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March 24, 1999

Ah-
NCAA

TO: Editors, news directors
FROM: Jeff Iseminger, (608) 262-8287; jpisemin@facstaff.wisc.edu
RE: NCAA Ruling

The following is a statement from University of Wisconsin-Madison Chancellor David Ward concerning today's release of a ruling from the NCAA on the administration of certain athletically related funds and supplemental pay at UW-Madison. To see a copy of the full report, call Vicki Steele at NCAA at (913) 339-1906, ext. 7659, or check NCAA Online at <http://www.ncaa.org/releases/makepage.cgi/infractions/1999032401in.htm>.

The inadvertent NCAA violations that we self-reported last year concerning the administration of certain athletically related funds and supplemental pay have now been resolved through the issuance of a two-year probation by NCAA.

We are gratified that NCAA found that virtually all of the expenditures we reported would be considered "proper" had the requisite prior written approval been obtained, that no competitive advantage was gained and that none of the funds accrued to the benefit of enrolled or prospective student-athletes.

NCAA has also required us to develop a comprehensive athletics compliance education program, with annual reports to NCAA during the probation. We will readily comply with that requirement; indeed, we already have developed procedures to ensure that such violations will not occur again.

Community

Demand increasing for pharmacy graduates

America's burgeoning elderly population, which is using sophisticated drug therapies in record quantities, has helped make highly educated pharmacists one of the hottest commodities in health care, School of Pharmacy researchers say. Pharmacy schools are responding by re-engineering themselves and their graduates, but demand is outpacing supply and there's no quick cure in sight, according to David Mott, a UW-Madison assistant professor of pharmacy studying workforce and policy issues.

"There is a concern that there are not enough pharmacists to fill traditional roles such as staffing pharmacies and dispensing patient prescriptions," he says. The rising demand may, however, be just the right medicine for people preparing to launch or change careers, Mott says. Pharmacy students are spending longer than ever — at least six years — in school, but upon graduation they are finding a healthy job outlook, above-average salaries, and a larger role in drug therapy decision-making and patient counseling, he says.

Several concurrent developments have boosted the demand for pharmacists:

- A growing population of older Americans who require more drug therapy.
- A sharp rise in the number and complexity of therapeutic drugs.
- Expansion of services requiring pharmacists' knowledge and skills.
- More health professionals approved to prescribe drugs including some advanced practice nurses, physician's assistants and optometrists.

To prepare pharmacists for expanded roles as "drug therapy managers," most of the nation's 79 pharmacy schools — including Wisconsin — now offer an advanced degree or "PharmD" degree requiring one or two additional years of education, Mott says.

The extra training better prepares graduates for direct patient contact, consultation with other health care providers, and work within the managed care setting ■

UW gets two-year probation for self-reported NCAA violations

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) has placed UW-Madison on a two-year probation because of self-reported inadvertent NCAA violations.

That action was announced last week by the NCAA for infractions involving the administration and control of athletically related income and supplemental pay from sources outside the university. In addition to being placed on probation, UW-Madison must develop a comprehensive athletics compliance education program.

"We are gratified," said Chancellor David Ward, "that NCAA found that virtually all of the expenditures we reported would be considered proper" had the requisite prior written approval been obtained, that no competitive advantage was gained and that none of the funds accrued to the benefit of enrolled or prospective student-athletes.

"We will readily comply with their penalties; indeed, we already have developed procedures to ensure that such violations will not occur again."

During a teleconference announcing the penalties, the chair of the NCAA Division I Infractions Committee, David Swank, said he considered the penalties "quite light." That was in part because UW-Madison self-reported the violations, he said, and because "most of the expenditures would have been completely legal had permission been requested" ■

Graduate programs ranked by national magazine

The university received several high rankings in the 1999 rating of graduate programs released Friday, March 19, by U.S. News & World Report.

In library science UW-Madison ranked 8th, placing high in several specialties: 4th in services for children and youth, 5th in school library media and 8th in archives and preservation.

The School of Education ranked 9th, placing 2nd in curriculum/instruction, 2nd in administration/supervision, 2nd in educational psychology, 2nd in secondary teacher, 3rd in social/philosophical foundations, 4th in counseling/personnel services, 4th in elementary teacher, 7th in special education, 7th in vocational/technical and 10th in higher education administration.

The College of Engineering placed 12th, with these specialty ratings: 4th in nuclear, 5th in chemical and 8th in industrial/manufacturing.

UW-Madison's Medical School finished 18th among schools teaching primary care and ranked 10th in the specialty of family medicine.

The Law School placed 29th, and the Business School was 36th.

In doctoral programs in the sciences, UW-Madison ranked:

- 9th in computer science with specialty ratings of 3rd in databases, 6th in hardware and 7th in software.
- 10th in chemistry, including 5th in analytical, 7th in physical, 9th in inorganic, 9th in bioorganic/biophysical and 10th in organic.
- 12th in biological sciences, including 3rd in microbiology, 10th in biochemistry/molecular and 10th in genetics.
- 14th in mathematics, with specialty ratings of 2nd in logic, 3rd in mathematical statistics and 8th in algebra.
- 17th in geology, including 3rd in hydrogeology and 6th in sedimentology/stratigraphy.
- 18th in physics.

"These national rankings can be helpful in some ways," says John Torphy, vice chancellor for administration at UW-Madison, "but students should pick the programs that fit their needs the best, not necessarily the ones that rank highest." ■

Program seeks more Milwaukee students of color

The university is stepping up recruitment of students of color in the state's largest city — with assistance from their school district and potential future employers.

A new university initiative — the Pre-College Enrollment Opportunity Program for Learning Excellence, or PEOPLE — will enroll 100 Milwaukee ninth graders beginning this summer. Through classes held in Milwaukee and time spent on the UW-Madison campus, the program will acquaint the students with and prepare them for admission to Wisconsin's flagship university.

