

Investigating Intramural Fees in Ontario Universities

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RECL 3P45

John Byl

Brock University

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Introduction

Literature

For many different university communities, the importance of intramurals and school spirit is unanimous. With many different reasons as to why intramural sports and clubs are positive in a student's academic career in university, this research and recommendation paper will discuss positive attributes of intramural sports on students and possible disadvantages that come along with school policy and fees regarding intramural sport and clubs. With this topic, literature was reviewed to allow for a more in depth look at the target age group along with benefits and barriers of intramurals including the correlation between intramural participation and cost.

Firstly, participation in sports has many positive attributes on the human body including lower rates of obesity and cardiovascular disease. It was found in the literature that participation in athletic activities was associated with lower BMI (body mass index) of the participants (Elikins, 2004). Along with many health benefits, studies show that among adolescents and young adults sports can have a positive influence on the participants by increasing their competence, confidence, relationships and personal character (Linver, 2009). This is a direct positive correlation between an individual's character and participation in sports. These findings are great insight as to why intramural sports and clubs should be offered within universities. There was also finding of a direct correlation between sports and educational attainment. It was found that individuals who participate in sports have increased educational success (Pheifer & Cornelißen, 2010). Having intramurals as an easily accessible form of recreation, students will benefit from participating as well as the university that offers it due to an increase in finances.

With the multiple benefits of sport participation found, accessibility is also a large issue for university students, mainly financial barriers. Research by Scheerder, Vanreusel and Tals shows that there is an increase in financial constraints with a decrease in age (2005). This proves that university students are more susceptible to financial constraints and measures should be taken in order to make intramurals accessible for everyone. It was also found by Casper (2007) and Hong & Anderson (2006) that income was as well a barrier to participation in sports and costly recreation. Not only was the cost of the activities found to be a barrier but there were also indirect costs that affects participation including transportation, time and geographic location (Pedersen & Seidman, 2005). This can have an impact of individuals wanting to participate in activities that are scheduled after buses stop running and if other facilities off campus are used. There are many reasons to why intramural sports and clubs should be offered in universities due to the benefits that were previously discussed and there should also be policies set in place in order to decrease cost and increase participation.

(See appendix for more information)

Universities

For this report, five universities were looked at in terms of their intramural leagues and the fees associated with the participation for their students. The five universities that looked at were Brock University, University of Ottawa, University of Waterloo, York University and University of Guelph. We decided to look at all Ontario universities as they are closely located and share a number of the similar trends in students as well as fitness and participation traits. When looking at all of the universities, it was a common theme that teams must pay a performance bond, which will be returned to them if they follow the rules and regulations outlined by their specific institutions. The first university is York University where their students

have free access to intramurals, but still must pay a performance bond. Next, University of Ottawa has the highest intramural fee of the five universities where it is \$238.10 for a team to participate and \$28.57 to register as an individual. Although this was the highest out of the five universities, University of Ottawa students do have the advantage of free access to all sport facilities, fitness centers, etc. The University of Waterloo has a similar method to the University of Ottawa but is cheaper with team entry costing \$200 and individual entry costing \$20 per sport. The University of Guelph had a very unique system when looking at their intramurals where students pay an intramural and club membership fee of \$125 per semester where they gain access to intramurals and discounted prices in some activities offered around campus. Although this process is apparently working for this university, it was very confusing to look at and didn't really seem fair for students that only want to play a small amount of intramurals. When looking at the last university investigated, Brock offers their students intramurals for \$100 including the \$40 performance bond and a \$15 individual fee for registration. Brock also in some cases charges a behaviour bond of \$100 on sports such as men's hockey, men's ball hockey, and men's soccer.

(See appendix for more information)

Recommendations

Within the university intramural programs there are three different models that have been found within the five universities that have been selected to analyze; Brock University, University of Waterloo, University of Ottawa, York University and Guelph University. Brock, Waterloo and Ottawa all showcased similar methods with team fees, individual fees and performance bonds and the addition of the behaviour bond from Brock. Guelph University used a single payment to participate in any amount of intramurals activities and clubs with the use of

performance bonds. York University was at the complete other end of the spectrum where all intramural fees for individuals were free and there was a cost for teams as well as performance bonds. With these three models that have been analyzed there have been positives and negatives associated with both and they will be discussed to see which universities use the most effective and cost efficient models.

