

EX. C

Rubinfield's Exhibit 1
Relative Standard Deviation of Winning Percentages
NCAA versus Professional Sports

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-2013 Average
NCAA FBS Football (Conference Average)	1.528	1.432	1.477	1.536	1.600	1.515
NCAA FBS Football (Overall)	1.580	1.591	1.581	1.692	1.727	1.634
NFL	1.586	1.474	1.611	1.525	1.527	1.545
NCAA D-I Men's Basketball (Conference Average)	1.708	1.730	1.835	1.723	1.735	1.746
NCAA D-I Men's Basketball (Overall)	1.991	1.980	2.093	1.985	1.956	2.001
NBA	2.902	2.861	2.494	2.762	2.806	2.765

Note: Values closer to one indicate greater balance.

Sources: "College Football," available at <<http://www.sports-reference.com/cfb/conferences/>>; "NFL Standings," available at <<http://espn.go.com/nfl/standings>>; "College Basketball", available at <<http://www.sports-reference.com/cbb/conferences/>>; "NBA Standings," available at <<http://espn.go.com/nba/standings>>

Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient (SRCC)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
NCAA FBS Football	0.772	0.786	0.677	0.798	0.699	0.781	0.747	0.753	0.721	0.762	0.749
NFL	0.267	0.426	0.446	0.393	0.416	0.660	0.517	0.527	0.441	0.229	0.432

Source: ESPN.com

Margin of Victory

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
<i>Average Margin of Victory (Total FBS Games)</i>											
NCAA FBS Football	11.1	11.2	12.4	12.0	12.5	11.9	13.6	13.2	12.7	14.9	12.5
NFL	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4
<i>Average Margin of Victory (Conference Games Only)</i>											
NCAA FBS Football	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.1	8.6	8.3	9.4	8.7	9.0	10.5	8.4
NFL	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4
<i>Standard Deviation Margin of Victory (Total FBS Games)</i>											
NCAA FBS Football	14.0	14.6	15.4	14.5	16.4	15.0	17.1	16.4	15.9	14.9	15.4
NFL	5.7	6.6	5.8	7.3	6.7	7.5	6.1	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.6
<i>Standard Deviation Margin of Victory (Conference Games Only)</i>											
NCAA FBS Football	9.6	9.7	9.7	8.8	11.6	10.5	11.7	11.4	11.3	12.7	10.7
NFL	5.7	6.6	5.8	7.3	6.7	7.5	6.1	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.6

Source: ESPN.com

College and Professional Expected Football Spreads Based on Betting Markets, 2013-14

	Number of Games	Average Spread	Median Spread
ALL NCAA Football	743	12.6	10.0
BCS vs. BCS	372	11.5	9.0
BCS vs. Non BCS	123	18.5	16.5
Non-BCS Football	248	11.4	8.5
Inter-Conference	267	14.1	10.5
Intra-Conference	476	11.8	9.0
NFL Football	266	5.3	4.0

Source: TeamRankings.com

NCAA College Football Spread Summary, 2013-14

	BCS	Non-BCS
BCS	11.5	18.5
Non-BCS	18.5	11.4

Source: TeamRankings.com

Rubinfield's Exhibit 2
Spearman Rank Correlations of RPI with EADA Revenue/Expenditures

Year	Correlation with Total Revenue	Correlation with Total Expenditure	Observations (Teams)
2007	0.65	0.69	329
2008	0.60	0.61	334
2009	0.69	0.71	339
2010	0.69	0.68	343
2011	0.67	0.68	342
2012	0.65	0.64	341

Note: Correlations can take a value of -1 to 1. A value of zero means the series of data are uncorrelated, and a correlation of 1 means they are perfectly correlated (i.e. that the RPI ranks are always equal to the revenue or expenditure ranks).

Sources: EADA data provided in the Rascher Class Declaration backup materials. See: "Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act," U.S. Department of Education, available at <http://www2.ed.gov/finaid/prof/resources/athletics/eadah.html>; accessed May 16, 2014; "2012 NCAA Men's Basketball RPI," NCAA.com, available at http://web1.ncaa.org/app_data/weeklyrpi/2012MBBrpi1.html.

