

2007-08 UCM MULES WRESTLING

The UCM Multipurpose Building

Considered one of the finest facilities of its kind in the nation, the Multipurpose Building is in its 31st year of service to the university. The \$5.5 million facility was built at no expense to the State of Missouri, as financing was accomplished solely through student fees.

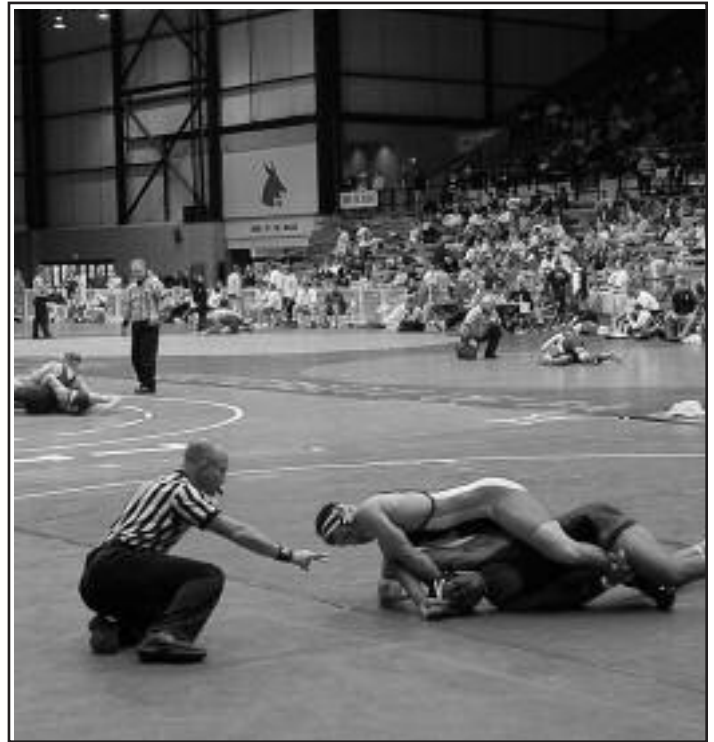
The "Multi" truly lives up to its name, as it is one of the busiest places on campus. In addition to being the home of Mules and Jennies basketball and indoor track and field, Jennies volleyball, and Mules wrestling, the facility is used by university students, faculty, and staff, as well as the general public.

Designed primarily for recreational use, the building features a spacious main arena with a six-lane track, a swimming pool, five indoor and two outdoor handball/racquetball courts, areas for free and universal weights, an activities area, locker rooms, meeting rooms, and offices for UCM's Intercollegiate Athletics staff. The main arena can accommodate four basketball or six volleyball courts at one time or all of the events for an indoor track meet.

Seating capacity in the Multipurpose Building is 8,500 for basketball and volleyball, making it the largest such facility in the MIAA. It also seats 1,640 fans for indoor track meets and 11,000 people for concerts.

Numerous special events take place in the Multi each year. It has hosted the Missouri State High School Activities Association's state volleyball tournament since 1988, while state high-school playoff games for basketball are also played annually in the building.

The Multi underwent a major renovation during the summer of 1998. An inlaid-wood floor was installed in the main arena, replacing most of the original Tartan surface and eliminating the need for the portable-wood floor that had been used for basketball since 1988, while the running track was resurfaced and new jumping and vaulting pits were created for track and field.



Every year the Central Missouri Multipurpose Building hosts two of the largest wrestling tournaments in the Midwest -- the Central Missouri Open and the Roger Denker Open.



The National Collegiate Athletic Association

Putting the Student in Student-Athlete

Wanna Play? Know the Rules

By the National Collegiate Athletics Association

Over the last few years, the NCAA and its member colleges and universities have worked hard to emphasize the student in the term student-athlete. Academic standards and rules have been developed and changed to ensure that student-athletes can excel in the classroom as they do in their sports. The result of these reforms has been that student-athletes are more likely than ever before to succeed in the collegiate environment.