The main issue found with intramural activities, sports and clubs was the cost as individuals in university settings tend to have low amounts of extra spending costs and may not have the ability to participate. Although the immediate response would be to dramatically lower costs or even eliminate costs, income for the recreation centre in each university is needed to keep the programs running and pay officials and instructors. Universities should come up with a low individual cost like Brock University has done (\$15.00/activity/sport), will allow the activities to become more easily accessible for students from all walks of life. Team sports should also be available at a lower set cost where individuals can build a team with a number of students that would increase or decrease the amount needed per person. As it was discussed in the review of literature, it is very important to keep sports and physical activities available for students as it has immense positive effects on students. Although it is recommended that cost be reduced, it is still very important to keep some cost in place to provide the students and participants with a responsibility to behave appropriate and show up to the games, activities or club meetings. York University was the only school analyzed that had chosen to offer intramural programs for free and this could result in less organized or inappropriate behaviour demonstrated by the participants.

Along with intramural fees come the indirect fees of transportation. When intramural leagues take place at times which are not accessible by students who take public transportation,

this then adds to the money these students must spend in order to participate. Many university students do rely on public transportation to access classes, jobs as well as physical activity, thus this barrier directly relates to them. Universities must work to provide intramurals at appropriate times to meet the needs of the students who participate in such activities. Although this can be very complicated to work around all schedules, working with the Transit Commissions of appropriate areas to arrange possible extra bussing times would work well. This would provide the students with the opportunity to participate in intramurals at times more convenient for them. For example at Brock University, Sunday evening is a time where a number of intramurals are offered but many students cannot participate as many buses stop running at 5:00pm. Having transportation to these leagues would boost participation as well as physical activity.

The idea of the use of one initial fee showcased by Guelph University was a great idea for those that wish to play on a number of teams where there money is well spent. This does not benefit the students who wish to only participate in one or two activities. While this method seemed to be great for providing the most services possible, it does have a major downside. A recommendation to eliminate this problem while still using a similar method would be to offer an initial fee for the use of the fitness center and with this fee comes the opportunity to play intramurals for free or for a very reduced cost. With individuals not wanting to pay for the fitness center or participate in many sports or activities an individual fee can be offered. This is similar to methods used by University of Waterloo, Brock University and the University of Ottawa. These fees can be subject to cost dependant on the University's cost of running the recreation centre. This issue of individual and team costs was discussed previous in greater detail.

Negative behaviour is often an aspect of sport that can be a challenge and prohibit

individuals from participating in activities they may desire. At Brock University, behaviour bonds have been put into place, on top of performance bonds within sports where professionals feel it is necessary. Behaviour bonds are an additional \$100 which teams must pay and will get back at the end of the season if negative behaviour is not shown and teams follow the rules and regulations put into place by intramural organizers. If universities are having issues with violence and negative behaviour within specific sports, this is certainly a very effective strategy which could be implemented. Although it may be seen as a barrier as students do not want to have to pay an additional amount of money, this can be seen as an incentive for students to behave in a good manner as they want to have that money returned to them at the end of the season. Overall, the idea of a behaviour bond is an effective idea and certainly a recommendation for universities.

Conclusion

Intramural sport is a very beneficial activity for many students and they currently exist on many campuses across Ontario. Although they do exist, intramural fees are currently seen as a barrier for many students who wish to participate and can differ within each university. The universities investigated within this paper were randomly selected but offered a variety of methods for delivery of their intramural programs. By comparing and contrasting current methods used by the selected universities, recommendations have been made. Within this paper, we hope we have identified new recommendations to offer a more unified and common ideal for what intramurals should be within universities.