SUMMARY OUTPUT

*RPI Rank = a + RevenueRank*b*

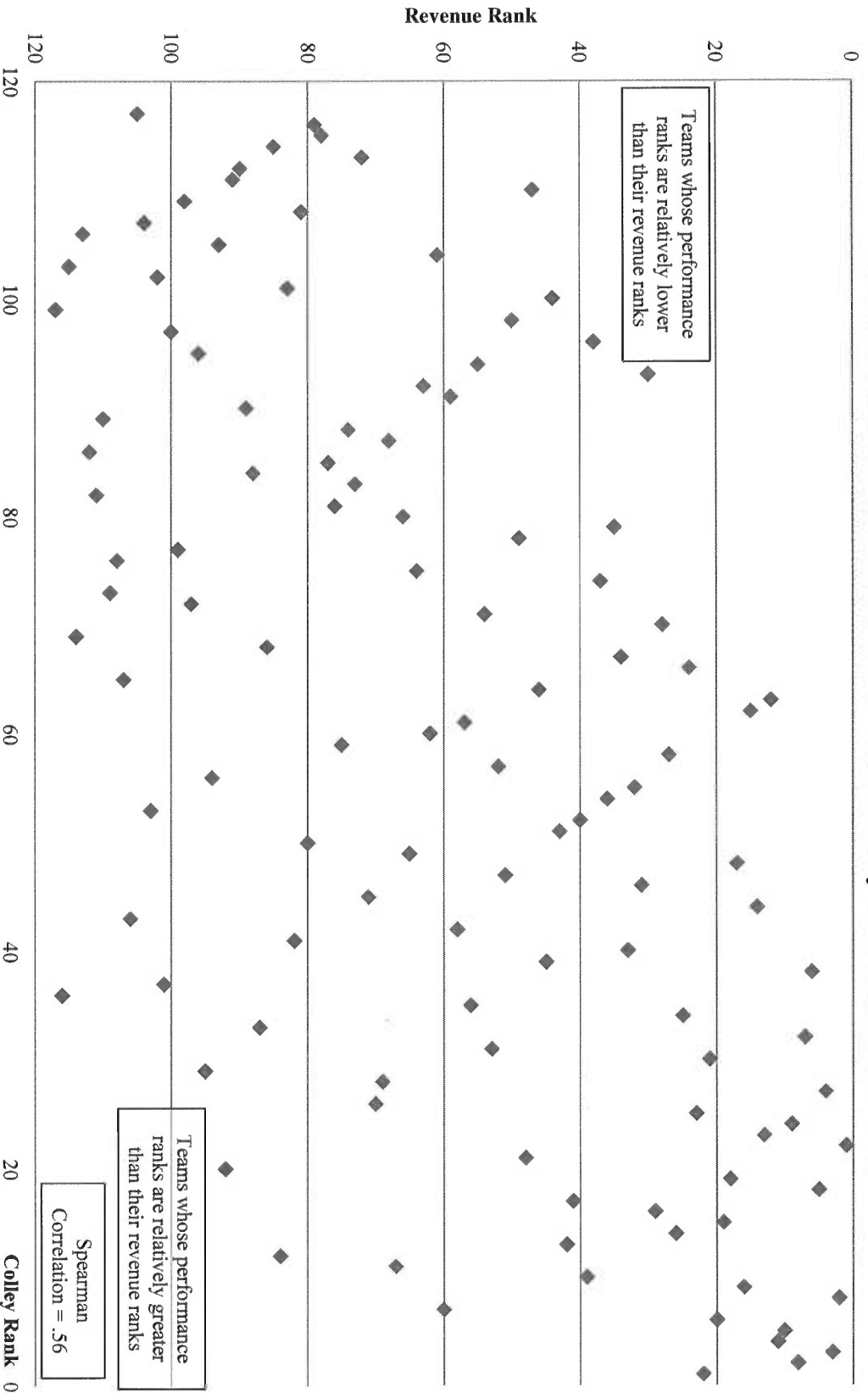
Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.657626741
R Square	0.43247293
Adjusted R Square	0.432192808
Standard Error	73.58759482
Observations	2028

ANOVA						
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F	
Regression	1	8360283.516	8360283.516	1543.87377	1.6547E-251	
Residual	2026	10971061.71	5415.134111			
Total	2027	19331345.22				

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Intercept	58.03941148	3.27435475	17.72545002	1.80842E-65	51.61795786	64.4608651
X Variable 1	0.657617572	0.016736611	39.29215914	1.6547E-251	0.624794809	0.690440335

