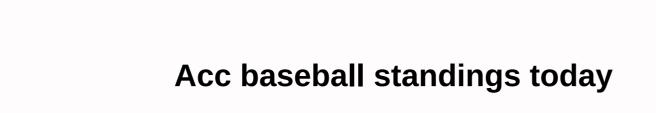
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Records only include games against Division I opponents. Stripes include games against all opponents. Quadrant 1 (Q1): All Opponents (1-50) Rank Team Record Win % Rank Q1 Last10 Streak Atlantic 1 Louisville 21-9 0.700 - 51-18 0.739 5 24-15 7-3 1 Loss 2 North Carolina State 18-12 0.600 3 42-19 0.689 22 12-12 4-6 4 Losses 3 Florida State 17-13 0.567 4 42-23 0.646 33 15-13 7-3 2 Losses 7 Boston College 12-18 0.400 9 31-27 0.534 56 9-16 7-3 1 Loss Coastal 1 Georgia Tech 19-11 0.633 - 43-19 0.694 12 19-13 6-4 1 Loss 2 Miami (FL) 18-12 0.600 1 41-20 0.672 15 15-16 5-5 1 Loss 4 Duke 15-15 0.500 4 35-27 0.565 32 13-18 6-4 2 Losses 5 Virginia 14-16 0.467 5 32-24 0.571 49 9-18 6-4 3 Tab 6 Virginia Tech 9-21 0.300 10 26-27 0.491 65 65 5-19 2-8 1 Win 7 Pittsburgh 8-22 0.267 11 21-34 .382 193 5-18 4-6 1 Win Joel Auerbach / Getty ImagesFed championship will return to Durham, North Carolina, When the 2016 Atlantic Coast Conference baseball tournament kicks off next week. The event will take place at Durham Bulls Athletic Park for the second year in a row and will run from May 24 to May 29. Florida State looks strong enough to potentially defend its title, but teams like Louisville, Miami and Virginia appear to be formidable contenders as well. Take a look below for all the important tournament information. BracketAn official, printable brackets can be found on TheACC.com by clicking on the Printable Bracket tab. The regular season doesn't end until May 21. With so many teams close to each other in terms of conference records, the positions won't be completed until then. Here are the standings as of May 16.ACC Atlantic Division StandingsLouisville42-1019-8Florida State33-1715-8North Carolina State33-1715-8North Carolina State33-1715-8North Carolina State32-1713-12Clemson34-1813-14Wake Forest31-2013-14Notre Dame27-2311-13Boston College29-1811-14TheACC.comACC Coastal Division StandingsMiami40-919-6Virginia33-1816-11Georgia Coastal division: the Miami Hurricanes @MiamiHurricanesTHREE. Just. Championships. @CanesBaseball win their third straight Coastal Division will be crucial as the first-place squad in the Atlantic will avoid landing in Miami's bracket, provided the Hurricanes don't sustain a late-season collapse. ScheduleDe is not official until the regular season ends in almost a week. Below is a look at the journey each seed will face championship.2016 ACC Baseball Tournament ScheduleMay 241No. 7 Seed vs. No. 10 Seed11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 242No. 8 Seed vs. No. 9 Seed3 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 253TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 255TBD7 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 266TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3 268TBD7 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 279TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2711TBD7 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2711TBD7 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2812TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2711TBD7 p.m.ACC 2915TBDNoonESPN2TheACC.comRostersThe rosters for each team are available in the ACC's media guide, which can be found here. The format winners of the Atlantic and Coastal Divisions are awarded the top two seeds, as the school with the higher conference-winning percentage will earn the No. The next eight seeds are made up of the remaining schools with the best conference records. The No. 8 and 9 seeds play to earn a spot in Pool B. The team then participate in double-elimination play, with the winner of each pool earning spots in the championship game. Louisville is the most complete team in the tournament. The Cardinals lead the conference in team batting average (.323) and team ERA (2.72). They are also tied for the NCAA lead with 11 shutouts. The team is also playing well at the right time, as it swept North Carolina State this weekend: Louisville Baseball @UofLBaseballNo.10 NC State 1 - 4 - 2 No.5 Louisville 6 - 8 - 0 FINAL, UofL sweeps 3-0 WP: Funkhouser (7-3) LP: Williamson (7-2) Time: 2:50 p.m. But series losses to top conference competition like Florida State and Miami are no signs of promising Florida State appears to be shaky at the moment, as the team has dropped four of its last five games, but it has a proven pedigree in this tournament. Miami is doing so well. The Hurricanes have the 10th-highest on-base percentage in the country, and Miami is also hitting .307 on the year. Louisville is 82nd in walks allowed per nine innings, so the Hurricanes may be able to utilize the Cardinals here to put runners in scoring position. Seedings will be important as matchups could determine this tournament. On paper, though, Louisville appears to be the slight favorite, but it's vulnerable. The ACC tournament is relatively wide open, which should make for some exciting few days of baseball in North Carolina. All stats courtesy of NCAA.com. × Subscribe to subscription Confirm your student status Sign in See the trial of subscription benefits that is only available to users who have never subscribed to or participated in a previous trial. Walter Villa - April 30, 2020 Miami had one of college baseball's best weekend in 2020, thanks in part to the emergence of flame-throwing right-handers Chris McMahon and Slade Cecconi, who both have first-round talent. Page 2 American Collegiate Athletics Conference Atlantic Coast ConferenceEstablishedMay 8, 1953; 67 years ago (1953-05-08)AssociationNCAADivisionDivisionFBSMembers15Sports fielded 28[1] men: 14 women: 15 ports fielded 28[1] men: 14 women: 14 women: 16 ports fielded 28[1] men: 18 women: 18 women: 18 women: 19 women Websitewww.theacc.comLocations The Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) is a collegiate athletic conference located in the Eastern United States. Headquartered in Greensboro, North Carolina, the conference consists of fifteen member universities, each of which competes in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I, with its football teams competing in the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), the highest levels of athletic competition in U.S.-based collegiate sports. ACC sponsors compete in twenty-five sports with many of its member institutions' athletic programs held in high esteem nationally. Current members of the conference are Boston College, Clemson University, Duke University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Florida State University of Louisville, University of Miami, University of North Carolina, University of North Carolina, University of Notre Dame, University of Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh, University of North Carolina, Univer Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Wake Forest University. ACC teams and athletes have claimed dozens of national championships in several sports throughout the conference's history. Generally, the ACC's top athletes and teams in a particular sport in any given year are considered to be among the top collegiate competitors in the nation. In addition, the conference has extensive media coverage. The ACC was one of five collegiate power conferences that had automatically qualified for their football champion in the Bowl Championship Series (BCS). With the advent of the College Football Playoff in 2014, the ACC is one of five conferences with a contractual tie-in to a New Year's Six bowl game, the sequels to bcs. The ACC was founded on May 8, 1953, by seven universities located in the South Atlantic States, with the University of Virginia joining in early December 1953 to bring membership to eight. [2] The loss of South Carolina in 1971 dropped membership to seven, while the addition of Georgia Tech in 1979 for non-football sports and 1983 for football increased membership to nine. Since 2000, with the extensive restructuring of the NCAA, seven additional