

# RENEGADES

Volleyball Club

## College Recruitment Information Packet

*Renegades Volleyball Club offers this information packet as part of our mission statement to help all our players reach their individual goals, and prepare middle school players for High School, and High School players for College. Please enjoy and keep working hard.*

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## **Eligibility**

This section provides information on becoming and remaining eligible to compete in intercollegiate athletics. It includes information on the Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse, as well as guidelines for students who are foreign, home-schooled or disabled. It also contains resources that will help you locate colleges and universities that sponsor their sport and compare graduation rates of schools they are considering.

### **Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse**

All high school athletes wishing to compete in college must register with the Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. Information about the Clearinghouse can be found in the Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete. The NCAA national office does not handle initial-eligibility certifications. Please **do not** contact the NCAA national office with inquiries regarding an individual's initial eligibility status, including whether transcripts, student release forms, etc., were received or about when you will be cleared. The Clearinghouse maintains and processes all of the initial-eligibility certifications.

Beginning fall 2006, the NCAA Amateurism Certification Clearinghouse will be the processing center for determining the amateurism eligibility of domestic and international freshman and transfer prospective student-athletes for initial athletics participation at NCAA Divisions I and II member institutions.

### **Important Information About Division I**

For the class of 2008: Division I only -- 16 core courses

If you plan to enter college in 2008 or after, you will need to present 16 core courses in the following breakdown:

4 years of English

**3** years of mathematics (Algebra I or higher)

2 years of natural/physical science (one must be a lab science)

1 year of additional English, math or science

2 years of social studies

**4** years of additional core courses (from any area listed above, or from foreign language, Non-doctrinal religion or philosophy)

## **Hot issues**

Information for home schooled students: Students who were home schooled for any part of high school (grades nine through 12) must now register with the NCAA Eligibility Center. The eligibility center will determine whether student-athletes will be eligible for practice, competition and institutional financial aid at an NCAA Division I or Division II institution during their freshman year.

The eligibility center will perform preliminary and final certification reports for home-schooled students. The preliminary analysis of a student's academic record will enable the student to become aware of any deficiencies in their academic record and allow the student to rectify those deficiencies prior to high school graduation.

It is important to note that before a preliminary certification may be performed, the eligibility center must receive the Transcript Release Form (or registration form, which may be completed via the Internet), the registration fee, a transcript with at least six semesters represented, and official test scores on the ACT and/or SAT.

After high school graduation, once the eligibility center receives the student's final transcript and proof of graduation, the eligibility center will perform a final certification.

Home schooled students should register with the eligibility center by visiting the eligibility center Web site at [www.ncaaclearinghouse.net](http://www.ncaaclearinghouse.net). From there, click on "Prospective Student-Athletes," then "U.S. Students Register Here" and follow the prompts.

Computer science being eliminated for core-course purposes: Computer science courses will no longer be able to be used for initial-eligibility purposes. This rule was effective August 1, 2005, for students first entering a collegiate institution on or after August 1, 2005. Computer science courses (such as programming) that are taught through the mathematics or natural/physical science departments and receive either math or science credit and are on the high school's list of approved core courses as math or science may be used after the August 1, 2005 date.

## **Changes in SAT/ACT**

The SAT and ACT have made changes to their tests; one of the most significant changes is the addition of a writing component. On both the SAT and ACT, students will be asked to write an essay. The SAT writing section is mandatory, while the ACT writing section is optional.

The SAT will now have three parts: critical reading (formerly known as verbal), mathematics, and writing. Since each section is worth 200-800 points, the SAT score will now range from 600-2400.

### **Will the NCAA require a writing test as part of its initial-eligibility requirements?**

The NCAA has determined that the writing component should not be required at the present time. The NCAA has noted the importance of reviewing research related to the impact of the writing component.

### **How will the eligibility center use the scores on the new SAT?**

The eligibility center will combine the critical reading and math sections for the combined score. The writing section will not be used. The eligibility center will use scores from the new SAT in combination with scores from the current SAT for the combined score.

### **What about ACT?**

ACT is also adding a writing component, but the ACT writing component is optional. The scores on the ACT will remain the same.

Where can I get more information?

The College Board has information about the new SAT on its Web site at [www.collegeboard.com](http://www.collegeboard.com) and ACT has information at [www.act.org](http://www.act.org).

# Four-Year College Planning Calendars\*

(\*Information provided by the National Association of College Admission Counselors / NACAC)

## **Freshman Year**

It is never too early to plan for the future!