PEOPLE is recruiting African-American, American Indian, Asian American, Hispanic/Latino and low-income students. Those who complete the program and enroll at UW-Madison will receive full scholarships, if successful fund-raising objectives are met. UW-Madison is partnering with Milwaukee public schools and the Milwaukee business community to create the program.

"The PEOPLE program is a comprehensive and creative partnership to increase the number of students prepared to go to college and be successful," says Chancellor David Ward. "We must work hard together to help provide opportunity to young people in Milwaukee, and we are committed for the long haul."

Program costs are \$200,000 for the first year — half of which Milwaukee businesses are being asked to contribute. The university and the state will pick up the other half.

By 2002, PEOPLE will provide pre-college training for 400 Milwaukee high school students of color and scholarships for up to 450 undergraduates each year. The pre-college program alone will cost \$2.2 million.

Students who complete the program and go on to graduate from UW-Madison will be prepared to fill management and technical positions with Milwaukee businesses, enter graduate school or assume leadership positions with Milwaukee social, economic and community organizations.

Milwaukee was the logical location to start the program, Ward says, because of its sizable minority population and UW-Madison's modest success in enrolling its students of color. Eventually, Ward hopes to replicate the program in other Wisconsin cities.

The PEOPLE program follows a long line of UW-Madison diversity efforts. The Madison Plan in 1988 included programs aimed at improving student access and graduation. The Madison Commitment in 1993 updated the Madison Plan by emphasizing broader application and accountability in campus diversity programs. In 1995, the university adopted nine priorities for the future, one of which was "maximizing human resources." This priority is designed to strengthen the campus through greater inclusion of viewpoints, backgrounds and gender and ethnic differences.

On Thursday, April 15, the university will finalize its next 10-year diversity blueprint as part of Plan 2008, the UW System Board of Regents' initiative to increase the number of students, faculty and staff of color on all UW System campuses. ■

U.S. Supreme Court plans to decide student fee case

The future of UW-Madison's student fee system now rests with the nation's top court.

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Monday, March 29, to decide whether the mandatory fees violate students' free-speech rights. Their decision will affect student fee systems at all public universities.

"It's a close legal question that the Supreme Court needs to decide," says Assistant Attorney General Susan Ullman, who will argue the case for the UW System.

Three UW law students sued the university in 1996, objecting to the use of student fees to finance campus groups they disagree with on ideological, political or religious grounds. After a federal judge ruled in their favor and the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the decision, the Board of Regents in October asked the Supreme Court to hear the case.

The university and its student government leaders say that student groups supported by the fees are a necessary part of the education experience and are constitutional because they support free speech for students.

The case will be watched closely on other campuses where students have lodged similar objections to using fees to fund certain groups. At UW-Madison, student fees are collected along with tuition for a wide variety of activities. Health services and the Wisconsin Union, for example, are supported through student fees, as are a range of student organizations.

The Supreme Court will take up the case in October when it begins its new term. ■

NEWSMAKERS

UW LIBRARIES HIGHLIGHTED

The **Library Technology Group** of the General Library System is featured in the current issue of Library HI Tech with a study about the UW-Madison Electronic Library.

Charles Dean edited the study titled, "Shaping the Electronic Library — The UW-Madison Approach." Articles by members of the LTG and GLS staff detail developments in digital libraries from UW-Madison's experience. Other contributors include **Ken Frazier**, **Nolan Pope**, **Peter Gorman**, **Sue Dentinger**, **Jeanne Boston**, **Hugh Phillips**, **Steven Daggett**, **Mitch Lundquist**, **Mark McLung**, **Curran Riley**, **Craig Allan** and **David Waugh**.

PESTICIDE HARM REPORTED

Children exposed to pesticides in the womb or at an early age may suffer permanent brain defects that could change their lives by altering their behavior and their ability to do everything from drawing a picture to catching a ball, according to new research.

Widely used pest-killing chemicals, in amounts routinely found in the environment in farm areas, seem to be capable of skewing thyroid hormones, which control how the brain of a fetus or young child develops, according to a published study. Scientists say the study and other recent research support an emerging theory that pesticides may exact a toll on the intelligence, motor skills and personalities of infants, toddlers and preschoolers.

"Data suggest that we may be raising a generation of children with learning disabilities and hyper-aggression," **Wayne Porter**, a UW-Madison professor of zoology and environmental toxicology, told the Los Angeles Times (March 15).

Porter's study shows that a common mix of chemicals altered the thyroid hormones of young mice. It also suppressed their immune systems.

FIGHTING BUGS, NATURALLY

A humbling chapter in crop science is the one now being written as pesticide companies try to mimic nature. The bug-fighting business is coming full circle to the strategies of the early 1900s when entomologists searched for natural predators to help control crop pests, **David Bowen**, a scientist at UW-Madison, tells the Star Tribune of Minneapolis (March 17).

For example, genes from *Photographus luminescens*, a bacterium Bowen and his colleagues are studying, could be used to guard crops against borers and beetles. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation has obtained patents on discoveries so far, and the scientists are working with companies to translate their findings into products for field and home.

ROTC NEGOTIATION DETAILED

University Wire (March 24) highlighted recent negotiations between UW-Madison administrators and the Associated Students of Madison's Equal Rights Initiative. The groups agreed to fight against an alleged ROTC anti-gay discrimination policy.

The student group suggested ways to ensure that gay students receive scholarship money and leadership training similar to what the ROTC provides. Provost **John Wiley**, who called the meeting, says he was impressed with how much work went into the report. "[The meeting] was really to congratulate them on a good job and say that we agree with them and want to work with them," Wiley explains.

Judges need a strong Constitution. UW-Madison's Center for the Study of the American Constitution will help 25 of them from across Wisconsin fortify their understanding of the relationship between the Constitution and contemporary legal issues at a special conference May 7-8 at Wisconsin Dells.