schools have and an original member (Maryland) has left to bring it to the current membership of 15 schools. The additional schools have and an original member (Maryland) has left to bring it to the current membership of 15 schools. The additional schools have and an original member of private and public universities of various enrollment sizes, all of which participate in the Atlantic Coast Conference Academic Consortium, whose purpose is to enrich the educations of the Atlantic Coast conference member institutions. Member Universities Current members ACC has 15 member institutions from 10 states. Listed in alphabetical order, these 10 states within the ACC's geographic footprint are Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia. The geographic area of the conference is predominantly within the southern and northeastern United States along the U.S. Atlantic coast and stretches from Florida in the west to Massachusetts far east. In two sports, football and baseball, the ACC is divided into two non-geographic divisions of seven teams each, labeled Atlantic and Coastal divisions. Notre Dame does not participate in ACC football and Syracuse does not participate in ACC baseball (Orange dropped baseball (Orange dropped baseball as a varsity sport after the 1971 season), leaving 14 total ACC schools for each of those sports. For all other sports, the ACC operates as a single unified league without divisions. When Notre Dame joined the ACC, it chose to remain a football independent. But its football team established a special scheduling arrangement with the ACC to play a rotating selection of five ACC football teams per season. For the 2020 season, largely due to the suspension of most non-conference games by other Power Five conferences due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, the ACC entered into an agreement to allow Notre Dame to play a full, 10-game conference schedule and be eligible to play for the championship ACC. [3] Since July 1, 2014, the 15 members of the ACC's: Institution Location Founded United Type Enrollment Usernames Atlantic Division Boston College Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 1863 2005 Private 14,513 Eagles Clemson University, South Carolina 1889 1953 Public 24,387 Tigers Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida 1851 1991[a] 41,900 Seminoles University of Louisville Louisville Louisville, Kentucky 1798 2014 22,640 Cardinals North Carolina State University of Notre Dame Notre Dame, Indiana 1842 2013 Private 12,292 Fighting Irish Syracuse University Syracuse, New York 22,484 Orange Wake Forest University Winston-Salem, North Carolina 1834 1953 8,116 Demon Deacons Coastal Division Duke University Durham, North Carolina 1838 1953 Private 15892 Blue Devils Georgia Institute of Technology Atlanta, Georgia 1885 1979[b] Public 32,718 Yellow Jackets University of Miami Coral Gables, Florida 1925 2004 Private 17.331 Hurricanes University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Chapel Hill Chapel Hill Chapel Hill North Carolina 1787 2013 State-related 28.664[c] Panthers University of Virginia Charlottesville, Virginia 1819 1953 Public 24.360 Cavaliers Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Blacksburg, Virginia 187 2 2004 33,403 Hokies Although Florida State joined the ACC in 1991, it did not compete for the league football championship until 1992. [4] Although Georgia Tech joined the ACC in 1979, it did not compete for the league's football championship until 1983. [5] ^ Does not include enrollment on the university's four additional regional campuses. With those campuses added, the university of Louisville joined the American Athletic Conference (formerly the Big East Conference). In 1971, the University of South Carolina left the ACC to become an independent, later joining the Metro Conference in 1983 and moving to its current home, the Southeastern Conference, in 1991. Institution Location Founded Joined Left Type (Affiliation) Current Conference Username/Colors University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 1801 1953 1971 Public (USCS) SEC Gamecocks University of Maryland College Park, Maryland Agricultural College Park, Maryland Agricultural College Park, Maryland College Park, Maryland Agricultural College Park, Maryland Agricultural College Park, Maryland College Park, Maryland Agricultural College Park, Maryland Agricultural College Park, Maryland College Park, Maryland College Park, Maryland Agricultural College Park, Maryland College Park, Maryland College Park, Maryland Agricultural College Park, Maryland C members History Founding and early expansion ACC was established on June 14, 1953, when seven members of the Conference South returned to form their own conference South returned to form their own conference. [note 1] [7] These seven universities became charter members of the ACC: Clemson, Duke, Maryland, North Carolina, North Carolina State, South Carolina, and Wake Forest. They left in part because of the Southern Conference ban on post-season football that had been initiated in 1951. (Clemson and Waryland had both defied the Southern Conference ban on post-season football that had been initiated in 1951. (Clemson and Waryland had both defied the Southern Conference ban on post-season football that had been initiated in 1951.) season). [8] After drafting a set of bylaws for the creation of a new league, the seven withdrew from the Southern Conference at the spring meeting on the morning of May 8, 1953, at Sedgefield Country Club in North Carolina. The statutes were ratified on 14.[9] Conference officials expressed a desire to add an eighth member, and those candidates were Virginia and West Virginia. On December 30, 1953, officials convened in Greensboro, North Carolina, and admitted that Virginia, a former Southern Conference charter member who had been independent since 1937, entered the conference. [11] Virginia President Colgate Darden argued vehemently against attending the ACC or any conference, while UVA athletics director Gus Tebell argued. [12] In the end, uva's visiting council approved joining the ACC by a vote of 6-3. [12] In 1960, the ACC implemented a minimum SAT score for incoming student-athletes of 750, the first conference to do so. That minimum was raised to 800 in 1964, but was eventually struck down by a federal court in July 1971. Racial integration Racial integration of all-white collegiate sports teams was high on the regional agenda in the 1950s and 1960s. Involved were issues of equality, racism, and alumni demand for the best players needed to win high-profile games. The ACC took the lead. First they started planning integrated teams from the north. Finally, ACC schools -- typically under pressure from boosters and civil rights groups -- integrated their teams. [14] With an alumni base that dominated local and state politics, communities and business, ACC flagship schools were successful in their endeavor—as Pamela Grundy argues, they had learned to win: The widespread admiration, athletic areas from the land of symbolic play to forces of social change, places where a wide range of citizens publicly and sometimes effectively challenge the assumptions that cast them as unworthy of full participation in American society. While athletic successes would not rid society of prejudice or stereotypical-black athletes would continue to confront racial slurs... [minority star players demonstrated] the discipline, the intelligence and ready to fight for position or influence in all arenas of national life. [15] 1978 & amp: 1991 expansion the ACC operated with seven members until the addition of Georgia Tech from the Metro Conference, announced on April 3, 1978, and takes effect on July 1, 1979, except in football, where Tech would remain an independent until he came to ACC football in 1983. The total number of member schools reached nine with the addition of Florida State, also previously from the Additions of these schools marked the first expansions of the conference footprint since 1953, although both schools were still located with the rest of the ACC schools in the South Expansion See also: 2005 NCAA conference adjustment: Miami and Virginia Tech joined on July 1, 2004, and Boston College joined on July 1, 2005, as the league's twelfth member and the first from the Northeast. The expansion was controversial when Connecticut, Rutgers, Pittsburgh and West Virginia (and initially Virginia Tech) filed lawsuits against the ACC, Miami and Boston College for allegedly conspiring to weaken the Big East Conference. 