

Reference to SACSCOC Documents, If Applicable

None noted.

Cross-References to Other Related Standards/Requirements, If Applicable

Standard 5.4 (*Qualified administrative/academic officers*)

- 5.2.b** **The chief executive officer has ultimate responsibility for and exercises appropriate control over the institution's intercollegiate athletics program.**
(*Control of intercollegiate athletics*)

Rationale and Notes

The institution's intercollegiate athletics program often influences the institution's visibility and stature, helps define its image, may provide external financial support, and often is a major operation with a significant financial impact on the institution. It is important that the institution's CEO has ultimate and active responsibility for appropriate administrative and financial control of the institution's intercollegiate athletics program, including the academic standards of athletes and the activities of booster groups that are not fully independent of the institution. Athletic booster groups often fall under the parameters of Standard 5.3 (*Institution-related entities*).

Questions to Consider

- How does the institution's CEO exercise administrative and financial control over intercollegiate athletics, including athletic policies and procedures, operating budgets, recruiting standards, and academic standards for athletes?
- What is the reporting structure between the CEO and the athletic director?

Sample Documentation

- Job descriptions clarifying the reporting structure for those directing intercollegiate athletics, athletics budgets, athletics fundraising, and athletics compliance.
- Organizational charts establishing reporting relationships.
- Memos, minutes, and/or written correspondence establishing the role of the CEO in exercising control over intercollegiate athletics.
- Relevant standards of the most recent compliance reports addressing athletics oversight, such as reports from internal audits, or external bodies such as the NCAA, NAIA, NJCAA, and NCCAA.

Reference to SACSCOC Documents, If Applicable

None noted.

Cross-References to Other Related Standards/Requirements, If Applicable

Standard 5.3 (Institution-related entities)

- 5.2.c** The chief executive officer has ultimate responsibility for and exercises appropriate control over the institution's fund-raising activities.
(Control of fund-raising activities)

Rationale and Notes

The achievement of an institution's mission often depends on successful fund raising. Therefore, the institution's CEO has ultimate control of the institution's fund-raising activities because fund-raising activities need to support the institution's priorities and initiatives as identified by the governing board and the CEO. It is the responsibility of the CEO to monitor these priorities.

NOTE

This standard refers to internal institutional fund raising and not independent, separately incorporated entities. (These entities fall under Standard 5.3 [Institution-related entities].)

Questions to Consider

- How does the institution's CEO exercise administrative and financial control over institutional fund raising, including policies and procedures and operating budgets?
- What is the reporting structure between the CEO and offices involved in fund-raising activities?
- Do fund-raising activities support the mission of the institution?
- What is the role of the governing board in fund-raising activities?
- If not operated as independent, separately incorporated entities, what role does the CEO play in oversight of activities of alumni groups, institutional centers, or similar bodies?

Sample Documentation

- Job descriptions clarifying the reporting structure for those directing fund-raising activities.
- Organizational charts establishing reporting relationships.
- Memos, minutes, and/or written correspondence establishing the role of the CEO in exercising control over fund raising.
- Policy and procedure statements or manuals on fund raising.

Reference to SACSCOC Documents, If Applicable

None noted.