

NCAA Information



NCAA SCHOOLS

- ▶ NCAA colleges and universities are divided into three divisions; Division I, Division II and Division III.
- ▶ Division I schools generally have more students, larger athletic budgets and more athletic department support than schools in Division II or Division III.
- ▶ Division II emphasize a life balance in which academically and athletically gifted students can compete at a high level, while maintaining a traditional collegiate experience.
- ▶ Division III is where academics are the primary focus for the student-athletes, coaches and athletic administration. They have shorter seasons that reduce their time away from academic studies and other campus activities.

NCAA Clearinghouse/Eligibility Center!!

- ▶ The Eligibility Center certifies a student-athlete's initial eligibility to practice, compete and to receive institutional aid during his/her first year of enrollment at a NCAA Division I or II school.
- ▶ Students should only register with the NCAA Initial Eligibility Center if they are planning to participate at a NCAA Division I or II school. eligibilitycenter.com is the website and generally takes around 45 minutes to register. Registration can be done early during your Sophomore year or no later than the conclusion of your Junior year. Preferably in May of your Junior year.
- ▶ Send your ACT and SAT scores directly to the Eligibility Center with the code 9999 when signing up for Admittance exams.
- ▶ The NCAA also determines your amateur status.

AMATEURISM

The following activities may impact your amateur status.....

- ▶ Signing a contract with a professional team
- ▶ Playing with professionals.
- ▶ Participating in tryouts or practices with a professional team.
- ▶ Accepting payments or preferential benefits for playing sports.
- ▶ Accepting prize money above your expenses.
- ▶ Accepting benefits from an agent or prospective agent.
- ▶ Agreeing to be represented by an agent.
- ▶ Delaying your full time college enrollment to play in organized sports competitions.

Am I being Recruited?

- ▶ Are college coaches in the stands? Are they asking your high school coach for film?
- ▶ Are you receiving letters or other recruiting materials? If Yes, how frequent?
- ▶ Receiving regular phone calls (you or your high school coach)?
- ▶ Has a college coach made a face-to-face contact with you off-campus (at your high school or your home)?
- ▶ Been invited for an official paid visit?
- ▶ Been invited to come on an unofficial visit?

Official Visits

- ▶ An official visit is an expense paid visit to a college campus
- ▶ A prospect is allowed one official visit to a particular college at all levels.
- ▶ A prospect may only take 5 official visits to a Division I campus and unlimited visits to a Division II, III or NAIA schools.
- ▶ The earliest a prospect (Football) may take an official visit is April 1st of their junior year .
- ▶ For D1 men's basketball, recruits can begin taking official visits starting January 1 of their junior year of high school.
- ▶ Women's basketball may begin visits April of their junior year.
- ▶ Effective April 25, 2018 official visits for all other sports can begin September 1st of the athletes junior year.
- ▶ The school can pay for the following for you and your parents/guardians; transportation to and from campus, lodging throughout your visit, three meals per day and three tickets to a home sports event.
- ▶
- ▶ Some schools will be able to finance your whole trip, paying for transportation, meals, lodging and tickets to home game. But this the maximum of what colleges can provide for their recruits and parents.
- ▶ Academic Requirements for Official Visit
 - ▶ A PSAT, SAT, or ACT Test Score, Academic Transcript
 - ▶ **Registration with NCAA Eligibility Center (Mandatory)**

The NCAA requires the completion of 16 core course

- ▶ Must be completed within the Core-Curriculum Time Limitation (grades 9 -12)
- ▶ Nontraditional Courses-OCR, Virtual and CBE
- ▶ A. Accelerated courses are accepted on a case by case basis.
- ▶ College Courses-Dual Credit

Division 1 Course Breakdown

- ▶ 4 years of English
- ▶ 3 years of mathematics (Algebra I or higher)
- ▶ 2 years of natural / physical science (1 lab course)
- ▶ 1 additional year of English, math, or nat./phys. Science
- ▶ 2 years of social science
- ▶ 4 additional courses
 - ▶ English
 - ▶ Mathematics
 - ▶ Natural / physical science
 - ▶ Social science
 - ▶ Foreign language
 - ▶ Non-doctrinal religion or philosophy
 - ▶ Ten (10) core courses completed before the seventh semester; 7 of the 10 must be in English, Math, or natural/physical science.

