

# Gender-Equity Task Force final report

## I. Introduction.

Intercollegiate athletics offers interested and able students opportunities to experience the lessons of competition, develop physical and leadership skills, be part of a team, and enjoy themselves. Good intercollegiate athletics programs require competitive parity, universal and consistently applied rules, and an opportunity to participate. For many years, the NCAA has sought to assure those conditions, but there is clear evidence that it has not succeeded in providing the last one to women.

Precisely because there was no assurance of equal opportunity in the range of components of education, Congress included Title IX in the Education Amendments of 1972. The Federal law stipulates that:

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

When, as a result of the enactment of Title IX, many institutions dedicated more resources to athletics programs for females, they saw an increase in participation by girls and women. When some institutions challenged the law's application to all aspects of higher education, most notably Grove City College, a United States Supreme Court ruling suspended Title IX's application to athletics. In 1988, the Civil Rights Restoration Act stated unequivocally that institutions receiving any Federal funds must comply with Title IX provisions in all programs. Court decisions in virtually all cases have upheld the applicability of those provisions, generally interpreting that the legislation is intended to provide women with equitable opportunities for participation in athletics. The most prominent question in legal proceedings has been how to measure equity.

In 1991, the NCAA surveyed its members' expenditures for women's and men's athletics programs. While the study was not designed with a view to measuring Title IX compliance by institutions, much of the data did, in fact, provide a basis for analysis. That analysis was disturbing: Undergraduate enrollment was roughly evenly divided by sex, but men constituted 69.5 percent of the participants in intercollegiate athletics and their programs received approximately 70 percent of the athletics scholarship funds, 77 percent of operating budgets, and 83 percent of recruiting money.

In the spring of 1992, after publication of the study, NCAA Executive Director Richard D. Schultz said, "We must be proactive, we must be a leader. We have the resources within the NCAA, and with the people we can call on, to deal with this problem and solve this problem. This is more than a financial issue, it's a moral issue as well." He established this task force as the first step to solving the problem, charging it with defining gender equity, examining NCAA policies to evaluate their impact on gender equity, and recommending a path toward measuring and realizing gender equity in intercollegiate athletics.

The task force appointed was a diverse group of 16 voting members representing every NCAA division and every level within an institution—from president to student-athlete—assisted by seven consultants with specific knowledge and points of view. The task force was divided into two subcommittees, one to examine individual institutional standards and the other to gauge the impact of NCAA regulations and practices on gender equity. Over the course of a year, the task force as a whole considered its subcommittees' findings and recommendations, heard the informed opinions of its consultants, evaluated considerable evidence, debated the positions brought to the table by a full range of interests and agreed upon a preliminary report in April 1993. That report was sent to the membership; and the task force's co-chairs traveled to San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C., for NCAA-sponsored public meetings to hear comments about the document and the process that produced it. Testimony from those hearings, as well as written commentary sent in response to the preliminary report, were considered in reaching the report's final form, which follows.

## 2. Definition of Gender Equity.

The task force defines gender equity in this manner:

The Association asserts the value of equitable participation and treatment of men and women in intercollegiate athletics through its structure, programs, legislation and policies. It is the responsibility of the Association to act affirmatively to assure equity in the quantity and quality of participation in women's athletics.

At an institutional level, gender equity in intercollegiate athletics describes an environment in which fair and equitable distribution of overall athletics opportunities, benefits and resources are available to women and men and in which student-athletes, coaches and athletics admin-

*We respectfully submit this report on behalf of the NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force, appointed by the NCAA in March 1992.*

*The document is the product of more than a year of examination and deliberation. This final version follows the issue of a preliminary report to the Association's membership in late April of this year and consideration of testimony at NCAA-sponsored hearings in late May, written commentary received during May and June, and the opinion of the NCAA Presidents Commission. The task force adopted this report in its meeting of June 30, 1993.*

*The report is not the work of any single member of the task force and not every single member of the task force agrees with every single point and recommendation. Every member of the task force does agree, however, that the report represents a consensus of a diverse and concerned group that sincerely sought to assure fair treatment and equal opportunity to all student-athletes and those who dedicate their working lives to sport.*

**PHYLLIS L. HOWLETT  
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Cochairs, NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force

istrators are not subject to gender-based discrimination.