- Build strong academic, language, mathematics and critical thinking skills by taking challenging courses.
- Study hard and get excellent grades.
- Strengthen your vocabulary by increasing your reading.
- Become involved in co-curricular activities.
- Meet your high school guidance counselor and discuss your plans for the next four years.
- Browse through college literature or surf the Web to get an idea of what kinds of schools may be of interest to you.
- Check out what high school courses colleges require.
- Know NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) requirements if you want to play sports in college.
- Keep an academic portfolio and co-curricular record.
- Research career possibilities.
- Begin saving money for college.

## **Sophomore Year Calendar**

Concentrate on academic preparation and continue to develop basic skills and co-curricular interests.

### **September**

- Consult your guidance counselor about taking the PSAT in October. The PSAT is a preliminary test that will prepare you for the SAT Reasoning Test.
- If you plan on taking the ACT, talk to your guidance counselor about taking the PLAN this fall. The PLAN is a preliminary standardized test that will give you some preparation for the ACT. PLAN does not have national testing dates, so ask your guidance counselor about test dates offered by your school.
- You need to register several weeks in advance for the PLAN and the PSAT, so consult your guidance counselor early in September.
- Take NCAA-approved courses if you want to play sports in college.

### **October**

- Take the PSAT for practice. The results will not be used for college admission.
- Sign up, if you have not done so already, for co-curricular activities that interest you. The level of involvement and accomplishment is most important, not the number of activities.
- Keep a record of your co-curricular involvement, volunteer work, and employment (all year).

### **November**

- Make sure you are "on top" of your academic work. If necessary, meet with your teacher for additional help.
- Save your best work in academic courses and the arts for your academic portfolio (all year).

## December

- Receive results of PLAN and/or the PSAT. Read materials sent with your score report. Consult your guidance counselor to explore ways to improve on future standardized tests and courses to discuss which may be required or beneficial for your post-high school plans.

## January

- Keep studying!
- Volunteer-a great way to identify your interests and to develop skills.

## February

- It is never too early to start researching colleges and universities. Visit your guidance office to browse through literature and guidebooks or surf the Web and check out college and university home pages.

## March

- NACAC has developed a list of on-line resources to help you in the college admission process called Web Resources for the College-Bound.

## April

- Register for June SAT Subject Test. These are one-hour exams testing you on academic subjects that you have already completed. Among the many to choose from are biology, chemistry, foreign languages and physics. Many colleges require or recommend one or more of the SAT Subject Tests for admission or placement. You can take SAT Subject Tests when you have successfully completed the corresponding course in high school study (B+ average or better). Talk to your teachers and counselor about which tests to take.
- See your guidance counselor for advice.
- Continue to research career options and consider possible college majors that will help you achieve your career goals.

## May

- Plan now for wise use of your summer. Consider taking a summer course or participating in a special program (e.g., for prospective engineers or journalists or for those interested in theatre or music) at a local college or community college. Consider working or volunteering.

## June

- Take the SAT Subject Tests that you registered for in April.
- If you work, save some of your earnings for college.

## July

- During the summer, you may want to sign up for a PSAT/SAT prep course, use computer software, or do the practice tests in books designed to familiarize you with standardized tests.

## August

- Make your summer productive. Continue reading to increase your vocabulary.

## **Junior Year Calendar**

Begin college selection process. Attend college fairs, financial aid seminars, general information sessions, etc., to learn as much as you can about the college application process. Make sure you are meeting NCAA requirements if you want to play Division I or II sports in college.

### **September**

- Register for the October PSAT. Meet with your guidance counselor to review your courses for this year and plan your schedule for senior year.
- Save samples of your best work for your academic portfolio (all year).
- Maintain your co-curricular record (all year).

### **October**

- Junior year PSAT scores may qualify a student for the National Merit Scholarship Competition and the National Achievement and the National Hispanic Scholars Programs. So, even though these scores will not be used for college admission, it is still a good idea to take the PSAT. The more times you take standardized tests, the more familiar you will become with the format and the types of questions asked. If you wish to receive free information from colleges, indicate on the PSAT test answer form that you want to participate in the Student Search.

### **November**

- Junior year grades are extremely important in the college admission process, because they are a measure of how well you do in advanced, upper-level courses. Grades also are used to determine scholarships and grants for which you may be eligible. So put in the extra effort and keep those grades up!
- If you will require financial aid, start researching your options for grants, scholarships and work-study programs. Make an appointment with your guidance counselor or start by visiting NACAC's Web Resources for the College-Bound to do research on your own using the Internet.