Center director John P. Kaminski says this event is only the most recent in a year of traveling seminars. Kaminski and Richard Leffler, the center's deputy director, have been presenting to federal judges across the country, from Portland,

Maine, to Honolulu, with stops in New York, Denver, Los Vegas and Los Angeles, among others. Kaminski also addressed about 60 appellate judges in a seminar sponsored by the American Bar Association, discussing how public opinion has affected American jury trials.

Kaminski says many judges find or renew an interest in history, and the center is able to assist them further with bibliographic help in pursuing their own reading programs.

Over the years, the center has offered learning opportunities on the drafting and ratification

of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the creation of the independent judiciary and various studies associated with the founding of the republic. In May, the Wisconsin judges will examine the constitutional and social history of the revolutionary generation. The role of minorities and women will figure prominently in the proceedings, Kaminski says.

Housed in the center's files are more than 100,000 documents gleaned from libraries, historical societies, town clerks' offices, private collections and printed sources. ■

research and educational politics.

Brenda Gayle Plummer, professor of history and Afro-American studies, has won the Myrna F. Bernath Prize from the Society of Historians for American Relations with Americans, 1935-1960 (1996).

Wisconsin Week
April 29, 1998

received the American Sociological Association's Distinguished Scholarly Career Award last year.

APPOINTED

Jamie Pollard, an associate director of athletics for administration at the University of Maryland, has been named chief financial officer for the athletic department.

Issues

Bill nixes waiting period for retirement-benefit eligibility

The five-year vesting requirement for Wisconsin Retirement System benefit eligibility has been repealed, under a bill signed into law by Gov. Tommy Thompson.

The new law eliminates the period that state and UW employees hired on or after Jan. 1, 1990, had to wait before becoming eligible for retirement benefits. State employees hired before 1990 were immediately vested, creating inequity in the system.

UW System and UW-Madison officials were among many state employees who supported the bill. University officials say immediate vesting will help recruit new faculty and staff.

"At UW-Madison, we are experiencing an accelerated rate of faculty retirements. In hiring new faculty to replace the retiring faculty, immediate vesting will help us to continue to attract the best faculty in the highly competitive academic marketplace," horticulture professor Brent McCown and history professor William Courtenay wrote in a letter to the governor in support of the bill.

McCown is chair of the University Committee, and Courtenay is president of PROFS Inc., the Public Representation Organization of the Faculty Senate.

The majority of UW System and UW-Madison peer institutions, both public and private, have immediate vesting for retirement benefits, reflecting a national trend of shortening or eliminating vesting periods. ■

Athletics reports minor infractions to NCAA

A comprehensive self-review of the Athletic Department booster and support organization accounts has concluded that a number of reimbursements and payments to department staff may have inadvertently violated National Collegiate Athletic Association rules.

The review, conducted by university counsel, found that the most prevalent problem was the reimbursement for legitimate travel and other business expenses that exceeded what the state is permitted to pay or for items the state cannot cover. Except in four minor instances — two purchases of flowers and two picnics — none of the issues identified resulted in extra benefits to student-athletes.

Athletic booster club funds can be used to reimburse individuals for most of the expenditures described in the review, but these reimbursements require advance institutional approval under NCAA bylaws. In most cases described in the review, this approval either was not obtained or not obtained in a timely fashion. As such, the review characterizes these as reportable secondary violations.

"Full compliance with NCAA regulations has been and continues to be one of our major strategic objectives," says Athletic Director Pat Richter. "As director of the department, I take full responsibility for the violations we are now reporting and am pleased that the necessary steps have been taken to prevent them from reoccurring."

As a result of the issues raised in the self-report, the athletic department established new payment and reimbursement procedures in October 1997.

Journalism Professor James Hoyt, chair of the university's Athletic Board, says he was pleased with the thoroughness of the review. "I am sure the NCAA compliance staff will appreciate the comprehensiveness of this review," Hoyt said. "As a result of this self-report, we have implemented a set of appropriate corrective actions to address the issues that have been identified."

In addition, other corrective actions included: a letter of reprimand from Chancellor David Ward to Richter; letters of admonition to 11 coaches and staff; and notices of infraction letters to 42 other Athletic Department personnel.

"UW-Madison must set an example in establishing a culture in which compliance (with NCAA rules) is a high priority," says Ward. "We cannot allow the Athletic Department's record of accomplishments to be tarnished by our failure to comply with NCAA regulations," he said.

Melany Newby, vice chancellor for legal and executive affairs, began the review to confirm that certain policies and procedures, which were set in place following a 1994 infractions case, were being followed and to assess whether additional changes in those policies and procedures were warranted after three years of use. The review was forwarded to the NCAA on April 23. ■

Regents to meet May 7-8

The UW System Board of Regents is scheduled to consider the update of its 10-year diversity plan when it meets May 7-8 at UW-Oshkosh.

The proposal will serve as the foundation for UW campuses as they plan to increase the number of students, faculty and staff of color.

If the regents adopt the proposal, UW schools will have one year to create diversity plans on their campuses. The plans must then gain approval from the regents.

The diversity plan update received broad support at a hearing April 2, but critics say it doesn't go far enough in promoting diversity.

For more information, contact the Office of the Board of Regents, 262-2324. ■

To report faculty and staff news

Faculty and staff members are encouraged to report honors, awards and other professional achievements for publication. We must receive your announcement **AT LEAST 10 DAYS BEFORE PUBLICATION.**



Campus mail: 19 Bascom Hall



E-mail: WISWEEK@MACC.WISC.EDU

Athletics - NCAA



NCAA

NEWS RELEASE

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

6201 College Boulevard • Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422 • 913/339-1906

FOR RELEASE

Monday, March 6, 1995
3 p.m. (Central time)

CONTACT:

Kathryn M. Reith
Director of Public Information

NCAA ANNOUNCES FIRST CERTIFICATION DECISIONS

OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS---The NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification announced today its first decisions certifying NCAA Division I member institutions. A total of five schools were certified and three were certified with conditions. No schools received a designation of not certified.

