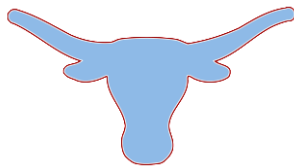


THE COLLEGE GUIDE—MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICE!



Making a Great Match

There are four things to consider when seeking the right match for your child: (1) college characteristics, (2) academic level, (3) athletic ability, and (4) the coach.

Steps to Achieving Your Eligibility

Freshman and Sophomores:

- Start Planning Now!
- Work hard to earn the best grades possible.
- Take classes that match your high school's list of NCAA approved core courses. The NCAA will use only approved core courses to certify your initial academic eligibility. (To access your school's list: www.eligibilitycenter.org. Click the NCAA College-Bound Student-Athlete link to enter and then navigate to the "Resource" tab and select "U.S. Students" where you will find the link for the List of NCAA Courses.)
- At the beginning of your sophomore year, complete your online registration at www.eligibilitycenter.org.
- If you fall behind, do not take short cuts to recover credits. Classes you take must be four-year college preparatory and meet NCAA requirements to be used for initial academic eligibility.
- Start making highlight videos/academic and athletic resumes.

Juniors:

- Register to take the ACT, SAT, or both and use the NCAA Eligibility Center code "9999" as a score recipient to send your official score(s) directly to the NCAA Eligibility Center. If you want to send scores to NAIA Eligibility Center, use code "9876."
- Continue to take college preparatory courses. Double check your school's list of approved core courses.
- Request your official high school transcript to be sent to the NCAA Eligibility Center after the completion of your junior year. If you have attended more than one high school, the NCAA Eligibility Center will need official transcripts from **all** high schools attended.
- Before registering for classes for your senior year, check with your counselor to determine the number of core courses you need to complete during your senior year.
- Update your highlight video/resumes. Be sure to send them out early!!!

Seniors:

- Don't let down on your classwork. Finish strong!
- Check your status with the NCAA Eligibility Center. You should receive a letter stating what you are still missing.
- Narrow your search to 5 schools.
- Respond immediately to any interest shown by colleges.

- Schedule and complete official visits (at schools expense).
 - Meet with the coach and the team
 - stay overnight if possible
 - see the team play.
- Stay in touch with your high school counselor.
- Narrow down your choices and get your applications done early.
- Keep coaches updated on your achievements by sending them your resume throughout your high school and club season.
- Provide your high school coach and counselor with a list of your prospective colleges.
- Review your amateurism responses and request final amateurism certification on or after April 1st.
- Take ACT and/or SAT again, if necessary.

Note: As of July 1, you can now talk on the phone with a coach. If you are a top level player, expect some phone calls. If not, call the coach yourself. A letter followed by a call shows interest in the program. Only one call per week is allowed.

Make a List of Colleges

Draft a tentative list of colleges that interest you. Your list may include schools in your area, schools that have a particular major of interest to you, or schools you know very little about. Your list may be long but in the early stages you don't want to eliminate any school you are curious about. It is very important that you look at the school for its academic programs as well as its athletic programs.

Your academic experience in college will provide an important foundation for your chosen career path after college. Not many players plan to be professional athletes. It's not uncommon for an injury to happen that could end your college athletic career, therefore, you want to end up at a place that you will enjoy attending even if you never play athletics there.

Here are some questions that may aid you in your college selection:

- Would I choose this college even if I was not playing on a team?
- Would I be happy sitting on the bench and not playing much?
- Would I still select this college if there was a different coach?
- Would I fit in both academically and athletically?
- Did the staff and team seem to get along and care about each other?
- How does the coach motivate the team?
- Were the coaching staff and team friendly? Enthusiastic? Honest? Supportive? Sincere? Caring? Hospitable?
- Are there a variety of clubs and associations offered at the school?

NCAA Guidelines

Students that plan to compete in athletics at the DI or DII college level must meet certain eligibility requirements set forth by the NCAA. Students who do not meet the NCAA eligibility requirements will not be allowed to participate in college athletics.

Purpose of the NCAA Eligibility Center

The NCAA Eligibility Center certifies the initial academic eligibility and amateur status of all college-bound student-athletes who wish to compete in NCAA Division I or II athletics.

NCAA Division I and II Eligibility Requirements:

See Appendix 1

Registration Process

Students who plan to compete in athletics at the Division I or Division II college level must complete the NCAA Eligibility Process in order to be eligible. Division III does not use the eligibility Center.

There is a \$75 registration fee. To pay online, you will need to use a credit card.