### **December**

- During December you should receive the results of your PSAT. Read your score report and consult your school counselor to determine how you might improve on future standardized tests. The PSAT is excellent preparation for the SAT Reasoning Test, which you will take in the spring.
- If you plan to take the ACT, register now for the February ACT. Many colleges accept the ACT (American College Test) or the SAT Reasoning Test. Some colleges require the ACT or both SAT Reasoning Test and the SAT Subject Tests. When you begin to explore different colleges and universities, double-check to see if they prefer or require the ACT, the SAT Reasoning Test and/or the SAT Subject Tests.

### **January**

- Begin to make a preliminary list of colleges you would like to investigate further. Surf the Internet and use the college resources in the guidance office or library.
- Ask your parents for your Social Security number (required on many college applications). If you were never issued a Social Security number, contact the closest Social Security office as soon as possible to obtain a number.

## February

- Meet with your guidance counselor to discuss your preliminary list of colleges. Discuss whether your initial list of colleges meets your needs and interests (academic program, size, location, cost, etc.) and whether you are considering colleges where you are likely to be admitted. You should be optimistic and realistic when applying to colleges.
- Register for the March SAT Reasoning Test if you have completed the math courses covered on the SAT Reasoning Test. If not, plan to take the SAT Reasoning Test in May or June. Prepare for the SAT Reasoning Test or ACT by signing up for a prep course, using computer software, or doing the SAT/ACT practice tests available in the counseling office or at bookstores. But don't spend so much time trying to improve standardized test scores that grades and co-curricular involvement suffer.

## March

- Write, telephone, or use the Internet to request admission literature and financial aid information from the colleges on your list. There is no charge and no obligation to obtain general information about admission and financial aid.

## April

- When selecting your senior courses, be sure to continue to challenge yourself academically.
- Register for the May/June SAT Reasoning Test and/or the May/June SAT Subject Tests. Not all SAT Subject Tests are given on every test date. Check the calendar carefully to determine when the Subject Tests you want are offered. Register for the June ACT if you want to take that test.
- Continue to evaluate your list of colleges and universities. Eliminate colleges from the original list that no longer interest you and add others as appropriate.
- Look into summer jobs or apply for special summer academic or enrichment programs. Colleges love to see students using their knowledge and developing their skills and interests.

## May

- Attend a college fair to get more information about colleges on your list. NACAC sponsors college fairs in cities across the country during the fall and the spring. Visit NACAC's [National College Fairs Web page](#) to check out the schedule for the National College Fairs and the Performing and Visual Arts College Fairs.
- Get a jump start on summer activities-consider enrolling in an academic course at a local college, pursuing a summer school program, applying for an internship, working, or volunteering. If you work, save part of your earnings for college.
- Begin visiting colleges. Phone to set up appointments. Interviews are always a good idea. Many colleges will tell you they are optional, but an interview will show interest, enthusiasm and initiative on your part and provide an excellent opportunity to have your questions answered. Do a practice interview with your counselor, teacher, employer, or a senior who has had college interviews. Set up interviews as early as possible-interview times become booked quickly!
- Take the SAT Reasoning Test or the SAT Subject Tests.

## June

- After school ends, get on the road to visit colleges. Seeing the college firsthand, taking a tour and talking to students can be the greatest help in deciding whether or not a school is right for you. Although it is ideal to visit colleges during the academic year, going in the summer will be valuable. Admission offices employ their students to give tours and answer questions from prospective students and their parents.
- Take the SAT Reasoning Test, the SAT Subject Tests and/or the ACT.

## July

- Visit colleges, take tours, have interviews and ask questions. Make college visiting a family event. Involve your parents and siblings in every step of your application process. Choosing the right college is a tough decision; the opinions of those who know you best can provide helpful insight into which college is best for you.

## August

- Continue to refine your list of potential colleges and universities.
- Begin preparing for the actual application process: draft application essays; collect writing samples; and assemble portfolios or audition tapes. If you are an athlete and plan on playing in college, contact the coaches at the schools to which you are applying and ask about intercollegiate and intramural sports programs and athletic scholarships.
- Complete the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse form if you hope to play Division I or II sports. (This form cannot be mailed until you finish your sixth semester of high school.)

## **Senior Year Calendar**

Apply to colleges. Make decisions. Finish high school with pride in yourself and your accomplishments.

