiled by Lisa Stalcup

Looking back

5 years ago: The Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, in recommendations released March 19, 1991, says college presidents must take firm control of their athletics programs because they are so ridden with academic and financial irregularities that the problem "can no longer be swept under the rug." The 22-member commission proposes what it labels a "one-plus-three" model of reform "in which the 'one' — presidential control — is directed toward the 'three' — academic integrity, financial integrity and independent certification." The panel declares that "cutting academic corners in order to admit athletes will not be tolerated," that athletics departments should not operate as independent subsidiaries of universities and that NCAA institutions should undergo annually a "thorough, independent audit of all academic and financial matters related to athletics." (The NCAA News, March 20, 1991)

10 years ago: The NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee adopts the three-point field goal for use in all NCAA men's basketball competition during meetings March 31-April 2, 1986, in Dallas. The committee determines that the three-pointer will be used beginning in the 1986-87 season. Although very little experimentation had been completed on the three-point goal before the action, the committee votes to adopt the change in an attempt to alleviate increasingly rough play in the lane area. The three-point line is set 19 feet, 9 inches from the center of the goal. (The NCAA News, April 2, 1986)

15 years ago: CBS Sports is awarded live domestic rights March 4, 1981, to televise the Division I Men's Basketball Championship for three years beginning in 1982. Wayne Duke, chair of the NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Committee, says CBS was selected because of the extensive broadcasting program it proposed, its plans to undertake a sustained national promotion of the tournament, and its strong and competitive financial terms. The tournament previously has been broadcast by NBC, which began airing competition in 1969. "We look forward to a long and very positive association with the NCAA and with this great event," said Van Gordon Sauter, CBS Sports president. (NCAA News, March 15, 1981)

90 years ago: A constitution and bylaws are adopted March 31, 1906, for the permanent government of the new Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States (the predecessor of the NCAA). The constitution and bylaws are forwarded for ratification at the first IAAUS convention in December 1906. ("NCAA: The Voice of College Sports")

Whitacre to retire after 32 years with Association

Long-time staff member Shirley Whitacre retired February 29, ending a 32-year association with the NCAA. Whitacre, one of the Association's longest-serving staffers, performed a variety of duties at the national office over the past three decades. She joined the 13-member NCAA staff March 1, 1964, as a secretary to Charles M. Neinas. After working two years for Neinas, Whitacre served as secretary to Executive Director Walter Byers for five years. She then was appointed administrative assistant to Thomas C. Hansen in the communications department, where she served for 10 years.

She also was a member of the enforcement and legislative services departments before being named membership coordinator — her most recent post. Whitacre was responsible for processing applications for membership and petitions for reclassification; monitoring compliance with division criteria; and processing waivers of membership/classification issues. She also handled championships and voting eligibility programs for the membership. Whitacre has lived in the Kansas City area all her life. She attended the University of Missouri, Kansas City, and the Kansas City Conservatory of Music, where she studied piano and voice.

Committee notices

Member institutions are invited to submit nominations to fill interim vacancies on NCAA committees. Written nominations to fill the following vacancies must be received by Fannie B. Vaughan, executive assistant, in the NCAA national office no later than March 18, 1996 (fax number 913/339-0035):

Men's Soccer Committee: Replacement for John B. MacKenzie, Quincy University, resigned from the committee. Appointee must be from Division I

and should be from the Midwest region.

Division I Women's Volleyball Committee: Replacement for Martha Hawthorne, Rice University, resigned from the committee. Appointee must be an administrator from Division I and should be from District 6. District 6 in Division I women's volleyball includes the Midwestern Collegiate, Ohio Valley and Southwestern Athletic Conferences and Conference USA.

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■ Comment

The NCAA News

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□ Guest editorial

AFCA takes the lead on sports agent issue

BY JOHN MACKOVIC
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

The potential to erode the integrity of the game and profession and stigmatize and possibly destroy the lives and future careers of promising student-athletes are among the reasons the American Football Coaches Association has decided to take an aggressive stance toward unscrupulous sports agents.

The AFCA wants to "play quarterback" on this issue because coaches are on the front lines. The AFCA's mission is to protect the best interests of the game. It is important for the AFCA to attack this problem because it affects the image of the game and those who coach and play it.

Rampant abuse by sports agents can open a Pandora's box, including the specter of gambling. The potential to destroy the sport is there, unless we act quickly to remove from the process unprincipled agents who have no regard for NCAA rules and state laws and will do anything to get the select few student-athletes who may be high-round draft choices by professional football.

Under the leadership of AFCA Executive Director Grant Teaff, the association has brought diverse groups together to find solutions. The AFCA held a summit meeting on sports agents at its national convention in New Orleans in early January. Participants in this meeting included representatives from the NCAA, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the National Football League, the Canadian Football League, the Arena League, the College Football Association, the AFCA, the Sports Lawyers Association, and several college head coaches and sports agents.

The issue dominated discussion at the Division I-A head coaches meeting in Dallas in early February and also at the AFCA Division I-A Football Issues Group held the following day. The Football Issues Group is composed of more than 40 head coaches, athletics directors and conference administrators who represent every Division I-A football conference and all independent institutions. A summary of the summit meeting was presented at both meetings.

The decision by the AFCA board of trus-



Mackovic

Clearinghouse a boon for troubleshooting

Bonnie Slatton's article, "Clearinghouse merits support and praise," in the February 5 issue of The NCAA News induced me to look back to the "old days" of certifying freshmen.

At this university, core forms were done by the office of admissions in the summer months. Coaches rarely knew about academic deficiencies until after their recruits had graduated from high school. The appeal process was the only recourse to establishing eligibility. There was the usual last-minute scrambling to receive transcripts by overnight mail and deliver them to admissions on the Friday before the first contest.

We still scramble, but less often now.

It was only a few years ago that talk circulated about a central clearinghouse for certifying all incoming freshmen. The prophets among us spoke dismal and frightening judgments of mayhem and doom. Some of us, though, prepared.

The clearinghouse recommended we find a database computer program for managing our collection of recruit records. I went to the software store at the local mall and purchased a simple program for less than \$50. I used that program for almost a year while I was writing my own program. Our first year was nearly perfect; we sailed through the process with barely a ripple. There were two problems: (1) a walk-on the coach failed to tell me about until the week before the first contest and (2) someone who went to more than one high school, resulting in a question about which high school had which records. After that first

□ Letter

year, the prophets went silent.

And look at us now. Within a few weeks of sending a request list to the clearinghouse, I have at my fingertips a report of academic records. Often, we know about deficiencies before the student has entered the spring semester. Coaches who are active in the process are informing their recruits of these deficiencies, and the students are taking the necessary courses.

Those of us who have computerized our office can link directly with the clearinghouse database via modem. Try this for making an impression: The coach invites a recruit for an early official visit. "Dennis, I'd like you to meet John Smith. He's possibly going to be our next star athlete." After the initial cordialities, I say, "Let me check your clearinghouse file while you're here."

As he sits in my office, I use my computer to access the clearinghouse. My modem does some beeping, and weird scratchy noises pierce the ear. "I'm logging onto the Iowa City database," I tell the student. After a few taps at the keyboard, his academic profile is on my monitor. "You went to Pierce High School, as well as Hoover," I tell our recruit.

"Yes," he says. "I went there for a year and then we moved."

"The clearinghouse doesn't have transcripts from Pierce," I tell him. "They'll need them to certify you." The coach's eyes are bulging wide open. He looks as if he's seen God, and he's hoping the NCAA doesn't prohibit dazzling technological wizardry as

a recruiting advantage.

Two years ago, we didn't have this level of proficiency. Three years ago, it wasn't possible. Now we are working with a new pool of very useful data. Speaking of my own university, all our coaches use the 24-hour voice response service to ascertain eligibility and early official-visit certification. They use the weekly status report. They, their recruits, as well as current student-athletes come into my office to view on my computer monitor their current clearinghouse data. In less than a minute, I can hand them a printed snapshot of a prospect's record.

Coaches now exercise more control in the eligibility certification process. They are better informed, and they express more confidence about their recruits. All of our coaches have adjusted very well to this new way of certifying freshmen. They see themselves as having more power in the process; they are no longer pawns of it.

Yes, it can mean more paperwork for us. However, a computer can minimize that paperwork, and the benefits have proven to far outweigh any added inconvenience.

As Ms. Slatton so rightly says, the system works. By modernizing our office procedures, we can easily benefit from the services offered by the clearinghouse.

Dennis W. Viau
Eligibility and Compliance Assistant
University of California, Santa Barbara

Viau can be reached via e-mail at ia00viau@ucsbvm.ucsb.edu (the third and fourth characters are zeros rather than letters).

□ Opinions

When using conference names, it's all a numbers game

Gene Collier, columnist
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

"To get real analytical about labels and titles and nomenclature in general is never a good idea, not that that would ever stop us from doing it in the absence of a legitimate topic, nor from posing this unlikely trivia question:

"Which collegiate athletics conference has more teams, the Big Ten or the Atlantic 10?"

"I'll quietly hum the Final Jeopardy refrain while you ponder that one.

"For the most part, I'm more concerned with photosynthesis on the Indian subcontinent than with what the 697 college athletics conferences call themselves.

"It doesn't matter at all for my money whether the Cascade Conference actually uses dishwashing detergent on the uniforms or if the Eastern Fencing Association uses standard chicken-wire or the heavier 16-gauge fence or if the slightly obsessive Mid-Central College Conference is really toward the middle of the center of someplace or not. And yet for some reason, your Big Ten and your Atlantic 10 certainly have tangible annoyance potential.

"All right, you answered what to the trivia question? Neither has more, they both have 10 teams?

"You sick little muskrat.

"The Big Ten has 11. The Atlantic 10 has 12. Used to have nine. Used to have eight. But the Atlantic 10 hasn't been 10 teams since Penn State dropped out on its way to joining the Big Ten, which, failing to consult any of its prestigious math departments (we hope), continued to call itself the Big Ten.

"We asked Duquesne athletics director and Atlantic 10 Vice-President Brian Colleary if, when the conference recently commissioned a new logo, there was ever any consideration of a name change.

"None whatsoever," he said.

"Then we asked Tim Allen, associate commissioner of the Big Eight, which has added four teams for next season and will call itself — hold onto your calculators — the Big 12, if there was ever any consideration given to not changing the name Big Eight.

"None whatsoever," he said.

"Now this proves something, although exactly what is best left to the mystics. It probably gets to the basic relationship of geography and sociology to liberal thought, conservative doctrine, trans-generational theology and, ultimately, hair loss."

Junior college transfers

Evans Roderick, director
Academic support programs, Mt. San Antonio College
Chicago Tribune

Discussing the need for core-course requirements at junior colleges:

"No two (junior college) degrees in the country are alike. There are some schools where you don't need freshman composition. The key is after two years, have you improved your ability to write, read, think critically and do some basic computation?"

Merit scholarships

Henry E. Riggs, president
Harvey Mudd College
Los Angeles Times

"(Some) suggest that if scholarships based on athletics prowess are appropriate, surely scholarships based upon academic prowess are still more appropriate. I think not. The system of college athletics scholarships is hardly one that we can be proud of; given widespread misuse and abuse and the dismal rate at which athletics scholarship winners earn degrees, the system provides no useful model. And for the most part, athletics scholarships are "full ride": The tuition discount is 100 percent, not an amount linked to the relative ability of the athlete.

"The tactic of discounting tuition is overpoweringly seductive to the college that seeks to upgrade the academic prowess of its student body and that in the absence of such discounting, would be underenrolled. If in the long term, competition requires all colleges to 'buy' their best students with merit scholarships, higher education's already formidable financial challenges may become overwhelming, particularly for the less well-endowed and underenrolled institutions.

"How will administrators and governing boards respond to the chorus of criticism about excessive tuition increases, particularly when critics figure out that a major impetus for these increases is the subsidy inherent in merit scholarship programs? How effective will be our pleas to legislators for more generous funding of need-based scholarships when they realize that we are using our own resources to attract students who do not qualify for them?

"The growing practice of granting merit scholarships is destructive to the country's higher education system, and will, in the long run, reduce access for academically able but financially disadvantaged students. The nation can ill afford these social costs."

Hosty team writes major book on Oswald

BY LISA STALCUP
STAFF WRITER

When families sit down for an evening dinner, it is not unusual for the mother and father to swap stories and for the children to chime in about their day. Usually, kids tire of hearing about Dad's day at the office and ask to be excused.

But if your dad was the FBI agent assigned to the Lee Harvey Oswald case, you would be glued to your seat.

So when Special Agent James P. Hosty Jr. decided to write a book on his investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, who better to help him than his son, who listened to countless hours of Oswald stories?

NCAA enforcement representative Tom Hosty leaped at the opportunity to work with his dad. Being an investigator on the enforcement staff, Hosty is a professional at interviewing, researching, digging for clues, sorting the facts and compiling them on paper.

"Growing up, it (the assassination) was dinner conversation. I was always peppering Dad for more information," Hosty said. "I've always been interested in learning more."

The duo labored over thousands of transcripts, documents and tapes saved through the decades. Together, they logged hundreds of hours compiling, writing and editing "Assignment:



Tom Hosty

Oswald."

Sometimes, interviewing James Hosty was tricky. He retired from the FBI in 1979, and he and his wife, Janet, live in Florida during the winter. Tom spent many nights and weekends interviewing his dad over the telephone.

James Hosty was assigned the Oswald file in October 1963, and he continued as the lead investigator after the assassination. The book notes that at one point during the investigation, the Warren Commission and FBI suggested that perhaps Hosty could have somehow prevented the shooting, which was not true. During the investigation, Hosty became something of a scapegoat.

"He was thrown into it by fate," Tom Hosty said.

The Hosty family lived in Dallas when Oswald moved there from New Orleans. Oswald's file was assigned to Hosty — a routine matter at the time since a file was opened automatically on anybody who had defected to the Soviet Union, as Oswald had.

James Hosty is the first assassination insider to write a book on the investigation. Classified and top-secret information was not available before the recent release of the material from the National Archives. Combined with his personal documentation and court and FBI documents, Hosty paints the elaborate picture of Oswald's assassination plan.

"He tries to address all of the (conspiracy) theories. The evidence is overwhelming that Oswald killed Kennedy," Tom Hosty said. "He tries to put it in proper context."

"'Assignment: Oswald' is more of a first-person narrative — a behind-the-scenes look at the investigation," Hosty continued.

Tom Hosty, a lawyer, said that he wrote the first chapter and outlined the rest of the book for ArcadePublishing.

"They basically bought it overnight," he said. "He (the publisher) wanted it (the book) in five months."

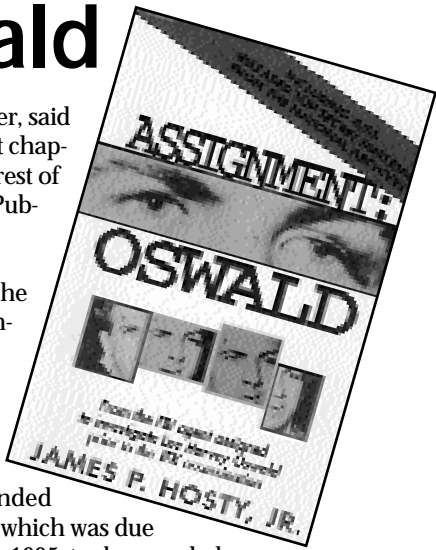
Other events at the Tom Hosty household demanded attention. The book, which was due to Arcade February 1, 1995, took second place to his wife and their new baby boy, born a month earlier. The book, however, was finished and sent to the publisher on time.

Eleven thousand books were distributed to major bookstores across the country in January 1996.

"This was my dad's dream come true. He can finally set his story to the record," Hosty said.

Could there be a sequel from the father-son team?

"Yes. Dad and I talked about a follow-up," Hosty said. They might focus on the Mexico City, Soviet Union and Cuban angles of the investigation.



Sports agents

American Football Coaches Association taking a multifaceted approach to addressing a complicated problem

► Continued from page 4

tees to approach this problem aggressively was met with unanimous support from our coaches and also was applauded by every organization representing major college athletics. They have pledged their cooperation and support.

With the problems well-known, the approach taken by the AFCA has been to move forward and focus on solutions.

Everyone who is involved has agreed this is not a simple problem. It is a complicated issue that requires complex solutions. It's bigger than the agents. We have to be able to get past the question of the agent issue to even larger issues that include socio-economic impacts, player-coach relationships and building of trust.

At the AFCA sports agent summit, we identified different groups who have responsibilities in this issue. Certainly, the agents themselves have a responsibility, as well as coaches, student-athletes, the institutions, the NCAA, the NFL and the NFL Players Association. We limited it to those groups and began to look at what their responsibilities should be, and that's a positive step.

At the coaches meeting in February, a "game

plan" was formulated and is currently being implemented in the following areas:

Certification: Proper certification and control of sports agents must improve. The AFCA is joining with other organizations to open lines of communication with the NFL Players Association, which is responsible for certifying agents. The AFCA found unanimous support among the groups represented at the Dallas meetings that the cooperation of the NFLPA is essential in finding solutions.

The players association will be asked to take responsibility and make a stronger effort to confront the problem by increasing efforts to decertify unscrupulous agents who ignore NFLPA policies and do not operate within the law. The AFCA plans to monitor incidents involving individual agents and report patterns of abuse to the NFLPA.

Player-Coach Relationship, Campus Experiences: The AFCA is encouraging its members to enhance the student-athlete's experience on-campus, which includes devoting more time and energy to building a closer relationship of trust between head coaches and student-athletes in order to reduce the player's tendency to look elsewhere for advice and counsel.

We're very concerned with improving player-coach relationships. In today's world, we don't always have the relationship that players and coaches have had in the past. Because of that lack of trust, many times student-athletes turn to someone off-campus for personal evaluations of their play and their potential ranking in the draft. Ultimately, the student-athlete pays the biggest price of anyone. We're interested in improving that relationship for the benefit of everyone, but most importantly for the student-athlete.

Education: The AFCA is asking for a joint effort to develop constructive measures, including educational tools such as videos, to make coaches, student-athletes and administrators aware of the scope of the problem and how to resolve it. The AFCA will serve as a clearinghouse for programs developed by individual institutions that have been successful in educating student-athletes about the ramifications of becoming involved with an agent before their eligibility has ended.

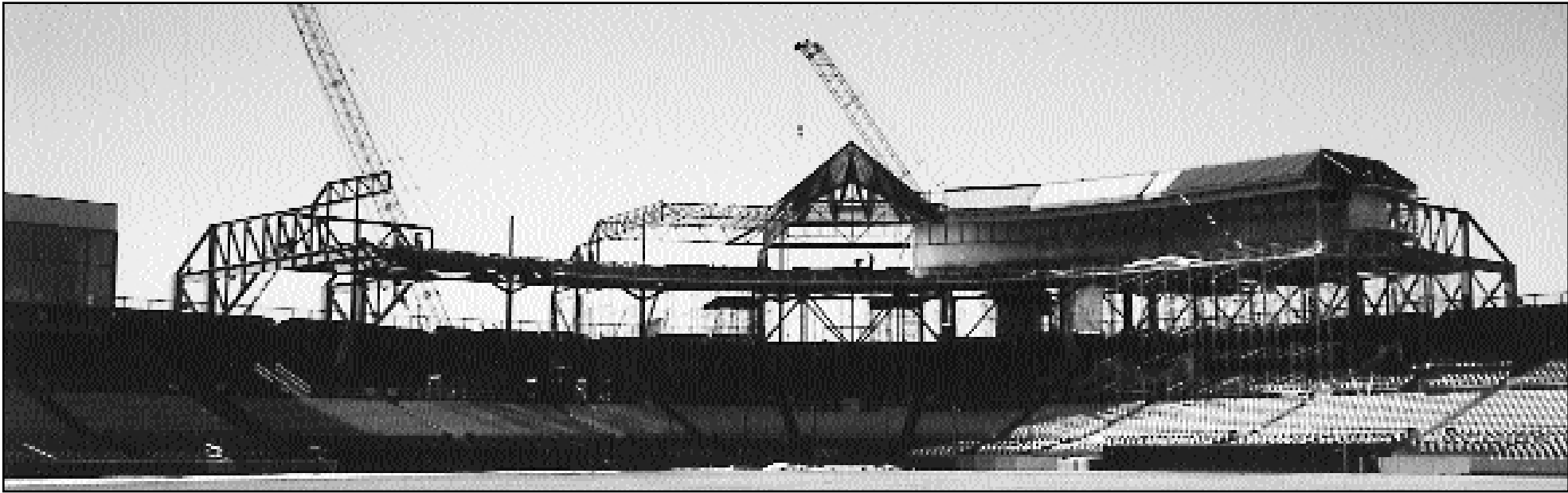
Legislation: Consistent state legislation and strong enforcement are essential in this area. Currently, there are 23 states that have laws regulating sports agents. None of them are

alike. The AFCA is working with other groups, including the Sports Lawyers Association and the NCAA, to streamline state laws regarding agents and put in place a uniform code of laws across the United States. States will be encouraged to provide proper funding to allow state agencies to properly enforce those laws.

Our AFCA membership can help with that because we are a national body. The goal is to eliminate confusion and allow reputable agents to operate more easily under standardized laws and at the same time enable state authorities to better identify and prosecute unscrupulous agents.

The AFCA believes that taking these steps will improve the situation. It is apparent that something needed to be done, and the AFCA has done the right thing in taking the lead to find solutions to what has become one of collegiate sports' most vexing problems.

John Mackovic, head football coach at the University of Texas at Austin and a former head coach in the National Football League, is a member of the American Football Coaches Association board of trustees. He is a member of the NCAA Special Committee on Agents and Amateurism and has participated in several seminars on sports agents.



Changing face of Rosenblatt — It may not look like it at the moment, but when play begins May 31 in the 1996 College World Series in Omaha, Nebraska, venerable Rosenblatt Stadium will be outfitted with a new, state-of-the-art press box. This photo, taken February 10, shows the superstructure for the new facility, which will stretch all the way from first base to third base. When completed, the press box will accommodate a minimum of 92 or a maximum of 110 print media representatives. The old press box seated on only 53 print representatives. The new facility also will have 12 fully enclosed broadcast booths, compared to the previous total of nine, which were separated by partitions. The press box also will include a dining facility, a media workroom and a staff workroom.

Timothy L. MacDonald photo

■ Championships previews

Division I Women's Indoor Track

Top sprint corps boosts LSU's chances of another title

Event: 1996 Division I Women's Indoor Track Championships.

Overview: A year ago, LSU became the first team to win three consecutive titles. This year, the Tigers are looking to explore more uncharted territory with a fourth consecutive crown. Chances are good that LSU will accomplish the feat, but it won't come easily. The Tigers will be pressed by several outstanding teams, including Texas, Illinois and Nebraska. "I think we have a good, experienced group of people," said LSU coach Pat Henry. "We have one or two hurts that we've got to get over. If we can do that, I think we can be in the top group." D'Andre Hill (55-meter dash), Sheila Powell (200-meter dash), Suzette Lee (triple jump) and Kim Carson (55-meter hurdles) headline a deep and experienced Tigers squad. LSU's chances to repeat will improve with the return of Charlene Maulseed, runner-up in the 400-meter dash at the 1995 outdoor championships, who has been slowed by a hamstring injury Texas, third a year ago, looks to return to the winner's circle after a five-year absence. The Longhorns' title hopes rest on Toya Brown (55- and 400-meter dashes), Donna Howard (200- and 400-meter dashes), Suziann Reid (400-meter dash) and the 1,600-meter relay team of Kim McGruder, Brown, Reid and Howard Illinois showcases Benita Kelley (55-meter dash), Aspen Burkett (200-meter dash) and Tonya Williams (200-meter dash and

55-meter hurdles) Nebraska, which claimed the championships' first two team titles in 1983 and 1984, boasts a formidable squad led by Nicole Martial (triple jump), Tressa Thompson (shot put) and Paulette Mitchell (shot put and 20-pound weight throw).

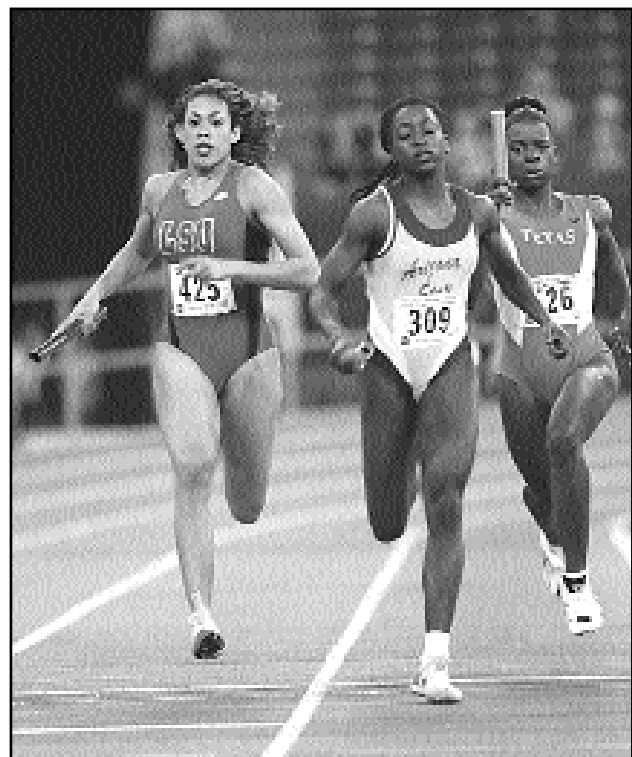
Field: The NCAA Executive Committee has approved a qualifying procedure that allows for a maximum of 254 student-athletes.

Dates and site: March 8-9 at the RCA Dome in Indianapolis. Butler University and USA Track and Field are co-hosts.

Television coverage: The championships will be broadcast tape-delayed by ESPN at noon (Eastern time) March 16.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1594 for bracket/schedule and 1600 for results. Championships results will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championships notes: The championships schedule will include the 20-pound weight throw this year for the first time Wisconsin's Kathy Butler, 1995 women's cross country individual titlist, is vying for her first individual track title. Butler owns the nation's top qualifying mark in the 5,000-meter run at 16:03.14, more than 17 seconds ahead of the second-best mark.



Paul Sancya/NCAA Photos

Sheila Powell (left), a 200-meter dash specialist, is one of several impressive sprinters for LSU.

Division II Women's Indoor Track

Wildcats seeking another 'four-peat'

Event: 1996 Division II Women's Indoor Track Championships.

Overview: Abilene Christian is the only team to win four consecutive championships, achieving the feat from 1988 through 1991. The Wildcats are primed to repeat history this year. As three-time defending champions, the Wildcats boast a squad laden with seniors. Abilene Christian outdistanced the field by 29 points to win the 1995 title. "We're a very well-rounded team," said Abilene Christian coach Wes Kittley. "I think we'll have someone in every event except the (20-pound weight throw). I don't think we'll blow anybody away like we did last year, but I think we'll be very tough to beat." Mary Tombiri (55-meter dash), Amara Ezem (55-meter dash), Donna Hinkson (55-meter dash), Tracey Barnes (400-meter dash), Casi Florida (5,000-meter run), Karen Vann (800-meter and mile runs) and Lindsay Welsh (triple jump) are among a slew of competitors setting the pace for the Wildcats. Tombiri, Ezem, Hinkson and Welsh each look to improve upon last year's top-six showings St. Augustine's, fifth a year ago, and Nebraska-Omaha are among the top challengers to the Wildcats' throne. The Falcons, looking to end an eight-year title drought, have a formidable sprints crew led by Joyann Eli (55-meter dash), Juel Turner (55-meter dash) and Andrea Giscombe (55-meter hurdles). Nebraska-Omaha showcases sprints stand-out Carri Butler (55- and 400-meter dashes), Elise Henry (800-meter run) and Jaime Erkes (55-meter hurdles).

Field: The NCAA Executive Committee has approved a qualifying procedure that allows for a maximum of 120 student-athletes.

Dates and site: March 8-9 at the RCA Dome in Indianapolis. Butler University and USA Track and Field are cohosts.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1603 for bracket/schedule and 1609 for results. Championships results will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championships notes: Western State's Elva Dryer, a three-time individual champion outdoors and two-time cross country champion, is vying for her first indoor crown. Dryer has posted the top marks in both the mile and 5,000-meter runs Tombiri, with a mark of 6.83, is the only com-



James Garvey/NCAA Photos

Lindsay Welsh, who competes in both the long and triple jumps, looks to lead Abilene Christian to its fourth straight indoor crown. If the Wildcats succeed, they will repeat history. Abilene Christian is the only team to win four straight Division II team crowns, having previously accomplished the feat from 1988 through 1991.

petitor to post a sub-seven-second mark in the 55-meter dash.

Division III Women's Indoor Track

Titans primed for third straight crown

Event: 1996 Division III Women's Indoor Track Championships.

Overview: Wisconsin-Oshkosh earned three consecutive runner-up finishes to start the 1990s. Now, the Titans are vying for another three-peat — this time, three consecutive championships. After winning in 1994 and 1995, the Titans return a well-balanced squad in their bid to join Massachusetts-Boston (1985 through 1987) and Christopher Newport (1988 through 1990) as the only teams to win three consecutive crowns. Tara Jaeger, defending champion in the long jump; Missey Oleson (shot put and 20-pound weight throw); Kerrie Main (triple jump); and Jackie Reddick (high jump) head a Titans squad that has placed a provisional qualifier in all 13 championships events Wisconsin-Oshkosh's bid for a third consecutive title will be made more difficult by Lincoln (Pennsylvania), Cortland State and Christopher Newport. Cortland State, runner-up in 1995, once again boasts a deep and talented distance corps. The Red Dragons are paced by Heidi Swarts (800- and 1,500-meter runs), Heather Swarts (5,000-meter run) and Julie Donnelly (5,000-meter run). Christopher Newport, which has claimed a championships-record four team titles, showcases Leema Malden (55-meter dash), Bridgett Cochran (55-meter high hurdles) and Jennifer Gilmartin (55-meter high hurdles), while Lincoln boasts a talented sprints corps headed by Kia Savage and Shawna Hardy, the top-two performers in the 55-meter dash, and Kellie Ross, 1995 runner-up in the 55-meter hurdles.

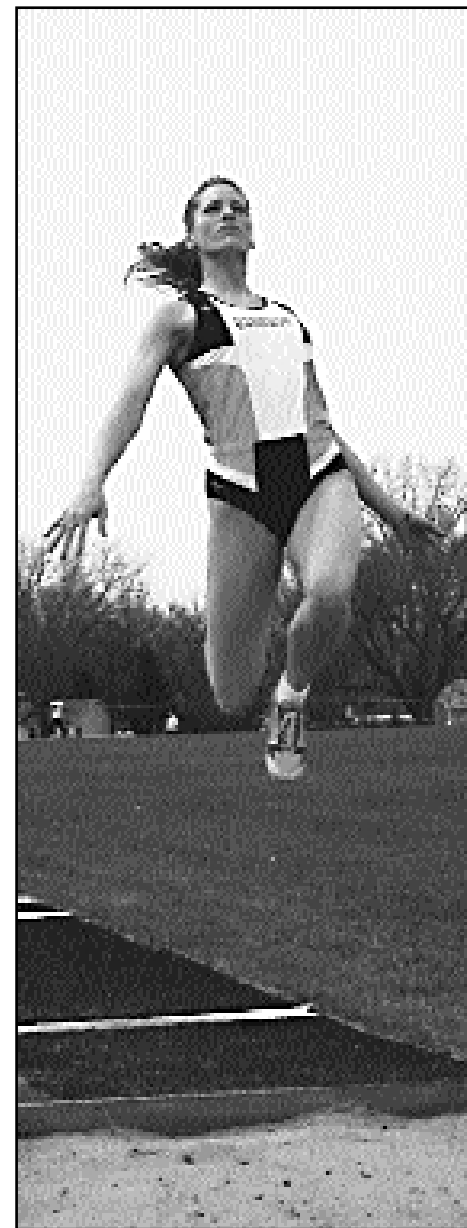
Field: The NCAA Executive Committee has approved a qualifying procedure that allows for a maximum of 149 student-athletes.

Dates and site: March 8-9 at Smith.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1612 for bracket/schedule and 1618 for results. Championships results will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championships notes: The championships will feature the 20-pound weight throw for the first time Joni Westland of Nebraska Wesleyan, defending champion in the 55-meter hurdles, has posted the top qualifying mark at 8.29 seconds. Westland claimed the 1995 title with a time of 8.39

Christopher Newport won the team title each time Smith has hosted the championships (1988 and 1990).



University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, photo

Wisconsin-Oshkosh's Tara Jaeger won the long-jump title and finished second in the triple jump at last year's championships. The Titans are looking to join Massachusetts-Boston and Christopher Newport as the only teams to win three consecutive Division III women's titles.

Division I Men's Indoor Track

Arkansas hoping for lucky No. 13 title

Event: 1996 Division I Men's Indoor Track Championships.

Overview: Arkansas has claimed the last 12 team championships. A year ago, the Razorbacks more than doubled the runner-up's point total, posting a 33-point triumph. Despite such dominance, the Razorbacks will have to knock off George Mason to claim team title No. 13, or at least that's what Razorbacks coach John McDonnell is saying. "George Mason is head and shoulders ahead of everyone," McDonnell said. "They just have so many stars at the top, some real big point-getters. I can't see anyone touching them." The Patriots, who finished second to the Razorbacks last year, boast the nation's top 400-meter dash performer in Greg Haughton, three of the top 800-meter run competitors (led by Alex Morgan), and one of the nation's top 1,600-meter and distance-medley relays. Haughton, runner-up in the 400-meter dash at the 1995 championships, and Morgan, third in the 800-meter run a year ago, possess the top qualifying marks in their respective events Favorite or not, Arkansas will not relinquish its title without a fight. The Razorbacks rely on Ryan Wilson (3,000- and 5,000-meter runs), Robert Howard (triple jump) and Matt Hemingway (high jump). Arkansas' title chances will be enhanced greatly by the return of Godfrey Siamusiye, runner-up in the 5,000-meter run at the 1995 championships. Siamusiye has been plagued by an Achilles tendon injury Other title contenders include Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee and UTEP. The Badgers are led by Jason Casiano and James Menon, 5,000-meter run standouts, and Reggie Torian, runner-up in the 55-meter hurdles a year ago. Kentucky is paced by Tim Harden, defending 55-meter dash champion, and Arnold Payne (400-meter dash).

Field: The NCAA Executive Committee has approved a qualifying procedure that allows for a maximum of 270 student-athletes.

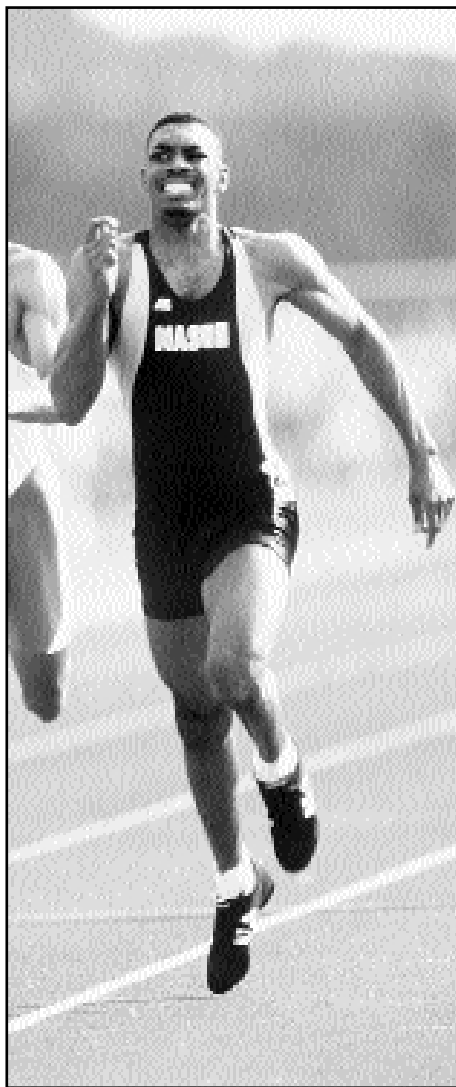
Dates and site: March 8-9 at the RCA Dome in Indianapolis. Butler University and USA Track and Field are cohosts.

Television coverage: The championships will be broadcast tape-delayed by ESPN at noon (Eastern time) March 16.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (pass-

code 1915); request numbers are 1566 for bracket/schedule and 1572 for results. Championships results will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championships notes: Kentucky's Harden has posted the top qualifying mark in both the 55- and 200-meter dashes. No competitor ever has won titles in both events in the same year.



Bill Luster/NCAA Photos

If George Mason hopes to dethrone 12-time defending champion Arkansas, it must rely in part on Greg Haughton, who finished second in the 400-meter dash at last year's championships.

Division II Men's Indoor Track

Same two-way battle looms at top

Event: 1996 Division II Men's Indoor Track Championships.

Overview: St. Augustine's and Abilene Christian. Abilene Christian and St. Augustine's. The order may change, but this is a championship that has been dominated by two teams. St. Augustine's has won a record seven team championships, including the 1995 title, which it won by only three points over the Wildcats. Abilene Christian has won three times, including consecutive crowns in 1993 and 1994. This year's outcome once again should be a two-team affair St. Augustine's will base its title defense on its middle-distance and field-events corps. Chris Scott (800-meter run), Joseph King (800-meter and mile runs), Rory Norris (defending champion in the 55-meter hurdles), Theodore Williams (high jump), Dayton Watson (high jump) and Harvey Kendall (triple jump) are among those who set the pace for the Falcons Abilene Christian counters with an equally impressive list of performers, including Dontra Boykins (55-meter dash), Robert Guy (400-meter dash), Musa Gwanzura (800-meter run), Ossie Mdziniso (800-meter and mile runs), Thomas Korir (mile run), Jason Pearce (pole vault) and Kevin Dilworth (long jump). "St. Augustine's definitely is the team

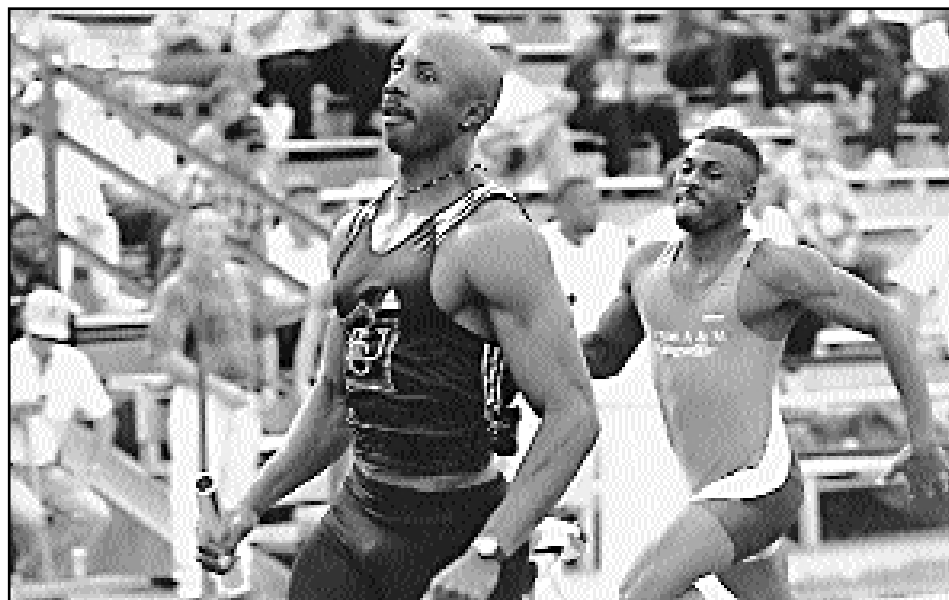
to beat," Wildcats coach Wes Kittley said. "On paper, I feel we should be the team to beat, but I also know how tough it is to beat St. Augustine's at the national championships. The key for us is to do well in the sprints. If we go out and do our job, I think we'll be very tough to beat."

Field: The NCAA Executive Committee has approved a qualifying procedure that allows for a maximum of 126 student-athletes.

Dates and site: March 8-9 at the RCA Dome in Indianapolis. Butler University and USA Track and Field are cohosts.

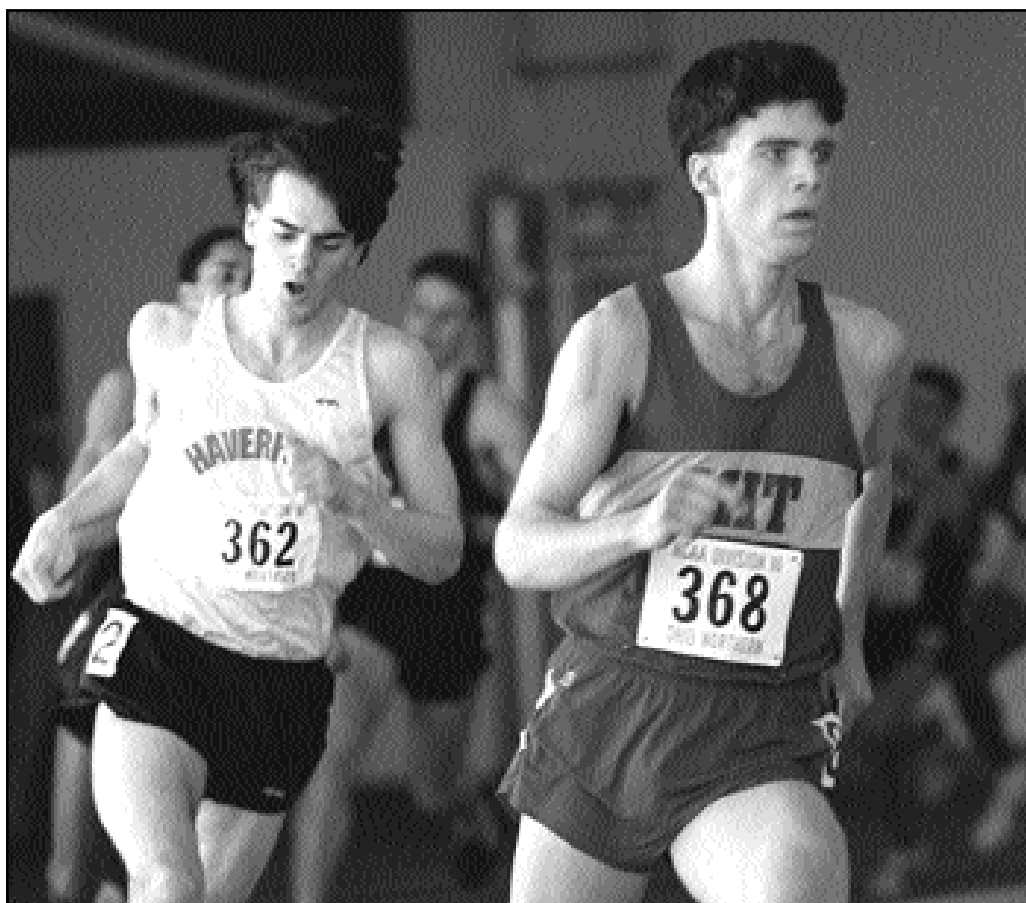
Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1576 for bracket/schedule and 1582 for results. Championships results will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championships notes: Abilene Christian has posted the top qualifying marks in four events. Wildcats in the top spots include Boykins (55-meter dash), Gwanzura (mile run), Pearce (pole vault) and Glenn Griffin (shot put) Two-time long-jump champion Sean Robbins of Ashland is the only competitor this year to exceed 26 feet (7.92 meters) in the event. Robbins has jumped 27-5½ (8.37 meters).



