# SOUTHERN LAB SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY LABORATORY SCHOOL 

## Parent University

Athletes Preparing for College

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## AGENDA

- What is the NCAA?
- What is the NCAA Eligibility Center?
- High School Timeline
- Initial-Eligibility Requirements
- Division 1
- Division 2
- Division 3, NAIA, Ivy League
- More Considerations


## WHAT IS THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (NCAA)?

- NCAA members and the national office are dedicated to the lifelong success of college athletes.
- They are committed to providing a pathway to opportunity by prioritizing academics, well-being and fairness for student-athletes.


## WHAT IS THE NCAA INITIAL-ELIGIBILITY CLEARINGHOUSE?

- The NCAA Eligibility Center evaluates and certifies prospective student-athletes for collegiate competition at Divisions I and II schools.
- Student who wants to compete at NCAA Division I or Division II schools need to meet NCAA Eligibility Center:
- Academic initial-eligibility requirements.
- Amateurism requirements.


## NCAA Initial Eligibility AND College Admission are BOTH needed to play

- Admission to a NCAA college or university is NOT the same as NCAA initial eligibility.
- Each institution decides which students to admit, based on its admissions criteria.
- A student-athlete may meet NCAA initial-eligibility standards and still may not be admitted to the institution (and vice versa).



## (National Collegiate Athletic Association)

## Three Divisions:

- Division I - Largest, most competitive, most athletic scholarships available
- Division II - Some athletic scholarships, less competitive than Division I
- Division III - Does not offer athletic scholarships available, higher academic admissions standards


NCAA Eligibilily Center


## HIGH SCHOOL TIMELINE

Follow these suggestions to prepare for Division I and Division II initial-eligibility requirements.


NCAA Eligibility Center

## GRADE 10: REGISTER

- Register for a Profile Page or Certification Account with the NCAA Eligibility Center at eligibilitycenter.org.
- If you fall behind academically, ask your counselor for help finding approved courses you can take.



## GRADE 11: STUDY

- Check with your counselor to make sure you are on track to complete the required number of NCAA-approved courses.
- Take the ACT or SAT and submit your scores to the NCAA Eligibility Center using code 9999.
- At the end of the year, ask your counselor to upload your official transcript to the NCAA Eligibility Center. If you took classes at more than one high school or program, ask each to submit an official transcript.
- Make sure you are on track to graduate on time with your class.


## GRADE 12: GRADUATE

- Complete your final NCAA core courses.
- Take the ACT or SAT again, if necessary, and submit your scores to the NCAA Eligibility Center using code 9999.
- Request your final amateurism certification in your Certification Account at eligibilitycenter.org:
- April 1 (fall enrollees).
- Oct. 1 (winter/spring enrollees).
- After you graduate on time, ask your counselor to upload your final official transcript with proof of graduation to the NCAA Eligibility Center.
- Reminder: Only students on an NCAA Division I or Division II school's institutional request list will receive a certification.


Register for a Certification Account or Profile Page at eligibilitycenter.org to begin your process to becoming an NCAA student-athlete.


## TWO ACCOUNT TYPES

- Certification Account
- Division I or Division II students.
- Domestic fee $\$ 80$.
- International fee $\$ 135$.
- Account information, school and sports history.
- Required for signing a National Letter of Intent (NLI) with a Division I or Division II NCAA school.
- Required to go on an official visit to a Division I or Division II NCAA school.
- Profile Page
- Undecided students.
- Division III students.
- No fee.
- Account information and school history.
- Can transition to a

Certification Account at any time.

- Will not receive an academic or amateurism certification.



## WHAT IS A CORE COURSE?

- NCAA core courses include courses that:
- Qualify for high school graduation in English, mathematics (Algebra 1 or higher), natural or physical science, social science, foreign language or comparative religion or philosophy
- No VAPA, CTE, PE, etc.
- Are considered four-year college preparatory.
- Are taught at or above the high school's regular academic level.
- Are taught by a qualified instructor

Tip: You can find SULS list of NCAA-approved core courses by going to eligibilitycenter.org/course list

## NCAA Division I Full Qualifier:

Academic Requirements for Athletics Aid, Practice and Competition
Students will need to meet the following requirements to receive athletics aid, practice and compete their first year:

## DIVISION I

Complete 10 NCAA core courses, including seven in English, math or natural/physical science, before your seventh semester.