2010-present See also: 2010-13 Big East Conference alignment and 2010-14 Big Ten Conference alignment ACC Hall of Champions opened March 2, 2011, next to the Greensboro Coliseum arena, making the ACC the second college sports conference to have a hall of fame after the Southern Conference. [16] [note 2] On September 17, 2011, Big East Conference members Syracuse University and the University and the University of Pittsburgh both applied to participate in the ACC. [18] The two schools were accepted in the conference the following day, once again expanding the conference footprint as previous expansions. [19] Because the Big East intended to hold Pitt and Syracuse to the 27-month notice period required by league statutes, the most likely entry date in the ACC (barring negotiations) was July 1, 2014. [20] But in July 2012, the Big East came to an agreement with Syracuse and Pitt that allowed the two schools to leave the Big East on July 1, 2012. 2013. [September 21] On September 21, 2012, Notre Dame agreed to join the ACC in all conference sports except football as the conference to join the ACC in all conference sports except football games each season against ACC schools that began in March 2014. in 2014. [25] The following week, the Big East's University of Louisville accepted the ACC's invitation to become a full member and replaced Maryland with effect from April 1, 2013, ACC presidents announced that all 15 schools that would be members of the conference in 2014-15 had signed a Media Rights Notice (GOR) with immediate effect and runs through the 2026-27 school year. That coincided with the duration of the conference's then-televised agreement with ESPN. This move essentially prevents the ACC from being a target for other conferences seeking to extend-under the grant if a school leaves the conference during the contract period, any revenue from that school's media rights to home games would belong to the ACC and not the school year was extended through the 2035-2036 school year coinciding with the signing of a new 20-year agreement with ESPN that would transform the then ad hoc network ACC Network into a full-fledged network into a full-fledged network in August 2019. [29] Academics and ACCAC Academic

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rankings Among the major NCAA athletic conferences that sponsor NCAA Division I FBS football, including the current Power Five conferences, the ACC has been considered to have the highest academically ranked collection of members based on the U.S. News & amp; World Report[30][31][32][33][34][35] and of the
NCAA's Academic Progress Rate. [36] [37] Academics and Research School Endowment[38](in 2017 US$ billions) Major Faculty Awards (39](total awards) Princeton Review Rating[40] (scale 60–99) US News US Ranking[41] Washington Monthly US Ranking[42] ARWU US Ranking[43] NTU US Ranking[44] CWTS
Leiden US Impact Ranking[45] Scimago US Higher Education Ranking[46] URAP US Ranking[47] US News/QS World Rankings[48] Boston College $2.477700 6 85 37 57 100 138 155 123 145 339 Clemson $0.741802 3 78 70 114 156 138 110 125 123 701 Duke $7.911175 30 92 10 12 20 14 15 14 16 21 Florida State
$0.681370 9 68 57 81 70 91 81 107 75 431 Georgia Tech $2.091110 21 86 29 31 43 47 41 32 45 70 Louisville $0.712295 5 69 192 221 156 119 103 105 110 1001 Miami $1.021508 7 78 57 277 61 59 58 41 54 252 North Carolina $3.432911 19 77 29 23 23 20 23 18 21 80 North Carolina State $1.293743 11 75 84 84 71
72 43 57 56 263 Notre Dame $10.727653 14 80 15 22 71 101 9 6 93 87 216 Pittsburgh $4,200206 13 80 57 143 35 17 13 20 19 142 Syracuse $1.338287 11 77 54 28 156 138 145 1 45172 129 501 Virginia $6.953380 15 87 28 36 61 53 50 55 46 173 Virginia Tech $1.146055 10 73 74 19 100 95 53 65 6 563 367 Wake
Forest $1.329255 3 94 27 75 136 86 95 85 88 411 ACCAC and ACC academic network Members of the ACC join the Atlantic Coast Conference Academic and administrative cooperation between member universities. Growing out of a
conference-wide Doctoral student exchange program that was established in 1999, ACCAC has expanded its scope into other domestic and international collaborations. [49] ACCAC's stated mission is to utilize the athletic associations and identities of the 15 ACC universities in order to enrich the educational missions of
member universities. To this end, it helps collaborate to organize various academic initiatives, including scholarship conferences, and extensive study abroad programs. [50] Financing of its activities, of which 90 % direct support to students, comes from a
of the revenue generated by the ACC Football Championship Game and by additional allocations of individual universities and various grants. [51] ACCAC academic programs that have been implemented under ACCAC include: The Annual Meeting of the Minds (MOM) Undergraduate
Research Conference. [52] The annual Student Leaders' Conference. [53] The Creativity and Innovation Fellowship Program, in which each university receives $12,500 to award between two and five undergraduate students ACCAC scholarships for research or creative projects. [54] The Summer Research Scholarships for research or creative projects.
Program, in which each ACC university will receive $5,000 to support up to two of its undergraduate students in conducting research on residency at another ACC university over a period of at least 10 weeks during the summer. [55] ACC Debate Championship[56] ACC Inventure Prize Competition is a Shark Tank-like
innovation competition for teams of students from ACC universities. [57] Student Federal Relations Trip to Washington, D.C. is an annual trip by student delegates from ACC universities to the nation's capital. [58] The Creativity Competition is scheduled to become an ACC-wide, team-based multidisciplinary competition
that emphasizes the use of creative design and the art to begin in 2017, [58] The Distinguished Lecturers Program, in which five ACC universities select an outstanding faculty member as ACCAC's Distinguished Lecturer. In addition to an award stipend, ACCAC provides financial support to enable each ACC university to
sponsor a distinguished lecture event on their campus. [59] The Executive Leadership Series is a two-day skill improvement program designed for Deans, Vice Provosts and Vice Chancellors of ACC universities. [58] The annual conference of student presidents. [60] Coach for college program, primarily for student-
athletes and run through Duke University with the support of ACCAC, taking 32 ACC students to Vietnam for three weeks in the summer to coach hundreds of middle school children. [61] The Traveling Scholars Program, which gives PhD candidates from an ACC campus access to courses, labs, library or other
resources at one of the other ACC member institution campuses. [62] The Clean Energy Grant Competition, which helps coordinate geographically defined clusters of ACC universities in competition for United States Department of Energy Clean Energy Grants. [62] The Study Abroad Program collaboration, which allows
for cross-registration in study abroad programs enroll in programs enroll in programs sponsored by an ACC university, except for their home university, except for their home university abroad Scholarship programme, which awarded two to five ACCAC scholarships for study abroad, was discontinued in 2013 but is targeted for renewal in 2014-15.
