

Next College Student Athlete (NCSA)

<https://www.ncsasports.org/womens-volleyball>

WHEN CAN COLLEGE COACHES CONTACT YOU?

NCAA Division 1 and Division 2 volleyball coaches can contact athletes starting June 15 after an athlete's sophomore year of high school. This includes extending verbal offers, electronic communications (such as emails, texts, instant messages, etc.) and phone calls are acceptable at this time.

Here's a quick breakdown of the changes, which are in effect for all Division 1 college volleyball teams:

COLLEGE COACH COMMUNICATION:

The new rules prevent any communication between a student-athlete or parent/guardian and a DI college coach before June 15 after sophomore year. Communication with a coach includes any verbal offer, phone, text and/or email conversations between a student-athlete or parent/guardian and a DI college coach.

Previously, coaches were prohibited from initiating contact with a recruit, but if an athlete called a coach, they could speak on the phone. That is no longer allowed. There is zero off-campus communication allowed between a coach and a recruit before June 15 after an athlete's sophomore year.

College camps and clinics: Recruits and college coaches are not allowed to have any recruiting conversations during camps prior to June 15 after sophomore year of high school. Previously, there weren't any official rules that prevented coaches from talking about recruiting to underclassmen during camps. In fact, it had become common practice for college coaches to extend verbal scholarship offers to top recruits during their camps.

OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL VISITS:

Recruits can now take official or unofficial visits starting August 1 before their junior year of high school. Previously, official and unofficial visits weren't permitted until September 1 of the athlete's junior year of high school, so this rule is actually bumping them up!

| NCAA Div I | NCAA Div 2 | NCAA Div 3 | NAIA |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Recruiting questionnaires, camp invites, NCAA materials and non-athletic publications: Any time</p> <p>Verbal Scholarship Offers: June 15 after sophomore year</p> <p>Private correspondence (phone calls, emails, texts, instant messages, DMs, faxes): June 15 after sophomore year</p> <p>Official and unofficial visits: August 1 before junior year</p> <p>Off-campus contact: June 15 after sophomore year</p> | <p>Recruiting questionnaires, camp brochures and non-athletic publications: Any time</p> <p>Unofficial visits: Any time, unlimited</p> <p>Verbal Scholarship Offers: June 15 after sophomore year</p> <p>Private correspondence (phone calls, emails, texts, instant messages, DMs, faxes): June 15 after sophomore year</p> <p>Official visits: August 1 before junior year</p> <p>In-person, off-campus contact: June 15 after sophomore year</p> | <p>Recruiting materials: Athletes can receive recruiting materials at any time.</p> <p>Phone calls and electronic communications: There is no limit on when college coaches can call or digitally message athletes.</p> <p>Unofficial visits: Any time, unlimited</p> <p>Off-campus contact: After the athlete's sophomore year, college coaches may begin to conduct off-campus contact.</p> <p>Official visits: Athletes can begin taking official visit after January 1 of their junior year.</p> | <p>The NAIA gives a lot of freedom to its coaches in the recruiting process, and it does not restrict when or how coaches can reach out to high school athletes. Though there are fewer rules, NAIA coaches do tend to start the recruiting process a little later than NCAA Division 1 or Division 2 coaches.</p> |

COLLEGES WITH WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL

<https://www.ncsasports.org/womens-volleyball/colleges>

COLLEGES WITH MEN'S VOLLEYBALL

<https://www.ncsasports.org/best-colleges/best-mens-volleyball-colleges>

TOP 15

Stanford
Nebraska
Penn State
Florida
Wisconsin
Texas
Minnesota
Kentucky
WashU
San Diego
Southern California
Utah
BYU
UCLA
Oregon

VOLLEYBALL SCHOLARSHIP REQUIREMENTS

<https://www.ncsasports.org/womens-volleyball/scholarships>

Athletes must meet both athletic and academic criteria in order to get a volleyball scholarship. The athletic criteria are largely up to the volleyball program at each individual school. Every coach has different methods for determining which athletes are right for their roster, which is why the recruiting process is so crucial. If an athlete isn't sure what a college coach looks for athletically in their position, check out the roster. Look for the height, stats and accolades of a current athlete in your position. Or, better yet, the athlete can send the coach an email to ask.

The NCAA Eligibility Center has specific academic requirements that athletes must meet to be eligible to compete at either the NCAA Division 1 or Division 2 levels. We've included the Division 1 requirements below. A good rule of thumb is that if an athlete meets or exceeds the D1 requirements, they will be eligible at the D2 level as well. However, always bear in mind that each individual school has its own set of admissions requirements that athletes will also have to meet.

- The athlete must graduate from high school.
- They must complete 16 core courses and receive a minimum GPA of 2.3 in those courses. The core course requirements are as follows: four years of English; three years of math (Algebra 1 or higher); two years of natural or physical science; two years of social science; one extra year of English, math or science; and four years of religion, philosophy, foreign language or additional years of any of the categories above.
- Athletes need to complete 10 of their 16 core courses before junior year of high school.
- Athletes must take the SAT or ACT and score a minimum of 400 on the SAT (math and reading only) or 37 on the ACT (sum score).
- Their core course GPA combined with their SAT/ACT score must meet the minimum requirements as laid out by the NCAA Sliding Scale.

JVA RECRUITING BLOG

<http://jvaonline.org/blog/category/recruiting>

A GREAT ARTICLE: A LETTER TO HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES

<http://jvaonline.org/blog/letter-high-school-athletes>

INFORMED ATHLETE SCHOLARSHIP INFO/MISCONCEPTIONS

<https://informedathlete.com/how-we-help/scholarship-strategies/>

TRANSFERABILITY

Some people think that an athletic scholarship can transfer with them to another university; however, an athletic scholarship is **ONLY** valid at the school that awarded it.

COACH PROMISES

Verbal promises by a coach are not always honored and are not legally binding.

NATIONAL LETTER OF INTENT RULES

Many people think that the National Letter of Intent **IS** the same as the athletic scholarship agreement when in fact, they are two separate documents.

SCHOLARSHIP TERMS

Not all athletic scholarships are created equal...and not all scholarships are for all 4 years, or are considered full scholarships.

THE FINAL WORD

Rules about athletic scholarships are the same at all college levels. This is a common point of confusion. In fact, the rules about athletic scholarships differ between junior college, NAIA, and even within the NCAA divisions.