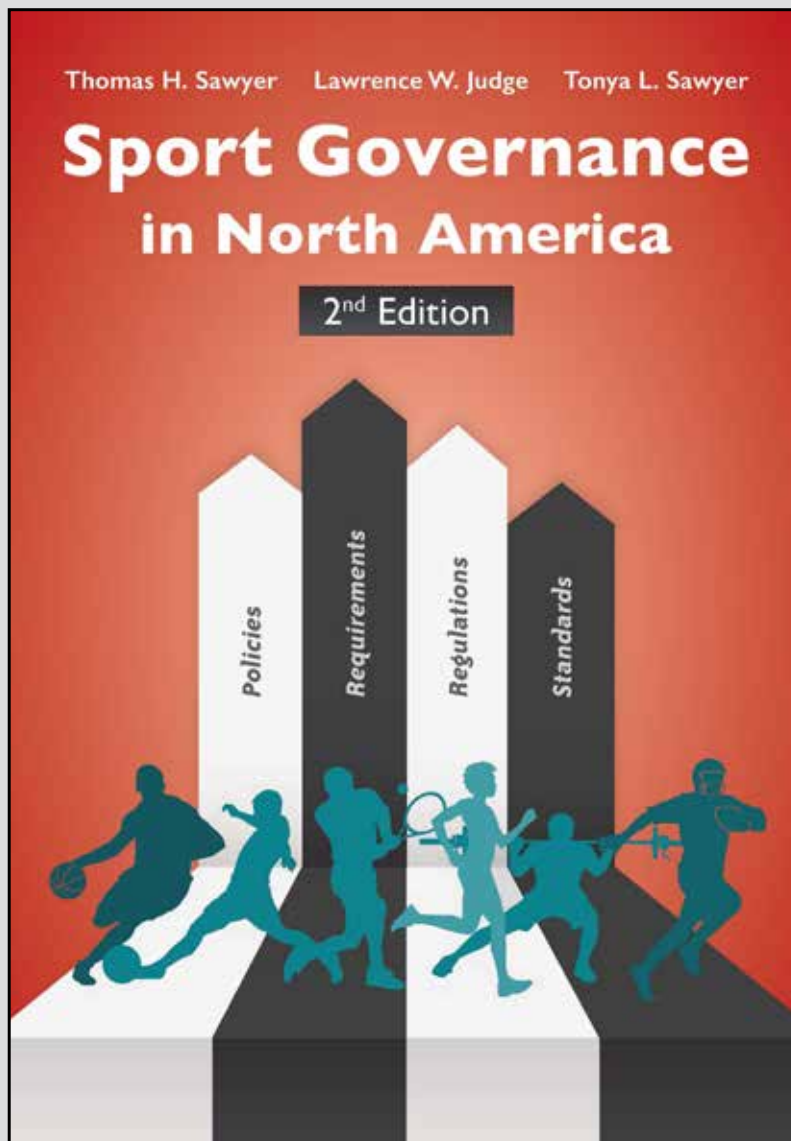


TEST BANK



Contents

Part I: Sport Organization Governance, Policy Development, and Ethical Foundations

- 1: Introduction to Sport Organizations and Governance**
- 2: Management and Managers: The Building Blocks of Organizational Governance**
- 3: Strategic Policy Development and Decision-Making in Governance**
- 4: Planning: The Foundation of Organizational Governance**
- 5: The Role of Compliance in Collegiate Athletics**
- 6: Managing the Compliance Function in a Collegiate Athletics Department**
- 7: The Ethics of Sport Management and Governance**
- 8: Professional Ethics for Managers and Organizations**

Part II: Sport Governance Organization

- 9: Impact of Government Bodies and Sports Commissions on Sport-Governing Bodies**
- 10: Adult and Youth Community Sport Governance in America**
- 11: Interscholastic Sport Governance in America**
- 12: Intercollegiate Sport Governance in America**
- 13: Olympic Sport Governance in America**
- 14: Paralympics Sport Governance**
- 15: Special Olympics Governance**
- 16: Senior Olympics/Games Governance**
- 17: Campus, Corporate, Correctional, and Military Recreational Sports in America**
- 18: Professional Team Sport Governance in America**
- 19: Professional Individual Sports Governance in America**
- 20: International Professional Sport Governance**
- 21: Motorsports Governance in America**

Part III: Challenges in Governing Sports

- 22: Community Sport Support Structures**
- 23: Challenges in the Future Facing Sport Managers**

1

Introduction to Sport Organizations and Governance

1. **T** or **F** The purpose of a governing body is to achieve its stated mission within the environment in which it operates.
2. **T** or **F** The success of any governing body is not dependent on the ability to function with consistency and stability through its life cycle while adapting to the changing market.
3. **T** or **F** Organizational Theory is one area of study that attempts to understand the structure and design of organizations and their interrelationship within the setting in which they function.
4. **T** or **F** The “sport industry” exists and can be divided into a variety of segments: youth sport, interscholastic, intercollegiate, Olympic, professional, manufacturing, retailing, consulting, marketing, facility management, tourism, and many more.
5. **T** or **F** An organization is an entity that allows for a group of five or more people to interact for the purpose of achieving common objectives.
6. **T** or **F** Organizing involves analyzing, identifying, and defining the work to be performed.
7. **T** or **F** A fundamental component to any organization is management.
8. **T** or **F** Chain of command flows from the chief executive down to the lowest level of employment.
9. **T** or **F** Organizational behavior is the study of how large groups function within an organization and the characteristics of the environment in which people work.
10. **T** or **F** Organizational culture refers to the shared values, beliefs, and behavior patterns.
11. **T** or **F** Departmentalization establishes groups of people into manageable work units to achieve common objectives in the most effective and efficient manner possible.
12. **T** or **F** Centralization is focused on who makes decisions and at what level.
13. **T** or **F** Specialization and division of labor are the same thing.
14. **T** or **F** Corporations cannot be either for-profit or nonprofit entities.
15. **T** or **F** The governance mechanism (e.g., formal documents, organizational structure) specifies how rights, authority, and responsibility are distributed among individuals in order to monitor performance and achieve goals.
16. **T** or **F** Leadership is often defined as a process of influencing individual and group activities toward goal setting and achievement.
17. **T** or **F** Leadership also includes performing the other functions—planning, organizing, and controlling.
18. **T** or **F** Effective managers must be effective leaders and the successful manager is one who succeeds in getting others to follow.
19. **T** or **F** People-oriented leaders involve their followers in groups who are heavily involved in the decision process.
20. **T** or **F** Democratic or participative leaders focus on the welfare and feelings of followers, have confidence in themselves, and have a strong need to develop and empower their team members.

