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## The Impact of NCAA Sanctions On Division I Football Programs

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**The Impact of NCAA Sanctions  
On Division I Football Programs**

**A Graduate Project**

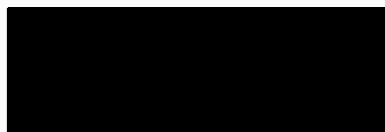
**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for a  
Masters of Science Degree in Sports and Athletics  
Administration**

**Lynn University  
Graduate School**

**By: Adam J. Engroff, III**

**August 2000**

**APPROVAL PAGE**



**Richard Young, Ph. D.**

**August 15, 2000**

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**Abstract***Effects of NCAA Sanctions on Division I Football Programs*

This study represents one of the great debates among college coaches and athletic administrators. How do NCAA sanctions affect Division I football programs? College football is a large revenue source and marketing tool for universities. When these sources of revenue and marketing are affected by NCAA sanctions is there an effect on the university as a whole? Several successful universities have been put on probation over the last twenty years, so there is an abundant amount of information that can be studied. Definite answers can only be approximated if this is researched more and if more concrete numbers to test are obtained. This study attempts to review and assess any flaws in Tom Farrey's of the *Seattle Times* opinion on scholarship reductions. It could reaffirm the theories of S.L Price of *Sports Illustrated*, Tim Layden of CNNSI, Welch Suggs of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, and Steve Weiberg of the *USA Today*, or any of the subjects interviewed for this study. It could answer questions on what long-range effects NCAA sanctions have on football programs and whether scholarship reductions are the harshest NCAA sanction that can be leveled. From the opinions of the subjects interviewed and from the interviews and quantitative numbers from the literature, the consensus is that taking away scholarships is the best way to punish a cheating program. It also seems clear that sanctions and probation have a lasting affect on more than just a university's football program. None of these theories can be fully proven without further study.

## I. Introduction

This study is to test the effects of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's (or NCAA) sanctions have on Division I\* football programs. Sanctions\* include scholarship reductions\*, reducing the number of recruiting trips, television appearances, and post season games. This study is significant because over the last fifteen to twenty years, football at large Division I level universities has become big business. Millions of dollars of revenue is generated each year by football programs for their respective universities. A great deal of pride and name recognition for the university directly hinges on the success of the football program. When one of these large schools is caught cheating and is put on probation\*, the ramifications to the university can be significant. How are the alumni\* relations, the enrollment numbers of the university, the economic success of the athletic department, and of course the success of the football team on the field affected? Probation and NCAA\* sanctions have to have some kind of impact on all of these areas. Most programs do suffer some kind of negative impact from sanctions and probation, but to what extent? What about the necessity of these rules and sanctions that are given to universities found cheating? Are these strict rules something we really need to have in college football? That is what this study will investigate.

The goal of this study is to investigate what lasting effects National Collegiate Athletic Association sanctions have on football programs and their respective universities. This paper could reveal that National Collegiate Athletic Association sanctions have a major impact on these programs. The hypothesis for this study is that taking away scholarships\* from these programs is the harshest way to punish programs and the most detrimental to the on field success of the team.

Some dependent (outcome) variables include, comparing team's win/loss records during and years following probation. Another variable is through actual interviews with coaches, former players, and staffs of universities. This study will attempt to find the answers to the hypothesis on the impact of sanctions.

Now that football has become such a large business it is relevant to study the true impact that NCAA sanctions have on these football programs. This study allows all members involved in college athletics to be able to rethink or reaffirm their beliefs and practices in their job and how they perform it. It could help coaches, athletic department personnel, and even fans and alumni have a better understanding of how and what NCAA sanctions affect a football program. This study could reveal certain inconsistencies of NCAA sanctions and look into if the rulings are too vague and general for each university.