## September

- Make sure you have all applications required for college admission and financial aid. Write, phone, or use the Internet to request missing information.
- Check on application and financial aid deadlines for the schools to which you plan to apply. They may vary and it is essential to meet all deadlines!
- Meet with your guidance counselor to be sure your list includes colleges appropriate to your academic and personal record. Review your transcript and co-curricular records with your school counselor to ensure their accuracy.
- Register for the October/November SAT Reasoning Test and/or SAT Subject Tests, or September/October ACT.
- If the colleges require recommendations, ask the appropriate people to write on your behalf. At least three weeks before the due date, ask your counselor and teachers, employers, or coaches to write letters of recommendation. Provide recommendation forms, any special instructions and a stamped, addressed business envelope to the people writing your recommendation. Be thoughtful! Write thank-you notes to those who write recommendations and keep them informed of your decisions.
- Plan visits to colleges and set up interviews (if you didn't get to them during the summer or if you want to return to a campus for a second time). Read bulletin boards and the college newspaper. Talk with current students and professors.

## October

- Attend a regional college fair to investigate further those colleges to which you will probably apply. Visit the [College Fairs](#) section on NACAC's Web site to view the schedule for NACAC's National College Fairs and the Performing and Visual Arts College Fairs.
- Mail applications in time to reach the colleges by the deadlines. Check with your guidance counselor to make sure your transcript and test scores have been/will be sent to the colleges to which you are applying.
- If applying for early decision or early action, send in your application now. Also prepare applications for back-up schools. Remember, if you are accepted under the early decision option, you are expected to enroll at that college and to withdraw all other applications. Submit financial aid information if requested from early decision/action candidates.
- Register for the December/January SAT Reasoning Test and/or SAT Subject Tests, or December ACT if you have not completed the required tests or if you are not happy with your previous test scores and think you can do better.
- Have official test scores sent by the testing agency to colleges on your list.

## November

- Take the SAT Reasoning Test or SAT Subject Tests if appropriate. Don't forget to have test scores sent to colleges on your list.
- Be sure your first quarter grades are good.
- Continue completing applications to colleges. Make copies of all applications before mailing the applications.
- If you need financial aid, obtain a FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) from your guidance office. Check to see if the colleges to which you are applying require any other financial aid form. Register for the CSS Profile if required and obtain the college's own financial aid forms, if available.
- Keep all records, test score reports and copies of applications for admission and financial aid. Do not throw anything away until at least the end of your first year in college. Having detailed records will save you time and effort should anything be lost or should you decide to apply in the future to other colleges and scholarship programs.

## December

- Have official test scores sent to colleges on your list if you have not done so.
- Consult your school counselor again to review your final list of colleges. Be sure you have all bases covered. It is a good idea to make copies of everything before you drop those envelopes in the mail. If for some reason your application gets lost, you will have a back-up copy. File your last college application.
- If you applied for early decision, you should have an answer by now. If you are accepted, follow the instructions for admitted students. If the decision is deferred until spring or you are denied, submit applications now to other colleges.

## January

- Keep working in your classes! Grades and courses continue to count throughout the senior year.
- Request that your counselor send the transcript of your first semester grades to the colleges to which you applied.
- Parents and students, complete your income tax forms as soon as possible. You will need those figures to fill out the FAFSA. Complete and return your FAFSA as quickly as possible after January 1. Check to make sure your colleges or state does not require any other financial aid forms. If they do, consult your guidance counselor or contact the college's financial aid office.

## February

- Remember to monitor your applications to be sure that all materials are sent and received on time and that they are complete. Stay on top of things and don't procrastinate; you can ruin your chances for admission by missing a deadline.
- If you completed a FAFSA, you should receive your Student Aid Report (SAR) within four weeks after submitting the FAFSA. Review the SAR carefully and check for any inaccuracies. If necessary, correct any items on the SAR and return it to the FAFSA processor (if a college transmitted your data directly, notify the college of any change).
- If more than four weeks have passed after sending in your FAFSA and you have not received an acknowledgment, contact the Federal Student Aid Information Center at (319) 337-5665. To identify you, they will need your name, social security number, address, and date of birth exactly as it was written on your FAFSA.
- Complete scholarship applications. You may be eligible for more scholarships than you think, so apply for as many as you can.
- Enjoy your final year in high school, but don't catch senioritis!

## March

- Stay focused and keep studying-only a couple more months to go!

## April

- Do not take rolling admission applications for granted. (Some colleges do not have application deadlines; they admit students on a continuous basis.) These schools may reach their maximum class size quickly-the earlier you apply, the more availability there may be.
- Review your college acceptances and financial aid awards. Be sure to compare financial aid packages in your decision-making process. If you are positive you will not enroll at one or more of the colleges which accepted you, please notify those colleges that you have selected another college. Keeping colleges abreast of your plans might enable those colleges to admit someone else. If you know which college you will attend, send your tuition deposit and follow all other instructions for admitted students. You must decide which offer of admission to accept by May 1 (postmark date).