The CHAMPS/Life Skills program was developed by the NCAA to help prepare student-athletes for the challenges of life beyond the playing field. The focus of the program is on commitments viewed as critical to personal growth: academic excellence, personal development, service, and career development. In addition, NCAA schools work hard to offer further academic support programs to help student-athletes prosper. These programs offer access to study facilities and tutors as well as monitor student-athlete progress.

One result of these programs is that NCAA Division I student-athletes have been consistently graduating at a rate higher than the rest of the student body. For the class entering college in 1989, 57 percent of the overall student body at NCAA Division I institutions graduated, while Division I student-athletes graduated at a rate of 58 percent. The rate does not include student-athletes who transfer to and graduate from other institutions.

Minimum academic requirements that student-athletes must meet to play sports as freshmen in college are one reason for the higher graduation rates. In 1982, a group of college presidents, sponsored by the American Council on Education, proposed a set of minimum academic standards to determine freshman athletics eligibility. The first set of standards was implemented in 1986. They required that freshmen graduate high school with a minimum grade-point average of 2.000 in 11 core academic courses and a minimum standardized test score of 700 on the SAT or 15 on the ACT to be eligible to play sports and receive an athletics scholarship.

Two years ago, the number of required core academic courses was raised to 13 and last fall, a grade-point average and test-score sliding index went into effect. This scale allows student-athletes with higher grades to qualify with lower test scores, and vice versa.

Any high school student who is interested in playing sports at the NCAA Division I or II level should learn about the standards as early as possible. In addition, high school student-athletes should talk to their guidance counselors and coaches to learn more.

High school students can also call the **NCAA Eligibility Hotline, 1-800-638-3731**. This number features recordings with information on a number of freshman eligibility topics, including accommodations for students with learning disabilities. Students can also order a free copy of the "Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete" by calling the hotline and following the prompts.

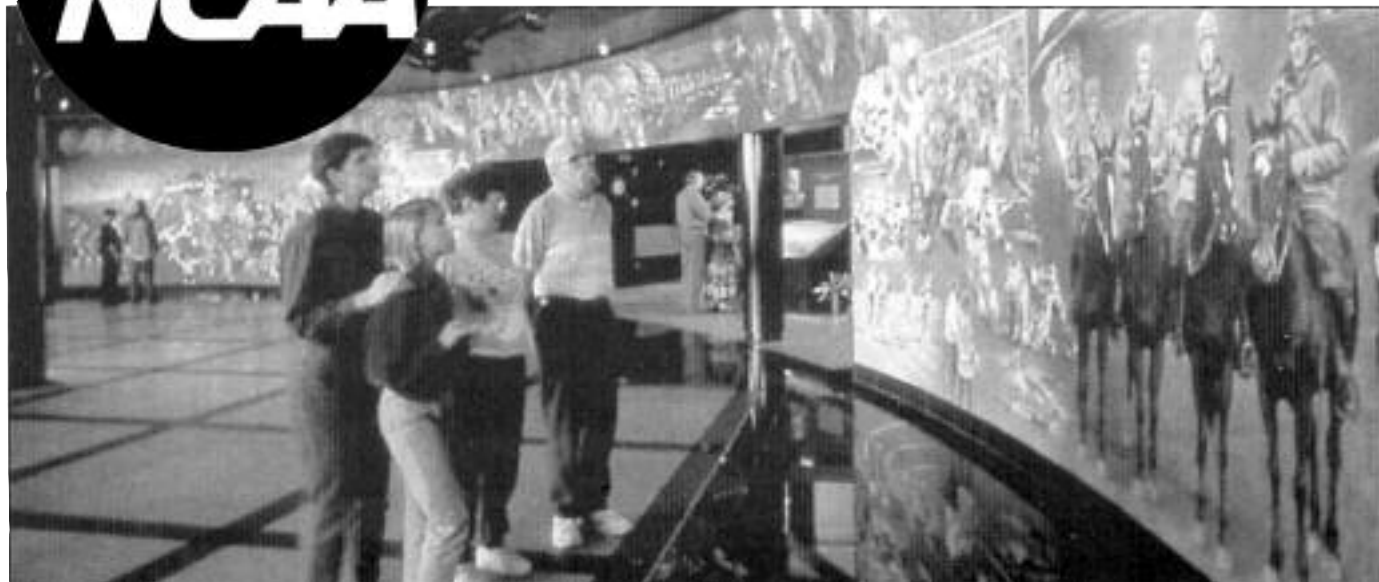
The **NCAA's Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse** ensures that student-athletes have met the academic requirements and certifies their eligibility to play sports as a freshman. High school student-athletes aspiring to play Division I or II athletics should register with the clearinghouse after completing their junior year.

