

LONG PRAIRIE-GREY EAGLE  
PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #2753

ATHLETIC INFORMATION  
DECEMBER 2010

Jon Kringen, Superintendent

# Long Prairie-Grey Eagle Athletics

## Fall Sports

Football

Volleyball

Cross-Country (Boys and Girls)

Tennis (Girls)

## Winter Sports

Basketball (Boys & Girls)

Gymnastics

Hockey (Boys & Girls)

Wrestling

## Spring Sports

Baseball

Golf (Boys & Girls)

Softball

Tennis (Boys)

Track (Boys & Girls)

CONFERENCE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT DATA
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SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT
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Long Prairie-Grey Eagle	341
Browerville	172
Osakis	231
Royalton	200
Upsala	129
Swanville	92
St. Johns	259
Eagle Valley	114
West Central Area	241
Wadena-Deer Creek	323
New London-Spicer	508
Melrose	446
Albany	441
Montevideo	405
Sauk Centre	375
Minnewaska	334
Benson	305
Morris	295
BOLD	287
Paynesville	283
LQPV	341
Yellow Medicine East	263
ACGC	441

COMPARISON OF SPORTS OFFERINGS OF AREA SCHOOLS

SPORT	LPGE	WADENA	OSAKIS	SAUK	HOLDNGFRD	PIERZ	MELROSE	BROWER	MINNEWAS
Baseball	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B Basketball	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
G Basketball	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cross-Country	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Dance		1					1		
Football	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B Golf	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
G Golf	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gymnastics	1						1		
B Hockey	1	1		1		1	1	1	
G Hockey	1	1						1	1
B Soccer									1
G Soccer									1
Softball	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B Swim				1			1		
G Swim				1	1		1		1
Syn Swim							1		
B Tennis	1	1							1
G Tennis	1	1	1	1		1	1		1
Track	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Volleyball	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wrestling	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

16	16	11	15	10	13	17	12	17
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FALL	mshsl								#	Total
	#	CC	FB	Boys Soccer	Girls Soccer	Girls Swim	Girls Tennis	VB	Sports	Sports
ACGC	194		1					1	2	
Albany	441	1	1			1		1	4	
Benson	305	1	1				1	1	4	
BOLD	287	1	1					1	3	
LPGE	341	1	1				1	1	4	
LQPV	282	1	1				1	1	4	
Melrose	446		1			1	1	1	4	
Minnewaska	334	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Montevideo	405	1	1			1	1	1	5	
Morris	295	1	1			1	1	1	5	
NLS	508	1	1				1	1	4	
Paynesville	283	1	1					1	3	
Sauk Centre	375	1	1			1	1	1	5	
YME	263	1	1				1	1	4	

WINTER	Boys BB	Girls BB	Dance	Gymn	Boys Hock	Girls Hock	Boys Swim	Wrest	#	Total
									Sports	Sports
ACGC	1	1	1					1	4	6
Albany	1	1	1		1	1		1	6	10
Benson	1	1		1	1	1		1	6	10
BOLD	1	1	1					1	4	7
LPGE	1	1		1	1	1		1	6	10
LQPV	1	1	1					1	4	8
Melrose	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	7	11
Minnewaska	1	1				1		1	4	11
Montevideo	1	1	1				1	1	5	10
Morris	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	7	12
NLS	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	7	11
Paynesville	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	7	10
Sauk Centre	1	1			1		1	1	5	10
YME	1	1	1					1	4	8

SPRING	BB	Boys Golf	Girls Golf	SB	Sync Swim	Boys Tennis	Track	#	Total
								Sports	Sports
ACGC	1	1	1	1			1	5	11
Albany	1	1	1	1			1	5	15
Benson	1	1	1	1		1	1	6	16
BOLD	1	1	1	1			1	5	12
LPGE	1	1	1	1		1	1	6	16
LQPV	1	1	1	1		1	1	6	14
Melrose	1	1	1	1	1		1	6	17
Minnewaska	1	1	1	1		1	1	6	17
Montevideo	1	1	1	1		1	1	6	16
Morris	1	1	1	1			1	5	17
NLS	1	1	1	1		1	1	6	17
Paynesville	1	1	1	1			1	5	15
Sauk Centre	1	1	1	1			1	5	15
YME	1	1	1	1		1	1	6	14





Softball	5	11	6	24	24	24	16		5		86	46
Tennis - Boys	3	5	8	4	0	5	1		2		25	20
Track - Boys	10	8	0	4	8	5					35	22
Track - Girls	4	2	4	4	6	2			1		22	14