Those institutions receiving a designation of certified were: Arizona State University; University of Maryland, Baltimore County; St. John's University (N.Y.); West Virginia University; and University of Wyoming.

Three institutions received a designation of certified with conditions pending. These institution are: Louisiana State University; Northern Illinois University; and St. Mary's College (Calif.). The condition stated for Louisiana State and Northern Illinois is to create a comprehensive institutional plan for addressing gender equity in their intercollegiate athletics programs. St. Mary's must meet the same condition concerning gender equity and also must create a comprehensive plan for addressing minority opportunities in its athletics program.

-more-

NCAA PRESS RELEASE

March 6, 1995

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These colleges and universities were the first to complete the year-long certification process, which all 302 Division I members will undergo within the next five years. The program's purpose is to ensure integrity in the institution's athletics operations. Legislation mandating athletics certification was adopted by a vote of the Division I members at the 1993 NCAA annual Convention as a key part of the NCAA's reform agenda.

A designation of certified means that an institution has shown that it operates its athletics program in substantial conformity with operating principles adopted by the Division I membership.

A designation of certified with conditions means that a college or university generally operates its athletics program in substantial conformity with the Division I operating principles but problems were identified that were serious enough that full certification is withheld until those problems have been resolved

A designation of not certified means that the institution is not operating in substantial conformity with the Division I operating principles. Problems were identified that were considered very serious or pervasive. Action must be taken by the institution before it can even be conditionally certified. The institution may be placed in a restricted membership category for up to a year if they fail to make an effective effort to correct problems within the time frame set by the committee. If problems remain unresolved at the end of that year, the committee may reclassify an institution as a corresponding member, i.e., no longer an active member of the NCAA.

NCAA PRESS RELEASE
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An institution can request, within 15 calendar days, a hearing before the Committee on Athletics Certification. If it is still not satisfied, the institution may appeal to the Division I Steering Committee of the NCAA Council.

The certification process, led by the chief executive officer on each campus, included members of the university/college faculty and staff in addition to athletics department personnel on the committee and subcommittees responsible for a self-study. It provided an opportunity for other members of the campus community to learn about and to evaluate the athletics program.

Certification examines the athletics department's academic and financial integrity, governance and commitment to rules compliance, and commitment to equity. The self-study committee on each campus analyzed these four areas and submitted a report.

At the end of the self-study, a peer group of administrators from other NCAA member institutions visited the campus and heard from the institution's self-study committee and others. The peer group then reported back to the NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification, which rendered the final decision.

The certification process is separate from the NCAA's enforcement program, which investigates allegations that member institutions have broken NCAA rules. A decision of certified does not exempt an institution from concurrent or subsequent enforcement proceedings. The NCAA Committee on Infractions can ask the Committee on Athletics Certification to review an institution's certification status as a result of a completed infractions case.

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March 6, 1995

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The members of the Committee on Athletics Certification are: R. Daniel Beebe, Ohio Valley Conference; McKinley Boston, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities; Robert A. Chernak, George Washington University; Lee A. McElroy, California State University, Sacramento; Hallie E. Gregory, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore; Patricia H. Meiser-McKnett, University of Hartford; Annette O'Connor, La Salle University; Frederick W. Obear, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Ed Pastilong, West Virginia University; Marcia L. Saneholtz, Washington State University; William M. Sangster, Georgia Institute of Technology; Andrea Seger, Ball State University; R. Gerald Turner, chair, University of Mississippi; Charlotte West, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; and Charles Whitcomb, San Jose State University.

The NCAA is a membership organization of colleges and universities that participate in intercollegiate athletics. The primary purpose of the Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body. Activities of the NCAA membership include formulating rules of play for NCAA sports, conducting national championships, adopting and enforcing standards of eligibility and studying all phases of intercollegiate athletics.

-30-

KMR:jmq

Attachment


NCAA

NEWS RELEASE

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

6201 College Boulevard • Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422 • 913/339-1906

NCAA DIVISION I COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS CERTIFICATION

PUBLIC RELEASE OF CERTIFICATION DECISIONS

CONTACT: Kathryn M. Reith, Director of Public Information

During its February 20-21, 1995, meeting, the NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification reviewed written materials related to the self-studies of athletics programs completed by each of the following eight Division I member institutions and the written reports from peer-review teams that conducted evaluation visits on their respective campuses. The public athletics certification decisions are as follows:

- **Arizona State University.** Certification status: Certified.
- **Louisiana State University.** Certification status: Certified with conditions.

Before the institution can be considered for full certification, the following condition must be met: the university shall complete and submit to the Committee on Athletics Certification a comprehensive institutional plan for addressing gender equity in its inter-collegiate athletics program.

The plan must be submitted to the committee in writing after having been developed through a process that reflects broad-based campus participation. This institutional plan also must include (at a minimum) the following elements: (a) intended end results, (b) individuals or offices that will be responsible for taking specific actions, and (c) the specific timetable(s) for completing the work. The university will be expected to submit its plan to the committee as soon as feasible but not later than December 31, 1995. Once the plan is submitted, the committee will consider whether to grant the institution full certification.

- **University of Maryland, Baltimore County.** Certification status: Certified.
- **Northern Illinois University.** Certification status: Certified with conditions.

Before the institution can be considered for full certification, the following condition must be met: the institution shall continue the development and ultimate implementation of a written plan

NCAA CERTIFICATION DECISIONS

March 6, 1995

Page No. 2

for addressing gender-equity issues in its intercollegiate athletics program. The committee understands that the institution has established a deadline of June 30, 1995, for the completion of the plan and the beginning of its implementation.

The plan must be submitted to the committee in writing after having been developed through a process that reflects broad-based campus participation. The institutional plan also must include (at a minimum) the following elements: (a) intended end results, (b) individuals or offices that will be responsible for taking specific actions, and (c) the specific timetable(s) for completing the work.

