



COYOTE CHAMPION



The University of South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletics Compliance News

NCAA Division I Recruiting Calendar

Dec/Jan 2009

Men's Basketball Women's Basketball

Dec. 1-23 Evaluation

Dec. 24-26 Dead

Dec. 27-Jan. 31 Evaluation

Football

Dec. 1- 19 Contact

Dec. 20-Jan. 1 Dead

Jan. 2-3 Quiet

Jan. 4-9 Contact

Jan. 10 Quiet

Jan. 11-14 Dead

Jan. 15-16 Quiet

Jan. 17 – 30 Contact

Jan. 31 Quiet

Track and Field

Dec. 1-13 Contact

Dec. 14-17 Dead

Dec. 18-Jan. 2 Quiet

Jan. 3-31 Contact

Women's Softball

Dec. 1-8 Quiet

Dec. 9-12 Dead

Dec. 13-Jan. 1 Quiet

Jan. 2-31 Contact

Women's Volleyball

Dec. 1-6 contact

Dec. 7-15 Quiet

Dec. 16-31 Dead

Jan. 1-15 Quiet

Jan. 16-31 Contact

All other Sports

Dec. 1-Jan. 31 Contact

December/January 2009

Volume 1 Issue 2

Sports Wagering

The NCAA opposes all forms of legal and illegal sports wagering on college sports.

The NCAA membership has adopted specific rules prohibiting student-athletes, athletics department staff members, and conference office staff from engaging in sports wagering (Bylaw 10.3). NCAA rules also prohibit non-athletics department staff members who have responsibilities within or over the athletics department, such as chancellors or presidents and faculty athletics representatives from engaging in sports wagering. NCAA national office employees are also prohibiting from engaging in sports wagering.

The rules against sports wagering applies to any institutional practice or competition (intercollegiate, amateur or professional) in an NCAA-sanctioned sport. Sports competition should be appreciated for the inherent benefits related to participation of student-athletes, coaches, and institutions in fair contests, not the amount of money wagered on the outcome of the competition.

A student-athlete involved in sports wagering on the student-athlete's institution permanently loses all remaining regular-season and postseason eligibility in all sports. Also, any student-athlete who is involved in any sports wagering activity that involves college sports or professional athletics, through a internet gambling, bookmaker, a parlay card or any other method employed by organized gambling, will be ineligible for all regular-season and postseason competition for at least one year.

In 2004 Former NCAA President Myles Brand formed a national task force to recommend strategies to counteract sports wagering among student-athletes and further analyze the data from the 2003 National Study on Collegiate Sports Wagering and Associated Health Risks. This study represented the first effort to collect information on sports wagering and associated behaviors from a nationally representative sample of student-athletes. It was groundbreaking in both the scope of inquiry and in breadth/number of student-athletes participating (greater than 20,000 student-athletes across all divisions and most championship sports).

Research has continued and the recent 2008 survey results indicate that the educational efforts of the NCAA and its members have been impactful for student-athletes. Division I men's basketball student-athletes demonstrated a decrease in frequent sports wagering from 6.1 percent in 2004 to 4.5 percent. In addition, approximately 90 percent of males and 95 percent of females across all three divisions who have received NCAA education about the dangers of sports wagering believe that the information provided is effective in discouraging student-athletes.

The study also indicates areas where continued efforts are needed. While there is some indication fewer student-athletes are engaging in heavy levels of sports wagering, social levels of the activity have increased among males. Approximately 30 percent of male student-athletes reported wagering on sports in the past year, which is in violation of NCAA rules.

For more info: http://www.ncaa.org/wps/ncaa?key=/ncaa/ncaa/ncaa+news/ncaa+news+online/2009/association-wide/sports-wagering+study+shows+progress+in+education_11_13_09_ncaa_news

Contact Jill Theeler with any questions!

Jill.Theeler@usd.edu

Rules of Importance

16.01.1 Eligibility Effect of Violation.

A student-athlete shall not receive any extra benefit. Receipt by a student-athlete of an award, benefit or expense allowance not authorized by NCAA legislation renders the student-athlete ineligible for athletics competition in the sport for which the improper award, benefit or expense was received. If the student-athlete receives an extra benefit not authorized by NCAA legislation, the individual is ineligible in all sports.

16.02.3 Extra Benefit. An extra benefit is any special arrangement by an institutional employee or a representative of the institution's athletics interests to provide a student-athlete or the student-athlete's relative or friend a benefit not expressly authorized by NCAA legislation. Receipt of a benefit by student-athletes or their relatives or friends is not a violation of NCAA legislation if it is demonstrated that the same benefit is generally available to the institution's students or their relatives or friends or to a particular segment of the student body determined on a basis unrelated to athletics ability.

Knowledgeable Coyotes

Q: May I permit a student-athlete to use my telephone to make long distance phone calls?

