

OCTOBER ISSUE CONTENTS

- **Important Recruiting Dates**
- **Additions to CPOA**
- **NCAA News**
- **Recruiting Topic of the Month**
- **Contact Sheets**
- **Internet Updates**
- **Referral Program**
- **Season End Updates**
- **Monthly Meetings**
- **Seminars**

IMPORTANT OCTOBER RECRUITING DATES

1: SAT Test (SAT I & II)

7: SAT registration for November 5th Test. (SAT I & II)

22: SAT late registration for November 5th Test. (SAT I & II)

22: ACT Test.

Recruiting Topic of the Month

Who is the NAIA?

The NAIA provides life changing opportunities for thousands of collegiate athletes each year. Unfortunately many families are unfamiliar with the NAIA and might be overlooking great options to play at the next level. We recently spoke with the NAIA Eligibility Center and they asked that we pass along the following information to our network which we are happy to do.

The NAIA has nearly 300 college campuses in the U.S. and Canada. Each year 60,000 NAIA student-athletes have the opportunity to play top-notch college athletics while competing for one of 23 national championships in 13 different sports. NAIA schools provide these student-athletes a first-class education with a personal touch, the hallmark of small-college campus life, by offering \$450 million in financial aid.

Students who want to play NAIA sports for the first time in Fall 2011 or later will need to register with the NAIA Eligibility Center. Students can register by [clicking here](#) and creating a profile with facts about their academic history and sports experience.

Before registering with the NAIA Eligibility Center, students will need to have ready their current contact information, previous residences and addresses, high schools attended and history of their sports participation during and after high school graduation. When registering for the ACT or SAT, students should include the NAIA Eligibility Center (9876) on the list of places test scores should be sent. Finally, students will need to ask their high school counselors to send the NAIA Eligibility Center a final official transcript that verifies high school graduation, class rank and cumulative grade point average.

Students and parents often ask “Do I need to register if I’m registering with the NCAA Eligibility Center?” Yes. Determining if a student meets eligibility requirements for NAIA eligibility is separate from NCAA eligibility certification. The NAIA and NCAA are two separate associations, with two different sets of rules and certification processes.

Academic News

Can I combine my best scores from the SAT or ACT?

It really all depends on the college you are applying to. A number of schools will “super score” a student-athletes ACT or SAT. For those of you not familiar with super scoring, it’s when a college takes the highest sub scores from multiple tests to get a new high score on the ACT or SAT. For example, if a student takes the SAT two times before applying to a particular school and he or she does extremely well in the math section but botches the critical reading section they may re-take the test and use the best scores from each section to apply to his school of choice!

However, it all depends if the school you are applying to allows this. Though super scoring can be extremely helpful, I would always recommend working with a tutor to help increase your ACT or SAT scores!

NCAA News

September 29, 2011 By John Infante Leave a Comment

It appears no recent NCAA rule change has caught the imagination of the public quite like a possible increase of scholarship limits to cover unitemized expenses in the cost of attending a school. While a new reform movement is underway, cost of attendance is an old friend. Cost of attendance scholarships were last formally proposed in 2002 (Proposal 2002–83-B), but were defeated in favor of allowing athletes to receive other financial aid to cover the gap between a full grant-in-aid and cost of attendance (Proposal 2002–83-A).

Prior to now, it was hard to come up with an opinion of cost of attendance scholarships because we had no idea what the proposal would be. It could have been a relatively minor change to address revenue sports. Or it could have been an exotic proposal for only full scholarship athletes that would have dramatically changed recruiting in equivalency sports. Without knowing what the proposal was among 5–7 options, all you could do was be in favor of the idea in principle or not.

After the presidential retreat, the Board of Directors appointed [working groups](#) to address certain issues. In October, the BoD will hear recommendations from the group focused on student-athlete well being. A member of that group, Notre Dame athletic director Jack Swarbrick, let slip [what the group was working on](#). On that note, here's a Q&A on where the issue stands.