Abilene Christian University photo

Abilene Christian's Robert Guy won the 400-meter dash title at the 1993 indoor championships.



Jamie Sabau/NCAA Photos

Haverford's Karl Paranya (left) will be going for his third consecutive 800-meter run title and second consecutive 1,500-meter run title.

Division III Men's Indoor Track

Lions look for repeat performance

Event: 1996 Division III Men's Indoor Track Championships.

Overview: It took Lincoln (Pennsylvania) four years to win its second team title after claiming its first crown in 1991. The Lions aren't likely to wait another four years for their third title. Lincoln returns many talented and experienced performers in its bid to join six-time champion Wisconsin-La Crosse as the only teams to claim back-to-back team titles. Don Waldron, runner-up in the 55-meter dash at the 1995 championships; Tyrone Watkins (55-meter hurdles); Eric Schmidt (400-meter dash); William Robinson (800-meter run); and Thomas Claiborne (high jump) lead a corps of performers who once again look to score points in their respective events The primary threats to Lincoln's reign include Wisconsin-La Crosse, Haverford, Mount Union and Nebraska Wesleyan. Wisconsin-La Crosse, which placed third at the 1995 championships, is led by Mike Schnur, 1994 pole-vault champion, and Greg Groat (35-pound weight throw). Jeff Czebotar (triple jump), Geoff Biegler (pole vault) and Chip Tancil (55-meter dash) also will be relied upon heavily if the Eagles are to capture their championships-record seventh team

crown. Haverford, fourth a year ago, showcases three-time individual champion Karl Paranya and Mark Gyandoh. Paranya, two-time defending 800-meter run champion and defending champion in the 1,500-meter run, has posted the second-best mark in the 800-meter run. Gyandoh is among the leaders in the 1,500-meter run.

Field: The NCAA Executive Committee has approved a qualifying procedure that allows for a maximum of 158 student-athletes.

Dates and site: March 8-9 at Smith.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1585 for bracket/schedule and 1591 for results. Championships results will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championships notes: Wisconsin-La Crosse has finished among the top three teams at each of the past nine championships. The Eagles have won six championships and earned three third-place showings Smith is hosting the championships for a record third time Haverford's Paranya is vying to become only the fifth competitor to win three consecutive individual titles.

Men's and Women's Rifle

West Virginia is solid favorite to repeat

Event: 1996 National Collegiate Men's and Women's Rifle Championships.

Overview: West Virginia had its six-year string of championships snapped by Alaska Fairbanks in 1994, but the Mountaineers shot back last season with a championships-record aggregate score of 6,241. Four of five scorers return from last year's championships team, including 1993 air rifle champion Trevor Gathman. Gathman was second in smallbore last year. The Mountaineers shot a school-record 1,662 in air rifle during the year, but a season-worst 1,534 for a qualifying score Host Air Force's only loss this year came against the Mountaineers, but the Cadets showed their championship potential by posting the highest qualifying score. Robin Orth has beaten each of last year's top three finishers in smallbore during the regular season. Erin Brewer became the Falcons' first female all-American last year and leads the team's air rifle ranks Alaska Fairbanks returns defending smallbore champion Oleg Seleznev. Coach Randy Pitney, who said his team has experienced an up-and-down year, expects parity to be the key word at this year's event. In addition to his team and West Virginia, Pitney believes Kentucky, Air Force and Xavier (Ohio) are strong enough to win Kentucky was third last season for the second con-

secutive year. Nancy Napolski, now a senior, led the way, tying the air rifle record for team competition with a 395 score. Erik Anderson, who finished second in individual air rifle competition last year, also returns Ohio Valley Conference champion Murray State is led by league most valuable player Amanda Stone and two of the three members of the all-conference team, Iryt Chance and Ken Hicks.

Field: A total of 48 competitors will be selected.

Dates and site: The individual competition at Air Force will be March 8. Team competition will be March 9. The two competitions are scored separately.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1743 for bracket/schedule and 1747 for results. Complete results will be published in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championships notes: West Virginia has won the title in 10 of the 16 years the event has been held. The Mountaineers set team meet records for smallbore and total score in last year's championships Alaska Fairbanks, which finished fifth last year, set a team record for air rifle.



University of Kentucky photo

Kentucky's title hopes rest with Nancy Napolski, who tied the air rifle record for team competition last year.

Division II Men's Basketball

Tigers' second trip looks promising

Event: Division II Men's Basketball Championship.

Overview: Ten years after winning back-to-back NAIA championships, Fort Hays State debuted in NCAA Division II play with a 1-1 record in the 1995 tournament. The Tigers, ranked first in the latest NCAA poll and undefeated through 24 games, are poised to go much further the second time around. Coach Gary Garner's team features a rotation of six players shooting better than 50 percent from the field. As a team, the Tigers lead the nation in field-goal percentage at 55.2 percent. In addition, Fort Hays State outscored opponents by a margin of 23.4 points per game, first in the country. Junior center Alonzo Goldston leads the Tigers with 20.3 points and 9.0 rebounds a contest Defending champion Southern Indiana outscored opponents by 27 points in victories and has lost by an average of only 2.4 points in its three losses. The Screaming Eagles return four of five starters from last year's title team. Senior Stan Gouard has been moved to guard and averages 17.3 points, 5.9 rebounds and 3.1 assists per game. Senior Chad Gilbert leads the team with 17.4 points per game. A high-scoring team, Southern Indiana has five players averaging double figures in points Virginia Union spent time ranked No. 1 before a three-point overtime loss to Norfolk State — its only defeat of the season. The Panthers' defense again is the team's strong suit, holding opponents to a measly 36.0 percent shooting from the field. Coach Dave Robbins' squad has a starting lineup that is made up of five seniors. Thomas Meredith leads the Panthers in scoring with 14.4 points per game. Ben Wallace, a 6-9 center, contributes 13.3 points and 10.1 rebounds a game. If Virginia Union has a weakness, it is the team's 60 percent free-throw shooting percentage St. Rose features five players averaging in double figures. The Golden Knights are young with just one senior on the roster; however, juniors Roger Powers and Ralph Bucci have started every game since midway through their freshman season and sophomore Garth Joseph has started every game of his St. Rose career. Coach Brian Beaur's team is ranked in the nation's top five in such statistical categories as scoring, scoring margin, won-lost percentage, field-goal percentage and field-goal percentage defense.

Field: The field is 48 teams. Six qualifiers



Fort Hays State University photo

Junior Alonzo Goldston leads Fort Hays State with 20.3 points and 9.0 rebounds a game.

in each of eight regions will compete in regional tournaments to determine the eight quarterfinalists that will advance to the Elite Eight. Twenty-two conferences have been granted automatic qualification. The remaining teams will be selected at large.

Dates and sites: Regional tournaments will be March 7-9 or 8-10 at on-campus sites. The 1996 Elite Eight will be March 20-21 and 23 at the Commonwealth Convention Center in Louisville, Kentucky.

Television coverage: The selection show was scheduled for 6 p.m. (Eastern time) March 3 on Prime Network. The championship game will be broadcast live at 12:30 p.m. (Eastern time) March 23 by CBS.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1244 for bracket/schedule and 1248 for results. Scores from the regional tournaments will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News. Results of the Elite Eight will be published April 1.

Championship notes: Fort Hays State coach Gary Garner played at Missouri and was an assistant coach for Tiger head coach Norm Stewart for four years.

Division II Women's Basketball

Abilene Christian seeks perfect ending

Event: Division II Women's Basketball Championship.

Overview: A team again has the chance this year to go undefeated in winning the Division II title, and surprise! It's not North Dakota State. Abilene Christian remains undefeated through 24 games and has beaten four ranked teams, including Portland State and West Texas A&M. Coach Suzanne Fox's team leads the nation in scoring, averaging more than 92 points a game, but good defense has created many of the scoring opportunities for the Wildcats. Two of Fox's starters have played for national teams. Center Aukse Steponaviciute was a member of the Lithuanian national team and forward Caroline Omamo was a member of the Kenyan team before coming to Abilene Christian. Jennifer Clarkson, the College Sports Information Directors of America Division II player of the year last year, leads the Wildcats with 23.9 points, 10.5 rebounds and 5.8 assists per game North Dakota State, invincible on its way to a 32-0 record and third straight championship last year, has shown that it can be beaten — at least in the regular season. The Bison are 22-2, including losses to Minnesota-Duluth and South Dakota State earlier in the season. Coach Amy Ruley's squad has since won nine straight and is second in the national poll behind Abilene Christian. Three players average in double figures and return from last year's title team. Kasey Morlock, a junior center, leads the team with 19.0 points and 7.7 rebounds a game. Senior Lori Roufs averages 12.8 points and 7.4 rebounds a game. Senior Jenni Rademacher, a defensive catalyst, chips in 10.4 points per game. Ruley says this year's team is perhaps more athletic than her 1995 squad; however, six freshmen on the roster translate into inexperience The Bison have been a thorn in the side of South Dakota State, knocking the Jackrabbits out of NCAA tournament play all four of the years in which South Dakota State has participated. The Jackrabbits' only two losses this year have come to North Dakota and North Dakota State; however, they also have beaten those conference rivals this season. Coach Nancy Neiber's team lost all-conference player Dawn Hull for the season when she tore a ligament in her knee in early January. In replacing her, Neiber essentially has gone to a three-guard lineup. Senior Erin Reiten plays both forward and guard and averages 12.6 points per game. Senior guard Ann Just and



Abilene Christian University photo

Jennifer Clarkson, last year's Division II player of the year, is averaging 23.9 points, 10.5 rebounds and 5.8 assists a game for Abilene Christian.

sophomore forward Leah Klaassen have stepped up considerably for the Jackrabbits.

Field: The field is 48 teams. Six qualifiers from each of eight regions will compete in regional tournaments to determine the eight quarterfinalists that will advance to the Women's Elite Eight. Twenty conferences have been granted automatic qualification. The remaining teams will be selected at large.

Dates and sites: Regional tournaments will be March 7-9 or 8-10 at on-campus sites. The Women's Elite Eight will be March 20-21 and 23 on the campus of one of the participating teams.

Television coverage: The championship game will be aired at 4 p.m. (Eastern time) March 23 by ESPN2 and will be rebroadcast at 3 p.m. (Eastern time) March 25 by ESPN.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1266 for bracket/schedule and 1270 for results. Scores from the regional tournaments will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News. Results from the Women's Elite Eight will be published April 1.

Championship notes: North Dakota State's loss to Minnesota-Duluth in December snapped a Division II women's record 49-game winning streak.

Men's and Women's Skiing

Despite changes, top teams still same

Event: 1996 National Collegiate Men's and Women's Skiing Championships.

Overview: With East and West teams never competing against each other during the regular season, the question of how teams from those regions will stack up in the post-season is more nebulous than ever. [Teams from the Central region cannot win the overall championship because those schools do not have Alpine (downhill) teams.] The reason for the increased uncertainty is the potential ramifications of a reduction in qualifiers. Instead of racing four individuals per event to score three, three will race and all will score, meaning that if someone falls (much more likely in Alpine), that team's chance of winning the event is virtually zero. "If you fall once in 60 turns, you're out of it," said Vermont coach Chip LaCasse, whose team finished third last year. "No one has faced pressure like that before, so this year is going to be unpredictable." Barring that kind of catastrophe, the top teams figure to be the same as last year, although the order of finish is tough to predict Defending champion Colorado has 1995 men's slalom champion Scott Wither and six other all-Americans, so the Buffaloes likely will be heard from again. Coach Richard Rokos' Nordic (cross country) ranks have been hurt by sickness and injury, but he expects the team to be at full strength for the championships. Utah, Denver, Vermont and Dartmouth are Colorado's main challengers. Western State, a strong Nordic team, could become a factor if some of the other teams suffer falls in Alpine competition Utah, runner-up last year, won five of the eight events but still came up 9½ points shy. Three of those event champions return: Christl Hager (women's giant slalom), Heidi Selenes (women's Nordic freestyle and classical) and Thomas Weman (men's Nordic classical). Coach Pat Miller said inconsistent slalom prevented the Utes from winning the title last year, and the discipline remains an area of concern The men's Nordic competition figured to be Vermont's Achilles heel this year because of graduation losses, but it has turned out to be the Catamounts' strongest event — mainly because of junior newcomer Thorodd Bakken, who has yet to finish worse than first. "He's been winning everything by minutes, not seconds," observed opposing coach Terry Aldrich of Mid-



David Carson/NCAA Photos

Defending champion Colorado returns Scott Wither, last year's men's slalom champion.

dlebury. Vermont's women's Nordic effort is led by undefeated Cecil Risvoll Denver finished fourth last year in just its third year since the school reinstated the program. The Pioneers won a record 14 team championships during their first era of competition. Narcisa Sehovic, the first female in school history to claim an individual championship, is back to defend her women's slalom title. Denver has another threat in former men's giant slalom champ Erik Roland.

Field: The field size is 148 skiers, evenly divided between men and women. The maximum team size is 12 persons — three per gender per discipline.

Dates and site: The championships will be March 6-9 at Montana State-Bozeman.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1750 for bracket/schedule and 1753 for results. Complete results will be published in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championships notes: Colorado won last year's championships — the Buffaloes' 13th title overall but first since 1991. Colorado leads in individual championships with 60.

Division II Men's Ice Hockey

Chargers, Beavers contend for berths

Event: 1996 Division II Men's Ice Hockey Championship.

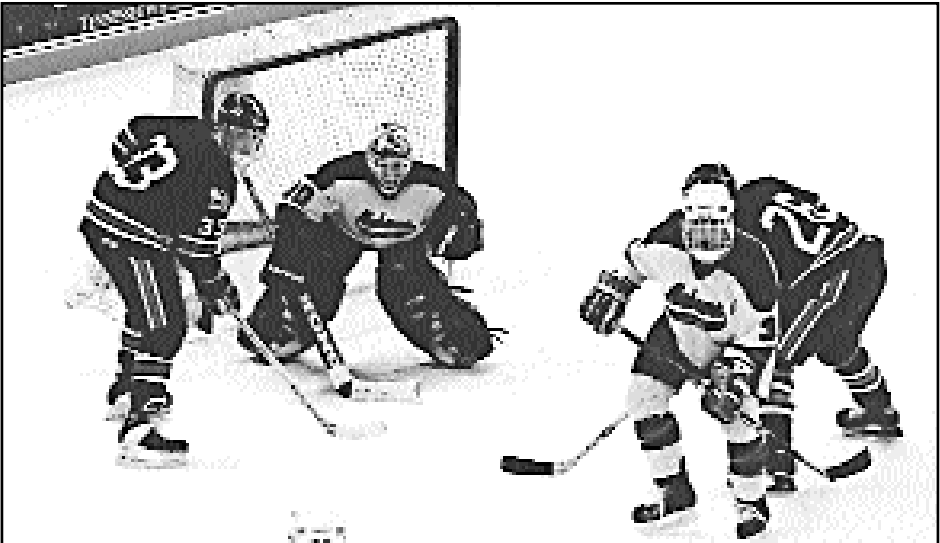
Overview: Alabama-Huntsville and Bemidji State are the top contenders for invitations to the two-team championship. Top-ranked Alabama-Huntsville (21-0-2), which has a 28-game unbeaten streak dating to 1995, leads all Division II hockey teams in power-play percentage (.300), goals allowed per game (1.76) and penalty-killing percentage (.876). The Chargers rank second nationally in scoring offense, averaging 6.72 goals per game. Goaltender Derek Puppa (19-0-2 won-lost record), who has two shut-outs this season, has a goals-against average of 1.80 and a save percentage of .930 Second-ranked Bemidji State (15-6-4 overall, 13-5-2 in the Northern Collegiate Hockey Association) is bidding for its fifth consecutive Division II title. The defending champions are loaded with returnees from last year's team, including Bernie Adlys, who leads the Beavers with 43 points (16 goals and 27 assists in 25 games). Head coach Bob Peters ranks third in NCAA ice hockey history with 654 all-time victories.

Field: Two teams.

Dates and site: The competition will be March 8-9 on the campus of one of the competing institutions. The format will consist of a two-game series with a "minigame" tiebreaker, if necessary.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1417 for bracket/schedule and 1420 for results. Championship results will appear in the March 18 issue of The NCAA News.

Championship notes: Bemidji State became the first NCAA school to win four consecutive ice hockey championships when it defeated Mercyhurst, 6-2 and 5-4, in 1995. The Beavers actually won the first of those four titles in 1984, before a 12-year discontinuation of the championship. Bemidji State has won all three titles since the tournament's reinstatement in 1993 Massachusetts-Lowell, which now competes in Division I, was one of the dominant Division II teams during the first seven years of the championship (1978 to 1984). The Chiefs won three national championships (1979, 1981 and 1982) in five years of competition Bemidji State's Joel Otto set the record for most goals in a tournament when he scored seven goals in four games in 1984 Merrimack set the tournament record for most goals in a game in 1978, when it defeated Lake Forest, 12-2 Jamie Erb of Bemidji State tied a championship record by scoring four goals in a 10-6 win over Mercyhurst in 1993. The total goals scored by both teams (16) also tied a single-game championship team record.



University of Alabama, Huntsville, photo

Alabama-Huntsville's defensive effort is led by goaltender Derek Puppa (middle), who has a goals-against average of 1.80.

Division III Men's Ice Hockey

Middlebury, Wisconsin-River Falls look tough

Event: 1996 Division III Men's Ice Hockey Championship.

Overview: In the East region, defending champion Middlebury (20-2 won-lost record and 13-2 in the Eastern College Athletic Conference East) appears capable of successfully defending its title. The Panthers lead the country in scoring margin (4.36) and scoring defense (1.64) and are averaging six goals per game. A balanced scoring attack and team speed have complemented great goaltending by sophomores Francois Bourbeau and Chris Farion. Bourbeau, who is 11-0, ranks third in the country in both goals-against average (1.73) and save percentage (.918). Sophomore Mark Spence, who scored the Panthers' lone goal in last year's championship game victory, leads the team with 15 goals and 19 assists. Defenseman Ian Smith, a first-team all-American last year, has 10 goals and 21 assists Wisconsin-River Falls (20-4-1) looks like the team to beat in the West as it won the Northern Collegiate Hockey Association title with a 16-3-1 record. Team defense and special teams have vaulted the Falcons to the No. 1 ranking in the West. Wisconsin-River Falls is allowing only 1.63 goals per game and its special teams have killed 79 penalties in 86 opportunities — tops in the country. Freshman goaltender Brady Alstead is 10-3-1 and leads the country in goals-against average (1.34) and save percentage (.951). Junior forward Brian

Wilson (14-14-28) leads the team in scoring, with Bill Matzke (14-13-27) and Russ Johnson (11-15-26) close behind.

Field: Eight teams. Automatic-qualification privileges will be granted to champions of the State University of New York Athletic and Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conferences and the Northern Collegiate Hockey Association.

Dates and sites: All competition will take place at on-campus sites. The four winners of first-round competition March 8-9 will advance to a campus of one of the competing institutions for the semifinal, third-place and championship games March 15-16.

Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1423 for bracket/schedule and 1427 for results. Championship results will appear in the March 25 issue of The NCAA News.

Championship notes: Middlebury's title in 1995 was the first NCAA team championship for the Panthers. The last team to repeat was Wisconsin-Stevens Point, which won three consecutive championships from 1989 to 1991. Wisconsin-River Falls is looking for its second title in three years after winning the championship in 1994. In only five championship appearances, the Falcons have two national championships, one runner-up finish and a third-place finish.



University of Wisconsin, River Falls, photo

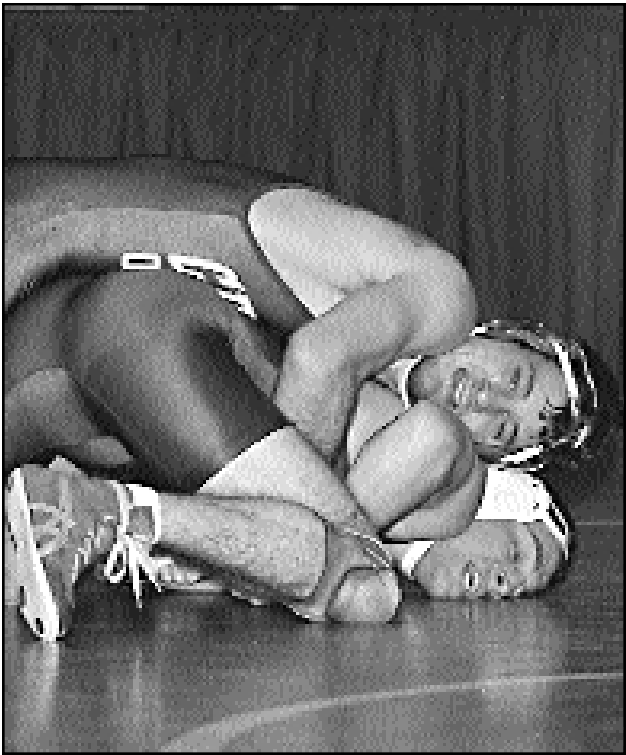
Russ Johnson has scored 11 goals and has a team-high 15 assists for Wisconsin-River Falls.

Division II Wrestling

Central Oklahoma hopes to save its Best for last

Event: 1996 Division II Wrestling Championships.
Overview: The surname of Central Oklahoma's 142-pound champion and the position the Bronchos have achieved in six years since moving from the NAIA to NCAA Division II are one and the same — Best. Although the last few victories have been runaways, this year could be different. Jerry Best aims to become the school's first three-time NCAA champion, and 1995 runners-up Shawn Bateman (150), Mark Cunningham (158) and Jeff Pease (heavyweight) and third-place winner Keith Kizarr (118) are back. The Bronchos, however, are uncharacteristically weak at 167, 177 and 190 pounds That weakness showed in a recent 23-18 dual-meet win by Central Oklahoma over a banged-up Nebraska-Omaha team, in which the losers won two of those weights by pin. The Mavericks, the last team before Central Oklahoma (1991) to win the Division II title, are hurt by the possible loss of last year's 167-pound champion, Ralphael Kizzee, who had arthroscopic knee surgery last month and is out indefinitely. Nebraska-Omaha is led by No. 2-ranked, 177-pound Corry Royal. Six of the top-10 nationally ranked teams are from the Mavericks' North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, making qualifying a large number of individuals, the key to unseating the Bronchos, problematic. Central Oklahoma's region, however, has expanded by 10 teams, so it may face a similar situation Another contender from the North Central Conference, South Dakota State, will be looking to claim the top spot if the champions fal-

ter. The Jackrabbits have a two-time individual champion of their own, Chad Lamer, whose titles have come at 177 pounds. He has moved to 190 pounds, where he has lost only twice Two other North Central teams, North Dakota State and Mankato State, have returning individual champions. North Dakota State's 190-pound Ryan Wolters was the lone true freshman champion last year, but will face a formidable challenge from Lamer for his crown this year Heavyweight Tony Kenning rounds out a field of five returning champions and will head Mankato State's effort.
Field: A total of 140 wrestlers will compete for individual titles in 10 weight classes. The team title is determined by the team points scored in those individual matches.
Dates and site: The championships will be March 15-16 at Northern Colorado.
Information/results: The fax-on-demand telephone number is 770/399-3060 (passcode 1915); request numbers are 1713 for bracket/schedule and 1716 for results. Championships results will be published in the March 25 issue of The NCAA News.
Championships notes: A fifth consecutive team title by Central Oklahoma would equal Cal State Bakersfield's run from 1979 to 1983. The longest string of championships in the event belongs to Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, which won the title from 1968 to 1974. Both California teams now compete in Division I.



Daniel Smith photo

Jerry Best (top) of Central Oklahoma will be trying to become his school's first three-time NCAA champion. The Bronchos are going for a fifth straight team title.

Field Hockey Committee does away with offside rule

Colleges adopt international change that will go into effect August 1996

FIELD HOCKEY SUBCOMMITTEES

"Offside" is a rule of the past in field hockey, after adoption of a change in international rules by the NCAA Field Hockey Committee during its February 14-15 meeting in Key West, Florida. The rule that was eliminated stated that a team would lose the ball "at the moment the ball is passed or played to (one of the team's players) by a member of their team and they are in their opponents' 25-yard area, in front of the ball and nearer the back line than two opponents."

The change came from the International Hockey Foundation (FIH), which sets rules for the game at all levels. That organization traditionally has met in April, which gave the Field Hockey Committee little time to react to changes before the next season started.

This year, however, it met in time for United States Field Hockey Association rules committee chair Jane Hansen to provide the NCAA committee with an updated report. The new rules become effective in August, but will be available in late May or early June.

NCAA field hockey is played under FIH rules, though the committee makes modifications when deemed necessary to improve the college

game. The major difference between the two levels remains the area from which goals can be scored. The college game will permit scoring from inside the 25-yard line, but the FIH will allow goals only from within the 16-yard circle.

The committee adjusted the modification it made last year to allow a team to call its one timeout any time during regulation or seven-on-seven overtime play.

Last year, timeouts were not granted in the last five minutes of the game or in overtime.

Four other FIH rules changes were accepted:

- Long hits are to be taken along the sideline within five yards of the corner flag.
- When free hits, hit-ins or penalty corners are taken between the goal line and the 25-yard line, all players must be five yards away from the hit.
- It is permissible to use the edge of the stick to play the ball. The only part of the stick that is not allowed to be used is the round side.
- The start/restart of the game will be called the "pass off," since the requirement that the "pass back" does not go over the center line has been removed.

The following actions were taken by subcommittees of the NCAA Field Hockey Committee during its February 14-15 meeting at Key West, Florida.

Division I

For the first time, eight conferences are eligible for automatic qualification in 1996. Because the limit on the number of berths that can be allocated to automatic qualifiers is six, the Division I subcommittee will recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that play-ins be implemented.

Under the recommendation, the Big Ten Conference, Colonial Athletic Association, Big East Conference and North Atlantic Conference would retain automatic bids. The play-in games, which would be November 12 (Tuesday), would consist of the Ivy Group hosting the Patriot League and the Atlantic 10 Conference hosting the Mid-American Athletic Conference.

Selections for the tournament would take place the following day. First- and second-round games would be November 16-17 (Saturday-Sunday) or November 17-18. The winner of each first-round game would advance to play the team that gained its region's first-round bye. Both rounds would be played at a common on-campus site.

The semifinals and final will be November 23-24 at Boston College.

The committee also will recommend to the Executive Committee that it grant a day of rest between the semifinals and championship game in 1997. Division II is polling its members to determine interest in playing its championship on the proposed day off. Regardless of

the outcome of that survey, Division I will request the extra day.

Divisions II and III

The subcommittee recommended that the Executive Committee approve a regional realignment in Division III that would increase the number of regions to six.

Under the recommendation, the Northeast would split into a 16-team New England-East region and a 25-team New England-West region in 1997. The rationale is that since the last realignment took place, the number of schools in the Northeast region that are eligible for the championship has increased. Minor adjustments also will be proposed in the composition of other regions.

The recommendations for 1996 allocations are Northeast 3-5 teams, North Atlantic 3-4, South Atlantic 3-5, South 3-4 and Great Lakes 1-2. For 1997, the recommendations are New England-West 2-4, New England-East 1-2, South Atlantic 3-4, North Atlantic 3-4, South 3-4 and Great Lakes 1-2.

In other action, the subcommittee will survey Division III members on specific questions regarding a predetermined site for the semifinals and championship game. Last year, members were asked only if they liked the concept.

Also, Divisions II and III will recommend for selection and ranking purposes that, beginning in 1996, all tie scores be broken. This will mean that countable games will include two periods of 35 minutes each, with ties played off by using the entire championship tiebreaker procedure, including penalty strokes.

Administrative Committee minutes

Conference No. 3
February 21, 1996

1. Acting for the NCAA Council, the Administrative Committee:
- a. Appointed Walter J. Johnson, director of athletics, North Central College, to the Council, replacing Daniel L. Bridges, resigned.
 - b. Appointed John Bove, compliance coordinator, Pennsylvania State University, and Lynn L. Dorn, Division II vice-president, to the Legislative Review Committee.
 - c. Appointed Heather Hilliard, assistant athletics director, University of California, San Diego, to the Women's Soccer Committee, replacing Lonnie Folks, Maryville University of St. Louis, whose term expires September 1, 1996.

- d. Appointed Cliff Gillespie, Middle Tennessee State University, to the Special Committee on Graduation-Rates Disclosure Requirements, replacing Jack F. Demitroff, retired from the University of Rhode Island, as the representative of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers; and approved the request that both Demitroff and Gillespie attend the March 4 meeting to discuss the newly released federal regulations and formulate recommendations.
- e. Using its authority to adopt noncontroversial legislation, revised NCAA Constitution 3.4.1 as follows (new language in bold-faced type): "Eligibility. Affiliated membership is available to a duly elected group or association whose function and purposes are directly related to one or more sports in which the Association conducts championships or which it identifies as an emerging sport."
- f. Approved editorial revisions of legislation for the 1996-97 NCAA Manual to reflect interpretations recom-

- mended by the Legislative Review Committee and previously approved by the Council.
- g. Approved an editorial revision to Constitution 4.01.1.2.1 in Proposal No. 7-2 from the 1996 NCAA Convention to affirm that the revenue guarantee issues related to the proportion of revenue as set forth in that amendment apply only to revenue allocated to Division I; and approved the editorial deletion from the Manual of current Constitution 5.1.4.3.6 related to voting on legislation pertaining to ice hockey.
- h. Noted that during its Convention meeting, the Administrative Committee provided a blanket waiver of the strict application of the new initial-eligibility index to permit student-athletes who achieved a sumscore of 66 or 67 (as opposed to the required minimum score of 68) on or before the last national testing date to be treated as qualifiers; noted that the waiver was applied in part due to concerns related to whether those students who achieve a score of 66 or 67 had sufficient notice of

- the change to the sumscore; and agreed that it was not necessary to extend the same waiver to a student who graduates from high school in the spring of 1996 but who delays enrollment in a collegiate institution until mid-year of the 1996-97 academic year or thereafter, inasmuch as such student-athletes had additional opportunities to achieve the required test score before enrollment.
 - i. Upheld the denial by the Administrative Review Panel of a request to change the starting date for the Preseason Women's National Invitational Tournament, noting that such action would not be considered non-controversial.
2. Acting for the Executive Committee:
- Approved a recommendation from the Division II Men's Basketball Committee to extend the contract with the City of Louisville, Kentucky, for the Division II Men's Basketball Championship through the year 2000.

■ Convention roll-call vote

This is a summary of the 63 roll-call votes that were recorded at the 1996 Convention in Dallas.

Each column represents a roll-call vote at the Convention. The number at the head of each column is the proposal number. Where letters are indicated, the reference is to parts of multipart proposals included in that vote. Proposals considered in more than one business session are reported in separate columns labeled by division.

The label “MTR” indicates a motion to reconsider, “Rec” indicates a vote of reconsideration, and “Ref” indicates a motion to refer a proposal to a committee. The notation “Call” indicates a call of the question.

Following are summaries of the proposals for which roll-call votes were recorded.

Proposals

No. 7: Revise the NCAA membership structure. Sponsored by the Council and Presidents Commission; recommended by the Oversight Committee on the NCAA Membership Structure. General business session with all divisions voting together; also, Divisions I, I-A, I-AA, I-AAA, II and III business sessions.

No. 7-1: Amend No. 7 to define general operating revenue. Sponsored by the New York Collegiate Athletic Conference. General business session; all divisions vote together.

No. 7-2: Amend No. 7 to specify the Division I revenue-distribution formulas that will be constitutionally protected. Sponsored by the Metro Atlantic Athletic, Midwestern Collegiate, Big South, Northeast, Missouri Valley, Southland and Southwestern Athletic Conferences. Division I business session.

No. 7-3: Amend No. 7 to specify the access to national championships guaranteed to Divisions I-AA and I-AAA. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Division I Steering Committee. Division I business session.

No. 7-5: Amend No. 7 to confirm the commitment to assure diversity of representation in the new governance structure. Sponsored by the Presidents Commission. Division I business session.

No. 7-6: Amend No. 7 to specify that Divisions I-AA and I-AAA conferences that currently meet appropriate membership criteria should continue to be represented on the Division I Board of Directors or Management Council as long as they meet such criteria; specify that other Divisions I-AA and I-AAA conferences that meet the appropriate membership criteria in the future also shall be represented as long as that is possible; and delete the prohibition against more than one representative from the same conference serving on the Management Council at the same time. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Division I Steering Committee. Division I business session.

No. 7-9: Amend No. 7 to eliminate the authority for Division I-A to act separately and for Divisions I-AA and I-AAA to act together on federated issues unrelated to football. Sponsored by the Metro Atlantic Athletic, Mid-Continent, Southland and Trans America Athletic Conferences. Division I business session.

No. 7-10: Amend No. 7 to require notification to the membership following subcommittee, committee or cabinet action concerning Division I legislation. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Division I Steering Committee. Division I business session.

No. 7-12: Amend No. 7 to permit conferences to file requests for a vote to override Division I legislation on behalf of their member institutions. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Division I Steering Committee. Division I business session.

No. 7-13: Amend No. 7 to establish a process to suspend Division I legislation when requests for an override vote are made by 100 member institutions. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Division I Steering Committee. Division I business session.

No. 7-14: Amend No. 7 to eliminate the process for the designation of an alternate if a member of the Executive Committee is unable to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee. General business session; all divisions vote together.

No. 9: A resolution directing the Division I transition team to develop a specific written plan for achieving the stated goals of diversity of representation in a restructured Association and to submit appropriate recommendations to the Council and Presidents Commission for possible sponsorship of legislation for consideration by the Division I membership at the 1997 Convention. Sponsored by nine Division I institutions. Division I business session.

No. 10: Incorporate into the Association’s “Principles for Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics” the principle that the maximum athletics aid an individual student-athlete may receive is the full cost of attendance as defined and published by each institution. Sponsored by the Midwestern Collegiate Conference. Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism position: None. Opposed by the Council (proposal modi-

fied to address Council’s concern). General business session; all divisions vote together.

No. 11: Amend the principle of ethical conduct to include a reference to sportsmanship. Sponsored by the Council and Presidents Commission; recommended by the Presidents Commission Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct in Intercollegiate Athletics. General business session; all divisions vote together.

No. 12: A resolution directing the Committee on Athletics Certification to work with the Presidents Commission Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct in Intercollegiate Athletics to develop legislation for consideration at the 1997 Convention that will include “sportsmanship and ethical conduct” as a specific component of the Division I athletics-certification program, effective in the second five-year cycle of the program. Sponsored by the Council and Presidents Commission; recommended by the Presidents Commission Committee on Sportsmanship and Ethical Conduct in Intercollegiate Athletics. Division I business session.

No. 13: Confirm that the unethical-conduct legislation applies to former institutional staff members and that unethical conduct may include offering or providing improper financial aid to prospective or enrolled student-athletes. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Committee on Infractions. General business session; all divisions vote together.

No. 14: Include as unethical conduct the receipt of benefits by an institutional staff member for facilitating or arranging a meeting between a student-athlete and an agent, financial advisor or “runner.” Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Professional Sports Liaison Committee. General business session; all divisions vote together.

No. 15: Prohibit student-athletes from participating in any gambling activities associated with professional sports contests. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Professional Sports Liaison Committee. General business session; all divisions vote together.

No. 16: In Division II, specify that once every 10 years an institution shall complete a prescribed institutional self-study, verified and evaluated through an external peer-review process administered by a Division II Committee on Athletics Certification. Sponsored by the Presidents Commission and Council; recommended by the Special Committee to Study Division II Athletics Certification. Division II business session.

No. 18: Revise the definition of a partial qualifier to include students who present a core-curriculum grade-point average of 2.500 and an SAT score of 690 (810 on the recentered SAT) or an ACT score of 17 (or appropriate SUMACT score), and to include students who present core-curriculum grade-point averages from 2.475 to 2.250 and SAT scores of 700 (820 on the recentered SAT) or above or ACT scores of 17 (or appropriate SUMACT score) or above. Sponsored by nine Division I institutions. Academic Requirements Committee position: Oppose. Opposed by the Presidents Commission. Division I business session.

No. 19: In Division I, modify the definition of a partial qualifier to include student-athletes who previously would have been qualifiers but now are nonqualifiers based on the adoption of 1995 Convention Proposal No. 36-A. Sponsored by the Big West Conference and eight Division I members. Academic Requirements Committee proposal: Oppose. Opposed by the Presidents Commission. Division I business session.

No. 20: In Division I, eliminate the opportunity for a partial qualifier to practice during the initial year in residence; also, permit a partial qualifier to earn a fourth season of competition, provided the student meets satisfactory progress at the beginning of the student’s fifth academic year. Sponsored by nine Division I members. Academic Requirements Committee position: Oppose. Opposed by the Council and Presidents Commission. Division I business session.

No. 21: In Division I, permit a partial qualifier to earn a fourth season of competition, provided the student receives a baccalaureate degree prior to the beginning of the fifth academic year following the student’s initial, full-time collegiate enrollment. Sponsored by the Atlantic 10 Conference. Academic Requirements Committee position: Oppose. Opposed by the Presidents Commission. Division I business session.

No. 23: In Division I, specify that a two-year college transfer student in the sport of football or men’s basketball who was not a qualifier shall be required to spend one academic year in residence at the certifying institution prior to being eligible for competition, and maintain the current academic requirements regarding eligibility upon transfer for practice and institutional financial aid in those sports. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Academic Requirements and Two-Year College Relations Committees. Divisions I, I-A and I-AA business sessions.

No. 23-2: Amend No. 23 to maintain in Division I the current transfer-eligibility requirements applicable to a two-year college transfer student in the sport of football or men’s basketball who was not a qualifier, provided the student has completed successfully at least 35 percent of the course requirements in the

student’s specific baccalaureate degree program at the certifying institution. Sponsored by 14 Division I institutions. Divisions I, I-A and I-AA business sessions.

No. 24: In Division I, specify that a two-year college transfer student who was not a qualifier shall be limited to using a total of 18 semester or 27 quarter hours of transferable degree credit from summer terms in order to meet transfer-eligibility requirements and that not more than six semester or nine quarter hours of the transferable credit may be earned during the summer term(s) immediately prior to transfer. Sponsored by the Council and Presidents Commission; recommended by the Academic Requirements and Two-Year College Relations Committees. Division I business session.

No. 24-1: Amend No. 24 to specify in Division I that a two-year college student who was not a qualifier may earn not more than nine semesters or 12 quarter hours of transferable degree credit during the summer term(s) immediately prior to transfer. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Two-Year College Relations Committee. Division I business session.

No. 24-2: Amend No. 24 to specify in Division I that the limits on transferable summer hours that may be used to establish the eligibility of a two-year college transfer student who was not a qualifier shall not apply until August 1, 1997 (for those student-athletes first entering the certifying institution on or after August 1, 1997). Division I business session.

No. 26: In Division II, specify that a two-year college transfer student who was not a qualifier and who has not graduated from the two-year college shall have completed successfully an average of at least 12 semester or quarter hours of transferable degree credit for each semester/quarter of full-time attendance at the two-year college in order to fulfill transfer-eligibility requirements. Sponsored by the Council and Presidents Commission; recommended by the Division II Steering Committee. Division II business session.

No. 27: In Divisions I and II, preclude the use of correspondence courses to satisfy the transferable-degree-credit component of the two-year college transfer-eligibility requirements. Sponsored by the Council and Presidents Commission; recommended by the Academic Requirements and Two-Year College Relations Committees. Divisions I and II business sessions.

No. 28: In Division I, require that institutional aid awarded beyond the value of tuition and fees and required course-related books be awarded on the basis of a student-athlete’s demonstrated need as determined by a central processing agency utilizing federal methodology; permit student-athletes to receive institutional financial aid up to the cost of attendance; redefine the value of a full grant-in-aid; alter the calculation of equivalency values; and permit a Division I student-athlete to receive academic honor awards without affecting the student-athlete’s cost-of-attendance calculation. Sponsored by the Council (Council does not support the proposal); recommended by the Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism. Division I business session.

No. 28-1: Amend No. 28 to specify that a student-athlete’s receipt of supplies, transportation allowances and miscellaneous expenses from the institution shall be based on the student-athlete’s demonstrated need as calculated by federal methodology. Sponsored by the Council; recommended by the Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism. Division I business session.

No. 31: Permit Division I student-athletes to exempt legitimate on- or off-campus employment earnings from their full grant-in-aid limit, provided the employment occurs during the nontraditional or out-of-season segment of the playing season in the student-athlete’s sport and neither the institution’s athletics department staff members nor representatives of the institution’s athletics interests are involved in arranging the employment. Sponsored by the Big Ten Conference. Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism position: None. Not supported the by Presidents Commission. Division I business session.

No. 33: Specify that a Pell Grant shall not be included when determining the permissible amount of a full grant-in-aid for a student-athlete. Sponsored by eight Division I members. Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism position: None. Division I business session.

No. 34: Permit a Division I institution to award athletics aid to a student prior to the student’s initial, full-time collegiate enrollment, without increasing costs. Sponsored by the Council and nine Division I members. Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism position: None. Supported by the Presidents Commission. Divisions I and I-A business sessions.

No. 35: Reinstate the grant-in-aid limitation of 14 counters in Division I men’s basketball. Sponsored by the Big Ten Conference. Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism position: None. Opposed by the Council and Presidents Commission. Division I business session.

■ Legislative assistance

1996 Column No. 8

1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 22

Initial-eligibility — partial qualifier — Division II

NCAA Division II institutions should note that with the adoption of 1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 22 (effective August 1, 1996), a partial qualifier may participate in practice activities at the certifying institution during the first academic year in residence. However, such practice activities may occur only on campus or at the institution's regular practice facility. A partial qualifier must continue to fulfill one academic year in residence prior to representing the certifying institution in intercollegiate competition and prior to engaging in any practice session away from the institution.

1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 41

Playing and practice seasons — preseason scrimmage — Division III football

Division III institutions should note that with the adoption of Proposal No. 41 (effective August 1, 1996), a Division III institution may exempt participation in one preseason football scrimmage against outside competition from its maximum number of football contests, provided the scrimmage is conducted in privacy, without publicity or official scoring, and takes place on a day on which neither team misses class. The exempted scrimmage may not take place after the institution's first regular-season game. In addition, the NCAA Council, during its January 10, 1996, post-Convention meeting, adopted intent-based legislation

pursuant to NCAA Constitution 5.4.1.1 to amend NCAA Bylaw 17.7.3 to clarify that the first permissible date on which a Division III institution is permitted to engage in outside football competition (other than the preseason scrimmage) is Friday or Saturday 11 weeks before the first round of the NCAA Division III Football Championship. Finally, note that the preseason scrimmage does not alter the first permissible date for football practice, which is the day that will permit an institution's team a maximum of 27 practice opportunities (see Bylaw 17.02.13) prior to its first regularly scheduled game.