[63] ACCAC also supports periodic meetings between administration and staff pursuing similar interests; ansvar på medlemsuniversiteterne enten ved direkte konferencer, videokonferencer, videok
Undervisning-Learning Center direktører, Chief Information Officers, Chief Procurement Officers, Bachelor Research Conference Koordinatorer, Student Leadership Conference Koordinatorer, og Fakultetet Athletic Repræsentanter til ACC.[64] Udgifter og indtægter Samlede indtægter
omfatter billetsalg, bidrag og donationer, rettigheder / licenser, studerende gebyrer, skolemidler, og alle andre kilder, herunder tv-indkomst, lejr indkomst, lejr indkomst, mad og nyheder. Samlede udgifter omfatter coaching / personale, stipendier, bygninger / grunde, vedligeholdelse, forsyningsselskaber og leje gebyrer, og alle andre
omkostninger, herunder rekruttering, team rejser, udstyr og uniformer, konference afgifter, og forsikringsomkostninger. Conference Rank(2016–17) National Rank(2016–17) National Rank(2016–17) Institution 2016-17 Total Revenue from Athletics[65] 2016-17 Total Expenses on Athletics[65] 1 13 Florida State University $144,514,413
$143,373,261 2 22 University of Louisville $120,445,303 $118,383,769 3 26 Clemson University $87,427,526 $90,716,423
7 47 North Carolina State University $83,741,572 $86,924,779 8 51 Georgia Institute of Technology $81,762,024 $84,852,123 N/A N/A Boston College Not reported N/A N/A Boston College Not reported N/A N/A Duke University Not reported N/A N/A Duke University Not reported N/A N/A Syracuse University Not reported N/A N/A University of Miami Not
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stadium Cap. Boston College Alumni Stadium 44,500 Newton Campus Sports Complex 1,100 Conte Forum 8,606 Brighton Field at Harrington Athletics Village at Brighton Field 1,000 Clemson Memorial Stadium 81,500 Riggs Field 6,500 Littlejohn Coliseum 9,000 Doug Kingsmore
Stadium 6,524 Clemson Softball Stadium 1,000 Duke Wallace Wade Stadium 40,004 Koskinen Stadium 4,500 Cameron Indoor Stadium 9,314 Jack Coombs FieldDurham Bulls Park 2,00010,000 Duke Softball Stadium 1,300 Florida State Bobby Bowden Fieldat Doak Campbell Stadium 79,560 Seminole Soccer Complex
2,000 Donald L. Tucker Center 13,800 Mike Martin Fieldat Dick Howser Stadium 6,700 JoAnne Graf Field at the Seminole Softball Complex 1,000 Georgia Tech Bobby Dodd Stadium at Historic Grant Field 55,000 Non-soccer school Hank Pavilion 8,600 Russ Russ Stadium 4157 Shirley Clements Mewborn Field 1,500
Louisville Cardinal Stadium 60,800 Dr. Mark & Cindy Lynn Stadium 5,300 KFC Yum! Center 22,090 Jim Patterson Stadium 4,000 Ulmer Stadium 4,000 Ulmer Stadium 4,000 Ulmer Stadium 65,326 Cobb Stadium 60,800 Dr. Mark & Cindy Lynn Stadium 
Memorial Stadium 50,500 Dorrance Field 4,200 Dean Smith Center (M) Carmichael Arena (W) 21.7508.010 Boshamer Stadium 5,000 Anderson Stadium 57.583 Dail Soccer Field 3,000 PNC Arena (M) Reynolds Coliseum (W) 19.7225.500[66] Doak Field 3,000 Dail Softball
Stadium N/A Notre Dame Notre Dame Stadium 80.7 95 Alumni Stadium 85.7 95 Alumni Stadium 85.
Sports Complex 900 Vartabedian Fieldat Petersen Sports Complex 600 Syracuse Carrier Dome 49,262 SU Soccer Stadium 1,500 Carrier Dome 35,446 Non-baseball school Softball Stadium at Skytop 650 Virginia Scott Stadium 61,500 Klöckner Stadium 8,000 John Paul Jones Arena 14.593 Davenport Field at Disharoon
Park 5500 Palmer Park 522 Virginia Tech Lane Stadium 65,632 Sandra D. Thompson Field 2,500 Cassell Coliseum 9,847 English Field 31,500 W. Dennie Spry Soccer Stadium 3,000 Lawrence Joel Veterans Memorial Coliseum 14,407 David F Couch Ballpark
3,823 Non-softball school Sports The Atlantic Coast Conference sponsors the championship competition in thirteen men's and fourteen women's NCAA-sanctioned sport was fencing, added to the 2014-15 school year after being absent from the conference since 1980; Boston
College, Duke, North Carolina and Notre Dame participate in the sport. [68] Since all ACC members (including non-football member Notre Dame) field FBS football teams, they are subject to NCAA requirements that FBS schools field at least 16 NCAA-recognized varsity sports. But the ACC itself requires sponsorship of
only four sports-soccer, men's basketball, women's basketball, and either women's soccer or women's volleyball, but not women's soccer. Team in ACC Conference Competition Sport Men's Women
Baseball 14 Basketball 15 15 Cross country 15 15 Fences 4 4 Field Hockey 7 Football 15 Golf 12 12 Lacrosse 5 8 Rowing 9 Football 12 14 Softball 12 Swimming & Men's sponsored sports of school Member-by-
member sponsorship of the 13 men's ACC sports for the 2020-21 academic year. School Baseball Cross country Fægtning Fodbold Golf Lacrosse Soccer Svømning & Wrestling Total ACC herresport Boston College Y Y Y N Y Y Y N 11
Miami deltager kun i dykning. I forbindelse med dette diagram, miami m'nds dykning t'lles som sponsorere halvdelen af sporten i m'nds sv'mning & amp; dykning. I forbindelse med dette diagram, miami m'nds dykning t'lles som sponsorere halvdelen af sporten i m'nds sv'mning & amp; dykning t'lles som sponsorere halvdelen af sporten i m'nds sv'mning & amp; dykning t'lles som sponsorere halvdelen af sporten i m'nds sv'mning & amp; dykning t'lles som sponsorere halvdelen af sporten i m'nds dykning t'lles som sponsorere halvdelen af sporten i m'nds dykning & amp; dykning & amp;
Squash [a] Boston College Hockey East no NEISA EISA no North Carolina State no GARC & Co-ed Rifle Team? Ikke
anerkendt af Syracuse University som et varsity team. Kvinders sponsoreret sport af skolen Medlem-by-medlem sponsorering af of 14 kvinders ACC sport for 2020-21 akademiske .r. Skole Basketball Cross country Fægtning Hockey Golf Lacrosse Roning Fodbold Softball Svømning & amp; dykning Tennis Track & amp;
YNYYY11 Virginia YNYYYYYYYYYXYYYXYXX Swonen (2021-22 skoleår). [72] Kvinders varsity sport ikke sponsoreret af Atlantic
2019 Cross Country Skiing[73] Syracuse NC State Field hockey[74] - North Carolina Football[75] Clemson - Soccer Virginia[76] North Carolina[77] Volleyball - Winter 2019-20 Basketball Canceled[en NK] State[78] Fencing[79] Notre Dame Notre Dame Swimming & Amp; diving NC State[80] Virginia[81] Track & Amp;
Field (Indoor)[82] Florida State Virginia Tech Wrestling NC State[83] - Spring 2020 Baseball Cancelled Can
tournament's top seed, was awarded the conference's automatic bid at the NCAA Tournament. Football Watch also: Atlantic Coast Conference football champions and acc champions are champions and acc champions and acc champions are champions are champions and acc champions are champi
champions in one of the six major bowl games. Seven of its members claim football national championships in their history, with two having won under the current College Football Playoff (CFP) system.