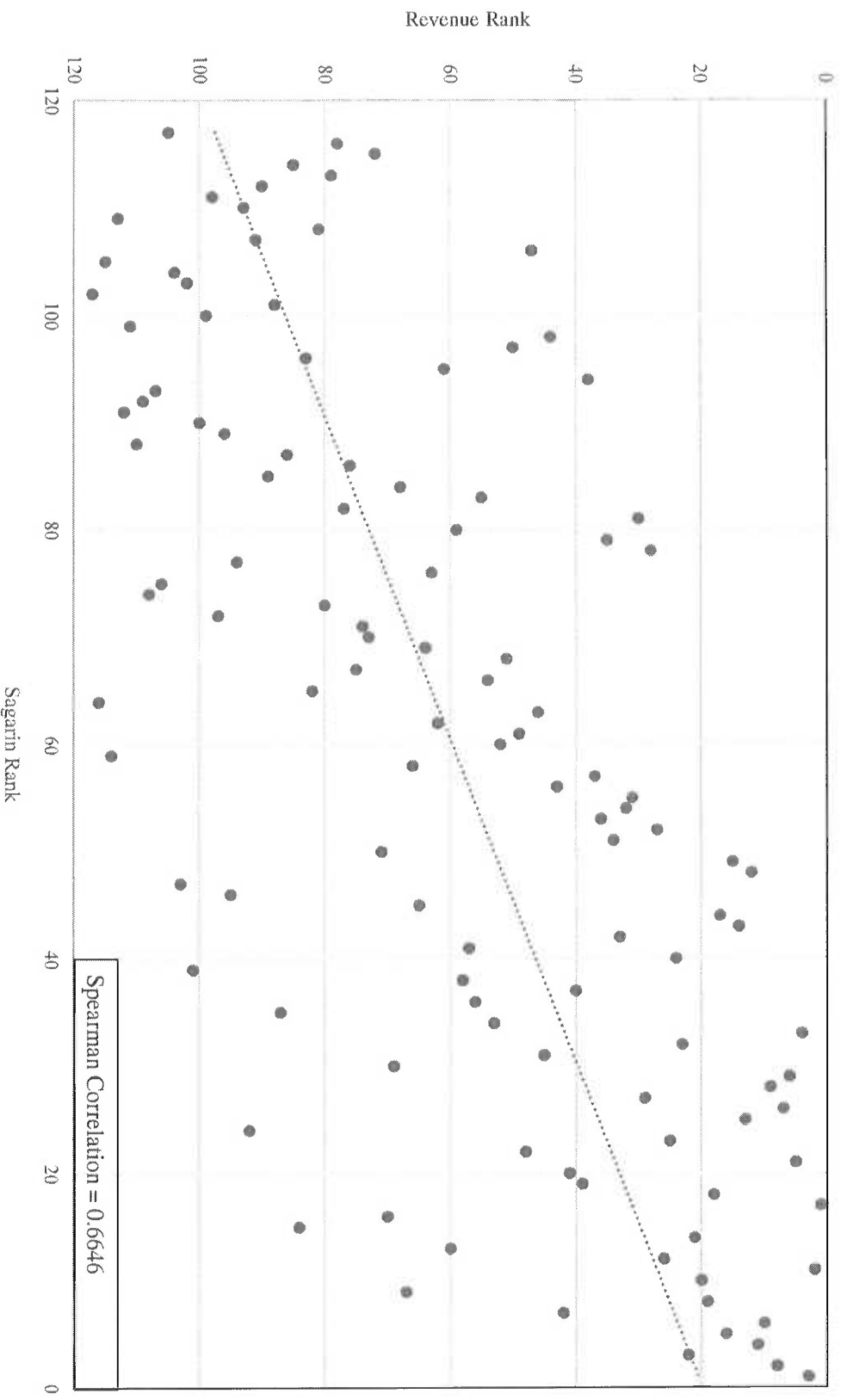
Source: Rubinfeld Declaration (June 3rd 2014), Exhibit 3-10 Back-up