1. Go to the NCAA Eligibility Center website at www.ncaaeligibilitycenter.org
2. Click on NCAA COLLEGE-BOUND STUDENT-ATHLETE
3. On the Welcome Page, click on NEW ACCOUNT to register (UPPER RIGHT)
4. Notify your counselor or school's registrar so they can send your transcript (AT THE COMPLETION OF YOUR JUNIOR YEAR)

Amateurism Eligibility Requirements

If you want to participate in NCAA Division I or II athletics, you must also be certified as an amateur student-athlete. The NCAA Eligibility Center will determine the amateurism eligibility of all student-athletes for initial participation at an NCAA Division I or II college or university. In Division III, certification of an individual's amateurism status is completed by each college or university, not the NCAA Eligibility Center. When you register, you will be asked questions about your athletics participation. The information you provide, along with any additional information acquired by the NCAA Eligibility Center staff outside of the registration process, will be reviewed and a determination will be made for your amateurism status.

What are the Divisions of the NCAA?

Division I

Division I member institutions have to sponsor at least seven sports for men and seven for women (or six for men and eight for women) with two team sports for each gender. Each playing season has to be represented by each gender as well. There are contest and participant minimums for each sport, as well as scheduling criteria. For sports other than football and basketball, Division I schools must play 100 percent of the minimum number of contests against Division I opponents -- anything over the minimum number of games has to be 50 percent Division I. Division I schools must meet minimum financial aid awards for their athletics program, and there are maximum financial aid awards for each sport that a Division I school cannot exceed. For a list of member schools/sports link: <http://web1.ncaa.org/memberLinks/links.jsp?div=1>

Division II

Division II institutions have to sponsor at least five sports for men and five for women, (or four for men and six for women), with two team sports for each gender, and each playing season represented by each gender. There are contest and participant minimums for each sport, as well as scheduling criteria. For sports other than football and basketball there are no scheduling requirements. There are not attendance requirements for football, or arena game requirements for basketball. There are maximum financial aid awards for each sport that a Division II school must not exceed. Division II teams usually feature a number of local or in-state student-athletes. Many

Division II student/athletes pay for school through a combination of scholarship money, grants, student loans and employment earnings. Division II athletics programs are financed in the institution's budget like other academic departments on campus. Traditional rivalries with regional institutions dominate schedules of many Division II athletics programs. For a list of member schools/sports link: <http://web1.ncaa.org/memberLinks/links.jsp?div=2>

Division III

Division III institutions have to sponsor at least five sports for men and five for women, with two team sports for each gender, and each playing season represented by each gender. There are minimum contest and participant minimums for each sport. Division III athletics features student/athletes who receive no financial aid related to their athletic ability and athletic departments are staffed and funded like any other department in the university. Division III athletics departments place special importance on the impact of athletics on the participants rather than on the spectators. The student-athlete's experience is of paramount concern. Division III athletics encourages participation by maximizing the number and variety of athletics opportunities available to students, placing primary emphasis on regional in-season and conference competition. For a list of member schools/sports link: <http://web1.ncaa.org/memberLinks/links.jsp?div=3>

What is the NAIA?

The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) has different eligibility requirements for student-athletes. To be eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics as an incoming freshman, two of the following three requirements must be met:

1. Achieve a minimum **cumulative** high school grade point average of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale.
2. Achieve a minimum of 18 or higher on the ACT or 860 on the SAT (Critical Reading and Math only).
3. Graduate in the top half of your high school graduating class.

Student-athletes must also have on file at the college an official ACT Assessment or SAT I score report from the appropriate national testing center. Results reported on the student's high school transcript are not acceptable. Students must request that their test scores be forwarded to the college's admission office. If you have additional questions about NAIA eligibility, contact them at: NAIA, 1200 Grand Blvd, Suite 100, Kansas City, MO 64106 or by phone at 816-595-8300: <http://www.naia.org>. For a list of member schools: www.naia.org (Click on NAIA MEMBER SCHOOLS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF SCREEN). For more information or to register visit: www.playnaia.org (There is a \$70 fee to register).

What is the NJCAA?

The National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA) is the governing body of intercollegiate athletics for two-year colleges. As such, its programs are designed to meet the unique needs of a diverse group of student-athletes who come from both traditional and non-traditional backgrounds and whose purpose in selecting a junior college may be as varied as their experiences before attending college. For information on schools and eligibility requirements go to <http://www.njcaa.org/members-sport.cfm>

When Can a College Coach Talk to a High School Prospect?

(Some of these items pertain to NCAA schools only. It's always best to check with the umbrella organization to verify recruitment rules. The governing organizations meet on a regular basis and can change rules).

Is it okay for an athlete to call a coach? When can a coach call an athlete? Are there any rules to be aware of when you are hoping to be recruited by a college coach? To help simplify this, here are a few simple tips to guide your future interaction with college coaches:

- A college coach can only call or visit you after July of your junior year in high school. That means a coach cannot place an outbound call to you, nor can he initiate a visit to your home or school specifically to talk to you about playing a sport at his or her college, until the summer before your senior year. Remember, this deals only with outbound communication from a coach.
- You can call or meet with a coach at any point in your high school career. That's right; you can call a coach whenever you want. The key here is that you are the one initiating contact with the coach and not the other way around. If you want to call a coach or visit a campus and set up a meeting with the coach, you may do so as often as you wish.
- You can take as many campus visits as you would like when considering a sports scholarship offer. Again, the key here is that you are the one initiating the visit. What about those five "official" visits that you often hear about big-time athletes making to schools when they are seniors? Those are visits that the school pays for. A prospective student-athlete can only take five official visits that are paid for by schools during his or her high school career.
- Be proactive about the process! Take control!