The university will be expected to submit its completed gender-equity plan to the committee as soon as feasible but not later than December 31, 1995. Once the plan is submitted, the committee will consider whether to grant the institution full certification.

- St. John's University (New York). Certification status: Certified.
- St. Mary's College (California). Certification status: Certified with conditions.

Before the institution can be considered for full certification, the following conditions must be met:

- The college shall complete and submit to the Committee on Athletics Certification a comprehensive institutional plan for addressing gender equity in its intercollegiate athletics program.
- The college shall complete and submit to the Committee on Athletics Certification a comprehensive institutional plan for addressing minority opportunities in its intercollegiate athletics program.

Both plans must be submitted to the committee in writing after having been developed through a process that reflects broad-based campus participation. Institutional plans also must include (at a minimum) the following elements: (a) intended end results, (b) individuals or offices that will be responsible for taking specific actions, and (c) the specific timetable(s) for completing the work. The college will be expected to submit both plans to the committee as soon as feasible but not later than December 31, 1995. Once the plans are submitted, the committee will consider whether to grant the institution full certification.

- West Virginia University. Certification status: Certified.
- University of Wyoming. Certification status: Certified.



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NEWS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Office of News and Public Affairs
28 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

Athletics -
NCAA

NCAA certification -- Add 1

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

6/1/95

CONTACT: Dennis Dresang, (608) 265-3679, (608) 238-8714; Melany Newby, (608) 263-7400; Pat Richter, (608) 262-5068

WISCONSIN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETES NCAA CERTIFICATION PROCESS

MADISON — Following a year-long self-study and an evaluation by a peer-review team, the University of Wisconsin-Madison has successfully completed the National Collegiate Athletic Association's certification process.

UW-Madison was the first Big Ten School to go through the NCAA's certification process, which all 302 Division I members will undergo within the next five years. Twenty-five schools have completed the process.

A designation of certified means that an institution has shown that it operates its athletics program in substantial conformity with operating principles adopted by the Division I membership.

The certification process, led by the chief executive officer of each campus, included members of the university's faculty, staff — including athletics department personnel — students and alumni.

"We have made substantial improvements in the management of our athletic programs over the past decade," said Chancellor David Ward. "It is always healthy for an institution to take a hard look at itself. We conducted a thorough examination and found overall good health. I am grateful to the faculty and staff who invested many hours in the exhaustive review process."

-more-

NCAA certification -- Add 1

The self-study steering committee, chaired by Political Science Professor Dennis Dresang, looked at issues including: governance and commitment to rules compliance, academic integrity, fiscal integrity and commitment to equity.

"We are extremely pleased with the NCAA certification because it represents external confirmation of an ongoing process of self-improvement," said Dresang.

The two-page certification document included a single "strategy for improvement." That was a recommendation that the university develop a system to review regularly booster club spending, a procedure put into place before the certification process was completed.

"Last fall the Athletic Department instituted new procedures for exerting more control over booster club spending," Dresang said. "We were already concerned about this area and initiated change."

More than 40 faculty, staff and students served on UW-Madison's NCAA Certification Self-Study Steering Committee and subsidiary task forces.

Steering committee members included: Ward and Dresang, Athletic Director Pat Richter; Vice Chancellor for Executive and Legal Affairs Melany Newby; associate athletic directors Cheryl Marra and Joel Maturi, Assistant Athletic Director Nancy Seifert and Athletic Board members James Hoyt, Charles Claflin, James Johannes, Jane Robbins; Dean Troyer and Barbara Wolfe.

###

1. Over the next three academic years, we will add two women's sports. The first will begin in Spring of 1994 with the recruitment of appropriate coaching staff for the first sport to be added. This sport will field a team as of 1995-96. It will have the resources to field a fully competitive team.*
2. In the Spring of 1995, we will begin recruitment of the appropriate coaching staff for the second team to be added. This sport will field a team as of 1996-97. It will have the resources to field a fully competitive team.
3. In the case of both teams to be added, the Athletic Department will make available the NCAA maximum scholarships by the 3rd year of competition.

*This should be interpreted to mean that we intend to provide the resources to field a fully competitive team



UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN
Division of Intercollegiate Athletics

1440 Monroe Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53711
608-262-1866
Fax: 608-263-7849

Pat Richter
Director of Athletics

WISCONSIN SPORTS INFORMATION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Date Released: March 4, 1994

Contact: Pat Richter, 262-5068; H: 241-1618
Cheryl Marra, Assoc. AD, 263-3214; H: 831-9202
Bobbi Wolfe, Chair of Planning and Equity Committee, 262-0030; H: 238-6444
Gail Snowden, UW Legal Services, 263-7400, H: 233-6573

UW ATHLETIC PROGRAM TO ADD WOMEN'S FAST-PITCH SOFTBALL AND LACROSSE

Madison, Wis., -- The University of Wisconsin-Madison will immediately phase in fast-pitch softball to its women's athletics program and will add a second sport for women -- lacrosse -- by 1996, as part of the athletic department's continuing effort to meet national collegiate gender-equity goals, according to Director of Athletics Pat Richter.

The moves were approved by the UW Athletic Board at its regular monthly meeting today. Richter said the addition of the sports was prompted by the completion of a two-year athletic department internal study of gender equity by the UW Athletic Board's Planning and Equity Committee and by the continuing Title IX compliance investigation by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights.

Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in all programs of an institution receiving federal funding. The Department of Education interprets Title IX to require colleges and universities to offer athletic opportunities for men and women in proportion to their representation in the undergraduate student body, unless the interests and abilities of women have been fully accommodated, or the institution has a continuing history of program expansion for women.

The addition of women's fast-pitch softball in 1994-95, and women's lacrosse in 1995-96, will bring the total number of intercollegiate sports here to 22 -- 11 women's and 11 men's sports. With additional plans to manage existing sport squad rosters -- establishing appropriate maximum and minimum squad sizes -- the participation ratios in 1996-97 are projected to reach at least 43 percent for women and 57 percent for men. Wisconsin's current participation ratio is among the highest in the Big Ten Conference at 35 percent women, and 65 percent men.