2

Management and Managers: The Building Blocks of Organizational Governance

1. **T** or **F** Management is an organizational function, like sales, marketing, or finance. It does not necessarily mean managing people.
2. **T** or **F** There are three key reasons why organizations need management: to establish objectives, to maintain balance among staff, and to achieve efficiency and effectiveness.
3. **T** or **F** Management performs the function of stewardship on behalf of the owners who are seeking a satisfactory return on investment (ROI).
4. **T** or **F** Management operates through various functions, often classified as planning, organizing, staffing, directing/leading, and controlling/monitoring.
5. **T** or **F** Organizing is the ongoing process of developing the business's mission and objectives and determining how they will be accomplished.
6. **T** or **F** Planning is establishing the internal organizational structure of the organization.
7. **T** or **F** Staffing is filling and keeping filled with qualified people all positions in the business.
8. **T** or **F** Controlling is influencing people's behavior through motivation, communication, group dynamics, leadership, and discipline.
9. **T** or **F** Directing/leading is a four-step process of establishing performance standards based on the firm's objectives, measuring and reporting actual performance, comparing the two, and taking corrective or preventive action as necessary.
10. **T** or **F** Management is the function that organizes the execution of today's business.
11. **T** or **F** Leadership is the evolutionary mechanism that changes organizations to prosper in tomorrow's world.
12. **T** or **F** The most appropriate leadership theory for recreation/sport managers to become acquainted with is Path-Goal Theory of leadership.
13. **T** or **F** The theory that best lends itself to recreation/sport managers is the Situational Leadership.
14. **T** or **F** The Path-Goal Model's goal is to increase employees' motivation, empowerment, and satisfaction so that they become productive members of the organization.
15. **T** or **F** Path-Goal is based on the "expectancy theory" in which an individual will act in a certain way based on the expectation that the act will be followed by a given outcome and on the attractiveness of that outcome to the individual.
16. **T** or **F** House was the first to introduce the path-goal theory into management.
17. **T** or **F** According to House and Mitchell (1974) the Path-Goal model is a theory based on specifying a leader's style or behavior that best fits the employee and work environment in order to achieve goals.
18. **T** or **F** The aim of management is to deliver results cost effectively in line with customer expectations and profitably, in the case of commercial organizations.
19. **T** or **F** Management is different from leadership but just as important.
20. **T** or **F** Leaders are portrayed as emotionally engaging, visionary, and inspiring.

3

Strategic Policy Development and Decision-Making in Governance

1. **T** or **F** A policy is system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes for organizations.
2. **T** or **F** Policies are not living, breathing statements that should not be thought of as merely outputs from a governing body.
3. **T** or **F** The usefulness of policies and procedures is largely dependent on how well they are aligned with the sport and recreation facility's mission, strategic plan, and core processes.
4. **T** or **F** Organizing involves analyzing, identifying, and defining the tasks to be performed in the workplace.
5. **T** or **F** Policy analysis provides the information necessary for deciding upon, implementing, and evaluating different options.
6. **T** or **F** Policy development can be defined as the study of organizational problems and how they are acted on in governing bodies.
7. **T** or **F** Public policy is what results from the policy process.
8. **T** or **F** Policy statements are the formal expression of the policy.
9. **T** or **F** Substantive policy outlines what a governing body is supposed to do.
10. **T** or **F** Formal policy involves what the governing body is going to do.
11. **T** or **F** participants in the policy process can be examined in terms of the (a) basis for participation and (b) their classification as an official or unofficial actor.
12. **T** or **F** The basis for participation in the policy process may be categorized as authority, expertise, and order.
13. **T** or **F** Decision making is the act of choosing between two or more alternatives.
14. **T** or **F** Command is the utilization of facts, data, and information; the skillful construction of arguments; and the use of reason and logic to convince another person of the wisdom or correctness of one's own position.
15. **T** or **F** Persuasion is the ability of those in superior positions to make decisions that are binding upon those within their span of control.
16. **T** or **F** Implicit bargaining exists when both sides state their agreements clearly to minimize the chance of confusion.
17. **T** or **F** Explicit bargaining exists when terms of the agreement are left vague or ambiguous.
18. **T** or **F** Collective decision-making is a social, interactive process, which may take the form of bargaining, command, and persuasion.
19. **T** or **F** Bargaining is a process in which two or more persons in positions of power or authority adjust their at least partially inconsistent goals in order to formulate a course of action that is acceptable, but not necessarily ideal, for all the participants.
20. **T** or **F** Compliance measures begin as soon as the policies and procedures have been implemented.

4

Planning: The Foundation of Organizational Governance

1. **T** or **F** Planning is the process of determining the organization's goals and objectives and selecting a course of action to accomplish them within the environment and within and outside the organization.
2. **T** or **F** The organizing, staffing, leading, funding, and controlling functions stem from the planning function.
3. **T** or **F** The key planning terms are vision, mission, goals, objectives, and action strategies.
4. **T** or **F** The SWOT analysis is a valuable step in brainstorming.
5. **T** or **F** There are four rules of brainstorming.
6. **T** or **F** There are 10 major categories of information that can be collected through a needs assessment.
7. **T** or **F** There are five steps in the survey process.
8. **T** or **F** There are seven steps involved in the planning process.
9. **T** or **F** Short- and long-range plans are the most popular classification of plans.
10. **T** or **F** The term long-range is often titled "operational" in many organizations and short-term has been changed to "applied strategic."
11. **T** or **F** Standing plans are used repeatedly. The focus is on managerial situations that recur repeatedly.
12. **T** or **F** A policy is a series of related steps that are to be followed in an established order to achieve a given purpose.
13. **T** or **F** Rules are different from policies and procedures in that they specify what personal conduct is required of an individual.
14. **T** or **F** Three principle forms of single-use plans are budgets, programs, and projects.
15. **T** or **F** Operational planning which focuses on more direct aspects of operating an organization, and an organization's long-term relationship to its environment.
16. **T** or **F** There are ten steps in most strategic planning processes.
17. **T** or **F** Objectives are those ends that an organization seeks to achieve by its existence and operation.
18. **T** or **F** Objectives are the key steps that must be taken to complete the goal.
19. **T** or **F** Benchmarking is generally considered a measurement of the quality of an organization's policies, products, programs, strategies, etc., and their comparison with standard measurements, or similar measurements of its peers.
20. **T** or **F** there are 10 common steps in benchmarking.