## May

- By May 1, decide on the one college that you will attend. By May 1, send in your tuition deposit to the college you will attend. Notify the other colleges that accepted you that you have selected another college.
- BE PROUD-you have completed a difficult task.
- If your first-choice college places you on their waiting list, do not lose all hope. Some students are admitted off the waiting list. Talk with your counselor, and contact the college to let them know you are still very interested. Keep the college updated on your activities.
- Take Advanced Placement examinations, if appropriate and request that your AP scores be sent to the college you will attend.

## June

- Request that your counselor send your final transcript to the college you will attend. Notify the college of any private scholarships or grants you will be receiving.
- Know when the payment for tuition, room and board, meal plans, etc., is due. If necessary, ask the financial aid office about a possible payment plan that will allow for you to pay in installments.
- Congratulations, you've made it through high school! Enjoy your graduation and look forward to college.

## July

- Look for information in the mail from the college about housing, roommate(s), orientation, course selection, etc. Respond promptly to all requests from the college. August-September
- Ease the transition into college. Accept the fact that you'll be in charge of your academic and personal life. What you do, when you do it and how things get done will be up to you. You'll have new responsibilities and challenges. Think about budgeting your time and establishing priorities. Take charge of the changes that lie ahead and eliminate or minimize pressures. Go forth with confidence and enthusiasm, willingness to adapt and determination to succeed academically and personally.
- Pack for college. Don't forget to include things that remind you of friends and family. Be prepared for the new opportunities and challenges. Have a great freshman year!

## Sample Letter To College Coaches

Date

School  
Address

Attn: Name of Volleyball coach

Dear Coach (last name)

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am a Junior/Senior at  
(name of your school, City).

As my high school career comes to a close, I am looking ahead to attending an excellent college and would like to participate in your Volleyball program.

I have completed some preliminary research on your school, but I would like more detailed information on your academic requirements and athletic program.

I am currently playing for Renegades Volleyball club and will send you a schedule of matches when I receive one.

I invite you to view some of the matches this season. Also, I am hopeful that we can discuss my participation in your athletic program in the immediate future.

Best regards,

Name  
address  
phone number

## The Athletic Resume

Joe Smith  
1234 Volleyball Rd.  
Livermore, CA 94550

Phone: (555) 555-5555

Email: joesmith@renegadesvolleyball.com

### Personal:

Height: 6'4"

Weight: 165 lbs.

Position: Outside Hitter (Can also play M and OP)

Uniform #: 21

Leagues: East Bay Athletic League & Northern California Volleyball Association

Club Team: Renegades Black 18-1

### Education:

Fake High School

1234 School Street

Livermore, CA 94550

(555) 555-5555

Graduation Date: 2008

GPA: 3.66

Class Rank: 17<sup>th</sup> out of 103

SAT Score: 1980

ACT Score: 19 (Plan to retake)

### School Activities:

National Honor Society (VP)

Student Council

S.A.D.D/S.H.S

Spanish Club

Art Club

Leadership

DECCA

Conference

4-H (11 years)

2009 Season Recap:

24-8 overall team record

First winning team record since 2002

Only 3 winning records at NCS ever at Fake Trail softball

#1 seed in 9 team sectional tournament

Sectional tournament championship

Ohio Valley Athletic Conference tournament semi-finalists

All League Player, EBAL

Season Statistics:

	Soph. Season	Jr. Season
Total Kills	120	168
Sets	56	77
Digs	39	45
Solo Blocks	2	1
Block Assists	0	3

Honors:

Freshman- Varsity Volleyball Letter

Sophomore- 2<sup>nd</sup> year varsity volleyball letter, 2<sup>nd</sup> Team Eastern District, All-League EBAL Conference

Junior- Team Captain, 3<sup>rd</sup> year varsity volleyball letter, 1<sup>st</sup> Team Eastern District, All-League EBAL Conference, League MVP.

Varsity Letters also earned in basketball and water polo.