What does it mean if a College Coach sends a questionnaire?

Colleges may ask you to complete an on-line questionnaire or mail you one to complete. It is a way for them to get initial information on you.

Why responding to all College Coaches is Important?

Most prospective student-athletes will receive some contact from colleges, in the form of general admissions information, questionnaires, and/or emails from college coaches. Many student-athletes make the mistake of disregarding correspondence from colleges and coaches they are not initially interested in. No college contact should be neglected!

The following is a list of reasons why you should respond to EVERYONE:

- If you are receiving general admissions information, especially if you are an underclassman – respond anyway! A lot of coaches put underclassmen's names on admissions lists to see if they will respond.
- If you do not respond to a coach, or return their questionnaire, they will stop recruiting you.
- Your opinion may change. Once you research a college and talk to a coach, you are bound to learn something new. You never know which college or program might be the perfect fit for you.
- The more coaches you communicate with, the more familiar you will become with the types of questions college coaches ask. This practice will prepare you for email exchanges and conversation with coaches at your favorite colleges/universities.

- By investigating many different types of colleges, you will have a better idea of your likes and dislikes in a college/university.
- College coaches change jobs! You might ignore a coach because you are not interested their program, only to have them get hired at one of your top choices.
- College coaches are friends with one another, and they do not appreciate it when a student-athlete ignores a contact. You never want to give anyone something bad to say about you!
- It is just common courtesy. If a coach takes the time to send you some information, you owe them a response.
- Responding to a college coach will demonstrate that you are mature and responsible. For example, most of the information asked on the questionnaire is to test your responsibility and ability to follow directions, and to see if you are interested in the college/university.

How to plan a Campus Recruiting Visit

(Some of these items pertain to NCAA schools only. It's always best to check with the umbrella organization to verify recruitment rules. The governing organizations meet on a regular basis and can change rules).

The best way to learn about a college or university is to visit it. While on campus you can get a feel for the school. Try to visit while school is in session. If you visit over the summer, keep in mind many colleges do offer summer programs, however the students you see on campus may not be full-time students.

While on campus, why not schedule a little time to visit with the coach! Meeting with a coach is a great opportunity to ask questions about the school and the athletic program. It may also help you decide if you like the coach. It is also a great time to market yourself to the coach. You should plan to take a photocopy of your transcript so the coach can see what kind of student you are. Also bring your athletic resume if the coach does not have it on file. Bring a parent— they may ask questions you won't. Most importantly, try to establish an open dialogue with the coach. It is also important for college coaches to be honest with you.

What is An Official Visit?

Although you are always welcome to visit college campuses at your own expense, you are limited to five official visits in which the college pays for part or all of your expenses. Completion of the SAT and ACT and a high school transcript are prerequisites to an official visit. You may only go on an official visit after the first day of your senior classes in high school. Usually an official visit consists of an overnight stay where you will have a member of the athletic team as your host. You will meet the coach and the team, learn more about the program, attend a class and possibly attend a sporting event. You may also meet other recruited athletes there for a visit. While there, talk to people and learn as much as you can.

Here are some things you should do in advance of a visit:

- Decide where to meet the coach.
- Get the time schedule for your visit. Is there a specific itinerary you will be following?
- Ask for the names of your contacts on campus.
- Find out who is paying for any tickets or meals.
- Ask what to bring.

Here are some things to consider on/after your visit:

- Ask to meet with department chair in your area of interest.
- Ask to meet with admissions to understand procedure and ask questions.
- Visit with players. Talk with the freshmen and sophomores to get their perspective on first-year experiences.
- Take notes regarding your visit.
- Always write a thank-you letter to the coach after your visit.

What is the Recruiting Timeline?

Division I programs are on a timetable that is a little slower and longer. The majority of all Division I colleges/universities will fill their recruiting class needs by early fall of that class's senior year. This means that if you are a Division I player, you have already visited that campus, sat down with the coach and know where you stand on their recruiting list by your first day of class senior year. The early commitment trend is becoming increasingly prevalent at the Division I level. This only increases the amount of time and research that must be put into recruiting on the student-athlete's end.

Division II colleges/universities are typically the next to finish up their recruiting classes. Some Division II colleges/universities will have prospects verbally commit during the summer, but most will finish during the fall and into the winter of their senior class.