Clearinghouse information and registration forms are available from high school guidance counselors; from the **NCAA Eligibility Hotline (1-800-638-3731)**; or from the **NCAA Clearinghouse, P. O. Box 4044, Iowa City, IA 52243-4044, telephone 319-337-1492**. The clearinghouse keeps registered student-athletes informed about the qualifications they have and have not met concerning freshmen eligibility.

Once student-athletes are enrolled in college, there are more academic standards to be met. Student-athletes must show continuing progress toward a degree each year, including a minimum number of credits passed. From the junior year on, these standards place great emphasis on progress made toward a specific degree program and ensure that student-athletes don't accumulate large numbers of credits that won't help them earn a specific degree.

The NCAA also has established various scholarship and grant programs to encourage student-athletes to pursue their undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. The Degree-Completion Grant program assists those who have exhausted their eligibility for institutional financial aid. There are also Women's and Ethnic Minority Enhancement programs and several postgraduate scholarship opportunities.

The end result? Student-athletes are now more likely than ever to enter their collegiate programs prepared and ready to succeed athletically and academically.



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The National Collegiate Athletic Association



Almost every serious sports fan is familiar with the three NCAA membership classifications: Divisions I, II and III. The public may be less familiar with what the classifications mean, especially in the case of Division II.

In brief, Division I members are required to sponsor the most sports and provide the most athletically related financial aid for student-athletes. Division III members,

on the other hand, are prohibited from providing athletically related financial assistance.

So, what does it mean to be an NCAA Division II member? More than anything, it is a commitment to balance.

First, members are required to sponsor at least 10 varsity sports (at least five women's sports) and offer at least a limited amount of athletically related financial aid, although the requirement is far less than Division I's. Those are the principal nuts-and-bolts standards that separate Division II from Divisions I and III.

But other, less tangible, considerations characterize Division II membership. Student-athletes generally come from the area in which their institution is located. They are integrated with the student body. Many coaches and administrators perform other jobs or functions at their institutions, including teaching. Most Division II student-athletes pay for school through a combination of scholarship money, grants,

student loans and employment earnings. The division's philosophy emphasizes participation, and its financial aid requirement helps ensure quality competition.

National championship opportunities in Division II are comparable to those in Divisions I and III. For 2007-08, Division II national championship competition will be offered in the following sports:

Men	Women
Baseball	Basketball
Basketball	Cross country
Cross Country	Field hockey
Football	Golf
Golf	Lacrosse
Lacrosse	Rowing
Soccer	Soccer
Swimming and Diving	Softball
Tennis	Swimming and Diving
Indoor Track	Tennis
Outdoor Track	Indoor Track
Wrestling	Outdoor Track
	Volleyball

In addition, Division II institutions and student-athletes are eligible to compete in National Collegiate (all division) Championships in women's bowling, men's gymnastics, women's gymnastics, men's volleyball, men's water polo and women's water polo. Coed national championships also are conducted for all divisions in fencing, rifle and skiing.

Division II, By the Numbers

Total members 282
 44 percent private
 56 percent public

Average undergraduate enrollment 3,726

Undergraduate enrollment

Enrollment Div. II schools	Percent
15,000+ 2	0.7
7,500 - 14,999 21	7.2
2,500-7,499 115	39.7
2,499 and below. 132	52.4

Average number of student-athletes per Division II institution, 2001

Men	157
Women	105
Total	262

NCAA-Sponsored Championships for Division II, 2007-08 **No. sports**
 Men 12
 Women 13

Average Number of Men's and Women's Sports Sponsored per Division II Institution

Men 6.5
 Women 7.0

Average Athletics Expenses per Institution

Division II, w/football \$1.8 million
 Division II, w/o football \$1.3 million