Five of its members are among the top 25 of college football's all-time winning programs. [84] Three ACC teams, Florida State, Miami, and Clemson, are listed in the top 10 of the most successful football programs since 2000. Divisions and planning In 2005, acc divisional games began in football. The ACC is the only
NCAA Division I Conference whose divisions are not geographically distributed (e.g. north/south, east/west),[85] but rather in the ACC Championship Game to determine the official conference title, which guarantees a berth in a New Year's Six bowl
game. The incident took place on December 15, 2005, in Jacksonville, Florida, at the site then known as Alltel Stadium, where Florida State defeated Virginia Tech to capture its 12th consecutive game. Notre Dame began playing multiple ACC teams each year in 2014, but is not considered a football member and is not
eligible to play in the ACC Championship Game. [86] The current division structure leads to each team playing the following games: Six games in its division (three home, three away, one against each opponent). A game against a designated permanent rival from the second division (not necessarily the school's nearest
traditional rival, even within the conference); this corresponds to the SEC setup. The permanent cross-division matchups as follows, [87] with Atlantic Division member listed first: Boston College-Virginia Tech; Clemson-Georgia Tech; Florida State-Miami; Louisville-Virginia; NC State-North Carolina; Syracuse-Pittsburgh;
Wake Forest-Duke. A rotating match against a team in the second division, for a total of two cross-division games. Non-permanent cross-division opponents face each other in the regular season twice in a span of twelve years. Prior to the addition of Syracuse and Pittsburgh in 2013, the teams played two rotating cross-
division games (for a total of three cross-division games), with a total of eight conference games. The addition of a team to each division meant the loss of one cross-division games ayear. [88] Four non-conference games. From the 2014 season, one of the four non-conference games is against Notre Dame every two to
three years, which Notre Dame plays against five ACC opponents in non-conference games each season. Starting in the 2017 season, ACC members will have to play at least one non-conference game each season against a team in the Power 5 conferences. Games against Notre Dame also meet the requirement. In
January 2015, the conference announced that betting against another FBS independent, BYU, would also count towards the requirement by scheduling each other in non-conference games. The first example of this was also announced in January 2015, when North
Carolina and Wake Forest announced that they would play a home-and-home non-conference series in 2019 and 2021. [90] For the 2020 season, changes were made to the football program model due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The use of divisions was suspended and conference games were scheduled at a regional
level. The top two teams by winning percentage against conference opponents will advance to the ACC Championship Game. All teams will play a non-conference game of their choice as long as the game is played in-state. In addition, Notre Dame will play an ACC conference
schedule and also be eligible to play in the ACC Championship Game. [3] Bowl games within the College Football Playoff, the Orange Bowl serves as the home of the ACC champion against Notre Dame or any other team from the SEC or Big Ten. If the conference champion is selected for the CFP, another ACC team
will be selected in their place. The other bowls select ACC teams in the order set by agreements between the conference and the bowls. As of 2014, Notre Dame is eligible for selection as the ACC's representative for any of its counter-league bowl games. The ACC's bowl selection will no longer be bound by the rigidity
of a one-win rule, but will have a general list of criteria to emphasize regionality and quality matchups on the field. A one-win rule applies to Notre Dame's participation in the ACC Bowl structure. Dame is now eligible for ACC Bowl selection beginning with the Outback Bowl and continuing through the league's bowl
selection. But Notre Dame must be within a win in the ACC's available team, which has the best overall record, to be selected in its place. Notre Dame had to be 8-4 to be selected over a 9-3 league team. For the 2020 season, Notre
Dame competes for the ACC conference championship and is eligible for all games, including the Orange Bowl. Order of selection for ACC bowl participants[91] Pick Name Ranking Opposing Pick 1 * Orange Bowl Miami Gardens, Florida SEC, Big Ten or Notre Dame - Tier One All have same
selection status 2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9 Outback Bowl ** Tampa, Florida SEC TBD [92] Cheez-It Bowl Orlando, Florida SEC TBD [93] Sun Bowl El Paso, Texas Pac-12 5[94] Duke's Mayo Bowl Charlotte, North Carolina SEC or Big Ten TBD[95] Gator Bowl Jacksonville, Florida SEC Pinstripe Bowl The Bronx, New York Big Ten
Holiday Bowl San Diego, California Pac-12 Military Bowl Annapolis, Maryland The American Ten Way Bowl Birmingham Bowl Birmingh
Alabama C-USA, MAC TBD First Responder Bowl Dallas, Texas TBD TBD * If the ACC Champion is not in one of the semifinal games, it will be shown in the Orange Bowl or, if the Orange Bow
can select from a particular conference. ** Only if the ACC opponent in the Orange Bowl, in a non-semifinal year is a team from the Big Ten, no more than three times in six years. National championships Although the NCAA does not determine an official national champion for Division I FBS football, several ACC
members claim national championships awarded by various major selectors of national championships as recognized in the official NCAA Football Bowl Subdivision Records. [96] Since 1936 and 1950, respectively, these include what are now the most widely used and influential selectors, the Associated Press poll and
the Coaches Poll. In addition, the Bowl Championship Series (BCS) from 1998 to 2013 used a mathematical formula to match the top two teams at the end of the season. The winner of bcs was contractually awarded the Coaches' Poll national championship and its AFCA National Championship Trophy as well as the
MacArthur Trophy from the National Football Foundation. Maryland won a championship as a member of the ACC in 1953. School Requirements for Non-Poll Major Selectors Associated Press Coaches Poll Bowl Championship Series College Football Playoff Clemson 1981, 2016, 2018 1981, 2016, 2018 2016, 2018 2016, 2018
Florida 1993, 1999, 2013 1993, 1999, 2013 1999, 2013 1999, 2013 Georgia Tech 1917, 1928, 1952 1990 Miami 1983, 1987, 1989, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1929, 1931, 19 34, 1936[a] 1937, 1976 Syracuse 1959 1959 Italics denotes championships won before school joined ACC. In
addition, non-football member Notre Dame claims 11 national titles. Many sources, however, credit Fighting Irish Football's national championships for more details. ^ A list of college football's mythical champions as selected by all recognized authority since 1924 was printed in
Sports Illustrated in 1967, [97] Along with the national championship in 1976, which was to come later, the national championship selections, as Sports Illustrated has mentioned, have since served as the historical foundation of the university's national championship requirements, [98] For the 1934 season, the Sports
Illustrated article featured a selection of Parke Davis, who was then dead and had appeared in the 1935 edition of the annual Spalding's Football Records Book with the rest of Pitt's alleged seasons, although further major
choices for Pitt, who are not claimed by the university, built in 1910, 1980 and 1981. [99] College Football Data Warehouse recognizes nine champion by various
voters. [101] Basketball Main article: Atlantic Coast Conference men's basketball History This section needs additional guotes for verification. Help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Material that does not have sourced material may be challenged and removed. (November 2017) (Learn how and
when to remove this template message) The early roots of ACC basketball began mainly thanks to two men: Everett Case and Frank McGuire. Case's North Carolina State team dominated the early years of the ACC with a modern, fast-paced style of play.