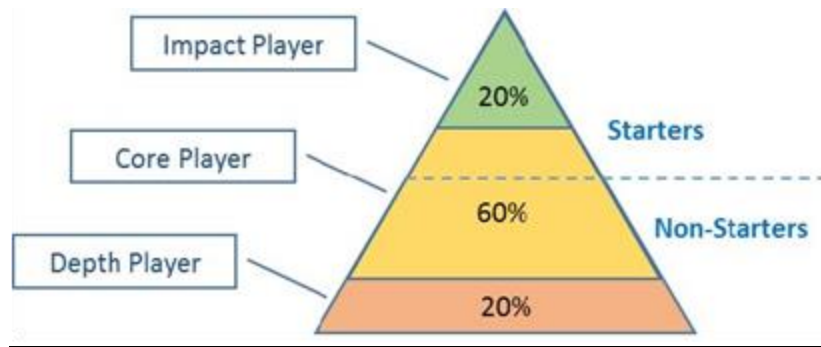
Division III, NAIA and Junior Colleges recruiting typically continues into the winter and spring of a student-athlete's senior year of high school. If you are not on track with this timeline, do not panic, these are general guidelines and every college/university has a different situation.

Where Do I Fit In?

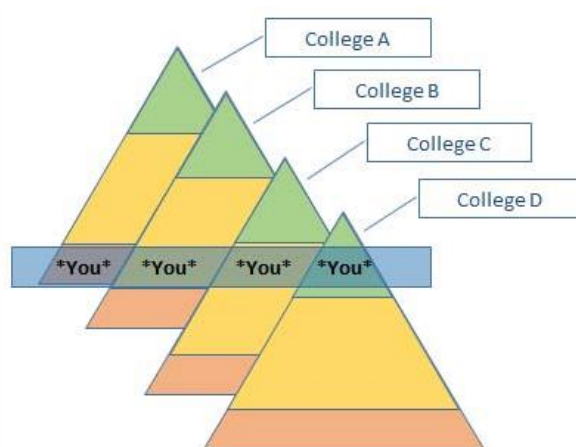
There is a plethora of online discussion of the various divisional levels. Let the division fall out of the search; in other words, get the right school (academic and athletic fit), determine your desired balance of academics and athletics (D1 generally requires a bigger time commitment than D3), and then play at whatever division in which that college happens to fall.

This also leads to an important question: What playing expectations do you have and what role do you expect to fill? Broadly speaking, players fall into three categories: (1) impact players; (2) core players; and (3) depth players. Where you fall in these categories is dependent on your (a) natural athletic ability, work ethic, and acquired skill, and (b) the competitiveness of the program.

The diagram below illustrates the typical make-up of a college roster, with 20% of the players being impact, 60% core, and the remainder depth. Impact players rarely leave the field, some core players start and others get playing time, and the depth players rarely, if ever, play. (Diagrams courtesy of NEFC)



As an example, an impact player at Notre Dame will likely be on a U20 National team or playing at some equivalent high level. Whereas, a Notre Dame core player (someone who might or might not start, but gets playing time) could be an impact player at Bucknell University. Feeling pride in being a depth player (someone who rarely, if ever, sees the field during a game) at Boston College could fit within your goals. But if you're used to being on the field 90 minutes a game during your club and high school years, sitting on the bench for four years might not be satisfying. The point is, you need to decide where you'll likely fit at a school, and whether you are satisfied with that expected experience.



Questions to Ask Prospective College Coaches

About Athletics?

- What positions will I play on your team?
- What other players may be competing at the same position?
- How many other players are you recruiting at my position? Have you committed any?
- Will I be redshirted my freshman year?
- What are your training and conditioning expectations?
- What is your coaching style?
- How do you see me fitting in on your team?
- What do you see for me regarding potential playing time? Starting?
- What are the team goals for next season?
- What are summer expectations? Off-season expectations?

About Academics?

- Does the school offer your major/area of study? What is the reputation of that academic department?
- How many credit hours can you take in season and out of season?
- Do you have a study center or a facility to help with academics? Are there study hall requirements?
- How many full-time athletic academic counselors are there?
- Are there many alternatives for switching majors if you change your mind?
- How do student-athletes balance the traveling schedule and academics? Are teachers typically flexible with a demanding athletic schedule?

About College Life?

- What are the dorms or housing options?
- What are they residence halls like?
- Do I have to room with another player on the team or will my roommate be a non-athlete?
- Do student-athletes have to live on campus? Are there any exceptions?

About Financial Aid?

- Are you prepared to make me an offer at this time?
- What does your scholarship cover?
- How long will the scholarship last?
- What is not covered by the scholarship?
- Am I eligible for financial aid? Are there any restrictions?
- Do I have to maintain a certain GPA to keep my academic scholarship?
- Under what circumstances can my scholarship be canceled or reduced?
- Does the school have a policy governing the renewal of athletics aid?
- What scholarship money is available if you suffer an athletic career-ending injury?
- Will my scholarship be maintained if there is a change in coaches?