"With the additional women's sports, the projected ratio surpasses the Big Ten Conference's goal of 60-40 as required of all member institutions by the year 1997," Richter said. "It brings the University of Wisconsin in the forefront of Division I schools nationally, as a leader in providing quality athletic opportunities for women. This step is necessary to meet our Title IX obligations, but more importantly, it is the right thing to do."

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With the Planning and Equity Committee's recommendation, the UW Athletic Board approved the following actions Friday:

In order to meet the UW's commitment to expand intercollegiate athletic opportunities for women, accomplish Big Ten gender-equity goals, and consistent with our obligations under Title IX, we recommend the following:

- A. Immediately add fast-pitch softball, budgeting \$75,000 for fiscal year 1994-95, with the first competition scheduled in 1995-96
- B. Add a second women's sport, lacrosse, scheduled to begin competition in 1996-97
- C. Develop a roster management plan for the existing 20 sports

Richter explained, "We are taking these actions to expand the women's program and meet the interests and abilities of women athletes who are underrepresented in our current program. These actions follow a long and thorough review of our resources, interests and obligations which originally began in 1989."

The Office of Civil Rights began an investigation of the UW Athletic Department's compliance with Title IX in the summer of 1989. Their findings issued in February 1990, required the university to assess the interests and abilities of women students and to accommodate those interests to the same extent as the interests of men were accommodated. In a letter of findings dated December 1, 1993, the OCR found that the university remained out of compliance with Title IX, and proposed the restoration of women's gymnastics and fencing, and the addition of women's softball.

The Planning and Equity Committee included the OCR's Title IX considerations in their final recommendations as to the specific women's sports to be added to the board. Today's actions by the Athletic Board implement the recommendations of the Planning and Equity Committee and will be presented to the OCR.

The planned addition of the two women's sports selected, particularly lacrosse, and the timetable for implementation will again provide Wisconsin the opportunity for a Big Ten Conference and national leadership role in determining sports sponsorship for women. UW-Madison was one of the first institutions to add women's soccer in 1981, a sport that has been embraced nationally and will become a Big Ten Championship sport for women next year. Wisconsin has reaped the benefits of that decision numerous times with a nationally-ranked program and five trips to the NCAA championship including a runnerup finish in 1991.

The phase-in timetable will allow the athletic department to plan for a competitive environment for each sport in its initial season, as well as make preparations in support service areas such as academic affairs, athletic training, administration, the ticket office, maintenance and facilities, equipment, and sports information (see attachment 1).

"The Equity Committee considered a number of proposals and factors in recommending these two sports for inclusion in our program," chairperson Bobbi Wolfe said. "For example, it was critical to consider the sports' seasons and the number of participants involved in making these additions. We already have a number of spectator sports in the fall and winter. Provision of support services is facilitated by adding these sports in the spring."

Wolfe continued, "Adding the sport of softball will be a strong addition to our program. It's the third most popular sport in the State of Wisconsin according to WIAA statistics, and nine other Big Ten schools sponsor the sport. Although we have some concerns about scheduling games with our climate, we have a great recruiting base in this state, and we believe fast-pitch softball can be successful here."

Cheryl Marra, UW Associate Athletic Director charged with the majority of UW women's sports programs said, "Adding lacrosse gives us an opportunity to take the lead in sport sponsorship, much like we did when we added soccer. It's a spring sport that is sponsored by one other Big Ten school (Penn State) and already has an NCAA Championship, unlike some of the other emerging sports for women."

"It really represents a return of the sport to a state where lacrosse was originally played hundreds of years ago. The facilities to accommodate the sport exist here on campus, it has a large squad size, and most importantly, both additional sports are spring sports," Marra added.

UW attorney Gail Snowden, who has worked on Title IX issues since the initial complaint was filed five years ago said, "The OCR has made it quite clear that additional women's sports are required in order to bring our program into compliance. Practically speaking, no men's sport can be considered for reinstatement as long as women are underrepresented in their participation on this campus."

NEW WOMEN'S SPORTS ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Athletic Board actions involving fast-pitch softball include:

Activities with an investment in fast-pitch softball of \$75,000 in 1994-95

- A. Begin recruiting staff in the spring of 1994
- B. Recruit a team
- C. Prepare a competitive schedule (effective 1995-96)
- D. Arrange a plan for practice and competitive facilities that consider a variety of alternatives such as use of existing campus space, renting space off-campus, or conversion of the baseball field
- E. Plan for a fully operational and competitive budget by 1995-96, which would include the phasing in of the full NCAA complement of 11 scholarships over a three-year period

The Athletic Board actions involving lacrosse include:

Prepare to add the sport of lacrosse and confirm its selection in March of 1995, for investment during the 1995-96 fiscal year

- A. The additional year provides the Athletic Board the opportunity to fully prepare for the addition of a second competitive team and to assess the specific sports additions of other institutions. If lacrosse is not added, another women's team will be added in the 1995-96 year, with competition beginning no later than 1996-97.
- B. With the finalization of the decision to add lacrosse in 1995, the UW following actions would take place during 1995-96
 - a. Hire lacrosse staff by summer of 1995
 - b. Recruit a team
 - c. Prepare a competitive schedule (effective 1996-97)
 - d. Arrange a plan for practice and competitive facilities that consider the use of existing campus space such as the recreational fields, Camp Randall Stadium, or the soccer field at the Dan McClimon Memorial Track
 - e. Plan for a fully operational and competitive budget by 1996-97 which would include the phasing in of the full NCAA complement of 11 scholarships over a three-year period

The Athletic Board actions involving roster management include:

Coaches, administrators and the athletic board will work together in the remainder of the year to identify and approve the appropriate numbers for squad rosters, some of which are dictated by the NCAA, for 1994-95. This will assure the gains in women's sports participation through the addition of sports will be maintained. These numbers will include a formula for some flexibility while also taking the form of maximum squad limits for men and minimum roster sizes for women's sports.