## Southern, LSU, Tulane, UL, Southeastern, Grambling

## NCAA Division IFull Qualifier (con't):

Academic Requirements for Athletics Aid, Practice and Competition

1. Complete $\mathbf{1 6}$ core courses:

- Ten of the 16 core courses must be completed before the seventh semester (senior year) of high school.
- Seven of the 10 core courses must be in English, math or science

2. Earn a core-course GPA of at least $\mathbf{2 . 3 0 0}$
3. Graduate high school on time.
4. Earn the ACT/SAT score matching your core-course GPA on the Division I sliding scale (see handout)

## NCAA Division IFull Qualifier (con't):

Academic Requirements for Athletics Aid, Practice and Competition
Qualifier sliding scale. (The full sliding scale can be found at www.eligibilitycenter.org under Resources.)

Minimum sum ACT or SAT (critical reading and math only) score that matches the 16 core-course GPA.

- Example: 2.500 core-course GPA requires 820 SAT or 68 sum ACT.
- Example: 620 SAT or 52 sum ACT requires core-course GPA of 3.00 .


## Division I Initial-Eligibility Index

This is an abbreviated version of the index. For the full index, see the NCAA Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete at www.eligibilitycenter.org.

| Core Grade-Point <br> Average | SAT* <br> SMust <br> tase concordance table if <br> taker March 2016 | ACT <br> (Sum of Scores) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.550 | $400(400)$ | 37 |
| 3.000 | $620(720)$ | 52 |
| 2.750 | $720(810)$ | 59 |
| 2.500 | $820(900)$ | 68 |
| 2.300 | $920(1000)$ | 75 |
|  | New SAT Scores in () |  |

## NCAA Division II Full Qualifier:

## Academic Requirements for Athletics Aid, Practice and Competition

Students will need to meet the following requirements to receive athletics aid, practice and compete their first year:

## DIVISION II



## NCAA Division II Full Qualifier:

Academic Requirements for Athletics Aid, Practice and Competition

1. Complete 16 core courses:
2. Earn a core-course GPA of at least $\mathbf{2 . 2 0 0}$
3. Graduate high school on time.
4. Earn the ACT/SAT score matching your core-course GPA on the Division I sliding scale (see handout)

## NCAA Division II Full Qualifier (con't):

Academic Requirements for Athletics Aid, Practice and Competition
Qualifier sliding scale. (The full sliding scale can be found at www.eligibilitycenter.org under Resources.)

Minimum sum ACT or SAT (critical reading and math only) score that matches the 16 core-course GPA.

- Example: 2.500 core-course GPA requires 720 SAT or 59 sum ACT.
- Example: 520 SAT or 46 sum ACT requires core-course GPA of 3.00.


## Taking the ACT and/or SAT

- Students should enter the " 9999 " code when registering for the ACT or SAT. This requests for the student's official test scores to be sent directly to the NCAA Eligibility Center.
- Test scores are not listed on high school transcripts.



## BEST TEST SCORES WILL BE USED TO CERTIFY STUDENTS

## TEST SCORE <br> Math Verbal Total

October $10^{\text {th }} \quad 350 \quad 470 \quad 820$
December $7^{\text {th }} 420 \quad 440 \quad 860$
Scores Used $\quad 420 \quad 470 \quad 890$
NCAA will not combine section scores from the old and new SAT tests

## NCAA Division III:

- Does not offer athletic scholarships.
- Minimizes potential conflicts between athletics and academics. Some highly selective.
- 75 percent of DIII student-athletes receive some form of merit or need-based financial aid.
- Set their own admissions and eligibility standards.
- Create free Profile Page at eligibilitycenter.org to get more information.