References:

Head HS Volleyball Coach-

Coach Mike Banner  
Fake High School  
1234 School Street  
Livermore, CA 94550  
555-555-5555  
mike@fakehs.net

Club Volleyball Coach-

Coach Sam Jones  
Renegades Volleyball Club  
1298 Bordeaux St.  
Livermore, CA 94550  
555-555-5555  
sam@renegadesvolleyball.com

Athletic Director-

Bill Vincent  
Fake High School  
1234 School Street  
Livermore, CA 94550  
555-555-5555  
bill@fakehs.net

## **Preparing A Recruiting Video Tape**

### **VIDEO INFORMATION**

Make a skills tape.

Have a parent, coach, or teammates videotape you in action.

It does not have to be fancy, or done by a professional.

### **VIDEOTAPING YOUR VOLLEYBALL SKILLS**

Colleges want to see everything you are capable of doing. If you play several positions, show footage of those different skills. Please keep in mind, though that they receive hundreds of videotapes each season and simply don't have time to view excess and unneeded footage. Here are some guidelines as to what they want to see and how many repetitions they would like to see. In what order you perform the skills makes no difference.

It is recommended to use the zoom feature rather than moving the camera into a position that may disturb the other players & coaches helping you.

The entire tape should only be approximately 10 to 12 minutes.

#### **HITTING:**

View from beyond the court, facing the side of the net as you are making an approach. Full swings in this segment, if you have full swings from both right and left side, please show both.

#### **SETTING:**

Setting should be viewed from the angle of the ball toss. However, just as in every match there is never a perfect toss, don't be afraid to have the tosser toss the ball to the sides, to show your speed and ability to retrieve a bad pass.

#### **SERVING:**

Show off your different styles of the serves you have mastered. Jump floats, standing float, jump serve, and everything else. Make sure the camera is facing you from the opposite side of the court. ***DO NOT follow the ball with the camera.***

#### **PASSING / DEFENSE (SERVE RECEIVE):**

Have a teammate serve at you from the opposite court, to allow you to pass some hard serves, this will demonstrate your ability to pass and be useful as a back row player.

Also include your current and previous coaches contact information.

## ***Frequently Asked Questions For Our College Bound Students***

### **I've heard that if you're a good softball player, the college coaches will recruit you. Is that true?**

Any college coach or recruiter will tell you that being good doesn't automatically give a player an edge in being recruited or being offered a scholarship to play college volleyball. There are thousands of good players who go unnoticed and un-recruited every year.

The coach or recruiter first has to *know* about you to be able to recruit you. In addition to talent, coaches recruit players based on a number of important factors including experience, grades, work ethic, team needs, and the player's ability to adjust to the demands of college athletics.

### **How Many Player Positions Are Available to Incoming Freshman?**

On average, there are about 2-4 player positions per college team available to incoming freshman (and junior college transfers), on four-year college teams across the country every year.

### **How many players get "full-ride" scholarships?**

Very few players get a "full ride" (100% of college costs). It's important for players and parents to know that colleges are allowed to divide scholarships. With an average roster of 16-18 players per team, there's not enough scholarship money for every player on the team to get a "full ride." Most college teams award half or three-quarter scholarships, in order to stretch their funds as far as possible and still be able to recruit quality players.

### **Which players get "full rides"?**

When available, full-ride scholarships generally go to top-notch players, who can play all the way around the court in almost any position. Prospective college players should expect that scholarship offers will range.

Versatility, hitting ability, and team needs can make a player more valuable, and a scholarship offer will be adjusted accordingly.

### **What are my chances of being awarded a four-year scholarship?**

No matter what any player, parent, coach, or recruiter might tell you, there is simply no such thing as a "four-year scholarship" to play volleyball. Scholarships are awarded on a *year-by-year* basis only. The name of the game is *performance*. The best way to insure a "four-year scholarship" is to exceed expectations from each "one-year scholarship" to the next.

## **Will going to a National Qualifier guarantee that I'll get recruited?**

Just attending a National Qualifier / Bid Tournament is no guarantee that you'll be recruited. A college coach might never recruit some of the better players at these events, or even get a chance to watch them play.

## **How can I improve my chances of being recruited ?**

The best chance any player has of being noticed and possibly being recruited as a result of participation in a National Qualifier is based on two important factors:

Parents and players must do their "homework" and marketing preparation, including letters, phone calls, emails, and so on, to the coaches who are expected to be at the National Qualifiers.

You must perform up to expectations while the college coach is looking at you. Coaches don't just show up at these tournaments looking for players to fill any old position on their rosters. They go to them with a list of names of players they want to evaluate, and a list of positions that they need to fill. The players on a coach's list are top-level players who are well known to coaches, players who the coach has seen before and wants to watch again, or players who have contacted them directly. Unless a coach knows about you, chances are that he/she won't be looking at you. The way to get a coach to look at you is, first, to tell them that you'll be there, and, secondly, to ask them to take a look at you.