Rubinfeld's Exhibit 5 Total Football Revenue Rank vs. Colley Rank, 2011-2012



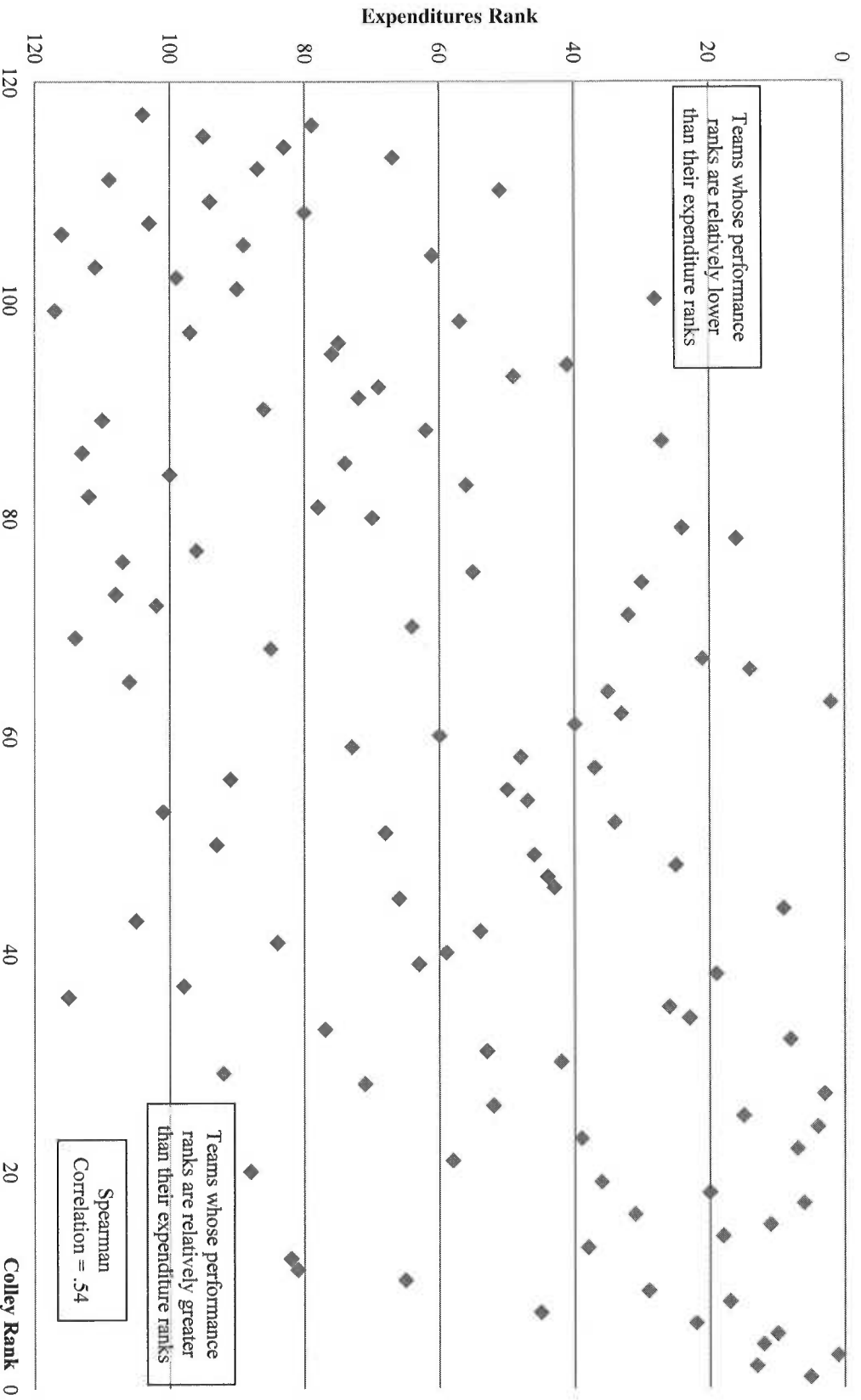
Notes: The Bowl Championship Series (BCS) uses the Colley Rankings as one of the components of its computer ranking. The best ranking a team can receive is one.
Sources: 2011-2012 Public EADA data; "Colley Matrix 2011 Rankings," available at <http://web.archive.org/web/20130622061106/http://www.colleyrankings.com/foot2011/rankings/rank16.html>.