## II. Literature Review

There is one major reoccurring theme in all of the literature that has stood out when researching this study; NCAA sanctions destroy football programs. For every university that is looked at and studied, there is a coach, player, and athletic director\* whom will all testify to the fact of how difficult it is to overcome NCAA sanctions. Some schools handle the sanctions better than others, mainly because of the type of penalties that were enforced. That is where most of the major questions come up in this research. What penalties are the stiffest and toughest on programs? Is it taking away television revenue and television exposure to potential recruits\*? Or are scholarship reductions the way to hurt the cheating programs to teach them a lesson?

An author whose opinion we should study is S.L. Price. In an article by Price<sup>1</sup> (1995), he compares the University of Auburn, who was hit with probation in 1993, and the University of Alabama who was just put on probation in 1995 and how Auburn faired during NCAA sanctions and how Alabama might deal with the sanctions. The Auburn program flourished with its 'us against the world' attitude and went on to an 11-0 1993 season and a 9-1-1 1994 season. Price contends that Auburn's lack of scholarship reductions (only four) was the reason Auburn could still contend at the national level and that the lack of television exposure only spurred on the team's underdog attitude. Auburn was not stripped of what makes teams successful (the players), and continued to excel despite not appearing on television. What Price failed to mention, and is a matter that is often overlooked, is that sometimes great coaching can help

*\*Denotes Glossary Term – Appendix – Figure 1C*



overcome some these problems. Price fails also to mention that Head Coach Terry Bowden was successful with players that the previous coach, Pat Dye, recruited. This fore mentioned information somewhat skews Auburn's great success. Alabama faced a different challenge. They were forced to give up a total of 17 scholarships in 1996 and 1997. Price feels that this scholarship hit will be tough for Alabama to handle because it takes away depth and an influx of talent to a squad. He does not feel that the transition of being on probation will be as easy for Alabama. The effects will be felt a few more years down the road. In figure (1B) in the appendix, you can compare the five-year win/loss records of schools on probation that had several scholarship reductions versus schools that had minimal reductions. In Figure (1B) compare Alabama's and Miami's five year record under probation to Texas A&M's and Auburn's record under probation. Alabama and Miami had several scholarship reductions and their five year record reflects their struggles, while Texas A&M and Auburn, who had very few scholarship reductions, did quite well while on NCAA probation.

In the 1980's and early 1990's no program ruled college football like the University of Miami. From 1982 to 1992 the University of Miami had 113 wins versus 18 loses and won four national championships. During this time the program was known for its brash behavior on and off the field. The University of Miami was the school you loved to hate. In 1995 the NCAA finally caught up with the University of Miami football program. The NCAA found an administrator misusing Pell Grant funds and felt that school was showing a lack of institutional control. The school was put on probation and hit

with several sanctions (three years probation, loss of one bowl game\*, and 31 scholarships reduced). Coach Butch Davis took over the program in 1995 and has felt the burden of running a program that has been hit by sanctions. In an interview with Kevin Kaminski<sup>2</sup> (2000) <sup>2</sup>Coach Davis tells about the trials he went through trying to rebuild the University of Miami football program. “I thought the penalties given out at the time were enormously harsh. I don’t think anybody could conceive that the penalties would encompass 31 scholarships run over a three-year period of time...we were the test model. Short of giving a school the Death Penalty\*, they were going to make it difficult for us to compete. And you do that by taking players away.” These are strong statements by Coach Davis. They do merit consideration when you look at his team’s record in his third year at Miami. In 1997 Miami went 5-6 and finished with its first losing record since 1979. Coach Davis went on to say, “The first couple of years were very difficult to sell. The competition used our probation against us, they flat out told kids we were going to be bad. It is very frustrating for our fans and alumni because the punishment didn’t show up right away. But, when you are losing 20 seniors and bringing in only 12 players, attrition has to set in. Eventually, you pay the price. We did in 1997.”