## **When should I start my scholarship search?**

Searching for a scholarship is only part of the college selection process. Your first goal should be to find a *school* that's a good match for your academic abilities and interests, and to find a *team* that's a good match for your Volleyball skills. Then you can start thinking seriously about the scholarship search.

NCAA and NAIA schools can't begin actively recruiting players until their junior year. That doesn't mean, however, that you should wait until your junior year to begin the college selection process or to start your marketing efforts. There's nothing wrong with getting a head start on your college selection process in your freshman or sophomore year. It's a simple matter to log on to a college's web site, and find out all the information you need to know. If you start narrowing the field of prospective colleges early in your high school career, you'll be well ahead of the game (and ahead of other players) by the time your junior year rolls around.

## **What's The Difference Between Divisions I, II, III, & NAIA?**

### **Division I**

Division I member institutions have to sponsor at least seven sports for men and seven for women (or six for men and eight for women) with two team sports for each gender. Each playing season has to be represented by each gender as well. There are contest and participant minimums for each sport, as well as scheduling criteria. For sports other than football and basketball, Div. I schools must play 100% of the minimum number of contests against Div. I opponents -- anything over the minimum number of games has to be 50% Div. I. Men's and women's basketball teams have to play all but two games against Div. I teams, for men, they must play 1/3 of all their contests in the home arena. Schools that have football are classified as Div. I-A or I-AA. I-A football schools are usually fairly elaborate programs. Div. I-A teams have to meet minimum attendance requirements (17,000 people in attendance per home game, OR 20,000 average of all football games in the last four years or, 30,000 permanent seats in their stadium and average 17,000 per home game or 20,000 average of all football games in the last four years OR, be in a member conference in which at least six conference members sponsor football or more than half of football schools meet attendance criterion. Div. I-AA teams do not need to meet minimum attendance requirements. Div. I schools must meet minimum financial aid awards for their athletics program, and there are maximum financial aid awards for each sport that a Div. I school cannot exceed.

### **Division II**

Division II institutions have to sponsor at least four sports for men and four for women, with two team sports for each gender, and each playing season represented by each gender. There are contest and participant minimums for each sport, as well as scheduling criteria -- football and men's and women's basketball teams must play at least 50% of their games against Div. II or I-A or I-AA opponents. For sports other than football and basketball there are no scheduling requirements. There are not attendance requirements for football, or arena game requirements for basketball. There are maximum financial aid awards for each sport that a Div. II school must not exceed. Division II teams usually feature a number of local or in-state student-athletes. Many Division II student-athletes pay for school through a combination of scholarship money, grants, student loans and employment earnings.

Division II athletics programs are financed in the institution's budget like other academic departments on campus. Traditional rivalries with regional institutions dominate schedules of many Division II athletics programs.

### **Division III**

Division III institutions have to sponsor at least five sports for men and five for women, with two team sports for each gender, and each playing season represented by each gender. There are minimum contest and participant minimums for each sport. Division III athletics features student-athletes who receive no financial aid related to their athletic ability and athletic departments are staffed and funded like any other department in the university. Division III athletics departments place special importance on the impact of athletics on the participants rather than on the spectators. The student-athlete's experience is of paramount concern. Division III athletics encourages participation by maximizing the number and variety of athletics opportunities available to students, placing primary emphasis on regional in-season and conference competition.

### **NAIA**

The NAIA is the National Association for Intercollegiate Athletics. It offers fewer sports and recruiting restrictions than the NCAA, but its level of play is similar to that of the NCAA II division. There are close to 300 schools in the NAIA, including Azusa Pacific University, Fisher College, Eastern Oregon University, and Holy Names. Schools that are part of the NAIA tend to be smaller in campus size and student enrollment, making this division a good choice for students looking for a supportive environment both on and off the playing field.

The NAIA was originally organized to give a sports forum to smaller schools that couldn't compete with the big and/or rich schools of the NCAA.

Essentially, the schools with NAIA, are schools that get exposure competing for NAIA championships more than they would be getting lost in a sea of schools with in NCAA's Division II or III.