An athletics program can be considered gender equitable when the participants in both the men's and women's sports programs would accept as fair and equitable the overall program of the other gender. No individual should be discriminated against on the basis of gender, institutionally or nationally, in intercollegiate athletics.

## 3. Principles of Gender Equity.

The following principles are those the Association and its member institutions should follow regarding gender equity. Legislation should be presented to the membership to have these included in the "Principles for Conduct in Intercollegiate Athletics" section of the NCAA Manual.

a. It is the responsibility of the Association's members to comply with Federal and state laws regarding gender equity.

b. The Association should not adopt legislation that would prevent member institutions from complying with applicable gender-equity laws.

c. The Association should adopt legislation to enhance member institutions' compliance with applicable gender-equity laws.

d. The activities of the Association should be conducted in a manner free of gender bias.

## 4. Guidelines to Promote Gender Equity.

The task force has developed the following guidelines to be used to promote and to achieve gender equity.

a. Institutions should support intercollegiate athletics participation opportunities for males and females in an equitable manner. The ultimate goal for each institution should be that the numbers of male and female athletes are substantially proportionate to their numbers in the institution's undergraduate student population. Addressing the interests of women athletes, including development of efforts to expand those interests, and continuing efforts to increase opportunities are appropriate pathways for realizing the ultimate goal of substantial proportionality of participation. Thus, the (a) participation, (b) efforts and (c) interests tests of the Title IX regulation are the appropriate tests for equitable participation.

b. An important concern in promoting and achieving gender equity is generating and sustaining the financial resources necessary to support and enhance participation opportunities for women. The history of some institutions is that those resources have been primarily and disproportionately generated by men's sports, usually football and men's basketball. While this fact cannot be used to set those programs outside of gender-equity considerations, it should be understood that, at some institutions, maintaining the revenue-generating capacity of sports, as well as increasing the revenue-generating capacity of women's sports, is essential to enhancing opportunities for women athletes. Maintaining current revenue-producing programs as one aspect of long-range planning for increasing women's opportunities is preferable to decreasing the currently provided participation opportunities for men—especially when such maintenance may result in revenues available for both women's and men's programs. Evidence that available resources from revenue-generating activities are equitably distributed to men's and women's programs should be apparent in the evaluation of an institution's planning for gender equity.

c. Proportionally offered opportunities may not yield identically proportionate participation. For example, there may be a difference between men and women in the yield and persistence of participants whether they be recruited scholarship athletes or nonrecruited walk-on athletes. However, institutions should provide equitable encouragement, benefits and opportunities to both groups of student-athletes.

d. Proportionality does not require fixed quotas. Changes over time in interests and abilities and in overall enrollment patterns may yield different patterns of sports sponsorship for both women and men. An institution that is making the appropriate efforts need not be required to make annual changes in the varsity status or support of specific teams simply to achieve numerical precision. Participation interests and abilities of males and females in intercollegiate sport may be different on any individual campus, and each sex should be accommodated in light of these differences. Sports offered for one sex do not have to be identical to sports offered for the other, but participation in all sports must be included in determining the appropriate participation levels for men and women.

e. Currently, more than 3.4 million male and 1.9 million female student-athletes participate at the high-school level, compared with 186,045 male and 96,467 female student-athletes in NCAA sports. It should be noted that these numbers may not reflect interest accurately, but may instead reflect historic inequalities in opportunities for

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## Statement of separate views

### 1. Proposed legislation regarding increased financial aid limitations for selected women's sports. [5-b-(1)]

*Separate view of Gender-Equity Task Force members Jeffrey H. Orleans and Joe Dean:*

This very far-ranging proposal has not previously been discussed by the general membership, its premises are not discussed in this report, and it is inconsistent with the task force's own statement of underlying concepts. Thus we recommend that it be presented at the next Convention for discussion, rather than as legislation.