## (UC Santa Cruz, Biola, Redlands, Tufts, Vassar)

## NAIA (National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics):

- Meet two of the three following requirements:

1. Minimum of $\mathbf{1 6}$ on ACT or $\mathbf{8 6 0}$ on SAT.
2. Minimum overall high school grade point average of 2.0 .
3. Graduate in the top half of your high school class

- Graduate from high school
- Athletic Scholarships available


## The Ivy League (all DI):

- Does not offer academic or athletic scholarships. Need-based aid only
- Base admissions decisions on each candidate's academic achievements. Highly Selective.
- Beginning July 1 prior to a prospective student-athlete's senior year in high school, an Ivy League coach may ask the Admissions Office to review the prospect's academic credentials.
- Coaches may communicate to the Admissions Office their support for candidates who are athletic recruits.
(Eight Private schools - Harvard, Yale, Penn, etc.)


## Academic Redshirt (DI) or Partial Qualifier (DII):

Requirements for Scholarship and Practice (can not compete during the first year):

Complete 16 core courses

- Earn a core-course GPA of at least 2.000.
- Earn the ACT/SAT score matching your core-course GPA on the Division I sliding scale.
- Graduate high school.



## Academic Redshirt (DI) or Partial Qualifier (DII):

Requirements for Scholarship and Practice

- If a college-bound student-athlete meets these requirements, he/she can receive an athletics scholarship during his/her first year at an NCAA Division I college or university.
- If he/she meets these requirements, he/she can practice during his/her first term (e.g., semester, quarter) at a Division I college or university.
- After the first semester or quarter is complete, in order to continue to practice for the rest of the year, the student must be academically successful at the collegiate level.


## What If A Student Does Not Meet Either Set of Requirements?

- If a college-bound student-athlete does not meet either set of requirements, he/she is a nonqualifier.
- A nonqualifier:
- Cannot receive athletics aid during the first year at an NCAA Division I college or university.
- Cannot practice or compete during the first year at a Division I college or university.



## COLLEGE ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS

- Athletic scholarships are awarded for one academic year at a time.
- You will not be guaranteed a four-year scholarship in NCAA Division I or II, but one year scholarships can be renewed annually for a maximum of five years within a six year period.


## RECRUITMENT

- During recruitment, a college coach may ask you to sign a National Letter of Intent. This says that you will attend a certain college for at least one year and it includes a financial aid package.
- After "signing" you are bound to that college with penalties if you do not follow through.
- Only your signature is binding. A coach's verbal promise to offer a National Letter of Intent or yout verbal promise to sign one is not.

Remember: A "verbal commitment" by a coach is not an offer of admission, as only the Admissions Office has that authority.

An Ivy League coach can only commit his or her support in the admissions process.

## More Considerations

Non Traditional coursework. How courses taken outside the traditional classroom are being evaluated for Divisions I and II certification.

Early academic certification for Divisions I and II. Final certification to academically qualified students following six semesters of coursework.

## What are Nontraditional Courses?

Courses taught through:

- The Internet (online or virtual)
- Distance learning
- Independent study
- Individualized instruction
- Correspondence
- Computer software programs
- Other similar means



# Using Social Media 

## Twitter



## Using Twitter

- Use your real name as a handle. Coaches can't recruit you if they can't recognize you. If you have a common name, try adding a middle initial, your jersey number, or position abbreviation to your handle to make it unique.
- Be consistent with your profile pic. Find one great, clear photo preferably in uniform and use it consistently on your social media accounts and online recruiting profile. That way, you are easier to recognize and there's no mistaking you for someone else.


## Using Twitter

- Include your high school or club team. Coaches want to know your current team for a number of reasons. For example, it can help gauge your current level of competition or they may know your current coach.
- Don't forget your class year. Coaches want to know your class year as that will help determine when and how they communicate with you as a potential recruit.
- What position(s) do you play? Put your primary position first but include any other position experience you have.


## Using Twitter

- MUST HAVE: Include a link to your online profile. Coaches don't have a lot of time, and for most sports, they will want to get right to your highlight or skills video. Make it easy for them to find and include it in your Twitter profile.
- Be sport-specific with your background image. Getting exposure online means you do what you can to set yourself apart and make yourself easy to find. A sport-specific background in combination with your profile pic just makes it that much easier for coaches and scouts to know they've come to the right place.



## Closing Remarks

Questions, Comments, and/or Concerns

