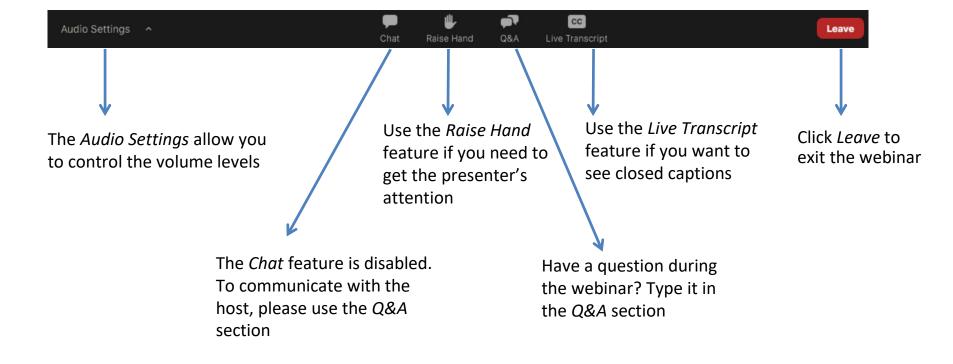


College Athletics In Admissions

How to Participate in This Webinar



Your Presenters Today

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About MEFA



Webinar Topics

- Define NCAA, NAIA, NJCAA
 - Division I, II, III
- Eligibility
 - Core Courses
 - Grades/Scores = Scale
 - Registration
- College Search Process
 - The Search
 - Coaches' Contact
 - Letter of Intent
- Issues to Consider



NCAA

- 1,100+ colleges and universities
- 480,000 student athletes
 - 2% of high school athletes offered athletic scholarship
- Three divisions
 - Not based on school size
 - Determined by facilities and money allocated to...
 - (not all D1 schools offer athletic scholarships)
- 90 national championships
- 40 sports
 - Basketball/Football....Rifle



NCAA - Division I, II, III

DI

- Equivalent of "full-time job"
- Broad range of scholarship opportunities
- Outside of basketball and football, most are NOT full scholarships

DII

- Larger emphasis on scholarship and broad campus involvement
- More regional competition to avoid long travel

DIII

- Shorter practice and competition seasons
- Focus on student

NAIA & NJCAA

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics

- 250 small colleges and universities (1700 enrollment average)
- Athletics scholarships
- Stress balances between academics and athletics
- Compare to DII

National Junior College Athletic Association

- 500 institutions
- 2-year programs
- Can be used as option to strengthen academic or athletic preparation



Eligibility

"2.3 or take a knee"

