



FAQ's

When does a student become a prospective athlete?

A student becomes a prospect starting in 9th grade.

What is a contact period?

Contact period is a defined segment of time in recruiting where college coaches are permitted to have face-to-face or in person contact (in addition to phone calls and emails) with prospective student athletes or their parents.

When can a student athlete receive phone calls from a college recruiter?

College coaches are allowed to email and call athletes during other times throughout the year, but specifically during the contact period is when a coach is allowed in-person and face-to-face contact as well.

Do all associations (NCAA Div. 1 & 2, NAIA, etc.) offer the same number of scholarships?

The max amount of scholarships at NCAA, NAIA and JUCO all differ. This information can be found on the college webpage in a table in the 'Scholarships' section.

What is considered contact with a collegiate recruiter?

This includes meetings, watching the athletes compete and visit their high schools, and write or call the athletes or their parents.

Can my High School or Club Coach help me get recruited?

The short answer is Yes. Your High School and/or club coach can help you get recruited, but there are numerous steps to take in determining the division that is right for you which is one of the toughest and most important aspects of the recruiting process.

When can a student athlete receive recruiting material?

Printed recruiting materials: Starting July 15 after an athlete's sophomore year, coaches can begin sending recruits printed recruiting materials. Telephone calls: Starting June 15 after an athlete's sophomore year, coaches can start calling athletes.

How early can an athlete commit to a college?

Verbal - Currently, there are no NCAA rules regulating when an athlete can commit to a college. An athlete can make a verbal commitment to a school whenever they want, assuming the coach at the school has made them an offer. If you receive an offer from one of your dream schools, and your family is comfortable with the decision, you should feel comfortable committing to that school.

What is contact?

College coaches receive lots of emails each day from potential recruits. When contacting a coach via email be sure to give info about your grades, ACT/SAT results, and playing level. You should also personalize the email by using the coaches name and adding in something about the program to show the coach you have a real interest and have done some research. Do not copy and paste the same email to numerous coaches! If you have a highlight video you should also attach this to the email.

Official - The only time an athlete can officially commit to a college is during the signing period, when they sign their national letter of intent. Any story you see of an athlete getting an offer or committing to a school before the signing period their senior year is unofficial.





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Why should I make a Highlight Video?

The sole aim of a highlight reel is to persuade the coach to want to learn more about you. Your best clips should entice the coach to take the next step in evaluating you, for example watching the game film on your profile, perusing your information, or checking out your academic transcript.

What is the minimum GPA to get a scholarship?

NCAA, NAIA, and JUCO all have different minimum requirements when it comes to GPA. This information can be found on the college website in the 'Eligibility' section.

When should I start the recruiting process?

Typically the best time to start is late in your sophomore year or early in your junior year of high school. Starting then lets you be thorough in your search. It also gives you the opportunity to get ahead of the curve, before most college teams have locked down their recruiting classes.

Do all universities offer athletic scholarships?

While all colleges and universities offer different kinds of scholarships, they don't all have athletic scholarships. Only NCAA Division 1 and 2, NAIA and NJCAA schools can offer scholarships to incoming athletes. ... Being a strong student and athlete will help you find more college opportunities and get financial aid.

What is an official visit?

According to the NCAA, an official visit is when a prospective student-athlete visits a college campus paid for by the school. This includes travel/transportation to and from the school, room, meals, and entertainment expenses (three admissions to a home game).

What is an athletic scholarship?

An athletic scholarship is an amount of financial aid awarded to a student-athlete from the college athletic department. These athletic scholarships are awarded based on the student's athletic abilities and how they can contribute to the team. A coach decides who receives scholarships and how much they are awarded.

How important are grades and test scores?

Your grades throughout high school remain the most important factor in college admissions. While colleges also look carefully at your standardized test scores, essays, recommendations, and other personal factors, they view your grades as the strongest predictor of your academic success in college.

Does a student athlete have to register with the NCAA Clearinghouse?

If the athlete wants to play at an NCAA school then yes they must register and go through the NCAA clearinghouse. If they want to play NAIA then they must go through the NAIA clearinghouse.

When am I allowed to contact college coaches?

Coaches cannot call or email you until July 1st after your junior year of high school and the likelihood of getting discovered at a camp or combine before that is not very high. Most coaches find out about potential college recruits when athletes contact them directly or through online profiles and recruiting services.

Do I still have 4 years of eligibility if I cant play my first year after HS graduation? (due to injuries, family issues, etc...)

Yes, If you don't play in your first year you still have 4 years of eligibility.





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What is a walk-on?

A walk-on is an athlete who benefits from every aspect of the team, except they are not on scholarship. This is common for many already enrolled or soon to be enrolled college students, or you can be asked to walk-on by a coach.

Do I need to be a full-time student to be eligible to play in college?

Yes, in order to be eligible to play you must be full time; and being full time means you must be enrolled in at least 12 credit hours per semester.

What is grey shirting?

Grey shirting is a recruiting term that is not as commonly used as the term redshirting. A grey shirt is an incoming college freshman who postpones his enrollment in classes until the second term of his freshman year. This means they do not take classes until the winter term. The NCAA allows college athletes five years to complete four years of eligibility after initial enrollment.

Can I get athletic scholarships for multiple sports?

Yes it is possible to earn athletic scholarship for multiple sports.

What is a Redshirt?

A redshirt is when an athlete chooses to sit out of a year of competition during one of their 5 eligible years of play. The NCAA dictates that you can only compete for 4 of the years to allow for a redshirt year.

What are the benefits to go to Junior College to play and study?

Junior College do not have the same eligibility standards that have to be met upon enrollment.

If you don't know what they want to study, a junior college gives them two more years to figure out what they want to do while they get core subjects out of the way.

Two years at a Junior College may help an athlete get recruited to a higher level than they could have straight out of high school.