About Support Services?

- Do they have: (a) an assigned strength coach (c) a sports psychologist?
- How many certified athletic trainers are on staff? Are they easily accessible to athletes?
- Are there career counseling services on campus?

What Questions Should You Ask Teammates?

- How many hours a day will athletics keep me from my studies?
- Does the coach discourage you from taking classes in your major that may conflict with practice?
- What percentage of athletes will graduate in four years? Five years?
- Do you like the coach?
- Do you like the size of the town?
- What is the composition of the team?
- How many classes will I miss due to athletic commitments? Can I make up tests or work before absences?
- How much does the team travel?
- How many hours a day do you study?
- How many players are on the roster?

Possible Questions to Expect FROM a College Coach

1. What are your grades like? Have you taken the ACT/SAT?

Suggestion: You need to be truthful about your grades. Making up grades or simply not knowing your GPA might indicate you are a poor student. Even if your grades aren't where you would like them to be, you still need to be truthful about what they are. A college coach will eventually find out, and it won't look good if you lie about your academic standings. Grades are very important in the college recruiting process. You need to know at all times what your GPA and test scores are. Recruits can earn academic scholarships with good grades, and you can also move up a coach's recruiting board if you are smart in the classroom.

2. What are your strengths as an athlete?

Suggestion: Don't be conceited, but be extremely confident. This is your chance to tell the coach what you bring to the table. A coach is contacting you because they are interested in your playing abilities, but by no means are they buying what you have to offer yet. Therefore, it is your job to convince them that you are a terrific player, outstanding student, leader, and the list goes on. The more a coach knows how good you are the more attractive a recruit you become.

3. What are your weaknesses? How are you going to get better?

Suggestion: Everyone has weaknesses...remember that. Nobody is perfect. You do not want to spend too much time focusing on your weaknesses, but you should address that you have areas of your game that you are working to improve. The more important issue here is that you recognize what you are not so strong at, and that you are taking the appropriate steps to get better.

4. What do you like about our program?

Suggestion: Make sure if you are calling a coach, or if you have received some emails or literature from a coach that you do some research on the program. A coach is going to be more impressed with you if you can talk about the program. The more you know about the school and coach, the more it looks like you are eager for the opportunity to attend that school. Do not approach it like you are doing the coach a favor by taking his/her phone call. They will sniff that out and probably stop recruiting you. Remember, there are thousands of athletes just like you that a coach can recruit. Some of the things you can bring up if a coach asks this question: recent conference match ups and results, being really impressed with your nonconference schedule, liking the style of offense you run. You basically want to show the coach that you are appreciative of their recruiting efforts.

5. Why do you think you can play at this level?

Suggestion: Be confident in this situation. Let the coach know that you have the skills and abilities to compete at their school. Also, make sure you say that you'll be working on your game to get even better prepared to compete. You want to make sure that the coach knows you'll be a valuable asset to his program.

6. What other schools are recruiting you?

Suggestion: This is probably one of the most important things a coach is interested in learning about you. Sure, they want to get to know you, but they also want to know who

else is interested. In this situation you want to be honest, but you don't want to give them every detail about your recruitment. You become a more desirable recruit when other schools, especially rival schools, are recruiting you for a scholarship. A coach will become more interested if they know other schools are in the mix. It shows that you are a solid recruit that is being targeted by the competition. You shouldn't tell coaches what kind of offers you have from other schools, except that you do or don't have an offer. Don't lie about other schools recruiting you either. As competitive as the recruiting game and game days are, college coaches are a tight group. They all hang and run in the same crowds, and even though they might not personally know one another, they know somebody that knows them. So, all they would have to do is make a call to find out whether a certain school is recruiting you. Just be honest from the get go.

Information for Parents and Guardians

Some of these items pertain to NCAA schools only. It's always best to check with the umbrella organization to verify recruitment rules. The governing organizations meet on a regular basis and can change rules.

Transcript

If you plan to compete, practice, or receive an athletic scholarship at a NCAA Division I or II college or university, you must meet the NCAA eligibility requirements. It is best to register early sophomore year with the NCAA Eligibility Center. Once registered, you will need your high school counselor or registrar to send your official high school academic transcript to the eligibility center **after the completion of your junior year**. If you have attended more than one high school, the NCAA Eligibility Center needs an official transcript from all high schools attended.