NCAA Bylaw 17.3.3

First contest dates — Divisions I and II basketball

During its August 1995 meeting, the NCAA Council used its authority pursuant to NCAA Constitution 5.3.1.1.1 to adopt non-controversial legislation to amend Bylaws 17.3.3-(a) and 17.3.3-(b) to specify that the first permissible contest date in the sport of men's and women's basketball during the 1996-97 academic year will be November 22 in Division I and November 15 in Division II, and that the NCAA Administrative Committee would determine the first contest date for subsequent years. During its January 4, 1996, meeting, the Administrative Committee reviewed several alternatives for determining the first permissible contest date subsequent to the 1996-97 academic year and determined that a Division I institution may not play its first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition in the sport of basketball before the date that is 129 days (including Sundays) before the Division I men's basketball championship game. A Division II institution may not play its first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition in the sport of basketball

before the date that is 136 days (including Sundays) before the Division I men's basketball championship game. Based on the Administrative Committee's decision, a Division I institution may not play its first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition in the sport of basketball before the following dates:

- 1997-98 Academic Year — November 21, 1997;
- 1998-99 Academic Year — November 20, 1998;
- 1999-2000 Academic Year — November 26, 1999;
- 2000-01 Academic Year — November 24, 2000; and
- 2001-02 Academic Year — November 23, 2001.

A Division II institution may not play its first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition in the sport of basketball before the following dates:

- 1997-98 Academic Year — November 14, 1997;
- 1998-99 Academic Year — November 13, 1998;
- 1999-2000 Academic Year — November 19, 1999;
- 2000-01 Academic Year — November 17, 2000; and
- 2001-02 Academic Year — November 16, 2001.

Finally, note that the exceptions to the first contest date set forth in Bylaw 17.3.3.1 remain applicable. For example, it will continue to be permissible for a Division I or II institution to participate in one game against a foreign team in the United States after November 1 and prior to the first contest date set forth in Bylaw 17.3.3.

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 Steve Mallonee, director of legislative services, at the NCAA national office. This information is available on the Collegiate Sports Network.

Football

All divisions to use tiebreaker during regular season; committee also recommends stiffer penalty for cleat violations

► Continued from page 1

son game in which the tiebreaker could have been used was the Southeastern Conference title game, which determines advancement to a bowl coalition game.

The tiebreaker has been used since 1981 in Divisions I-AA, II and III championships. In addition, several conferences in these divisions have used the procedure during the regular season so that tie games do not figure into the determination of their automatic qualifier for the championship.

The tiebreaker has been used only once in an NCAA championship final game, the 1990 Division III title game between Allegheny and Lycoming, which Allegheny won 21-14 in one overtime period. It has been used 13 times in earlier rounds of the Division I-AA championship, six times in the first rounds or semifinals of the Division II championship, and 10 times in early rounds of the Division III championship.

Dooley said the change may allow a few more teams to be eligible for bowl berths, because ties do not count toward the six wins against Division I-A opponents that are required to qualify for a postseason bowl.

Other actions

In other actions, the rules committee recommended a stiff penalty for using illegal cleats.

Under the rule, a player who participates in a down with cleats more than one-half inch long will be disqualified for the remainder of the game and the entire next game.

This recommendation is subject to approval by the NCAA Executive Committee.

The action came in response to several incidents last season in which college and high-school teams were accused of using illegally long cleats in sloppy weather conditions. The most publicized incident was in the January 1 Citrus Bowl, during which several University of Tennessee, Knoxville, players wore cleats longer than one-half inch in a 20-14 victory over Ohio State University.

Dooley said the committee wanted to separate this unfair tactic, regardless of whether it is intentional, from other equipment violations because it can have a significant impact on the outcome of the game.

"The difference of an eight of an inch or so may seem relatively minor, but coaches know that a slight benefit in traction on a sloppy field — when compounded play after play — can make a big difference in the game," Dooley said.

"Even if it is detected later, the damage may already be done on the scoreboard. The committee wanted to send a stern message to players, coaches and equipment managers so that this issue is addressed before the game begins."

The committee also discussed its emphasis

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Football Rules Committee February 13-15/Kansas City, Missouri

■ Enacted two rules to enhance player safety: When a ball carrier's helmet comes completely off, the play will be blown dead and the ball will belong to the runner's team at that spot; and defensive players will be penalized 15 yards for initiating contact with the snapper less than one second after the snap on a scrimmage-kick play.

■ Agreed that the principle of "reasonable opportunity to catch the pass," which officials use to determine whether a pass is catchable, also will apply to intentional grounding. It is intentional grounding when a passer, to prevent a loss of yardage, intentionally throws a ball where no eligible Team A player has a reasonable opportunity to catch it.

■ Determined that only two players — one interior offensive lineman and one offensive back — may wear towels on the field. No defensive players may wear towels. The offensive lineman's towel may be any size and worn in the front or back, and the back's towel must be 4 inches by 12 inches and worn in the front.

■ Change the penalty for taking the ball off the field of play from five yards to 15 yards. This makes it consistent with the penalty for taking the ball away from the end of the play while remaining on the field.

■ Determined that unsportsmanlike-conduct fouls committed by substitutes outside the sideline will count toward the limit of two unsportsmanlike fouls allowed before ejection. Previously, only those fouls committed by the 22 players involved in the play counted toward this personal limit.

on sportsmanship during 1995 and agreed that the effort was successful during the regular season. However, the group expressed concern that the new standards were not upheld during a few postseason bowl games, and approved a

statement urging the Special Events Committee to examine ways to link the performance of bowl officiating crews to the number or quality of bowl assignments their conference receives the following year.

Life skills

► Continued from page 1

Hooks said the Division I-A Athletics Directors Association had two primary responsibilities in its partnership with the NCAA.

"First, we want to get all the Division I-A schools on board," Hooks said. "We currently represent 84 of the 103 program members."

"The second part of our responsibility is to generate awareness of the program and funds for the program."

Hooks said the athletics directors have succeeded in achieving the second goal through their sponsorship of the Great Eight basketball tournament.

Proceeds from the Great Eight

event helped provide travel stipends for each program member. An informal poll taken at the conference indicated that approximately 40 percent of the attendees could not have participated in the conference without the stipend.

Sharing experiences

Many of those who attended the conference agreed that its most positive aspect was the opportunity to share experiences.

"It's been great to exchange ideas with peers and to share war stories," said Craig Howe, athlete academic advisor at State University of New York at Buffalo.

"The best thing about this has been the sharing and to realize you're not alone with your problems," said Candace Stillerman, director of athletics

counseling and academic advising at the University of Hartford.

The NCAA is starting a newsletter for the program to assist in the process of sharing ideas and experiences.

The newsletter, tentatively scheduled to debut in late March or early April, did not have a name before the conference, but a contest resulted in the selection of "Champs for Life."

The winning name was submitted by LeAnne James, study-hall coordinator and academic counselor at the University of Southern Mississippi.

Course materials introduced

A company that is developing courseware for the program, Creative Courseware, Inc., of Kansas City, Missouri, introduced new material for three courses during the conference.

The courses are "Alcohol Choices and Addictive Behaviors," "Establishing Relationships and Developing Sexual Responsibility" and "Manners and Etiquette."

Mary Thomas, research psychologist at Creative Courseware, said she found program participants willing to share information whenever she sought input while developing the courseware.

"A characteristic of all the courses is that they support the CHAMPS/-Life Skills mission statement," said another Creative Courseware representative, Vice-President Bev Cortiana.

For example, the "Alcohol Choices" course focuses on decision-making skills, Cortiana said.

Ray Newman, assistant coordinator of academic services at Northeast

Louisiana University, said he plans to implement all of the courseware presented at the conference, which also included materials for the course "Values Clarification and Developing Self-Esteem."

Keynote speaker

The conference's keynote address was given by Ferdinand A. "Andy" Geiger, director of athletics at Ohio State University. Geiger stressed that the CHAMPS/Life Skills Program components must be an integral part of an athletics department's mission statement.

Organizers were pleased with the conference and are planning to make it an annual event.

Everything ran smoothly and we had great attendance at all the sessions," Ward said.

NCAA Record

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Mary E. Lyons selected as president at St. Benedict. She has been president of California Maritime Academy ... Charles E. Young, chancellor at UCLA, announced his retirement, effective June 30, 1997. Young served on the NCAA Presidents Commission from 1988 to 1993 and was the Commission's Division I chair from 1992 to 1993. He also chaired the NCAA Special Committee to Study a Division I-A Football Championship ... George D. Moffett appointed president at Principia, effective this summer. Moffett, diplomatic correspondent and former Middle East bureau chief for The Christian Science Monitor, will succeed David Pfeifer, who will remain on the Principia faculty as a professor of philosophy ... Melvin L. Vulgamore announced his retirement as president at Albion, effective in June 1997 ... Homer A. Neal appointed interim president at Michigan, effective July 1. He is professor of physics and vice-president for research at the university ... George Nigh announced his retirement as president at Central Oklahoma, effective June 30, 1997 ... Gerhard E. Spiegler announced that he will retire as president at Elizabethtown, effective August 31.

DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

Wartburg athletics director and football coach Bob Nielson selected as head football coach at Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

Gary Friedman hired as associate director of athletics for external affairs at Central

Tulsa selects Lawless as president

Robert Lawless, president and chief executive officer at Texas Tech and current NCAA Presidents Commission Division I chair, has been selected for the presidency at Tulsa. He will become Tulsa's 16th chief executive officer and will succeed Robert H. Donaldson.

Lawless became president at Texas Tech after serving from 1985 to 1989 as executive vice-president and chief operations officer for Southwest Airlines in Dallas. He also served as vice-president/finance and chief financial officer for the airline from 1982 to 1985.

He earlier served in numerous academic positions at Houston, where he was a professor of management science.

Lawless served as chair of the board of directors of the College Football Association from 1990 to 1992. He joined the Presidents Commission in 1994 and became Division I chair this year. He also is chair of the Special Committee to Study NCAA Marketing, Licensing and Promotional Activities.



Lawless

Michigan. He has served since 1992 as associate athletics director at East Tennessee State University, where he also served from 1991 to 1992 as director of athletics marketing and promotions. Friedman also has been an assistant AD at Illinois.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

T. J. Nolan chosen as assistant athletics

director for fund-raising and development at St. John's (New York). Nolan most recently worked as a senior account executive at Edelman Sports and Event Marketing in Chicago.

SENIOR WOMAN ADMINISTRATOR

Nona Richardson will serve as senior woman administrator at Valparaiso, where

Calendar

March 4	Special Committee on Graduation-Rates Disclosure Requirements	Washington, D.C.
March 4	Committee on Athletics Certification Peer-Development Subcommittee	Kansas City, Missouri
March 4-5	Special Degree-Completion Program Committee	Orlando, Florida
March 5-6	Meeting of chairs of the Academic Requirements Committee, Council Subcommittee on Initial-Eligibility Waivers and Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse	Kansas City, Missouri
March 7-10	Division I Men's Basketball Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
March 7-10	Division I Women's Basketball Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
March 11-12	Student-Athlete Advisory Committee	Chicago
March 12-14	Legislative Review Committee	Kansas City, Missouri
March 16-17	Division I Men's Ice Hockey Committee	Minneapolis
March 18-19	Committee on Review and Planning	Kansas City, Missouri
March 19	Special Committee on Agents and Amateurism	Kansas City, Missouri
March 25	Task Force to Review the Special Assistance Fund	Kansas City, Missouri
March 26-31	Division I Women's Basketball Committee	Charlotte, North Carolina
March 27	Division III Transition Team	New York City
March 28-29	Presidents Commission	New York City

she was appointed compliance coordinator and head women's volleyball coach.

COACHES

Baseball—Michael Cerame appointed head baseball coach at Rochester, where he served last season as assistant coach. Cerame, who also has coached at local high

schools, replaces Cary McConnell, who accepted a coaching and administrative position at Suffolk.

Baseball assistants—Jeff Brewer named assistant baseball coach at Carleton. He pre-

See **NCAA Record**, page 31 ►

Polls

Division I Baseball	
The USA Today/Baseball Weekly top 25 NCAA Division I baseball teams through February 19 as selected by the American Baseball Coaches Association, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Cal St. Fullerton (9-1)	813
2. LSU (3-0)	784
3. Florida St. (7-0)	626
4. Tennessee (0-0)	622
5. Stanford (9-5)	611
6. Texas Tech (9-1)	593
7. Southern Cal (8-2)	568
8. Wichita St. (0-0)	559
9. Arizona St. (9-2)	539
10. Oklahoma (5-0)	493
11. Miami (Fla.) (8-1)	466
12. Mississippi St. (0-0)	401
13. Auburn (5-1)	331
14. Alabama (5-1)	316
15. Cal St. Northridge (12-1)	290
16. UCLA (9-4)	276
17. California (7-6)	237
18. Oklahoma St. (3-3)	226
19. Clemson (1-2)	216
20. Texas A&M (6-2)	205
21. North Caro. St. (6-0)	168
22. Arkansas (8-0)	154
23. Central Fla. (9-1)	151
24. South Fla. (4-2)	133
25. Rice (6-1)	118
Division II Baseball	
The Collegiate Baseball top 25 NCAA Division II baseball teams through February 19, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Valdosta St. (2-0)	476
2. Kennesaw St. (3-0)	468
3. Columbus (5-1)	444
4. St. Leo (3-0)	436
5. Tampa (9-2-1)	412
6. North Ala. (2-0)	404
7. Delta St. (5-0)	370
8. Fla. Southern (3-2)	366
9. Mansfield (0-0)	354
10. UC Riverside (8-3)	334
11. St. Joseph's (Ind.) (0-0)	328
12. Mo. St. Louis (0-0)	302
13. North Fla. (6-3)	292
14. Lewis (0-0)	262
15. Georgia Col. (7-4)	257
15. New Haven (0-0)	257
17. Abilene Christian (7-1)	228
18. Coker (4-1)	202
19. Cal St. San B'dino (7-4)	178
20. Adelphi (3-1)	166
21. Barry (6-3-1)	162
22. Saginaw Valley (0-0)	132
23. Bloomsburg (0-0)	128
24. Central Mo. St. (1-3)	117
24. UC Davis (5-4)	117
Division II Men's Basketball	
The top 20 NCAA Division II men's basketball teams through February 19, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Fort Hays St. (24-0)	160
2. Virginia Union (21-1)	152
3. Alabama A&M (22-2)	144
4. Southern Ind. (20-3)	136
5. St. Anselm (23-2)	124
6. Fairmont St. (21-2)	122
7. Cal St. Bakersfield (21-3)	114
8. Mo.-Rolla (19-5)	104
9. Fla. Southern (21-3)	92
9. St. Rose (22-2)	92

11. South Dak. St. (21-3)	80
12. Calif. (Pa.) (20-4)	69
13. N.C. Central (19-3)	65
14. Tex. A&M-Kingsville (19-5)	57
15. Northern St. (19-4)	49
16. Alas. Anchorage (17-7)	40
17. Franklin Pierce (21-4)	32
18. UC Davis (20-5)	20
19. Northern Ky. (18-5)	10 1/2
20. Indiana (Pa.) (19-5)	8 1/2
Division II Women's Basketball	
The USA Today/Women's Basketball Coaches Association top 25 NCAA Division II women's basketball teams through February 19, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Abilene Christian (24-0)	699
2. North Dak. St. (22-2)	672
3. South Dak. St. (22-2)	639
4. West Tex. A&M (23-1)	588
5. Bentley (21-2)	570
6. North Dak. (22-4)	538
7. Norfolk St. (24-1)	525
8. Portland St. (22-4)	470
9. Fla. Southern (21-3)	442
10. UC Davis (22-2)	437
11. Delta St. (18-4)	417
12. Stonehill (21-4)	392
13. Mars Hill (21-2)	334
14. Oakland (19-4)	295
15. Central Mo. St. (21-3)	280
16. Minn.-Duluth (18-4)	278
17. Northern Mich. (18-4)	263
18. Bellarmine (20-3)	244
19. IU/PU-Ft. Wayne (20-3)	198
20. Bridgeport (22-4)	172
21. Montevallo (19-1)	155
22. Fort Valley St. (20-2)	122
23. Shippensburg (20-5)	119
24. Bryant (17-6)	28
25. Western N.M. (19-5)	27
Division III Men's Basketball	
The top eight NCAA Division III men's basketball teams in each region through February 19, with records:	
Northeast: 1. Salem St., 22-2; 2. Williams, 20-2; 3. Babson, 19-5; 4. (tie) Anna Maria, 20-4, and Massachusetts-Dartmouth, 18-6; 6. Bowdoin, 17-5; 7. Springfield, 18-6; 8. Plymouth State, 17-7.	
East: 1. Rochester Institute of Technology, 22-2; 2. Rensselaer, 16-7; 3. Hamilton, 14-8; 4. Buffalo State, 17-7; 5. Geneseo State, 16-8; 6. St. John Fisher, 17-5; 7. St. Lawrence, 17-7; 8. Ithaca, 16-7.	
Middle Atlantic: 1. Franklin & Marshall, 23-1; 2. Wilkes, 22-1; 3. Cabrini, 21-2; 4. Lycoming, 19-4; 5. Gettysburg, 17-7; 6. Catholic, 18-6; 7. Moravian, 17-7; 8. Allentown, 15-8.	
Atlantic: 1. Rowan, 21-3; 2. Richard Stockton, 21-3; 3. (tie) New York University, 17-7, and Staten Island, 20-5; 5. Jersey City State, 15-9; 6. (tie) New Jersey Institute of Technology, 15-9, and York (New York), 17-8; 8. Mount St. Vincent, 17-7.	
South: 1. Roanoke, 22-4; 2. Millsaps, 21-3; 3. Hendrix, 19-5; 4. Christopher Newport, 19-5; 5. Shenandoah, 17-7; 6. Bridgewater (Virginia), 18-9; 7. Sewanee (University of the South), 16-7; 8. (tie) Randolph-Macon, 18-8, and Stillman, 20-3.	
Great Lakes: 1. Wittenberg, 20-4; 2. Hope, 20-4; 3. John Carroll, 18-6; 4. Capital, 18-6; 5. Wooster, 19-5; 6. Ohio Northern, 17-7; 7. Kalamazoo, 15-9; 8. Calvin, 15-9.	
Midwest: 1. Wheaton (Illinois), 22-1; 2. Hanover, 20-4; 3. Illinois Wesleyan, 21-2; 4. Washington (Missouri), 19-5; 5. Ripon, 20-2; 6. Man-	

chester, 17-7; 7. DePauw, 16-8; 8. Chicago, 18-6.	
West: 1. Wisconsin-Platteville, 22-2; 2. Gustavus Adolphus, 21-3; 3. Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 20-3; 4. Upper Iowa, 18-4; 5. Wisconsin-Whitewater, 17-6; 6. Claremont-Mudd-Scripps, 16-7; 7. Simpson, 17-5; 8. Concordia-Moorhead, 19-5.	
Division III Women's Basketball	
The top 10 NCAA Division III women's basketball teams in each region through February 19, with records:	
Northeast: 1. Southern Maine, 22-2; 2. Westfield State, 20-4; 3. Middlebury, 19-4; 4. Salem State, 21-3; 5. Wheaton (Massachusetts), 17-6; 6. Amherst, 17-6; 7. Worcester Polytechnic, 19-5; 8. Emmanuel, 19-4; 9. Clark (Massachusetts), 15-9; 10. Bowdoin, 16-6.	
East: 1. William Smith, 23-1; 2. New York University, 21-2; 3. St. John Fisher, 21-3; 4. Geneseo State, 20-4; 5. Nazareth, 19-4; 6. Skidmore, 20-5; 7. Hartwick, 19-5; 8. Binghamton, 19-5; 9. Elmira, 15-9; 10. Oneonta State, 18-6.	
Mid-Atlantic: 1. Rowan, 24-0; 2. Scranton, 21-3; 3. Cabrini, 22-2; 4. Johns Hopkins, 17-7; 5. Allentown, 18-4; 6. Elizabethtown, 18-6; 7. Trenton State, 17-6; 8. Alvernia, 20-4; 9. Messiah, 17-6; 10. Lycoming, 16-8.	
Atlantic: 1. Defiance, 24-0; 2. Capital, 18-5; 3. Mount Union, 18-6; 4. Wittenberg, 18-5; 5. Muskingum, 19-5; 6. Baldwin-Wallace, 17-7; 7. Goucher, 16-8; 8. Otterbein, 15-9; 9. Salisbury State, 16-7; 10. Kenyon, 17-7.	
South: 1. Randolph-Macon, 23-1; 2. Marymount (Virginia), 22-2; 3. Maryville (Tennessee), 16-5; 4. Millsaps, 21-3; 5. Hendrix, 20-4; 6. Roanoke, 19-5; 7. Trinity (Texas), 15-8; 8. Emory, 16-7; 9. Savannah A&D, 18-5; 10. Guilford, 17-7.	
Great Lakes: 1. Wisconsin-Oshkosh, 24-0; 2. Wisconsin-Eau Claire, 20-3; 3. Calvin, 20-3; 4. Alma, 19-4; 5. Beloit, 20-2; 6. DePauw, 18-5; 7. Ripon, 18-4; 8. Wisconsin-Stout, 16-7; 9. Franklin, 14-9; 10. Wisconsin-Whitewater, 13-10.	
Central: 1. Millikin, 20-3; 2. Washington (Missouri), 19-5; 3. Wheaton (Illinois), 20-3; 4. Luther, 18-3; 5. Buena Vista, 16-6; 6. Carthage, 16-7; 7. Illinois Wesleyan, 16-7; 8. Wartburg, 15-6; 9. Simpson, 14-7; 10. Loras, 14-7.	
West: 1. St. Thomas (Minnesota), 21-2; 2. Bethel (Minnesota), 17-5; 3. Concordia-Moorhead, 18-5; 4. UC San Diego, 18-6; 5. St. Benedict, 18-5; 6. Claremont-Mudd-Scripps, 17-6; 7. La Verne, 14-9; 8. Pomona-Pitzer, 16-7; 9. Chapman, 13-9; 10. Macalester, 13-10.	
Men's Gymnastics	
The top 20 NCAA men's gymnastics teams through February 19, based on the average of the teams' two highest scores this season as reported by the Collegiate Gymnastics Association:	
1. Ohio St.	228.3875
2. Penn St.	224.9250
3. Iowa	224.6625
4. Nebraska	224.5250
5. New Mexico	223.9375
6. Minnesota	223.4750
7. Oklahoma	223.1000
8. Syracuse	221.9875
9. Ill. Chicago	221.3250
10. Navy	220.0750
11. Massachusetts	219.8000
12. Brigham Young	219.4000
13. Illinois	218.8000
14. Army	217.1000
15. William & Mary	217.0375
16. Temple	216.8250
17. James Madison	215.0250

18. Air Force	214.1000
19. Western Mich.	211.2250
20. Michigan	209.9750
Women's Gymnastics	
The top 20 NCAA women's gymnastics teams through February 20, based on the teams' regional qualifying average as reported by the National Association of Collegiate Gymnastics Coaches/Women:	
1. Georgia	196.925
2. Alabama	196.312
3. Michigan	193.787
4. Oregon St.	193.700
5. UCLA	193.056
6. Michigan St.	192.869
7. Nebraska	192.750
8. Utah St.	192.494
9. Washington	192.406
10. Towson St.	191.644
11. Kent	191.250
12. Illinois	190.856
13. Minnesota	190.831
14. Boise St.	190.606
15. Northern Ill.	189.837
16. Ohio St.	189.756
17. Ill.-Chicago	189.731
18. Southeast Mo. St.	189.700
19. Ball St.	188.856
20. Pittsburgh	188.337
Division I Men's Ice Hockey	
The USA Today/American Hockey Magazine top 10 NCAA Division I men's ice hockey teams through February 19 as selected by the American Hockey Coaches Association, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Colorado Col. (26-3-4)	97
2. Boston U. (24-3-3)	92
3. Michigan (25-5-2)	80
4. Minnesota (25-7-2)	65
5. Michigan St. (26-8)	54
6. Western Mich. (25-7-3)	39
7. Lake Superior St. (22-6-2)	33
8. Mass.-Lowell (21-6-4)	30
9. Vermont (19-5-4)	25
10. Denver (21-10-3)	15
Division II Men's Ice Hockey	
The top five NCAA Division II men's ice hockey teams through February 20, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Ala.-Huntsville (21-0-2)	30
2. Bemidji St. (15-6-4)	24
3. Mercyhurst (15-6-2)	18
4. Mankato St. (16-10-2)	12
5. St. Anselm (8-14)	6
Division III Men's Ice Hockey	
The top 10 NCAA Division III men's ice hockey teams in each region through February 20, with records in parentheses and points:	
West	
1. Wis.-River Falls (20-4-1)	40
2. Wis.-Superior (17-7-3)	36
3. St. John's (Minn.) (14-7-4)	32
4. Gust. Adolphus (16-6-1)	28
5. St. Thomas (Minn.) (15-8-2)	24
6. St. Mary's (Minn.) (14-7-4)	20
7. St. Norbert (12-11-3)	16
8. Wis.-Eau Claire (10-16-1)	12
9. Wis.-Stevens Point (11-14-2)	8
10. Lake Forest (6-16-2)	2
10. Augsburg (8-15-2)	2
East	
1. Middlebury (20-2)	50
2. Rochester Inst. (19-5-1)	45
3. Colby (17-4)	40

4. Babson (17-3-2)	35
5. Plattsburgh St. (19-6)	28
6. Bowdoin (16-5-1)	27
7. Potsdam St. (17-7)	20
8. Connecticut Col. (15-5-1)	15
9. Elmira (13-11)	10
10. Salem St. (14-8-1)	5
Division I Men's Swimming and Diving	
The Speedo America top 25 NCAA Division I men's swimming and diving teams through February 20 as selected by the College Swimming Coaches Association of America, with points:	
1. Michigan, 329; 2. Auburn, 325; 3. Stanford, 321; 4. Texas, 319; 5. Tennessee, 308; 6. Southern California, 271; 7. Southern Methodist, 259; 8. Minnesota, 250; 9. California, 249; 10. Arizona, 207; 11. Georgia, 195; 12. Florida, 188; 13. Arizona State, 174; 14. Miami (Florida), 145; 15. North Carolina, 140; 16. Iowa, 103; 17. Nebraska, 99; 18. Ohio State, 97; 19. Alabama, 85; 20. Texas A&M, 83; 21. Indiana, 70; 22. LSU, 67; 23. Kansas, 55; 24. Harvard, 44; 25. Pittsburgh, 39.	
Division I Women's Swimming and Diving	
The Speedo America top 25 NCAA Division I women's swimming and diving teams through February 20 as selected by the College Swimming Coaches Association of America, with points:	
1. Stanford, 373; 2. Michigan, 341; 3. Southern Methodist, 336; 4. Florida, 314; 5. Southern California, 310; 6. Arizona, 297; 7. Texas, 295; 8. Georgia, 290; 9. UCLA, 235; 10. Auburn, 230; 11. Nebraska, 226; 12. Tennessee, 204; 13. Alabama, 197; 14. Northwestern, 177; 15. Minnesota, 151; 16. North Carolina, 143; 17. Kansas, 131; 18. Arizona State, 98; 19. Texas A&M, 94; 20. Penn State, 88; 21. Wisconsin, 79; 22. Kentucky, 68; 23. California, 46; 24. LSU, 44; 25. Clemson, 28.	
Men's Volleyball	
The USA Today/American Volleyball Coaches Association top 15 NCAA men's volleyball teams through February 20, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Hawaii (9-0)	240
2. Long Beach St. (7-2)	216
3. UCLA (8-2)	210
4. Stanford (7-1)	188
5. UC Santa Barb. (5-3)	178
6. Cal St. Northridge (5-5)	160
7. Southern Cal (4-4)	133
8. Pepperdine (6-4)	123
9. Lewis (10-0)	109
10. Ball St. (8-3)	90
11. Pacific (Cal.) (8-2)	80
12. Brigham Young (4-4)	66
13. Penn St. (7-4)	63
14. UC Irvine (6-7)	37
15. Ohio St. (7-2)	25
Division III Men's Volleyball	
The top 10 NCAA Division III men's volleyball teams through February 20, with records in parentheses and points:	
1. Juniata (8-3)	138
2. Springfield (8-2)	121
3. UC San Diego (1-9)	106
4. Vassar (6-4)	93
5. N.J. Inst. of Tech. (6-4)	80
6. La Verne (1-9)	78
7. East Mennonite (5-5)	64
8. Roger Williams (10-3)	40
9. Ramapo (13-5)	23
10. New York U. (1-7)	18

NCAA Record

➤ Continued from page 30

viously has coached at Arkansas College and Northwest Missouri State ... Darren Trotto joined the staff at Nichols.

Men's basketball—Tom Bryant announced his retirement at Centre, where he is completing his 28th year as head coach. Bryant, who also is retiring from the school's physical education faculty, had a career 377-310 record through mid-February, and he led teams to the NCAA semi-finals in 1979 and 1989. He is a former member of the NCAA Men's Basketball Rules Committee ... Jeff Mullins announced his retirement at North Carolina-Charlotte, where he has compiled a 180-139 record since taking the job in 1985. Mullins led the 49ers to three appearances in the Division I Men's Basketball Championship and two National Invitation Tournament appearances, as well as championships in the Sun Belt and Metro Conferences. He also served from 1985 to 1990 as athletics director at the school ... Tubby Smith signed a new six-year contract at Georgia, where he is in his first season after serving for four years as head coach at Tulsa ... Stephen Kenney selected at Southwestern (Texas), where he has been interim head coach since last season. He previously was an assistant coach at the school ... Lorenzo Romar named head coach at Pepperdine. Romar will finish the season as assistant coach at UCLA, where he was an assistant for four years and helped lead the Bruins to the 1995 Division I championship.

Women's basketball—Jean Willi appointed head women's basketball coach at Bridgewater (Virginia), where she replaces Laura Mapp, who is retiring.

Men's fencing assistant—Rene Lopez named assistant men's fencing coach at Stevens Tech.

Field hockey—April Huckaby chosen as women's lacrosse and field hockey coach at American International. She previously was head field hockey coach at Western New England.

Football—Chris Nugai named staff assistant and head football coach at Fitchburg State. Nugai, who coached quarterbacks at Worcester State in 1992, will work full time as an athletics department administrator with coaching duties. Last fall, Nugai served as offensive backfield coach and video coordinator at Yale ... Arthur "Sandy" Ruggles selected at Massachusetts-Lowell. He has been head coach at North Middlesex Regional High School, where his teams have won six central Massachusetts championships in the past seven seasons ... Bob Nielson appointed at Wisconsin-Eau Claire after serving since 1991 as athletics director and head football coach at Wartburg. Nielson, who also has been head coach at Ripon, coached his teams at Wartburg to a 39-14 record.

Football assistants—Dan Enos hired as running backs coach and offensive assistant at Northern Michigan. Enos has served as offensive coordinator and quarterbacks and

receivers coach at Lakeland for the past two seasons ... Kurt Van Valkenburgh, who most recently served as defensive coordinator and linebackers coach at Oklahoma, named defensive assistant coach at Purdue. He succeeds Mike Conway ... Southern Utah announced three football appointments: C. Ray Gregory, who assisted at Hawaii and Georgia Southern, named offensive coordinator; Brian Wajert, offensive coordinator at a Florida high school for the past two seasons, offensive line coach; and Gary Coston, an assistant at Portland State last season, defensive backs coach/recruiting coordinator ... Tennessee Tech named Randy Pippin offensive coordinator, David Bibee secondary coach and recruiting coordinator, and Mike Smith defensive coordinator. Also, Mike Ledford resigned as quarterbacks coach at the school ... Mark Gritton, defensive coordinator at Wayne State (Nebraska) for the last six seasons, resigned to become head football coach at West Hills College in Coalinga, California ... Otto Kneidinger announced his retirement at Delaware, where he has been linebackers coach for the past five seasons. During a 40-year coaching career in the high-school and collegiate ranks, Kneidinger also has been on the staffs at Lafayette, Pennsylvania and Rutgers and was head coach at West Chester from 1979 to 1983. Delaware defensive line coach David Cohen will take over Kneidinger's duties as linebackers coach ... Steve LaSalle promoted from defensive backs coach to defensive coordinator at Merchant Marine, where he continues to serve as head women's softball coach ... Chris Mattura named assistant head coach and offensive coordinator at Iona ... Bret Bielema joined the Iowa staff as linebackers coach ... Darrell Moody appointed quarterbacks coach at Clemson ... Gary Nord selected as wide receivers coach at Pittsburgh. He was offensive coordinator last season at Oklahoma and also has coached at Louisville ... Miles Aldridge named defensive coordinator at Arkansas. He previously was defensive coordinator at Clemson. Arkansas also announced the promotion of defensive secondary coach Louis Campbell to assistant head coach. Campbell will continue to work with defensive backs ... Stan Parrish joined the Michigan staff as quarterbacks coach after serving as assistant head coach at Rutgers for three seasons. Parrish is a former head coach at Wabash, Marshall and Kansas State.

Men's ice hockey—Kelvin "Brush" Christiansen announced his retirement as head men's ice hockey coach at Alaska Anchorage, effective at the end of the season. As the Seawolves' first hockey coach, Christiansen has compiled a 285-227-30 coaching record and led his teams to three Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship appearances in 17 seasons.

Men's and women's lacrosse—Gene Peluso selected as head men's and women's lacrosse coach at Lycoming ... April Huckaby chosen as women's lacrosse and field hockey coach at American International ...

Danielle Caro named women's coach at Manhattan, which will begin play in the 1996-97 school year.

Men's lacrosse assistants—Kevin Morgan named assistant men's lacrosse coach at Nichols.

Men's soccer—Benjamin Kent hired as head men's soccer coach at Augsburg after four years as boys' soccer coach at South Eugene (Oregon) High School. Kent replaces Gary Dahle, who resigned after posting a 26-53-5 record through five seasons at Augsburg. Kent played soccer at Wisconsin ... Jeff Cook named at Cincinnati. He has been an assistant at Dartmouth for the past two seasons and is a former head coach at Wheaton (Illinois). He will serve full time in the position and replaces part-time coach Bob Muro, who served in the position for 12 years ... Dave Lawrence selected as head coach at Nichols.

Men's soccer assistant—Devin O'Neill named assistant men's soccer coach at Fresno State after two years on the staff at Lafayette. O'Neill played soccer and golf at Middlebury, where he also was a member of the ski team.

Women's soccer—Sally Hilton appointed head women's soccer coach at Ramapo. The former Manhattan player has coached at the recreation-program level and also served as an assistant recruiter at her alma mater ... George Van Linder named at Butler.

Women's softball—Tom Costello given duties as interim women's softball coach at New Paltz State, where he just completed his first season as head women's basketball coach. He replaces two-year softball coach Joe Reardon, who resigned.

Women's softball assistant—Barbara Fitterer hired as assistant women's softball coach at San Francisco State. She is a former director of athletics at Trinity (Vermont), where she coached soccer and basketball. Fitterer played softball at Vermont.

Men's tennis—Russell Rogers named head men's tennis coach at Stevens Tech.

Men's volleyball assistant—Chuck Schaefer named assistant men's volleyball coach at Stevens Tech.

Women's volleyball—Melissa Stokes, assistant volleyball coach at Idaho for the past four seasons, appointed head coach at Southwest Missouri State. She replaced Linda Dollar, who compiled a career record of 758-266-21 in her 24 seasons with the VolleyBears. Dollar is now assistant director of athletics for compliance at Southwest Missouri State ... Darin Weber, assistant volleyball and basketball coach for the past two years at Western State, promoted to head volleyball coach. He also will serve as coordinator of athletics marketing, promotions and fund-raising ... Robert P. "Bob" Gambardella, head volleyball coach at Army since 1983, selected by USA Volleyball for the newly created position of director of youth development and programs. Gambardella's Army teams compiled a 471-218 record and won championships in the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference and

Patriot League ... Kerry Major promoted from assistant coach at Alaska Anchorage, where she has been on the staff for one season. A former player at William and Mary, Major also has served on the coaching staffs at Georgetown and Hawaii ... Dixie Wescott appointed at Fort Hays State after five years as head coach at Missouri Valley, where she led her teams to a 170-89 record ... Kim Berrington selected at Eastern Michigan, where she was an assistant coach from 1987 until her selection as head coach at Concordia (Michigan), where she also was sports information director ... Nona Richardson appointed at Valparaiso, where she also will be compliance coordinator and senior woman administrator ... Ron Twomey hired at St. Mary's (California) after five years as head coach at Villanova, where his teams were 81-53 and appeared last year in the National Invitational Volleyball Championship. Twomey also has been an assistant coach at San Francisco and Appalachian State.

Women's volleyball assistant—Kim Lauwers selected for the staff at Alaska Anchorage. The former Southwest Texas State player joins the Seawolves staff after serving as head girls' coach at Dimond High School in Anchorage, where she coached two teams to state championships.

STAFF

Athletics development assistant—Allison Burnett named assistant director of athletics development at Duke.

Compliance coordinators—Nona Richardson selected at Valparaiso, where she also will be head women's volleyball coach and senior woman administrator ... Tina Patterson given additional duties as compliance officer at Incarnate Word, where she is women's soccer coach.

Marketing coordinator—Darin Weber, assistant women's volleyball and basketball coach for the past two years at Western State, appointed coordinator of athletics marketing, promotions and fund-raising at the school. He also was promoted to head volleyball coach.

Sports information director—Chris Hermann named director of sports information at American International. He previously was a marketing intern and service bureau assistant at the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

CONFERENCES

Four coordinators of officials have been selected by the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference. The coordinators are Al Suzuki in volleyball, Leroy Mondragon in soccer, Dave Neidlinger in softball and Earl "Bud" Schoepflin in baseball. The appointments are effective July 1, when the conference completes a previously announced expansion to 14 institutions.

Etc.

DIRECTORY CHANGES
Active—University of Arkansas, Fayette-

ville: Name correction (AD-W) - Beverly R. Lewis; State University of New York at Buffalo: Dennis P. Malone (F) - Professor of Electrical Engineering, 716/645-2422, Ext. 2132; Central Connecticut State University: Bob Trichka (F) - Professor of Physical Education, Health and Fitness Studies, 860/832-2156; Elizabeth City State University: Mickey L. Burnim (C); Harvard University: Title change (F) - Dean of Harvard College; Jacksonville State University: Name correction (F) - H. P. Davis; University of Massachusetts, Boston: Sherry H. Penney (C); University of Nebraska, Lincoln: James Moeser (C); North Central College: New telephone numbers for (CEO) - 708/637-5454, (F) - 708/637-5316, (AD) - 708/637-5500, (SWA) - 708/637-5503; Northwestern State University: Wendy Luebbers (SWA) - Assistant Basketball Coach, 318/357-5892; University of Rhode Island: New telephone prefix is 874; Stonehill College: Paula Sullivan (acting AD); Virginia Military Institute: New area code is 540; Washburn University of Topeka: Loren Ferre' (AD); Janet Dugginger (SWA) - Assistant Director of Athletics.

Provisional—Lasell College: Richard Bath (F) - Program Director of Fashion, 617/243-2365; Linfield College: Should be listed as a provisional member in Division III, rather than Division II; University of Pittsburgh, Bradford: (AD) to be appointed.

Notables

Yuval Katz, an outside hitter at Hawaii, named the American Volleyball Coaches Association men's national player of the week February 19. Katz, a sophomore, totaled 77 kills, 25 digs, six blocks, four aces and a .389 hitting percentage for the week.

Deaths

Kelly Meisner, an Illinois State volleyball recruit who became volleyball team manager after she was diagnosed three years ago with cancer, died February 13. She was 20. Meisner never played for the Redbirds but served as team manager for three seasons.

McLean Stevenson, a popular television actor who served briefly as an assistant director of athletics at Northwestern before entering show business, died February 16 in Los Angeles at age 66. Stevenson was best known for his portrayal of Lt. Col. Henry Blake in the long-running television program "M*A*S*H."

Harry Coyle, an Emmy winner as director of World Series broadcasts by NBC-TV who also directed broadcasts of NCAA basketball tournaments by the network, died February 19 in Des Moines, Iowa. He was 74. Coyle, considered a pioneer of baseball on television, also directed dozens of Rose Bowl games for NBC.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Professional Sports Liaison Committee
February 19-21/Coronado, California

■ Agreed to include in a summary report to the Special Committee on Agents and Amateurism (see accompanying story) recommendations to solicit input from historically black colleges and universities and to consider whether the agent issue should evolve from one primarily of eligibility to institutional control.

■ Agreed to recommend that the NCAA Council sponsor legislation that would permit professional teams to sponsor youth teams under specified conditions.

■ Agreed to recommend that the Council sponsor legislation that would prohibit athletics administrators and coaches from gambling on professional sporting events. Currently, NCAA legislation restricts only student-athletes from gambling on professional sports.

■ Agreed to recommend the modification of Bylaw 12.3.1.2 (Benefits from Prospective Agents) to prohibit student-athletes and relatives and friends of student-athletes from accepting transportation or other benefits from sports agents,

regardless of whether the agent has an interest in representing the student-athlete.

■ Approved the expansion of the exceptional student-athlete disability program to include projected third-round picks in football and projected second- and third-round picks in ice hockey. The effective date will be announced in The NCAA News after details are resolved.

■ Agreed to recommend that the NCAA Student-Athlete Statement contain a section relating to the requirement that student-athletes must file and report information on any disability insurance policies in effect or effective in the future while the student-athlete has eligibility remaining.

■ Agreed to develop photo-ready, "cartoon-type" graphics pertaining to sports agents that institutions could use in student-athlete handbooks.

■ Met with Gene Washington, director of football development at the National Football League. Washington reported that 25 underclassmen have declared themselves eligible for this spring's NFL draft. He also announced that the NFL will introduce a program this spring in which clubs will be assigned a number of area colleges or universities. The teams will send representatives, includ-

ing players, to those campuses to discuss issues such as sports agents and degree completion with student-athletes. The program will be funded by the NFL.

■ Met with Brian Burke of the National Hockey League to discuss the merits of allowing Major Junior hockey players — now classified as professionals and ineligible for NCAA competition — to play at NCAA institutions and be eligible for athletics financial aid.

■ Heard a report on the American Football Coaches Association's five-point plan for dealing with unscrupulous sports agents (see guest editorial on page 4).

■ In the interest of increasing diversity, agreed to recommend to the Council that the committee's membership requirements be broadened to allow associate-level commissioners or athletics directors to serve.

■ Agreed to send reports to the division transition teams on special and ongoing issues on which the committee is working. The committee believes these issues will need to continue to be addressed after the restructuring of the Association is completed.

Agent issue

➤ Continued from page 1

such a class into curricula. Maestri said the committee hopes to make the model available to interested institutions.

The committee also is preparing to forward a summation of its work on the sports-agent issue in recent years to the NCAA Special Committee on Agents and Amateurism, which now is complete (see story on page 36). Four Professional Sports Liaison Committee members — Chester S. Gladchuk, athletics director, Boston College; Larry R. Gerlach, faculty athletics representative, University of Utah; John Mackovic, football coach, University of Texas at Austin; and Maestri — will serve on the special committee.

The Professional Sports Liaison Committee also will recommend to that group that it develop a public statement on sports agents to encourage professional sports players associations to decertify unethical sports agents.

II volleyball committee wants to link berths to performance

The NCAA Division II Women's Volleyball Committee will recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that regional bids for future championships be allocated based on teams' performances at the previous year's finals.

The committee made the recommendation during its annual meeting February 13-16 in Lake Tahoe, California.

Under the proposal, the four regions that placed teams in the 1995 semifinals would be allocated four berths each in the 1996 championship. The remaining four regions each would receive three berths.

It was the sense of the committee that the Division II regionalization policy permits comparison of strength within regions only, which makes it difficult to justify why some regions are allocated four berths while others are allocated three. The proposed system would permit a rotation of bids with some recognition of regional finish at the finals.