One of Coach Davis former staff members feels the same way about the NCAA sanctions. Randy Shannon is currently the linebacker’s coach with the Miami Dolphins and a former University of Miami player and coach. In an interview for this study he gives his thoughts on how the sanctions affected the program, “...scholarship reduction is definitely the most effective way to punish a program. It takes away from the quality of your players and your

depth. When you have injuries it even makes it hard for you to put enough players on the practice field. When you are a big time program having enough depth and athletes are what you need to win, if you don't have enough of them you will not get it done. The third year of probation is the big year. It is where you see the lack of depth and the bad win/loss record, most schools including ours start to bounce back in the fourth year." Shannon talks about the NCAA as a rule enforcer, "...to me the NCAA goes after the people it wants to get. We were successful for so long and had some character issues and the NCAA wanted to make an example out of us. There are schools who have done the same or worse and do not get hit as hard as we did." Shannon elaborates on other sanctions, "...post season bans hurts recruiting a little and punishes those players already in the program. It is kind of unfair to punish the kids who were never even involved in the infractions by taking away the chance of going to a bowl game. Now television that is a double-edged sword. You take away your exposure for your school, but if you are in a big conference you do not lose any television revenue because the conferences pool and share the money. Usually if a school is not allowed to play on television the networks usually pick a school from that same conference and the punished school still gets the money in the end."

An author whose ideas deserve consideration is Steve Wieberg. Wieberg<sup>3</sup> (1997) wrote about the impact of National Collegiate Athletic Association sanctions on a football program. His story covers the saga of the Southern Methodist University Football Program and how it is recovering from the harshest ruling in the history of the NCAA. Southern Methodist was given the

“Death Penalty” to its football program for major violations and banned the university from competition for two years. This unprecedented move by the NCAA sent a clear message to all schools who were not doing things by the book that they better ‘right their ship’. Wieberg shows how the effects of this probation hurt the school’s enrollment, its revenue, alumni donation support, and most notably name recognition. Wieberg feels that just being associated with the phrase the “Death Penalty” has hurt the institution. When you hear the school name of Southern Methodist University you should think of a school that is known for its high academic standards, its beautiful campus, and distinguished alumni, and not for what its football program did wrong in the early eighties. This piece of literature is one of the few that touched on institutional issues of the impact of NCAA sanctions and is a topic that could be further researched by this study. In fact, this literature gave the only positive feedback of any kind to the NCAA sanctions. Wieberg interviewed former SMU coach Tom Rossley about what the sanctions did to the academic standards of the program and what a positive influence the probation had on the success of the “student athlete” on the SMU football team. <sup>3</sup>Rossley was quoted in saying, “...it brought back football from where it was going, it was becoming professional college football.” Rossley spoke about the graduation rate jumping up 60% since the sanctions took effect and even pointed out the fact that the football team’s graduation rate is better than the university’s as a whole.

Another former college coach interviewed for this study had similar comments on some positive effects of NCAA sanctions. Bill Lewis was the former Head

Coach at East Carolina and Georgia Tech and is now a secondary coach for the Miami Dolphins. He feels that there can be some positives to NCAA sanctions. "Sanctions can really clean up a program. It really sends a message to everyone on the football staff and athletic department that cheating will not be tolerated. I have been around college football for over 25 years and can say that college football is as clean as it has ever been. I am sure there are programs that still do things the old ways, but because of the NCAA and its penalties, college football is in much better shape. I do think the punishments should be a little different. They should not punish the kids by taking away bowl game appearances, but punish the coach or coaches that were involved in the penalties. If you punish a coach that was involved in the incident by taking away his ability to go out and recruit, then that hurts the coach because 75% of being a good college coach is being a good recruiter."

The bottom line is college football is winning, and in the end Coach Rossley at SMU was fired because of his lack of success on the field. Wieberg thinks that because of the high academic standards, the recruiting talent pool shrinks, making it tougher to put a winner on the field. However, schools can win at universities with high academic standards. Through tenacious recruiting and competent coaching, having a successful program can be achieved at these highly academic oriented universities. Again the bottom line in college football these days is wins and losses. Rossley could not field a winner at SMU and he was let go. Lou Holtz, the former Head Coach at Notre Dame and now the Head Coach at South Carolina, attributed this same problem of too

strict of academic guidelines to his lack of success towards the end of his tenure at Notre Dame and he resigned amid controversy a short time later.