Adding grants may provide some short-term help to a minority of institutions which both sponsor football and already have extensive women's programs. But we believe the long-term disadvantages for both schools and individual student-athletes are so much greater as to call for full discussion by the membership before legislation is submitted—especially because the proposal would sharply differentiate between most men's and women's sports.

■ The NCAA gender-equity survey shows that only a minority of institutions now award the current maximum numbers of women's grants (most schools average only one-half the current limits), and only these few schools could make use of this proposal. Yet players added to these teams would be unavailable to the majority of other schools, and those schools would have to award even more grants in order to be competitive.

■ Added grants thus could reintroduce to patterns of recruiting competition and championship participation—in all three divisions—the very competitive pressures based on grants-in-aid which grant limits are meant to curb in the first place. It would become far more expensive for new institutions to sponsor new sports; institutions that do not sponsor football, and thus would be unlikely to award these additional grants, would be particularly hurt.

■ We should emphasize instead the addition of new sports and teams, which is what most individual institutions are likely to need to comply with Title IX in any event. Playing on new teams which a school did not sponsor previously is a much greater opportunity for individual student-athletes than being added to sports which already have full teams.

### 2. Recommendation to the Special Committee on Student-Athletes Welfare, regarding limited off-season coaching. [6-h]

*Separate view of Mr. Orleans:*

I urge the special committee to consider legislation which would apply equally to women and men.

# Gender equity

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girls and women in sports.

f. Geographic differences in the patterns of high-school and open amateur sports for both females and males may affect a particular institution's ability to recruit athletes. These differences do not relieve an institution from its obligation to provide equitable recruiting and scholarship resources and efforts for women's and men's teams, whether in-state or out-of-state, or from making the same effort and commitment to attract and retain participants once they are on campus.

g. Major gender differences in recruitment pools that create real obstacles to the equitable recruitment and/or participation of women athletes may be addressed in various ways, including (a) offering additional participation opportunities in different sports for women athletes, and (b) offering activities to encourage and support the accelerated development of women athletes.

h. Enhancing participation opportunities for men and women requires cooperative efforts at the institutional, conference and national governance levels to (a) increase current and generate new revenues, (b) reduce costs, (c) redistribute resources, and/or (d) expand women's sports and championships participation opportunities, as in the recent expansion of the NCAA cham-

pionships programs.

i. Conferences can facilitate additional opportunities for women by encouraging their members to add sports on a conference-wide basis in order to reduce overall costs and provide good competition and championship opportunities.

j. In addition, institutions and/or conferences may consider conducting camps, clinics and workshops for elementary and middle school participants, perhaps in conjunction with conference championships, as is now being done by the Youth Education through Sports (YES) program, the Discover Women's Sports program sponsored by Sara Lee and similar programs. The task force believes these opportunities could be offered at relatively low cost and could be used as a positive public service to enhance the visibility of the institution in the community.

k. In support of participation opportunities, institutions should afford equitable treatment for male and female student-athletes in related areas, including, but not limited to:

- (1) Provision of equipment and supplies;
- (2) Scheduling of games and practice times;
- (3) Travel and per diem allowances;
- (4) Coaching and academic support services;
- (5) Assignment and compensation of coaches and tutors;

(6) Provision of locker rooms, and practice and competitive facilities;

(7) Provision of medical and training facilities and services;

(8) Provision of housing and dining facilities and services;

(9) Publicity, promotions and marketing;

(10) Recruiting;

(11) Support services, and

(12) Admissions and grants-in-aid.

l. Institutions should recruit and employ quality coaches and athletics personnel on a gender-equitable basis. The enthusiasm, time and commitment for personnel recruitment in the men's programs also should be reflected in the women's programs. Aggressive efforts are needed to recruit and hire more female coaches, administrators and staff members for employment in intercollegiate athletics. Institutions should also continue to encourage and develop increased educational experiences for women in intercollegiate athletics through internships, graduate assistantships and other mentored learning opportunities to increase the pool of women candidates for coaching, administrative and staff employment.

m. Institutions should conduct gender-equity self-studies and, if

inequities exist in participation opportunities or in the quality of the experience for student-athletes, should formulate and implement strategies to address these inequities in a timely manner. Institutions should have a plan to be in full compliance with Title IX by the earliest possible date.