References

- Bryan, S. (2009). Are Canadians meeting the guidelines for moderate and vigorous leisure-time physical activity. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and metabolism*, 34(4), 707.
- Casper, J. (2007). Sport commitment, participation frequency and purchase intention segmentation based on age, gender, income and skill level with the US tennis participation. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 7(3), 269-282
- Elkins, W.L. (2004). After school activities, overweight, and obesity among inner city youth. *Journal of Adolescence*. 27(2), 181.
- Linver, M.R. (2009). Patterns of adolescents. *Developmental Psychology*, 45(2), 354.
- Pedersen, S. & Seidman, E. (2005). Contexts and correlates of out-of-school activity participation among low-income urban adolescents. In Mahoney, J., Larson, R. & Eccles, J. (Eds.). *Organized activities as contexts of development* (p.85-109). New Jersey: Lawrence Erlaum Associates Inc.
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- Scheerder, J., Vanreusel, B. & Tals, M. (2005). Stratification patterns of active sport involvement among adults: social change and persistence. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 40(2), p.139-162.

Appendix

Literature Review: Sport Participation and Inaccessibility Due to Fees

Meaghan Graham and Courtney Palmateer

RECL 3P45: Campus Recreation

Brock University

Due: February 8th, 2010

Bryan, S. (2009). Are Canadians meeting the guidelines for moderate and vigorous leisure-time physical activity. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism*, 34(4), 707.

This study determined the proportion of Canadian adults (aged 18-55) who met the guidelines for moderate and vigorous physical activity set out in Canada's physical activity guide to healthy active living. Reporting of no activity was more prevalent among older adults, those in lower *income* groups, and those with a high body mass index. Among all subgroups, meeting the guidelines was most often accomplished through *participation* in moderate-intensity activities. These findings should be considered when designing and implementing public health interventions that promote *participation* in daily physical activity. This article helps to make the connection that individuals with low-income do not meet the requirements for the daily physical activity. With intramurals being low-cost, more students will be able to participate and receive more positive benefits.

Linver, M.R. (2009). Patterns of adolescents. *Developmental Psychology*, 45(2), 354.

This article studied youth and the outcomes that are associated with youth. Such positive outcomes as competence, confidence, relationships, personal character and caring were directly linked to sport. Results showed that those who participated only in *sports* had more positive outcomes compared with those who had little or no involvement in organized activities, but less positive outcomes compared with those who participated in *sports* plus other activities. This article helps to make connections between participating in intramural sports and positive personal characteristics.

Elkins, W. L. (2004). After school activities, overweight, and obesity among inner city youth.

Journal of Adolescence, 27(2), 181.

This article examined the association of adolescent obesity with *participation* in *sports* among 5489 low-*income*, inner city public high school *students*. Among inner city youth 28.5% of males and 33.7% of females were overweight and 15.9% of boys and 16.4% of girls were obese.

For both males and females, *participation* in an increasing number of athletic activities was associated with lower BMI after controlling for age, grade, and playing football. While youth with lower BMI might be more likely to participate in *sports*, after school *sports* are a potential opportunity for prevention of obesity in adolescents. This article relates the physical benefits of participating in intramural sports and physical activities. With positive factors known, schools should offer affordable intramural programs.

Pfeifer, C & Cornelißen, T. (2010). The impact on participation in sports on educational attainment. *Economics of Education Review*, 29 (1), 94-103.

This paper analyzed the impact of exercising sports during childhood and adolescence on educational attainment. Controlling for important variables and selection into sport, we find strong evidence that the effect of sport on educational attainment is statistically significant and positive. This article shows the positive correlation between physical activity and sport and educational success. With the participation in intramurals, individuals can become more successful in their studies within university.

Young, D., Felton C., Grieser, M., Elder, J., Johnson, C., Lee, J. & Kubik, M. (2007). *Policies and opportunities for physical activity in middle school environments. J Sch Health.*, 77, 41-47.

This article looks at the idea of intramural activities for youth within the school system. It investigated 36 geographical areas and looked primarily at youth who were female. Program leaders were interviewed to determine what is currently going on in schools in terms of health and physical activity. Only 25% of these programs were free, with many of the participants coming from well off families. Overall the schools received a score of 6.7/10 for their efforts in health and physical activity. The article concludes that schools must work with other resources within the community to provide opportunities for children to participate in recreation.