One author brought up a theory that deserves critical scrutiny on scholarship reductions. Tom Farrey<sup>4</sup> (1993) felt that when the University of Washington was put on probation in 1993, the loss of twenty scholarships over two years would not be harmful to the program. Farrey thought because the NCAA mandated in 1993 that schools reduce their scholarships to a total of 85 for the 1994 season that the University of Washington would not be greatly affected by the scholarship reductions. A look at the graph in figure (1B) in the appendix shows otherwise, by the win/loss record of Washington after the reductions. Farrey also quoted a former University of Washington player, 'Ricky Andrews as saying that only the loss of the bowl game appearances would have an effect on recruiting.

A former college coach interviewed for this study had the same opinion. Pat Jones is now the tight ends coach with the Miami Dolphins and was the Head Coach at Oklahoma State University from 1984 to 1994. Oklahoma State was also put on NCAA probation in 1989 for rules violations, so Coach Jones can speak on experience. "The biggest problem for our program was not being able to go to a bowl game, especially since that ban was for more than one year. This really hurt our recruiting and hurt the moral of the team. When you tell a recruit he can't go to a bowl game and get his new sweat suit (and other bowl game gifts) from the game and tell them they are not going anywhere for the post-season it has a big effect on their decision on what school to attend. As

*\*Denotes Glossary Term – Appendix – Figure 1C*

far as our current players it really hurt their moral; it really hurt the moral of the coaches too. It is like having this big cloud over your whole school and football program.” Jones also had comments on the effects of scholarship reductions, “...oh they hurt you too. It takes away your talent and depth, but I think you can survive that with a solid walk-on program. If you are a big state school like a Nebraska you can survive scholarship reductions with the number of quality walk-ons you can get. It hurts your talent, but you will still have the numbers.”

Coach Jones and Ricky Andrews opinions could be seriously questioned. Auburn’s success in the 1993 and 1994 seasons, and the University of Miami bringing in stellar recruiting classes while not being able to attend bowl games does not support these opinions. Once again in Figure (1B) compare Washington’s record to Texas A&M and Auburn. Both of these schools were on probation\* but had minimal scholarship reductions. Their successful records compared to Washington’s average record show a direct correlation, but not causation, between scholarship reductions and win/loss records.

Another former University of Washington player that was interviewed for this study had a slightly different feeling than Ricky Andrews. Damon Huard is a quarterback with the Miami Dolphins. Damon was a quarterback at the University of Washington from 1991 to 1995. He experienced the high of a national championship in 1991 and low of being in a program on probation. “Being on probation is something that was very difficult for me as a player to handle. Being punished for something one or two guys did four or five years

before you came to the university is very upsetting.” Huard went on to elaborate, “...the worst part of being on probation as a player is not going to a bowl game. The moral on the team is not always strong because of knowing you are not going to a bowl and that you are on probation. There is no incentive to shoot for after the season. The worst thing for the program and team overall was the taking away of scholarships. I could see it because I was there before and during the probation. There is just less talent than before and your depth is just killed. During a season, there are a lot of injuries, and towards the end it gets hard for you to compete.” When you talk to Huard about the subject of probation he gets very intense and upset. He is still bothered how his school was treated during the investigations and when the sanctions were handed out. “What was different for us is that the PAC-10 (the conference the University of Washington belongs) did the investigation and handed out the penalties. The people that handed out the penalties were from schools that we usually beat in football and came into their states and beat them in recruiting their kids. We all felt that they were just getting back and wanted to see our program suffer. What this did in turn was chase off the greatest coach in the history of the University of Washington (former coach Don James retired following the announcement of the sanctions) and set the program back to where I think it is now just starting to recover. I also think that the probation put a real negative image on the University of Washington. People started to think that the university was about a cheating football team, not a great place to send you kids to school. That is something as a native from the state of Washington and alumni from the university that hurts.”