5

The Role of Compliance in Collegiate Athletics

1. **T** or **F** Compliance is the act of abiding by, conforming to, yielding to, or meeting certain rules and regulations set forth by many companies, organizations, or associations.
2. **T** or **F** Compliance is necessary in order to maintain order and fairness.
3. **T** or **F** The Athletic Director of each institution is charged with overseeing (maintaining institutional control) its athletic department.
4. **T** or **F** The NCAA is a diverse, governmental, unincorporated Association composed of four-year universities and colleges, conferences, affiliated associations, and other educational institutions from across the United States.
5. **T** or **F** The NAIA is the largest amateur organization in the United States related to the regulation of intercollegiate athletics.
6. **T** or **F** The NCAA was originally established to address safety issues involved in the sport of football.
7. **T** or **F** The original name of the NCAA was Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States.
8. **T** or **F** The NCAA is a quasi-governmental organization.
9. **T** or **F** The AIAW governed women's intercollegiate sports until 1990 when it merged with the NCAA.
10. **T** or **F** NCAA members are divided into three divisions.
11. **T** or **F** Division I (DI) member institutions must sponsor a minimum of fourteen sports, with a minimum of seven sports for men and seven for women (or six for men and eight for women) with two team sports for each gender.
12. **T** or **F** Division II (DII) institutions must sponsor a minimum of seven sports for men and eight for women.
13. **T** or **F** Division III (DIII) institutions must sponsor at least five sports for men and five for women, with two team sports for each gender, and each playing season represented by each gender.
14. **T** or **F** Conferences are a group of institutions that share an active membership with the NCAA to compete in national championships and a conference membership to compete in conference championships.
15. **T** or **F** An amateur is someone who competes without compensation and because they enjoy the sport.
16. **T** or **F** The institution and the NCAA Eligibility Center ("EC") determine a prospective student athlete's ("PSA") amateur status.
17. **T** or **F** Once a PSA enrolls full time at an NCAA member institution, they become a student athlete ("SA").
18. **T** or **F** The term "booster" is defined as a representative of athletics interests.
19. **T** or **F** According to the NCAA, once an individual is identified as a representative of the institution's athletics interests, the person retains that identity forever.

6

Managing the Compliance Function in a Collegiate Athletics Department

1. **T** or **F** The control of the intercollegiate athletics program lies in the office of the President.
2. **T** or **F** the Director of Athletics is charged by the President with developing and administering the university's intercollegiate athletics program, including enforcing all National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules and regulations and demonstrating a commitment to the academic achievement of all student-athletes.
3. **T** or **F** the Faculty Athletics Representative (a member of the faculty who is designated by the Chief Executive Officer) represents the institution and its faculty in the institution's relationship with the NCAA and its conferences.
4. **T** or **F** The President's office at each institution is responsible for maintaining an atmosphere of compliance and supporting such a culture.
5. **T** or **F** The Associate Director of Athletics for Compliance (ADAC) or Assistant Athletic Director for Compliance (AADC) shall administer all NCAA and conference rules and regulations.
6. **T** or **F** Along with developing a compliance policy statement, the Faculty Athletic Representative is responsible for learning, understanding, and applying all NCAA rules and regulations.
7. **T** or **F** According to the NAIA, institutions should adhere to such fundamental values such as civility, fairness, honesty, respect, and responsibility.
8. **T** or **F** Each NCAA member institution has a compliance office on campus responsible for assuring compliance with NCAA, conference and institutional rules and regulations.
9. **T** or **F** It is the President's office responsibility to implement policies, procedures and educational efforts to maintain compliance with all NCAA, conference and institutional rules and regulations.
10. **T** or **F** The compliance office is charged with the daily task of ensuring that institutional control is maintained.
11. **T** or **F** The compliance office is responsible for enforcing all NCAA rules and regulations.
12. **T** or **F** An infraction is a violation of the rules.
13. **T** or **F** The compliance office has only two primary functions on a routine basis: monitoring, and enforcing.
14. **T** or **F** Educating is the third major daily activity of a compliance office.
15. **T** or **F** The NCAA manuals consist of more than 300 pages of rules; therefore, it is a never ending job to educate all parties involved.
16. **T** or **F** Under NCAA Bylaw 12.3, a student-athlete (any individual who currently participates in or who may be eligible in the future to participate in intercollegiate sport) may agree verbally or in writing to be represented by an athlete agent in the present or in the future for the purpose of marketing the student-athlete's ability or reputation.
17. **T** or **F** The Uniform Athlete Agents Act provides important protections for coaches, student-athletes, and the educational institutions where they compete, creates a uniform body of agent registration information for use by state agencies, and simplifies the regulatory environment faced by legitimate sports agents.
18. **T** or **F** The compliance office has the duty to make sure all agents are properly registered with their state's Attorney General.
19. **T** or **F** The act requires agents to disclose their training, experience, and education, whether they or an associate have been convicted of a felony or crime of moral turpitude, have been administratively or judicially determined to have made false or deceptive representations, have had their agent's license denied, suspended, or revoked in any state, or have been the subject or cause of any sanction, suspension, or declaration of ineligibility.

20. **T or F** The act fails to provide for the uniform registration, certification, and a mandated criminal history disclosure of sports agents seeking to represent student athletes who are or may be eligible to participate in intercollegiate sports, imposes specified contract terms on these agreements to the benefit of student athletes, and provides educational institutions with a right to notice along with a civil cause of action for damages resulting from a breach of specified duties.