- NCAA
 - Three Divisions
- NAIA
- NJCAA
- Transfer Tips

Eligibility - NCAA

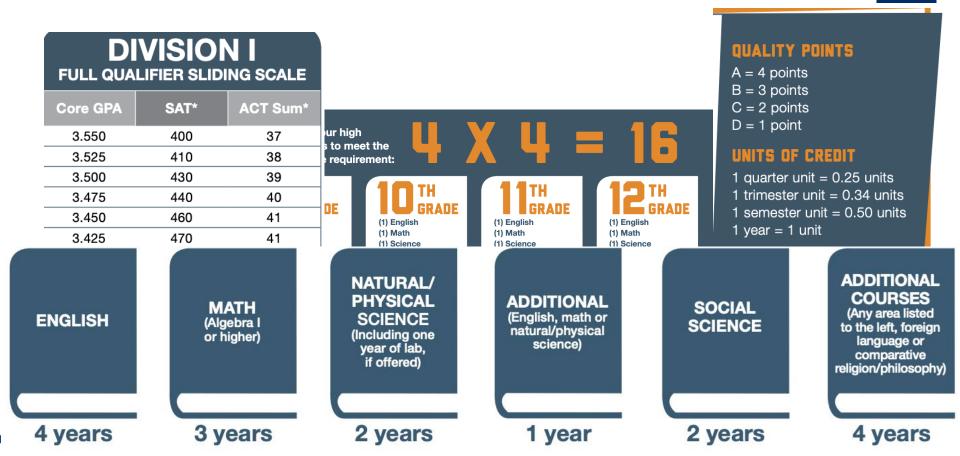
DI & {II}

- Graduate from high school
- Complete 16 core courses in specific disciplines 10 of these courses in prescribed disciplines must be completed before the start of the student's 7th semester {not the case}
- Earn at least a 2.3 {2.2} GPA in the 16 core courses
- Earn an SAT combined score or ACT sum score that matches the student's core-course GPA on the Division I sliding scale. (The NCAA will use the best subsection scores from multiple test dates)

DIII

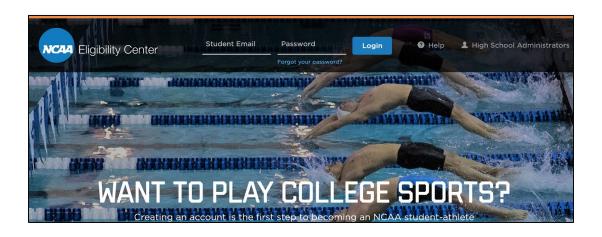
For a student to compete at a Division III institution, the student needs to meet the same admission standards and academic standards as any other student admitted to the institution. Unlike Division I and II, a student interested in competing at a Division III institution does not need to go through the process of having his or her transcripts reviewed by the NCAA.

Eligibility - Sliding Scale & Quality Points



Eligibility

- NCAA Eligibility Center: eligibilitycenter.org
- Easy online registration
- Send SAT/ACT scores through College Board or ACT
- HS will upload transcript



Eligibility - NAIA

- Requirement #1: Beginning on May 1, 2019, students will need to have earned a minimum ACT composite score of 18 or a 970 on the SAT when the Evidence-Based Reading and Writing & Math scores are combined.
- Requirement #2: Students must achieve a minimum GPA of 2.0 out of a 4.0. Note that the GPA will not be recalculated using a subset of courses.
- Requirement #3: Student must graduate in the top half of their senior class. The NAIA process asks for a class rank letter. The letter (in a sealed, school-stamped envelope) is to be signed by a school administrator (high school principal, headmaster, vice-principal, or counselor) and submitted directly to NAIA indicating class rank. The letter should be on school letterhead, and must include the student's complete name, NAIA ID #, and final class rank through the end of the final school term. This letter can be sent via mail or uploaded into the high school portal.

Eligibility - NJCAA

- Student-athletes should be high school graduates or the equivalent
- Student-athletes must be in academic good standing at their institution
- Student-athletes must be an amateur in their sport,
 i.e. have not received financial compensation for their performance of the sport
- Student-athletes must meet the entrance requirements of the institution



Transfer Tips

As some students may consider eventually <u>transferring from a junior college or community college to a four-year university</u>, they should be informed that they will need to get the athletic departments from both the school they are transferring from as well as the prospective institution involved in the process early. In addition, they should note the following:

- The transfer process for student-athletes varies according to their status: qualifier or non-qualifier
- Student-athletes cannot transfer on their own and will need the support of both athletic departments
- Rigorous courses throughout high school
- Solid academic grades

College Search Process

- Recruiting
- Coaches' Contact
- Letter of Intent

College Search Process

- START EARLY
- "Student" is first
- Choosing the right school
- It's about "fit"
- Campus setting

Then think about:

- How does athletics fit into the campus experience?
- Responsibilities as a student-athlete
- "Vacation" calendar different from academic calendar
- Summer responsibilities
 - Make up classes missed
 - Camps/workouts



Will be different dates, numbers, etc, from DI, II, III

But to be aware....