Author Welch Suggs writes an informative article in the Chronicle of Higher Education about the success of a football program on the university as a whole. This is along the same line as Wieberg on the impact of a successful football program on a university and deserves study. Suggs<sup>5</sup> (1999) writes about the success of the Kansas State University Football Program and the dramatic impact on alumni support, enrollment, and the public's opinion of the university. Kansas State was the 'laughingstock' of college football for many years. Going into play in 1993 they had the worst record in Division I football history. Kansas State's fortunes have turned in the nineties, thanks to the help of Head Coach Bill Snyder, who has taken Kansas State from college 'doormat' to a national championship contender. Suggs tells of Kansas State's \$17 million dollars net profit from football over a seven-year period from 1991 to 1998. Also, that once Kansas State started to win in the early nineties, their annual giving numbers rose from \$12.7 million in 1989 to \$232 million in 1999. That is an unbelievable jump.

Robert Nunn, a coach interviewed for this study also agreed with this cause and effect relationship. Nunn was an assistant at the University of Tennessee and the Head Coach at Georgia Military Academy. "When I took over at Georgia Military Academy we were not very good. We had a fundraiser at the beginning of my time there and only three alumni showed up at the event. After a couple of highly successful seasons this same event was drawing over three hundred alumni." Nunn continued, "...you can not put a measuring stick on how big the impact of a football program is on a campus. The whole image

of the university can change, the alumni are so much more friendly and generous when you are winning.”

Former college coach Bill Lewis had similar comments, “...when we had the 11-1 season at East Carolina, it was the greatest time for me as a coach. The whole town was just wrapped up with excitement and pride for the university and the football program. I had people just walking up to me and repeatedly thanking for everything I had done. When the town and university is like that there is no better feeling for a college coach.”

In another article by Tim Layden<sup>6</sup> (2000) he talks about the unique situation of Virginia Tech’s enrollment rising due to the success of the football program this past season. The Virginia Tech football program made national headlines by making it all the way to the National Championship football game versus Florida State and making Virginia Tech one of the most popular choices for graduating high school seniors. Applications to attend Virginia Tech in the fall of 2000 rose from 16,000 to 18,300. That is a 14% increase in a year. <sup>6</sup>Layden states, “...Virginia Tech is only the latest example of a phenomenon that colleges are hesitant to admit: athletic success is a conduit to popularity and even to fund-raising. I’ll grant that the Blacksburg campus is a beautiful place, but without its suddenly cool football team, it would be just a nice college with good academic programs. Football puts it over the top.”

These examples support the contention that a successful program can have an impact on a university. They also lead to the possibility of NCAA sanctions

dealing a blow to a program and hurting the university as a whole. These kinds of numbers support the theory that the impact of NCAA sanctions can reach all areas of a university besides a football program.

In most of the literature and interviews the same reoccurring theme arose on what NCAA sanctions do to a football program. Scholarship reductions in general seemed to be the most effective form of punishment (besides the Death Penalty) that could be handed down to a football program. Articles and interviews with people involved that covered the stories of the University of Washington, University of Miami, Southern Methodist University, and the University of Alabama all told how scholarship reductions hampered the programs. The effects are not seen immediately, but gradually you see how the lack of depth from scholarship reductions separates average teams from the national powers (usually in the third year of probation).

Another reoccurring sentiment in most of the literature and interviews was that bowl game and post season bans were not the best way to punish programs. It seemed that this hurt the current players in the program more than the recruiting of high school players. The majority of players in the end are being punished for something they did not do. This study also touches on the large impact successful programs have on universities as a whole. It gives the best-case scenarios like Kansas State and Virginia Tech, to the worst-case scenario like Southern Methodist University. A successful program can bring a new self-esteem to alumni and improve the overall national image of a university.

So if a program were to be put on probation, the university as a whole usually suffers.

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[www.cnnsi.com/inside\\_game/tim\\_layden/news/2000/06/01/layden\\_viewpoint/](http://www.cnnsi.com/inside_game/tim_layden/news/2000/06/01/layden_viewpoint/).

### **III. Methodology**

Most of this study revolves around hard quantitative numbers like attendance figures, revenues, expenditures, and win/loss records. This was the historical/comparative data collection strategy. These numbers were cross-referenced and compared to programs that are not being hurt by NCAA sanctions. This data was collected through searching sports record books, printed news media, and any other published work regarding football programs under NCAA sanctions.

