

(#16-91/92-EX)

Resolution on the Student-Athlete in the CSU  
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- WHEREAS, The CSU Senate has put forth a resolution on the student-athlete in the CSU; and
- WHEREAS, The Academic Senate at Humboldt State University should comment on the CSU Senate resolution put forth on the student-athlete in the CSU; and
- WHEREAS, The Academic Senate of Humboldt State University supports the goals and intentions of the resolution put forth by the CSU Academic Senate; therefore, be it
- RESOLVED: That the Academic Senate of Humboldt State University convey its endorsement of the resolution (AS-2062-92/AA & FA) put forth by the CSU Academic Senate (attached).

ACADEMIC SENATE  
of  
THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

AS-2062-92/AA & FA  
January 9-10, 1992

THE STUDENT-ATHLETE IN THE CSU

- WHEREAS, Intercollegiate athletics is an important activity in the California State University; and
- WHEREAS, There is heuristic and social value of competitive sport for our students; and
- WHEREAS, Athletic competition in the CSU has made a dynamic contribution to nearly all of our campuses, helping to build a sense of community as well as to promote community support; but
- WHEREAS, Recent studies, such as the March, 1991 report of the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics (KFCIA) and the February, 1990 report of the American Association of University Professors Special Committee on Athletics (AAUP) document widespread public concern regarding the frequently questionable relationship of some programs in intercollegiate athletics to the primary mission of colleges and universities, which is to educate students; and
- WHEREAS, The KFCIA has issued a call for the reform of intercollegiate athletics, asserting that "[i]t is time to get back to first principles. Intercollegiate athletics exist first and foremost for the student-athletes who participate, whether male or female, majority or minority, whether they play football in front of 50,000 or field hockey in front of their friends (KFCIA p.8);" and
- WHEREAS, The KFCIA has published (March, 1991) and the AAUP has adopted (June 1991) guidelines for intercollegiate athletics; and

(over)

WHEREAS, The Academic Senate CSU firmly believes that the obligation of the California State University is to educate, as well as to graduate, our students; and

WHEREAS, The Academic Senate CSU firmly believes that programs in intercollegiate athletics should reflect the academic values of the California State University; and

WHEREAS, The Academic Senate CSU firmly believes that our academic values, as they pertain to intercollegiate athletics, should be expressed in a statement of principles common to all campuses of the California State University; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Academic Senate of the California State University endorse the "Principles for Intercollegiate Athletics Programs in the CSU" appended to this resolution; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Academic Senate CSU urge the Chancellor to issue an executive order implementing the "Principles for Intercollegiate Athletics Programs in the CSU" to provide necessary guidance for faculty, students, and administrators in the appropriate operation of CSU intercollegiate athletics programs; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Academic Senate CSU urge the CSU Board of Trustees and Chancellor to lodge authority and responsibility with the individual campus presidents for all aspects of their athletic programs.

*SECOND READING - March 5-6, 1992*

## PRINCIPLES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS PROGRAMS IN THE CSU

### **Institutional Principles**

1. Athletic administrators should ground all regulatory procedures in the primacy of academic values.
2. The faculty is responsible for the curriculum and for protection of academic standards.
3. CSU campus committees overseeing or advising on athletics should be primarily composed of faculty representatives recommended by the campus academic senates.
4. Faculty representatives appointed by campus presidents to athletic governance organizations, such as the NCAA and regional athletics consortia, should be endorsed by their academic senates.
5. Presidents should be fully committed to principles of equity (as defined by Title IX of the 1963 Civil Rights Act).
6. Presidents should commit themselves to an annual review of their athletics programs in areas pertaining to gender equity (to include schedules, facilities, travel arrangements, coaching, participation, and distribution of resources). These reviews should be compiled in an annual CSU report for general distribution.
7. Campuses should undertake comprehensive annual policy audits (to include admissions, academic progress, graduation rates, and ICA budgets) for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the principles set forth in this document. These audits should be compiled in an annual CSU report for general distribution.
8. Graduation rates for student-athletes should be as high as those of other students.
9. Satisfactory graduation rates should be used as a criterion for the certification of each segment of the institution's athletic program.