Total Football Revenue Rank vs. Sagarin Rank, 2011-2012



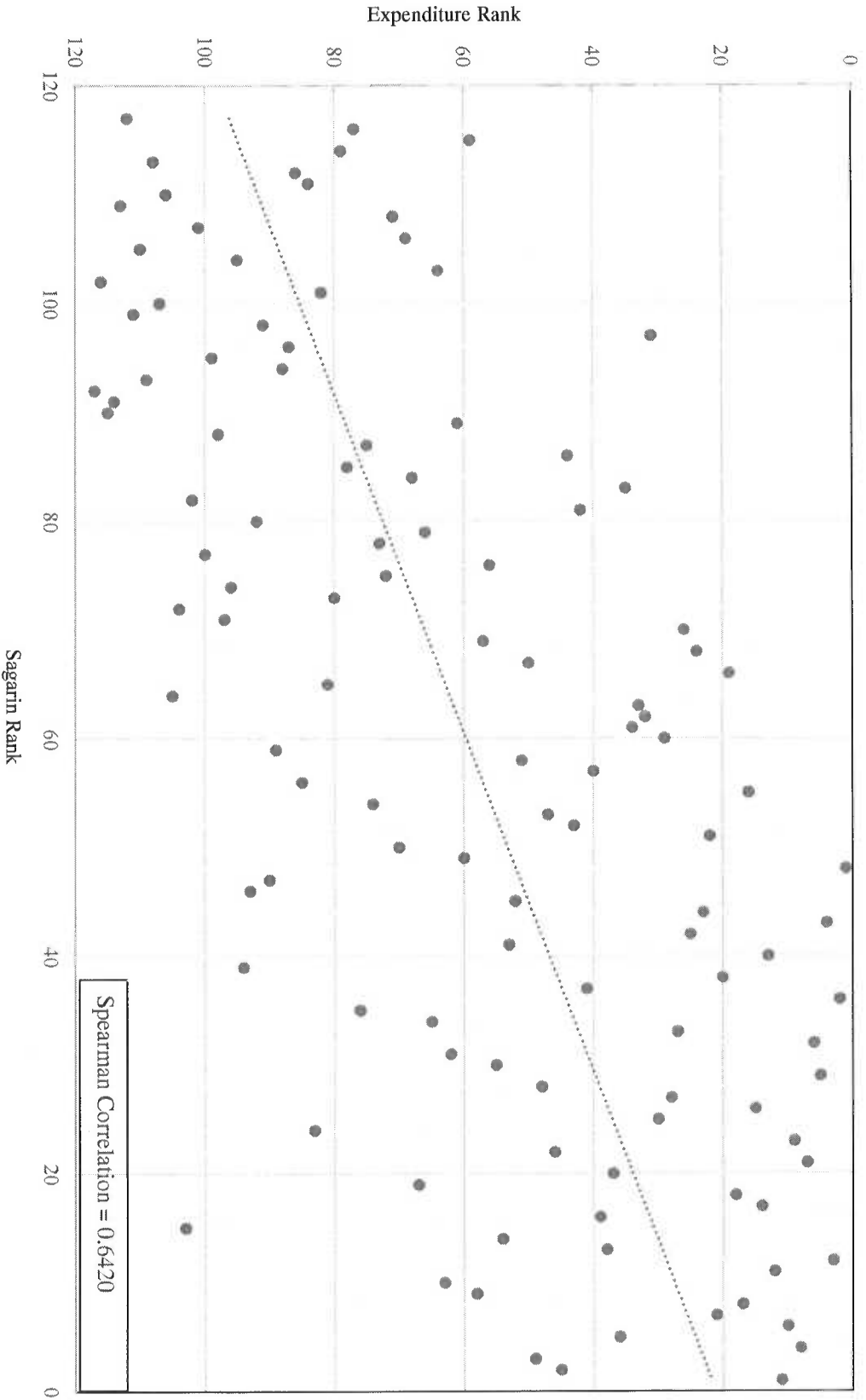
Notes: This is a reproduction of Exhibit 5 of Rubinfield's Reports using the Sagarin Rank instead of the Colley Rank.
Army, Navy, and Air Force data excluded as these data are not reported by EADA.
Sources: 2011-2012 Public EADA data; Sagarin Ranking Data available at <<http://www.usatoday.com/sports/ncaa/sagarin/2011/team/>>.