#### **List of the Football Programs that this Study will focus on:**

- 1. University of Miami**
- 2. University of Alabama**
- 3. Auburn University**
- 4. University Of Washington**
- 5. Southern Methodist University**

The data accumulated from the NCAA on these five universities and covers all the sanctions that were brought against each of these schools. This data could help prove the inconsistencies of NCAA sanctions and look into whether the rulings are too vague and general for each university. The most important part of the data collection was the field observation and participant interviews. This study had several interviews with former and present college coaches and players. All of the coaches and former players who were interviewed were affected by NCAA rules and sanctions during their tenures at Division I football programs. Getting answers and feedback from people who were

directly affected by the NCAA was an important source of information. They were encouraged to give first hand accounts about what it was like when the program they worked for was sanctioned or following the rules of the NCAA. They were able to list the positive or negative impacts of NCAA sanctions and mention if the NCAA needs to be more or less lenient with its rules and sanctions. A list of the subjects that were interviewed is in the appendix of the study (1A). The following is a list of the questions asked of the subjects interviewed for this study.

## **INTERVIEW QUESTIONS**

- 1. What kind of impact do NCAA sanctions have on a football programs?**
- 2. What punishment do you think is the most effective on a program and why?**
- 3. Is the NCAA too strict on schools right now? Or do they need to be stricter?**
- 4. What is the most difficult part of being placed on NCAA probation?**
- 5. What impact does a successful football program have on a university as a whole?**
- 6. What are some positives of being placed on NCAA probation if there is any?**

#### IV. Results

Most of the data collected through this study was collected from the late eighties and the decade of the nineties. The reason for this is two folds: First, college football has just started to generate enormous revenue over the last fifteen to twenty years so this study focused on the programs over this period of time. Secondly, the coaches and players that were interviewed for this study played or coached during this time frame. The data collected from the interviews for this study provided the most important information. All five subjects all experienced NCAA sanctions in some form during their tenure in college football and provided actual experiences and situations in their interviews.

In the interviews for this project four of the five subjects all agreed that scholarship reductions were the number one way to hurt a football program. Only Pat Jones, the former head coach at Oklahoma State, felt that taking away post-season appearances hurt programs the most. The subjects all felt that scholarship reductions hurt your talent level and the team's overall depth. They felt that to compete at a high level in college football that quality depth and the overall talent of the team determines the success of the program. It was pointed out that the effects of scholarship reductions are usually noticed after the third year of the probation. They all felt that the other sanctions (post season bans, television bans, recruiting restrictions) all hurt, but you can overcome them. A football program cannot overcome the lack of quality players on the team.

The subjects all agreed that a successful football program is a huge boost to a university and a struggling program is a major problem for a university. All of them cited examples during their times at the college level and what a positive or negative impact the football program had on the university as a whole. Coach Bill Lewis mentioned the highs of being a coach of a successful program and Coach Pat Jones told of the extreme lows of running a program that is struggling under NCAA sanctions.

Obviously from these results from the interviews, NCAA sanctions have a huge impact on football programs and universities. But, in the end scholarship reductions were singled out by the majority of the subjects interviewed as the single most hazardous sanction to a football program and is the best way to punish any football programs found cheating.



## V. Conclusion

As mentioned earlier, any type of probation or sanctions hurts any football program. The results are clear. No matter what the punishment, it has a negative impact on that football program and university. From the opinions of the subjects interviewed and from the interviews and quantitative numbers from the literature, the consensus is that taking away scholarships is the best way to punish a cheating program. Your talent pool shrinks as well as your depth on the team when scholarships are reduced and in this day in age in college football those two factors can be the difference between a disappointing season to a championship level season. You need talented players to win games and taking them away via scholarship reductions takes away more of those talented players. When you reduce scholarships it takes a few years to show the effects, but it does seem to catch up with the programs in the end, especially in that third year of probation. You need only to look at Figure 1B in the appendix to see a school's win/loss records who had several scholarship reductions versus those who did not.