In a related matter, the committee also reiterated its concerns regarding the current 28-team bracket, noting that a 32-team bracket would fit more readily into the regionalization concept.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Division II Women's Volleyball Committee February 13-16/Lake Tahoe, California

- Noted that the service rule that was used on an experimental basis last year will now become effective for the 1996 championship.
- Agreed to conduct a preseason evaluation based on coaches' input and teams' finish in the previous year as a means of establishing a starting point for regional evaluations. Coaches will be asked to submit a preseason information form to their respective regional advisory committee members before their first regular-season match.

against regionally evaluated teams from other regions" as a secondary factor in the evaluation process, but reaffirmed the requirement that a team must post a .500 or better overall record (not only within a region) to be selected to the championship.

WANTED: NCAA Record photos

Please send information regarding personnel moves at your institution to Lisa Stalcup at The NCAA News, 6201 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422 (FAX 913/339-0031). Individuals submitting information also are invited to provide photographs, preferably black and white.

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.) Positions-wanted advertisements are placed on a prepayment basis only.

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)

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

Director of Athletics. Fitchburg State College seeks a dynamic leader for its athletic department. The director is responsible for intercollegiate, intramural and recreational athletic programs. Pending funding, the director will be responsible for the management, staffing, programming and operation of an anticipated \$12 million athletic facility. The director reports to the vice-president—student affairs and has responsibility for the administration of all athletic programs including planning, budget management, supervision of staff and facilities, public relations, fund-raising, and compliance to NCAA and conference(s) regulations. Fitchburg State College, located 50 miles west of Boston, is one of nine state colleges in the Massachusetts Public System of Higher Education. Fitchburg State participates in NCAA Division III and is a member of the M.A.S.C.A.C., E.C.A.C. and N.E.F.C. conferences. Fitchburg State competes in 16 intercollegiate sports: eight women's and eight men's sports. Qualifications: A minimum of a bachelor's degree is required; an advanced degree is preferred; a minimum of five (5) years of athletic administration experience preferred; supervisory experience in athletic administration; budgetary experience; knowledge of NCAA rules and regulations; commitment to personal development and academic achieve of student-athletes; sensitivity to equity and diversity issues; excellent communication skills; ability to raise private funds and work with outside constituencies. Salary and benefits are competitive and commensurate with experience. Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of four (4) references to: Mary E. Scott, Director of Human Resources, Fitchburg State College, 160 Pearl Street, Fitchburg, MA 01420. Review of applications will begin March 25, 1996, and will continue until the position is filled. Fitchburg State College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Associate A.D.

Assistant/Associate Athletic Director for External Finances. North Dakota State University, Position: Assistant/associate athletic director for external finances. The assistant/associate athletic director for external finances will be a member of the department of intercollegiate athletics reporting to the director of athletics and will have a direct relationship with the Team Makers Board of Directors.

Qualifications: Required: Bachelor's degree. Evidence of successful financial management and fund-raising skills. Evidence of strong organizational skills and effective oral and written communications skills. Advanced skills in computer usage including knowledge of financial software. Demonstrated public relations skills. Evidence of compatibility with the philosophy of intercollegiate athletics at North Dakota State University. Preferred: An advanced degree. A minimum of five years of effective and successful experience in intercollegiate athletic fund-raising and financial management. Responsibilities: Responsible for the external development of financial resources for the Team Makers Club. Specific duties include: Executive director of the Team Makers Club; serve as the department's liaison between the Team Makers Club Board of Directors and the department of athletics; develop a strategic plan for the Team Makers Club including defining objectives and goals; oversee all financial matters of the Team Makers Club; serve as liaison for the Team Maker gaming program to the athletic department and Team Makers and sport-specific N.D.S.U. booster clubs; solicit volunteers for the Team Makers Club. Develop, create and implement programs for the enhancement of external finances for the department of athletics. Duties include: Cultivation and identification of donors, including the commodities, through the development of regional and national outreach programs; maintain databases; acknowledge donations; develop an annual calendar of events for business and social programs; develop professional networks for the financial advancement of the department; coordination of fund-raising and financial activities with the associate athletic director of development, associate athletic director for business operations and the assistant athletic director of marketing; coordination with the compliance Officer to ensure adherence to NCAA legislation; other duties as assigned. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience. Deadline For Application: Screening will begin March 8, 1996. Applications will continue to be accepted until the position is filled. Application: Applications must include: (a) a formal letter of application, (b) current resume, (c) official undergraduate and graduate transcripts, (d) the names and telephone numbers of five professional references. Send to: Chair, Associate Director of Athletics, Bison Sports Arena, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105-5600. North Dakota State University is an Equal Opportunity Institution.

Administrative Asst.

Athletic Staff Member. Auburn University seeks athletic staff member to provide administrative assistance for all aspects of the football department. Bachelor's degree required. Master's degree preferred. At least three years' experience in Division I-A football programs required. Must have knowledge of and be able to work effectively within the rule structure of Auburn University, the Southeastern Conference and the NCAA. Application deadline: March 18, 1996. Submit letter, resume with three references to: Vicki Meetze, Business Manager, P.O.B. 351, Auburn, AL 36831, fax 334/844-0847. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

AD CATEGORIES	
Academic Advisor	Marketing
Academic Coordinator	Marketing/Promotions
Academic Counselor	Miscellaneous
Administrative Asst.	Notices
Aquatics	Open Dates
Assistant A.D.	Operations
Assistant to A.D.	Phys. Ed./Athletics
Assoc. Commissioner	Physical Education
Associate A.D.	Positions Wanted
Asst. Commissioner	Promotions
Athletics Counselor	Public Relations
Athletics Director	Racquet Sports
Athletics Trainer	Recreation
Baseball	Recruiting
Basketball	Rifle
Business Manager	Rowing
Commissioner	Skiing
Compliance	Soccer
Crew	Softball
Cross Country	Sports Information
Development	Sports Medicine
Diving	Squash
Equipment Manager	St. Woman
Executive Director	Administrator
Facilities	Strength
Fencing	Strength/Conditioning
Field Hockey	Swimming
Football	Swimming & Diving
For Sale	Tennis
Fund-Raising	Ticket Office
Golf	Track & Field
Graduate Assistant	Volleyball
Guidance	Wanted
Counselor	Water Polo
Ice Hockey	Weight Training
Internship	Womens
Intramurals	Coordinator
Lacrosse	Wrestling
Life Skills Coordinator	

experience in Division I-A football programs required. Must have knowledge of and be able to work effectively within the rule structure of Auburn University, the Southeastern Conference and the NCAA. Application deadline: March 18, 1996. Submit letter, resume with three references to: Vicki Meetze, Business Manager, P.O.B. 351, Auburn, AL 36831, fax 334/844-0847. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Athletics Trainer

North Park College, Chicago, seeks head athletics trainer for Division III program. Position is full-time (10 months), with some teaching responsibilities in physical education department. Duties: provide training support for N.P.C.'s student-athletes on 18 teams, supervise student trainers, teach several courses, oversee budget and administrative detail, and other training-related duties. Clear support for N.P.C.'s mission as a Christian college, previous training and teaching experience, master's degree, N.A.T.A. certification, and eligibility of licensure in Illinois required. A member of the C.C.L.W. college is located in residential neighborhood on Chicago's northside. Send letter of application, resume, statement of Christian commitment, and names and phone numbers of three references by March 31 to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of Athletics, North Park College, 3225 West Foster Avenue, Chicago, IL 60625. Equal Opportunity Employer.

Compliance

Compliance Coordinator. The University of Cincinnati invites applications for the full-time position of compliance coordinator. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to: maintaining and monitoring the institution's NCAA rules compliance program; monitoring financial aid, recruiting activities, eligibility and participation records; providing interpretations of NCAA and Conference U.S.A. rules; acting as liaison with the NCAA initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse; assisting with the provision of NCAA rules education to various constituents. Minimum qualifications include: Bachelor's degree and one to three years' experience in collegiate athletics. Experience applying NCAA rules and proficiency with NCAA Compliance Assistant software is preferred. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Submit a cover letter, resume, and names and addresses of three references to: Vince Ilie, Assistant Athletic Director, University of Cincinnati, 203 Armory Fieldhouse, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0021. The University of Cincinnati is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

ISSUE DATES/DEADLINES	
All Deadlines: Noon Central time	
CLASSIFIEDS	
Issue date	Deadline date
March 18	March 7
March 25	March 14
April 1	March 21
April 8	March 28
April 15	April 4
April 22	April 11
April 29	April 18
May 6	April 25
DISPLAYS	
Issue date	Deadline date
March 18	March 6
March 25	March 13
April 1	March 20
April 8	March 27
April 15	April 3
April 22	April 10
April 29	April 17
May 6	April 24

Employer.

Development

Director of Physical Development. Twelve-month, full-time position. Salary commensurate with experience. Qualifications: Master's degree in physical education, exercise science or related area and minimum of four years' experience in strength training and conditioning of intercollegiate athletes required. Division I experience preferred. Responsibilities: Develop and enforce policies for the safe operation of the varsity weight room. Assign weight training and conditioning times for varsity athletic team. Assign and supervise the strength and conditioning staff to provide adequate supervision, spotting, instruction and motivation for the strength and conditioning activities of student-athletes. Design and implement strength and conditioning programs for 15 varsity athletic teams. Work with the director of athletic medicine and sports psychologist to analyze dietary consumption behavior of student-athletes and determine the steps necessary to modify behavior and provide a balanced diet. Maintain computerized database. Test, compute results and evaluate levels of fitness obtained by varsity athletes. Application deadline is May 1, 1996. Send letter of application, resume and three letters of recommendation to: Marcia Sanholtz, Senior Associate Athletic Director, Washington State University, 107 Bohler Gym, Pullman, WA 99164-1610. W.S.U. is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Educator and Employer. Protected group members are encouraged to apply.

Major Gifts Coordinator. The Department of Intercollegiate Athletics at the University of Maryland at College Park is seeking to appoint two major gifts coordinators. Responsibilities: The major gifts coordinator is expected to identify, cultivate, solicit and steward major gift prospects for gifts restricted for use in meeting the challenging financial goals of the department of intercollegiate athletics. Expected to meet or exceed the fund-raising goals established annually in the areas of facilities, scholarship and special projects. Drafts major gift proposals. Organizes appropriate major gifts special events with director of special events as well as cultivating prospective donors one-on-one in a coordinated, systematic and focused process resulting in major gift commitments to the U.M.C.P. Department of Athletics. Coordinates efforts with U.M.C.P. Institutional Advancement unit. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required. At least five years of successful fund-raising, financial planning or marketing is required. Strong oral and written communications skills are necessary. Salary: Commensurate with experience. Application Deadline: To receive full consideration, applications should be received by March 18, 1996. The review of applications will continue until

candidates are selected to fill two major gift coordinator positions. Send a letter of application, current resume, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three professional references to: Ms. Jodi McCurdy, Assistant to the Director of Athletics, University of Maryland, P.O. Box 295, College Park, MD 20741-0295. The University of Maryland is an Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Executive Director

Assistant Executive Director. The Illinois High School Association is accepting applications and nominations for the position of assistant executive director. The successful candidate will be responsible for administration of several I.H.S.A. State Tournament Series programs for boys and girls sports and/or activities in addition to other administrative duties in the general operation of the association. Qualifications include a minimum of a bachelor's degree, training and/or experience in school and/or athletic/activity administration, well-developed human relations and interpersonal skills, skills in computers and word processing. Additional background experience in business administration, marketing, public relations, officiating or coaching should be noted on the submitted materials. Salary range: \$40,000-\$60,000, commensurate with experience. An automobile and comprehensive benefits plan also is provided. Interested candidates may submit their letter of application, resume and information to: H. David Fry, Executive Director, Illinois High School Association, P.O. Box 2715, Bloomington, IL 61702-2715. Deadline for receiving applications will be March 10, 1996. The I.H.S.A. is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and encourages women and minorities to apply.

Marketing/Promotions

Sports Director. Seeking sports director for newly created Sport Authority to market Lubbock, Texas. Ideal candidate will possess a multi-sport venue marketing background and 3-5 years' experience in hotel, convention bureau, sports authority, and/or facility marketing. Travel required. Send resume to P.O. Box 561, Lubbock, TX 79408. **Indiana State University, Director Of Marketing & Promotions.** The director of athletics marketing and promotions reports to the director of athletics and is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing a comprehensive marketing and promotional plan for the entire department of intercollegiate athletics. Responsibilities include, but not limited to, developing and coordinating annual campaigns to increase season and individual ticket sales for football, basketball, volleyball and baseball; establish campus and community activities designed to enhance attendance, participation and the support of the Indiana State University athletics program; soliciting corporate sponsorships and advertising sales; coordinating and enhancing department's current courtesy automobile program; and representing the university and the athletics program throughout the state. Qualifications: A baccalaureate degree (master's preferred) in marketing, business or a related field; two years' experience in athletics marketing, promotions and advertising sales; strong organizational and administrative skills; strong interpersonal and persuasive oral and written communication skills. Individual must demonstrate effectiveness in interacting with diverse groups of people, both internally and externally. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applications: For full consideration, applications should be received by March 30. Screening of applications will begin immediately. Preferred starting date is May 1. Please send letter of application, current resume, and the names, addresses and phone numbers of three references to: Larry Gallo Jr., Director of Athletics, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. Indiana State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Sports Information

Sports Information Director. Quincy University, located in Quincy, Illinois, and an NCAA Division II member of the Great Lakes Valley Conference, is seeking a director of sports information. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing publicity for Quincy University's athletic department and its 13 intercollegiate sports. Requirements include a bachelor's degree in communications, journalism or related field, and 2-3 years' experience in the sports information field. Excellent writing, communication and desktop publishing skills, as well as ability to work and relate well with students, coaches, media and other publics are essential. Qualified applicants should send a letter of application, resume and references to: Director of Personnel, Quincy University, 1800 College Avenue, Quincy, IL 62301-2699. Equal Opportunity Employer.

Northern Arizona University, Sports Information Director. Classifications: Full-time with benefits. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree is required; master's degree preferred with five years' Division I experience desired. Salary: Commensurate with experience and qualifications. General Information: Strong communication, writing and desktop publishing skills. Serves as media liaison between the athletic department and all media outlets. Design and production of all publications, including media guides, releases and brochures. Maintain statistics for all home sports events. Home event supervision of pressbox and press table including public address announcer. This is a twelve (12) month position. The successful applicant will be a member of the athletics management team. Application Deadline: Open until filled, however, will begin reviewing applications on March 8, 1996. Application Procedure: Send letter of application, resume and listing of professional references to: Sports Information Search, Northern Arizona University, P.O. Box 15400, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5400. Northern Arizona University is a committed Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution. Minorities, women, veterans and the handicapped are encouraged to apply. Preference will be given to applicants who can serve well in an increasingly diverse university community.

Ticket Office

Ticket Manager & Assistant Director of Marketing. The University of Akron is accepting applications for the position of ticket manager & assistant director of marketing. Responsibility includes managing all aspects of athletic ticket office, including policy development and implementation, financial and operational controls and customer service procedures. Plan and implement group sales program and assist in the marketing and promotion of the entire athletic program. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required. Experience in ticket sales, computerized ticketing systems, and marketing preferred. Strong organizational, communication and customer relations skills. Demonstrated sales ability in related field a plus. Salary: Commensurate with experience and qualifications. Send letter of application, resume and the names of three current references to: Dawn Rogers, Assistant Athletic Director, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-5201. The application deadline is Wednesday, March 20, 1996. The University of Akron is an Equal Education and Employment Institution.

Basketball

Assistant Women's Basketball Coach. The U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, CO, invites applications for an assistant women's basketball coach. The Air Force Academy will begin Division I status, competing in the Western Athletic Conference, beginning in 1996. Responsibilities: Delegated under the direction of the head basketball coach, including recruiting, scheduling, scouting, coaching, monitoring academic progress of student-athletes, public relations, and other duties as assigned. Qualifications: Bachelor's degree required with master's preferred. College coaching experience required; Division I experience preferred. Salary: Based on experience and qualifications. Application: Send letter of application, resume and three letters of recommendation to: Marti Gasser, Head Women's Basketball Coach, HQ U.S.A.F.A./A.H.B., 2169 Field House Drive, Suite 111, U.S.A.F. Academy, CO 80840-9500. Successful applicant will begin on May 1, 1996. Applications will be reviewed beginning March 15, 1996, and continue until filled. (The Air Force Academy Mission: Develop and inspire air and space leaders with vision for tomorrow.) The A.F.A.A. is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Head Men's Basketball Coach. Lindsey Wilson College seeks a qualified individual to direct all aspects of an N.A.I.A. Division I basketball

■ Legislative assistance

1996 Column No. 9

1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 97
Personnel — graduate assistant coach —
Division I-A football

NCAA Division I-A institutions should note that with the adoption of 1996 Convention Proposal No. 97 (effective August 1, 1996), a graduate assistant coach in Division I-A football may make telephone calls to prospective student-athletes, provided

the coach has successfully completed the coaches certification examination pursuant to NCAA Bylaw 11.5.1.1.

1996 NCAA Convention Proposal No. 102
Recruiting — written correspondence — student-athletes

NCAA Divisions I and II institutions should note that with the adoption of 1996 Convention Proposal No. 102 (effective August 1, 1996), currently enrolled student-athletes may not engage in written correspondence with prospects at the direction and/or the expense of the institution. Subsequent to August

1, 1996, student-athletes may continue to write to prospects on or after September 1 at the beginning of the prospects' junior year in high-school, provided such correspondence is initiated on their own and at their own expense.

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 Steve Mallonee, director of legislative services, at the NCAA national office. This information is available on the Collegiate Sports Network.

USOC

Decision to grant funding on task-force plan delayed; Olympic budget for next quadrennium must be set by October

► Continued from page 1

nastics Association. "It doesn't have to be a lot. It can be something that shows presidents and ADs that something is being done to help programs that are in danger."

While monetary figures have not been finalized, the committee is considering a task-force request for \$12 million per year. Funding is based on a five-year timetable. Of the \$12 million, \$7 million would be allocated to the task-force's conference-grant model and the remaining \$5 million would be distributed under the

plan's promotion model.

The conference-grant component includes an emerging-sports model for sports such as archery, badminton, women's ice hockey, rowing, skiing, synchronized swimming, team handball and water polo. Its objectives are to provide support to increase participation numbers, collegiate programs and championships; to assist schools in meeting gender-equity requirements; and to provide incentives for schools to develop programs in Olympic sports.

As part of the conference-grant model, the task force created a survival model. That mod-

el, which currently addresses only men's gymnastics, would provide grants to schools that maintain quality programs in endangered sports for at least five years and that agree to support Olympic sports.

The conference-grant model also includes wrestling.

The promotion model is aimed at sports such as track and field, wrestling, and swimming and diving. It offers some recommendations on structuring events to enhance their attractiveness for television, sponsors, spectators and participants.

"There shouldn't be any concern whether the USOC is going to team up with the NCAA on the program that the joint task force has proposed. But like everything else, you have to do what you can do," Moran said.

"We have to determine whether the USOC has it within its existing funds or whether it's money we're going to have to raise in addition to our budget. We're riding this horse as fast as we can, but significant promises at the moment are inappropriate."

For now, or at least until April 12, interested individuals must continue to wait.

Division III

Transition team discusses championships, governance and membership issues, sets schedule for remainder of year

► Continued from page 1

viduals, with the additional position designated for a faculty athletics representative.

It also addressed an oversight in legislation that was approved at the 1996 Convention. In an early version of the composition of the Division III Management Council, that group was to contain 11 individuals: five men and five women, with the gender of the remaining member unspecified. The size of the Management Council ultimately was approved at 16; however, the male/female stipulations remained at five and five, with the remaining six positions unspecified. At its recent meeting, however, the transition team recommended that the minimum number of male and female representatives be set at eight each.

On Association-wide governance matters, the transition team agreed to formally recommend to the oversight committee that the terms of current members of the Presidents Commission, Council and Executive Committee be extended until August 1, 1997, consistent with the implementation of the new governance structure that was approved in January.

The transition team also recommended that

a third Division III representative be added to the Oversight Committee on the NCAA Membership Structure.

With regard to championships, the transition team noted that about 59 percent of those who responded to the survey favor some kind of subdivision of the Division III membership for championship purposes, although most do not favor simultaneous regional and national championships.

The transition team is considering ways to subdivide the division for the eight team sports with 200 or more sponsoring institutions (baseball, men's and women's basketball, football, men's and women's soccer, women's softball, and women's volleyball). In considering formats, it is addressing budget limitations and also a directive from the Division III subcommittee of the Presidents Commission that no championship should exceed a period of three weeks.

A primary problem facing the transition team is determining criteria for dividing the membership for championship purposes. One approach is based on an index developed by transition team member Jeff A. Ankrom, professor of economics at Wittenberg University.

Ankrom's index would use institutional enrollment and the number of sports sponsored by an institution to subdivide the field for selected championships. The transition team noted that while the index produces one set of fairly homogeneous institutions, members of the remaining set appear to have less in common.

The transition team also noted that the feedback from the survey was favorable on the bracket and field-size report related to short-term championships enhancements that was distributed to the Division III membership last fall. The Presidents Commission earlier had approved the report in concept but had asked the transition team to review it after the restructuring plan was approved.

The transition team noted that if a decision is reached on subdividing the membership for championships purposes, such action could affect some of the recommendations of the bracket and field-size report.

[The report recommended a range of 1:8 to 1:12 (participating teams to sponsoring institutions) for team sports and 1:16 to 1:24 for individual-team championships. It also recommended full funding of championships if revenue is available, along with minimizing the amount

of missed class time for participating student-athletes.]

Representatives from the transition team will provide a status report to the Division III subcommittee of the Presidents Commission March 28 in New York City.

The reports of the three transition team subcommittees are to be completed by April 3, with a conference call of the transition team scheduled for April 10. Soon after that, a package of information will be distributed to the Division III membership, which will be asked to provide its reaction.

On May 20 or 21, the transition team will review the membership's comments in a conference call.

The transition team's next in-person meeting tentatively has been scheduled June 8 at the annual convention of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics. It will finalize recommendations for the Presidents Commission's June 25-26 meeting during a June 18 conference call.

■ ■ ■

The results of the survey of the Division III membership will appear in the March 11 issue of The NCAA News.

Agent committee sets first meeting

The 22-member NCAA Special Committee on Agents and Amateurism is now complete, and has set its first meeting for March 19 in Kansas City, Missouri.

William E. Kirwan, president of the University of Maryland at College Park, will chair the group, which will include four members of the NCAA Professional Sports Liaison Committee. That committee has tracked the sports-agent issue for the past several years.

The committee is a diverse one, with chief executive officers, athletics directors, faculty athletics representatives, football and basketball coaches, current and former student-athletes, and legal counsel from institutions represented.

The committee members are Percy Bates, faculty athletics representative, University of Michigan; Pam Bernard, legal counsel, University of Florida; Calvin Bowers, former football player, Bowling Green State University; John Calipari, men's basketball coach, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Warrick Dunn, football player, Florida State University; Michael Garrett,

athletics director, University of Southern California; Larry R. Gerlach, faculty athletics representative, University of Utah; Chester S. Gladchuk, athletics director, Boston College; Brandon Jessie, men's basketball player, University of Utah; Kirwan; and John Mackovic, football coach, University of Texas at Austin.

Other members are Ronald J. Maestri, athletics director, University of New Orleans; Lee A. McElroy, athletics director, California State University, Sacramento; David Price, associate commissioner, Pacific-10 Conference; Nolan Richardson, men's basketball coach, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Pat Richter, athletics director, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Gary R. Roberts, faculty athletics representative, Tulane University; Angie D. Taylor, senior woman administrator, University of Nevada; Michael A. Tranghese, commissioner, Big East Conference; Rev. David T. Tyson, president, University of Portland; Jacque Vaughn, men's basketball player, University of Kansas; and Alex Wood, football coach, James Madison University.

— Ronald D. Mott

Tough Cases Award entries due April 15

Tinactin is now accepting entries for its third annual Tough Cases Award, an honor presented to an athletics trainer who successfully managed a difficult situation in 1995.

Any individual certified by the National Athletic Trainer Association who treated a "tough case" in 1995 is eligible to enter. A panel of five judges will review the award submissions, with Mark Smaha, director of athletic medicine at Washington State University, chairing the judging panel.

The most recent award was presented to Catherine Dickinson, a high-school athletics trainer who removed a player from a game after he complained of headache, fatigue and weakness. After being removed from the contest by Dickinson — who recognized the symptoms of a concussion — the player collapsed unconscious, began undergoing seizures and vomited uncontrollably.

Dickinson performed critical evaluations of the athlete, maintained his oxygen supply

and assisted emergency personnel in stabilizing his neck and shoulders. Although her job was technically "over" by the time the football player arrived at the hospital, Dickinson stayed to see the athlete through the full recovery.

"Although Catherine Dickinson was a real 'behind-the-scenes' hero, you don't have to save a life to win the award," said John Nachbur, senior product manager for Tinactin products. "We want to encourage trainers to come forward with more rehabilitation and program-development entries, as well as life-saving cases."

Tinactin will announce the winner in June at the NATA annual convention in Orlando, Florida. The winner will receive \$1,000 and the runner-up will receive \$500.

Those interested in receiving an entry form or other information may contact Carolyn Simpson at 312/856-8811. Entries must be received by April 15.



The NCAA Register

A Monthly Collection Containing Reports of Interest to the NCAA Membership

March 4, 1996

Institutional secondary infractions

Division I

Constitution 2

How reported: NCAA inquiry
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: C 2.7.1, 13.01.5.1, 13.1.2.1, 13.2.1, 13.2.2-(b) and 13.2.2-(f)

Facts: Former student-athlete, who currently is a professional athlete and representative of the institution's athletics interests, purchased a pair of tennis shoes and jerseys for a student-athlete. Incident originally was reported by head coach to former athletics director in a letter, and institution failed to report the violation to the NCAA. Student-athlete returned the shoes and jerseys to the representative.

Institutional action: Reprimanded head coach and required him to attend a compliance seminar, sent letter to representative informing him of applicable NCAA legislation and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff.

NCAA action: Required institution to submit a written report detailing its efforts to educate representatives of its institution's athletics interests and alumni regarding NCAA legislation, as well as procedures for reporting violations.

Bylaw 11

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's volleyball
Citation: B 11.02.6-(a)

Facts: Volunteer coach attended a high-school state tournament as a representative of the university.

Institutional action: Did not reimburse volunteer coach for his travel expenses, reprimanded head coach and reviewed applicable legislation with him.

NCAA action: No further action.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 11.2.2

Facts: Head coach signed a contract with an equipment company before receiving approval of the chief executive officer. Institution requested and received back the contract to be reviewed by the chief executive officer.

Institutional action: Reviewed appropriate legislation with entire coaching staff.

NCAA action: No further action.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's crew
Citation: B 11.2.2

Facts: Head coach failed to report athletically related income he received from the state's rowing association. Coach believed that because his income from the rowing association had been established before he was hired, it did not have to be reported for approval. The president subsequently gave approval for the coach's outside income.

Institutional action: Established a policy that requires foundations of the institution to obtain prior approval from the president before disbursing money to a university employee, and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members.

NCAA action: No further action.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 11.3.2.7

Facts: Head coach wrote a series of articles for a noninstitutional publication that primarily covers the institution's athletics teams. Coach thought that the magazine was an institutional publication and, therefore, his participation was permissible. He did not receive payment for his articles.

Institutional action: Discontinued the publication of and advertisement for future articles.

NCAA action: Issued letter of caution to head coach and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's softball
Citation: B 11.5.1.1

Facts: Assistant coach accompanied head coach and observed fall games before pass-

ing the annual certification examination. Coach has since passed the examination.

Institutional action: Prohibited coaching staff from conducting further evaluations of games played by involved institution for the 1995-96 academic year.

NCAA action: No further action.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's track, outdoor
Citation: B 11.7.4.2.3

Facts: Institution utilized the services of two volunteer coaches.

Institutional action: Terminated the services of one of the coaches.

NCAA action: No further action.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 11.7.5.1

Facts: During academic year, head coach and two assistant coaches contacted a prospect and his family at his home on one occasion.

Institutional action: Will permit only one coach to evaluate prospects off campus during five days of the 20-day evaluation period.

NCAA action: No further action.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 11.7.5.1 and 13.1.2.1

Facts: During academic year, three coaching staff members and two university pilots visited a prospect on the same day.

Institutional action: Will allow only one coaching staff member to evaluate off-campus during four days of 20-day period.

NCAA action: No further action. Young man is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

Bylaw 12

How reported: Conference
Sports: Men's basketball, women's basketball
Citation: B 12.1.2-(j)

Facts: During their summer camps, two coaches awarded \$20 to a camper for performances.

Institutional action: Issued letters of caution to both coaches, and reviewed appropriate legislation with them.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's soccer
Citation: B 12.5.4-(b)

Facts: Team's uniform carried impermissible logos.

Institutional action: Will purchase new uniforms for 1997, but will try to move budget item to an earlier date.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sports: Men's tennis, women's tennis
Citation: B 12.5.4-(b)

Facts: Teams' uniforms carried logos that exceeded the permissible size. Ceased wearing the uniforms.

Institutional action: Replaced uniforms with ones that are in compliance and reviewed legislation with coaching staff members.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

Bylaw 13

How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's golf
Citation: B 13.01.5.1 and 13.1.2.1

Facts: Four prospects were given a tour of the university golf course by a representative of the institution's athletics interests. It was golf course policy to prearrange tours organized by the golf course staff while the course was still under construction. Young men enrolled at another institution. Golf course is now officially open.

NCAA action: No further action. Young men are ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's softball
Citation: B 13.02.4.4

Facts: During a dead period, head coach at-

Inside the Register

Initial-eligibility waivers.....	Page 3
Eligibility appeals.....	14

tended a tournament in which prospects were competing. Coach scheduled to attend three consecutive tournaments and failed to realize that a dead period fell during this time.

Institutional action: Placed program on probation through the 1996 season, prohibited coach from off-campus recruiting until issue has been resolved, and issued letter of reprimand to coach.

NCAA action: No further action. Young women are ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sports: Women's basketball, football, wrestling
Citation: B 13.1.1.3

Facts: Athletics trainer contacted three student-athletes at another institution before receiving written permission from that institution. Young men and woman were former student trainers of the head trainer at the institution where he contacted them. Student-athletes were requesting information on possibilities of transferring.

Institutional action: Ceased recruitment of the student-athletes.

NCAA action: Required institution to issue a letter of reprimand to trainer. Student-athletes are ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

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How reported: Conference
Sport: Baseball
Citation: B 13.1.1.3

Facts: Associate coach contacted a student-athlete who was enrolled at another institution before receiving written permission from the young man's current school.

Institutional action: Ceased recruitment of the young man, created separate forms for permission requests and transfer releases, and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members.

NCAA action: Required institution to issue a letter of reprimand to associate coach. Young man is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

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How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's tennis
Citation: B 13.1.1.3 and 13.12.1

Facts: Head coach had in-person contact with a student-athlete from another four-year institution and observed her in practice before receiving written permission from that institution. Coach thought the young woman was a high-school senior and, subsequently, the initial institution granted permission to speak to the young woman. Student-athlete decided to remain at original institution.

Institutional action: Precluded young woman from participating if she would transfer.

NCAA action: Required institution to admonish head coach to ensure that similar violations do not occur. Young woman is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 13.1.3.1

Facts: Assistant coach made two telephone contacts, one to the prospect and the second call to the young woman's father, within a one-week period.

NCAA action: Required institution to prohibit coaching staff members from telephone contact with the young woman and her family for one week. Young woman is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 13.2.1

Facts: Assistant coach made arrangements for a prospect's father to attend a minor-league baseball game during the young woman's official visit. Prospect's father paid for

his own ticket, and prospect will attend another institution.

Institutional action: Issued a letter of caution to assistant coach and reviewed appropriate legislation with him.

NCAA action: No further action. Young woman is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sports: Baseball, football, women's soccer, women's volleyball, women's crew
Citation: B 13.3.1.2

Facts: Institution failed to provide the graduation-rate report to prospects in several sports in the required time frame. Personnel changes accounted for miscommunication and not sending out the report. Report subsequently was sent to all prospects in each sport.

Institutional action: Issued letter of caution to respective head coaches, and reviewed legislation with them and all secretaries.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 13.4.1

Facts: Head coach sent recruiting materials to a prospect who was a sophomore in high school. Young woman was entered on the recruiting roster as a junior in high school, but indicated she was a sophomore when she returned the questionnaire.

Institutional action: Ceased recruitment of the young woman and reviewed applicable legislation with coaching staff members.

NCAA action: Required institution to advise prospect of the violation and inform her that no further recruiting materials would be forthcoming until the appropriate time. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's volleyball
Citation: B 13.4.1

Facts: Head coach sent a recruiting letter to a sophomore in high school. Coach reported incident upon reviewing her records.

Institutional action: Reprimanded head coach.

NCAA action: Required institution to advise involved prospect of the violation and that no further information would be forthcoming until the permissible time. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Wrestling
Citation: B 13.7.1.2.1 and 13.7.1.2.3

Facts: Five prospects made official visits before providing the necessary documentation, and three of the young men were not provided the required five-visit letter before their visits. Head coach had no other contact with the prospects, and none of the young men enrolled at the institution.

Institutional action: Issued verbal and written reprimand to head coach, required him to attend rules education, and prohibited future contact with the prospect. Will require prior written approval for future visits, and academic advisor will maintain written verification of visit logs.

NCAA action: No further action. Young men are ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 13.7.5.2

Facts: During an official visit, prospect was permitted to sit on the bench during the team's first practice. Young man signed a letter of intent with another institution.

Institutional action: Reviewed appropriate legislation with entire coaching staff.

NCAA action: No further action. Young man is ineligible unless restored through

NCAA appeals process.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Administrative
Citation: B 13.16.1.2

Facts: Associate athletics director donated two single-game tickets to a high-school golf tournament auction. Associate athletics director's son attends the high school and is a member of the football team.

Institutional action: Required the associate athletics director to reimburse the department for the face value of the tickets and reviewed appropriate legislation with him.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Administrative
Citation: B 13.16.1.2

Facts: Members of the institution's booster club purchased advertisement space in a local high-school game program.

Institutional action: Canceled membership ad in the 1995 football program and reviewed applicable legislation with booster club.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's swimming
Citation: B 13.16.1.2

Facts: Head coach donated a team T-shirt to a club team to be used in a fund-raiser for the club.

Institutional action: Reviewed applicable legislation with entire coaching staff.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

Bylaw 14

How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 14.1.4.1

Facts: Student-athletes participated in required weight-training and conditioning activities before signing the Drug-Testing Consent Form. Institution discovered violation during its annual compliance audit.

Institutional action: Delayed start of practice season by seven days.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's golf
Citation: B 14.1.6.1

Facts: Student-athlete participated in six practice activities even though he was not enrolled in a full-time program of studies. Young man knew he would need to add a class before competing, but thought he was still eligible for practice. He subsequently enrolled in an additional class.

Institutional action: Withheld young man from six practices and one contest, and reviewed appropriate legislation with the student-athlete, head coach and registrar's office employees.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's tennis
Citation: B 14.1.6.1

Facts: Student-athlete was permitted to practice while enrolled in less than a minimum full-time program of studies. Young man was a transfer who enrolled late, and coach and student-athlete thought he had added the required number of classes.

Institutional action: Suspended coach from accompanying team to final two contests, and issued written reprimand to coach.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■■■■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 14.1.6.1

Facts: Student-athlete participated in conditioning and weight training while enrolled in less than a full-time program of studies.

Institutional action: Will prohibit the young man from conditioning from May 2, 1996, through the end of the spring quarter.

NCAA action: Required a written report detailing the manner in which the enrollment

Institutional secondary infractions

► Continued from page 1

status of all student-athletes is monitored throughout the academic year.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's track, outdoor
Citation: B 14.1.6.1
Facts: Student-athlete practiced with the team for two days while not enrolled in a minimum full-time program of studies.
Institutional action: Withheld the young man from two days of practice, developed a student-athlete newsletter highlighting compliance issues, and held several meetings with student-athletes regarding such issues.
NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's tennis
Citation: B 14.3.1
Facts: Student-athlete was permitted to practice with the team before being certified by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse.
Institutional action: Prohibited the student-athlete from competing during the 1995 spring semester, and will not allow the young woman to compete or practice during the 1995 fall semester.
NCAA action: Required institution to submit a written report outlining the manner in which coaches are informed which student-athletes are eligible for practice and competition. Young woman is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Administrative
Citation: B 14.3.2.1.1 and 15.01.5
Facts: A partial qualifier received \$6,510 in financial aid before being certified by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. Young man was admitted to the institution based on unofficial academic records and scored below the qualification standard on the SAT. Student-athlete subsequently withdrew from the university.
NCAA action: Cautioned institution to take steps to ensure that no financial aid is issued to student-athletes before their certification. Young man is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

Bylaw 15

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Baseball
Citation: B 15.3.3.1
Facts: Student-athlete was promised athletically related financial aid for a four-year period by head coach. Young man transferred to another institution after completion of his freshman year, and coach is no longer at the university.
Institutional action: Reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members, and will hold bimonthly meetings with coaching staff to discuss legislation.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Administrative
Citation: B 15.3.5.1
Facts: Five student-athletes were not notified in writing by July 1 of the renewal of their financial aid. Several problems occurred while completing renewal information, and key person who processes the information was out due to a death in the family.
Institutional action: Established new deadlines for providing nonrenewal and renewal information to appropriate personnel for processing, pursuing additional computer support to provide a direct linkage between systems and will cross-train individuals to ensure awards are processed by July 1.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's golf
Citation: B 15.3.5.1 and 15.3.5.1.1
Facts: Institution failed to notify student-athlete of the nonrenewal of her financial aid before July 1, and failed to provide her with the opportunity for a hearing. Later, the young woman was provided a hearing and her financial aid award was reinstated, resulting in the team exceeding the number of allowable grants-in-aid by .75 of one grant.
Institutional action: Reduced the 1996-97 team financial aid by amount of overaward.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sports: Men's tennis, baseball
Citation: B 15.5.3.1
Facts: Men's tennis team exceeded the team financial aid limit by .09 of one grant, and the baseball team exceeded the team financial aid limit by .03 of one grant.
Institutional action: Reduced financial aid by amount of overawards; will utilize the Compliance Assistant software to assist in monitoring teams' squad lists, and will ensure

that financial aid is not offered to a student-athlete until it is verified that it will not exceed individual or team limits.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's soccer
Citation: B 15.5.3.1
Facts: Institution exceeded the team limit of financial aid by .04 of one grant for 1994-95. Student-athlete received an outside award in which the awarding agency incorrectly identified the young man's athletics ability as a factor in its selection process.
Institutional action: Reduced the team's maximum financial aid equivalency limit by .04 for 1994-95, revised certification form to clarify the awarding agency and selection for the outside financial aid award.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Baseball
Citation: B 15.5.3.1.1
Facts: During the 1994-95 academic year, the university exceeded the maximum team equivalency limits by .06 of one grant.
NCAA action: Required institution to reduce equivalencies by the amount of overaward, and to submit a written report indicating the reasons the violation occurred and any actions taken to ensure that a similar violation does not occur.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Conference
Sports: Baseball, women's soccer
Citation: B 15.5.3.1.1 and 15.5.3.1.2
Facts: Institution exceeded team limits in financial aid in women's soccer in 1993-94 by .07 and in baseball by .36 for each of 1993-94 and 1994-95 academic years. It had established a reciprocity program with three states wherein out-of-state student-athletes enrolling at the institution received a waiver of their tuition that was listed as noncountable institutional aid.
Institutional action: Imposed a grant-in-aid penalty of .07 in women's soccer for 1995-96 and a penalty of .36 in baseball for each of the 1995-96 and 1996-97 academic years, and conducted a comprehensive review of policies and procedures pertaining to financial aid.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's track, outdoor
Citation: B 15.5.3.1.2
Facts: Team exceeded the maximum equivalency limit by .03 of one grant. Walk-on student-athlete received an academic scholarship for both fall and spring that was not counted against the maximum equivalency limit.
Institutional action: Reduced team maximum equivalency limit for 1995-96 by amount of overaward.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 15.5.4.1
Facts: Team exceeded the annual limit of 13 counters in that a transfer student-athlete in another sport practiced with the team on one occasion, causing the young man to count toward the team's limit. Institution received an incorrect interpretation from the conference office.
Institutional action: Precluded the young man from practicing with the team.
NCAA action: Issued caution to the university.

Bylaw 16

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 16.8.1.2.1
Facts: Team failed to return to campus within 36 hours after its first competition during a road trip of several games. Team was able to get lower airline fares by making it a continuous trip. Also, during that week, the basketball arena was not going to be available for the team to practice and the team was able to line up practice facilities at the competition sites.
Institutional action: Took steps to preclude similar violations.
NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's golf
Citation: B 16.8.1.2.1
Facts: Head coach and five student-athletes departed for a tournament more than 48 hours before the start of competition. Coach scheduled extra time to allow for a practice round and rest before competition.
Institutional action: Instructed head coach to provide a copy of his itineraries to compliance coordinator one week before all scheduled competitions, issued letter of reprimand to coach and reviewed appropriate legislation

with coaching staff members.
NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Administrative
Citation: B 16.12.2.2
Facts: Academic counselor permitted two student-athletes to make long-distance telephone calls from her office at no cost to them. The calls took place after the young men's eligibility had expired, and the counselor did not believe it would be a violation.
Institutional action: Reviewed legislation.
NCAA action: No further action.

Bylaw 17

How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 17.1.5.4
Facts: During one week, student-athlete was given individual instruction by assistant coach on the required day off of countable athletically related activities.
Institutional action: Provided two days off the following week, reprimanded coaching staff members and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Conference
Sports: Men's tennis, women's tennis
Citation: B 17.1.5.4
Facts: During one week, neither team was provided the required day off. Women's coach provided two days off in one week instead of one day off in each of two weeks.
Institutional action: Required two days off during a subsequent week for both teams, issued verbal reprimand to both head coaches and reviewed appropriate legislation with them.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's volleyball
Citation: B 17.19.12.1.4.1
Facts: Head coach and assistant coach participated on a summer recreational team that included a student-athlete. Both coaches are part-time and neither were aware of the rule.
Institutional action: Reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members.
NCAA action: Required institution to withhold coaches from one practice each.

Division I-A

Bylaw 11

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Football
Citation: B 11.6.1.1
Facts: Two assistant coaches observed a contest involving an institution that they knew would be their opponent the following weekend. Coaches believed that if institution did not pay for trip, scouting would be permissible.
Institutional action: Reviewed applicable legislation with coaching staff.
NCAA action: Required institution to issue letters of reprimand to assistant coaches.

Bylaw 13

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Football
Citation: B 13.9.1 and 13.11.2
Facts: Institution provided a sideline pass to a high-school coach for an away game and interviewed him on a radio broadcast during the game. Assistant coach, who was responsible for distributing sideline passes at each game, was busy with other pregame duties and asked the team chaplain to give two surplus tickets to his son and a friend (who was the high-school coach).
Institutional action: Required high-school coach to return the sideline pass and directed him to sit in the general seating area, admonished assistant coach and broadcaster, and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff.
NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

Bylaw 15

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Football
Citation: B 15.1
Facts: Student-athlete received a financial overaward of \$1. Overaward was due to clerical error when wrong figure was used in making an adjustment in Pell Grant for in-state and out-of-state student-athletes. Error was discovered through an audit.
Institutional action: Changed to computerized process.
NCAA action: No further action.