He became the fastest college basketball coach to reach many games of winning milestones. The case became known as the Father of ACC Basketball. Despite his success on the pitch, he may have been yet another better promoter off-the-court. Case realized the need to sell his program and university. The state
began construction at the Reynolds Coliseum in 1941. Case persuaded school officials to expand the arena to 12,400 people. It opened as the new home ground for its team in 1949; at the time it was the largest on-campus arena in the South. As such, it was used as host site for many Southern Conference
Tournaments, ACC Tournaments, and Dixie Classic. Dixie Classic brought big revenue to all schools and quickly became one of the leading sporting events in the South. Partly to counter Case's success, North Carolina convinced Frank McGuire to come to Chapel Hill in 1952. McGuire knew that largely because of
Case's influence, basketball was now the great high school athletic event in the region. He not only tapped the growing market for high school talent in North Carolina, but also brought more recruits from his home area of New York City as well. Case and McGuire literally invented a rivalry. Both men realized the benefits
created through a rivalry between them. It brought more national attention to both of their programs and increased fan support on both sides. After the state was slapped with crippling NCAA penalties before the 1956-57 season, McGuire's North Carolina team delivered the ACC its first national championship. During the
Tar Heels' championship run, Greensboro entrepreneur Castleman D. Chesley noticed the popularity that it generated. He cobbled together a five-station television network began broadcast the Final Four. This network began broadcasting regular-season ACC games the following season-beginning to television package from
Raycom Sports. From this point on, ACC basketball gained great popularity. The ACC has been home to many prominent basketball coaches besides Case and McGuire, including Terry Holland and Tony Bennett of Virginia; Vic Bubas and Mike Krzyzewski of Duke; Tap Maravich, Norm Sloan and Jim Valvano of North
Carolina State; Dean Smith and Roy Williams of North Carolina; Bones McKinney of Wake Forest; Lefty Driesell and Gary Williams of Maryland; Bobby Cremins of Georgia Tech; Jim Boeheim of Syracuse; and Rick Pitino from Louisville. Tournament as championship Main articles: ACC Men's Basketball Tournament,
ACC Women's Basketball Tournament, and List of Atlantic Coast Conference men's basketball regular season champions Possibly Case's most enduring contribution is the ACC Tournament, which was first played in 1954 and decides the winner of the ACC is unique in that it is the only Division I college
basketball conference that does not officially recognize a regular season champion. This started when only one school per conference made the NCAA tournament rather than the regular-season result. Therefore, the league eliminated the regular
season title in 1961, opting only to recognize the winner of the ACC tournament as conference champion. Fans and media are claiming a regular-season title win for maintaining its system for selecting NIT and NCAA tournament berths based
on regular-season ranking, [102] For the ACC, the unofficial coronation of a regular season champion is negligible as a 1975 NCAA rule change allowed more than one team per to earn a bid for the NCAA Tournament. As a result, the team finishing at the top of the ACC regular-season standings has always been invited
to the NCAA Tournament, even if it didn't win the ACC Tournament. Still, any claim to a regular-season title remains unofficial and carries no reward other than the top seed in the ACC tournament. Historically, the ACC has been dominated by the four teams from Tobacco Road in North Carolina-North Carolina, Duke,
North Carolina State and Wake Forest. In between them, they have won 50 tournament titles. They have also won or shared 59 regular season titles, including all but four since 1981. The Virginia Cavaliers, however, won the regular-season titles in 2014 and 2015 and became the first ACC team besides Duke or North
Carolina to win back-to-back regular-season titles since 1974. Current schedule See also: ACC-Big Ten Challenge For 53 years, the ACC employed a double round-robin schedule in the regular season in which each team played the other twice a season. With the extension to 12 members of the 2005-2006 season, the
ACC schedule could no longer accommodate this format. In the new planning format agreed upon, each team was assigned to two permanent partners over a three-year period. [103] Teams played their regular partners in a home-and-away series each year. The rotating partners were divided
into three groups: three teams played in a home-and-away series, three teams played at home, and three teams played on the road. The rotating partner groups were rotated so that one team played each permanent partner six times, and each rotating partner four times over a three-year period. For the 2012-13 season,
the 12-team in-conference schedule expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the expanded to 18. Originally for the 2013-14 season, the 2013-14 season for the 2013-14 seas
alone at home, and one year away only. [104] However, when Notre Dame was also added to the 2013-14 season, the now 15-team, 18-game schedule was changed so that each school played two Partners home and away annually, two home and away, five homes, and the other five away. [105] In 2013-14, after one
year of 18 games, women's basketball went back to a 16-game schedule in which each team only plays 2 teams twice, rotating opponents every year over seven years and having no permanent partners. The ACC and Big Ten conference have held the ACC-Big Ten Challenge every season since 1999. The competition
is a series of regular season games pitting ACC and Big Ten teams against each other. Each team typically plays one Challenge match each season, except for a few teams from the major conference that are left out because of odd conference sizes. The first ACC-Big Ten Challenge was played in 2007, and has the
same format as the men's Challenge. National Championships and Final Fours During its existence, ACC schools have captured 15 NCAA men's basketball championships while members of the conference. North Carolina has won six, Duke has won five, NC State has won two, and Maryland and Virginia have each won
one. Three more national titles were won by current ACC members, while in other conferences-two in 2014 the arrival of Syracuse; Louisville was forced to leave a third national title because of NCAA sanctions. Seven of the 12 members before 2013 have moved to the Final Four
at least once while members of the ACC. Another pre-2013 member, Florida State, made the Final Four once before joining the ACC. All three schools that entered the ACC in 2013, as well as Louisville, advanced to the Final Four at least once before joining the conference. Also notable are previous national