Test Scores

Test scores must also be submitted. The eligibility center must be listed as a separate recipient of the test scores. The eligibility center will not accept test scores submitted on the high school academic transcript. When registering for the ACT or SAT input the NCAA Eligibility code 9999 to make sure the score is reported directly from the testing agency. You may take the ACT or SAT an unlimited number of times prior to full-time collegiate enrollment. If you take either test more than once, you may use your best subtest from different test dates to meet minimum test-score requirements. (For NCAA DI & DII only, this does not apply to college admissions)

Example: ACT Scores from June 2014 and October 2014

	English	Math	Reading	Science	Composite
June Scores	28	27	29	31	29
Oct. Scores	29	25	32	29	29
Scores Used	29	27	32	31	30

Financial Aid/Scholarships

If you are eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics and are accepted as a full-time student at a Division I or II school, you may receive athletics-based financial aid from the school. That aid could include tuition and fees, room and board, and books. Division III schools do not award financial aid based on athletic ability. A Division III college may award aid based on need or academics. Some people are uncomfortable pursuing private out-of-state Division III institutions

because of the sticker price. Do not think that just because a college costs \$40,000 or more per year that you cannot afford to attend. The cost of college all comes down to your ultimate out of pocket cost, which is not necessarily the tuition price inside the college catalogue. Although Division III institutions do not offer athletic scholarships, there are definite avenues to receive financial assistance. A non-qualifier may receive only need-based financial aid (aid not related to athletics). A non-qualifier also may receive non-athletics aid from private sources or government programs (such as Pell grants). For more information contact the college's financial aid office. Here are some important things to know about athletic scholarships from:

Division I and II schools:

- Some athletic scholarships are limited to one year and some can be up to four-year athletic scholarships.
- Athletic scholarships may be renewed annually for a maximum of five years within a six-year period of continuous college attendance. Athletic aid may be canceled or reduced at the end of each year for any reason.
- Athletics scholarships are awarded in a variety of amounts, ranging from full-scholarships (tuition, room and board, etc.) to small scholarships (books).
- The total amount of financial aid a student-athlete may receive and the total amount of athletic scholarships a team may receive can be limited. These limits can affect whether a student-athlete may accept additional financial aid from other sources. You must inform the college financial aid office about scholarships received from all sources, such as civic or booster clubs.
- The athletics scholarship can be a benefit to your family, but is always best to have a plan to pay for college if an athletic scholarship is canceled or reduced.

National Letter of Intent

The National Letter of Intent is a voluntary program administered by the NCAA Eligibility Center. When you sign a NLI, you agree to attend the institution for one academic year. In exchange, that institution must provide athletics financial aid for one academic year. If you have questions about the NLI call 317-223-0706 or visit the NLI Web site at www.national-letter.org

Agents

During high school, agents may contact you and show interest in representing you. NCAA rules do not prevent meeting or discussions with an agent. However, you may jeopardize your eligibility in a sport if they agree, verbally or in writing, to be represented by an agent while attending high school or college, regardless of whether the agreement becomes effective immediately or after your last season of college eligibility. Accepting gifts, either the athlete or parent, can also jeopardize college eligibility.

Scouting/Recruiting Services

During high school, you might be contacted by a scouting/recruiting service. The NCAA does not sanction or endorse any of these services. Remember, a scouting/recruiting service cannot base its fee on the amount of the student's scholarship. There cannot be any money back guarantee.

Helpful Websites:

NCAA Eligibility Center: www.eligibilitycenter.org

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics: www.naia.org

National Letter of Intent: www.national-letter.org

ACT: www.actstudent.org

SAT: www.collegeboard.com

National Junior College Athletic Association: www.njcaa.org

APPENDIX

NCAA ELIGIBILITY CENTER QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE



NCAA Division I Initial-Eligibility Requirements

Core Courses: (16)

- **Initial full-time collegiate enrollment *before* August 1, 2016:**
 - **Sixteen (16) core courses** are required (see chart below for subject-area requirements).
- **Initial full-time collegiate enrollment *on or after* August 1, 2016:**
 - **Sixteen (16) core courses** are required (see chart below for subject-area requirements).
 - Ten (10) core courses completed before the seventh semester; seven (7) of the 10 must be in English, math or natural/physical science.
 - These courses/grades are "locked in" at start of the seventh semester (cannot be repeated for grade-point average [GPA] improvement to meet initial-eligibility requirements for competition).
 - *Students who do not meet core-course progression requirements may still be eligible to receive athletics aid and practice in the initial year of enrollment by meeting academic redshirt requirements (see below).*

Test Scores: (ACT/SAT)

- Students must present a corresponding test score and core-course GPA on the sliding scale (see Page No. 2).
 - **SAT:** critical reading and math sections.
 - Best subscore from each section is used to determine the SAT *combined* score for initial eligibility.
 - **ACT:** English, math, reading and science sections.
 - Best subscore from each section is used to determine the ACT *sum* score for initial eligibility.
- All ACT and SAT attempts *before* initial full-time collegiate enrollment may be used for initial eligibility.
- **Enter 9999 during ACT or SAT registration to ensure the testing agency reports your score directly to the NCAA Eligibility Center. Test scores on transcripts will not be used.**

Core Grade-Point Average:

- Only *core courses* that appear on the high school's List of NCAA Courses on the NCAA Eligibility Center's website (www.eligibilitycenter.org) will be used to calculate your core-course GPA. Use this list as a guide.
- **Initial full-time collegiate enrollment *before* August 1, 2016:**
 - Students must present a corresponding test score (ACT sum score or SAT combined score) and core-course GPA (minimum 2.000) on Sliding Scale A (see Page No. 2).
 - Core-course GPA is calculated using the **best 16 core courses** that meet subject-area requirements.
- **Initial full-time collegiate enrollment *on or after* August 1, 2016:**
 - Students must present a corresponding test score (ACT sum score or SAT combined score) and core-course GPA (minimum 2.300) on Sliding Scale B (see Page No. 2).
 - Core-course GPA is calculated using the **best 16 core courses** that meet both progression (10 before seventh semester; seven in English, math or science; "locked in") and subject-area requirements.

DIVISION I

Core-Course Requirement (16)

- 4 years of English
- 3 years of math (Algebra I or higher)
- 2 years of natural/physical science (1 year of lab if offered)
- 1 year of additional English, math or natural/physical science
- 2 years of social science
- 4 years of additional courses (any area above, foreign language or comparative religion/philosophy)

DIVISION I – 2016

Qualifier Requirements

**Athletics aid, practice, and competition*

- 16 core courses
 - Ten (10) core courses completed before the start of seventh semester. Seven (7) of the 10 must be in English, math or natural/physical science.
 - "Locked in" for core-course GPA calculation.
- Corresponding test score (ACT sum score or SAT combined score) and core-course GPA (minimum 2.300) on Sliding Scale B (see Page No. 2).
- Graduate from high school.

DIVISION I – 2016

Academic Redshirt Requirements

**Athletics aid and practice (no competition)*

- 16 core courses
 - No grades/credits "locked in" (repeated courses after the seventh semester begins may be used for initial eligibility).
- Corresponding test score (ACT sum score or SAT combined score) and core-course GPA (minimum 2.000) on Sliding Scale B (see Page No. 2).
- Graduate from high school.

Sliding Scale A		
<i>Use for Division I prior to August 1, 2016</i>		
NCAA DIVISION I SLIDING SCALE		
Core GPA	SAT	ACT Sum
	<i>Verbal and Math ONLY</i>	
3.550 & above	400	37
3.525	410	38
3.500	420	39
3.475	430	40
3.450	440	41
3.425	450	41
3.400	460	42
3.375	470	42
3.350	480	43
3.325	490	44
3.300	500	44
3.275	510	45
3.250	520	46
3.225	530	46
3.200	540	47
3.175	550	47
3.150	560	48
3.125	570	49
3.100	580	49
3.075	590	50
3.050	600	50
3.025	610	51
3.000	620	52
2.975	630	52
2.950	640	53
2.925	650	53
2.900	660	54
2.875	670	55
2.850	680	56
2.825	690	56
2.800	700	57
2.775	710	58
2.750	720	59
2.725	730	59
2.700	730	60
2.675	740-750	61
2.650	760	62
2.625	770	63
2.600	780	64
2.575	790	65
2.550	800	66
2.525	810	67
2.500	820	68
2.475	830	69
2.450	840-850	70
2.425	860	70
2.400	860	71
2.375	870	72
2.350	880	73
2.325	890	74
2.300	900	75
2.275	910	76
2.250	920	77
2.225	930	78
2.200	940	79
2.175	950	80
2.150	960	80
2.125	960	81
2.100	970	82
2.075	980	83
2.050	990	84
2.025	1000	85
2.000	1010	86

Sliding Scale B		
<i>Use for Division I beginning August 1, 2016</i>		
NCAA DIVISION I SLIDING SCALE		
Core GPA	SAT	ACT Sum
	<i>Verbal and Math ONLY</i>	
3.550	400	37
3.525	410	38
3.500	420	39
3.475	430	40
3.450	440	41
3.425	450	41
3.400	460	42
3.375	470	42
3.350	480	43
3.325	490	44
3.300	500	44
3.275	510	45
3.250	520	46
3.225	530	46
3.200	540	47
3.175	550	47
3.150	560	48
3.125	570	49
3.100	580	49
3.075	590	50
3.050	600	50
3.025	610	51
3.000	620	52
2.975	630	52
2.950	640	53
2.925	650	53
2.900	660	54
2.875	670	55
2.850	680	56
2.825	690	56
2.800	700	57
2.775	710	58
2.750	720	59
2.725	730	60
2.700	740	61
2.675	750	61
2.650	760	62
2.625	770	63
2.600	780	64
2.575	790	65
2.550	800	66
2.525	810	67
2.500	820	68
2.475	830	69
2.450	840	70
2.425	850	70
2.400	860	71
2.375	870	72
2.350	880	73
2.325	890	74
2.300	900	75
2.299	910	76
2.275	910	76
2.250	920	77
2.225	930	78
2.200	940	79
2.175	950	80
2.150	960	81
2.125	970	82
2.100	980	83
2.075	990	84
2.050	1000	85
2.025	1010	86
2.000	1020	86

For more information, visit www.eligibilitycenter.org or www.2point3.org.