A: No, this would constitute an extra benefit and is impermissible by NCAA bylaws.

Q: True or False If a prospective student-athlete has signed a National Letter of Intent, it is permissible for an Institution to mail a game program to the prospective student-athlete.

A: False

Community Service & Promotional Activities

The Athletics Department encourages student-athlete participation in community service and promotional activities which benefit worthy causes. Community service fosters positive growth and development in an individual and is an avenue for the student-athlete to 'giveback' to a supportive community.

Per NCAA Bylaw 12, the Athletics Department is required to submit written approval for all student-athletes participating in any charitable or non-profit activities considered incidental to participation in intercollegiate athletics.

Please see Jill Theeler prior to any involvement in promotional activities.

☆ **Join SAAC and learn about how to get involved with USD Athletics and the Vermillion Community** ☆



Congratulations Coyotes!

Football player **Chris Ganious** named to ESPN the Magazine Academic All-America second-team

Jenna Hatfield, a senior Volleyball player, was named to the Great West Conference Championship All-Tournament team

Division I graduation rates reach all-time highs

Nov 18, 2009 1:28:07 PM

The NCAA News

Graduation rates for student-athletes competing in Division I continue to reach all-time highs.

According to the latest NCAA Graduation Success Rate data, 79 percent of Division I freshmen student-athletes who entered college in 2002 earned their degrees, matching last year's rate. The average Graduation Success Rate for the last four graduating classes is 79 percent, one percentage point higher than last year.

Both rates are the highest ever for Division I student-athletes, said NCAA Interim President Jim Isch.

Under the federal government's methodology, which does not count transfer students, Division I student-athletes who entered college in 2002 graduated at 64 percent, the highest federal rate ever and unchanged from last year. This rate is two points higher than the general student body.

Isch emphasized he was particularly pleased with the academic progress in men's basketball and baseball. The Graduation Success Rate for men's basketball is up nearly 10 points and baseball is up nearly 5 points in the eight years the NCAA has calculated the rate.

Isch noted a "modest concern" with football, a sport in which the yearly rate has declined slightly. However, the rate is up nearly three points in the Football Bowl Subdivision since 1995.

Walter Harrison, chair of the NCAA Committee on Academic Performance and president of the University of Hartford, praised the latest figures, citing increased initial-eligibility standards and the overall transformation of the academic-athletics culture on college campuses nationwide.

The calculations for the GSR and federal rate both limit time to graduation from initial college enrollment to six years.

Key findings from the graduation-rate data include the following:

Overall Findings

- GSR for entering class of 2002: 79 percent
- GSR for entering classes of 1992-2002: 79 percent
- 1999-2002 GSR for male student-athletes: 72 percent
- 1999-2002 GSR for female student-athletes: 88 percent
- Federal graduation rate for student-athletes who started college in 2002: 64 percent
- Federal graduation rate for general students who started college in 2002: 62 percent

Men's Basketball

- GSR for entering class of 2002: 66 percent
- GSR for entering classes of 1999-2002: 64 percent
- Federal graduation rate for 2002 entering class: 51 percent

Women's Basketball

- GSR for entering class of 2002: 83 percent
- GSR for entering classes of 1999-2002: 83 percent
- Federal graduation rate for 2002 entering class: 64 percent

Football Bowl Subdivision

- GSR for entering class of 2002: 66 percent
- GSR for entering classes of 1999-2002: 67 percent
- Federal graduation rate for 2002 entering class: 55 percent

The NCAA developed the Graduation Success Rate as part of its academic reform initiative to more accurately assess the academic success of student-athletes. The rate holds institutions accountable for transfer students, unlike the federal graduation rate. The Graduation Success Rate also accounts for midyear enrollees and is calculated for every sport.

Under the calculation, institutions are not penalized for outgoing transfer students who leave in good academic standing. The outgoing transfers are essentially passed to the receiving institution's Graduation Success Rate cohort.

By counting incoming transfer students and midyear enrollees, the Graduation Success Rate increases the total number of student-athletes tracked for graduation by more than 37 percent. The NCAA also calculates the federal graduation rate for student-athletes. It is the only rate by which to compare student-athletes to the general student body.

The most recent Division I Graduation Success Rates are based on the four entering freshmen classes from 1999-2000 through 2002-03. More than 102,000 student-athletes are included in the most recent four classes using the GSR methodology, as compared to slightly fewer than 75,000 counted in the federal rate.

This year marks the eighth year that Graduation Success Rate data have been collected. The NCAA began collecting GSR data with the entering freshman class of 1995. The latest entering class for which data are available is 2002.

For more Information go to:

http://www.ncaa.org/wps/ncaa?key=/ncaa/ncaa/ncaa+news/ncaa+news+online/2009/division+i/division+i+graduation+rates+reach+all-time+highs_11_18_09_ncaa_news