## 5. Recommendation for Legislation.

The task force seeks the proposal of the following legislation to promote gender equity:

a. Regarding Emerging Sports for Women:

(1) Any two emerging sports identified below should be acceptable toward meeting the minimum sports sponsorship requirements.

(2) There should be minimum numbers of contests and participants and maximum financial aid limitations in the following emerging sports: (team): crew, ice hockey, team handball, water polo and synchronized swimming; (individual): archery, badminton, bowling and squash.

(3) The emerging sports identified above should be countable for purposes of revenue distribution (i.e., for sports sponsorship and grants-in-aid).

(4) The NCAA Council should create a mechanism to identify

future emerging sports that would be countable for revenue distribution and sports sponsorship and to determine minimum contests and maximum grants for them.

b. Regarding Financial Aid.

(1) The maximum financial aid limitations should be increased for some Divisions I and II women's sports. (The task force recommended no changes in the existing financial aid limitations for Divisions I and II men's sports.)

(2) The Council should request the NCAA Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism and the NCAA Special Committee to Review Financial Conditions in Intercollegiate Athletics to develop a new financial aid model to decrease the amount of available athletics aid to student-athletes that is not based on need. Legislation should be proposed no later than the 1995 NCAA Convention and should exempt student-athletes already enrolled in collegiate institutions and receiving athletics aid.

## 6. Other Recommendations to NCAA Committees.

The task force forwards the following recommendations and observations to the appropriate committees for consideration and

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## Emerging sports

Sport	Minimum Contests	Minimum Participants	Maximum Scholarships (equivalencies)
Archery	8	5	5
Badminton	8	6	8
Bowling	8	5	5
Crew	6	18	20
Ice hockey	20	-	18
Squash	8	9	9
Synchronized swimming	8	8	5
Team handball	10	-	12
Water polo	10	-	8

## Proposed Division I scholarship limitations: women

SPORT	No. on Team	Average Squad Size	NCAA Squad Travel Size	No. of Participants (1,000's)		No. of Institutions		Need for Practice	Injury Factor	Recommended Max.	
				Div. I	Total	Div. I	Total				
Basketball	5	13	12	4	11	288	810	++	**	15	
Cross country†	7	12	7	3	8	286	677	-	**	8	
Fencing	-	10	-	<1	<1	28	47	+	-	5	
Field hockey	11	22	18	2	4	74	213	++	*	16	
Golf	5	9	5	1	<2	111	162	-	-	6	
Gymnastics	-	13	12	1	1	69	96	-	*	12	
Lacrosse	11	25	28	1	3	24	122	++	*	15	
Skiing	-	14	12	<1	1	10	44	-	*	7	
Soccer	11	22	-	2	7	91	350	++	**	16	
Softball	9	17	18	3	10	182	605	+	*	14	
Swimming/diving	-	23	18	4	8	165	394	-	-	16	
Tennis	6	10	8	3	7	283	723	+	-	8	
Track	-	24	-	6	12	247	561	-	*	18	
Volleyball	6	13	12	3	10	270	762	++	*	12	
Emerging sports for women										90	
										Total	250

†Applicable if only sponsor cross country without track and field.

++Another team required for practice.

+Practice possible with another individual.

\*\* Higher risk of injury.

\*Some risk of injury.