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## Eligibility and Admission of Prospective Students

10. Each campus must develop the means by which to make certain that student-athletes understand that their primary obligation to themselves and to the University is to be students. Students must understand that representing their campus by participation in inter-collegiate athletic competition is a privilege, one contingent upon satisfactory academic performance, upon steady progress toward a baccalaureate degree, and upon social conduct which reflects the values of the University.
11. All prospective student-athletes should have a reasonable prospect of graduating and should normally meet regular admissions standards. Such judgments should be made by admissions officers.
12. Student-athletes accepted as "special admits" should be treated on the same basis as all other applicants for special admission and should be constrained by the same requirements for satisfactory progress.
13. Students whose high school course of study renders them academically ineligible or partially ineligible under NCAA rules specifying units, course patterns, and GPA must (1) sit out a year and (2) meet the normal requirements for eligibility before competing.
14. The honoring of 'letters of intent' should be made contingent upon production of high school graduation grade point averages and test scores equivalent to those required of all other students. Students who are invited for campus visits should be informed that all scholarship offers are contingent upon their meeting academic standards appropriate for admission.
15. California Community College and junior college transfer students should meet the standards for transfer required of all other students.
16. Student-athletes should be released from letters of intent either (1) if the coach who recruited the student leaves or (2) if the program is put on NCAA probation.

## Eligibility of Continuing Students

17. Student-athletes should be constrained to take the regular array of college majors and should follow courses of study leading to completion of a major. They should not be counselled or permitted to enroll in courses simply to earn units necessary for eligibility.

18. In order to remain eligible, student-athletes must demonstrate satisfactory progress toward a degree.

19. Athletic eligibility should be determined on a term-by-term basis.

REPORT OF THE  
KNIGHT FOUNDATION  
*Commission On  
Intercollegiate Athletics*  
March, 1991

A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Preamble: This institution is committed to a philosophy of firm institutional control of athletics, to the unquestioned academic and financial integrity of our athletics program, and to the accountability of the athletics department to the values and goals befitting higher education. In support of that commitment, the board, officers, faculty and staff of this institution have examined and agreed to the following general principles as a guide to our participation in intercollegiate athletics:

- I. The educational values, practices and mission of this institution determine the standards by which we conduct our intercollegiate athletics program.
- II. The responsibility and authority for the administration of the athletics department, including all basic policies, personnel and finances, are vested in the president.
- III. The welfare, health and safety of student-athletes are primary concerns of athletics administration on this campus. This institution will provide student-athletes with the opportunity for academic experiences as close as possible to the experiences of their classmates.
- IV. Every student-athlete — male and female, majority and minority, in all sports — will receive equitable and fair treatment.
- V. The admission of student-athletes — including junior college transfers — will be based on their showing reasonable promise of being successful in a course of study leading to an academic degree. That judgment will be made by admissions officials.
- VI. Continuing eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics will be based on students being able to demonstrate each academic term that they will graduate within five years of their enrolling. Students who do not pass this test will not play.
- VII. Student-athletes, in each sport, will be graduated in at least the same proportion as non-athletes who have spent comparable time as full-time students.

VIII. All funds raised and spent in connection with intercollegiate athletics programs will be channeled through the institution's general treasury, not through independent groups, whether internal or external. The athletics department budget will be developed and monitored in accordance with general budgeting procedures on campus.

IX. All athletics-related income from non-university sources for coaches and athletics administrators will be reviewed and approved by the university. In cases where the income involves the university's functions, facilities or name, contracts will be negotiated with the institution.

X. We will conduct annual academic and fiscal audits of the athletics program. Moreover, we intend to seek NCAA certification that our athletics program complies with the principles herein. We will promptly correct any deficiencies and will conduct our athletics program in a manner worthy of this distinction.

We believe these ten principles represent a statement around which our institutions and the NCAA can rally. It is our hope that this statement of principles will be incorporated into the Association's developing certification program. The Commission believes that the success of the NCAA certification program must be judged on the degree to which it advances these principles as the fundamental ends of intercollegiate programs. Ideally, institutions will agree to schedule only those colleges and universities that have passed all aspects of the certification process. Institutions that refuse to correct deficiencies will find themselves isolated by the vast majority of athletics administrators who support intercollegiate athletics as an honorable tradition in college life.

The members of the Knight Foundation Commission are convinced, as we know most members of the public and of the athletic and academic worlds are convinced, that changes are clearly required in intercollegiate athletics. Making these changes will require courage, determination and perseverance on the part of us all. That courage, determination and perseverance must be summoned. Without them, we cannot move forward. But with them and the "one-plus-three" model we cannot be held back. The combination makes it possible to keep faith with our student-athletes, with our institutions, and with the public that wants the best for them both.



# AAUP Statement on Intercollegiate Athletics

## Preface

Concern about pervasive abuses in intercollegiate athletics is widespread both in higher education and in the community at large.

We solicit comments both on the substance of this statement of the problem, and on the format that would make it appropriate for adoption by faculty senates and similar bodies as an expression of desired policy for their institutions.