Bylaw 16

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Football
Citation: B 16.2.2.2
Facts: Student-athlete's father, a designated recipient of one of the young man's complimentary admissions passes, sold his ticket for \$23. Young man had no knowledge of his father's transaction.
Institutional action: Required (and received) payment from the student-athlete's father for purchase price of all four tickets and he repaid the \$23 to the individual who purchased the ticket from him, and reviewed applicable legislation with the father.
NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

Division I-AA

Bylaw 13

How reported: Conference
Sport: Football
Citation: B 13.1.9
Facts: Head and assistant coach were at the same high school on the same day during the fall evaluation period. Head coach was attending a football game at the school, and assistant coach was making an academic evaluation.
Institutional action: Reviewed applicable legislation with both coaches.
NCAA action: Precluded evaluation during the May evaluation period at the high school. No eligibility consequences.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Conference
Sport: Football
Citation: B 13.2.2-(g)
Facts: A local high school was permitted to use the institution's football arena for one game per year since 1990 at no cost. Arrangement was made as a way to reimburse the high school for using one of its teachers as a color analyst for one of the institution's sports radio broadcasts.
Institutional action: Informed radio station that the arrangement is not permissible and will no longer allow high school to use the facility at no cost.
NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

Bylaw 14

How reported: Conference
Sport: Football
Citation: B 14.1.6.1
Facts: Student-athlete participated in practice activities for one day while enrolled as a part-time student-athlete. Young man later enrolled in another class to bring him to full-time status.
Institutional action: Withheld student-athlete from one day of practice, implemented new computer system which includes a "telephone block" that would not permit a student-athlete to drop below 12 hours, sent memorandum to all head coaches to remind them to enforce legislation, and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members.
NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Conference
Sports: Football, baseball
Citation: B 14.4.3
Facts: During the 1992-93 academic year, two student-athletes participated in several contests while improperly certified as eligible. Neither young man had remaining eligibility.
Institutional action: Forfeited all contests in which student-athletes participated while ineligible.
NCAA action: No further action.

Division II

Constitution 6

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Administrative
Citation: C 6.2.3.2
Facts: University did not complete an audit of its athletics department within the prescribed three-year period.
NCAA action: Cautioned institution to ensure that future similar violations do not occur.

Bylaw 12

How reported: Self-reported
Sports: Men's soccer, women's soccer
Citation: B 12.5.4-(b)

Facts: Teams' shirts carried impermissible logos.
Institutional action: Will replace uniforms at next regular rotation.
NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

Bylaw 13

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 13.02.4.3 and 30.10.4-(c)
Facts: Assistant coach evaluated prospects during a quiet period while attending a summer-league game. Recruiting calendar was displayed in the basketball office, but assistant coach had not been in the office or been in touch with head coach for a considerable time. No face-to-face contacts were made.
Institutional action: Reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members.
NCAA action: Required institution to issue a letter of reprimand to assistant coach and preclude him from recruiting off-campus for one day.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 13.02.4.4
Facts: Prospect made an unofficial visit during a dead period. Head coach failed to notify the young man that it was a dead period and, upon arriving on campus, prospect was told of the circumstances and that no contact could be permitted with athletics staff.
Institutional action: Will not attempt to sign the young man to a National Letter of Intent during the early signing period.
NCAA action: No further action. Young man is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Conference
Sport: Women's volleyball
Citation: B 13.1.1.3
Facts: Assistant coach had telephone contact with a student-athlete from another four-year institution before receiving written permission from that institution. Coach called the young woman, who previously had been enrolled at the university, to get information regarding the number of practices and contests the student-athlete had participated in while enrolled at the institution.
Institutional action: Reprimanded both head and assistant coach and reviewed applicable legislation with them.
NCAA action: No further action. Young woman is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 13.12.2.1-(b)
Facts: A high-school sophomore participated in a team practice while head coach was present. Young woman was not being recruited and was at practice because she had broken her arm during the coaches' camp the past summer, and instead of receiving a refund, prospect's father preferred that the young woman work out with the team.
Institutional action: Suspended head coach from two practices, precluded institution from recruiting young woman, and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members.
NCAA action: No further action. Young woman is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

Bylaw 14

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 14.1.6.1 and 14.10
Facts: A walk-on student-athlete was permitted to practice on two occasions during the first week of official practice while enrolled in less than a minimum full-time program of studies and before proper certification. Young woman was not directed through the normal eligibility certification process before start of official practice.
Institutional action: Issued reprimand to head coach and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff.
NCAA action: Required institution to submit written report outlining procedures by which coaches will know which student-athletes (including walk-ons) are eligible for practice and the status of each student-athlete's enrollment in classes.

■ ■ ■ ■
How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's swimming
Citation: B 14.2.2
Facts: Student-athlete competed after 10th semester of enrollment.
Institutional action: Forfeited the events in which the student-athlete competed while ineligible, required participation forms to be

Institutional secondary infractions

► Continued from page 2

completed by every coach, added a compliance review section to each biweekly staff meeting, and reprimanded head coach.

NCAA action: Required institution to adjust team standings after forfeiting the individual points earned by the young man.

■ ■ ■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 14.2.2

Facts: A transfer student-athlete competed even though the young woman had exhausted her eligibility at a previous institution.

Institutional action: Forfeited contests in which young woman participated while ineligible, implemented procedures to verify and review transfer student-athletes' eligibility and qualification for financial aid, and reviewed appropriate legislation with coaching staff members.

NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■

How reported: NCAA inquiry
Sport: Men's tennis
Citation: B 14.3.2.1.2, 14.3.2.4 and 16.8.1.2

Facts: Head coach allowed a partial qualifier to practice and travel with the team in an effort to assist the young man in adjusting to school. Student-athlete transferred to another institution the following year.

Institutional action: Reviewed appropriate NCAA legislation with head coach and coaching staff members.

NCAA action: Required institution to issue a letter of reprimand to head coach. Young man is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■ ■ ■

How reported: NCAA inquiry
Sport: Football
Citation: B 14.3.2.2.2

Facts: During the 1993-94 academic year, a nonqualifier received institutionally administered financial aid in the form of a tuition waiver worth \$1,605. The young man did not receive aid in the spring, did not practice or compete, and did not return to the institution in the fall of 1994. Also, 1993-94 was the in-

stitution's first year as a probationary member of Division II and institution believed it was permissible to provide institutional aid to a nonqualifier.

Institutional action: Established new compliance procedures to prevent similar violations, and reviewed appropriate legislation with all qualifiers and nonqualifiers.

NCAA action: No further action. Young man is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

■ ■ ■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's soccer
Citation: B 14.5.6

Facts: A "4-2-4" transfer student-athlete competed while ineligible. Head coach thought the young woman had been certified.

Institutional action: Forfeited the games in which the student-athlete competed and notified the involved institutions, will withhold the young woman from the first three games of the 1996 season, and assistant coach and equipment manager will make eligibility checks before issuing game equipment.

NCAA action: Required institution to issue a letter of reprimand to head coach. Young woman is ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

Bylaw 15

How reported: Conference
Sport: Baseball
Citation: B 15.5.3.2.1

Facts: Team exceeded its equivalency limit by 1.1 grants during the 1994-95 academic year. Institution used an incorrect full grant-in-aid cost in calculating equivalency values.

Institutional action: Reduced the amount of aid for 1995-96 by 1.1 grants.

NCAA action: No further action.

Bylaw 17

How reported: Conference
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 17.1.5.3.6 and 17.1.5.4

Facts: Team members were not provided a day off from practice.

Institutional action: Required an additional day off from practice and reviewed applic-

able legislation with coaching staff members.
NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■

How reported: Self-reported
Sports: Men's basketball, women's basketball

Citation: B 17.3.2.1

Facts: Both teams began on-court practice one day before the first permissible practice date.

Institutional action: Withheld both teams from a practice during a normally scheduled practice session, and required entire coaching staff and athletics director to read applicable sections of the legislative assistance columns in The NCAA News.

NCAA action: No further action.

■ ■ ■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Women's basketball
Citation: B 17.3.2.1.2-(e)

Facts: Assistant coach was present during athletically related activities (some involving equipment) before October 15. Coach was present for attendance purposes.

Institutional action: Suspended a total of 14 practice hours for a one-week period, and required head and assistant coaches to present a session on playing- and practice-season limitations at a coaches meeting.

NCAA action: No further action.

Division III

Constitution 6

How reported: NCAA inquiry
Sport: Administrative
Citation: C 6.3.1

Facts: Institution failed to complete a self-study within the prescribed five-year period. Institution completed two self-studies within a six-year period.

NCAA action: Admonished institution to ensure that future self-studies are completed on time.

Bylaw 12

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's soccer

Citation: B 12.5.4-(b)

Facts: Teams' shirts carried logo that exceeded permissible size.

Institutional action: Will replace uniforms at next regular rotation of uniforms.

NCAA action: No further action. No eligibility consequences.

Bylaw 13

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Football

Citation: B 13.11.4

Facts: Three prospects were introduced during a game they were attending while making a campus visit. Young men were guests of the director of admissions, and athletics department had no prior contact and does not have any intention of recruiting the prospects.

Institutional action: Developed guidelines for public-address announcements at athletics contests and reviewed legislation with director of admissions.

NCAA action: No further action. Young men are ineligible unless restored through NCAA appeals process.

Bylaw 14

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 14.1.6.1

Facts: Student-athlete was permitted to practice on six occasions while enrolled in less than 12 units of credit.

NCAA action: Required institution to withhold student-athlete from six practices at the beginning of next semester and submit a written report outlining any new procedures implemented in order to determine which student-athletes are eligible to practice. No eligibility consequences.

■ ■ ■

How reported: Self-reported

Following is a report of actions taken by the NCAA Council Subcommittee on Initial-Eligibility Waivers. This report covers actions taken by the subcommittee in telephone conferences July 20; August 23 and 30; September 6, 14 and 20; and October 2, 1995; and during in-person meetings April 24 and August 7-9, 1995.

Acting for the Council, the subcommittee:

Considered the following core-course waiver applications:

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 15.33 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.976 and an SAT score of 1220. The student-athlete lacked .67 core-course credits in social science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, good overall academic record, and high SAT score of 1220.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1990-91 academic year who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 780. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Senior Certificate. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his Senior Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his Senior Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1990-91 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Ireland and an SAT score of 1180. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Leaving Certificate. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his Leaving Certificate. In its approval of the ap-

peal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his Leaving Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science on his Intermediate Certificate.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.960, an ACT score of 17, and an SAT score of 730. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in natural or physical science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and good overall academic record.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1992-93 academic year who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 1050. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Senior Certificate. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of science on her Senior Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of science on her Senior Certificate; however she successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for a student-athlete who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 11.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.956, an ACT score of 27 and an SAT score of 1010. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in English. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, strong overall academic record, and ACT English/verbal subscore of 27 and reading subscore of 35.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1992-93 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Nigeria and an SAT score of 700. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the West African Examinations

Council Senior School Certificate examination. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his Senior School Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his Senior School Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.809 and an ACT score of 17. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in mathematics. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good core-course grade-point average and that his recruitment began subsequent to his high-school graduation.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from New South Wales, Australia, and an SAT score of 930. A Higher School Certificate and Record of Achievement from years 11 and 12, with all four core subject areas, each represented by at least two units, with an overall average of 50 percent or better in the examination mark column on the Higher School Certificate is required to fulfill the graduation and core-curriculum requirements. The student-athlete lacked the two units required in social science on his Higher School Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his Higher School Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Tasmania, Australia, and an SAT score of 910. A Tasmanian Certificate of Education (TCE) and Statement of Marks with all four core subject areas represented by Group C TCE subjects or Level 3 subjects with an overall grade-point average for TCE subjects of one to five or higher is required to satisfy the

graduation and core-curriculum requirements. The student-athlete lacked a core-course subject in social science on his Certificate of Education. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his TCE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.357 and an ACT score of 30. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in social science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, good overall academic record, and strong ACT score of 30.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Victoria, Australia, and an SAT score of 720. A Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE) and Statement of Results for years 11 and 12 with all four core subject areas represented with at least two units in each of the core areas and an overall grade-point average of five on the Common Assessment Tasks is required. The student-athlete lacked the two units required in science on his Certificate of Education. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his VCE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Hong Kong and an SAT score of 840. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Hong Kong Certificate of Education (HKCE). The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in social science on her HKCE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of social science on her HKCE; however, she success-

Sport: Football
Citation: B 14.2.5

Facts: Student-athlete was permitted to participate in six contests before receiving a hardship waiver. Institution thought the matter could be handled internally and failed to file for a hardship waiver with its conference. Waiver subsequently was denied because the young man did not qualify.

Institutional action: Appointed a full-time compliance officer and drafted a memo informing all coaches of the violation.

NCAA action: Required college to forfeit the six contests in which young man participated while ineligible; required a written report outlining procedures developed and distributed to staff members to be used to request a waiver.

Bylaw 17

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 17.3.8.2 and 30.14-(g)

Facts: Part-time head coach also served as an official for a summer basketball league. Coach never officiated a contest involving his players and did not serve as a coach in the league.

Institutional action: Will prohibit future student-athletes with remaining eligibility from participating in the summer league and reviewed appropriate legislation with coach.

NCAA action: Required institution to advise coach that he must cease his involvement with the league.

■ ■ ■

How reported: Self-reported
Sport: Men's basketball
Citation: B 17.3.8.2 and 30.14-(g)

Facts: Two assistant coaches coached a team in a summer league on which student-athletes with remaining eligibility were members.

Institutional action: Issued letter of reprimand to head coach, and reviewed applicable legislation with coaching staff members.
NCAA action: No further action.

fully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Trinidad and an SAT score of 1050. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC) Secondary Education Certificate or the General Certificate of Education (GCE). The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his CXC and GCE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on the CXC or GCE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Ireland and an SAT score of 800. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Leaving Certificate. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on her Leaving Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of social science on her Leaving Certificate; however, she successfully completed secondary school course work in social science as demonstrated on her Intermediate Certificate.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 710. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Senior Certificate. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on her Senior Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of social science on her Senior Certificate; however, she successfully com-

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Initial-eligibility waivers

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pleted secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented four core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.625 and a recentered SAT score of 930. The student-athlete completed his first three years of secondary education in Bosnia. He completed grade 12 in the United States and graduated in June 1995. Due to the war in Bosnia, the student-athlete was not able to obtain transcripts for the course work he completed in grades nine through 11. A list of courses completed and credits earned by the student-athlete was provided by a foreign-student records evaluator who formulated the list through discussions with the student-athlete and another Bosnian student. The subcommittee approved the appeal contingent upon the student-athlete fulfilling one full academic year in residence without competition. He would be permitted to practice and receive athletically related financial aid while fulfilling his academic year of residence. Subsequent to fulfilling an academic year of residence, he would be eligible for only three seasons of competition.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.666, an overall grade-point average of 2.780, and an ACT composite score of 19 (English/verbal subscore of 20 and reading subscore of 23). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, ACT reading subscore of 23 and good overall academic record.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 4.000 and an ACT score of 26 (reading subscore of 22 and English/verbal subscore of 24). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in social science and high-school graduation. The student-athlete originally intended to enter the institution by requesting an early admissions program waiver pursuant to NCAA Bylaw 14.3.1.6. This waiver, however, requires that the student meet all requirements for a qualifier except for graduation from high school. Upon discovering that a Consumer Home Economics course would not be acceptable as a social science core course, the student-athlete enrolled in a collegiate sociology course and received a grade of B. In the recruitment process, it was brought to the student-athlete's attention that this college course must be placed on her high-school transcript in order to meet the requirements for a core course. The county school system for the student-athlete's high school would not allow any courses other than those taken at the high school to be placed on a high-school transcript. In addition, she completed an English and a geography correspondence course to fulfill the institution's admissions standards. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record, including her core-course grade-point average of 4.000 and ACT score of 26.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.000, an overall grade-point average of 2.520 and an ACT score of 17 (English subscore of 19). The student-athlete lacked one-half credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate final grades. Therefore, he received semester grades of C and F in an English course. The NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse did not calculate the grade of F into his total core-course credits earned. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the fact that the student-athlete's high school's intent was to provide one credit for one full unit in English based on the average of his academic performance for two semesters. The high school listed one full credit on his high-school transcript, inasmuch as he was considered to have passed the entire course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's high school was able to provide written evidence of the high school's grading policy, which required that the semester grades be averaged into one yearly average grade. In addition, the high school issued report cards on a yearly basis to all students that provided a yearly average grade in all courses. Further, the report cards were distributed at the time all grades were issued, which provided objective evidence that the high school's normal policy was to provide a yearly average grade to all students.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.120, an overall grade-point average of 2.600, and an ACT score of 18. The student-athlete lacked

one-half credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate final grades. Therefore, he received semester grades of C and F in Algebra II. The clearinghouse did not calculate the grade of F into his total core-course credits earned. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the fact that the student-athlete's high school's intent was to provide credit for one full unit in mathematics based on the average of his academic performance for two semesters. The high school listed one full credit on his high-school transcript, inasmuch as he was considered to have passed the entire course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that his high school was able to provide written evidence of the high school's grading policy, which requires that the semester grades be averaged into one yearly average grade. In addition, the high school issued report cards on a yearly basis to all students that provided a yearly average grade in all courses. Further, the report cards were distributed at the time all grades were issued, which provided objective evidence that the high school's normal policy was to provide a yearly average grade to all students.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from the Bahamas and an SAT score of 1060. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCE or the Bahamas General Certificate of Secondary Education (BGCSE). The student-athlete failed to achieve a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on her GCE and BGCE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of social science on her GCE or her BGCSE; however, she successfully completed secondary school course work in social science as demonstrated on her Bahamas Junior Certificate.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from New South Wales, Australia, and an SAT score of 740. The student-athlete failed to achieve a countable pass in the core-course area of science on her Higher School Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of science on the Higher School Certificate; however, she successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Jamaica and an SAT score of 840. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the CXC. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his CXC. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his CXC; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Trinidad and an SAT score of 1030. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCE or the CXC. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his GCE or CXC. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his GCE or CXC; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Ireland and an SAT score of 830. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Leaving Certificate. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his Leaving Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his Leaving Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary

school course work in science as demonstrated on his Intermediate Certificate.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.050 and an SAT score of 1010. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in English. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record and high SAT score.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from England and an SAT score of 770 (890 recentered). The student-athlete presented seven Ordinary "O" level academic subject passes and two Advanced level academic subject passes on her General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE); however, she lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of science. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCSE. The student-athlete sat for two examinations in the Sciences: Double Award but failed to achieve a countable pass. Subsequent to completing the "O" level examinations in science, she took the first year of a two-year science course, which is designed to prepare students to take the Advanced level examination in science. At the conclusion of the first year of the course, the student-athlete sat for the "in-house" examination and received a grade of B. The student-athlete discontinued the course after the first year, which made her ineligible to sit for the Advanced level examination in science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the science course work completed by the student-athlete subsequent to completing the "O" level examinations. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that although the student-athlete failed to achieve a countable pass in the subject area of science on her GCSE, she subsequently completed additional secondary school course work in science. The subcommittee also reviewed the recommendation from the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants that a foreign student's core curriculum is based on a cumulative approach, rather than eight semesters as set forth in Bylaw 14.3.1.3.1-(a). Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good grade-point average in the academic subjects she completed on the GCSE.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.880, an overall grade-point average of 3.170, and an SAT score of 880 (990 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete completed the spring semester of her sophomore year of high school through an independent study program. The curriculum for each course in the independent study program was approved by the board of education and the credits were fully transferable to any high school in the district. The clearinghouse was unable to accept her course work completed through this program, inasmuch as the courses were considered to be independent study courses and, therefore, not permissible for purposes of meeting the core curriculum. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record and that she successfully completed five additional academic independent study courses (English, Biology, Geometry, Spanish III, History). In addition, the subcommittee noted that the information presented regarding the courses completed through the independent study program indicated that there was sufficient classroom instruction and independent assessment of grading to justify an approval of the waiver.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 14.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.689 and a composite ACT score of 22 (mathematics subscore of 16 and science reasoning subscore of 23). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's late recruitment (his recruitment began in April 1995) and that he did not become aware that he had failed to meet the initial-eligibility requirements until July 1995, when he received his first weekly status report from the clearinghouse. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted his late recruitment and that the institution had not offered him athletically related financial aid. Therefore, the subcommittee did not apply the policy for recruited student-athletes, which requires a more restrictive review standard. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good ACT score of 22 and science reasoning subscore of 23. Finally, the subcommittee noted

the high number of core courses completed by the student-athlete, which totaled 14.5 core-course credits.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.600 and an ACT score of 19 (reading subscore of 24). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the fact that the student-athlete had a learning disability and, despite her learning disability, she obtained a good overall academic record. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that despite the student-athlete's learning disability, she obtained a good overall academic record and met the minimum threshold review guidelines. In addition, the subcommittee noted her ACT reading subscore of 24. The subcommittee also noted the extensive amount of information that sufficiently demonstrated her learning disability and that she worked within the guidelines available to her throughout her secondary school education.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.360, an overall grade-point average of 3.000, and an ACT composite score of 19 (reading subscore of 20). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate final grades. Therefore, he received semester grades of D and F in history. The clearinghouse was not able to calculate the grade of F into his total core-course credits earned. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's high school's intent was to provide credit for one full unit in history based on his academic performance for two semesters and that the high school listed one full credit on his high-school transcript. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's high school was able to provide written evidence of the high school's grading policy, which stated that the high school has a policy of averaging the semester grades into one yearly average grade. The high school indicated that this policy is based on the provisions in the Texas Administrative Code and was published in the high school's 1994-95 grading handbook. In addition, the high school distributed report cards on a yearly basis to all students that showed a yearly average grade in all courses, and the report cards were issued at the time the grades were issued, which demonstrated objective evidence that the high school's normal policy was to provide a yearly average grade to all students.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.440, an overall grade-point average of 2.590, and an ACT composite score of 18. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and that he was unaware that he would have an initial-eligibility deficiency, inasmuch as he received a grade of E for semester grades in Algebra and English, which his high school indicated were equivalent to a grade of D. The clearinghouse, however, did not include the grades of E into his core-course calculation, inasmuch as they were not based on a 4.000 grading scale per Bylaw 14.3.1.3.6 and, therefore, were considered failing grades. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and good overall academic record.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary credentials from the United Kingdom and a recentered SAT score of 1010. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCSE. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his GCSE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his GCSE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1992-93 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Trinidad and Tobago and an SAT score of 930. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the CXC. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his CXC. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the

student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his CXC; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and a recentered SAT score of 1020. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Senior Certificate. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on her Senior Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of social science on her Senior Certificate; however, she successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.920 and ACT scores of 17 and 16 with a composite score of 18. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the state of Texas does not provide a column on its transcripts for final grades. Therefore, a student who has one failed semester and one passing semester will not receive credit for the failed semester, inasmuch as a grade of F is not an acceptable grade. The subcommittee noted that the Council had previously determined that one full credit could not be awarded for a course if the high school does not provide a yearly average grade on the high-school transcript for all students. The subcommittee determined, however, that there is a possibility that a waiver could be received under these circumstances if the high school can demonstrate that it has a grading policy that requires the high school to average the two semester grades into one yearly average grade, and the high school distributes report cards on an annual basis at the time the grades are issued that shows that a yearly average grade is awarded. The student-athlete's high school was not able to present either documents required by the subcommittee. Therefore, the subcommittee reviewed the student-athlete's case based on his academic record alone. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and good overall academic record.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.34 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.154, an overall grade-point average of 3.470, and an SAT score of 900. The student-athlete lacked a science laboratory core course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record and his SAT mathematics subscore of 530.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Australia and a recentered SAT score of 1000. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Senior Certificate. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his Senior Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his Senior Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science as demonstrated on his Junior Certificate.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1992-93 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Australia and an SAT score of 760. In order to satisfy the graduation and core-curriculum requirements of Bylaw 14.3, a student must present a Higher School Certificate (HSC) and Record of Achievement from years 11 and 12 with all four core subject areas represented by at least two units and show an overall average of 50 percent or better in the examination mark column on the HSC. The student-athlete lacked the two required units in the core-course area of science on his year 12 Record of Achievement. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his HSC; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science as demonstrated on his year 10 Record of Achievement.

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■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.083, an overall grade-point average of 3.200 and an SAT score of 790. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and her good overall academic record.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Australia and SAT scores of 700 and 700 with a combined score of 780. In order to satisfy the Association's graduation and core-curriculum requirements, a student must present a VCE and Statement of Results for years 11 and 12 with all four core subject areas represented and show an overall grade of S (satisfactory) for at least two units in each core-course area. The student-athlete lacked the two required units in science on his VCE. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his VCE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.680 and an SAT score of 780. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The subcommittee noted that the Council reviewed the issue related to the lack of an average yearly grade on Texas high-school transcripts. The Council determined that one full credit could not be awarded for courses that have one semester with a passing grade and one semester with a failing grade if the high school does not provide an average yearly grade on the high-school transcript for all students. The subcommittee has determined that it would consider approval of these types of cases if the high school can demonstrate that it has a grading policy that requires the high school to average the two semester grades into one yearly average grade, and the high school distributes report cards on an annual basis at the time the grades are issued that shows that a yearly average grade is awarded. The student-athlete's high school was not able to present either document required by the subcommittee. Therefore, the subcommittee reviewed the student-athlete's case based on his academic record alone. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted his nonrecruited status and good overall academic record.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary credentials from the United Kingdom and an SAT score of 1120. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCSE. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his GCSE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his GCSE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from the United Kingdom and an SAT score of 920. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCE and the GCSE. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his GCE and GCSE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his GCE and GCSE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.166; an SAT score of 500; and ACT scores of 14, 14, and 16 with a composite score of 17. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the high school had received a Form 48-H renewal form from the clearinghouse indicating that both Physical Science and Basic Physical Science were ap-

proved as core courses. Therefore, the student-athlete enrolled in the Basic Physical Science course during his senior year with the understanding that this course was a core course. Subsequent to the student-athlete's senior year in high school, the clearinghouse issued a Form 48-H renewal form indicating that Basic Physical Science and Physical Science were considered the same course, resulting in the student-athlete having a core-course deficiency. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the Council's approval of a recommendation from the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse that the subcommittee take into consideration a student's waiver request when the request is due to a student not having the required number of core courses because information was received that caused a course that originally was approved as a core course to subsequently be considered an unacceptable core course when that change occurs during the student's senior year, thus, not enabling the student-athlete to rectify the core-course deficiency. Further, the subcommittee noted that the clearinghouse indicated that the listings of the Physical Science and Basic Physical Science courses on the student-athlete's high school's Form 48-H confirmation were misleading, inasmuch as the two courses are not clearly identified as the same course.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.280, and a combined SAT score of 930 (1040 recentered) (reading subscore of 470). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and that his high-school guidance counselor was unaware of the new initial-eligibility requirements. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, SAT score of 930, and SAT reading subscore of 470.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.423 and an ACT score of 19. The student-athlete failed to meet the laboratory science requirement. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete attended three different high schools in a four-year period, making it difficult for any of his guidance counselors to track the laboratory science requirement for purposes of NCAA initial eligibility. In addition, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete attended ninth grade in a high school that is no longer in existence. Therefore, it was impossible to obtain his ninth-grade transcripts and Form 48-H from this school. The student-athlete had been enrolled in an Earth Science course in ninth grade that had a laboratory science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's recruitment did not begin until after he had graduated from secondary school. Therefore, the institution was not in a position to provide him information on the initial-eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. Further, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete attended multiple high schools, which made it difficult for his guidance counselors to track the fulfillment of his laboratory science requirement. Finally, the subcommittee noted the difficulty in obtaining the student-athlete's transcript for ninth grade.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.500, an overall grade-point average of 2.590 and a composite ACT score of 18 (science subscore of 18). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in natural and physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's late recruitment (April 1995) and that he did not become aware of the initial-eligibility requirements until June 1995. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's high school did not receive a final Form 48-H confirmation until October 1994. At that time, it was too late for the student-athlete to take an additional natural or physical science course before his graduation in June 1995. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's late recruitment, which prevented the institution from having an opportunity to inform him of the initial-eligibility requirements. The subcommittee also noted that the student-athlete was not offered athletically related financial aid by the institution and did not receive an official visit by any NCAA institution. Therefore, the subcommittee did not apply the recruited student-athlete policy, which is a stricter standard. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's high school did not receive the final Form 48-H confirmation from the clearinghouse until October 1994 and, at that time, it was too late for the student-

athlete to take an additional core course to fulfill his core-course deficiency in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.434, an overall grade-point average of 2.140, an SAT score of 730 (860 recentered), and an ACT score of 20. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in English and one-half core-course credit in mathematics. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete failed to meet the core-curriculum requirement due to a miscommunication that existed between the telephone staff at the clearinghouse and the counselors and assistant principal at the student-athlete's high school (as well as the institution's academic staff). The institution noted that the clearinghouse had listed the course Radio and TV 1 and 2 as an acceptable core course on its Form 48-H confirmation. Subsequent to the student-athlete's graduation from high school, the clearinghouse determined that the course would not be considered an acceptable core course. Further, the clearinghouse placed Algebra 1 and Saxon Algebra 1 as separate core courses on its Form 48-H. Therefore, the student-athlete had no way of knowing that these courses would be considered the same course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the clearinghouse placed the course entitled Radio and TV 1 and 2 on the Form 48-H confirmation and, therefore, the student-athlete had no way of knowing that the course would not be considered an acceptable core course by the clearinghouse upon receipt of a subsequent Form 48-H received at the time of his high-school graduation. In addition, the subcommittee noted the Council's support of a recommendation from the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse that the subcommittee should take into consideration a student's waiver request when the request is due to a student not having the required number of core courses because information was received that caused a course that originally was approved as a core course to subsequently be considered an unacceptable core course when that change occurs during the student's senior year, thus, not enabling the student to rectify the core-course deficiency.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1992-93 academic year who presented secondary school credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 850. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Senior Certificate. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of mathematics on her Senior Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of mathematics on her Senior Certificate; however, she successfully completed secondary school course work in mathematics.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.166 and an ACT score of 20 (reading subscore of 24). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's strong overall academic record, her good ACT score of 20 and that she completed an additional 4/4 core-course credits that were not used in determining whether she satisfied the core-course distribution, inasmuch as the credits were not earned in the core-course area in which she was deficient.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary school credentials from Victoria, Australia, and an SAT score of 1210. A VCE and Statement of Results for years 11 and 12 with all four core subject areas represented with an overall grade of S (satisfactory) for at least two units in each core area is required to meet the core-curriculum requirement. The student-athlete failed to present the two required units in the core-course area of social science on his VCE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his VCE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.33 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 4.022, an ACT score of 25 and an SAT score of 1050. The student-athlete lacked .67 core-course credits in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical

science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's strong overall academic record and high ACT and SAT scores.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Australia and a recentered SAT score of 1140. An Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Year-12 Certificate and ACT Secondary College record with all four core subject areas represented with an overall average of at least C on an A-E (A high) scale in T courses only is required to meet the core-curriculum requirement. The student-athlete failed to present a subject in science on his ACT Year-12 Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his ACT Year-12 Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science as demonstrated on his Year-10 School Certificate and Year 9 transcript.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.160 and an ACT score of 21 (reading subscore of 27). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in mathematics. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record, core-course grade-point average of 3.160 and ACT score of 21.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.800, an overall grade-point average of 2.920 and an ACT score of 20 (English/verbal subscore of 23 and science subscore of 23). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete took Writing for a Publication as a junior in high school, which she and officials at her high school believed would count as an English core course. The institution further requested that the subcommittee consider that the recruitment of the student-athlete was minimal and that she had not been offered any athletically related financial aid. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's minimal recruitment by the institution, that she was not offered any athletically related financial aid, and her good English/verbal and science ACT subscores of 23.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.640, an overall grade-point average of 2.760 and a recentered SAT score of 1030 (920 old version). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. During the student-athlete's senior year in high school, he was enrolled in Algebra II. He completed the first semester of Algebra II, but the instructor failed to award first-semester grades to a number of students. For various reasons, the instructor was terminated by the school and a different instructor taught the course during the second semester. All students received grades for the second semester of the course but several students did not receive first-semester grades. Because the instructor previously indicated that the student-athlete had a grade of C- at the quarter mark of the first semester, the principal at his high school assigned him a grade of C- for the first semester. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the unique circumstances surrounding the high school's awarding of a grade for the student-athlete's first semester of Algebra II. The subcommittee further noted that the instructor's failure initially to award a grade for the first semester of Algebra II was beyond the control of the student-athlete and his high school. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good SAT mathematics subscore of 550.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.961, an overall grade-point average of 2.400 and an SAT score of 840 (960 recentered). The student-athlete failed to achieve a 2.000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was diagnosed with a learning disability and was enrolled in a special education program during his eighth- and ninth-grade years, which dramatically improved his grades upon completion of the program. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, that he was not offered any athletically related financial aid by the institution, and that his core-course grade-point average and test score were high-

er than the precedent cases approved by the subcommittee under similar circumstances.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.800 and an ACT score of 23 (English/verbal subscore of 25 and reading subscore of 24). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in science. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate final grades. Therefore, the student-athlete received semester grades of C and F in a physical science course. The clearinghouse could not calculate the grade of F into the student-athlete's core-course credits earned. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the fact that the student-athlete's high school's intent was to provide one credit for one full unit in science based on her academic performance for two semesters. The high school listed one full credit on the student-athlete's high-school transcript, inasmuch as she was considered to have passed the entire course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's high school was able to provide written evidence of the high school's grading policy, which stated that the high school had a policy of averaging semester grades into one yearly average grade. Further, the high school indicated that this policy was based on the county board of education requirements and was published in the 1994-95 county high-school registration handbook. In addition, the subcommittee noted that the high school issued grade reports, which provided a yearly average grade in all courses, on a yearly basis to all students. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the grade reports were distributed at the time the grades were issued, and the reports provided objective evidence that the high school's normal policy was to provide a yearly average grade to all students.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.208 and an ACT score of 22 (mathematics subscore of 19). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in mathematics. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete failed to obtain the required number of core courses in mathematics due to a misunderstanding related to the listing of mathematics courses on the Form 48-H confirmation received from the clearinghouse. The March 29, 1995, Form 48-H confirmation received from the clearinghouse listed Algebra I, II, III and IV; and Algebra A, B, C and D. The student-athlete completed courses in Algebra A, B, C, D, I and II. The student-athlete was unaware that Algebra I and II would be considered the same courses as Algebra C and D. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that there was never any indication on the clearinghouse's Form 48-H confirmation that the algebra courses would be considered the same course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and ACT score of 22. Further, the subcommittee noted that if Basic Algebra A, B, C and D were considered to be prealgebra courses, they were taken at a time when it would have been permissible to use the courses as core courses pursuant to the April 13, 1992, Council interpretation, which indicates that effective with courses taken during the 1993-94 academic year and thereafter, a course that is taken in preparation for the first course normally taken to fulfill the progression of core-curriculum requirements set forth in Bylaw 14.3.1.2 may not be used as a core course, regardless of the course content. Further, the subcommittee noted that the four semesters in which the student-athlete was enrolled in the Basic Algebra courses could be considered to total at least one full credit of mathematics and, thus, when combined with Algebra I and II, would fulfill the mathematics core-course requirements. The subcommittee further noted that the Form 48-H renewal received from the clearinghouse was misleading in that it did not identify Algebra I, II, III and IV; and Algebra A, B, C and D as being considered the same core courses respectively.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.040 and SAT scores of 890 and 870 with a combined score of 920. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete completed Biology (lab) and General Biology in grades 10 and 12 respectively. Both courses were listed as acceptable science courses on the high school's Form 48-H confirmation received from the clearinghouse dated April 12, 1995. Subsequently, when issuing the student-athlete's final initial-eligibility certification report, the clearinghouse awarded her only one core-course credit for one of the courses, inasmuch as the clearinghouse determined that

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the courses were too similar in content. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the Council's approval of a recommendation from the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse that the subcommittee take into consideration a student's waiver request when the request is due to a student not having the required number of core courses because information was received that caused a core course that originally was approved as a core course to subsequently be considered as an unacceptable core course when that change occurs during the student's senior year, thus, not enabling the student to rectify the core-course deficiency. Further, the subcommittee noted that the clearinghouse indicated that the listing of the General Biology and Biology (lab) courses on the Form 48-H confirmation was misleading, inasmuch as the courses were not clearly identified as the same course on the Form 48-H confirmation.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1988-89 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Trinidad and Tobago and a recentered SAT score of 1020. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the CXC. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his CXC. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his CXC; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 14.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.931 and an SAT score of 780 (900 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in science. The student-athlete completed Applied Biology/Chemistry during his sophomore year in high school. Applied Biology/Chemistry was accepted by the clearinghouse as a science core course and was listed on the high school's Form 48-H confirmation dated June 7, 1994. Subsequently, the clearinghouse questioned the course and, after further review, did not consider it an acceptable science core course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted its support for the Council's approval of a recommendation from the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse that the subcommittee take into consideration the student's waiver request when the request is due to a student not having the required number of core courses because information that was received caused a course that originally was approved as a core course to subsequently be considered an unacceptable core course when the change occurs during the student's senior year in high school.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Trinidad and Tobago and an SAT score of 1180. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the CXC. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on her CXC. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of social science on her CXC; however, she successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.200, ACT scores of 16 and 15 with a composite score of 17, and SAT scores of 560 (680 recentered) and 670 (790 recentered) with a combined score of 710 (830 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate final grades. Therefore, he received semester grades of F and C in English. The clearinghouse was not able to calculate the grade of F into his total core-course credits earned. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's high school's intent was to provide credit for one full unit in English based on his academic performance for two semesters and that the high school listed one full credit on the student-athlete's high-school transcript. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's high school was able to provide written evidence of the high school's grading policy, which stated that the high school has a policy of averaging the semester grades into one yearly average grade. The high school indi-

cated that this policy is based on the provisions in the Texas Administrative Code and is included in the high school's grading handbook. In addition, the high school, on a yearly basis, distributes to all students a report card that provides a yearly average grade in all courses. The subcommittee noted that the report cards were distributed at the time the grades were issued, which demonstrated objective evidence that the high school's normal policy was to provide a yearly average grade to all students.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.711, an ACT score of 18 and an SAT score of 670 (790 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete completed Investigative Geometry during his junior year in high school and Geometry during his senior year in high school. Both courses had been accepted by the clearinghouse as mathematics core courses and were listed separately on the high school's Form 48-H confirmation. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted its support of the Council's approval of a recommendation from the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse that the subcommittee take into consideration a student's waiver request when the request is due to a student not having the required number of core courses because information was received that caused a core course originally approved as a core course to subsequently be considered unacceptable when the change occurs during the student's senior year in high school. Further, the subcommittee noted that the clearinghouse indicated that the listing of the two geometry courses on the student-athlete's high school's Form 48-H confirmation was misleading, inasmuch as the two courses are not clearly identified as the same course.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.583, an SAT score of 830 (950 recentered), and an ACT score of 20 (English/verbal subscore of 21 and reading subscore of 25). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and good ACT score of 20.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with grade-point average of 3.583 and an ACT score of 21. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in science. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the clearinghouse listed Applied Biology/Chemistry I and II as an acceptable science core course on the high school's Form 48-H confirmation and, therefore, the student-athlete had no way of knowing that the course would not be considered a science core course. The subcommittee further noted the Council's support of a recommendation from the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse that the subcommittee should take into consideration a student's waiver request when the request is due to the student not having the required number of core courses because information was received that caused a course that was originally approved as a core course to subsequently be considered an unacceptable core course when that change occurs during the student's senior year, thus, not enabling the student to rectify the core-course deficiency. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record and good core-course grade-point average of 3.583.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Trinidad and Tobago and an SAT score of 1140 (1250 recentered). A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCE and the CXC. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his GCE and CXC. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his GCE and CXC; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.250 and an SAT score of 770. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in mathematics. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and acceptable overall academic record.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited

student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.600 and an ACT score of 20. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and good ACT English/verbal subscore of 23.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.083 and an SAT score of 840 (960 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in English. The student-athlete was not given credit for an English course because it was credited as remedial on his high-school transcript. The student-athlete attended a high school that placed students in an English course designated as remedial if the students had not yet passed an English competency examination. Once the student passed the English competency examination, the high school changed the English course previously designated as remedial to a course taught at the high school's regular academic instructional level. The high school inadvertently left the student-athlete's transcript unchanged and, therefore, the clearinghouse did not give him credit for the English course, which still was labeled as remedial. Subsequently, the high school forwarded a revised transcript to the clearinghouse indicating that the remedial label had been removed from the course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's high school followed its normal policy for all students regarding the change in the course code of the English course he had completed. Further, the subcommittee noted the legitimate circumstances surrounding the change in the course code.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.509, an overall grade-point average of 2.640, and a nonstandard ACT score of 17 (English/verbal subscore of 19). The student-athlete lacked one-fourth core-course credit in English. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's learning disability and that, despite his learning disability, he worked within the guidelines offered by his high school and was able to obtain a good overall academic record. Further, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider its minimal recruitment of the student-athlete, that he was not offered any athletically related financial aid, and that the institution was not aware that two courses he had taken would be considered remedial and, therefore, not accepted as core courses until August 30, 1995. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete met the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver, his core-course deficiency was minimal, and he worked within the guidelines offered by his high school for students with learning disabilities. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's minimal recruitment by the institution and that he was not offered any athletically related financial aid.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.360 and a recentered SAT score of 880 (760 old version). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. During the student-athlete's senior year of high school, she was informed that she would be short one-half credit in the required 13 core courses. The student-athlete was advised to register at a Futures High School during the spring 1995 term. She traveled to the Futures High School daily to meet one-on-one with her instructor. The instructor lectured the student-athlete, assigned homework and graded her course work and examinations. A Physical Science course taken by the student-athlete was not accepted by the clearinghouse as a science core course, inasmuch as it was considered to be an unacceptable correspondence course. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the course should not be considered a correspondence course. Rather, it should be considered more like a course taught in a regular high school. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that although the Physical Science course completed by the student-athlete was not an acceptable core course, it involved regular, one-on-one classroom instruction. Further, the course work and tests for the course were administered and graded by a certified teacher in accordance with the high school's normal practice for all students. Finally, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's overall academic record.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.680, an overall grade-point average of 3.420 and an ACT score of 20 (reading subscore of 23). The

student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in social science. The student-athlete completed a social science course in ninth grade that was not accepted by the clearinghouse because it was taken by correspondence. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the institution's recruitment of the student-athlete was minimal and, therefore, the institution was unaware that any of her courses were completed through correspondence. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record and ACT reading subscore of 23. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's minimal recruitment by the institution.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.541 and an ACT score of 23. The student-athlete lacked three-fourths credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science and one-fourth core-course credit in the additional core-course area. The student-athlete completed the first three years of his secondary school education in Australia. He completed his secondary school education in the United States. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that his U.S. high school awarded him one full credit for his course work in Australia and the high school was unaware that less than one full credit would be awarded by the clearinghouse. Further, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the recruitment of the student-athlete was minimal and consisted of a few returned telephone calls to answer his questions related to his enrollment. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's recruitment was minimal and occurred subsequent to his graduation from high school. Further, the subcommittee noted that, inasmuch as the student-athlete's first three years of high school were completed in a foreign country, it was difficult for a U.S. high school and collegiate institution to accurately evaluate his transcript in order to determine whether he had satisfied the Association's initial-eligibility requirements. In addition, the subcommittee noted that there were numerous semester-long courses completed by the student-athlete in Australia that were awarded only one-fourth core-course credit by the clearinghouse. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good ACT score of 23.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.916, an overall grade-point average of 3.168 and an ACT composite score of 20 (mathematics subscore of 18, reading subscore of 22 and science subscore of 20). The student-athlete lacked one-half credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science and one-half credit in the additional core-course area. The student-athlete had discussed the possibility of taking a mathematics course on a pass/fail basis with his teacher, but did not make application to do so, nor did he sign the required documents to take the class pass/fail. The student-athlete did not discover that his high school had graded him on a pass/fail basis until he received his transcript for the second semester of his junior year. He did not make an effort to change the grade at that time because he was not aware that pass/fail courses could not be used to meet the NCAA core curriculum. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not complete any of the paperwork or sign any of the required documents to take a class on a pass/fail basis at his high school. The subcommittee further noted that the student-athlete was able to provide documentation that indicated that he had received the lowest passing grade of D in the mathematics course.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.120, an overall grade-point average of 3.480 and an SAT score of 770. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate final grades. Therefore, he received semester grades of C and F in Algebra 1. The clearinghouse could not calculate the grade of F into his total core-course credits earned. During its August 23 telephone conference, the subcommittee deferred review of the student-athlete's waiver request pending the request for additional information from the institution. Specifically, whether the high school had a written policy in place that required the high school to average the semester grades into one yearly average grade and whether the high school issued report cards on a yearly basis to all students that listed the yearly average grade in all courses. Further, whether the report cards were issued to all students at the time the grades were issued. Upon receipt of this information, the subcommittee noted that

the high school did not issue report cards on a yearly basis to all students with a yearly average grade. Therefore, the subcommittee reviewed the student-athlete's case based on his overall academic record alone. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record, his small core-course deficiency (one-half core-course credit), his late recruitment by the institution (March 1995), and that he was not offered any athletically related financial aid.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.000, an overall grade-point average of 3.020 and an SAT score of 810 (930 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half unit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete's transcript reflected a grade change that occurred after she began practice at the institution. Therefore, the grade change was reviewed by the subcommittee pursuant to the October 8, 1990, Council interpretation. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that her high school submitted a transcript to the clearinghouse that omitted a grade for a chemistry course she had taken in her final semester of high school. The superintendent of the high-school district indicated that the grade was inadvertently omitted when the teacher's grade sheets were submitted to the registrar's office. In the absence of a grade from the teacher, the computer programmer recorded no mark for the course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record and the acceptable circumstances surrounding the error and subsequent grade change on her transcript.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.720, an overall grade-point average of 2.920 and an SAT score of 810 (930 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete's high school provided its students with the option of receiving a letter grade or taking a course on a pass/fail basis. The student-athlete mistakenly chose to receive a pass/fail in a mathematics course. Upon realizing that a pass/fail grade could not be used to meet the core-curriculum requirements, he requested that his grade be changed to the grade he actually earned. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's high school was not aware that a grade of pass/fail could not be used in the core curriculum. In addition, the student-athlete would have requested that his grade be converted to the grade he actually earned at an earlier date had he known that a grade of pass was not acceptable. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good overall academic record and that the high school followed its grade-change policy related to pass/fail courses. Further, the subcommittee noted that the option to subsequently receive a letter grade for a pass/fail course was an option for all students at that high school. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete and his high school were able to demonstrate that he successfully completed the mathematics course with the lowest passing grade of D.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented seven core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.428, and ACT scores of 23 and 23 with a composite score of 25. The student-athlete completed grades nine and 10 at a secondary school in Yugoslavia. He completed grades 11 and 12 in the United States and graduated in June 1995. Due to the ongoing war in Yugoslavia, the student-athlete was unable to obtain his secondary school transcripts for the course work he completed in grades nine and 10; however, a list of courses he had completed was available. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the difficulty the student-athlete experienced in attempting to obtain his secondary school records due to the conflict in Yugoslavia, his strong overall academic record while enrolled in a domestic high school in the United States, and his good ACT composite score of 25.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.518 and an ACT composite score of 22 (mathematics subscore of 26). The student-athlete lacked one-half credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's high school advised him that an Individualized Reading course was considered a core course. Further, the high school had never received any indication that the course was not acceptable as a core course until it received its first Form 48-H confirmation from