Texas Graduation Requirements- Foundations Program

- ▶ English (4 Credits: English I, English II, English III, English IV)
- ▶ Math (4 Credits: Algebra I, Geometry, Algebra II , or a Upper Level Math Course)
- ▶ Science (4 Credits: Biology, IPC, Chemistry, Physics, or a Upper Level Science Course)
- ▶ Social Studies (3 Credits: World Geography, World History, US History, Psychology, Sociology, Government, or Economics)
- ▶ P.E. (1.0 Credit)
- ▶ Health (0.5 Credits)
- ▶ Fine Arts (1 Credit)
- ▶ Professional Communication (0.5 Credits)
- ▶ Foreign Language (2 Credits of Same Language)
- ▶ Electives (2.0 Credits)
- ▶ Endorsement (4.0 Credits)**

Total of 26 Credits

Side By Side View

NCAA VS Texas Graduation Plan

- ▶ 4 years of English
 - ▶ 3 years of mathematics (Algebra I or higher)
 - ▶ 2 years of natural / physical science (1 lab course)
 - ▶ 1 additional year of English, math, or nat./phys. Science
 - ▶ 2 years of social science
 - ▶ 4 additional courses
 - ▶ English
 - ▶ Mathematics
 - ▶ Natural / physical science
 - ▶ Social science
 - ▶ Foreign language
 - ▶ Non-doctrinal religion or philosophy
 - ▶ Ten (10) core courses completed before the seventh semester.
- ▶ English (4 Credits: English I, English II, English III, English IV)
 - ▶ Math (4 Credits: Algebra I, Geometry, Algebra II or a Upper Level Math Course)
 - ▶ Science (4 Credits: Biology, IPC, Chemistry, Physics, or a Upper Level Science Course)
 - ▶ Social Studies (3 Credits: World Geography or World History, US History, Government, Economics)
 - ▶ P.E. (1.0 Credit)
 - ▶ Health (0.5 Credits)
 - ▶ Fine Arts (1 Credit)
 - ▶ Professional Communication (0.5 Credits)
 - ▶ Foreign Language (2 Credits of Same Language)
 - ▶ Electives (2.0 Credits)
 - ▶ Endorsement (4.0 Credits)**
- Total of 26 Credits

Division II Course Breakdown

- ▶ 3 years of English
- ▶ 2 years of mathematics (Algebra I or higher)
- ▶ 2 years of natural / physical science (1 lab course)
- ▶ 3 additional years of English, math, or nat./phys. Science
- ▶ 2 years of social science
- ▶ 4 additional courses
 - ▶ English
 - ▶ Mathematics
 - ▶ Natural / physical science
 - ▶ Social science
 - ▶ Foreign language
 - ▶ Non-doctrinal religion or philosophy

Courses for Students With Disabilities

- ▶ High-school courses - even if such courses appear to be taught at a level below the high school's regular academic instructional level (e.g., special education courses)
 - ▶ If the high-school principal submits a written statement to the NCAA indicating that the courses are substantially comparable, quantitatively and qualitatively, to similar core course offerings in that academic discipline.
 - ▶ The courses appear on the high-school's list of approved core courses.
- ▶ Students with disabilities still must complete the required core courses and achieve the minimum required grade-point average in this core curriculum.
 - ▶ The fact that the title of a course includes a designation such as "remedial," "special education," "special needs," or other similar titles used for courses designed for students with learning disabilities does not, in and of itself, disqualify a course from satisfying core-curriculum requirements.

Preparing to be certified by the NCAA Initial Eligibility Center

▶ Freshman year through senior year

- ▶ Students should register for high school courses in accordance with:
 - ▶ Your high school's graduation requirements.
 - ▶ Appropriate college-prep courses.
 - ▶ NCAA core-course requirements.
 - ▶ NCAA core-course time limitation (only courses completed 9th grade 12 grade).

▶ Sophomore and Junior years

- ▶ Students should take the PSAT, SAT or ACT.
- ▶ Register with the Eligibility Center.
- ▶ Test scores must be sent directly from the testing agency to the NCAA Initial Eligibility Center by selecting code 9999.
- ▶ This is FREE for students. Sending scores later costs \$\$\$\$.
- ▶ If students fall behind, ask your counselor for help with finding approved courses. (Preferably no OCR or courses with no physical instructor.)
- ▶ End of the year ask NCAA counselor to upload your academic transcript.

Continuing Preparation

▶ After Junior year

- ▶ Make sure you are on track to graduate on time with your class.
- ▶ Preliminary certification completed upon receipt of six-semester transcript sent directly from the high school.
 - ▶ The Eligibility Center will not accept a transcript that is sent by the prospect or the prospect's parents.
 - ▶ The Eligibility Center will not accept a faxed copy of a prospect's transcript.
- ▶ If a high-school student attended more than one high school, the Eligibility Center will need a copy of each high school's transcript.
 - ▶ Exception: the Eligibility Center will accept a high school transcript with credits and grades from multiple high schools if the schools are in the same school district and the Eligibility Center has documentation that this is the school district's policy.
- ▶ The Eligibility Center registration fee is \$80 for U.S. students and \$135 for foreign students. Free and reduced lunch students can have fees waived.

Final Preparations

▶ Early Senior year

- ▶ Students should audit/reconcile high school transcripts and respective preliminary Eligibility Center certification to determine deficiencies in satisfying the NCAA core-course requirement, core-course grade point average and test score.
- ▶ Take the ACT or SAT again, if necessary, and submit your scores to the NCAA Eligibility Center using code 9999.
- ▶ After you graduate, ask your counselor to send or upload your final official transcript with proof of graduation to the NCAA.