## Division I Men's Volleyball Schools

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Conference</u>	<u>State</u>
Ball State University	Midwestern Intercollegiate Association	IN
Brigham Young University	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	UT
California State University, Northridge	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA
University of California, Irvine	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA
University of California, Los Angeles	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA
University of California, Santa Barbara	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA
George Mason University	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	VA
Harvard University	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	MA
University of Hawaii, Manoa	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	HI
Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne	Midwestern Intercollegiate Association	IN
Long Beach State University	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA
Loyola University (Illinois)	Midwestern Intercollegiate Association	IL
Ohio State University	Midwestern Intercollegiate Association	OH
University of the Pacific	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA
Pennsylvania State University	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	PA
Pepperdine University	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA
Princeton University	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	NJ
Rutgers, The State Univ. of New Jersey, Newark	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	NJ
Sacred Heart University	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	CT
University of Southern California	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA
Saint Francis University (Pennsylvania)	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	PA
Stanford University	Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	CA

## Division II Men's Volleyball Schools

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Conference</u>	<u>State</u>
University of California, San Diego	Mountain Pacific Federation	CA
East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	PA
Lees-McRae College	Independent	NC
Lewis University	Midwestern Intercollegiate Association	IL
Mercyhurst College	Midwestern Intercollegiate Association	PA
Mount Olive College	Independent	NC
University of New Haven	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	CT
New Jersey Institute of Technology	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	NJ
University of Puerto Rico, Bayamon	Independent	PR
University of Puerto Rico, Cayey	Independent	PR
University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus	Independent	PR
University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras	Independent	PR
Quincy University	Midwestern Intercollegiate Association	IL

## Division III Men's Volleyball Schools

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Conference</u>	<u>State</u>
Baptist Bible College	North Eastern Conference	PA
Bard College	North East Collegiate Association	NY
Baruch College	City University of NY Conference	NY
Brooklyn College	North East Collegiate Association	NY
University of California, Santa Cruz	Independent	CA
Carthage College	Midwestern Intercollegiate Association	WI
City College of New York	North East Collegiate Association	NY
D'Youville College	North East Collegiate Association	NY
Eastern Mennonite University	North East Collegiate Association	VA
Elms College	North East Collegiate Association	MA
Emmanuel College (Massachusetts)	North East Collegiate Association	MA
Endicott College	North East Collegiate Association	MA
Fontbonne University	Independent	MO
Hilbert College	North East Collegiate Association	NY

Hunter College	North East Collegiate Association	NY
Johnson and Wales University	North East Collegiate Association	RI
Juniata College	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	PA
Lancaster Bible College	Independent	PA
Lasell College	North East Collegiate Association	MA
Lehman College, City University of New York	City University of NY Conference	NY
Lesley University	North East Collegiate Association	MA
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	North East Collegiate Association	MA
Medaille College	North East Collegiate Association	NY
Medgar Evers College	City University of NY Conference	NY
Milwaukee School of Engineering	Independent	WI
Mount Ida College	North East Collegiate Association	MA
College of Mount St. Vincent	North East Collegiate Association	NY
Nazareth College	North East Collegiate Association	NY
New Jersey City University	North East Collegiate Association	NJ
State University College at New Paltz	North East Collegiate Association	NY
New York City College of Technology	North East Collegiate Association	NY
New York University	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	NY
Newbury College	North East Collegiate Association	MA
Philadelphia Biblical University	North East Collegiate Association	PA
Polytechnic University (New York)	Skyline Conference	NY
Purchase College, State University of NY	Skyline Conference	NY
Ramapo College	North East Collegiate Association	NJ
Rivier College	North East Collegiate Association	NH
Southern Vermont College	North East Collegiate Association	VT
Springfield College	Eastern Intercollegiate Association	MA
Stevens Institute of Technology	Empire 8	NJ
State University of New York Institute of Tech	State Univ. of NY Athletic Conference	NY
Vassar College	Eastern College Conference	NY
Villa Julie College	North East Collegiate Association	MD
Wentworth Institute of Technology	North East Collegiate Association	MA
Yeshiva University	North East Collegiate Association	NY
York College (New York)	North East Collegiate Association	NY

## **NAIA Men's Volleyball Schools (Partial)**

<b><u>Institution</u></b>	<b><u>State</u></b>
California Baptist University	CA
Cardinal Stritch University	WI
Columbia College	MO
Dallas Baptist University	TX
Dominican University	IL
Holy Names University	CA
Hope International University	CA
Kendall College	IL
Lindenwood University	MO
Marycrest International University	IA
Missouri Baptist College	MO
Pacific Union College	CA
Palm Beach Atlantic University	FL
Park University	MO
Simpson College	CA
Saint Ambrose University	IA
Trinity Christian College	IL
Trinity International University	IL
Tri-State University	IN
University of Findlay	OH
William Woods University	MO