7

The Ethics of Sport Management and Governance

1. **T** or **F** Ethics is the study of right and wrong behavior.
2. **T** or **F** It involves the systematic study of values as they are applied to decision-making.
3. **T** or **F** Ethical reasoning is the application of values in formulating a course of action for the sport manager to solve a problem.
4. **T** or **F** An ethical dilemma is a situation or circumstance where two or more values seem to be in conflict.
5. **T** or **F** Gamesmanship is not built on the principle that winning is everything and some think it is part of the contest/game.
6. **T** or **F** The sportsmanship model is not built on the idea that sport both demonstrates and encourages character development, which then influences the moral character of the broader community.
7. **T** or **F** Under a sportsmanship model, healthy competition is seen as a means of cultivating personal honor, virtue, and character.
8. **T** or **F** The goal in sportsmanship is simply to win.
9. **T** or **F** Sportsmanship is not merely an aggregate of moral qualities comprising a code of specialized behavior.
10. **T** or **F** Sportsmanship is an attitude, a posture, a manner of interpreting what would otherwise be only a legal code.
11. **T** or **F** Sportsmanship and fair play are the same principle.
12. **T** or **F** Bracketed morality is an approach that holds that sport and competition are not set apart from real life, and occupy a realm where ethics and moral codes do apply.
13. **T** or **F** There are five virtues in the fair play model: fairness, integrity, responsibility, respect, and sportsmanship.
14. **T** or **F** Good sportsmanship occurs when teammates, opponents, coaches, officials, and parents treat each other with respect.
15. **T** or **F** Athletes and coaches are encouraged to bend the rules wherever possible in order to gain a competitive advantage over an opponent, and to pay less attention to the safety and welfare of the competition.
16. **T** or **F** the key tenants of gamesmanship are: winning is everything, it's only cheating if you get caught, you get caught, it is the referee's job to catch wrongdoing, and the athletes and coaches have no inherent responsibility to follow the rules, and the ends always justify the means.
17. **T** or **F** The successful recreation/sport manager will not rely on ethical standards and principles in decision-making to insure his/her personal integrity and the integrity of the organization.
18. **T** or **F** Hammurabi's Code was one of the first set of ethical principles and systematic rules of law.
19. **T** or **F** An ethical dilemma is a situation or circumstance where two or more values seem to be in conflict.
20. **T** or **F** There is no accepted universal principles of ethical behavior.

8

Professional Ethics for Managers and Organization

1. **T** or **F** Professional ethics is composed of personal, organizational, and corporate standards of behavior of professionals.
2. **T** or **F** A home-based or sole proprietorship organization requires ethics policies, as do larger organizations use these guidelines to manage employee behavior.
3. **T** or **F** A code of ethics is a common organizational policy used in recreation/sport organizations.
4. **T** or **F** The code of ethics policy sets the minimum standards for organizations, managers, and employees to follow when completing various management functions within and outside the organization.
5. **T** or **F** The code of ethics is not based on the organizations collective moral beliefs and values.
6. **T** or **F** Many organizations use a code of ethics (conduct) to prohibit inappropriate employee behavior.
7. **T** or **F** Inappropriate behavior could be lying, engaging in fraud or embezzlement, failing to meet specific standards, engaging sexual misconduct, or other types of conduct.
8. **T** or **F** A code of ethics cannot assist employees in understanding why these actions are inappropriate and the reasons organizations expect better behavior from their employees
9. **T** or **F** The code of ethics cannot be utilized to hold management accountable.
10. **T** or **F** There are nine components used by professional organizations to define their ethical approach.
11. **T** or **F** Many organizations establish a code of ethics as either a matter of course in connection with their compliance program, or because they are legally required to implement one.
12. **T** or **F** The codes provide guidance regarding professional boundaries and sound and consistent ethical principles for administrators, coaches, and players at all levels.
13. **T** or **F** If the professional needs to be disciplined, he/she will not be disciplined by the professional body; but, by the employing organization.
14. **T** or **F** Disciplinary codes allow the profession to define a standard of conduct ensuring that professionals meet this standard.
15. **T** or **F** Organizations should regularly use refresher seminars to continually educate and inform employees about the importance of ethical behavior.
16. **T** or **F** In ethics and governance, accountability is liability.
17. **T** or **F** Confidentiality is a set of rules or a promise that does not limit access or place restrictions on certain types of information.
18. **T** or **F** Objectivity is often refers to fairness, disinterestedness, factuality, and nonpartisanship.
19. **T** or **F** Transparency means the person or organization operates in such a way that it is easy for others to see what actions are performed.
20. **T** or **F** Loyalty is faithfulness or a devotion to a person, group, country, or cause.

9

Impact of Government Bodies and Sports Commissions on Sport-Governing Bodies

1. **T** or **F** The organizations that govern amateur athletics are collectively referred to as athletic associations.
2. **T** or **F** The articles of incorporation, constitution, bylaws, and operating procedures (codes) are generally drafted by the members of the association and can be modified only by a vote of the members and/or their representatives.
3. **T** or **F** These associations are generally governed by an executive committee, board of directors, chief operating officer, various other officers, and representatives from the members of the association.
4. **T** or **F** The association generally develops rules and regulations (e.g., minimum standards and requirements for eligibility and participation) to govern the sporting activities under its control.
5. **T** or **F** The validity of association rules, under the U.S. Constitution, has historically come under frequent scrutiny.
6. **T** or **F** There are four common sectors of sport delivery methods including commercial, nonprofit, public and for-profit.
7. **T** or **F** The courts generally do not question these associations.
8. **T** or **F** The federal government passed the Uniform Athlete Agent Act in 2000.
9. **T** or **F** The Amateur Sports Act (1998) was passed to recognize and coordinate amateur athletics in the United States and to encourage and strengthen participation of U.S. amateurs in international competition.
10. **T** or **F** Since the 1970s, antitrust legislation (i.e., Sherman Act, 1890; Clayton Act, 1914) has played an important role in influencing the business of the major professional sports leagues in North America.
11. **T** or **F** There are a number of constitutional issues influencing both amateur and professional athletes.
12. **T** or **F** The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (sometimes called the Buckley Amendment) regulates the release and review of student-athletes' records.
13. **T** or **F** Contract law does not underlie the daily activities of all facets of every athletic organization.
14. **T** or **F** The difference between interscholastic or intercollegiate athletes and professional athletes is that professional athletes are considered by the courts to be employees whereas the courts have determined high school and college athletes to be primarily a student.
15. **T** or **F** Workers' compensation is a statutorily created method for providing cash benefits and medical care to employees and their dependents when employees suffer personal injuries or death in the course of employment and intercollegiate athletes are entitled to workers' compensation claims.
16. **T** or **F** Copyright law and sports intersect whenever a sports organization broadcasts one of its games.
17. **T** or **F** The descriptions and accounts of a game is copyrightable work; but, the team may not be entitled to royalty fees if the game is rebroadcast.
18. **T** or **F** Title IX prohibits institutions that receive federal funding from practicing gender discrimination in educational programs or activities.
19. **T** or **F** Because all schools receive federal funds, Title IX applies to everyone.
20. **T** or **F** the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990), which establishes the concept of "reasonable accommodation" as a standard for modification, adaptation, or access issues that often arise in discussions regarding disabled athletes.