Casper, J. (2007). *Sport commitment, participation frequency and purchase intention segmentation based on age, gender, income and skill level with US tennis participants. European Sport Management Quarterly*, 7(3), 269-282.

This study looked at different demographic areas and the participation of individuals in sport and looks at their overall commitment to the sport, how often they participated and their ability and income. The data was collected through a questionnaire with 537 participants which showed there was a significant impact on sport participation based on the participants age, frequency of participation and income. This proves that income does certainly impact whether or not an individual participates as this can be a significant barrier.

Hong, A., & Anderson, D.H. (2006). Barriers to participation for latino people at dodge nature center. *The Journal of Environmental Education*, 37(4), 33-44.

This article looked at the Latino community and compared their access to recreation to the Caucasian community where “the disparity in income between Latino and White families is significant, especially when family size is taken into account” (Hong & Anderson, 2006, p.42). Not only in this case is income a factor which prevents a number of youth from participating but so is the barrier of culture within a number of cases in recreation.

Pedersen, S, & Seidman, E. (2005). Contexts and correlates of out-of-school activity participation among low-income urban adolescents. In Mahoney, J., Larson, R. & Eccles, J (Eds). *Organized activities as contexts of development* (p.85 - 109). New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc.

This section of the book looks at the barriers that exist for individuals participating in recreation. This book looks at income as well as aspects associated with income with the example being transportation. This article states that parents “may want their children to participate in structured activities because these activities represent safe contexts but participation rates remain low because

structural barriers, such as geography and activity availability, impede youth involvement” (Pedersen & Seidman, 2005, p. 87). Having activities which are accessible is very important as in this case it is hard for participants to access these programs, but also in the case of university students as many students do not have cars and if these programs are not offered at effective times, these programs will fail.



Info from: <http://intramurals.uwaterloo.ca/leagues.php?sport=8>

Ball Hockey

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the winter, spring and fall terms.

Cost per team: \$200.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Basketball

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the winter, spring and fall terms.

Cost per team: \$200.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Beach Volleyball

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the spring term.

Cost per team: \$100.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Dodgeball

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the winter, spring and fall terms.

Cost per team: \$200.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Flag Football

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the fall term.

Cost per team: \$200.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Ice Hockey

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the winter, spring and fall terms.

Cost per team: \$250.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Indoor Soccer

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the winter term.

Cost per team: \$200.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

March Madness: 3-on-3 Basketball

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the winter term.

Cost per team: \$40.00.

Slo Pitch

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the spring term.

Cost per team: \$200.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Soccer

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the spring and fall terms.

Cost per team: \$250.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Squash

[Standings](#)

Offered in the winter, spring and fall terms.

Cost per team: \$35.00.

Tournament: 3-on-3 Indoor Soccer

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the fall term.

Cost per team: \$50.00.

Tournament: Campus Rec Volleyball

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the winter term.

Cost per team: \$50.00.

Ultimate

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the spring and fall terms.

Cost per team: \$200.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.

Volleyball

[Standings](#) | [Rules](#)

Offered in the winter, spring and fall terms.

Cost per team: \$200.00; Performance deposit: \$50.00.



[Guelph University](#)

Intramural 2010 Registration:

Thank you for another successful season of intramurals! As our fall season comes to a close, we would like to take the opportunity to inform you about winter registration. Please be sure to read the full email below as we have some important new steps for registration, including the option for online registration.

The **Winter 2010 registration dates** are as follows:

Early Registration - Individuals and Teams:

Nov. 24-26 from 12-8pm at client services

Late Registration: Jan 11th and 12th from 12-8pm at client services

New teams and all individuals must register during this time.

NEW ONLINE REGISTRATION FOR EXISTING TEAMS!

Existing teams may use their existing team account and register online. Complete details of how to register online will be posted before registration at www.gryphons.ca in the intramural registration section. In order to register you will need the barcode and pin for your team. Beginning Tuesday, Nov. 17th, you can email us at isplayim@uoguelph.ca and we will email you your barcode and pin. You can also come into our office beginning that date and we can give it to you. If you have performance bond money left over from this semester, you can directly apply it online to your teams.