## Introduction

On many campuses the conduct of intercollegiate athletic programs poses serious and direct conflicts with desired academic standards and goals. The pressure to field winning teams has led to widely publicized scandals concerning the recruitment, exploitation, and academic failures of many athletes.

Expenditures on athletics may distort institutional budgets and can reduce resources available for academic functions. Within some academic programs faculty members have been pressured to give preferential treatment to athletes. Coaches and athletic directors are themselves often trapped in the relentless competitive and financial pressures of the current system, and many would welcome reform.

Not all institutions have problems with athletics of the same type or to the same degree. Nevertheless, we believe that all colleges and universities would benefit from the adoption of a national set of standards that would protect athletes from exploitation and get expenditures and administration of athletic programs under the regular governance procedures of the institution.

We urge faculty participation in the cause of reform. We urge our administrators to enter into national efforts to establish new standards through the NCAA or other regulatory agencies. We specifically endorse the following proposed reforms and ask faculty colleagues, administrators, and athletic department staff throughout the country to join with us in working to implement them on their campuses, in their athletic conferences, through the NCAA, and nationally:

## ADMISSION AND ACADEMIC PROGRESS

1. Institutions should not use admission standards for athletes that are not comparable to those for other students.

2. A committee elected by the faculty should monitor the compliance with policy relating to admission, the progress toward graduation, and the integrity of the course of study of students who engage in intercol-

legiate athletics. This committee should report annually to the faculty on admissions, on progress toward graduation, and on graduation rates of athletes by sport. Further, the committee should be charged with seeking appropriate review of cases in which it appears that faculty members or administrators have abused academic integrity in order to promote athletic programs.

## AVOIDANCE OF EXPLOITATION

3. Students who are athletes need time for their academic work. Participation in intercollegiate athletics in the first year of college is ill-advised. Athletes should have at least one day a week without athletic obligations. Overnight absences on weekday evenings should be kept to a maximum of one per week, with rare exceptions. The number of events per season should be periodically reviewed by the faculty. Student athletes should be integrated with other students in housing, food service, tutoring, and other areas of campus life.

## FINANCIAL AID

4. Financial aid standards for athletes should be comparable to those for other students. The aid should be administered by the financial aid office of the institution. The assessment of financial need may take account of time demands on athletes which may preclude or limit employment during the academic year. Continuation of aid to students who drop out of athletic competition or complete their athletic eligibility should be conditioned only on their remaining academically and financially qualified.

## FINANCING ATHLETICS: GOVERNANCE

5. Financial operations of the department of athletics, including all revenues received from outside groups, should be under the full and direct control of the central administration of the campus. Complete budgets of the athletic department for the coming year and actual expenditures and revenues for the past year should be published in full detail. Annual budgets, as well as long-term plans should be approved under the regular governance procedures of the campus, with input from elected faculty representatives.

6. Particular scrutiny should be given to use of the institution's general operating funds to support the athletic department. Institutions should establish regulations governing the use of and fees for university facilities by private businesses, such as sum-

mer athletic camps. Fees charged to coaches should be assessed on the same basis as those charged to faculty and other staff engaged in private businesses on campus. Published budgets should include an accounting of maintenance expenses for sports facilities, activities of booster groups, payments by outsiders for appearances by coaches and other athletic staff, payments by sports apparel companies, and sources of scholarship funds.

7. Elected faculty representatives should comprise a majority of the campus committee which formulates campus athletic policy, and such a committee should be chaired by an elected faculty member.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

8. Paid-for trips to games, and other special benefits for faculty, administrators, or members of governing boards involved in the oversight of athletics, whether offered by the university or by outside groups, create conflicts of interest and should be eliminated.

## IMPLEMENTATION

9. In order to avoid the obstacles to unilateral reform efforts, the faculty believes its chief administrative officer should join with counterparts in other institutions to pursue these reforms and report annually to the academic community on the progress of such efforts.

10. Beginning five years from adoption of these principles at an institution, athletic events should be scheduled only with institutions, and within conferences and associations, that commit themselves to the implementation of these principles.

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Institutions should redouble their efforts to enroll and support academically able students from disadvantaged backgrounds regardless of their athletic ability. Athletic programs never should have been considered as a major way of supporting students from disadvantaged backgrounds in institutions of higher education. If these recommendations are adopted, athletes who lack academic skills or interests will no longer be enrolled, and some of those excluded will be from such backgrounds. In the interest of such athletes, institutions and the NCAA should avoid regulations that interfere with the formation of other channels of entry for these athletes into professional athletics.

Adopted by the AAUP National Council,  
June 13, 1991