10

Adult and Youth Community Sport Governance in America

1. T or **F** Sport specialization and sport sampling are similar techniques that can be used interchangeably.
2. **T** or F Childhood Obesity affects 1 out of every 6 children in the United States.
3. T or **F** Youth sports provide no benefits for children's' intellectual and social development.
4. **T** or F 65% of American youth (under the age of 17) participates in organized sport.
5. **T** or F Most youth sport organizations have registered as LLCs.
6. T or **F** There are 10 basic components of governance.
7. **T** or F Function is one of the basic components of governance.
8. T or **F** YMCA's, Boys & Girls Clubs, etc. are for-profit youth agencies.
9. **T** or F Poor coaching, overemphasis on winning, and burnout are all current issues facing youth sport participation.
10. T or **F** According to the U.S. Department of Health, 50% of young people participate in moderate/light activity daily.
11. **T** or F Children who participate in youth sports are more likely to become physically active adults.
12. T or **F** The growing trend of private lessons in youth sport supports egalitarianism in sports.
13. **T** or F Structured sport time has doubled in the past 20 years.
14. T or **F** The first Youth Olympic Games were held in 2014.
15. T or **F** 10% of all high school athletes will make it to the professional level.
16. **T** or F Heavy emphasis on winning is one of the top reasons youth drop out of sport.
17. **T** or F 95% of youth coaches have no formal preparation in coaching techniques.
18. T or **F** Sportsmanlike behavior in youth sport is on the rise.
19. T or **F** All 50 states have inclusion rules that allow athletes with disabilities to participate and score points for a high school team.
20. **T** or F Benefits of sport for disabled and able-bodied athletes are similar.

11

Interscholastic Sport Governance in America

1. **T** or **F** High school athletics are considered a significant phase of the secondary school educational program.
2. **T** or **F** School officials can take credit for the introduction of these activities into the school program.
3. **T** or **F** The interscholastic athletic program, originally an unwanted outsider and later a tolerated extracurricular activity, has now come to gain its rightful place in the overall secondary curriculum.
4. **T** or **F** There is three stages in the evolution of interscholastic sports.
5. **T** or **F** There is six common arguments for interscholastic sports in the United States.
6. **T** or **F** There is eight common arguments against interscholastic sports in the United States.
7. **T** or **F** Interscholastic sport governing bodies include conferences or leagues, state high school athletic associations, and the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS).
8. **T** or **F** Local conferences or leagues are formed to enhance scheduling and provide conference or league championship competition.
9. **T** or **F** There is three types of state high school associations.
10. **T** or **F** Membership in the state association or NFHS is entirely voluntary.
11. **T** or **F** All states have a classification system for organizing sports.
12. **T** or **F** The National Federation has only two services, namely, controlling interstate competition and preventing exploitation of high school athletes and interscholastic athletics by promoters of athletic events to which high school teams and individual's athletes are invited.
13. **T** or **F** The NFHS has six territorial sections within the United States.
14. **T** or **F** The NFHS has five professional organizations under its umbrella.
15. **T** or **F** The NIAAA promotes the professional growth and image of interscholastic athletic administrators.
16. **T** or **F** the power and authority in high school athletics are in the individual state organizations, which determine the rules and regulations for the sport programs and schools within that state.
17. **T** or **F** Most state high school athletic associations have the following organizational structure: Board of Directors (elected by the membership), executive committee as established by the by-laws, commissioner, an associate commissioner, and assistant commissioners.
18. **T** or **F** the function of state high school athletic associations is to encourage, regulate, and give direction to wholesome amateur interschool athletic competition between schools that are members of the association.
19. **T** or **F** The superintendents of the school district or state departments of education establish the authority for state high school athletic associations.
20. **T** or **F** The major source of revenue for the NFHS is sales of publications.

12

Intercollegiate Sport Governance in America

1. T or **F** Radio broadcasts generated the largest jump in collegiate sports popularity.
2. **T** or F The formation of ESPN was one of the most important growth factors in Division I athletics.
3. T or **F** The NAIA is the oldest collegiate sports organization.
4. **T** or F The NCAA was formed initially to deal with safety concerns in football.
5. T or **F** CIS is able to offer full athletic scholarships, much like the NCAA Division I.
6. **T** or F The NAIA was the first national organization to include female athletes and historically black institutions.
7. T or **F** The NCAA Executive Committee oversees only Division I.
8. T or **F** Each collegiate organization is managed in the same way, as their missions are all the same.
9. **T** or F The NCAA reorganized into three divisions in 1973.
10. T or **F** NCAA Division III athletes are able to receive scholarships and tuition money.
11. **T** or F Members of the NCAA and similar collegiate governing bodies are entities, not individuals.
12. **T** or F Failure to follow recruiting and competitive advantage rules are considered "major" violations by the NCAA.
13. T or **F** In the NCAA, the institution's staff is notified before the investigation and sanction decision.
14. T or **F** The NCAA and other collegiate governing sport bodies are categorized as for profit organizations.
15. **T** or F Academic eligibility determines whether a student can remain enrolled in an academic institution.
16. T or **F** Title IX Legislation made it illegal to exclude African-Americans from educational programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance.
17. T or **F** Creatine and protein powder are banned substances in the NCAA, and are classified as performance enhancers.
18. **T** or F In the NCAA, a positive drug test after a championship win results in suspension for next season, but not the loss of the championship title.
19. **T** or F Alcohol is included in university drug tests, even if the athlete is over 21.
20. T or **F** NCAA Division I recruits can participate in professional tryouts with no penalty.