Q: What is the proposal?

A: The proposal is to increase the limit on athletic scholarships from tuition, fees, room, board, and books to the lesser of the cost of attendance or the current limit plus \$2,000. In equivalency sports, the amount of the \$2,000 would be prorated. The proposal would also be on a conference basis, meaning that a conference would likely need to adopt a conference rule to authorize its members to use the increased scholarship limits.

Q: Are there still some unknowns?

A: Yes. One question is how much freedom coaches in equivalency sports would have. The amount is prorated, but there is no indication if coaches **have** to give it to athletes. Two examples to compare:

- A full grant-in-aid is \$20,000. A women's soccer student-athlete receives a \$10,000 scholarship. The student-athlete receives an additional \$1,000 per year under the new proposal.
- A full grant-in-aid is \$20,000. A women's soccer student-athlete receives a \$10,000 scholarship. The student-athlete receives no additional aid, but the coach has an additional \$30,000 (15 x \$2,000) to give to other athletes.

Another question is whether athletes will always get cash. A full scholarship football player would get \$2,000 unless he has parking tickets or overdue books on his account. But does our women's soccer athlete above get \$1,000 cash, or just another \$1,000 toward tuition?

Q: How much would it cost?

Because the proposal covers all sports, cost depends on how many sports an institution sponsors. Stanford's associate AD of business strategy and revenue enhancement estimated it would cost the school [\\$750,000](#). Stanford runs the largest athletic department in the country, so that number might be considered to be something of a maximum.

To figure out a rough estimate of cost, we need to figure out the average athletic department. The NCAA's [membership report](#) has the average number of men's and

women's sports sponsored by FBS, FCS, and non-football institutions. The NCAA's [sport sponsorship and participation report](#) lists which sports are sponsored by the most institutions. So combining the two, we can figure out an "average" athletic department and estimate the costs based on scholarship limits. And those costs are:

- FBS: \$504,400
- FCS: \$436,400
- Non-Football: \$282,400

Obvious in those figures is the effect of football. An FBS football team can expect an increased scholarship bill of up to \$170,000 while an FCS program should set aside \$126,000. The range for athletic departments that fully fund all their teams would probably be somewhere between \$200,000 and \$750,000.

Q: What about four-year scholarships?

A: The same working group is also working on a multi-year scholarship proposal. Swarbrick's comments suggest that four-year scholarships are on the same fast track as the cost of attendance proposal.

Q: What is the next step?

A: The Board of Directors will take up both proposals in October. Most likely is that the Board will forward proposals to the membership for a vote in January. Given the widespread support from both presidents and athletic directors, passage seems likely. The BoD could choose to skip the Legislative Council and adopt the proposals as [emergency or noncontroversial legislation](#). That seems unlikely since the proposal is not one of minimal impact and more debate could improve the proposal. And given the proposal would most likely apply to the next round of scholarships (2012–13) at the earliest, undue hardship is not likely if adoption occurs in January vs. October.

Q: What do you think of the cost of attendance proposal?

A: The reason cost of attendance was not adopted sooner is the wide variations in the gap between cost of attendance and a full grant-in-aid. The National College Players Association calculated gaps of [\\$200 to almost \\$11,000](#). The number also represents an amount of cash that athletes will receive and is thought to be subject to manipulation, although that would have far-reaching consequences for all other students at the institution.

A person's opinion on this proposal is telling as to their attitude toward the NCAA. Ultimately the proposal means more financial aid for student-athletes. This is a good thing. Division I should continually work to provide as much financial aid for as many athletes as possible, so this is just one step in a process that should never end.

College athletics will not be perfected overnight. If that is the measure of NCAA reform, the NCAA is set up for failure. This proposal moves Division I closer to providing the proper amount of financial support for athletes. It does not go all the way, but it is a big

step closer. To reject the proposal as inadequate and evidence of the NCAA's corruption or apathy is to hold the NCAA and its members to an impossibly high standard.