RESEARCH ON THE SPORT OF LACROSSE

By Dan Slater, Student Assistant, Women's Sports Information

Lacrosse fans often describe the sport as the fastest game on two feet. It is also, incidentally, one of the oldest games played on two feet in the State of Wisconsin, dating back to the days when Native Americans played the sport both recreationally and as a method of training youngsters to become warriors.

Should lacrosse be selected as the newest women's sport at the University of Wisconsin, it will hardly be new to the state. The western Wisconsin city of LaCrosse on the Mississippi River, in fact, derives its name from the sport. On the confluence of three rivers, the area was a natural place for people to gather for trade and social occasions. Although most Midwesterners probably think of lacrosse as a sport with East coast origins, due to its contemporary predominance in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states, the sport really has its historical roots throughout the Great Lakes area, including Wisconsin.

This is not to say that the sport of lacrosse that clubs, high schools, and universities play today--with a 120-yard field and 12 players per team--is identical to the sport as it was played by the Algonquins centuries ago.

Before the game was adopted and modified by European settlers, the "game" was actually more of an epic contest, with hundreds or thousands of players on each team. The playing field could be miles from goal to goal, and had no boundaries at all from side to side, so that a single contest would encompass the entire countryside. The Europeans also decided to shorten the game from its original duration of two or three days, down to the more manageable length of 60 minutes.

The game was first observed by a French Jesuit missionary in 1636 in Ontario, where it was played by some of the eastern-most segments of the Algonquin family. He gave it the name "lacrosse" because the sticks the contestants carried reminded him of the "crosier," the large cross that priests would carry into religious processions. A similar form of the game was found shortly thereafter by the English in present-day Wisconsin, where it was played by various tribes, including the Winnebagoes.

MODERN WOMEN'S LACROSSE INFORMATION

- A. Squad size of 25-27; 12 players per team (goalie plus 11 field players)
- B. Field can be natural grass or turf and has no set barriers
(Must have a minimum of 100 yards between cages with 60-70 yards between sidelines and 10 yards behind the goalie cage); a cage is 6' x 6'
- C. Length of Play - two 25-minute halves of running time; 10 minute halftime
- D. Season - competitive season is March through May, with the NCAA Championship scheduled for May 21-22, 1994, at Maryland
- E. Equipment - stick made of wood with leather thongs for the pocket or plastic with a nylon pocket; the ball is hard rubber
- F. Rules - combination of basketball, soccer, hockey; players can screen for one another, use picks, and there is no offsides so all 24 players can go wherever they want on the field.
- G. A typical score with a good team is 12-6

NOTE: References for the above information include the Wisconsin State Historical Society and the U.S. Lacrosse Association

ESTIMATED ELIGIBILITY LISTS & MALE/FEMALE ATHLETE RATIO

Women's Sports	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997
Basketball	14	15	15	15
Crew	80	80	80	80
Cross Country	16	16	16	16
Golf	13	14	14	14
Lacrosse				25
Soccer	22	24	24	24
Softball			25	25
Swimming	22	24	24	24
Tennis	8	8	8	8
Track	30	32	32	32
Volleyball	13	13	13	13
TOTAL	218	226	251	276
RATIO	35.05%	38.24%	40.75%	43.06%

Men's Sports	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997
Basketball	14	14	14	14
Crew	77	60	60	60
Cross Country	18	16	16	16
Football	119	105	105	105
Golf	17	14	14	14
Hockey	30	30	30	30
Soccer	30	30	30	30
Swimming	28	28	28	28
Tennis	11	10	10	10
Track	30	30	30	30
Wrestling	29	30	30	30
TOTAL	404	365	365	365
RATIO	64.95%	61.76%	59.25%	56.94%

EFFECTS OF ADDITIONAL CHANGES:

A net gain of 30 women athletes would result in 45.17 % female participation

A net gain of 60 women athletes would result in 47.50 % female participation

A net gain of 89 women athletes would result in 50 % female participation

	SOFTBALL	LACROSSE
SCHOLARSHIPS	11	11
ROSTER	25	25
FACILITY	convert baseball facility	use any size field
CONVERSION COST	\$50,000 - \$70,000	\$0.00
BIG TEN	9 teams	1 team
SEASON	Spring	Spring
NUMBER OF GAMES	58 maximum	17 maximum
SCHEDULING OPPORTUNITIES	Conference & Midwest	East Coast & Emerging?
ANNUAL OPERATIONS	\$300,000	\$200,000
Phase-In & Full Cost	3 coaches	3 coaches
NATIONAL TRENDS	large base/some growth	small base/some growth
WISCONSIN RECRUITING BASE	strong WI H.S. programs existing club team	weak existing club team
NCAA SPORT	YES	YES

EXISTING SPORTS SEASONS

	FALL	WINTER	SPRING
SPECTATOR	Football, M/W Soccer, Volleyball	M/W B-ball, Hockey, Wrestling	M/W Track; Softball; Lacrosse
INDIVIDUAL	M/W Cross Country	M/W Swimming	M/W Tennis, M/W Golf, M/W Crew

	WATERPOLO	FIELD HOCKEY	ICE HOCKEY
SCHOLARSHIPS	8	11	18
ROSTER	20	25	25
FACILITY	Rent NAT/SERF	need artificial turf	rent practice and competition site
CONVERSION COST	\$20,000	\$150,000 - \$200,000	\$30,000 - \$40,000
BIG TEN	0	6 teams	0 teams
SEASON	Fall	Fall	Winter
NUMBER OF GAMES	minimum 10	20 maximum	20 minimum
SCHEDULING OPPORTUNITIES	West Coast	Conference, East Coast, Midwest	East Coast & Emerging?
ANNUAL OPERATIONS	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$300,000
Phase-In & Full-Cost	3 coaches	3 coaches	3 coaches
NATIONAL TRENDS	growing/small base	small base/no growth	small base/some growth
WISCONSIN RECRUITING BASE	minimal	weak	weak in WI H.S./ small # of individuals/ existing club team
NCAA SPORT	NO	YES	NO