13

Olympic Sport Governance in America

1. T or **F** The first modern Olympic Games were held in London, England.
2. **T** or F The International Olympic Committee is the governing body of the Olympic Games.
3. T or **F** Paris, France is home to the IOC's headquarters.
4. T or **F** "Olympism" refers to an athlete's athletic ability in the Olympic Games.
5. **T** or F The IOC aligns itself with no government, and thus receives no public funding.
6. **T** or F Each National Olympic Committee is responsible for sending a delegation of athletes to the Olympic Games.
7. T or **F** The 1998 Amateur Sports Act called for the removal of professional athletes from the Olympic Games.
8. T or **F** The IOC general assembly, Session, meets every 4 years.
9. T or **F** The Olympic Doctrine is the main document of the governing body.
10. **T** or F The IOC president is elected for an 8-year term through a secret ballot process.
11. **T** or F The United States Olympic Committee is national Olympic governing body of the U.S.
12. T or **F** The IOC is in charge of amateur athletic competition within the United States.
13. T or **F** IOC and USOC membership requirements are both defined by organizations.
14. T or **F** Currently, coaches of athletes caught doping are punished as well.
15. T or **F** Sponsorships count for almost half of Olympic revenue.
16. **T** or F One of the IOC's main goals is to show that they are not an organization concerned with sports alone.
17. **T** or F Visits to potential host cities were removed from the candidature process because of the 2002 Salt Lake City scandal.
18. T or **F** The same Olympic Sports are used in each Olympic Games.
19. T or **F** Mandatory drug tests were not implemented until the 1990s.
20. **T** or F WADA receives support and funding from the IOC.

14

Paralympics Sport Governance

1. T or **F** After the 2012 London Games, the Paralympics were ranked 2nd in worldwide ticket sales.
2. **T** or F Athletes who are visually impaired or have spinal cord issues are just two examples of individuals eligible for the Paralympic Games.
3. **T** or F The Paralympics originally started as a way to keep WWII veterans active.
4. **T** or F The 1996 Atlanta Games marked the first time athletes with intellectual disabilities were able to participate in the Paralympics.
5. T or **F** The Paralympics are hosted in a different city than the Olympic Games.
6. T or **F** The IPC is a for-profit organization.
7. **T** or F The IPC currently counts around 160 nations as members.
8. **T** or F The General Assembly is the IPC's highest decision-making body.
9. T or **F** There are three different disability categories: congenital, acquired, and spinal.
10. T or **F** Both the IOC and IPC headquarters are located in Lausanne, Switzerland.
11. **T** or F A main goal of the Paralympic & IOC partnership was increased TV exposure for the IPC.
12. **T** or F The IPC receives corporate sponsorships much in the same way the IOC does.
13. T or **F** The Deaflympics are put on in partnership with the IOC and Olympic Games.
14. T or **F** There is no qualifying hearing loss decibel requirement for participation in the Deaflympics.
15. **T** or F Approximately 20% of America's population is living with a disability.
16. T or **F** Scientific research ruled that the Cheetah Flex Foot gave athletes an unfair advantage.
17. **T** or F Prosthetic technology has potential to surpass the abilities of able-bodied athletes.
18. **T** or F There is a growing movement to reduce the size and complexity of the Paralympic Games.
19. T or **F** The IPC is one of the few sporting organizations with no doping problem.
20. **T** or F Like the Olympic and Paralympic games, the Deaflympics occur every four years.

15

Recreation & Leisure in the 21st Century

1. **T** or **F** Special Olympics is an international for-profit organization dedicated to empowering individuals with intellectual disabilities to become physically fit, productive, and respected members of society through sports training and competition.
2. **T** or **F** Special Olympics offer children and adults with intellectual disabilities year-round training and competition in 16 Olympic-type winter and summer sport.
3. **T** or **F** A person with an intellectual disability will usually have an IQ below 75 and significant limitations in adaptive behavior that impact the person's daily life and ability to respond to a particular situation or environment qualify to be a Special Olympian.
4. **T** or **F** The global Special Olympics movement got its start on July 20, 1968 when the First International Special Olympics Games were held at Soldier Field, Chicago, Illinois, USA.
5. **T** or **F** the concept of Special Olympics was born much earlier when Eunice Kenned started a day camp for people with intellectual disabilities at her home in 1962.
6. **T** or **F** The key focus of the Special Olympics is providing the most enjoyable, beneficial, and challenging activities for athletes with intellectual disabilities.
7. **T** or **F** The Special Olympics is a nonprofit tax-exempt corporation.
8. **T** or **F** Special Olympics (2015d) offer year-round sports training and athletic competition in 16 Olympic-type sports (individual and team) to children and adults with intellectual disabilities.
9. **T** or **F** Special Olympics Unified Sports® is an initiative that combines approximately equal numbers of Special Olympics athletes and athletes without intellectual disabilities (called Partners) on sports teams for training and competition.
10. **T** or **F** Young Athletes™ is an innovative sports play program for children with intellectual disabilities designed to introduce them to the world of sports prior to Special Olympics eligibility at age 12.
11. **T** or **F** Special Olympics Motor Activities Training Program (MATP) is designed for persons with severe limitations who do not yet possess the physical and/or behavioral skills necessary to participate in official Special Olympics sports.
12. **T** or **F** The Special Olympics partners include the IOC, national Olympic committees, international sports federations, national sports governing bodies, NCAA, NFHS, World Olympians Association, The United Nations, and the Kennedy Foundation.
13. **T** or **F** President George W. Bush signed into law, H.R. 5131 and S. 2852, the 'Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, which authorizes appropriations through FY 2009 for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements with Special Olympics for certain education, international, and health activities, reported former White House Press Secretary Scott McClellan.
14. **T** or **F** The Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act authorizes \$15 million per year over five years in funding for the growth of Special Olympics and initiatives that foster greater understanding and respect for people with intellectual disabilities.
15. **T** or **F** The two main issues facing Special Olympics are fundraising and corporate sponsorships.