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the clearinghouse in August 1995. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the high number of core courses completed by the student-athlete, that the clearinghouse had delayed in providing the high school with a Form 48-H confirmation listing the high school's acceptable core courses, and the student-athlete's high ACT score of 22 and mathematics subscore of 26.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary school credentials from Ireland and an SAT score of 890. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Leaving Certificate. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his Leaving Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his Leaving Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science as demonstrated on his Intermediate Certificate.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.600, and SAT scores of 990 (1100 recentered) and 1110 (1220 recentered) with a combined score of 1130 (1240 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in English. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's strong overall academic record and SAT score of 1130.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary school credentials from Victoria, Australia, and an SAT score of 1160. In order to satisfy the Association's graduation and core-curriculum requirements, students must present a VCE and Statement of Results for years 11 and 12 with all four core subject areas represented and show an overall grade of S (satisfactory) for at least two units in each core-course area. The student-athlete failed to present the two required units in social science on his VCE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the recommendation of the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants that course work completed in grades nine and 10 in Victoria, Australia, be taken into consideration, inasmuch as the VCE does not reflect course work completed for those grades, which is very different than the British-patterned O-level examinations.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary school credentials from Victoria, Australia; an SAT score of 730; and a recentered SAT score of 930. In order to satisfy the Association's graduation and core-curriculum requirements, students must present a VCE and Statement of Results for years 11 and 12 with all four core subject areas represented, and show an overall grade of S (satisfactory) for at least two units in each core-course area. The student-athlete failed to present the two required units in science on his VCE. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his VCE; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in science.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary school credentials from Queensland, Australia; an ACT score of 17; and an SAT score of 650. A Senior Certificate with all four core subject areas represented with an overall grade-point average of Sound Achievement is required. The student-athlete failed to present a countable subject pass in the core-course area of social science on her Senior Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate her proficiency in the core-course area of social science on her Senior Certificate; however, she successfully completed secondary school course work in history as demonstrated on her Junior Certificate.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and a recentered SAT score of 960. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Senior Certificate. The stu-

dent-athlete failed to achieve a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his Senior Certificate. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not have an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science on his Senior Certificate; however, he successfully completed secondary school course work in social science.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented seven core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.214 and an SAT score of 820 (verbal subscore of 240). The student-athlete lacked two core-course credits in English, one core-course credit in social science, and one core-course credit in natural/physical science. The student-athlete completed the first year of his secondary education in Vietnam (grade nine). When he came to the United States, none of his academic records from Vietnam were available due to the chaos and turmoil in that country. The U.S. high school placed him in grade 10. He completed grades 10, 11 and 12 at Shrewsbury High School in Massachusetts and graduated in the spring of 1994. While enrolled at Shrewsbury High School, the student-athlete was required to complete English as a Second Language courses before being placed in the regular English courses. Therefore, he did not have an opportunity to obtain the three required English core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's academic records for grade nine in Vietnam were not available. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted the large deficiency in the number of core courses completed by the student-athlete. Further, the subcommittee noted that although his records for grade nine from Vietnam are unavailable, there is no documentation to verify what subjects he completed during grade nine and the number of hours spent in those subjects to be able to determine the number of core-course units he may have completed in grade nine. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low SAT verbal subscore and his recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from South Africa and an SAT score of 970 (mathematics subscore of 500). The student-athlete obtained five academic subject passes on his Senior Certificate; however, he lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of mathematics. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Senior Certificate. The student-athlete sat for the mathematics examination of the Senior Certificate, but failed to achieve a countable pass. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's good SAT mathematics subscore of 500 and that he successfully completed four years of mathematics courses in high school. In its denial of the application, the subcommittee acknowledged that it is an institution's responsibility to identify any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial academic eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. Further, the subcommittee supported the staff's previous denial of the student-athlete's case based on the recommendation of the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants, who have indicated that core-course grades earned by a student before his or her completion of the Senior Certificate examination may not be used to receive a waiver of the core-course requirements, inasmuch as the student had an opportunity to demonstrate his or her proficiency in that core-course area on the Senior Certificate examination and failed to achieve a countable pass. Finally, the subcommittee noted that, although a grade of F on the Senior Certificate examination represents a passing grade, it does not represent an acceptable grade in accordance with the guidelines developed by the consultants in the NCAA Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility.

■ Denied the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10.66 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.438, an overall grade-point average of 2.890, and an ACT score of 17 (mathematics subscore of 17). The student-athlete lacked .33 credits in the core-course area of mathematics. The student-athlete took a Higher Algebra class during his

junior year of high school and received a grade of E. The clearinghouse did not accept the grade for the algebra class. The student-athlete contacted his algebra teacher from high school about this situation, and she changed his grade from an E to a D- based on his hard work and effort. The high school does not have a published policy related to grade changes; however, the high-school principal provided documentation indicating that the grading policy at the high school allows teachers the right to change a grade at any time if a change is warranted. The institution requested that the grade of D- be accepted, which would provide the student-athlete with an additional .33 core-course credit in mathematics and, therefore, he would meet the core-course distribution requirement in mathematics. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. Further, the subcommittee noted his poor mathematics grades and low ACT mathematics subscore of 17. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the mathematics teacher did not provide a valid reason for the grade change. Thus, there was no assurance that athletics eligibility considerations were not a factor in the decision to change the student-athlete's grade.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from England and an SAT score of 940. The student-athlete failed to achieve a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his GCSE. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete had an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of science on his GCSE, but failed to achieve a countable pass. The subcommittee further noted that the NCAA Foreign Student Records Consultants have indicated that when a student-athlete has had an opportunity to demonstrate a proficiency in a core-course area on the GCSE examination, course work taken in that core-course area before completion of the GCSE may not be used to receive a waiver of the core-course requirement.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Barbados and an SAT score of 810. The student-athlete presented only three academic subject passes on her CXC. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the CXC. In addition, the student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course areas of science and mathematics on her CXC. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver, inasmuch as she did not present a minimum of five different academic subject passes on her CXC and that she lacked a countable pass in more than one core-course area.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.100, an overall grade-point average of 2.236, and an ACT score of 20. The student-athlete initially enrolled as a full-time student at the applicant institution in the fall of 1991. He lacked one core-course credit in science. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the applicant institution failed to meet the waiver application deadline (e.g., October 1 of the student-athlete's second academic year of collegiate enrollment) as indicated in the waiver application instructions.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 11.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.478 and an SAT score of 770. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in mathematics. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted his recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Ghana and an SAT score of 810. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCE. The stu-

dent-athlete presented only four countable academic subject passes on the GCE. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of science on his GCE. He sat for an examination in physics, chemistry and biology on the GCE and failed to achieve a countable pass as set forth in the Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete failed to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver, inasmuch as he presented only four countable academic subject passes on the GCE. The subcommittee further noted the recommendation of the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants that course work completed before a GCE examination may not be used to receive a waiver of the core-curriculum requirements if the student had an opportunity to demonstrate his or her proficiency in a core-course area on the GCE examination. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.900 and a composite SAT score of 710 (mathematics subscore of 360). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in mathematics and failed to meet the minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in 11 core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was given incorrect information from his high school, which indicated that he had met the grade-point average and core-curriculum requirements. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted his low SAT score and mathematics subscore of 360. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's inability to obtain a 2.000 in the required 11 core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in his case. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students who first enter a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 11.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.956 and an SAT score of 740 (nonstandard test administration). The student-athlete failed to meet the 2.000 grade-point average in the required 11 core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider his learning disability and that his family opted to enroll him in mainstream educational courses with the hope that regular students might serve as role models to improve his reading and study skills. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's failure to meet the required 2.000 grade-point average in the required core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in his case. The subcommittee further noted his marginal SAT score. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.000, an overall grade-point average of 2.490, and an SAT score of 700. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in mathematics. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted his recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from St. Kitts-Nevis and an SAT score of 780. A total of five academic subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCE and the CXC. The student-athlete failed to achieve a countable pass in the core-course areas of both mathematics and science

on her CXC and GCE. The student-athlete sat for an examination in mathematics on the CXC but failed to achieve a countable pass. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete did not meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver, inasmuch as she failed to present an acceptable pass in more than one core-course area. The subcommittee further noted that the grade earned on the CXC mathematics examination was not an acceptable grade, inasmuch as it was not achieved on the general proficiency examination in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility. Further, the subcommittee noted the recommendation of the NCAA Foreign Student Records Consultants, who have indicated that when a student has had an opportunity to demonstrate his or her proficiency in a core-course area, course work taken in that core-course area before the CXC examination may not be used to receive a waiver of the core-course requirements.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.450, an overall grade-point average of 2.100, an ACT score of 16 (English/verbal subscore of 15) and an SAT score of 760 (verbal subscore of 370). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in English. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted his low ACT and SAT verbal subscores. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.807, SAT scores of 780 and 790 (900 and 910 recentered), and an ACT score of 20. The clearinghouse originally evaluated the student-athlete's grade-point average based on the high-school's previous grading scale. In February 1995, however, the high school provided correspondence to the clearinghouse indicating that it had changed its grading scale and asked the clearinghouse to begin using the new grading scale with the high-school class of 1995. The clearinghouse contacted the NCAA legislative services staff regarding the retroactive application of a high school's new grading scale. The staff indicated that the new grading scale should not be used on a retroactive basis for all four years, inasmuch as it appeared that the high school was changing its grading scale in order to accommodate student-athletes who had failed to meet the 2.000 grade-point average requirement. Rather, the new grading scale should be used beginning with the academic year in which it was put in place at that high school. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee also noted that the initial-eligibility waiver process was not designed for marginal students, and the subcommittee has consistently denied waiver applications submitted on behalf of student-athletes whose core-curriculum grade-point average is less than 2.000. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it cannot consider the putative quality of instruction among the nation's various high schools and, thus, the difficulty of the high school's grading scale cannot be taken into account in the waiver process. The subcommittee also expressed concern regarding the timing of the high school's implementation of the new grading scale and its effect on the student-athlete's initial eligibility, inasmuch as it would enable him to meet the initial-eligibility requirements. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 14 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.714, an overall grade-point average of 2.270, and ACT scores of 16 and 18. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete was enrolled in an Algebra 2 class during the first half of her senior year in high school. The student-athlete experienced a great amount of difficulty in the class and after consultation with her teacher, guidance counselor and principal, she dropped the course. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that, inasmuch as the student-athlete was recruited, this case is subject to the subcommittee's more

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restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. Further, the subcommittee noted that the institution recruited the student-athlete early enough in her senior year to inform her of the initial academic eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial academic eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the high school advised the student-athlete to drop the mathematics core course when she began to experience difficulty in the class, which indicated that she was not proficient in mathematics and supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in her case.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.240, an overall grade-point average of 2.330, an ACT score of 21 and an SAT score of 840 (960 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's high school was unaware of the new initial-eligibility requirements. Further, that the status report from the clearinghouse was misleading in that the core-course areas were grouped pursuant to the old requirements and did not include a specific group for the core-course area of additional core courses in English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the institution did not begin recruiting the student-athlete until March 1995. Thus, his late recruitment hindered the institution's ability to correct any misunderstanding related to the reading of the initial-eligibility certification report from the clearinghouse (formerly Form 48-C). In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low English/verbal and mathematics subscores. In addition, the subcommittee noted that despite his late recruitment by the institution, a high school does have a responsibility in assisting a prospective student-athlete in meeting the NCAA initial-eligibility requirements, inasmuch as the NCAA, on behalf of its membership, annually notifies every high school in the country regarding the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements through the annual distribution of the NCAA Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.769 and an ACT score of 17. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that individuals at the institution had spoken with the counselors at the student-athlete's high school who indicated that they had advised the student-athlete to take an additional core course in his spring 1995 schedule. It was not until June 20, 1995, that the institution was made aware that the student-athlete had not been advised to take an additional core course. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and that recruited students are subject to a more restrictive review standard in the waiver process. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete visited the institution in January 1995 and was made aware of the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial academic eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low ACT score.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.200; an overall grade-point average of 2.750; and ACT scores of 16, 16, and 15, with a composite score of 17. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that, at the advice of officials at his high school, the student-athlete enrolled in the third year of a social science course during his senior year in order to meet the high school's graduation requirements. His high school was not aware, at the time he chose his classes for his senior year, that there was an additional requirement for two core courses in English, mathematics,

or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was misadvised by officials at his high school regarding the Association's initial-eligibility requirements. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted that the institution began recruiting the student-athlete early enough in his senior year to enable the institution to inform him of the initial-eligibility requirements. Further, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial-eligibility requirements. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low ACT score.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.409, an overall grade-point average of 2.500, and a composite ACT score of 18 (science subscore of 18). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in natural or physical science and one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider his late recruitment (April 1995) and that he became aware of the initial-eligibility requirements in June 1995. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low ACT score and the large number of core courses in which he was deficient.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.500; ACT scores of 18, 13 and 13; and recentered SAT scores of 750 and 800, with a combined score of 820. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete completed English 9 at a high school in Washington. He earned a grade of D for the first semester and a grade of F for the second semester. The student-athlete then completed grades 10 and 11 at a high school in Missouri. He repeated English 9 in grade 10 at the Missouri high school and earned a grade of B for both semesters. The student-athlete then completed grade 12 at a second high school in Washington. When transferring his grades from his previous two high schools to his transcript at his third high school, the officials awarded him 1½ units for English 9 and one-half unit for English 10. The clearinghouse awarded the student-athlete only one unit for English 9, inasmuch as he had repeated the course. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the institution believed that the student-athlete had completed four units of English, rather than the three for which he was given credit. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and that recruited students are subject to a more restrictive review standard in the waiver process. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the institution began recruiting the student-athlete early enough in his senior year to inform him of the initial-eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial academic eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's marginal overall academic record and low ACT and SAT test scores.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.334, an overall grade-point average of 2.530, and an SAT score of 880 (990 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete completed six semesters of mathematics (Algebra A, B and C, and Geometry A, B and C) for which the high school awarded one-half credit for each semester for a total of three credits. The clearinghouse, however, awarded one-third credit for each semester for a total of two credits. The clearinghouse indicated that only one year of credit may be awarded for a course that is one academic year long. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. Further, the subcommittee noted that the high school and the institution should have been aware that not more than one credit could be awarded to a course taught over a one-year period.

Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

[During its October 9-10 meeting, the Council upheld the subcommittee's previous decision and denied the appeal with respect to the student-athlete. In its denial of the appeal, the Council noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions and previously approved by the Council. Further, the Council noted that the clearinghouse has indicated that the content of Algebra A, B and C is the equivalent of Algebra 1 and the content of Geometry A, B and C is the equivalent of Geometry 1. The Council referred to the June 18, 1987, NCAA Interpretations Committee interpretation, which indicates that a one-year course that is spread over two years (e.g., Elementary Algebra) shall be considered one course. Further, two units of credit for such a course may be awarded only if the high school does not offer the two-year course on an accelerated track (i.e., if there is no alternative to complete the course work in one year). The Council noted that the student-athlete's high school offered Algebra 1 and Geometry 1 on a one-year track. Therefore, it would not be permissible to award more than one year of credit for the Algebra A, B and C and Geometry A, B and C courses, which had been determined by the clearinghouse to be equivalent to Algebra 1 and Geometry 1. Finally, the Council noted the student-athlete's recruited status and that the institution should have been aware of the official interpretation and informed the student-athlete, his parents and the high school that the application of this interpretation may cause him to have a core-course deficiency in mathematics.]

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.680, an overall grade-point average of 2.650, and an ACT score of 17. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was misadvised by his high-school counselor that he had met the NCAA core-curriculum requirements and that he did not receive his final initial-eligibility certification report from the clearinghouse until the second week in August, which precluded him from correcting the core-course deficiency. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and that recruited students are subject to a more restrictive review standard in the waiver process. In this regard, the institution began recruiting the student-athlete in July 1994. At that time, the institution had the responsibility to assist the student-athlete in meeting the initial-eligibility requirements. The institution should have been aware that only those mathematics courses that contain at least 75 percent instructional content in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, statistics (algebra-based) or calculus may be considered mathematics core courses pursuant to Bylaw 14.3.1.3. Further, the institution indicated that the student-athlete's high-school guidance counselor believed that Computer Programming was a core course because the high school listed the course on its Form 48-H. The subcommittee noted that these courses are subject to review by the clearinghouse, and the high school should not rely on the fact that these courses will meet the definition of a core course until this information has been reviewed by the clearinghouse. Further, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete received four official paid visits to Division I institutions and the initial-eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3 were discussed by two of these institutions according to the waiver application submitted by the applicant institution. The subcommittee believes there was ample opportunity for the student-athlete to be informed of any initial-eligibility deficiencies he may have had and, in fact, it is an institution's responsibility in the recruiting process to provide this information to a prospective student-athlete. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low ACT mathematics subscore of 16 and that his grades in his mathematics courses were marginal.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11.25 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.466, an ACT score of 17 and a recentered SAT score of 690. The student-athlete lacked a total of two core-course credits (one core-course credit in mathematics and one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science). The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was not aware that a prealgebra course taken during the 1993-94 academic year could not be used as a mathematics core course. Further, the institution did not have a compliance officer for the

previous academic year and, therefore, no one at the institution had an opportunity to discuss the initial-eligibility requirements with the student-athlete. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's marginal ACT score (including his reading subscore of 14) and the large number of core courses in which he was deficient. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 10.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.952 and an SAT score of 720. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in mathematics and two core-course credits in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review guidelines for a core-course waiver, inasmuch as she failed to present a minimum of 11 out of the required 13 core courses. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.800, ACT scores of 15 and 17, and SAT scores of 700 and 690 with a combined score of 760. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in mathematics and failed to present a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review guidelines for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted that it consistently has denied waivers for students who have failed to meet the 2.000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.880 and an ACT score of 20. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area and failed to present a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted that it consistently has denied waivers for students who have failed to meet the 2.000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for a recruited student-athlete.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.954 and an SAT score of 870. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in mathematics and one core-course credit in the additional core-course area. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. Further, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's inability to obtain a 2.000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the fulfillment of a one-year residence requirement in his case. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it consistently has denied waivers for students (including students with learning disabilities) who have failed to present a 2.000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial-eligibility standards for student-athletes first entering a collegiate institution during the 1991-92 academic year who presented secondary credentials from the United Kingdom and an SAT score of 890. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCSE. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his GCSE. The student-athlete sat for a GCSE examination in geography but failed to achieve an acceptable grade. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the Asso-

ciation's Foreign Student Records Consultants have indicated that when a student has had an opportunity to demonstrate his or her proficiency in a particular core-course area on the GCSE, course work taken in that core-course area before receiving the GCSE may not be used to receive a waiver of the core-curriculum requirements. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.568 and an SAT score of 710 (830 recentered). The student-athlete lacked .2 core-course credit in science and .8 core-course credit in mathematics. The student-athlete attended secondary school in Denmark through grade 11. He attended 12th grade in the United States as an exchange student and graduated at the end of 12th grade. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the clearinghouse had delayed in communicating with the institution regarding the need for translations of the student's foreign records. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility indicates that it is an institution's responsibility to provide translations with any foreign secondary school transcripts and to provide this information to the clearinghouse in a timely manner. Further, the subcommittee noted that the institution began recruiting the student-athlete in November 1994 and, thus, had a sufficient amount of time to obtain the necessary documentation to certify the student-athlete. Finally, the subcommittee noted his low SAT score of 710.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.826 and an SAT score of 910 (recentered score of 1020). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in mathematics and one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was unaware of the Association's initial-eligibility requirements due to his late recruitment (May 1995). In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the number of core courses in which the student-athlete was deficient. In this regard, the subcommittee generally has denied waiver requests for students who have lacked more than one core-course credit in the required core-course areas. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. This standard was adopted to ensure a level playing field, inasmuch as other institutions may have precluded the recruitment of the student-athlete if it appeared that he would not satisfy the initial academic eligibility requirements set forth in Bylaw 14.3.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.840 and a recentered SAT score of 930 (810 old version). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate final grades. Therefore, she received semester grades of B and F in English. The clearinghouse could not calculate the grade of F into her total core-course credits earned. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the high school's intent was to provide credit for one full unit in English based on her academic performance for two semesters and the high school listed one full credit on her high-school transcript. The subcommittee previously requested information related to the student-athlete's high school's grading policy. Specifically, whether the high school had a written policy in place that required the high school to average the semester grades into one yearly average grade and whether the high school issued report cards on a yearly basis to all students that listed a yearly average grade in all courses and was issued to all students at the time the grades were issued. The student-athlete's high school indicated that it did not issue report cards on a yearly basis with a yearly average grade. Therefore, the institution requested that the subcommittee review the student-athlete's case based on her good overall academic record alone. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. Further, the subcommittee noted its support of the Council's action, during its August 7-9, 1995, meeting, to confirm the September 10, 1992, Interpretations Committee and July 7, 1989, NCAA leg-

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islative services staff interpretations, which indicate that if a high school does not award final grades, semester grades must be used in calculating the core-curriculum grade-point average and that the semester for which the student earned a failing grade may not be used to satisfy the initial-eligibility requirements, inasmuch as Bylaw 14.3.1.1-(a) indicates that the required core-curriculum courses must be completed satisfactorily (i.e., a non-failing grade of D or above).

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.080, an overall grade-point average of 3.000, and an ACT score of 18. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was advised by administrators at his high school that two semesters of Accounting and two semesters of Micro Computer Application would count as core courses. Further, he did not receive his final initial-eligibility certification report until August 1995 when it was too late for him to take any additional courses to fulfill his core-course deficiency. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete only took his ACT examination once during his sophomore year in high school and received a score of 18. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. Further, the institution began recruiting the student-athlete at the end of his junior year of high school, which provided the institution with ample opportunity to inform him of the NCAA initial-eligibility requirements. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's low ACT score and that he had a sufficient amount of time to take subsequent examinations to increase his score. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the institution should have been aware that Accounting and Micro Computer Applications would not be considered acceptable core courses.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.583 and an SAT score of 770 (recentered score of 890). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in mathematics and one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was misadvised by officials at his high school that a Computer Mathematics course was a core course. Further, the high school did not learn that the class would not be considered a core course until April 1995 when it received its 1994-95 Form 48-H confirmation from the clearinghouse. At that time, the student-athlete had been enrolled for more than one-half of the academic year and was unable to correct his core-course deficiency. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's learning disability and that he overcame several obstacles in order to successfully complete his high-school career. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low SAT mathematics subscore of 370. The subcommittee also noted that the high school had received a Form 48-H confirmation from the clearinghouse dated February 1994, which was signed by the high-school principal and returned to the clearinghouse indicating no changes to the Form 48-H confirmation sheet. The Form 48-H confirmation sheet indicated that Computer Mathematics was listed as an additional core course and was not included in the mathematics core-course category. Further, subsequent to the receipt of this Form 48-H confirmation, the high school enrolled the student-athlete in the Computer Mathematics course during the 1994-95 academic year for purposes of receiving mathematics core-course credit.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 17.6 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.432 and an SAT score of 760 (recentered score of 880). The student-athlete lacked 1.1 core-course credits in science, .8 core-course credit in mathematics, and .4 core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was a foreign student and was offered athletically related financial aid from the institution as her only means to attend a collegiate institution in the United States. Further, that the delay in the evaluation of the student-athlete's academic credentials by the clearinghouse left her few

options of pursuing enrollment in another collegiate institution for the 1995-96 academic year. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider the number of core courses completed by the student-athlete. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the number of core courses in which the student-athlete was deficient. In this regard, the subcommittee generally has denied waiver requests for students who lack more than two core-courses. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.320, and SAT scores of 630 and 680, with a combined score of 720 (recentered score of 840-850). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional academic core-course area. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was advised by his high-school guidance counselor, who indicated that if the student-athlete successfully completed his senior year class schedule, he would satisfy the Association's core-curriculum requirements. In addition, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's good core-course grade-point average of 3.320. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete had a history of not performing well on standardized tests. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status and that recruited student-athletes are subject to a more restrictive review standard in the waiver process. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the institution began recruiting the student-athlete before the start of his senior year in high school, which gave the institution ample opportunity to inform him of the initial-eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial academic eligibility requirements. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low SAT score of 720.

[During its October 9-10 meeting, the Council reviewed and denied the appeal with respect to the student-athlete. In its denial of the appeal, the Council noted that the institution began recruiting the student-athlete before the start of his senior year in high school, which gave the institution ample opportunity to inform the student-athlete of the initial academic eligibility requirements. The Council further noted that when an institution is recruiting a prospective student-athlete, it has a responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial academic eligibility requirements. Finally, the Council noted the student-athlete's low SAT score of 720.]

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.041 and an SAT score of 21. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete relied on information provided by his high-school counselor related to the core-course requirements. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the high school should have been aware of the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements, inasmuch as the NCAA, on behalf of its membership, notifies every high school in the country regarding the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements through the annual distribution of the Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the institution should have informed the student-athlete of his initial-eligibility deficiencies in a timely manner, inasmuch as the institution began recruiting him in December 1994.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary school credentials from Victoria, Australia, and an SAT score of 1160. In order to satisfy the Association's graduation and core-curriculum requirements, students must present a VCE and Statement of Results for years 11 and 12 with all four core subject areas represented and show an overall grade of S (satisfactory) for at least two units in each core-course area. The student-athlete failed to present the two required units in social science on his VCE. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants have indicated that when a student

has had an opportunity to demonstrate his or her proficiency in a core-course area on the VCE, course work taken in that core-course area before receiving the VCE may not be used to receive a waiver of the core-course requirements. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete had an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in the core-course area of social science but received a grade of not satisfactory in Australian Studies. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary school credentials from Jamaica and an SAT score of 800. A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCE and the CXC. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of mathematics on her GCE and CXC. The student-athlete sat for CXC mathematics examinations in 1992 and 1995 but failed to achieve a countable pass. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants have indicated that when a student has had an opportunity to demonstrate his or her proficiency in a particular core-course area on the GCE or CXC examination, course work taken in that core-course area before receiving the GCE or CXC may not be used to receive a waiver of the Association's core-curriculum requirements. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.208, an overall grade-point average of 2.440 and an SAT score of 830 (950 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was misadvised by officials at his high school that Algebra 1-A and Algebra 1-B would count as one core-course credit each, rather than one-half core-course credit as was awarded by the clearinghouse. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. Finally, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial academic eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.360 and a recentered SAT score of 880 (760 old version). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. During the student-athlete's senior year of high school, she was informed that she would be short one-half credit in the 13 required core courses. The student-athlete was advised to register for a Physical Science correspondence course at a Futures High School during the spring 1995 term. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the course should not be considered a correspondence course. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 11.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.652, and SAT scores of 680 (800 recentered) and 610 (730 recentered) with a combined score of 710 (830 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area and two core-course credits in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural physical science. In addition, the student-athlete failed to present proof of graduation from high school. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder and attempted to work within the guidelines of his high school for learning-disabled students. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the

minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted that the student-athlete would need a triple waiver, inasmuch as he did not complete the 13 required core courses, did not achieve a grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses, and he presented no proof of graduation. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it generally has denied waivers for students (including students with learning disabilities) who failed to meet the 2.000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses, even when the grade-point average was the student's only deficiency. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's inability to complete 13 core courses and to obtain a 2.000 grade-point average in those core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the fulfillment of a one-year residence requirement in his case.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.260, an overall grade-point average of 3.000, an ACT score of 15 and an SAT score of 740 (860 recentered). The student-athlete lacked 1½ core-course credits in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that two courses (Math of Money and Correlated Language) be considered core courses by the NCAA Academic Requirements Committee. The committee determined that neither course meets the definition of a core course. Therefore, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's high-school principal indicated that the Texas Education Agency (TEA) recognized Correlated Language as a course for which a student could receive credit for graduation in the spring of 1992 and, thus, should have been considered a core course at that time. Further, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the TEA still recognizes Math of Money as meeting the core-course definition. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted that there was documentation provided by the clearinghouse indicating that a Form 48-H confirmation had been sent to the high school indicating that Math of Money and Correlated Language were not considered acceptable core courses under NCAA legislation. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. In this regard, legislative assistance column No. 31, Item No. 2, appeared in the September 9, 1995, issue of The NCAA News clarifying the April 15, 1991, official interpretation indicating that Correlated Language and Consumer Mathematics (Math of Money) could not be used as core courses if the courses were taken subsequent to the spring of 1991. The subcommittee noted that the institution had the responsibility of knowing the information provided in the official interpretation, which had been published previously in the Council minutes in the News and in the legislative assistance column, and should have made this information known to the student-athlete in the recruitment process. In addition, the subcommittee did not believe that the change in the title of Consumer Math to Math of Money should permit the institution to avoid any responsibility in knowing the application of the above interpretation. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's marginal SAT score of 740, his low SAT mathematics subscore of 330, his low ACT mathematics subscore of 14 and that the number of courses in which he was deficient did not demonstrate a level of competency in the core curriculum.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from England and an SAT score of 770 (880 recentered). A total of five subject passes, including one in each of the four core-course areas, is required on the GCSE. The student-athlete lacked a countable pass in the core-course areas of science and social science on his GCSE. The student-athlete sat for an examination in Geography and The Sciences (Double Award) but failed to achieve countable passes, inasmuch as he achieved a grade of D in each of the examinations. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's recruited status subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. The subcommittee further noted that, based on the recommendation of the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants, the science and social science grades earned by the student-athlete before his completion of the GCSE examination may not be used to receive a waiver of the Association's core-curriculum requirements, inasmuch as he had an opportunity to demonstrate his proficiency in science

and social science on the GCSE examination but failed to achieve countable passes. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's marginal SAT score of 770.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.440 and ACT scores of 18 and 14. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in social science. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete failed to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.333 and an SAT score of 700 (820 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low SAT score of 700.

■ Denied the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Malaysia and an SAT score of 1040. A total of five different subject passes, including at least one from each of the four core-course areas, is required on the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) [Malaysian Certificate of Education (MCE)]. The student-athlete failed to present a countable pass in the core-course area of social science on his SPM. The student-athlete sat for an examination in history on the SPM but failed to achieve a countable pass. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted its support of the recommendation of the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants that when a student has had an opportunity to demonstrate his or her proficiency in a particular core-course area on the SPM, course work taken before the completion of the SPM may not be used to receive a waiver of the Association's core-curriculum requirements.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.423 and an SAT score of 790 (910 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete chose to pursue a curriculum in art during his sophomore year in high school, which resulted in his being awarded an academic scholarship to study art at the institution. Further, the institution did not begin recruiting the student-athlete until April of his senior year, which did not provide a sufficient amount of time to inform him of the initial-eligibility requirements. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted the precedent set by similar cases that the subcommittee had denied, noting that the student-athlete's grade-point average was lower than those of the student-athletes in the precedent cases. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's marginal SAT score and that he made a conscious decision to study art in high school.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.000, an overall grade-point average of 3.020, and an ACT score of 21 (English/verbal subscore of 21 and science subscore of 23). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was not informed of the initial-eligibility requirements until February 1995 when the institution began recruiting him. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the precedent set by similar cases that the subcommittee had denied. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course cred-

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Initial-eligibility waivers

➤ Continued from page 9

its with a grade-point average of 2.280, an ACT score of 17, and a recentered SAT score of 880 (760 old version). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete's transcript reflected a grade change that occurred after he had enrolled at the institution. Therefore, the grade-change issue was reviewed by the subcommittee pursuant to the Council's October 8, 1990, interpretation. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that his high school submitted a transcript to the clearinghouse that included an incorrect grade for a repeated mathematics course taken during the first semester of his senior year in high school. The high-school principal indicated that the original grade was calculated incorrectly according to the high school's formula for a repeated Regents Examination. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standard for recruited student-athletes. Further, the subcommittee noted its support for the Council's October 8, 1990, interpretation that, subsequent to a student's initial collegiate enrollment or participation in athletics at a member institution, a grade in a course cannot be changed to establish a student's initial athletics eligibility without special circumstances that justify the issuance of a waiver by the subcommittee. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low ACT and SAT scores and his low core-course grade-point average, which was below the minimum threshold review criteria.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented seven core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.571 and an SAT score of 940 (1050 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in English; one core-course credit in social science; one core-course credit in science; one core-course credit in the additional core-course area; and two core-courses in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes in the initial-eligibility waiver process.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.200 and an ACT score of 20. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes in the initial-eligibility waiver process.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.320 and an ACT score of 17. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes in the initial-eligibility waiver process. In this regard, the institution began recruiting the student-athlete early enough in her senior year in high school to enable the institution to inform her of the Association's initial-eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. Finally, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the initial-eligibility requirements.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12.99 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.463 and an SAT score of 840 (960 recentered). The student-athlete lacked .66 credits in the science core-course area. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was having difficulty in a chemistry course and was advised by both his counselor and chemistry teacher to drop the course because it was not required for graduation at his high school. The institution also requested that the subcommittee consider that the stu-

dent-athlete's high school placed him in two science courses during the summer after his eighth semester to correct his science deficiency. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outline in the waiver application instructions. Further, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards. In this regard, the institution began recruiting the student-athlete in November 1994 and should have known that he had withdrawn from the chemistry course. Further, the institution was in a position to advise the high school and the student-athlete that summer course work completed after the eighth semester cannot be used to meet the core-curriculum requirement for students who enroll in a Division I institution pursuant to Bylaw 14.3.1.3.1-(a). In addition, the subcommittee noted that the institution had not pursued an issue related to an eighth-grade course taken by the student-athlete. Therefore, the subcommittee suggested that the institution pursue this issue with the clearinghouse.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.814 and an ACT score of 17. The student-athlete failed to satisfy the 2,000 core-course grade-point average requirement. The student-athlete and officials at his high school believed that a Business English course completed during his senior year of high school was an acceptable core course, inasmuch as his high school had listed it on its Form 48-H. The clearinghouse did not accept the course as an English core course. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the institution began recruiting the student-athlete early enough in his senior year to inform him of the initial academic eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3. Further, that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the Association's initial-eligibility requirements. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's high school was given notice in November 1993 by the clearinghouse of the questionable nature of the Business English course and, despite that information, the high school enrolled the student-athlete in the course for purposes of meeting the core curriculum.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.923, an ACT score of 16, and an SAT score of 710 (830 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete completed an English course in the summer of 1994. This course was listed as an acceptable core course on the high school's Form 48-H. The clearinghouse did not accept the English course as an acceptable core course because it was taught as an independent study course in the summer of 1994. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete, her high school and the institution were under the impression that she had fulfilled the core-curriculum requirements, inasmuch as there was no indication on her high-school transcript that the English course was an independent study course. Further, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that an algebra course completed by the student-athlete in summer school and listed in the same manner as the English course on her transcript was accepted as a mathematics core course by the clearinghouse. In addition, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's eligibility was being reviewed by the NCAA Eligibility Committee; therefore, the institution closely monitored her initial-eligibility status to make sure she would satisfy the initial-eligibility requirements. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's good core-course grade-point average of 2.923 and that if the institution had known that the English course was an independent study course, it would have advised her to enroll in a summer school course during the summer of 1995, inasmuch as she could have used summer school courses completed during that time because she graduated from high school in only six semesters. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected her to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. In this regard, the

subcommittee noted that the institution began recruiting the student-athlete early enough in her senior year to inform her of the initial-eligibility requirements. Further, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from meeting the Association's initial-eligibility requirements. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's low ACT and SAT scores.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 14 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.142 and an SAT score of 720 (840-850 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one-half credit in the mathematics core-course area. The student-athlete entered the second semester of his senior year of high school knowing he needed one-half unit of mathematics to meet the mathematics core requirement. The student-athlete's high school used a Form 48-H renewal form, upon which it had made changes, to place him in a class it believed would count as one-half unit in mathematics. On the Form 48-H renewal form, the high school moved a Computer Usage course from the additional core-course category, where it had been placed by the clearinghouse, to the mathematics category. The high school indicated that it had received no negative response from the clearinghouse and, therefore, felt that it had received approval and proceeded to place the student-athlete in the Computer Usage course for purposes of meeting the mathematics core-course requirement. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the high school had received a Form 48-H renewal form from the clearinghouse indicating that the Computer Usage course was considered an additional core course; however, it would not be considered an acceptable mathematics course. Despite this information, the high school still permitted the student-athlete to enroll in the Computer Usage course during the 1994-95 academic year. The subcommittee noted that the high school attempted to move the Computer Usage course back to the mathematics category after the clearinghouse had already made a determination and communicated with the high school that the course could not be considered a mathematics core course. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.980; and ACT scores of 15, 16, 16 with a composite score of 17. The student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 grade-point average requirement. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that miscommunication existed between the clearinghouse and the student-athlete's high school regarding his initial-eligibility status. The student-athlete completed a two-part Algebra course that was listed on his high school's Form 48-H as an acceptable mathematics core course. The student-athlete's high school received several Form 48-H confirmations from the clearinghouse listing both parts of the Algebra course as acceptable mathematics core courses. Therefore, his high school believed that both courses were acceptable core courses and would be awarded one core-course credit each. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standard. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the institution began recruiting him early enough in his senior year to inform him of the initial-eligibility requirements and that a student would not be permitted to receive more than one core-course credit for a one-year course spread over a two-year period. The subcommittee further noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from fulfilling the Association's initial-eligibility requirements. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's high school should have known that it was teaching Algebra 1 over a two-year period and that a student would not be awarded more than one core-course credit for one year of Algebra.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.980, an overall grade-point average of 1.800, and an ACT score of 19. The student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 core-course grade-point average requirement. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 grade-point average requirement due to miscommunication that existed between the clearinghouse and the counselors and principal at the student-athlete's high school. The student-athlete completed Introduction to Algebra 1-2 and Introduction to Algebra 3-4 in grades 11 and 12. Introduction to Algebra 3-4 was listed on each Form 48-H confirmation that the stu-

dent-athlete's high school received since February 1994. Introduction to Algebra 1-2 appeared on the Form 48-H confirmation from the clearinghouse February 2, 1994, as an acceptable core course if taken before the 1993-94 academic year. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that there was no indication on any of the Form 48-H confirmations from the clearinghouse that the Introduction to Algebra 1-2 or Introduction to Algebra 3-4 would be awarded anything other than one core-course credit. It was not until August 14, 1995, that the student-athlete was notified that the courses would be awarded only one-half core-course credit. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the institution began recruiting the student-athlete early enough in his senior year to inform him of the initial academic eligibility requirements. Further, the subcommittee noted that it is an institution's responsibility to identify in a timely manner any academic deficiencies that may prevent a recruited student-athlete from satisfying the Association's initial-eligibility requirements. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's failure to meet the 2,000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the fulfillment of a one-year residence requirement in his case.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11.33 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.632 and an ACT score 18. The student-athlete lacked .67 core-course credit in mathematics; two core-course credits in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science; and failed to achieve a grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted that it has indicated that a student's inability to obtain a 2,000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the fulfillment of a one-year residence requirement. Finally, the subcommittee noted that it generally has denied waivers for students who have failed to meet the 2,000 grade-point average requirement in the required core courses, even when the grade-point average was the student's only deficiency.