PLEASE NOTE - if you represent one of our student organizations and register several teams (ie. OVC, etc) that we have created an organizational account for billing, you will still need to come in as we cannot do online registration for organizations at this time (though it is our hope to be able to in the near future!) If you are not sure if you can register online, feel free to ask us.

Online Registrations will still need to submit the signed roster form by the time of your captains meeting. You can bring them to your captains meeting and we will collect them there or you can drop it off at our office before then. If you wish to use your current roster from this semester, we will transfer it automatically unless you bring us a new one. You can always add additional people to your current roster form that join your team next semester. It is our hope that by the time of fall registration for next year, the roster form process will also be online and there will be no need for the paper registration as we continue to upgrade our systems.

Performance Bonds for the Fall 09 semester will be available to be picked up, if you do not want to transfer them, beginning Nov. 24th at client services.

Teams: (Refundable)

Ice Hockey: \$250.00

All Other Sports: \$50.00

Individuals: (Non-Refundable)

Ice Hockey: \$20.00

All Other Sports: \$5.00

Performance bonds must be handed in with your entry form. An entry form without a performance bond will NOT be accepted. The bond is fully refundable unless a team has been fined for the following penalties:

Default - Ice Hockey (\$125.00), Other Sports (\$25.00)

Rescheduling/Cancellation (\$5.00)

Failure to submit eligibility form (\$5.00)

Missed Captains' Meeting (\$15.00)

Misconduct/Fighting Fine (amount determined by protest and appeals committee)

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE STOP BY AT THE INTRAMURAL OFFICE
LOCATED IN THE ATHLETIC CENTRE OR EMAIL iplayim@uoguelph.ca

Guelph University intramural website:

http://www.athletics.uoguelph.ca/Intramurals/Intramural_Homepage/W_10_Intramural_Registration



York University

The York Intramural program provides free leagues and tournaments to the York community. Each college has representatives on the Student Intramural Recreation Council (SIRC), who are responsible in promoting general interest and maximum participation in the intramural program. By promoting intramurals within the university, students are given an outlet from the stress of school, but a great way to interact with each other and other York affiliates. Our sports are divided into two tiers, one competitive group and one recreational. We offer 30+ sports, which can be viewed on our website. <<http://www.intramurals.yorku.ca/sports/index.htm>>

ELIGIBILITY

All students, staff, faculty and alumni, as well as members of the Tait McKenzie Centre, are eligible to participate in intramural sports. The differences between these groups are the fees associated with each. Students are not required to pay individual fees for any intramural sport (they may be required to pay established team fees). Staff, faculty and alumni are required to pay fees for each sport. All participants must show valid identification prior to each game -- there will be no exceptions to this rule!

Badminton

GENERAL INFORMATION

The badminton tournament is open to all students, staff, faculty, alumni and members of the Tait McKenzie Centre. Individuals should contact their college's athletic council office to be placed on a team. Any individual that does not have a college affiliation should contact the Intramural Office in room 209D Tait McKenzie Centre. To enter a team, the team's captain must come to the rules meeting with the \$50 refundable performance bond and entry form. Alumni, staff and faculty must pay \$10 per individual to participate in this tournament

Coed Basketball

COED GENERAL INFORMATION

The coed basketball Tournament is open to all York students, alumni, staff, faculty and members of the Tait McKenzie Centre. Individuals should contact their college's athletic council office to be placed on a team. Any individual that does not have a college affiliation should contact the Intramural Office in Room 203 Tait McKenzie Centre. Independent teams are welcome.

To enter a student team, bring this entry form and the \$50 refundable performance bond to the Tait McKenzie Customer Service Desk. Alumni, staff and faculty must also pay a \$10/player fee to participate. A student team is one which has no more than five non-student (alumni, staff, faculty) members. Teams may enter with more than five non-students but this would constitute a non-student team, which requires an entry fee of \$100 per team; the individual fees would be waived. Varsity, provincial, national and professional players are not eligible to participate in this Tournament.