Rubinfeld's Exhibit 6 Total Football Expenditures Rank vs. Colley Rank, 2011-2012



Notes: The Bowl Championship Series (BCS) uses the Colley Rankings as one of the components of its computer ranking. The best ranking a team can receive is one.
Sources: 2011-2012 Public EADA data; "Colley Matrix 2011 Rankings," available at <http://web.archive.org/web/20130622061106/http://www.colleyrankings.com/foot2011/rankings/rank16.html>.

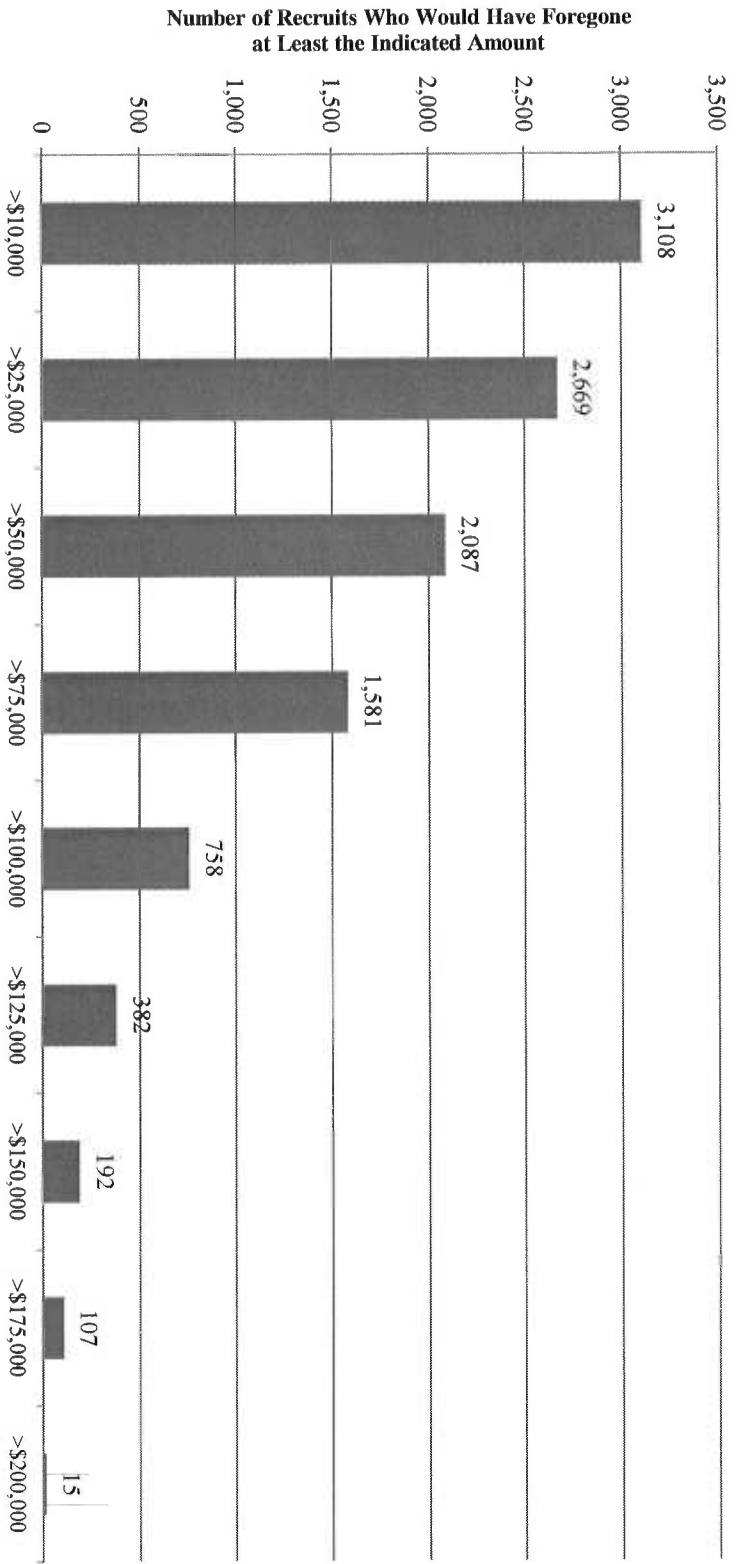
Total Football Expenditure Rank vs. Sagarin Rank, 2011-2012