## Proposed scholarship limitations

The NCAA Gender-Equity Task Force established and used the following criteria for modifying the current limitations on Divisions I and II grants-in-aid for women. Any modification should facilitate gender equity and should:

- Be based on reasonable numbers of athletes needed to both practice and compete in the given sport;
- Be sensitive to the injury rates reported in the given sport;
- Consider common strategies and practices currently employed in the given sport (platoon systems, pitcher rotations, substitution rules);
- Consider the maximum financial aid limitations currently allowed in the given sport. [Note: The subcommittee acknowledged that current maximums appear to be inconsistent among sports and that there is difficulty in ascertaining the rationale for present numbers.];
- Discourage stockpiling of athletes;
- Be responsive to and reflective of the number of sponsoring institutions;
- Consider racial equity;
- Be attentive to the number of athletes wishing to participate in the given sport, and
- Allow all athletes, regardless of sport, to qualify for the same maximum amount of aid.

## Proposed Division II scholarship limitations: women

SPORT	No. on Team	Average Squad Size	NCAA Squad Travel Size	No. of Participants (1,000's)		No. of Institutions		Need for Practice	Injury Factor	Recommended Max.	
				Div. II	Total	Div. II	Total				
Basketball	5	14	12	3	11	216	810	++	**	12	
Cross country	7	10	7	2	8	158	677	-	**	0	
Fencing	-	-	-	-	<1	0	47	+	-	5	
Field hockey	11	23	18	<1	4	13	213	++	*	10	
Golf	5	8	5	<1	2	19	62	-	-	6	
Gymnastics	-	14	12	<1	1	12	96	-	*	7	
Lacrosse	11	24	28	<1	3	10	122	++	*	12	
Skiing	-	11	12	<1	<1	12	44	-	*	7	
Soccer	11	20	-	1	7	60	350	++	*	16	
Softball	9	17	18	3	10	171	605	+	*	10	
Swimming/diving	-	20	18	1	8	52	394	-	-	10	
Tennis	6	9	8	1	7	160	723	+	-	6	
Track	-	21	-	2	12	113	561	-	*	18	
Volleyball	6	13	12	3	10	201	762	++	*	8	
Emerging sports for women										90	
										Total	217

++Another team required for practice.

+Practice possible with another individual.

\*\* Higher risk of injury.

\*Some risk of injury.

## Gender equity

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action:

a. To the Council:

(1) Development of methods to enhance hiring opportunities for women and minorities at all levels in intercollegiate athletics.

(2) Establishment of a relationship between the Association and the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFSHSA) to address issues related to gender equity, including the quality of coaching instruction available to female student-athletes at the high-school level.

(3) Repetition of the gender-equity survey of the membership at five-year intervals.

b. To the Executive Committee:

(1) The requirement of a minimum of 50 institutions sponsoring a sport for two consecutive years as an appropriate number for establishing a new division or National Collegiate Championship for men or women, except in emerging women's sports for a five-year period, and as necessary, a minimum of 40 institutions sponsoring the sport for two consecutive years. [Note: The exception relates to emerging sports for which the Association does not currently sponsor championships and not to existing championships where sponsorship has fallen below minimum requirements.]

If the number of sponsoring institutions falls below an average of 40 for the most current three-year period, a championship should be discontinued in the next academic year and a minimum of 50 sponsoring institutions should be required to reestablish a championship. In sports for which there is a combined men's and women's championship, for a five-year period, if the men's sport meets the minimum number of sponsoring institutions necessary to continue a championship, a women's championship would continue in that sport. If after five years the women's sport does not have the minimum number of sponsoring institutions necessary to continue a championship, the championship in the women's

sport should be discontinued.

(2) Endorsement of the Executive Committee's report related to proposed changes in the conduct and format of NCAA championships with the following recommendations:

(a) The number of participation opportunities for male and female student-athletes in NCAA championships should be equitable.

(b) In team sports, the size of each championship field should be based on the number of institutions sponsoring the sport.

(c) In comparable individual sports, the size of each field should be equal for men's and women's championships.

(d) All individual sports should be treated comparably and all team sports should be treated comparably except for Division I basketball, which should be treated differently from other Division I team sports, but identically for each gender.