16

Recreation & Leisure in the 21st Century

1. **T** or **F** By 1985, senior games were being conducted in 33 states.
2. **T** or **F** The National Senior Olympics Organization (NSOO) was incorporated as a nonprofit organization in Missouri, and hosted a meeting of state organizers to plan the first national competition that would take place in 1987.
3. **T** or **F** The United States Olympic Committee (USOC), in the early 1990s, objected to the NSOO's use of the term Olympic in the organization's corporate name, which instigated the NSOO to change its name to the U.S. National Senior Sports Organization now the National Senior Games Association (NSGA).
4. **T** or **F** The USOC agreed to allow state organizations that were in existence prior to 1988 to continue identifying their organizations as Senior Olympics; however, the use of the "Olympic rings" or other official United States Olympic Committee icons is not permitted.
5. **T** or **F** The Senior Olympics/Senior Games is a confederation of national, state, regional, and local organizations and competitions for older adults.
6. **T** or **F** All events typically include official ceremonies, athletic events, awards, and social functions.
7. **T** or **F** NSGA does not serve as an umbrella for member state organizations across the United States that host State Senior Games or Senior Olympics.
8. **T** or **F** Typically, state-level Senior Games/Senior Olympics administered by a governmental organization tend to be more successful, because event managers and coordinators focus is on the event planning, implementation, and evaluation throughout the year.
9. **T** or **F** Where the state games are administered by a nonprofit organization, the events tend to be not administered as well due to the event managers or coordinators having multiple job responsibilities within their agencies and planning and implementing the Senior Olympics/Senior Games is just a small component of their annual workload.
10. **T** or **F** Local Senior Games/Senior Olympics events are often administered by branch offices of the existing government or non-profit organizations that administer the state games.
11. **T** or **F** The Senior Olympics/Senior Games are open to any individual that has attained the age of 60 years old or older; however, the majority of participants are over the age of 65.
12. **T** or **F** Opportunities for older adults to participate in the games exist at the local, regional, state, and national levels.
13. **T** or **F** The Summer National Senior Games - Senior Olympics, which began in 1987, is held annually and offers competition in 19 sports, such as archery, badminton, basketball, bowling, cycling, golf, horseshoes, race walk, racquetball, shuffleboard, softball, swimming, table tennis, tennis, and track and field.
14. **T** or **F** Participants are required to participate or qualify at the local or regional level to participate in most state competitions.
15. **T** or **F** Regional competitions typically take place on an annual basis, usually between September and October, at sites around each state sponsored by a variety of organizations.
16. **T** or **F** The rules used for Senior Olympics/Senior Games competitions are those established by the National Senior Games Association, the national governing body.
17. **T** or **F** For all events, the rules used by NSGA mirror those in use by the official national governing body for that sport.

18. **T** or F Membership in the Senior Olympics/Senior Games infrastructure functions at two levels: 1) national level, and 2) state level.
19. **T** or F As 501(c)(3), tax-exempt nonprofit organizations at the national and state levels, Senior Olympics/Senior Games organizations and local agencies that sponsor local competitions raise money by relying on grants, donations, corporate sponsorships, participant memberships, and/or entry fees for events.
20. **T** or F The most pressing issue for Senior Olympics/Senior Games is continued funding for the national organization and the member state organizations.

17

Campus, Corporate, Correctional, and Military Recreational Sports in America

1. **T** or **F** Swimming, golfing, and biking are considered high-impact activities.
2. **T** or **F** There are three levels of sport: professional, athletic, and recreational.
3. **T** or **F** Sport within the United States reflects only one socioeconomic dynamic.
4. **T** or **F** 25% of the U.S. population is completely sedentary.
5. **T** or **F** Today's student recreation centers meet the characteristics of a community.
6. **T** or **F** The amount of time college students spend on the Internet leads to increased academic performance.
7. **T** or **F** Those with a disability who engage in physical activity find it easier to transition into the workplace.
8. **T** or **F** Organizational structure is the key to strategy execution.
9. **T** or **F** One of the main reasons corporations have employee recreational opportunities is to reduce insurance costs.
10. **T** or **F** Sport tourism events focus on sport as a whole instead of a certain subculture.
11. **T** or **F** National Recreation Governing Bodies supply national directive and funding advice.
12. **T** or **F** The ADA clearly defines "reasonable accommodation."
13. **T** or **F** ADA requirements are the same for both public and private sectors of recreational sport.
14. **T** or **F** Taxes have increased since the 1990s, causing an increase in parks and recreation programs.
15. **T** or **F** Funding for campus recreation programs come from student fees and tuition revenue.
16. **T** or **F** Private recreational sport programs are on the rise.
17. **T** or **F** Corporate donations are one of the top sources of monetary support for facility upgrades.
18. **T** or **F** Boys & Girls Clubs, YMCAs and YWCAs are nonprofit recreational organizations.
19. **T** or **F** A risk management plan is unnecessary for recreational facilities.
20. **T** or **F** Participant and volunteer feedback should take place in the closeout phase of event management.

18

Professional Team Sport Governance in America

1. **T** or **F** Compensation is the differentiating factor between amateur and professional sport in the United States.
2. **T** or **F** The World Series is the highest rated television program in the United States.
3. **T** or **F** The American Sports Industry has an estimated worth of \$422 billion in today's market.
4. **T** or **F** From 1991-2000 ticket prices for the four major sports has seen a decrease.
5. **T** or **F** Football was the first professional team sport to compensate athletes.
6. **T** or **F** North America has four major professional sport leagues.
7. **T** or **F** The MLS operates as a single business entity, rather than an association of franchises.
8. **T** or **F** The NFL has the largest television contract of the four major sport leagues.
9. **T** or **F** The Women's United Soccer League was disbanded after three seasons.
10. **T** or **F** The WNBA enjoys more popularity than women's collegiate basketball.
11. **T** or **F** The enactment of Title IX has caused female collegiate athlete participation to increase by six times the previous amount.
12. **T** or **F** Jobs in sports management are in low demand due to limited pay.
13. **T** or **F** A team's administrative unit will include general managers, public relations and marketing managers and director of grounds positions.
14. **T** or **F** The administrative team does not oversee arrangements for off-season, pre-season and practice training facilities.
15. **T** or **F** New teams wishing to enter a professional league can only be admitted by a vote from current league members.
16. **T** or **F** The NFL and NBA rely heavily on minor league talent to develop and recruit players for their major league teams.
17. **T** or **F** The four major league sports abide by WADA's anti-doping policies.
18. **T** or **F** Generally, major teams do not allow anyone to own a stake in more than one franchise.
19. **T** or **F** When selling a league franchise, the selling owner is the only one who needs to approve the sale.