championships from historical epochs prior to the dominance of the NCAA-administered championship. The ACC is often credited with forcing the NCAA tournament to expand to allow more than one team per conference, creating the large NCAA field common today. [106] The Helms Athletic Foundation selected
national champions for seasons prior to the start of the NCAA Tournament (1939), including North Carolina, Notre Dame, Pitt and Syracuse. Prior to the great era (1975), the National Invitation Tournament championship prestige had been compared to the NCAA championship, and Louisville, North Carolina, Maryland,
and Virginia Tech won titles during that period (later NIT titles are not considered consensus national championships). [107] In women's basketball, ACC members have won three national championships, while in the conference. North Carolina in 1994, Maryland in 2006, and Notre Dame in 2018. Notre Dame. which
joined in 2013, also previously won the national title in 2001. In 2006, Duke, Maryland and North Carolina all advanced to the Final Four. Both finalists were from the ACC, with Maryland defeating Duke for the title. School Pre-NCAA Helms
Championships NCAA Men's Championships Men's NCAA Runner-Up Men's NCAA Final Fours NCAA Final Fours North Carolina 1 (1924) 6[o 1] 5(2016, 1981, 1977, 1968, 1946) 20[o 2] 1(1994) 3(2007, 2006, 1994) Duke 5(2015, 2010, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001, 2001
1992, 1991) 6[o 3] 16[o 4] 2(2006, 1999) 4(2006), 2003, 2002, 1999) Louisville 2(1980, 1986)[o 5] 8[o 6] 2(2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2009) 3(2018, 2013, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2013, 2019) 3(2018, 2018, 2019) 3(2018, 2018, 2019) 3(2018, 2018, 2019) 3(2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018, 2018,
Tech 1(2004) 2(2004), 1990) Notre Dame 2(1936, 1927) 1(1978) 2(2018, 4(2019, 2015, 2014, 2012, 2011) 7[o 8] Florida State 1(1972) 1(1972) Wake Forest 1(1962) Pittsburgh 2(1930, 1928) 1(1941) Italic honors earned before the school entered the ACC Women's National Championship Tournaments before 1982
was run by AIAW. ↑ North Carolina har vundet NCAA's herremesterskab seks gange (2017, 2009, 2005, 1993, 1982, 1957) ^ North Carolina har vundet NCAA's herremesterskab seks gange (2017, 2009, 2005, 1993, 1995, 1995, 1995, 1995, 1995, 1991, 1982, 1981, 1977, 1972, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1957, 1946) ^ Duke har været
mændenes NCAA runner-up 6 gange (1999, 1994, 1990, 1986, 1978, 1964) ^ Duke har nået Final Four 16 gange (2015, 2010, 2004, 2001, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 1999, 19
1966, 1964, 1963) ^ En tredje national titel, i 2013, blev forladt i 2018 på grund af NCAA sanktioner som følge af en stor sexskandale. ^ Louisville has reached the Final Four 8 times (2005, 1986, 1983, 1982, 1980, 1975, 1972, 1959). Two other Final Four appearances (2013, 2012) were vacated because of NCAA
sanctions stemening the sex scandal. A Syracuse has reached the Final Four six hours (2016, 2013, 2003, 1996, 1987, 1975) Notre Dame has reached the women's final four 7 times (2018, 2013, 2013, 2013, 2011, 2001, 1997) Baseball See also: Atlantic Coast Conference Baseball Tournament ACC Baseball is
divided into Atlantic and Coastal Divisions (above as). Those divisions parallel the divisions in ACC football except with Notre Dame replacing Syracuse, the only ACC school that doesn't field a baseball team, within the Atlantic Division, giving both divisions seven teams. Louisville replaced Maryland in the Atlantic
Division from the 2015 season. Eight ACC teams were selected to play in the 2019 NCAA Division I Baseball Tournament, with Florida State and Louisville advancing to the College World Series. The ACC has won the College World Series twice: by the Virginia Cavaliers in 2015 and by Wake Forest in 1955. In addition,
Miami won four titles before joining the ACC,[108] and South Carolina has won two titles since leaving the leaque. Current member schools have appeared in the College World Series a total of 93 times (including appearances before joining the conference). In 2016, the ACC was ranked as the best baseball conference
by rating percentage index (RPI); the Conference has ranked among the top three by this measure each of the past 10 years. [109] College World Series / NCAA Tournament History School College World Series Championships College World Series Appearances Last CWSAppearance NCAATournament Appearances Last
NCAAAppearance Miami † 2001, 1999, 1985, 1982 25 2016 46 2019 Virginia 2015 4 2017 4017 Vake Forest 1955 14 2017 2010 44 2019 North Carolina 11 2018 32 2019 Boston † 4 1967 8 2016 Georgia Tech 3 2006 32 2019
2019 † 5 2019 13 2019 Duke 3 1961 8 2019 NC State 2 2013 31 2019 Notre Dame † 2 2002 2 22 2015 Virginia Tech 0 n/a 3 1995 ^ Syracuse does not currently field a baseball team, but has an appearance in the NCAA baseball tournament prior to joining the conference. † Count of College
World Series appearances includes those at the school before joining the ACC: Boston College: 4 appearances Notre Dame: 2 appearances Syracuse: 1 appearances Field hockey ACC has won 20 of the 36 NCAA Championships in
hockey. Maryland won eight as a member of the ACC. National Championships School Total NCAA Women's Glampionships North Carolina 8 1989, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2007, 2009, 2018, 2019 Wake Forest 3 2002, 2003, 2004 Syracuse 1 2015 Golf Of current ACC members, 12 sponsor men's golf and 10 sponsor
women's golf. Four teams national championships in men's golf and seven national titles in women's golf have been won by ACC members, while in the conference, led by the Duke women's team, which has won seven national titles since 1999. In addition, two more national team titles, one in men's golf and one in
women's golf, have been won by current ACC members before joining the conference. National Championships School Men's Team NCAA Women's Individual NCAA Clemson 2003 Charles Warren 1997 Duke 2019, 2014, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2002.1999 Candy Hannemann
2001, Virada Nirapathpongporn 2002, Anna Grzebian 2005, Virginia Elana Carta 2016 Georgia Tech Watts Gunn 1 927, Charles Yates 1934, Troy Matteson 2002 Miami 1984 Penny Hammel 1983 North Carolina Harvie Ward 1949, John Inman 1984 North Carolina State Matt Hill 2009 Virginia Dixon Brooke 1940 Wake
Forest 1986, 1975, 1974 Curtis Strange 1974, Jay Haas 1975, Gary Hallberg 1979 Notre Dame 1944 Italics denotes championships won before school joined ACC. Lacrosse Since 1971, when the first men's national champion was determined by the NCAA, the ACC has won 13 NCAA championships -- more than any
national championships, while Virginia won two. Syracuse, who joined the ACC in 2013, won ten NCAA-sponsored national championships, the most ever of any Division I lacrosse program, before joining the conference. Since 1987, the only years when the national championship game did not have a current ACC
member have been 2015 and 2017. Women's lacrosse has only awarded one national championship since 1982, and the ACC has won 14 National Championships: Maryland has won eleven as an ACC member, Virginia has won three and North Carolina