▶ Post Graduation

- ▶ Ensure that your counselor check your final high school transcript very carefully before sending to the NCAA Initial Eligibility Center (i.e., date of high school graduation included, ensure course titles on transcript are consistent with course titles on high school's 48H that is on file at the Eligibility Center.

Transcript Accuracy is Vital!!!

- ▶ Once the NCAA Eligibility Center receives a final transcript, a revised transcript may not be used.
- ▶ All transcript changes after graduation must be handled through the initial-eligibility waiver process.
- ▶ The NCAA Eligibility Center **MUST** receive a transcript from each high school the student attended (even for summer classes).
- ▶ As a college-bound student-athlete, you are responsible for your eligibility. That means planning ahead, taking high school classes seriously and protecting your amateur status. It can be a difficult first step, but the benefits of being a student-athlete are worth the effort.
NCAA Eligibility Center

ABBREVIATED VERSION OF SLIDING SCALE

Division I GPA /
Sliding Scale

SAT Score

Sum ACT Score

3.550 & above

400

37

3.250

580

46

3.000

720

52

2.750

810

59

2.500

900

68

2.300

980

75

NCAA ACADEMIC CERTIFICATIONS

- ▶ QUALIFIER
- ▶ You may practice, compete and receive an athletic scholarship during your first year of enrollment at an NCAA Division I school.
- ▶ ACADEMIC REDSHIRT
- ▶ You may receive an athletics scholarship during your first year of enrollment and may practice during your first regular academic term but may not compete during your first year of enrollment. You must pass either eight quarter or nine semester hours to practice in the next term.
- ▶ NONQUALIFIER
- ▶ You will not be able to practice, receive an athletic scholarship or compete during your first year enrollment at a Division I school

National Letter of Intent and Athletics Scholarships

- ▶ National Letter of Intent (NLI) is a voluntary agreement that a prospect signs to signify his or her commitment to attend a college or university. Prospect must also be awarded an athletics grant-in-aid at the time he or she signs the NLI agreement.
- ▶ Agreement – College awards the prospect a scholarship for an academic year. The prospect agrees to attend that college for one academic year.
- ▶ There are penalties if the prospect does not fulfill his or her part of the agreement
- ▶ Benefits of signing a NLI
 - ▶ Secure athletics scholarship for one year
 - ▶ No more recruiting stress

What questions should I ask?

Education

- ▶ Majors, minors, general education requirements. Set a meeting with academic adviser in your education major department.
- ▶ Can I check out the library and sit in a class (Best case scenario)?

Size of School

- ▶ Student-Teacher ratio
- ▶ Transportation

Housing/Social Life

- ▶ Eat a meal in the cafeteria or athlete training table.
- ▶ Check out your housing options.
- ▶ Student Activities/Organizations
- ▶ Walk on campus and checkout campus atmosphere.

Where will I go to college?

Do your Research

- ▶ Visit all types of different schools during sophomore and junior year in HS
- ▶ Meet with or speak with an admissions counselor
- ▶ Speak with current students
- ▶ Know all paperwork and fee deadlines

Questions For Student-Athletes and Parents

- ▶ 1. Do your High School Coach have athletic scholarships?
- ▶ 2. Are scholarships guaranteed for four years?
- ▶ 3. Will a OCR class be sufficient for clearing through the Eligibility Center?
- ▶ Does College coaches care if you have good character, if you are a good teammate or if you have good body language when you are participating in your sport of choice?
- ▶ What percentage of high school student-athletes receive scholarships?

Thinking of Going Pro?

There are more than 480,000 NCAA student-athletes, and fewer than 2% will go pro in their sport. For the rest, the experiences of college athletics and the life lessons they learn along the way will help them as they pursue careers in Business, Education, athletics administration, communication, Law, Medicine and many more fields. Education is a pivotal part of the college athletics experience, and student-athletes should treat it that way.

Student Athletes	Men's Basketball	Women's Basketball	Football	Baseball	Men's Soccer
H.S. Student-Athletes	541,054	433,344	1,093,234	482,629	417,419
H.S. Senior Student-Athletes	154,587	123,813	312,353	137,894	119,263
NCAA Student-Athletes	18,320	16,319	71,291	33,431	23,602
NCAA Freshman Roster Positions	5,234	4,663	20,369	9,552	6,743
NCAA Senior Student-Athletes	4,071	3,626	15,842	7,429	5,245
NCAA Student-Athletes Drafted	47	32	255	638	72
Percent High School to NCAA	3.4%	3.8%	6.5%	6.9%	5.7%
Percent NCAA to Professional	1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	8.6%	1.4%
Percent High School to Professional	0.03%	0.03%	0.08%	0.53%	0.06%

Questions ?????