(e) In determining seeding for championships, the effects upon opportunities for women as well as the developmental level of the sport should be considered.

(f) Guidelines related to the hosting of NCAA championships should be reviewed to ensure that no policies exist that might hinder the growth of women's championships.

(g) The NCAA should pay expenses for all tournament teams, including all play-in teams.

(h) The number and types of awards provided to male and female student-athletes participating in all championships should be consistent.

(3) Continued focus on the affirmative action component of the conference grant program, including officiating.

(4) Use of affirmative action funds to inaugurate additional conference championships for women and for the establishment of conference gender-equity committees.

c. To the NCAA Committee on Athletics Certification:

Support for the committee's recommendation of 1993-94 legislation that includes gender equity as an element of certification.

d. To the Committee on Financial Aid and Amateurism:

Endorsement of the following as critical components of a new financial aid model as identified in 5-b-(2) above:

(1) Protection of needy student-athletes.

(2) Applicability to all sports and all student-athletes.

(3) Consistency and integrity in analyzing each student-athlete's need.

(4) Sensitivity to differences in cost of attendance among member institutions.

(5) Potential for direction of any savings toward achieving gender equity.

e. To the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports:

Modification of the guidelines related to pregnant student-athletes to make such guidelines consistent with legal requirements set forth in Title IX. (Under Title IX, an institution may require medical certification from a pregnant female to participate in intercollegiate athletics only to the same extent that it is required of other student-athletes with conditions requiring medical attention.)

f. To the Olympic Sports Liaison Committee:

Development of greater collaborative efforts with and examine the possibility of obtaining grants (and other assistance) from the U.S. Olympic Committee to support NCAA women's championships in Olympic sports.

g. To the Committee on Women's Athletics:

(1) Exploration of the addition of one volunteer coach, who must be a female, to the numbers of allowable coaches in men's and women's sports, not including football and basketball.

(2) Affirmation that at the institutional, conference and NCAA level, women should be involved in meaningful ways in the decision-making process pertaining to intercollegiate athletics, including the following:

(a) Eligible women should be identified and appointed to committees. Appointing bodies (i.e.,

Council, Administrative Committee) should increase the ratio of female representation on committees. The goal of the Association should be to achieve significant and steady annual progress in female participation. Such progress should be monitored by the Committee on Women's Athletics and reported to the membership. This recommendation should be included in Association publications (e.g., Council Handbook).

(b) Because female role models in leadership positions are important, every institution should have a senior woman administrator and should assure the inclusion of women in administrative positions. Toward that end, the NCAA should publish annually, by name of each member institution, the total number of administrative positions, the number of females in administrative positions and their specific jobs. This should include data on female and minority promotions and new employees.

(c) Numbers of female faculty athletics representatives and females on athletics councils/boards should be increased.

h. To the Special Committee to Review Student-Athlete Welfare, Access and Equity:

Consideration of legislation allowing coaches to be involved in the coaching of female student-athletes outside the playing season to increase the opportunity for female student-athletes to develop sport-specific skills. Such involvement would be limited to two sessions per week with a limit of three student-athletes at any session. Sessions may last no longer than two hours, must be included in the eight-hour limitation and may not exceed a period of five weeks.

### 7. Source Book.

The task force will publish further recommendations and guidelines to assist member institutions in achieving gender equity.

### 8. Conclusion.

While this report, commissioned by our Association, attempts to provide a definition of and steps

to the achievement of gender equity in intercollegiate athletics, it is the responsibility of individual colleges and universities to pursue that goal earnestly. In the task force's deliberations, two questions persisted: How can increased opportunities for women be funded, and how can provision of increased opportunities be assured?

The responsibility for providing necessary financial resources falls to individual institutions, just as does funding for all aspects of higher education. And, as in other programs, that responsibility must reside with the institutions' governing bodies, not just athletics departments. The facts that these are difficult economic times or that difficult decisions must be made are true, but they do not alter that responsibility. Chief executive officers and governing boards, and legislatures, must identify the resources necessary to provide equal opportunity to all students.