■ Denied the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.720 and an ACT score of 17. The student-athlete lacked one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area and failed to achieve a grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted that it has indicated that a student's inability to obtain a 2,000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the fulfillment of a one-year residence requirement. Finally, the subcommittee noted that, in addition to the student-athlete's grade-point average deficiency, he also was missing one-half core-course credit in the additional core-course area

Deferrals:

■ Reviewed the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.250, an overall grade-point average of 2.370, ACT scores of 16 and 20, an SAT score of 1000 (1110 recentered), and a recentered SAT score of 1140 (1030 old version). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate final grades. Therefore, he received semester grades of C and F in Geometry, and D and F in Algebra 1. The clearinghouse did not calculate the grades of F into his total core-course credits earned. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's high school's intent was to provide credit for one full unit in Geometry and Algebra 1 based on his academic performance for two semesters and that the high school listed one full credit on his high-school transcript. The subcommittee deferred his case pending receipt of additional information from the institution. Specifically, whether the high school had a written policy in place that required the high school to average the semester grades into one yearly average grade and whether the high school issued report cards on a yearly basis to all students that listed a yearly average grade in all courses and

was issued to all students at the time the grades were issued.

■ Reviewed the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary school credentials from Victoria, Australia, and an SAT score of 730 (860 recentered). The student-athlete failed to present at least two units in both mathematics and natural or physical science on his VCE. In order to satisfy the graduation and core-curriculum requirements of Bylaw 14.3, a student must present the VCE and Statement of Results for Years 11 and 12 with all four core subject areas represented and an overall grade of S (satisfactory) for at least two units in each core area. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that at the time the student-athlete chose his course of study for grades 11 and 12, he was not considering the possibility of attending an NCAA institution for the purpose of participating in intercollegiate athletics. In addition, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete completed secondary school course work in mathematics and science in both grades nine and 10. The subcommittee deferred consideration of the appeal pending the receipt of additional information regarding the course work completed by the student-athlete in mathematics and science in grades 9 and 10.

■ Reviewed the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.000 and a nonstandard ACT score of 18. The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in mathematics and one core-course credit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's learning disability and that he was not diagnosed with a learning disability until his senior year of high school. Further, the student-athlete's high school advised him to take two mathematics courses through correspondence. The high school suggested that he take the correspondence courses through night school, which the high school did not offer. Therefore, he enrolled in the courses through a university correspondence program. The subcommittee was unable to complete its review of the student-athlete's case, inasmuch as additional information was needed regarding the timing of the correspondence courses taken by the student-athlete.

■ Reviewed the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.962, and ACT scores of 17 and 15 with a composite score of 17. The student-athlete failed to satisfy the 2,000 core-course grade-point average requirement. The student-athlete attended a high school that did not calculate semester grades. Therefore, he received a final grade of D in a year-long chemistry course completed during the 1993-94 academic year. The clearinghouse calculated the grade of D for one core-course credit into his total core-course credits earned, which dropped the student-athlete's grade-point average below 2.000. The institution requested that the student-athlete be permitted to use one of his semester grades (his semester grades were C and F), rather than an overall average grade of D. Thus, only the grade of C would be acceptable for one-half unit, which would raise his grade-point average above the required 2.000. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the September 10, 1992, NCAA Interpretations Committee interpretation, which specifies that if a high school provides grades on both a semester and yearly basis for all of its students (including a high school that bases a percentage of the yearly grade on a separate final examination), it would be permissible for an institution to use either the semester or yearly grade (i.e., the method most beneficial to the prospect) in computing the prospect's core-curriculum grade-point average. Further, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete received a final certification report dated July 17, 1995, indicating that he had been awarded one-half unit of chemistry with a grade of C in the calculation of his core-course units and grade-point average. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that during the 1993-94 academic year, the student-athlete's high school had several days of inclement weather during its examination period. Students were given the option of not taking their semester examination, which would require that the high school use a different formula for calculating the student's final grade. Due to this situation, the high school discovered that the student-athlete's grade in Spanish was calculated incorrectly. With a correct calculation, his core-course grade-point average would be above 2.000. The subcommittee deferred its decision of the student-athlete's waiver request pending the receipt of additional information related to several courses that appeared on his senior-year transcript

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and a grade change for a course completed during his junior year of high school.

Considered the following grade-point average waiver applications:

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.961 and an SAT score of 970. The student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 minimum grade-point average requirement in the core curriculum. He repeated a previously failed course and earned a grade of B; however, the course was not accepted by the clearinghouse because the course was conducted by a private tutor. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete successfully completed the previously failed course in accordance with the school district's policy for remediation of a failed course, which included the requirement that the student complete the same midyear and final examinations taken by students who complete the course during the regular academic year. Further, the subcommittee noted that the school district's policy for remediation of a failed course requires a minimum number of hours of individual instruction accompanied by an assignment of additional study work to be completed between tutoring sessions. Finally, the subcommittee noted the minimal recruitment of the student-athlete, which began subsequent to his high-school graduation.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 14 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.928, an overall grade-point average of 2.160, and a recentered SAT score of 840 (720 old version). The student-athlete failed to achieve a 2,000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses. The clearinghouse awarded the student-athlete one-half credit for Algebra 1A and one-half credit for Algebra 1B based on a previous NCAA Council interpretation (June 18, 1987, Item No. 11) indicating that a course may count as two credits only if the high school does not offer the course on a one-year, accelerated track. The student-athlete's high school offered this course on a one-year basis. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the fact that the student-athlete received three preliminary initial-eligibility certification reports from the clearinghouse (formerly Form 48-C) that indicated that one unit had been awarded for Algebra 1A and one unit had been awarded for Algebra 1B. It was not until the June 27, 1995, preliminary report was received from the clearinghouse that the student-athlete discovered that only one-half credit was being awarded for each class. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that three of the preliminary initial-eligibility certification reports received from the clearinghouse indicated that one credit had been awarded for Algebra 1A and one credit for Algebra 1B. Thus, the student-athlete was under the impression that he had been awarded two full credits in mathematics, which gave him a grade-point average of 2,000 in 13 core courses. The subcommittee believed that the student-athlete's reliance on the preliminary initial-eligibility certification reports prevented him from knowing that he would not achieve a grade-point average of 2,000 in the 13 core courses and, thus, he did not have an opportunity to correct his core-course deficiency.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.927, an overall grade-point average of 2.220 and an ACT score of 21. The student-athlete failed to achieve a 2,000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 grade-point average requirement due to a miscommunication that existed between the clearinghouse and the counselors and principal at the student-athlete's high school. At the time the student-athlete signed up for Journalism-Yearbook, the clearinghouse had the course listed as an acceptable core course on the high school's Form 48-H confirmation. It was not until July 12, 1995, when the principal at the student-athlete's high school received a new Form 48-H confirmation, that the student-athlete was notified that Journalism-Yearbook, which he completed during his senior year in high school, would not be accepted as a core course. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted its support for the Council's approval of a recommendation from the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse that the subcommittee take into consideration a student's waiver request when the request is

due to a student not having the required number of core courses because information was received that caused a course that originally was approved as a core course to subsequently be considered unacceptable when the change occurs during the student's senior year in high school. The subcommittee further noted that the acceptance of the course in question as a core course would have given the student-athlete a core-course grade-point average above 2,000.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 15 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.966, an ACT score of 23 and an SAT score of 920 (1030 recentered). The student-athlete failed to achieve a 2,000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses. The student-athlete received a final initial-eligibility certification report from the clearinghouse July 14, 1995, which indicated that he met the initial-eligibility requirements of Bylaw 14.3 and, thus, was a qualifier. Subsequently (July 25), he received a second final initial-eligibility certification report indicating that he did not meet the 2,000 core-course grade-point average requirement. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and good ACT score of 23. The subcommittee further noted its support of the Council's approval of a recommendation from the Special Committee to Oversee Implementation of the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse that the subcommittee take into consideration a student's waiver request when the request is due to a student not having the required number of core courses because information was received that caused a course, which originally was approved as a core course, to subsequently be considered unacceptable when the change occurs during a student's senior year in high school. The subcommittee applied the student-athlete's situation (his receipt of a final initial-eligibility certification report July 14, 1995, indicating that he was a qualifier) to the situation noted above for core courses. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete relied on the final initial-eligibility certification report indicating his qualifier status and, thus, was not aware that he had a core-course grade-point average deficiency.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.923, and nonstandard SAT scores of 740 (860 recentered) and 890 (1000 recentered). The student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the difficulties the student-athlete endured during his secondary school education due to his learning disability. Further, the student-athlete was to receive Content Mastery support for his high-school course work, which permitted him to take examinations orally and, in some cases, untimed. The student-athlete received the support throughout his high-school career; however, in his senior year none of his final examinations were given orally or untimed. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that this greatly disadvantaged the student-athlete in achieving the required 2,000 grade-point average, inasmuch as he received four grades of D in his senior year that were used to calculate his core-course grade-point average. The subcommittee previously reviewed the student-athlete's waiver request during its August 30 and September 6 conference calls. The second review was based on additional information provided by the institution indicating that none of the special education courses at the student-athlete's high school met the definition of a core course. The subcommittee reviewed this issue and denied the appeal. This information was communicated to the institution in the form of a letter. Upon receipt of the letter, the institution noticed it had made an error in stating that the student-athlete's SAT score of 890 was residual. Therefore, the institution requested that the subcommittee review the student-athlete's case based on the fact that his SAT score of 890 was not residual as referred to in the waiver application. Rather, the SAT score of 890 was a nonstandard administration, which had been approved by the Academic Requirements Committee. Therefore, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete had a higher SAT and higher overall grade-point average than the precedent cases used previously to deny his waiver. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete attempted to work within the guidelines offered by his high school for students with learning disabilities; however, he did not receive the support he was supposed to receive through the Content Mastery program designed for students with learning disabilities. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonstandard SAT score of 890 was higher than the test scores in the precedent cases. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the stu-

dent-athlete's high school did not offer special education courses that would meet the definition of a core course. Therefore, the only option the student-athlete had to meet the NCAA core-curriculum requirements was to enroll in mainstream courses with Content Mastery support.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.863, and SAT scores of 790 and 790 with a combined score of 830. The student-athlete failed to meet the minimum 2,000 core-curriculum grade-point average requirement. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete contracted infectious mononucleosis during his senior year in high school, which caused him to miss an excessive number of classes and hampered his academic performance during his final year of high school. Further, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that as far back as 1984, the student-athlete complained of blurred vision and in November 1991 he was diagnosed with convergence excess, which is a condition that causes him to over-cross his eyes when performing activities at a reading distance. Finally, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's recruitment was minimal and occurred subsequent to his graduation from high school. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted that his inability to obtain the required core-course grade-point average while enrolled in secondary school supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in his case. Further, the subcommittee noted that the requirement that the student-athlete fulfill an academic year in residence before engaging in athletics participation would give him an opportunity to prepare for the rigors of combining a college curriculum with athletics participation. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's grades during his senior year while he was ill did not appear to be any lower than his grades during his previous three years of high school.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.954 and an SAT score of 800. The student-athlete failed to meet the minimum 2,000 core-curriculum grade-point average requirement. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted that officials at the student-athlete's high school should have been aware of the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements and that Career Family Studies did not meet the definition of a core course, inasmuch as the NCAA, on behalf of its membership, notifies each high school in the country regarding the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements through the distribution of the Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete and Form 48-H. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1992-93 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Saskatchewan, Canada, with a core-course grade-point average of 59.95 and an SAT score of 700. The student-athlete failed to meet the equivalent of the 2,000 grade-point average requirement for students from Saskatchewan. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted that it consistently has denied waivers for students who have failed to meet the 2,000 (or equivalent) grade-point average requirement in the core-course areas. Further, the subcommittee noted his recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1991-92 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Ontario, Canada, with a core-course grade-point average of 59.631 and an SAT score of 840. The student-

athlete failed to meet the equivalent of the 2,000 grade-point average requirement for students from Ontario. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the Association's Foreign Student Records Consultants' policy of including all courses that have been identified to be considered core courses in the calculation of a Canadian student's grade-point average in the core curriculum. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. Finally, the subcommittee noted the Council's approved interpretation that the initial-eligibility waiver process is not intended to benefit a marginal student.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented secondary credentials from Ontario, Canada, with a core-course grade-point average of 57.869 and an SAT score of 830. The student-athlete failed to achieve the minimum required grade-point average of 2,000 (or the equivalent in Canada) in the core curriculum. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted that it consistently has denied waivers for students who have failed to meet the 2,000 (or foreign equivalent) grade-point average in the required core courses. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.555 and an ACT score of 17 (nonstandard test administration). The student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's learning disability and that he was enrolled in regular education classes rather than special education classes, inasmuch as this would provide a better academic background to succeed at a collegiate institution. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's marginal ACT score. In addition, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum required 2,000 grade-point average in the required core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in his case. The subcommittee noted that this would not bar the student-athlete from permanently being able to participate in athletics at an NCAA institution. Rather, it would prohibit him from participating in athletics during his first year of collegiate enrollment, which would enable him to focus on academics without the added time commitments needed to participate in athletics. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.730 and an SAT score of 700 (recentered score of 820). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in science and failed to achieve a 2,000 grade-point average in the 13 core courses. The student-athlete attended secondary school in England for grade nine and a portion of grade 10. While in England, his grades suffered due to his extreme depression related to his separation from his mother and brother, inasmuch as his parents were divorced. Upon the student-athlete's return to the United States, his father told his high school in England that the student-athlete would not be returning and the high school destroyed his academic record. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the extenuating circumstances surrounding the student-athlete's family life during his secondary school attendance. Further, that he was unable to obtain his academic records from England, which included four additional core courses that would satisfy his core-course deficiency. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.363 and a recentered SAT score of 840 (720 old version)

(nonstandard test administration). The student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses. In addition, the student-athlete lacked one unit in mathematics and one unit in the additional core-course area of English, mathematics, or natural or physical science. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's family elected to place him in mainstream courses and, therefore, he did not take special education courses that would have assisted him in meeting the NCAA initial-eligibility requirements. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's inability to obtain the required core-course grade-point average while enrolled in secondary school supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in his case. In addition, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's extremely low core-course grade-point average of 1.363 and the number of core courses in which he was deficient. Further, the subcommittee noted that this decision would not bar the student-athlete from permanently being able to participate in athletics at an NCAA institution. Rather, it would prohibit him from participating in athletics during his first year of collegiate enrollment, which would enable him to focus on academics without the added time commitments needed to participate in athletics. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented a secondary school diploma from Quebec, Canada, with a grade-point average of 68.8 and a recentered SAT score of 880 (760 old version). The student-athlete failed to meet the equivalent of a 2,000 grade-point average for students from Quebec. The Guide to International Academic Standards for Athletics Eligibility indicates that a 70 percent in Quebec is required on the Secondary School Diploma in order to meet the equivalent of a 2,000 grade-point average in the United States. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that it had received a preliminary evaluation from the clearinghouse indicating that the student-athlete had a grade-point average of 68.058 percent. Based on this information, the student-athlete took additional courses to increase his grade-point average. Subsequently, the clearinghouse issued a final initial-eligibility certification report indicating that the student-athlete's grade-point average was 64 percent. This change from the preliminary to the final evaluation resulted in the student-athlete not meeting the 70 percent requirement in Quebec. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. Further, the subcommittee noted that the institution should have been aware that 70 percent was required in all core-course areas on the Secondary School Diploma in Quebec, inasmuch as this information is provided in the foreign-student guide, which is distributed to all NCAA institutions on a yearly basis. In addition, the institution should have been aware that a preliminary report from the clearinghouse was subject to change and, therefore, the institution should not have relied on this information. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions.

■ Denied the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.583 and a recentered SAT score of 1170 (1060 old version) (nonstandard test administration). The student-athlete failed to meet the 2,000 grade-point average in the required 13 core courses and lacked one core-course credit in mathematics. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's good recentered SAT score of 1170. Further, that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was not properly diagnosed with a learning disability until the beginning of his senior year in high school. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted that the student-athlete's inability to obtain the required core-course grade-point average while enrolled in secondary school supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in his case. The subcommittee also noted the student-athlete's very low core-course grade-point average of 1.583.

Initial-eligibility waivers

➤ Continued from page 11

Finally, the subcommittee noted that this decision would not bar the student-athlete from permanently being able to participate in athletics at an NCAA institution. Rather, it would prohibit him from participating in athletics during his first year of collegiate enrollment, which would enable him to focus on academics without the added time commitments needed to participate in athletics.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.923, an ACT score of 15, and SAT scores of 640 (760 recentered) and 670 (790 recentered) with a combined score of 700 (820 recentered). The student-athlete failed to achieve a 2.000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it has indicated that a student's inability to obtain a 2.000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses supports, rather than contradicts, the fulfillment of a one-year residence requirement. The subcommittee further noted that the subcommittee generally has denied waivers for students (including students with learning disabilities) who have failed to meet the 2.000 grade-point average in the required core courses. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials from Canada with a core-course grade-point average of 56.352 (equates to 1.878 on a U.S. 4.000 scale) and recentered SAT scores of 720, 800 and 710. A grade-point average of 60 percent in all core courses is required for students who obtain the Ontario Secondary School Diploma (OSSD). The student-athlete failed to achieve the required grade-point average of 60 percent in all core courses on his OSSD. In addition, the student-athlete failed to present the minimum required test score of 820 on the recentered SAT. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course and test-score waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. In addition, the subcommittee noted that it generally has denied waiver applications for students who have failed to meet the minimum 2.000 (or equivalent) grade-point average in the required core courses, even when a student has satisfied all other initial-eligibility requirements. Further, the subcommittee noted that it has indicated that a student's inability to obtain a 2.000 (or equivalent) grade-point average in the required core courses in addition to his or her inability to achieve the minimum required ACT or SAT score supports, rather than contradicts, the fulfillment of a one-year residence requirement. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes.

■ Denied the appeal of a nonrecruited (by the applicant institution) student-athlete who presented 14 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.607 and a nonstandard SAT score of 970 (1080 recentered). The student-athlete failed to achieve a 2.000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the student-athlete's learning disability and that he took mainstream courses and steadily improved to increase his grade-point average. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's very low core-course grade-point average of 1.607. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's inability to obtain the required minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in this case. The subcommittee noted that this decision would not bar the student-athlete from permanently being able to participate in athletics at an NCAA institution. Rather, it would prohibit him from participating in athletics during his first year of collegiate enrollment, which would enable him to focus on academics without the added time commitments needed to participate in athletics.

[During its October 9-10 meeting, the Council upheld the subcommittee's previous decision and denied the appeal with respect to the student-athlete. In its denial of the appeal, the Council noted that the student-athlete failed to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as out-

lined in the waiver application instructions previously approved by the Council. The Council further noted that it could not justify an initial-eligibility waiver for a student-athlete who had obtained a core-course grade-point average of only 1.607. The Council agreed with the subcommittee's reasoning that the student-athlete's inability to obtain a 2.000 grade-point average in the required core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the application of a one-year residence requirement in his case.]

■ Denied the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.923, an SAT score of 770, and ACT scores of 21 and 19 with a composite score of 22. The student-athlete failed to present a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee noted that the subcommittee generally has denied waivers for students who have failed to meet the 2.000 grade-point average in the required core courses. The subcommittee further noted that it has indicated that a student's inability to obtain a 2.000 grade-point average in the 13 required core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the fulfillment of a one-year residence requirement.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.884 and ACT scores of 16 and 16 with a composite score of 17. The student-athlete failed to achieve a grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. Further, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's inability to obtain a grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses supported, rather than contradicted, the fulfillment of a one year residence requirement in his case. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes in the initial-eligibility waiver process.

■ Denied the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.5 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 1.851 and an ACT score of 17. The student-athlete failed to achieve a grade-point average of 2.000 in the 13 required core courses. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was diagnosed with a learning disability at the age of nine and from sixth grade on he was mainstreamed in regular courses, which did not provide him the support necessary to compensate for his disability. Further, the student-athlete's high school incorrectly recorded his grade in English on his transcript, which should have been recorded as a grade of B. In addition, the clearinghouse did not grant the student-athlete credit for a World Geography course he had taken by correspondence. In its denial of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's failure to meet the minimum threshold review criteria for a core-course waiver as outlined in the waiver application instructions. The subcommittee further noted the student-athlete's recruited status, which subjected him to the subcommittee's more restrictive review standards for recruited student-athletes. In addition, the subcommittee noted that even if the new grade of B in the English course was considered an acceptable grade change, the student-athlete's grade-point average still would fall below 2.000. In this regard, the subcommittee noted that it generally has denied waivers for students (including students with learning disabilities) who have failed to meet the minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in the required core courses. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the clearinghouse indicated that the World Geography course was a correspondence course and, therefore, could not be used to satisfy the core-curriculum requirements as set forth in Bylaw 14.3.1.3.3.

Considered the following graduation waiver applications:

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.333 and an SAT score of 1070. The student-athlete had not yet graduated from secondary school at the time that the waiver was submitted. The student-athlete participated on the Canadian Junior National Women's Softball Team at the World Championships June 12-July 2, 1995. Her participation in this event prevented her from taking her final British Columbia provincial examinations in Biology 12 and Geography 12, scheduled for June 1995, which

would have completed her graduation requirements. She was rescheduled to complete these examinations August 16-18. Her graduation requirements would then be dated September 1995. The institution requested that the student-athlete be permitted to be considered a partial qualifier and, thus, be able to receive athletically related financial aid. The institution would withhold her from practice and competition until the completion of all of her requirements and the clearinghouse had declared her a qualifier. The subcommittee approved the appeal under the following conditions. The subcommittee noted that the student-athlete would be permitted to be considered a partial qualifier and receive athletically related financial aid up to the date that she received the results of the final British Columbia provincial examinations. If she successfully completed the examinations, she would be considered a qualifier and would be entitled to four seasons of competition. If the student-athlete did not successfully complete the examinations, she would be required to repay the financial aid she had received up to that date and would be required to fulfill one full academic year in residence as a nonqualifier during the 1995-96 academic year. Further, she would be entitled to only three seasons of competition. In addition, the student-athlete would be withheld from practice and competition until the results of her provisional examinations were received in the NCAA national office.

■ Approved the appeal (contingent upon the institution obtaining additional information related to the student-athlete's high-school graduation) of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.692 and an ACT score of 19. The student-athlete completed grades nine through 11 at a secondary school in Luxembourg. Subsequently, he came to the United States and was placed in grade 11 as a foreign exchange student. The student-athlete then returned to Luxembourg, where he was not required to finish secondary school because he had attended a high school in the United States. His U.S. high school did not award the student-athlete a high-school diploma because he did not satisfy the requirements for high-school graduation. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the circumstances related to the student-athlete's inability to complete the graduation requirement due to the circumstances surrounding his foreign exchange student program. Further, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider the late recruitment of the student-athlete (March 1995). The subcommittee approved the appeal contingent upon the NCAA legislative services staff receiving written documentation from the student-athlete's U.S. high school verifying that he satisfied all graduation requirements. If the student-athlete's high school was not able to verify that he had satisfied the high school's graduation requirements, the waiver would be denied.

[Subsequently, the staff received written information from the U.S. high school, which indicated that the student-athlete did not satisfy the high school's graduation requirements. Therefore, the appeal was denied.]

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13.25 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.754, an ACT score of 14 and a recentered SAT score of 850 (730 old version). The student-athlete lacked a graduation certificate. The student-athlete completed grades nine and 10 in a secondary school in Romania. She completed grade 11 as an exchange student at a secondary school in Germany. The student-athlete then completed her education as a foreign-exchange student in the United States. The high-school district policy would not permit the student-athlete to receive a graduation certificate due to her enrollment in the cultural exchange program. The principal at her high school indicated that she had satisfied all graduation requirements with the exception of an English and a social science class. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that she completed three years of English and history in grades 9-11 in Romania and Germany. Further, the superintendent of the school district did award the student-athlete an honorary high-school diploma due to her good overall academic record. The subcommittee approved the appeal, contingent upon the student-athlete fulfilling an academic year in residence. During her academic year in residence, she would not be eligible for practice or competition, but would be eligible for athletically related financial aid. Subsequent to fulfilling an academic year in residence, she would be eligible for only three seasons of competition.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.615 and a composite ACT score of 25. The student-athlete did not graduate from high school. The student-athlete entered the institution through

an early admissions program at the end of her junior year in high school. The student-athlete appealed to the Academic Requirements Committee for an early admissions program waiver per Bylaw 14.3.1.6, but failed to satisfy the condition of having a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 3.500 over the last four semesters of attendance. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status, her strong overall academic record and her ACT score of 25.

Considered the following home-schooling waiver applications:

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented six core-course credits from a traditional high school with a grade-point average of 3.916, an ACT score of 26, and SAT scores of 1090 and 1170 with a combined score of 1180. The student-athlete completed grades nine and 10 through a home-schooling program. The institution requested that the subcommittee accept her home schooling. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home-schooling program and her high SAT and ACT scores. The subcommittee further noted her strong academic record while enrolled in a traditional high school and that her home schooling was completed within the guidelines of the state home-schooling regulations.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials through a home-schooling program and an SAT score of 880. The student-athlete was taught and graded by her parents in grades nine through 12. During the second semester of 11th grade, the student-athlete began and continued to take correspondence courses from a community college, where she received a grade of B in two freshman English courses and a grade of A in Intermediate Algebra and College Algebra. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and the acceptable nature of her home schooling. The subcommittee further noted that there was evidence of independent assessment regarding her secondary school course work and her home schooling was within the guidelines of the state home-schooling statute. Specifically, the state home-schooling statute required that a home-schooled student provide some type of standardized testing every three years and that this information must be submitted to the county school superintendent.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented four core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.290 through a public secondary school system and an SAT score of 1020. The student-athlete was home schooled in grades three through 11. He attended a public high school for 12th grade. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home schooling, the sufficient amount of independent assessment he received for his home-schooling course work, his high SAT score of 1020, and that he satisfied the guidelines of his state home-schooling statute.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary school course work through a home-schooling program and an SAT score of 960. The student-athlete completed her home-schooling education through the Triune Biblical Universities Senior High Private Extension Program. The program requires that all completed course work be submitted to Triune for careful review and authentication and serves as an educational service for home schoolers who fulfill a standard set of requirements and the state home-schooling requirements. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home schooling, the sufficient amount of independent assessment received during her home-schooling education, her SAT score of 960 and that she satisfied the guidelines of her state home-schooling regulations.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials through a home-schooling program, one and one-half core-course credits with a grade-point average of 4.000 completed through a public secondary school system, and an SAT score of 920. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home schooling, the sufficient amount of independent assessment she received for her home-schooling course work, and that she strictly followed the guidelines of her state home-schooling statute.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 8.5 core-course

credits with a grade-point average of 4.411 and an SAT score of 1270. The remainder of the student-athlete's courses were completed through a university's division of continuing studies, department of independent study. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that sufficient information was provided to indicate that the student-athlete's courses were completed through a home-schooling program rather than through independent study. The subcommittee further noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's secondary school course work, his good overall academic record while enrolled in a traditional high school, and his high SAT score of 1270.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for a student who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1993-94 academic year who presented 14 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.607 and an SAT score of 1010 (recentered score of 1120). The student-athlete's secondary school course work was completed through a university's division of continuing studies, department of independent studies and the Futures High School (independent study). The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete first learned of the Association's initial-eligibility requirements in April 1995, inasmuch as the institution did not begin to recruit her until March 1995. In addition, the institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's secondary school education was done through a home-schooling program, rather than being considered independent study. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that sufficient information was provided to indicate that the student-athlete's secondary school program included regular classroom meetings with accredited teachers to review her course work. In addition, the student-athlete's tests were administered at her high school and proctored by accredited teachers. Finally, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's good SAT score of 1010 and that her secondary school education met the state home-schooling education requirements.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary credentials through a home-schooling program and an SAT score of 1000 (1110 recentered). The student-athlete's secondary school course work was completed through the American School in Chicago. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home schooling and that she received a sufficient amount of independent assessment throughout her home-schooling education. The subcommittee further noted her good SAT score of 1000 and that she satisfied the guidelines of her state home-schooling regulations.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented eight core-course credits completed at a traditional high school with a grade-point average of 3.375 and an ACT score of 27 (English/verbal subscore of 29 and reading subscore of 35). The student-athlete was home-schooled in grades nine and 10 and completed grades 11 and 12 at a public high school. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home schooling, the sufficient amount of independent assessment he received throughout his home-schooling education, and that he satisfied the guidelines of his state home-schooling regulations. In addition, the subcommittee noted his good overall academic record while enrolled in a traditional high school and his good ACT score of 27.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 8.75 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.200 and an overall grade-point average of 3.330 through a traditional secondary school system. The student-athlete also obtained an SAT score of 860 (970 recentered). The student-athlete was home schooled for grades nine and 10 by her parents. She then attended a public high school for grades 11 and 12. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home schooling, and her good overall academic record and number of core courses completed through a traditional secondary school system. Further, the subcommittee noted that she satisfied the guidelines of her state home-schooling statute.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 17 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.529 and a recentered SAT score of 910 (790 old version). The student-athlete's secondary school course work was completed through a Canadian correspondence school. Students in this school followed a structured curriculum provided by the Ministry of Education in British Columbia and administered by authorized re-

Initial-eligibility waivers

► Continued from page 12

gional schools. The student-athlete was enrolled as a distance-education student and had to meet the same graduation requirements as students registered in any other public school in British Columbia. Therefore, her graduation and course work were in compliance with the British Columbia Ministry of Education regulations. All assignments and tests completed by the student-athlete were graded by qualified school personnel in accordance with provincial education achievement indicators. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the sufficient amount of independent assessment provided for the student-athlete's course work and grades, which satisfied the principles approved by the Council in reviewing the acceptability of home-schooled course work. Finally, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete's graduation was in compliance with the British Columbia Ministry of Education regulations.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 10 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 4.000, an ACT score of 33 and an SAT score of 1360. The remainder of the student-athlete's secondary school course work was completed through home schooling, which is a state-legislated alternative to public school education in the state. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home schooling, his strong overall academic record while enrolled in a traditional high school, his SAT score of 1360, his ACT score of 33, and that he satisfied the state home-schooling regulations.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented secondary school credentials completed through a home-schooling program, an SAT score of 1340 (1450 recentered) and a General Education Diploma (GED) score of 70.6. The student-athlete completed her entire secondary school education through a home-schooling program. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home-schooling program, her strong SAT score of 1340 and her GED score of 70.6.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented eight core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.305, and SAT scores of 1060 (1170 recentered) and 1130 (1240 recentered) with a combined score of 1150 (1260 recentered). The remainder of the student-athlete's secondary school course work was completed through a home-schooling program. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the acceptable nature of the student-athlete's home schooling, the sufficient amount of independent assessment he received throughout his home-schooling education, his good SAT score of 1150, and that he satisfied the guidelines of the state home-schooling regulations.

Considered the following test-score waiver applications:

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1990-91 academic year who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.636, an overall grade-point average of 2.300, an ACT score of 16 taken on a national testing date under national testing conditions (April 1990), and a DAN-TES score of 20 (taken July 1994). The student-athlete graduated from high school in June 1990 and was recruited to a collegiate institution. The student-athlete decided not to enroll in the collegiate institution at that time and entered the military. While in the military, he was advised by the testing agency located on the Marine base that the DAN-TES was accepted by universities for admissions purposes; therefore, he took the DAN-TES completely unaware that it would be unacceptable for NCAA initial eligibility for intercollegiate athletics. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was not recruited to its institution and would have taken an ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions had he been given the correct information from the testing agency located on the Marine base. The subcommittee approved the appeal contingent upon the student-athlete achieving a score of at least 700 on the SAT (820 on the recentered SAT) or 17 on the ACT on a national testing date under national testing conditions before becoming eligible for financial aid, practice and competition.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented acceptable secondary

credentials from Brazil and an SAT score of 1030 achieved subsequent to the test-score deadline. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's non-recruited status and acceptable SAT score of 1030.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented acceptable secondary school credentials from Belgium and an SAT score of 880 achieved after the test-score deadline. The student-athlete planned to transfer to the applicant institution after completing one full academic year in residence at a foreign collegiate institution. The approval of her application was based on the policy for recruited foreign student-athletes who achieve a qualifying test score after the test-score deadline. Thus, inasmuch as the student-athlete had already achieved a qualifying test score and satisfied her initial academic year in residence at the foreign collegiate institution, she would be eligible for four seasons of competition upon transfer to the applicant institution.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Mexico and an ACT score of 17 achieved subsequent to the test-score deadline. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the student-athlete's nonrecruited status and the acceptable nature of his secondary school records.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the Association's initial academic eligibility requirements for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented 11 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.090, an ACT score of 20 taken on a national testing date and an ACT score of 15 achieved during an arranged testing through ACT. Before achieving a score of 20 on the June 1994 ACT, the student-athlete achieved scores of 13 and 13 on the ACT; and 510, 600, 520, 510, 680, 600, 640 and 640 on the SAT. His score of 20 on the ACT was questioned by the testing agency. The student-athlete was required to validate the score through a private testing arranged by ACT, which required several safeguards to ensure security in the administration of the retest. The student-athlete followed the procedures set forth by ACT during the retest and achieved a score of 15. The institution requested that the subcommittee accept the test as one administered on a national testing date under national testing conditions, inasmuch as the test was administered according to the guidelines set forth by ACT. Therefore, the student-athlete would be permitted to use the science reasoning subscore from that test combined with the subscores from a previous examination in order to meet the test-score requirement. In its approval of the application, the subcommittee noted the inherent reliability of the student-athlete's October 1994 "arranged" ACT score of 15, inasmuch as it was administered according to ACT procedures under secure testing conditions. Further, the subscore used from the October 1994 test, in combination with the subscores used from the April 1995 test, resulted in a combined score of 16.5, which may be rounded to 17 to meet the test-score requirement for initial eligibility pursuant to Bylaw 14.3.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 14 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.928, an SAT score of 630 and an unofficial SAT score of 1030. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete's first attempt to take the SAT was at a time that she was very ill and, thus, she received a low score of 630. The testing agency questioned her second examination taken in November 1994 in which she received a score of 1030. The student-athlete and her family had a great amount of difficulty in obtaining any information from the Educational Testing Service (ETS) regarding why her second examination had been questioned. The SAT proctor verified in written correspondence that the student-athlete did not leave the room during break time, and he did not see her do anything that would suggest cheating or collusion. The arbitration procedure available to the student-athlete through ETS would take approximately five months from the date that it was filed (April 1995). The institution began recruiting her very late (June 1995), at which time the student-athlete and her family requested to remove her case from arbitration with ETS in order to have it reviewed by the subcommittee. The subcommittee approved the appeal under the following conditions. The student-athlete would be permitted to receive athletically related financial aid up to the date that she takes the ACT or retakes the SAT at her first opportunity on a national testing date under national testing conditions. She would not be permitted to practice or compete before receiving a qualifying score on the

ACT or SAT. If she did not receive a qualifying score on the ACT or SAT, she would be required to pay back any financial aid she had received up to that date and would be required to fulfill an academic year in residence as a nonqualifier for the 1995-96 academic year. Further, she would then be entitled to only three seasons of competition. If the student-athlete passes the ACT or SAT successfully, the test score would need to be submitted to the national office. Once the successful results were submitted to the national office, she would be permitted to begin practice and competition and would be entitled to four seasons of competition.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1988-89 academic year who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Pakistan and no test score. The student-athlete was unaware of the test-score requirement. The approval of his appeal was contingent upon his successful completion of the ACT or SAT on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.230, an SAT score of 630, a nonstandard SAT score of 820 and a nonstandard ACT score of 20. The Academic Requirements Committee was unable to approve the student-athlete's nonstandard ACT and SAT scores, inasmuch as the individual who administered the tests to the student-athlete was a member of the athletics department at her high school. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted that, although the individual who administered the test served as a coach at the student-athlete's high school, the individual was involved with a sports team on which she did not participate. The subcommittee further noted that the individual who administered the test did so in her capacity as the learner-support strategist and was responsible for the supervision and progress of students with learning disabilities at that high school. Therefore, she was the individual at the high school who was responsible for administering nonstandard tests to individuals with learning disabilities.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.192 and a recentered SAT score of 800 (680 old version). The institution requested that the subcommittee consider the fact that the student-athlete was unaware that he needed to achieve a score of 820 on the recentered version of the SAT and was misinformed by his high-school counselors that he needed to achieve a score of only 700. The subcommittee approved the appeal, subject to the provision that the student-athlete achieve a recentered SAT score of at least 820 or an ACT score of 17 on a national testing date under national testing conditions before being eligible for athletically related financial aid, practice and competition. Further, the student-athlete would be required to achieve the minimum test score during a single administration of the SAT or ACT and the institution must submit the test score to the national office before the student-athlete could be considered a qualifier.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Czechoslovakia and a recentered SAT score of 730 (600 old version). The student-athlete did not achieve a minimum score of 820 on the recentered SAT. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that officials from the institution first contacted the student-athlete May 30, 1995. The only national testing date remaining before the start of the 1995-96 academic was June 2, 1995. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete had no time to prepare for the SAT due to the late notification of the test-score requirement. The subcommittee approved the appeal subject to the provision that the student-athlete achieve a score of at least 820 (recentered) on the SAT or 17 on the ACT at her first opportunity on a national testing date under national testing conditions before becoming eligible for practice and competition.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.538, an overall grade-point average of 2.240, SAT scores of 540 and 560 (with a composite score of 580), and ACT scores of 24 and 17 (arranged testing through ACT). The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that ACT questioned the student-athlete's score of 24; thus, he lacked a qualifying test score. The student-athlete was given three options by ACT to validate his test score. He chose the option of retaking the test to confirm his score. The test had to be taken through a private, one-on-one arranged test through ACT. The student-athlete was not permitted to take the test on a national testing date. The student-athlete took the ACT test un-

der the specified conditions and achieved a score of 17. This score did not validate the February score of 24 for ACT purposes. The institution requested that the subcommittee accept the ACT score the student-athlete achieved on the private retest, inasmuch as it was conducted under conditions approved by ACT, and ACT would not permit the student-athlete to take the test on a national testing date under national testing conditions. In its approval of the appeal, the subcommittee noted the secure testing conditions under which the student-athlete completed the required ACT retest. In addition, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete achieved the qualifying score before the test-score deadline set forth in Bylaw 14.3. Finally, the subcommittee noted that it was the student-athlete's understanding that if the score he achieved on the retest did not validate the test score in question, he would be permitted to use the score achieved on the retest as his qualifying ACT score.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Poland and a recentered SAT score of 810. The student-athlete was unaware of the new recentered scoring on the SAT and believed that she had achieved a qualifying test score. The approval of the student-athlete's waiver was contingent upon her achieving a score of at least 820 on the recentered SAT or 17 on the ACT at her first opportunity on a national testing date under national testing conditions, before becoming eligible for athletically related financial aid, practice and competition.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility requirements for students who first entered a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Belgium and a recentered SAT score of 1020 achieved subsequent to her initial full-time collegiate enrollment. The student-athlete completed one semester as a full-time student at a university in Belgium before transferring to the institution. The approval of the student-athlete's appeal was based on the policy for recruited foreign student-athletes who achieve a qualifying test score after the test-score deadline. Therefore, inasmuch as the student-athlete achieved a qualifying score of 1020 on the recentered SAT taken in October 1994 and fulfilled one semester in residence at the university in Belgium, the approval of the waiver was contingent upon her completing one semester in residence at the institution before becoming eligible for practice and competition. If the student-athlete chose to receive athletically related financial aid during her first term in residence at the institution, she would be entitled to only three seasons of competition beginning with the spring term of the 1995-96 academic year. However, if the student-athlete chose not to receive athletically related financial aid during her first semester in residence at the institution, she would be entitled to four seasons of competition beginning with the spring term of the 1995-96 academic year.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.691, ACT scores of 15 and 14, and a recentered SAT score of 690. The approval of the student-athlete's waiver was contingent upon her achieving a score of at least 820 on the recentered SAT or 17 on the ACT at her first opportunity under conditions that compensate for her learning disability and are approved by the testing agency and the NCAA.

■ Reconsidered and approved the test-score deadline application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.000; ACT scores of 12, 12 and 13; and SAT scores of 520, 500, 600, 810 (nonstandard and recentered) and a combined SAT score of 700 (820 recentered). The student-athlete lacked one core-course credit in mathematics and his nonstandard SAT score was not approved by the staff liaisons to the Academic Requirements Committee, inasmuch as it was administered by a coach at the student-athlete's high school. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the clearinghouse had indicated that the listing of Algebra 1/2 and Integrated Math on the Form 48-H confirmation from the clearinghouse was misleading because the courses were not clearly identified as the same course. The subcommittee previously reviewed the student-athlete's case during its August 30 telephone conference. The subcommittee approved the core-course appeal and nonstandard SAT score appeal subject to the provision that the student-athlete retake a nonstandard ACT or SAT examination at his first opportunity under conditions that compensated for his learning disability. The institution requested that the subcommittee reconsider its previous decision and permit the student-athlete to use the nonstandard SAT score that the Academic Requirements Committee denied. The sub-

committee reconsidered the test-score issue in light of new information provided by the staff indicating that the staff had provided incorrect information to the subcommittee related to the student-athlete's test score. During its previous review, the subcommittee noted that the student-athlete had a large jump in his test score from 600 to 810 on the nonstandard recentered SAT. Subsequently, the staff identified an error in this calculation and the student-athlete's test score was determined to be a combined SAT score of 700 (820 recentered), rather than 810. Therefore, the subcommittee approved the use of the student-athlete's nonstandard SAT score, noting that the individual who administered the test to the student-athlete was involved with a sports team at the high school on which he did not participate. Further, the subcommittee noted that all employees at the student-athlete's high school were assigned duties within the athletics department. Thus, there was no one employed at the high school who could have administered the test, inasmuch as all high-school employees had some athletics department involvement.

■ Approved the application of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 3.307, an ACT score of 16, an SAT score of 620 (740 recentered) and a recentered SAT score of 760 (640 old version) with a combined recentered SAT score of 810. The student-athlete failed to satisfy the test-score requirement set forth in Bylaw 14.3. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that the student-athlete was diagnosed with a learning disability relating to reading comprehension and that she was unaware that she was able to take the ACT and SAT under special conditions that compensated for her learning disability. The approval of the appeal was contingent upon the student-athlete achieving a recentered score of at least 820 on the SAT or 17 on the ACT at her first opportunity under conditions that compensated for her learning disability and were approved by the testing agency and the NCAA.

■ Approved the appeal of a nonrecruited student-athlete who presented 12 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.500, an SAT score of 620, and an SAT II subject test score of 1000. The student-athlete mistakenly took the SAT II examination believing that it was the new, recentered version of the SAT. The subcommittee approved the appeal, contingent upon the student-athlete achieving a qualifying score on the ACT or SAT at her first opportunity on a national testing date under national testing conditions before becoming eligible for athletically related financial aid, practice and competition.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete who presented 13 core-course credits with a grade-point average of 2.807, an SAT score of 570 (680 recentered), and ACT scores of 14 and 15. The student-athlete failed to achieve a qualifying test score. The institution requested that the subcommittee consider that during the student-athlete's June 1995 ACT testing, there were constant distractions caused by the proctor's child, who was present in the room, which affected his test score. Further, ACT had apologized for the distractions and had offered to pay the fee for the student-athlete to take the test again in October 1995. The subcommittee approved the appeal, subject to the provision that the student-athlete achieve a score of at least 17 on the ACT test administered in October 1995 before becoming eligible for financial aid, practice and competition.