EXISTING SPORTS SEASONS

	FALL	WINTER	SPRING
SPECTATOR	F.ball, M/W Soccer, V.ball, W.polo, F.Hockey	M/W B-ball, M.Hockey, Wrestling, W.Hockey	M/W Track
INDIVIDUAL	M/W Cross Country	M/W Swimming	M/W Tennis, M/W Golf, M/W Crew

SOFTBALL**NCAA TRENDS**

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Teams	580	605	618
Number of Athletes	9,724	10,117	10,358

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

<u>Fast Pitch</u>	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	8,887	9,015	9,157
Number of Athletes	219,464	221,510	225,638

<u>Slow Pitch</u>	<u>1990-1990</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	1,871	20,093	20,071
Number of Athletes	35,180	42,894	42,884

WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1990</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	346	346	352
Number of Athletes	9,300	10,043	10,539

LACROSSE**NCAA TRENDS**

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Teams	118	122	126
Number of Athletes	2,821	2,858	3,003

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	255	258	301
Number of Athletes	9,959	10,544	11,945

WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1990</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	0	0	0
Number of Athletes	0	0	0

FIELD HOCKEY**NCAA TRENDS**

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Teams	217	213	211
Number of Athletes	4,714	4,474	4,818

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	1,434	1,434	1,423
Number of Athletes	48,384	49,160	51,092

WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1990</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	0	0	0
Number of Athletes	0	0	0

WATERPOLO**NCAA TRENDS**

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Teams	0	0	0
Number of Athletes	0	0	0

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	70	122	117
Number of Athletes	1,018	1,260	1,260

WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1990</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	0	0	0
Number of Athletes	0	0	0

ICE HOCKEY**NCAA TRENDS**

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Teams	0	0	0
Number of Athletes	0	0	0

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	49	34	44
Number of Athletes	74	122	120

*includes girls on boys' teams and boys on girls' teams

WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1990</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	0	0	0
Number of Athletes	0	0	0

GYMNASTICS**NCAA TRENDS**

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Teams	103	96	91
Number of Athletes	1,348	1,267	1,200

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	1,680	1,804	1,802
Number of Athletes	23,367	22,849	21,216

WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>	<u>1993-1994</u>
Number of Schools	127	104	123
Number of Athletes	1,563	1,646	1,678

FENCING**NCAA TRENDS**

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Teams	48	47	42
Number of Athletes	451	423	377

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>1991-1992</u>	<u>1992-1993</u>
Number of Schools	33	38	40
Number of Athletes	822	432	523

WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOL TRENDS

Do not Sponsor Fencing



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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

News & Information Service
19 Bascom Hall • 500 Lincoln Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1380

Phone: 608/262-3571
Fax: 608/262-2331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

11/12/93

CONTACT: Dennis Dresang, (608) 263-0446 or (608) 238-8714.

UW-MADISON BEGINS NCAA CERTIFICATION PROCESS

MADISON — Starting Monday, the University of Wisconsin-Madison will join a small group of Division 1 institutions in the first round of a year-long certification process by the National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA).

All Division 1 institutions will go through certification in the next five years, according to Political Science Professor Dennis Dresang, chair of UW-Madison's NCAA Certification Steering Committee. UW-Madison participated in the pilot study in preparation for the review, and volunteered to be among the first universities involved in the process, he said.

"The review begins with a lengthy self-study," Dresang said. "We will have four task forces, examining the following critical areas: Governance and Commitment to Rules Compliance; Academic Integrity; Fiscal Integrity; and Commitment to Equity.

"After the self-study is completed, probably in September 1994, the NCAA will examine the study and send a peer review team in for a site visit in late 1994," Dresang said. "In early 1995, we should receive notice of certification."

Dresang said the goal of certification is to make sure each Division 1 institution has the proper policies and procedures in place, analogous to going to the doctor for a regular check-up. "This is a systematic way to take preventive measures rather than waiting for rules violations to occur," he said.

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NCAA certification process -- Add 1

The certification process formally begins Monday with a meeting of Steering Committee members, Task Force members and two members of the NCAA's compliance staff.

In addition to Dresang, members of the Steering Committee include: Chancellor David Ward; Athletic Director Pat Richter; Professor James Hoyt, chair of the Athletic Board; Melany Newby, vice chancellor for legal and administrative affairs; Dean Troyer, student member, Athletic Board; Professor Jane Robbins, member, Athletic Board; Joel Maturi, associate athletic director; Professor James Johannes, member, Athletic Board; Nancy Seifert, athletic department business manager; Professor Bobbi Wolfe, member, Athletic Board; Wisconsin Alumni Association President Chuck Claflin, member, Athletic Board; and Cheryl Marra, associate athletic director.

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includes immediate response for unscheduled requests.

Interested individuals should contact the McBurney Disability Resource Center at (608) 263-2741.

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8/23/91

SHALALA NAMED TO NCAA FOUNDATION BOARD

UW-Madison Chancellor Donna E. Shalala has accepted an invitation to become a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Foundation Board of Directors.

Shalala's appointment brings the total foundation board membership to 16. The foundation was created in 1988 with an initial \$10 million endowment from the NCAA.

The mission of the non-profit organization is "to encourage every student athlete to complete a meaningful academic degree program, participate fully in the college community and prepare for life after college athletics." The foundation funds activities such as a degree completion program, an alcohol education and awareness program, and a program on basic living skills.

The foundation is working to expand programs available to college student-athletes. Funding for the foundation is provided through individual and corporate donations.

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