Taking away post-season games and television bans on schools does not seem the best way to punish the programs. These days conferences pool their television money. So taking away their television appearances is now ineffective. The schools no matter if they are on probation or not, still will get their television revenue. The post-season ban is only effective as punishment if it lasts more than two years. This only hurts your recruiting and that hurts your program. What post-season bans really do is bring down the moral of the

whole program and punish the current players in the program who probably were not involved in any of the infractions. These players are punished as a whole for the mistakes of so few.

The last main issue touched on in this study was the effect of a successful program on a university and the lasting effects of probation on the university as a whole. So much name recognition is tied to a university and its successful athletic programs. When the meal ticket to the school's name recognition (i.e. the nationally ranked football team) gets a black eye due to a cheating scandal and the level of play from the team declines, it hurts the university as a whole. Probation can hurt alumni support, enrollment numbers, and the name recognition of that university. It seems clear that sanctions and probation have a lasting affect on more than just a university's football program.

## Appendix

### Figure 1A: List of Subjects to be Interviewed

1. **Randy Shannon – Linebackers Coach, Miami Dolphins  
Former College – University of Miami**
2. **Damon Huard – Quarterback, Miami Dolphins  
Former College – University of Washington.**
3. **Pat Jones – Tight Ends Coach, Miami Dolphins  
Former College – Oklahoma State University.**
4. **Bill Lewis – Secondary Coach, Miami Dolphins  
Former College – Georgia Tech University.**
5. **Robert Nunn – Defensive Assistant Coach, Miami Dolphins  
Former College – Georgia Military Academy.**

Figure 1B:  
**Wins and Losses Records vs. Scholarship  
 Reductions**

Year	University	Scholarships Reduced	Wins	Losses
1995	Alabama	9	8	3
1996		8	10	2
1997		0	4	7
1998		0	7	5
1999		0	10	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>
Year	University	Scholarships Reduced	Wins	Losses
1992	Auburn	0	5	6
1993		2	11	0
1994		2	9	1
1995		0	8	4
1996		0	8	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>
Year	University	Scholarships Reduced	Wins	Losses
1994	Miami	0	10	2
1995		13	8	3
1996		11	9	3
1997		7	5	6
1998		0	9	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>
Year	University	Scholarships Reduced	Wins	Losses
1992	Texas A&M	0	12	1
1993		0	10	2
1994		0	10	0
1995		0	9	3
1996		0	6	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>
Year	University	Scholarships Reduced	Wins	Losses
1994	Washington	10	7	4
1995		10	7	4
1996		0	9	3
1997		0	8	4
1998		0	6	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>

\*Denotes Glossary Term – Appendix – Figure 1C

## **Figure 1C: Glossary – Key Terms of Study**

**Alumni** – A group of graduates from a school or university. Usually heavy supporters of the athletic programs.

**Athletic Director** – The head administrator who oversees the day to day running of an entire university's athletic programs.

**Bowl Games** – Post season games awarded to teams for a successful regular season. These games are usually located in warm settings and are a big way to earn money for the university.

**Death Penalty** – A term given for the suspension of an athletic program by the NCAA. This term means to completely shut down a program's operation.

**Division I** – A level of play for universities. There are four divisions of college athletics. Division I being the highest level of competition.

**NCAA** – An acronym for the organization the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The National Collegiate Athletic Association is the governing body of collegiate athletics.

**Probation** – A term given to universities once the NCAA has punished them. The universities will be under extra scrutiny from the NCAA during the probationary period.

**Recruits** – Term given to high school athletes the universities are trying to or already have convinced to attend to play sports.

**Sanctions** – Sanctions are the forms of punishment handed down by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The sanctions can be in the form of scholarship reductions, reducing the number of recruiting trips, no television appearances, and no post-season games.

**Scholarships** – A grant to aid a student.

**Scholarship Reductions** – A way to punish universities for NCAA violations. There are a total number of 85 scholarships allowed for universities to give out for football. This does not allow you to give out that many scholarships.

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