Q: What about the multi-year scholarship idea?

A: It is harder to have an opinion on the multi-year scholarship proposal since there are so few details. There is one reason for pessimism though and it is this quote from Swarbrick:

“The process for nonrenewal of an annual grant probably would look just like the process for terminating a four-year grant.”

That means that a scholarship could be cancelled between years for any reason, just like a scholarship could be nonrenewed for any reason. Multi-year scholarships only work if cancellation is subject to at least the same conditions as canceling a scholarship during the year now. That can only be done for one of [five reasons](#):

1. The student-athlete renders him- or herself ineligible for competition;
2. The student-athlete is guilty of gross misconduct;
3. The student-athlete lies to the university;
4. The student-athlete quits the team; or
5. The student-athlete violates a non-athletic, non-medical condition in the scholarship agreement.

Unless these conditions are kept for multi-year scholarships, the change is mostly administrative. Scholarships would not need to be renewed from year to year, but could be cancelled in between academic years. It would be a net loss for student-athlete welfare, since currently the actual contract an athlete or prospect signs must be for one year only.

Four years is also a bit of a red herring. After one year, five years, six years, or until graduation make the most sense. The five-year clock is the most important eligibility rule in Division I, and six years is the federal standard for earning a bachelor's degree. But four years is no less arbitrary than \$2,000 and under the right circumstances would be as much an improvement for student-athletes, so I will not complain about four vs. five vs. six.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO CPOA Pennsylvania

Justin Carter – Soccer – Hampton HS

Blake Miller – Golf – Seneca Valley HS

Anthony Crivelli – Soccer – Seneca Valley

CONTACT SHEETS

Remember to keep track of all questionnaires, calls, etc from college coaches with the contact sheets found in your STUDENT PACKET. Email me at martin.rock@cpoapa.com if you need additional copies!

NCAA ELIGIBILITY CLEARINGHOUSE

Every CPOA PA Student-Athlete has received a NCAA Guide for the College Bound Student Athlete as part of the STUDENT PACKET you received when you joined the program. In this guide, you find instructions on how to apply for your NCAA Eligibility Clearinghouse Number. Eligibility is based on what core courses have been completed, SAT scores and overall GPA in core courses. NCAA approved core courses, by high school, can be found at <http://actrs7.act.org/ahs>. STUDENTS APPLY FOR THEIR NCAA ECN AT THE END OF THEIR JUNIOR YEAR. HOWEVER, IT IS A GOOD IDEA TO REVIEW ELIGIBILITY AS EARLY AS THE SOPHOMORE YEAR TO ENSURE THE CORRECT COURSES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED! For more information about the process, email martin.rock@cpoapa.com for a NCAA Guide or call 888-ASK-CPOA (CPOA Program Members Only).

INTERNET UPDATES

If you have update information for your Internet profile, please forward to martin.rock@cpoapa.com. Remember that you automatically receive (2) two free updates per year. If you've upgraded your program to receive unlimited updates you can send updates every day/week if you'd like. Updates take approximately 72 hours to be made online.

REFERRAL PROGRAM

Do you know of a high school student athlete with the ability to perform at the collegiate level? A teammate from high school? Club team? From the newspaper? If

so, contact your CPOA representative at martin.rock@cpoapa.com and if that athlete signs with CPOA PA, you receive a \$50 referral fee!

Season End Updates

Attention all spring sport athletes, your season end update forms which were mailed to you are now overdue. There are hundreds of coaches out there awaiting an update on your stats, awards and accomplishments from the past season. Please complete these and return to your CPOA representative immediately.

RECRUITING SEMINARS

CPOA Pennsylvania is planning to conduct several recruiting training sessions over the next few months. These sessions will include the basics of the recruiting process, how to choose the right college, review of NCAA rules and regulations, and how to best navigate this important process of college selection. Please let us know if you have interest in hosting one of these sessions for your teammates (students/parents) or teams/booster clubs (coaches).