Notes: This is a reproduction of Exhibit 6 of Rubinfield's Reports using the Sagarin Rank instead of the Colley Rank, Army, Navy, and Air Force data excluded as these data are not reported by EADA.
Sources: 2011-2012 Public EADA data; Sagarin Ranking Data available at <<http://www.usatoday.com/sports/ncat/sagarin/2011/team/>>

Rubinfeld's Exhibit 13

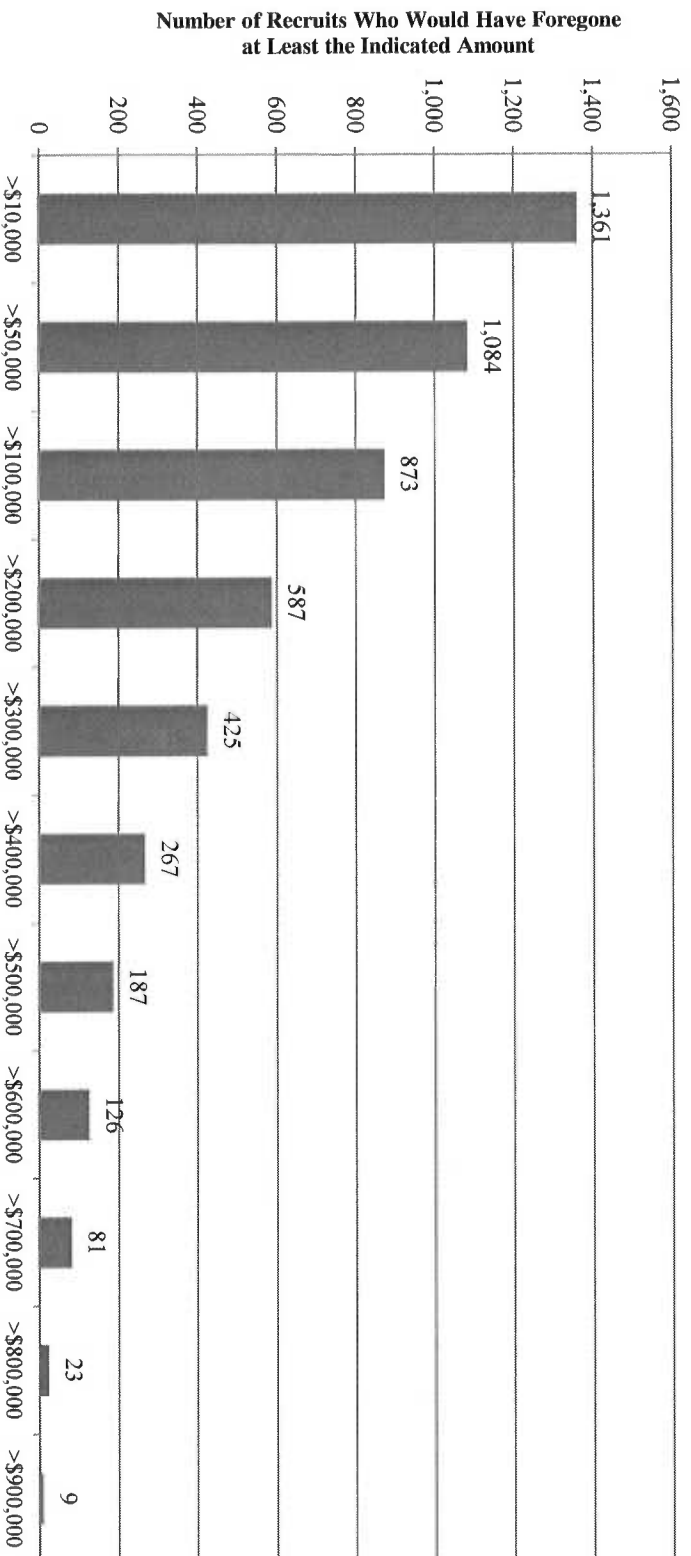
Cumulative Distribution of But-For Live Broadcast Payments Forgone By FBS Football Recruits Over A Four-Year Career