■ Approved the appeal of a recruited student-athlete subject to the initial-eligibility standards for students first entering a collegiate institution during the 1994-95 academic year who presented acceptable secondary credentials from Venezuela and a recentered SAT score of 1140 achieved after his initial enrollment in a foreign postsecondary institution. The student-athlete attended a university in Venezuela as a full-time student during the 1994 academic year before transferring to the applicant institution. The subcommittee approved the appeal based on the subcommittee's policy for recruited foreign student-athletes who first achieve a qualifying ACT or SAT score after the applicable deadline specified in Bylaw 14.3.1.4.1. The policy requires the student-athlete to fulfill his initial year in residence as a partial qualifier. Beginning with the subsequent academic year, the student-athlete shall possess four seasons of competition. In the alternative, during the student-athlete's initial academic year in residence, he may choose to receive financial aid but shall be ineligible for practice and competition before completing one academic year in residence. Beginning with the subsequent academic year, he shall be eligible for three seasons of competition. Thus, inasmuch as the student-athlete had previously achieved a quali-

Eligibility appeals

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Citation: B 13.1.1.3
Sport: Women's golf
Facts: Before receiving permission to contact student-athlete (SA) from her previous institution, head women's golf coach contacted SA, offered SA an athletics grant-in-aid and allowed SA to practice with the institution's golf team. Further, the institution provided SA with \$3,625 of athletics aid before receiving a release from SA's previous institution. SA's previous institution did not provide SA with an exception to the transfer residence requirement.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
[Note: In accordance with B 13.1.1.3 and 14.5.5.3.11-(d), SA is ineligible for athletically related financial assistance or competition during her first academic year in residence at the institution.]
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: This matter is being forwarded to the NCAA enforcement staff for further review.
Institutional/conference action: The institution revised its policies regarding coaches' contacts with transfer students and reprimanded head women's golf coach and the compliance director. Further, the institution reassigned the compliance director. Also, the institution required SA to repay \$3,625.

Case No.: 12
Citation: B 13.1.1.3
Sport: Football
Facts: Assistant football coach contacted PSA by telephone before receiving permission to contact the young man from his previous institution.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The institution reviewed appropriate legislation with assistant football coach.

Case No.: 13
Citation: B 13.1.1.3 and 13.12.1
Sports: Men's track, football
Facts: Head football coach and head men's track and field coach had an on-campus, in-person recruiting contact with a then-PSA before receiving written permission from SA's previous institution. SA's previous institution subsequently provided institution written permission to contact him. In addition, institution allowed the then-PSA to participate in a track team practice session.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Institution issued letters of reprimand to head coaches and took additional steps to avoid similar violations.

Case No.: 14
Citation: B 13.1.2.1.1
Sports: Women's cross country, women's softball
Facts: Assistant softball coach and assistant women's track coach contacted numerous PSAs at off-campus locations before passing the 1995-96 recruiting certification exam. The institution inadvertently had administered the 1994-95 exam in September 1995. The coaches subsequently passed the appropriate exam.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: The conference will forward a report to the enforcement staff.

Case No.: 15
Citation: B 13.1.2.4-(a)
Sport: Women's soccer
Facts: Institution permitted women's soccer academic advisor to attend an off-campus meal with two women's soccer coaches and two PSAs during their official visit.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Institution reviewed the appropriate legislation with women's soccer coaching staff and academic advising staff.

Case No.: 16
Citation: B 13.1.3.1
Sports: Men's basketball, football, women's track
Facts: Coaching staff members in three sports contacted each PSA by phone on sever-

al occasions during the five days before their scheduled official visits. However, each PSA canceled the official paid visits due to inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 17
Citation: B 13.1.3.1
Sport: Men's tennis
Facts: Head men's tennis coach contacted PSA by telephone on two occasions during a one-week period.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 18
Citation: B 13.1.3.1
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: Head softball coach telephoned PSA on two occasions during a one-week period.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: The institution placed a letter of reprimand in head softball coach's personnel file and provided additional rules education to the softball coaching staff.

Case No.: 19
Citation: B 13.1.3.1
Sport: Women's volleyball
Facts: PSA received two telephone calls during a one-week period from athletics department staff members.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 20
Citation: B 13.1.3.1
Sport: Women's swimming
Facts: Women's diving coach contacted PSA by facsimile on more than one occasion during a one-week period.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 21
Citation: B 13.1.3.1.1
Sport: Football
Facts: Members of the institution's football coaching staff 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: Not applicable.

Case No.: 22
Citation: B 13.1.7.2.1
Sport: Football
Facts: Head football coach and members of the football coaching staff delivered in-person National Letters of Intent to 22 football PSAs, while visiting PSAs in their homes. PSAs previously had given verbal commitments to attend institution.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Institution contacted each PSA and requested that the letters of intent be returned to the institution before the signing date. Also, institution will not mail new letters of intent to PSAs until the letters delivered in person are returned. Finally, institution reprimanded head coach and coaching staff.

Case No.: 23
Citation: B 13.1.8.2
Sport: Football
Facts: Assistant football coach made an impermissible recruiting contact with PSA on the

day of a basketball contest in which PSA was a participant.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 24
Citation: B 13.1.8.2-(a)
Sport: Football
Facts: During an official visit to institution, PSA returned home (approximately 65 miles from campus) and participated in a scheduled contest.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 25
Citation: B 13.1.8.2-(a)
Sport: Football
Facts: Head football coach had in-person contact with PSA before competition on the day of competition.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 26
Citation: B 13.1.8.2-(a)
Sport: Football
Facts: Assistant football coach made an impermissible recruiting contact with PSA on day of a basketball contest in which PSA was a participant.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 27
Citation: B 13.2.1 and 13.6.1
Sport: Football
Facts: Representative of the institution's athletics interests provided PSA with transportation in the representative's private plane (valued at \$65) from PSAs home to the institution's campus. PSA was not aware that the pilot was a representative of the institution's athletics interests and the representative was not aware that the young man was a PSA. PSA did not return to his home on the representative's private plane.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored upon repayment of the value of the transportation.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 28
Citation: B 13.2.2, 13.6.3 and 13.12.1
Sport: Men's tennis
Facts: During an unofficial visit, assistant coach provided PSA with transportation from a local airport to the institution (a distance of approximately 50 miles). Further, women's assistant coach was present at the time PSA practiced with several members of the men's tennis team. Finally, head coach was involved in the arrangement of temporary housing for PSA with members of the team.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored upon repayment of the cost of the impermissible transportation and lodging.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: This matter has been forwarded to the enforcement staff for further review.
Institutional/conference action: Institution issued reprimands to both coaches. Also, institution required head coach to make a presentation regarding this matter at a future institutional coaches meeting.

Case No.: 29
Citation: B 13.4.1
Sport: Women's soccer
Facts: Institution sent recruiting material to PSA on one occasion before September 1 before her junior year in high school.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reviewed relevant legislation with involved coaching staff.

Case No.: 30
Citation: B 13.4.2.1
Sport: Football
Facts: Assistant football coach left a high-light videotape in the home of PSA after showing PSA and his parents the videotape during an in-home visit. Assistant coach contacted PSA after realizing he had left behind the videotape and requested that PSA mail the videotape to the institution's football office.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Institution reprimanded assistant football coach.

Case No.: 31
Citation: B 13.6.1
Sport: Football
Facts: Assistant coach provided transportation to PSA during a home visit. Coach had arranged to meet the young man and his mother at PSA's aunt's home. Due to a winter storm, the mother could not make it to the house and the assistant coach then drove the young man 1½ miles to her house so that they could continue the meeting.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 32
Citation: B 13.7.1.2.1 and 13.7.1.2.3
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: Institution allowed three PSAs to make an official visit before providing the young women with written notification of the five-visit limitation. In addition, institution provided one of the PSAs her official visit before receiving her official transcript or SAT/ACT test score. Subsequent to the violation, the institution did send each young woman written notification of the five-visit rule and did obtain an official transcript and SAT score from the PSA.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Case No.: 33
Citation: B 13.7.1.2.4
Sport: Women's swimming
Facts: Institution provided PSA an official visit before receiving confirmation from the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse of PSA's eligibility for the visit. Clearinghouse subsequently provided institution with confirmation of PSA's certification status.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Director of athletics sent cautionary letters to head and assistant coaches. Also, institution took additional steps to avoid similar violations.

Case No.: 34
Citation: B 13.7.2
Sports: Football, men's basketball
Facts: Institution allowed three PSAs' official visits to institution's campus to exceed the 48-hour limitation due to inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 35
Citation: B 13.7.2
Sport: Football
Facts: Institution permitted PSA to exceed the 48-hour time limitation during his official visit due to inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 36

Citation: B 13.7.2
Sports: Football, field hockey
Facts: Institution permitted PSAs to exceed the 48-hour time limitation during their official visits due to inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 37
Citation: B 13.7.2
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: Institution provided PSA with an official paid visit to institution's campus that exceeded the permissible 48-hour period. Visit was extended due to inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 38
Citation: B 13.7.2 and 13.7.4
Sports: Field hockey, football
Facts: Institution provided PSAs with official paid visits to the institution's campus that exceeded the permissible 48-hour period. The visits were extended due to inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 39
Citation: B 13.7.2.1
Sports: Field hockey, football
Facts: PSA's official visits to the institution exceeded the 48-hour limitation due to severe weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 40
Citation: B 13.7.2.1
Sport: Men's track, men's ice hockey
Facts: Institution provided PSAs with official paid visits to the institution's campus that exceeded the permissible 48-hour period. Visits were extended due to inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 41
Citation: B 13.7.2.1
Sport: Football
Facts: PSA's official visit to the institution exceeded the 48-hour limitation due to the cancellation of the last flight leaving the local airport.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 42
Citation: B 13.7.2.1
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: PSA's official visit extended beyond the 48-hour period due to inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 43
Citation: B 13.7.2.1
Sport: Women's track
Facts: PSA's official visit to institution exceeded the 48-hour limitation due to severe weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

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Eligibility appeals

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action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 44
Citation: B 13.7.2.1
Sport: Women's swimming
Facts: PSA's official visit to institution exceeded the 48-hour limitation due to severe weather.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 45
Citation: B 13.8.2.1.4
Sport: Football
Facts: PSAs were allowed to purchase one reserved ticket each, in addition to the permissible complimentary admissions, during their unofficial visits.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution provided the head coach with a letter of reprimand.

■■■

Case No.: 46
Citation: B 13.11.1
Sport: Football
Facts: Head football coach made comments regarding PSA's verbal commitments to the institution before PSAs had signed a National Letter of Intent or institutional tender of financial aid.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 47
Citation: B 13.11.1
Sport: Football
Facts: Head coach's comments regarding an upcoming visit to the institution's campus by PSA appeared in a local newspaper. Coach believed that his comments were off the record and would not be printed.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will refrain from any contact with PSA for one week during the recruiting period and will reduce the permissible number of contacts by one (from seven to six).

■■■

Case No.: 48
Citation: B 13.11.3
Sport: Women's volleyball
Facts: Assistant women's volleyball coach included PSA's names in the volleyball newsletter regarding their official visits to the institution.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: The institution reprimanded and provided additional rules education to assistant women's volleyball coach.

■■■

Case No.: 49
Citation: B 13.11.4
Sport: Baseball
Facts: During an official paid visit, an assistant baseball coach introduced PSA at a baseball luncheon. The luncheon was informal in nature and the introduction occurred when the institution's sports information director asked those attending to introduce their guests.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Division II

Bylaw 13

Case No.: 50
Citation: B 13.1.1.3
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: PSA made an official visit, practiced for

one day and received financial aid before obtaining a properly authorized release from previous institution.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 51
Citation: B 13.1.1.3 and 14.5.5.3.11-(d)
Sport: Men's tennis
Facts: SA competed before obtaining a release from his previous institution. The release was not initially granted due to a financial hold on SA's transcripts. However, SA satisfied the debt before his enrollment and the previous institution indicated that a release would have been granted once the financial hold was resolved.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 52
Citation: B 13.4.1-(a)
Sport: Women's soccer
Facts: Institution sent impermissible recruiting material to a number of PSAs.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 53
Citation: B 13.6.4
Sport: Football
Facts: Institution provided transportation to a then-PSA to enroll at institution.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA repays one-way transportation cost to campus.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Eligibility appeals other than those involving recruiting

Division I

Bylaw 10

Case No.: 1
Citation: B 10.1-(b) and 10.1-(d)
Sport: Men's basketball

Facts: Before his enrollment at the institution, the student-athlete (SA) received academic credit in a fraudulent manner while enrolled at a junior college. The SA and his junior college coaches intended for the academic credit to be used to certify the young man eligible to compete at the junior college during the 1993-94 academic year. Further, during the NCAA enforcement staff's inquiry into this matter, the SA provided the institution and the enforcement staff with false and misleading information on two separate occasions regarding the young man's and the junior college coaches' involvement in completing these academic courses.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from the first 16 contests or 50 percent (including two exhibition contests) of the 1995-96 season.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: The institution required the young man to complete 30 hours of community service, provide written apologies to institutional and NCAA enforcement staff representatives, and complete counseling sessions deemed appropriate by a trained counseling professional. Also, the institution required the young man to be withheld from the first 10 contests (including two exhibition contests) of the 1995-96 basketball season.

■■■

Case No.: 2
Citation: B 10.1-(d)
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: During the NCAA enforcement staff's inquiry into the validity of the young man's correspondence courses, SA provided the enforcement staff with false and misleading information regarding the young man's comple-

tion of the exams for these courses. Further, the young man refused to attempt the completion of six algebra problems similar to those on the correspondence course exam during interviews with members of the enforcement staff.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Institution withheld the young man from the first 10 contests of the 1995-96 men's basketball season.

Bylaw 12

Case No.: 3
Citation: B 12.1.1-(a)
Sport: Men's tennis

Facts: An international SA received two \$15 gift certificates based on his performance in two tennis tournaments. The prizes were won before his initial enrollment at the institution and the young man was unaware that his actions were in violation of NCAA rules and regulations.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay the value of the gift certificates.

■■■

Case No.: 4
Citation: B 12.1.2-(f) and 12.1.2-(a)
Sport: Men's tennis

Facts: An SA from Bosnia was brought to the United States through a program sponsored by the U.S. and Bosnian-Herzegovinian Olympic Committees. The program was part of a worldwide effort coordinated by the International Olympic Committee and was designed to provide a safe place for athletes who found themselves in life-threatening circumstances in Bosnia. During the summer of 1994, SA was placed with a host. At no time has SA competed as a professional.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 5
Citation: B 12.1.2-(j)
Sport: Women's tennis
Facts: Over a four-year period, SA received approximately \$5,900 in expense money based on place finish while participating in international tennis tournaments. Several tennis federations confirmed that SA consistently indicated her intent to remain amateur.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will withhold SA from the first two dates of competition (10 percent) of the 1996 spring season.

■■■

Case No.: 6
Citation: B 12.1.2-(m)
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: SA received round-trip airfare and lodging at no cost to SA, in conjunction with a trip to Chicago, from an individual who met SA while coaching basketball at a recreation center.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA repays the value of the transportation and lodging.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 7
Citation: B 12.1.2-(m)
Sport: Football
Facts: SA was provided with meals on approximately 11 occasions by a representative of a financial planner at a total value of \$92.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution withheld SA from one contest during its investigation of this matter and required SA to repay the value of the meals.

■■■

Case No.: 8
Citation: B 12.1.2-(m)
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: A trucking association paid the campus parking fines for the automobile driven by SA on five occasions. Information provided by SA indicates that he reimbursed the association for the parking fines several months later.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Institution will submit a report to the enforcement staff.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 9
Citation: B 12.1.2-(m) and 12.3.1.2
Sport: Football

Facts: SA accepted several round-trip airline tickets for himself, parents and a friend (valued at \$2,837); \$2,210 in cash for himself, relatives and a friend; use of one paging device for a year (valued at \$480); and use of another paging device for a two-month period (valued at \$80) from runners for a sports agent. In addition, the runners provided SA with vitamins (valued at \$260), hotel expenses (valued at \$250), use of a telephone card (valued at \$200), two sessions with a hypnotist (valued at \$180), shirts (valued at \$180) and several other miscellaneous items (valued at \$595). The SA also reported that he accepted in excess of \$7,000 in benefits from the runners because he considered them friends and roommates who were assisting him as necessary. Further, SA reported he repaid one of the runners approximately \$4,000 throughout the course of his involvement with him. Runners did not disclose to SA their personal roles in providing benefits to SA on behalf of the agent.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility not restored.

On appeal to the Eligibility Committee for Division I, the committee concluded that SA's eligibility should be restored after he is charged with the loss of one full season of competition and upon repayment of the unpaid amount of the impermissible benefits (\$3,417).

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Institution has withheld the young man from seven contests.

■■■

Case No.: 10
Citation: B 12.4.2.2
Sport: Baseball
Facts: SA earned \$160 on a fee-for-lesson basis by teaching techniques for playing the position of catcher.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored upon repayment of income earned on a fee-for-lesson basis.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 11
Citation: B 12.4.2.2
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: SA provided private softball lessons on a fee-for-lesson basis. SA was not aware that her actions were in violation of NCAA rules and regulations. She provided the lessons based on a misunderstanding that such activities were permissible.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: SA repaid the amount earned from the lessons.

■■■

Case No.: 12
Citation: B 12.5.1.4 and 12.5.2.1
Sport: Men's soccer
Facts: SA modeled a line of sportswear and allowed his photograph to be used in a promotional catalog distributed by the sportswear manufacturer. SA was not compensated for modeling the sportswear.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 13
Citation: B 12.5.2.1
Sport: Men's golf
Facts: SA appeared in a television commercial for a local business.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■■■

Case No.: 14
Citation: B 12.5.2.1
Sport: Football
Facts: SA agreed to participate in a television sports series after being told by a representative of the television station that his participation had been approved by the appropriate institutional authority (when, in fact, no approval had been sought or given).

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution withdrew the station's direct media access to the football team for the remainder of the team's bowl preparation and participation.

■■■

Case No.: 15
Citation: B 12.5.2.1
Sports: Men's skiing, women's skiing
Facts: The SAs appeared in a newspaper photograph wearing clothing provided by local commercial outlets promoting a private event.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution provided additional rules education to the organizer of the event.

■■■

Case No.: 16
Citation: B 12.5.2.1-(a)
Sport: Women's gymnastics

Facts: During the videotaping of a promotional event for the women's gymnastics team, a local television station asked several team members to make a statement during the videotaping that promoted a cartoon show, which is carried by the station. Neither the television station nor SAs realized this action was a violation of NCAA rules and the segment has been withdrawn from the air.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reviewed Bylaw 12.5 with the coaches and team members.

Bylaw 13

Case No.: 17
Citation: B 13.1.1.3
Sport: Women's soccer

Facts: Head women's soccer coach had a telephone contact with a prospective student-athlete (PSA) before receiving written permission from PSA's previous institution. Institution subsequently provided PSA an athletics grant-in-aid. PSA's previous institution subsequently provided the institution written permission to contact her.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: This matter is being forwarded to the enforcement staff for further review.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay the financial aid provided to her during the fall 1995 semester. Institution accepted the compliance director's resignation and took additional action to avoid similar violations.

■■■

Case No.: 18
Citation: B 13.7.5.5 and 16.12.2.1
Sport: Women's cross country
Facts: Institution provided SA with \$17 in excess of the \$20 per day allowed to host a PSA. However, SA did not spend the excessive money entertaining a PSA.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reviewed appropriate NCAA legislation with head coach and SA. Also, institution required SA to repay the \$17.

■■■

Case No.: 19
Citation: B 13.7.5.5.1
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: Former head softball coach provided SA with a complimentary meal during a PSA's official paid visit, even though the young woman was not designated as a student host.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay the cost of the meal and issued a letter of reprimand to the former head softball coach. In addition, the assistant director of athletics reviewed regulation and department procedures with the coaching staff members.

■■■

Case No.: 20
Citation: B 13.7.5.5.1 and 16.12.2.1
Sports: Women's soccer, men's basketball
Facts: During official visits, the institution

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Eligibility appeals

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provided SAs dinner even though they were not student hosts. Also, a representative of the institution's athletics interests provided a meal to the women's soccer team.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action for SAs. Eligibility restored for SAs on the soccer team upon donation of the value of the meal to a charity of their choice.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SAs to repay the costs of their meals.

Bylaw 14

Case No.: 21
Citation: B 14.01.1 and 14.3.5.1.1
Sport: Football
Facts: Due to an administrative error, SA was permitted to practice beyond the two-week grace period before having his eligibility certified by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. The young man subsequently has been certified as eligible to compete.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 22
Citation: B 14.01.2
Sport: Men's swimming
Facts: During the fall of 1995, SA participated in two contests while ineligible under institutional academic requirements. Institution mistakenly certified the young man as eligible although he had not yet met institutional grade-point requirements.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institution action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will withhold SA from first two meets of the 1996 spring season after he has established eligibility. Institution issued a letter of reprimand to the compliance coordinator.

Case No.: 23
Citation: B 14.1.2.1, 14.3.1 and 14.3.5.1.1
Sport: Women's track
Facts: Assistant women's track coach allowed SAs to practice beyond the permissible two-week period for recruited SAs before being certified as eligible by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. SAs subsequently were certified as qualifiers by the clearinghouse.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reprimanded assistant coach and required head women's track coach to submit an oversight plan for tracking the activities of assistant track coaches.

Case No.: 24
Citation: B 14.1.2.1, 14.3.1 and 14.5.1
Sport: Women's cross country
Facts: Institution allowed two SAs to compete in one contest before the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse certified them as eligible. The clearinghouse subsequently certified the SAs as eligible. Also, institution allowed a two-year college transfer SA to compete in one contest during her transfer year in residence.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reprimanded head coach and required him to conduct a compliance review on initial-eligibility rules with the coaching staff.

Case No.: 25
Citation: B 14.1.3 and 14.1.4
Sport: Women's cross country
Facts: SA No. 1 practiced before signing the NCAA Drug-Testing Consent Form, and SAs No. 2 and 3 practiced and competed on one occasion before signing the Drug-Testing Consent Form and the NCAA Student-Athlete Statement.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution established additional rules-education meetings.

Case No.: 26
Citation: B 14.1.3.1 and 14.1.4.1
Sport: Men's volleyball
Facts: Institution permitted SA to compete in one contest before signing the NCAA Student-Athlete Statement and Drug-Testing Consent Form. Subsequent to the violation, SA completed both of the required NCAA forms.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will withhold SA from the next three contests. Institution also issued letters to involved coaches to remind them of certification procedures.

Case No.: 27
Citation: B 14.1.6.2
Sport: Men's track
Facts: SA competed in one contest while enrolled in less than 12 credit hours.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution withheld SA from the next regularly scheduled contest.

Case No.: 28
Citation: B 14.1.6.2
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: Institution allowed SA to participate in one contest while not enrolled in a full-time program of studies. SA believed her enrollment status was full time. Further, the contest initially was scheduled for the day before the beginning of the academic term but was rescheduled for the first day of the term due to inclement weather. Finally, institution's eligibility officer was unable to verify the enrollment status of participating SAs before the contest due to the inclement weather.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will emphasize this legislation in a revised version of the institution's SA handbook.

Case No.: 29
Citation: B 14.1.6.2
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: Institution allowed SA to participate in one contest while SA was not enrolled in a full-time program of studies.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from one contest.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reviewed appropriate legislation and institutional procedures with all SAs, coaches, registrar's office employees and faculty members.

Case No.: 30
Citation: B 14.1.6.2
Sport: Wrestling
Facts: SA competed in two matches while enrolled in less than 12 hours.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution forfeited the two matches in which SA competed and withheld him from the next two matches.

Case No.: 31
Citation: B 14.1.6.2 and 16.8.1.2
Sport: Women's soccer
Facts: SA traveled with the team on one occasion while enrolled in less than 12 hours.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 32
Citation: B 14.3.2.2.1
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: Institution permitted SA to practice for approximately two months even though institutional officials knew the young man had not taken a standardized test and should have been considered a nonqualifier at that time. Institution subsequently has filed an application for a waiver of freshman eligibility requirements for SA, a nonrecruited international student, and a decision has not been made.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reviewed NCAA rules governing participation before certification with all coaches and staff members.

Case No.: 33
Citation: B 14.3.4.1.2
Sport: Wrestling
Facts: SA, a partial qualifier, was provided athletically related financial aid during the fall of 1995. Institution mistakenly provided him with the aid although he had not been certified eligible by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. SA subsequently was determined to be a partial qualifier.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will require SA to repay the aid received. Additionally, institution issued a letter of reprimand to the head coach and placed it in his personnel file.

Case No.: 34
Citation: B 14.3.5.1.2
Sport: Women's swimming
Facts: SA competed in two contests before her certification through the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will withhold SA from the next two intercollegiate contests subsequent to restoration.

Case No.: 35
Citation: B 14.3.5.11
Sport: Men's track
Facts: Due to a misunderstanding regarding the recruitment status of two SAs, the young men were permitted to practice beyond the permissible period before being certified as eligible by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. Both young men subsequently were certified as eligible by the clearinghouse.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 36
Citation: B 14.4.3
Sport: Women's volleyball
Facts: Institution allowed SA to participate in 22 contests even though SA had not met institutional satisfactory-progress requirements.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from the 1996-97 volleyball season.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution forfeited all contests in which SA participated.

Case No.: 37
Citation: B 14.4.3.2
Sports: Men's lacrosse, football, baseball, men's track

Facts: Transfer SAs participated while ineligible after failing to meet percentage of degree-completion requirements.

NCAA eligibility action: First SA's eligibility was immediately restored inasmuch as he used a season of competition through minimum participation. Second SA's eligibility was restored after being withheld from the 1995-96 track season. However, since the young man's five-year period of eligibility expires at the conclusion of the 1995-96 academic year, he no longer has any remaining eligibility.

On appeal to the Division I Eligibility Committee, the staff's decision, as it related to the second SA's eligibility, was upheld.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: This matter will be forwarded to the enforcement staff for review.

Institutional/conference action: Institution has revised its procedures for certifying satisfactory progress in order to ensure correct application of the requirements.

Case No.: 38
Citation: B 14.7.2
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: SA participated in one contest of outside competition during the academic year. SA was ineligible for intercollegiate competition and was not practicing with institution's basketball team when he participated in outside competition.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will withhold SA from the next contest of institution's men's basketball team.

Case No.: 39
Citation: B 14.10.1
Sport: Men's swimming
Facts: SA participated in seven contests before being certified. The young man subsequently was certified as eligible to compete.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Letter of reprimand was placed in head coach's personnel file.

Bylaw 15

Case No.: 40
Citation: B 15.01.3 and 15.2.5.4.2
Sport: Women's tennis
Facts: SA received otherwise permissible financial aid directly from an outside source.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution will require the financial aid to be disbursed through the institution and then credited to SA's account.

Bylaw 16

Case No.: 41
Citation: B 16.2.1.1
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: Institution provided SA with five complimentary admissions to a game against another university, which exceeded the number of permissible complimentary admissions by one.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay cost of the fifth ticket to the institution.

Case No.: 42
Citation: B 16.8.1.2
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: SA traveled with team to an away contest before being certified by NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. The clearinghouse subsequently certified SA as eligible.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution issued a written reprimand to head coach.

Case No.: 43
Citation: B 16.8.1.2
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: SA traveled on one occasion with team during SA's transfer year in residence.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reviewed relevant legislation with the men's basketball coaching staff.

Case No.: 44
Citation: B 16.8.1.2
Sport: Women's tennis
Facts: SA traveled with the team to an away contest even though she had not met satisfactory-progress requirements.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Director of athletics reprimanded the coaches and took additional steps to avoid similar violations.

Case No.: 45
Citation: B 16.8.1.2
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: SA traveled with the team to an away contest even though the institution had not certified SA as eligible.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay the \$42 he received in meal money and took steps to avoid similar violations.

Case No.: 46
Citation: B 16.8.1.2
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: Head women's basketball coach allowed SA to travel with the team to an away-from-home contest even though SA was not eligible for competition.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution revised its procedures for obtaining approval of teams' travel and reduced by two the permissible number of evaluation days by the women's basketball coaching staff during the 1995-96 academic year.

Case No.: 47
Citation: B 16.10.2.7 and 16.12.2.1
Sport: Baseball
Facts: Head baseball coach directed restricted-earnings coach to have the team manager provide transportation for three SAs from the airport to campus (55 miles one way).

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reprimanded coaches for their actions in this matter and required them to attend two rules-education meetings with the compliance coordinator. Institution also required involved SAs to repay the expenses incurred to a charity of their choice.

Case No.: 48
Citation: B 16.12
Sport: Women's basketball
Facts: Institution mistakenly issued winter jackets from a national retailer to members of the women's basketball team. Once the error was discovered, the institution required the young women to return the jackets.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Case No.: 49
Citation: B 16.12.1.6 and 16.12.2.1
Sport: Football
Facts: A representative of institution's athletics interests provided SA with meals (valued at \$23.95) from local restaurants on two occasions. Further, representative provided SA with transportation to the restaurants.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored upon repayment of the cost of the meals and transportation.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: This matter is being forwarded to the enforcement staff for further review.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reviewed appropriate NCAA legislation with representative and athletics department staff. Also, institution required SA to repay the cost of the meals.

Case No.: 50
Citation: B 16.12.2
Sport: Men's golf
Facts: Head coach arranged for SAs to receive private golf lessons valued at \$150. Institution became aware of the violation when the coach requested restitution from the athletics business office. The coach was unaware that providing such lessons violated NCAA regulations.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution verbally reprimanded coach and placed a letter of reprimand in his personnel file. SAs repaid the cost of the golf lessons.

Case No.: 51
Citation: B 16.12.2
Sport: Wrestling
Facts: SA, who was attempting to redshirt for the 1995-96 season, was provided expenses by the institution to a wrestling meet in which he wrestled unattached. Furthermore, during the same meet, SA shared a hotel room with the father of an enrolled SA. Father paid for the hotel room and subsequently was reimbursed by SA.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Eligibility appeals

► Continued from page 17

tion.
Institutional/conference action: SA has repaid value of the benefit he received from the father of another SA.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 52
Citation: B 16.12.2.1
Sport: Women's softball
Facts: Head softball coach provided SA with a ticket to a local ice hockey contest (valued at \$9.50) while SA served as a student host for a PSA. Cost of the ticket exceeded the permissible entertainment expense during official visits.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Institution issued a letter of caution to head coach and reviewed appropriate NCAA legislation. Also, institution required SA to repay \$9.50.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 53
Citation: B 16.12.2.1
Sport: Men's tennis
Facts: SA received impermissible airline transportation from his home to the institution's campus. Violation occurred as a result of inclement weather, which prevented SA from using the airline tickets in a permissible manner.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution previously arranged for SA's family to pay the value of one leg of SA's travel, which will be used to repay the value of the impermissible travel, and SA will return unused portions of the ticket.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 54
Citation: B 16.12.2.1
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: During the Christmas holiday break, SA received transportation from his hometown to the institution's campus at no cost to SA.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay the cost of the impermissible transportation.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 55
Citation: B 16.12.2.1
Sport: Women's swimming
Facts: Head women's swimming coach provided SA a free ticket to an on-campus football contest.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay the cost of the ticket. Also, institution placed a letter of reprimand in head coach's personnel file and took additional steps to avoid similar violations.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 56
Citation: B 16.12.2.1
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: SA received a discount of \$35.80 when purchasing an airline ticket through institution's athletics department travel coordinator. SA paid institution for the cost of the airline ticket before the scheduled travel date. However, institution received a 10 percent government discount when purchasing the ticket.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: This matter is being forwarded to the enforcement staff for further review.
Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay \$35.80.

Division II

Bylaw 12

Case No.: 57
Citation: B 12.1.1 and 12.1.2
Sport: Women's volleyball
Facts: SA received \$400 in prize money from her government when the national team won the championships.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA repays the value of the prize money received.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.
Institutional/conference action: Not applic-

able.
■ ■ ■
Case No.: 58
Citation: B 12.1.2.2 and 15.01.2
Sport: Men's lacrosse
Facts: Members of the men's lacrosse team raised funds from outside sources that were used for permissible team expenses but were not distributed through the institution.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Information submitted will be reviewed by the enforcement staff.

Institutional/conference action: Former head coach's present institution has been notified of his involvement and one SA was required to repay the \$50 he received to buy athletics shoes.

Bylaw 14

Case No.: 59
Citation: B 14.1.3.2, 14.1.4.2, 14.10.2 and 16.8.1.2
Sport: Women's swimming
Facts: Women's swimming coach allowed SA to practice, compete in two contests and travel with the team before SA signed NCAA Student-Athlete Statement and NCAA Drug-Testing Consent Form. Further, SA was not added to institution's squad list before competition.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution reprimanded coach and required him to review certification procedures with institution's compliance coordinator.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 60
Citation: B 14.1.5.1
Sport: Men's tennis
Facts: Institution allowed SA to participate in two contests even though SA had not been admitted as a regularly enrolled, degree-seeking student at the institution. SA was enrolled in 14 credits under a program for students that do not meet institutional admissions requirements. Further, SA was not admitted to the institution upon the completion of the 14 credits.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution forfeited the matches in which SA participated and will withhold SA from the first two contests in which he is otherwise eligible upon his admission to the institution.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 61
Citation: B 14.2.6, 14.5.4 and 14.5.4.1.2
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: SA competed in two contests before completing his academic year in residence as a result of a good-faith, erroneous declaration of eligibility, in that the institution mistakenly applied B 14.5.4.5.1 to SA's situation because his previous institution dropped the sport.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from the first two intercollegiate basketball contests of the 1996-97 basketball season. Season-of-competition waiver granted for SA's limited participation during the 1995-96 basketball season.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Institution required SA to repay the impermissible aid he received during the 1995 fall quarter.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 62
Citation: B 14.3.2.1.2, 14.3.2.4, 14.3.4.2, 14.3.5.1.1 and 16.8.1.2
Sport: Wrestling
Facts: SA No. 1 practiced beyond the permissible two-week period before his certification by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. Also, SAs Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 practiced while ineligible as either partial or nonqualifiers. Finally, SA No. 3 traveled with the team on one occasion while ineligible.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Head wrestling coach was placed on probation, suspended for one month without pay and given a letter of reprimand. Also, institution canceled two matches and will monitor all wrestling practices.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 63
Citation: B 14.4.3.1-(b) and 14.4.3.4.8-(a)
Sport: Wrestling
Facts: SA competed in one contest while ineligible under satisfactory-progress requirements.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on the basis of institutional action.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Institution

will withhold SA from the first intercollegiate contest once he fulfills satisfactory-progress requirements.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 64
Citation: B 14.5.5.3.3 and 15.01.3
Sport: Wrestling
Facts: Institution allowed SA to participate in one contest even though SA was enrolled in a student exchange program that was not an established requirement of the curriculum at SA's previous institution. Further, SA's previous institution provided SA with an athletics grant-in-aid while enrolled at the institution. SA subsequently transferred to the institution.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from one contest.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Bylaw 15

Case No.: 65
Citation: B 15.3 and 16.12.2
Sports: Women's cross country, women's track
Facts: Head track and field coach was involved in manipulating SAs' financial aid contrary to NCAA regulations.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Enforcement staff is reviewing the matter.

Institutional/conference action: Institution accepted the resignation of head coach. Additionally, institution withheld cross country SAs from the entire 1995 cross country season and did not permit the involved SAs to practice during the majority of the 1995 fall semester.

Bylaw 16

Case No.: 66
Citation: B 16.12.2.1
Sports: Men's basketball, football, wrestling
Facts: Institution provided 15 SAs with a short-term insurance policy, which covered athletics as well as nonathletics-related injuries.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored on basis of institutional action.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.
Institutional/conference action: Institution will stop payments on these short-term insurance policies and will set up a payment schedule for the involved SAs to repay institution for the premium.

Division III

Bylaw 14

Case No.: 67
Citation: B 14.01.2.1
Sport: Baseball
Facts: During the fall, SA participated in one contest while ineligible under institutional academic regulations. The young man had been placed on probation and had been informed that he was ineligible for competition. However, it appears that he did not fully understand the limits on his participation.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from the first two contests of the 1996 spring season.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 68
Citation: B 14.1.6.2
Sport: Men's volleyball
Facts: SA participated in two dates of competition during the nontraditional season while enrolled in less than 12 credit hours. The young man originally enrolled in 17 hours but later reduced his hours to 10. SA did not believe that the 12-hour requirement applied to the nontraditional season.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from the first two dates of competition during the 1996 traditional season.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further action.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 69
Citation: B 14.1.6.2.2
Sport: Men's ice hockey
Facts: Institution allowed SA to participate in six contests even though SA was enrolled in less than 12 semester hours.
NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from six contests.
NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Secondary violation; no further ac-

tion.
Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 70
Citation: B 14.7.1.1
Sport: Men's ice hockey
Facts: SA participated in 45 contests of outside competition during the 1994-95 academic year. The young man began the 1994-95 ice hockey season at the institution and participated in three contests of intercollegiate competition.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored after SA is withheld from the 1995-96 ice hockey season.

NCAA action regarding institutional responsibility: Not applicable.

Institutional/conference action: Not applicable.

Extensions and waivers

The NCAA Eligibility Committee also is authorized to grant extensions of periods of eligibility under NCAA Bylaws 14.2.1.4 and 14.2.1.5; hardship waivers for student-athletes at independent institutions under Bylaw 14.5.5; waivers of the transfer-residence requirement because of a discontinued academic program under Bylaw 14.6.5.3.3; and season-of-competition waivers under Bylaw 14.2.6.

Division I

Bylaw 14

Case No.: 1
Citation: B 14.2.1 and 30.6.1
Sport: Football
Facts: 1991-92: Enrolled institution; did not compete due to status as a partial qualifier. However, NCAA legislation, which was applied retroactively, changed the initial-eligibility test score from 18 to 17, giving student-athlete (SA) four years of participation opportunity remaining. 1992-93: Institution; competed. 1993-94: Institution; competed. 1994-95: Institution; competed. 1995-96: Institution; did not compete due to a preseason knee injury.

NCAA eligibility action: Extension granted inasmuch as NCAA legislation in place during the fall of 1991, which subsequently was changed and applied retroactively, and contemporaneous medical documentation submitted by the institution for the 1995-96 season, indicates that SA was denied two seasons of participation opportunity due to circumstances beyond his control.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 2
Citation: B 14.2.1.5
Sport: Women's swimming
Facts: An international SA initially enrolled at a collegiate institution in January of 1991. Her five-year period of eligibility expired at the end of the 1995 fall semester. However, the young woman spent approximately two years of her five-year period participating in official tryouts and competition involving national teams in her home country.
NCAA eligibility action: Extension request granted.

Division II

Bylaw 12

Case No.: 3
Citation: B 12.2.2 and 30.6.1
Sport: Football
Facts: 1990-91: Enrolled institution No. 1; did not compete. During fall 1990 semester, SA was arrested and incarcerated on charge of rape. The alleged victim subsequently recanted and charges were dismissed. SA, however, was not allowed on campus until the spring 1991 semester started. In March 1991, the state began presenting the case to a grand jury. 1991-92: Enrolled institution No. 2; did not compete; SA was very involved in assisting his attorneys throughout the grand jury process, which resulted in a failure to indict in January 1992. In spring 1992, SA filed a civil suit against institution No. 1. 1992-93: Institution No. 2; did not compete. 1993-94: Institution No. 2; competed. 1994-95: Not enrolled. 1995-96: Enrolled Institution No. 3; competed.
NCAA eligibility action: Extension granted for the 1996-97 football season. SA was denied more than one season of participation opportunity due to circumstances beyond his or the institution's control.

Bylaw 14

Case No.: 4
Citation: B 14.2.1 and 30.6.1
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: 1990-91: Enrolled full time Institution No. 1; did not participate; underwent right knee

surgery (December 26). 1991-92: Enrolled full time Institution No. 1; did not participate. 1992-93: Enrolled full time Institution No. 2; participated. 1993-94: Enrolled full time Institution No. 2; participated. 1994-95: Enrolled full time Institution No. 2; suffered an incapacitating right knee injury during the third contest; underwent knee surgery (December 23); conference granted the young man a medical hardship waiver.

NCAA eligibility action: Extension waiver granted for the 1995-96 season. Contemporaneous medical documentation submitted by the institution indicates that SA was denied two seasons (i.e., 1990-91 and 1994-95) of participation opportunity due to circumstances beyond his control.

Division III

Bylaw 14

Case No.: 5
Citation: B 14.2.2 and 30.6.1
Sport: Men's soccer
Facts: 1989-90: University No. 1; chose not to participate. 1990-91: University No. 1; chose not to participate. 1991-92: University No. 1; chose not to participate. Fall 1993: Community College; participated in soccer program, withdrew from school September 21, 1993. 1994-95: University No. 2; chose not to participate. Fall 1995: University No. 3; was not eligible to participate under NCAA transfer regulations due to failure to meet satisfactory-progress regulations at previous institution.

NCAA eligibility action: Extension request denied. Case at hand does not meet the more-than-one-year criteria set forth in Bylaw 30.6.1 and the staff may not grant an extension under such circumstances.

On appeal to the Eligibility Committee for Division III, the committee affirmed the staff's decision based on the fact that the case did not meet the specific criteria of Bylaw 30.6.1, nor did it qualify as an extraordinary or extreme hardship.

■ ■ ■
Case No.: 6
Citation: B 14.2.6
Sport: Football
Facts: SA participated in a preseason scrimmage while ineligible as a result of a good faith, erroneous formal declaration of eligibility by the appropriate institutional authority.

NCAA eligibility action: Eligibility restored. Season-of-competition waiver granted for the young man's limited participation during the 1995-96 football season.

Bylaw 30

Case No.: 7
Citation: B 30.6.1 and 14.2.2
Sport: Men's basketball
Facts: Fall 1989: Enrolled full time but decided to drop an art class on the final day for changing classes. Decision was made after the young man discussed his performance in the class with his academic advisor. SA and advisor were unaware that by dropping the class, the young man rendered himself ineligible for competition for the fall semester. Spring 1990: University No. 1; was not permitted to participate since he was not a member of the team during the previous fall semester. 1990-91: University No. 1; participated. 1991-92: University No. 1; participated. Fall 1992: University No. 1; enrolled full time but withdrew due to personal reasons. Spring 1993: Did not enroll. 1993-94: Did not enroll. 1994-95: University No. 1; participated. Fall 1995: University No. 1; participated.

NCAA eligibility action: Extension request denied. SA was not denied more than one season of competition due to circumstances beyond the control of SA or institution.

On appeal to the Eligibility Committee for Division III, the committee affirmed the eligibility staff's initial decision based on the fact that the circumstances did not meet the more-than-one-year criteria nor did they qualify as circumstances of extraordinary or extreme hardship.

■ ■ ■
In addition, under the provisions of NCAA Bylaw 14.2.5, one hardship waiver was granted to student-athletes at independent member institutions.

This report of eligibility appeals decisions and action taken regarding institutional responsibility was prepared by the NCAA eligibility staff as an aid to member institutions and conference offices. Institutions or conference offices with questions can contact Carrie A. Doyle, NCAA director of eligibility, at the national office. Those who have questions regarding the action taken regarding institutional responsibility should contact Cynthia J. Gabel, NCAA enforcement representative, also at the national office.

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