Assurance of equitable treatment and opportunity for women must come from each institution. Enforcement of fairness may not be easy, but it is clearly necessary. The task force heard testimony about what is likely to happen if institutions cannot find a way to assure equity: The courts are currently enforcing adherence to the law, and Congress, as well as the Office for Civil Rights, appears prepared to monitor compliance as well.

We hope and believe that continued court judgments, new legislation and heightened governmental oversight will not be necessary. From the outset, subscribing to fundamentally fair principles in their programs was correctly described as a moral obligation for NCAA members. If, having recognized and documented that our members have neither achieved the spirit of gender equity nor complied with the letter of the law, we fail to act to ameliorate those conditions, others will be justified in finding means to do so. We call upon the membership to do what is right for all student-athletes.

## III men's basketball eyes bracket expansion

Sparked by recent bracket expansion in other basketball championships, the NCAA Division III Men's Basketball Committee hopes to see its Division III championship field grow by eight teams.

The committee, meeting July 21-24 in South Lake Tahoe, California, will recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that the Division III championship be expanded from 40 to 48 teams, beginning in 1994. The expansion would allow automatic qualification of all 25 eligible conferences.

In addition, the basketball committee will recommend that each of the eight regions receive six berths. The sixth-seeded team in each region would pay its travel and per diem expenses for first-round competition only. With eight teams paying their own expenses, the Association would pick up expenses for only 40 teams—the same number receiving expenses

in the current format.

If expansion is approved, the Division III committee will recommend a major realignment of the eight regions. If bracket expansion is not approved, the current alignment will be retained.

Following are proposed changes in alignment:

■ From the Northeast to the East region: Amherst College and Williams College.

■ From the East to the Atlantic region: Bard College; Manhattanville College; State University of New York, Maritime College; Mount St. Mary College (New York); College of Mount St. Vincent; State University College at Old Westbury; Polytechnic University (New York); State University of New York at Stony Brook; U.S. Merchant Marine Academy; Vassar College, and Yeshiva University.

■ From the Northeast to the Atlantic region: Albertus Magnus

## Other highlights

*In other actions at its July 21-24 meeting in South Lake Tahoe, California, the Division III Men's Basketball Committee:*

■ Agreed that if championship expansion is approved, the committee will recommend that the following conferences receive automatic qualification to the 1994 championship: Capital Athletic, Centennial, City University of New York Athletic, Commonwealth Coast, Dixie Intercollegiate Athletic, Indiana Collegiate Athletic, Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic, Little East, Massachusetts State College Athletic, Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic, Midwest Collegiate Athletic, Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic, New Jersey Athletic, North Coast Athletic, Ohio Athletic, Old Dominion Athletic, St. Louis Intercollegiate Athletic, Skyline, Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic, Southern Collegiate Athletic and State University of

College, Connecticut College, Trinity College (Connecticut) and Wesleyan University.

■ From the Atlantic to the Middle Atlantic region: Catholic University, Gallaudet University, Frostburg State University, Goucher

New York Athletic Conferences; College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin, and Empire Athletic, Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic and University Athletic Associations.

■ Discussed implementing a strength-of-schedule rating for the 1993-94 season.

■ Voted to expand the current championship videotape exchange to include first- and second-round games. The videotape must be of one of a team's last two games.

■ Discussed sites for the 1996, 1997 and 1998 championships and decided to seek information from the membership next January.

■ Agreed to ask the Division III Championships Committee to revisit the issue of using three-man officiating crews in the championship.

■ Heard a report from the National Association of Basketball Coaches and reviewed the 1993 championship.

College, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Salisbury State University, Upsala College and Wesley College.

■ From the South to the Middle Atlantic region: Mary Washington College and Marymount Univer-

sity.

■ From the South to the Midwest region: Fonthonne College, Maryville University of St. Louis, Webster University and Westmin-