NCAA ELIGIBILITY CENTER QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE



Division II Initial-Eligibility Requirements

Core Courses

- **Division II currently requires 16 core courses.** See the chart below.
- **Beginning August 1, 2018**, to become a full or partial qualifier for Division II, all college-bound student-athletes must complete the 16 core-course requirement.

Test Scores

- **Division II** currently requires a minimum SAT score of 820 or an ACT sum score of 68. **Beginning August 1, 2018**, Division II will use a sliding scale to match test scores and core-course grade-point averages (GPA). The sliding scale for those requirements is shown on Page No. 2 of this sheet.
- The SAT score used for NCAA purposes includes **only** the critical reading and math sections. The writing section of the SAT is not used.
- The ACT score used for NCAA purposes is a **sum** of the following four sections: English, mathematics, reading and science.
- **When you register for the SAT or ACT, use the NCAA Eligibility Center code of 9999 to ensure all SAT and ACT scores are reported directly to the NCAA Eligibility Center from the testing agency. Test scores that appear on transcripts will not be used.**

Grade-Point Average

- Be sure to look at your high school's List of NCAA Courses on the NCAA Eligibility Center's website (www.eligibilitycenter.org). Only courses that appear on your school's approved List of NCAA Courses will be used in the calculation of the core GPA. Use the list as a guide.
- The current **Division II** core GPA requirement is a minimum of 2.000. **Division II** core GPA required to be eligible for competition on or after August 1, 2018, is 2.200 (corresponding test-score requirements are listed on the Sliding Scale on Page No. 2 of this sheet).
- The minimum **Division II** core GPA required to receive athletics aid and practice as a partial qualifier on or after August 1, 2018, is 2.000 (corresponding test-score requirements are listed on the Sliding Scale on Page No. 2 of this sheet).
- Remember, the NCAA core GPA is calculated using NCAA core courses only.

DIVISION II 16 Core Courses

- 3 years of English.
- 2 years of mathematics (Algebra I or higher).
- 2 years of natural/physical science (1 year of lab if offered by high school).
- 3 years of additional English, mathematics or natural/physical science.
- 2 years of social science.
- 4 years of additional courses (from any area above, foreign language or comparative religion/philosophy).

DIVISION II COMPETITION SLIDING SCALE		
<i>Use for Division II beginning August 1, 2018</i>		
Core GPA	SAT Verbal and Math ONLY	ACT Sum
3.300 & above	400	37
3.275	410	38
3.250	420	39
3.225	430	40
3.200	440	41
3.175	450	41
3.150	460	42
3.125	470	42
3.100	480	43
3.075	490	44
3.050	500	44
3.025	510	45
3.000	520	46
2.975	530	46
2.950	540	47
2.925	550	47
2.900	560	48
2.875	570	49
2.850	580	49
2.825	590	50
2.800	600	50
2.775	610	51
2.750	620	52
2.725	630	52
2.700	640	53
2.675	650	53
2.650	660	54
2.625	670	55
2.600	680	56
2.575	690	56
2.550	700	57
2.525	710	58
2.500	720	59
2.475	730	60
2.450	740	61
2.425	750	61
2.400	760	62
2.375	770	63
2.350	780	64
2.325	790	65
2.300	800	66
2.275	810	67
2.250	820	68
2.225	830	69
2.200	840 & above	70 & above

DIVISION II PARTIAL QUALIFIER SLIDING SCALE		
<i>Use for Division II beginning August 1, 2018</i>		
Core GPA	SAT Verbal and Math ONLY	ACT Sum
3.050 & above	400	37
3.025	410	38
3.000	420	39
2.975	430	40
2.950	440	41
2.925	450	41
2.900	460	42
2.875	470	42
2.850	480	43
2.825	490	44
2.800	500	44
2.775	510	45
2.750	520	46
2.725	530	46
2.700	540	47
2.675	550	47
2.650	560	48
2.625	570	49
2.600	580	49
2.575	590	50
2.550	600	50
2.525	610	51
2.500	620	52
2.475	630	52
2.450	640	53
2.425	650	53
2.400	660	54
2.375	670	55
2.350	680	56
2.325	690	56
2.300	700	57
2.275	710	58
2.250	720	59
2.225	730	60
2.200	740	61
2.175	750	61
2.150	760	62
2.125	770	63
2.100	780	64
2.075	790	65
2.050	800	66
2.025	810	67
2.000	820 & above	68 & above

For more information, visit the NCAA Eligibility Center website at www.eligibilitycenter.org.