Coed Flag Football

To enter a student team, bring the entry form, the \$50 refundable performance bond to the Tait McKenzie Customer Service Desk. Alumni, staff and faculty must pay a \$10 fee to participate. A student team is one which consists of five or less non-student (alumni, staff, faculty) members. Teams may enter with more than five non-students but this would constitute a non-student team, which requires an entry fee of \$100 per team. There are no individual fees for non-student teams. Varsity, national and professional players are not eligible to participate in this league.

Coed Volleyball

The coed volleyball league is open to all York students, alumni, staff, faculty and members of the Tait McKenzie Centre. Individuals should contact their college's athletic council office to be placed on a team. Any individual that does not have a college affiliation should contact the Intramural Office in Room 203 Tait McKenzie Centre. Independent teams are welcome.

To enter a student team, bring this entry form and the \$50 refundable performance bond to the Tait McKenzie Customer Service Desk. Alumni, staff and faculty must pay a \$20 per player fee to participate. A student team is one which has no more than five non-student (alumni, staff, faculty) members. Teams may enter with more than five non-students but this would constitute a non-student team, which requires an entry fee of \$150 per team. There are no individual fees for non-student teams. Varsity, provincial, national and professional players are not eligible to participate in this league

Men's Ice Hockey

The men's ice hockey league is open to all York students, alumni, staff, faculty and members of the Tait McKenzie Centre. Individuals should contact their college athletic council office to be placed on a team. Any individual that does not have a college affiliation should contact the Intramural Office in room 203 Tait McKenzie Centre. Independent teams are welcome.

To enter a student team, bring the entry form, the \$300 team registration fee and \$100 refundable performance bond to the Tait McKenzie Customer Service Desk. Alumni, staff and faculty must pay a \$120 per player fee to participate. A student team is one which consists of no more than five non-student (alumni, staff, faculty) members. Teams may enter with more than five non-students but this would constitute a non-student team, which requires an entry fee of \$1,000 per team. There are no individual fees for non-student teams. Varsity, national and professional players are not eligible to participate in this league.

Women's Volleyball

The women's volleyball tournament is open to all students, staff, faculty, alumni and members of the Tait McKenzie Centre. Individuals should contact their college athletic council office to be placed on a team. Individuals that do not have a college affiliation should contact the intramural office in room 203 Tait McKenzie Centre. Independent teams are welcome.

To enter a team, bring the entry form and the \$50 refundable performance bond to the rules meeting. Alumni, staff and faculty must pay a fee of \$10 to participate in this tournament. Student teams have no additional fees attached to entry. A student team is one which has five or less non-students (alumni, staff, faculty) members. Teams may enter with more than five non-

students but this would constitute a non-student team. Varsity, national and professional players are not eligible to participate in this league.

Squash

The squash tournament is open to all students, staff, faculty, alumni and members of the Tait McKenzie Centre. Individuals should contact their college's athletic council office to be placed on a team. Any individual who does not have a college affiliation should contact the Intramural Office in room 203 Tait McKenzie Centre.

There are no individual fees for students, staff, faculty, alumni and members of the Tait McKenzie Centre. Alumni, staff and faculty must pay a \$10 fee to participate.

****all teams are subject to different costs****

The fees for each sport are as follows:

Badminton, Squash and Tennis Tournaments

\$ 10.00/sport (may participate in both singles and doubles for this fee)

\$ 100.00/team

Ball Hockey, Coed Basketball, Cross Country, Women's Flag Football, Coed Flag Football, Swimming, Ultimate Frisbee, Men's Volleyball and Women's Volleyball

\$ 10.00/sport

\$ 150.00/team

Women's Basketball, Men's Basketball, Broomball, Men's Flag Football, Women's Indoor Soccer, Outdoor Soccer, Coed Volleyball

\$ 20.00/sport

\$ 150.00/team

Ice Hockey

\$ 90.00

\$ 700.00/team

York University Intramural Website:

<http://www.yorku.ca/intramur/RTE/default.asp?view=1>

**PLEASE SEE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA AS WELL AS BROCK UNIVERSITY'S
DOCUMENTS IN THE ATTACHED PDF FILES.**

Thank you.