Note: The plotted distribution was calculated by matching Professor Rascher's per-player broadcast "damages" by school with Professor Noll's recruit data which indicate the recruit year where each student received offers, as well as the school to which they committed. Out of a total of 7,154 football recruits identified in Professor Noll's rivals.com recruits dataset (which covers recruits from 2007-2010), for those "damaged" students who received 2 or more offers, 3,108 would have been able to earn an additional \$10,000 over a 4-year career if they had chosen a different school. Payment forgone for each student is calculated as the difference between the maximum but-for payment they would have received and the payment they would have received at the school to which they committed. The cumulative distribution of this difference is plotted for the cases in which the student would have been better off in terms of but-for payments had they committed to one of the other schools from which they received an offer. The difference calculated applies to Professor Rascher's estimated alleged "damages" for one year: the recruiting year and the corresponding year's "damages." This difference is multiplied by 4 to estimate a four-year total payment.

Source: "Offers_and_commits_std" and "player_details" datasets from rivals.com backup to Noll Merits Report; Backup to Exhibits 14 and 15 in Rascher's Merits Report.

Rubinfeld's Exhibit 14 Cumulative Distribution of But-For Live Broadcast Payments Forgone By Division I Men's Basketball Recruits Over a Four-Year Career



Amount Forgone: Difference Between But-for Maximum Offer Payment and Commit Payment

Note: The plotted distribution was calculated by matching Professor Rascher's per-player broadcast "damages" by school with Professor Noll's recruit data which indicate the recruit year, where each student received offers, as well as the school to which they committed. Out of a total of 2,332 basketball recruits identified in Professor Noll's rivals.com recruits dataset (which covers recruits from 2007-2010), for those "damaged" students who received 2 or more offers, 1,361 would have been able to earn an additional \$10,000 over a 4-year career if they had chosen a different school. Payment forgone for each student is calculated as the difference between the maximum but-for payment they would have received and the payment they would have received at the school to which they committed. The cumulative distribution of this difference is plotted for the cases in which the student would have been better off in terms of but-for payments had they committed to one of the other schools from which they received an offer. The difference calculated applies to Professor Rascher's estimated alleged "damages" for one year: the recruiting year and the corresponding year's "damages." This difference is multiplied by 4 to estimate a four-year total payment.

Source: "Offers_and_commits_std" and "player_details" datasets from rivals.com backup to Noll Meritts Report; Backup to Exhibits 14 and 15 in Rascher's Meritts Report.

FB Athletes with Multiple Offers and Forgone Cost Greater than or equal to \$10,000

Total Football Athletes 11,086
 FB 3,108 (28%)

	Offer	
	Big 6	Other
Big 6	2,108	19%
Committ	964	9%
Other	36	0.3%

Source: Rubinfeld Exhibit 11-14 Backup

Note:

Payments forgone for each student are the difference between the maximum but-for payment they might have received among all the schools from which they received an offer and the payment they would have received at the school they committed.

Data covers recruiting data from 2007-2010.

Percentages represent percentages of total football athletes from 2007-2010.

BB Athletes with Multiple Offers and Forgone Cost Greater than or equal to \$10,000

Total Basketball Athletes 4,993
 BB 1,361 (27%)

	Offer	
	Big 6	Other
Big 6	446	9%
Committ	343	7%
Other	572	11%

Source: Rubinfeld Exhibit 11-14 Backup

Note:

Payments forgone for each student are the difference between the maximum but-for payment they might have received among all the schools from which they received an offer and the payment they would have received at the school they committed.

Data covers recruiting data from 2007-2010.

Percentages represent percentages of total basketball athletes from 2007-2010.

Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient (SRCC)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
NCAA D1 Basketball	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.87	0.85
NBA	0.45	0.70	0.52	0.52	0.32	0.75	0.49	0.73	0.24	0.51	0.52

Source: sports-reference.com

Margin of Victory

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average
Average Margin of Victory											
NCAA D1 Basketball	5.01	4.99	5.27	5.36	5.16	5.35	5.12	5.36	5.24	4.92	5.18
NBA	3.26	3.09	3.14	4.72	3.81	4.09	3.96	3.72	3.70	3.95	3.75
Standard Deviation Margin of Victory											
NCAA D1 Basketball	6.43	6.32	6.43	6.69	6.43	6.65	6.54	6.68	6.56	6.17	6.49
NBA	4.14	3.85	3.87	5.52	4.78	4.70	4.72	4.81	4.61	4.74	4.57

Source: teamrankings.com, sports-reference.com