Boys	20	25	22	13	18	28	2	2	0	126	80
Girls	11	15	15	30	33	18	0	6	0	122	71
Total	31	40	37	43	51	46	2	8	0	248	151

Note: Home School, Foreign Exchange, and Coop excluded from Total numbers



LONG PRAIRIE-GREY EAGLE PUBLIC SCHOOL #2753  
 ATHLETIC PROGRAM COSTS  
 December 2010

Activity	Actual Costs		Budget	
	2009-10		2010-11	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
General	\$6,683	\$7,594	\$5,595	\$5,596
Cross-Country	\$5,227	\$3,365	\$5,061	\$5,061
Football	\$30,036		\$28,541	
Volleyball		\$22,495		\$23,308
Basketball	\$29,277	\$29,385	\$29,594	\$29,606
Hockey	\$14,562	\$10,354	\$10,837	\$10,261
Wrestling	\$13,838		\$15,880	
Gymnastics		\$14,402		\$16,204
Nordic Ski	\$0	\$0	\$150	\$150
Baseball	\$20,999		\$20,648	
Softball		\$19,477		\$20,125
Golf	\$7,230	\$7,147	\$6,518	\$6,518
Tennis	\$8,939	\$8,231	\$7,976	\$7,976
Track	\$10,184	\$10,095	\$10,811	\$10,811
Equipment	\$2,261	\$2,918	\$3,000	\$3,000
Sub Total	\$149,236	\$135,461	\$144,611	\$138,616
TOTAL		\$284,698		\$283,227

Note: Numbers will vary slightly from Skyward due to rounding.

	ACGC	Benson	BOLD	LQPV	Minnewaska	Monte	Morris	Paynseville	YME	Albany	Foley	LPGE	Melrose	Milaca	Mora	NLS	SC Cathedral	Sauk Centre
<b>Adult Ticket</b>	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$6	\$6
<b>Student Ticket</b>	\$4	\$3	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$3	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4
<b>Student Pass</b>	\$55	\$30	\$40	\$30		\$30	\$50		\$25	\$30	\$30*	\$30	\$25		\$50**	\$40		\$25
<b>Adult Pass</b>	\$90	\$50	\$65	\$80		\$60	\$70		\$50	\$70	\$40*	\$60**	\$55	\$175	\$80**	\$60		\$60
<b>Family Pass</b>		\$100				\$150	\$125			\$120						\$125	\$150	
<b>9-12 Athletic</b>	\$100	\$60	\$75	\$65	\$140	\$100	\$80	\$75	\$70	\$65	\$80	\$50	\$70	\$75	\$0	\$85	\$175	\$110
<b>7-8 Athletic</b>	\$60	\$40	\$55	\$60	\$70	\$65	\$60	\$55	\$50	\$60	\$50	\$20	\$50	\$65	\$0	\$70	\$100	\$55
<b>9-12 Fine Arts</b>		\$30	\$55	\$25	\$105	\$60		\$25			\$70		\$0		\$0	\$40		\$40
<b>7-8 Fine Arts</b>		\$20	\$25	\$25		\$25					\$70		\$0		\$0			
<b>Family Max</b>		\$360	\$300	\$300	\$700				\$250			\$250						
<b>Individual Max</b>					\$350	\$300												

\* 10 Punch Pass

\*\*20 Punch Pass

## **Title IX Issues and Concerns**

In the process of reviewing our athletic programs, it is important to consider the implications of Title IX regulations as decisions are made. This report to the Board is a summary of the law, compliance and potential issues for our district to keep in mind as we engage in the decision-making process.

### **The Law**

Title IX was enacted by Congress in 1972 with secondary schools having until July 1978 to be in compliance with the law. The law prohibits gender discrimination in educational institutions that receive federal funds either directly or indirectly. Although the law does not specifically refer to athletic programs, the intent and interpretation of the law have certainly had an impact on athletic programs.

Title IX regulations contain two provisions which apply to educational institutions; the first is financial aid based on athletic ability and this does not apply to most high schools. The second provision prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in athletic programs and mandates that schools provide equal athletic opportunity to both sexes.

In general, Title IX applies to the overall athletic program of a school, not to specific teams. The basic test of compliance is equivalence, that is, the benefits, opportunities and treatment of each sex must be equal or equal in effect. The Office of Civil Rights, which is charged with enforcement of the law, looks for disparity between the men's and women's programs. A disparity is defined as a difference, on the basis of sex, in benefits or services available to athletes of the other sex.

### **Compliance**

There are ten factors that are considered in the determination of compliance; this summary will only address the factors that affect our school:

1. Whether the selection of sports and levels of competition effectively accommodate the interests and abilities of members of both sexes.