19

Professional Individual Sports Governance in America

1. **T** or **F** The common individual professional sports are armwrestling, billiards, boxing, bowling, golf, mixed martial arts, poker, and tennis.
2. **T** or **F** The two governing organizations for Professional Armwrestling are the World Armwrestling League and World Armwrestling Federation.
3. **T** or **F** There are five pool player associations governing professional billiards.
4. **T** or **F** There are two professional bowlers association, including the Professional Bowlers Association (PBA) and the Professional Women Bowlers Association (PWBA).
5. **T** or **F** There are three major boxing sanctioning bodies.
6. **T** or **F** The PGA of America is the world's largest sports organization, comprised of 27,000 men and women golf Professionals who are the recognized experts in teaching and growing the game.
7. **T** or **F** The Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) is one of the longest-running women's professional sports associations in the world.
8. **T** or **F** There are two ruling bodies for golf in North America.
9. **T** or **F** MMA is a sport designed for sparring and competition.
10. **T** or **F** The Poker Players Alliance (PPA) is a nonprofit interest group (advocacy group) membership organization comprised of online and offline poker players.
11. **T** or **F** The International Poker Players Association (IPPA) is a global nonprofit media company with a board of directors and executive staff.
12. **T** or **F** The World Poker Association (WPA) is a nonprofit membership organization with a constitution, bylaws, board of directors and executive staff.
13. **T** or **F** There are two governing organizations for professional tennis.
14. **T** or **F** World TeamTennis is a coed professional tennis league played with a team format in the United States, which was founded in 1973.
15. **T** or **F** The International Mixed Martial Arts Federation (IMMAF) is the international democratic governing body for the sport of Mixed Martial Arts (MMA), representing stakeholders worldwide – athletes, coaches, referees, governments, athletic commissions, sports confederations, international associations, professional promoters and more.

20

International Professional Sport Governance

1. **T** or **F** International sport governance differs from national governing bodies due to the involvement of international federations.
2. **T** or **F** FIFA's headquarters are located in Zurich, Switzerland, and thus are subject to Swiss law.
3. **T** or **F** FIFA's governing role extends to national World Cup teams only. They have no jurisdiction in professional soccer leagues.
4. **T** or **F** The FIFA World Cup occurs biannually, every two years.
5. **T** or **F** FIFA enforces a salary cap to ensure the financial security of the organization.
6. **T** or **F** The U.S. team won the first Women's World Cup in 1991.
7. **T** or **F** Real Madrid is the most valuable soccer club in the world.
8. **T** or **F** The J League offers prize money to the number one league team at the end of each year.
9. **T** or **F** Cricket originated in India in the 16th century.
10. **T** or **F** The Indian Premier League is the world's largest cricket league.
11. **T** or **F** Any type of match fixing in cricket results in a lifetime ban from Indian Premier League.
12. **T** or **F** The Union Cycliste Internationale is the international governing body for cycling.
13. **T** or **F** The Tour de France is not affiliated with Union Cycliste Internationale.
14. **T** or **F** Since the 2012 Olympics the country of Wales has seen a decrease in cycling popularity.
15. **T** or **F** The World Curling Federation oversees doubles matches, regional matches and Olympic and Paralympic competitions.
16. **T** or **F** Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) oversees one racing class.
17. **T** or **F** Australian Football League follows WADA anti-doping laws.
18. **T** or **F** While Canadian Football and American Football have several differences; their field lengths are the same.
19. **T** or **F** Like FIFA, World Rugby's headquarters are in Zurich, Switzerland.
20. **T** or **F** The PGA is made up of separate regional associations.

21

Motorsports Governance in America

1. **T** or **F** Motorsports are sporting activities that combine a body of steel, aluminum, fiberglass, or a combination of all three with an engine of various sizes.
2. **T** or **F** These mechanisms race through the air and over land, ice, snow, or water at amazing speeds.
3. **T** or **F** There are nine types of motorsports.
4. **T** or **F** There are three air racing associations that mainly govern the sport of air racing.
5. **T** or **F** The auto racing world is governed by 14 major governing bodies in the United States.
6. **T** or **F** Grand Prix Truck Racing is a form of motor racing that runs race-modified versions of heavy trucks on racing circuits.
7. **T** or **F** Demolition Derby is a motorsport usually presented at county and state fairs and festivals.
8. **T** or **F** Derbies are sanctioned by national, regional, or state association.
9. **T** or **F** The most notable derby series – the NAPA Crash for Cash series.
10. **T** or **F** Motocross (MX or MotoX) is a form of off-road motorcycle racing held on enclosed off-road circuits.
11. **T** or **F** The American Power boat Association (APBA) is the international governing body for power boat racing.
12. **T** or **F** The UIM is the international governing body of power boating.
13. **T** or **F** United States Snowmobile Association (USSA) (<http://www.ussaprostar.com>) is the oldest snowmobile sanctioning body.
14. **T** or **F** There are three leading marketers and promoters of motorsports entertainment in the United States.
15. **T** or **F** Speedway Motorsports owns the Indianapolis 500 speedway.
16. **T** or **F** The International Speedway Corporation is larger than the Speedway Motorsports, Inc.
17. **T** or **F** The ARCA competitors contain a mix of professional racers as well as hobby racers.
18. **T** or **F** Drifting is a driving technique where the driver intentionally oversteers, causing loss of traction in the rear wheels or all tires, while maintaining control from entry to exit of a corner.
19. **T** or **F** The Indy Racing League centers on different styles of racing, including - sports car racing and touring car racing on road racing circuits throughout North America.
20. **T** or **F** The National Auto Sport Association promotes road racing and high-performance driver education.

22

Community Sports Support Structures

1. **T** or **F** A community sport support structure is a structure designed to assist in bring major sport events to a community to support economic development.
2. **T** or **F** Sports authorities are generally formed to serve as a financing mechanism.
3. **T** or **F** Sports authorities are generally formed to serve as a financing mechanism, landlord for professional sport venues and other public assembly areas such as convention centers, and a promoter of economic development through sports.
4. **T** or **F** Many sports authorities are established by statute others are non-profit organizations, and some are for-profit.
5. **T** or **F** Board members of quasi-governmental sports authorities are appointed by the government officials (e.g., mayor or governor) for terms of four to six years, which are renewable.
6. **T** or **F** The mission of a sport commissions is to recruit, retain, and grow professional, collegiate, and amateur sporting events for a community.
7. **T** or **F** A sport congress is a gathering of sport professionals and academics/scholars on an irregular basis.
8. **T** or **F** The role of the Congress is authoritative in nature.
9. **T** or **F** A sports council is generally a non-profit organization that serves as a catalyst for engaging the community in enhancing its sports economy.
10. **T** or **F** A Sport Corporation are groups of sport and recreation leaders, and others interested in the development of sport and recreation within a community, who meet and work together to build sport in a community or region.
11. **T** or **F** Sport foundations are private non-profit tax-exempted foundations that raise and distribute funds for sporting activities.

23

Challenges in the Future Facing Sport Managers

This chapter the instructor will need to request the students to provide reflective essay or essays outlining their stance on one or more challenges facing the recreation/sport managers in the future as outlined in Chapter 23 or report a new challenge not noted in the text.