Contact: A contact happens any time a college coach says more than "hello" during a face-to-face meeting with a student or the student's parents off the college's campus

Contact period: During a contact period, a college coach may have face-to-face contact with a student or the student's parents, watch the student compete, visit the student's high school, and call or write to the student or parents

Dead period: A college coach may not have any face-to-face contact with a student or parents on or off the college campus at any time during a dead period. The coach may call or write a student or parents during this time

Evaluation: An evaluation happens when a college coach observes a student practicing or competing

Evaluation period: During an evaluation period, a college coach may watch a student compete, visit a student's high school, and call or write to a student or parents. However, a <u>college coach may not have face-to face contact</u> with a student or parents off the college's campus during an evaluation period

Official visit: During an official visit, the college can pay a student for transportation to and from the college for the student (and up to two family members in Division I Basketball and FBS Football), lodging and meals (Division I allows for up to three meals per day) for the student and up to four family members, as well as reasonable entertainment expenses, including five tickets to a Division I or Division II home sports event. Before a Division I or II college may invite a student on an official visit, the student will have to provide the college with a copy of his or her high school transcript and register for a Certification Account with the NCAA Eligibility Center. In Division I, it is not permissible to make an official visit during a recruiting shutdown period or a dead period.

Unofficial visit: Any visit by a student or parents to a college campus paid for by the student or parents. The only expense a student may receive from the college is three complimentary admissions to a Division I home athletics contest or five complimentary admissions to a Division II home athletics contest. Students may make as many unofficial visits as desired after the first permissible date in each sport. The only time a student cannot talk with a coach during an unofficial visit is during a dead period. In Division I, it is not permissible to make an official visit during a recruiting shutdown period or a dead period. In Division III, a student may receive one on-campus meal as well as admission to a home athletics event for the student and those accompanying the student.

Letter of Intent

The NCAA manages the daily operations of the NLI program. The program now includes 657 Division I and Division II participating institutions.

The NLI is a voluntary program with regard to both institutions and student-athletes.

The NLI is a binding agreement between a prospective student-athlete and an NLI member institution.

- A prospective student-athlete agrees to attend the institution full time for one academic year (two semesters or three quarters)
- The institution agrees to provide athletics financial aid for one academic year (two semesters or three quarters)

The penalty for not fulfilling the NLI agreement: A student-athlete has to serve one year in residence (full-time, two semesters or three quarters) at the next NLI member institution and lose one season of competition in all sports.

Issues to Consider

- Grades
- Desire to Play
- "Reality of Ability"

"STUDENT"-Athlete

- Jenn Rizzotti "What class do I have tomorrow?"
- Academic Advisor
- Study Hall
- Eligibility



Whose?

Question to Ask Coaches

- What is a typical day, week, year like for your student-athlete?
- I am interested in majoring in xxxx, will my studies conflict with athletic season?
- What type of academic support do student-athletes receive?
- What are the housing/meal plan options?
- What happens if a student-athlete gets injured?
- What is the application process?
- What are the graduation rates of student-athletes?
- What is the coaching philosophy and style?
- Are there currently upperclassmen at that position/role?
- What happens if the coach leaves the institution?



Getting Seen

- First name, last name
- Height, weight
- Position(s) played
- Phone number, email address
- Cumulative GPA, ACT and/or SAT scores (if taken)
- Head coach's name
- Head coach's phone and email address



Where recruiting companies/agencies have broad range and access to a mass market, STUDENT-initiated contact can be a more productive. Demonstrate initiative, leadership, and strength of character.

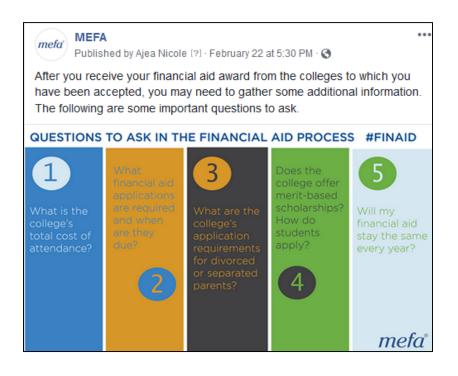
Post-Grad Year



- Prep School
- Junior / Community College

Possible opportunity to improve academics, strength, recruiting reach

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linkedin.com/company/mefa



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@mefa_ma



mefa.org/mefa-podcast

Questions?

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