has won two. National Championships & 2019, 2011, 2006, 2003, 1999, 1972 1996, 1994, 1986, 1980, 1970, 1952 2004, 1993, 1993, 1994, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 1986, 
1991 2007, 2005, 2003,1999, 1998, 1996 North Carolina 2016, 1991, 1986,1982, 1981 1993 2016, 2013 2009 Duke 2014, 2013, 2 010 2018, 2007, 1995,1993, 1990*, 1989,1988, 1983 2013, 2001, 1999,1992, 1985, 1984 1925, 1924, 1922,1920 2014, 2012 Notre Dame
2014, 2010 Boston College 2019, 2018, 2017 Italics championships before it was part of the ACC. * Syracuse vacated his 1990 championship because of violations the NCAA. Football See also: ACC Men's Soccer Tournament Twelve of the fifteen ACC schools sponsor men's soccer - a higher proportion than any of the
other Power Five conferences. Only the three southernmost ACC schools - Georgia Tech, Florida State, and Miami - do not sponsor football. Virginia has won 16 national championships, including 16 of the 31
seasons between 1984 and 2014. Seven of Virginia and the remaining nine by Maryland (3 times), Clemson (twice), North Carolina has won 21 of the 28 NCAA titles since the NCAA crowned its first champion, as well as the only
Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) football championship in 1981. The Tar Heels have also won 19 of the 22 ACC tournaments. They lost in the finals to North Carolina State in 1988 and Virginia in 2004, both times with penalties. The 2010 tournament was the first in which they failed to make the
championship game, falling to eventual champion Wake Forest in the semi-finals. The 2012 ACC tournament saw North Carolina to win
the national championship as an ACC member. Notre Dame won three NCAA titles before joining the ACC in 2013. National Championships Men's NCAARunner-Up Women's NCAARunner-Up Finishes School Men's NCAARunner-Up 
1994, 1993, 1992, 1991, 1989 1997 2014 North Carolina 2011, 2001 2008 21[o 1] 2001, 1998, 1985 1981 Clemson 1987, 1984 1979, 2006, 2008 Wake Forest 2007 2016 Duke 1986 1995, 1982 2011, 1992 Florida State 2014, 2018 2007, 2013 Louisville
2010 NC State 1988 Italics denotes championships before school was part Acc. North Carolina has won 21 NCAA Championships (2012, 2009, 1994, 1993, 1994, 1994, 1993, 1994, 1994, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1996, 1997, 1996, 1997, 1996, 1997, 1996, 1997, 1996, 1997, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1988, 1987, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 1988, 198
Weaver[110] 1954-1970 Bob James[111] 1971-1987 Gene Corrigan 1987-1997 John Swofford[112]][113] 1997-current NCAA men's titles with 20, while the North Carolina Tar Heels lead in women's titles with 32 and in overall NCAA titles with 45. [114] Excluded
from this list are all national championships earned outside the scope of NCAA competition, including Division I FBS football titles, women's AIAW riding titles, and retroactive Helms Athletic Foundation titles. School Total Men's Women Co-ed Nickname Most Successful Sport (titles) North Carolina 45 13 32 0 Tar Heels
Women's Football (21) Virginia 27 20 7 0 Cavaliers Men's Football (7) Notre Dame 19 7 6 6 Fighting Irish Fences (10) Duke 17 9 8 0 Blue Devils Women's lacrosse (10) Wake Forest 9 6 3 0 Demon Deacons Hockey, Men's Golf (3) Florida State 9 4 5 0 Seminoles Men's
Gymnastics, Men's Outdoor Track (2) Boston College 5 5 0 0 Eagles Men's Ice Hockey (5) Miami 5 4 1 0 Hurricanes Baseball (4) Clemson 3 3 0 0 Tigers Men's Basketball (3) NC State 2 2 0 0 Wolfpack Men's Basketball (2) Georgia Tech 1 0 1 0 Yellow Jackets Women's
Tennis (1) Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 Panthers N/A Virginia Tech 0 0 0 Hokies N/A See also: List of NCAA schools with the most Division I championships, and NCAA Division I FBS Conferences Capital One Cup positions The Capital One Cup is an
award given annually to the best men's and women's Division I college athletics programs in the United States. Points are earned throughout the year based on the final position in the NCAA Championships and final coaches' poll rankings. Virginia has twice (2015 and 2019) finished first for men's sport, while Notre
Dame (2014) has once, and North Carolina (2013) once finished first on the women's side. The following table shows the ACC top 20 finishes in the Capital One Cup. School Year Men Women 2010-11[115] Virginia Cavaliers (2nd) North Carolina Tar Heels (11th) Florida State Seminoles (12th) Duke Blue Devils (13th)
place) Notre Dame Fighting Irish (5th)North Carolina Tar Heels (9th)Duke Blue Devils (16th) 2011-12[116] North Carolina Tar Heels (5th) Duke Blue Devils (16th) place) Syracuse Orange (17th) 2012-
13[117] Duke Blue Devils (5th)North Carolina Tar Heels (9th)Syracuse Orange (9th) Notre Dame Irsk (12.-plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (1. plads)Notre Dame Fighting Irish (18. plads) Virginia Cavaliers (4. plads)Florida State Seminoles (5. plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (1. plads)
plads) Duke Blue Devils (1.-plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (10. plads) Virginia Cavaliers (12. plads) Notre Dame Fighting Irish (19. plads) Duke Blue Devils (1.-plads) Plorida State Seminoles (14. plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (10. plads) Virginia Cavaliers (12. plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (10. plad
Florida State Seminoles (4. plads)North Carolina Tar Heels (7. plads)Virginia Cavaliers (11. plads) Syracuse Orange (17. plads) Virginia Cavaliers (18. plads) Notre Dame Fighting Irish (18. plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (2. plads)Clemson Tigers (5. plads)Syracuse Orange (11. plads) Virginia Cavaliers
(15. plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (4. plads) Syracuse Orange (4. plads) Florida State Seminoles (10. plads) Duke Blue Devils (13. plads) Virginia Cavaliers (6. plads) Wake Forest Demon Deacons (11. plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (9. plads) Virginia Cavaliers (17. plads) Virginia Cavaliers (18. plads) Virginia Cavaliers (19. plads) Virg
plads)Boston College Eagles (12. plads) 2017-18[122] Duke Blue Devils (3. plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (15. plads)Boston College Eagles
(17. plads) 2018-19[123] Virginia Cavaliers (1. plads) North Carolina Tar Heels (3. plads) Notre Dame Kæmper irske (10.-plads) Boston College Eagles (16.-plads) Duke Blue Devils (17. plads) Se
også ACC Athlete of the Year Atlantic Coast Conference Mænds Basketball Player of the Year Liste over Atlantic Coast Conference mænds basketball regulære sæson mestre List af Atlantic Coast Conference business schools ACC Women's Basketball regulære sæson
Atlantic Coast Rugby League Notes ^ Det var den anden store konference, der udviklede sig fra den sydlige konference, efter afgang alabama, Auburn, Florida, Georgien, Georgien,
konference. ↑ The Southern Conference Hall of Fame åbnede i 2009. [17] Referencer ^ This Is the ACC. TheACC.com. Arkiveret fra den oprindelige på December 31, 2010. Hentet januar 8, 2011. ↑ Schlosser, Jim (28. juni 1998). Depression Holdt Sedgefield fra Intended Course. Nyheder & Samp; Rekord. s. A1. ↑ 1,011
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