There is a three-prong test that schools can use to determine compliance (Please note that only one of the three tests must be met to indicate compliance):

A. Are the athletic participation opportunities for female students substantially proportional to the female percentage of enrollment at the school? Substantial proportionality suggests that compliance is achieved if the participation opportunities for male and female athletes are provided in numbers substantially proportionate to their respective enrollments. In other words, if 55% of a school's students are female and 45% male, then approximately 55% of the athletic participation opportunities should be for females and 45% for males. Because the measure is for participation opportunities, athletes who participate in more than one sport must be counted for each sport. (Kelly)

Using the data for the 2009-10 school year:

Grade 7-12 Enrollment

Male 48.8% of the total 7-12 student enrollment

Female 51.2% of the total 7-12 student enrollment

Participation

Male 50.8% of total athletic participation

Female 49.2% of total athletic participation

The Office of Civil Rights has not drawn a precise line on what would constitute a disparity in opportunities between male and female athletes. However, the allowable difference between enrollment and participation is very small, most likely in the area of 1%.

In an effort to determine what is considered to be a disparity, I had telephone conversation with a University Compliance Officer from a Division I school and the President of Good Sports, a Title IX and Gender Equity Specialist Company. Based on those conversations, if we are not in exact compliance, we are extremely close as based on the formulas, we are off by maybe two (2) students. Participation numbers and enrollment numbers tend to be somewhat fluid and the data could change almost daily.

It is interesting to note that the sponsorship of an equal number of sports does not necessarily mean compliance with the law; an analysis of overall equivalence of opportunity to participate is more important than number of sports offered.

B. Does the school have a history and continuing practice of program expansion, which is responsive to the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex?

It would appear to me that the LPGE District has certainly expanded opportunities for female athletes based on interests and abilities. Although, there may be interests in sports that we do not offer, there does not appear to be evidence to support a claim of discrimination based on gender.

However, if we start reducing the number of sports offered, then we would most likely no longer have a continuing practice of program expansion, this making the proportionality question even larger.

C. If substantial proportionality or a history/practice of continued expansion do not exist, does the program currently offered by the school fully and effectively accommodate the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex?

This in essence indicates that if a school does not meet either of the two other tests, that opportunities must be provided to the underrepresented sex in a sport where there is sufficient interest and ability to sustain a viable team and a reasonable expectation of competition for that team.

This is generally accomplished through a survey to see if there are unmet interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex. Again, it is highly unlikely that we would be adding programs.

2. Provision of equipment and supplies – The budget for the athletic department appears to show equity between the genders.

3. Scheduling of games and practices – Teams of both sexes play a full schedule that is relatively similar based on conference affiliation; a change of conferences should not impact this.

4. Opportunity to receive coaching – Coaches are hired based on the level of participation in each sports; it would appear that we are in compliance in this area.

5. Assignment and compensation of coaches – All coaches are paid according to the negotiated agreement.

6. Provision of locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities – The facilities provided to female athletes are substantially equal to the facilities provided to male athletes.

### **Potential Issues**

1. Program Reduction – Any reduction in programs must have Title IX compliance issues in mind. According to Kelly, “Financially strapped institutions may comply with Title IX by cutting athletic programs so that men’s and women’s participation rates become substantially proportionate to their respective enrollments.”

It would appear to make sense that if our participation rate is currently proportional, any reductions made should maintain that proportionality rate. It is likely that this means that if we reduce a sport for girls, we must make sure that we reduce a sport for boys with more participants than the sport for girls that has been reduced.

2. Choice of Sports – Title IX does not appear to require the exact same choice of sports or equal number of sports teams be available to male and female athletes. The main issue appears to be of opportunity for participation.

3. Interests and Abilities – If our participation rates are not proportionate, we must keep in mind that we are required to fully and effectively accommodate that interests and abilities of our female athletes.

## REFERENCES

Participation in Athletic Programs: Clearing the Title IX and Equal Protection Hurdles, Cynthia Lutz Kelly, Deputy General Counsel of the Kansas Association of School Boards

Title IX Basic Compliance Information, Kentucky High School Athletic Association, [www.khsaa.org/titleix/titleixcompliance\\_basics.htm](http://www.khsaa.org/titleix/titleixcompliance_basics.htm)

Title IX and its effect on sports programs in high school and collegiate athletics, Becky Vest and Gerald Masterson, Dec. 2007 issue of Coach and Athletic Director

Kathy Heylens, South Dakota State University Compliance Officer

Sheryl Solberg, Assistant Executive Secretary, North Dakota High School Activities Association

Valerie M. Bonnette, President of Good Sports, Inc., Title IX and Gender Equity Specialists