

# Welcome to Rose Bowl Aquatics

## “College Night”

### NCAA -

#### Division 1 –

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, Division I schools must play 100 percent of the minimum number of contests against Division I opponents -- anything over the minimum number of games has to be 50 percent Division I. Men's and women's basketball teams have to play all but two games against Division I teams; for men, they must play one-third of all their contests in the home arena. Schools that have football are classified as Football Bowl Subdivision (formerly Division I-A) or NCAA Football Championship Subdivision (formerly Division I-AA). Football Bowl Subdivision schools are usually fairly elaborate programs. Football Bowl Subdivision teams have to meet minimum attendance requirements (average 15,000 people in actual or paid attendance per home game), which must be met once in a rolling two-year period. NCAA Football Championship Subdivision teams do not need to meet minimum attendance requirements. Division I schools must meet minimum financial aid awards for their athletics program, and there are maximum financial aid awards for each sport that a Division I school cannot exceed.

#### Division 2 –

Division II institutions have to sponsor at least five sports for men and five for women, (or four for men and six 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 percent of their games against Division II or Football Bowl Subdivision (formerly Division I-A) or Football Championship Subdivision (formerly Division 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 Division 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 3 –

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.

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## Community / Junior Colleges –

- <http://www.coasports.org/> - California Community College Sports

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## High School Athletes and College

### Becoming Eligible to Participate in College Athletics

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Many high school athletes dream of making it to the professional level. The process to get there involves becoming eligible to play at the college level.

Dreaming of being a professional athlete starts at the college level for most. In order to play college athletics, high school students must first become academically eligible to play. This process is called adhering to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Clearinghouse eligibility guidelines.

### **Athletes and High School Core Courses**

Each high school in the United States is required to submit specific [core course](#) ([http://americancolleges.suite101.com/article.cfm/course\\_prerequisites\\_for\\_college](http://americancolleges.suite101.com/article.cfm/course_prerequisites_for_college)) information to the NCAA. This information includes course descriptions of all classes offered in the areas of English, math, science, social, and world languages. The NCAA reviews the information and determines if the courses are related to college preparatory level. If so, the classes are deemed NCAA approved classes. If not, the classes are deemed NCAA not approved classes.

The NCAA requires that college bound athletes obtain a specific number of approved courses in order to be eligible for college level athletics. For Division I eligibility students must obtain 16 core courses in specific areas, and for Division II the number is 14. Student who do not achieve the required number of core classes are deemed ineligible.

### **Athletes and Grade Point Average**

Once a high school athlete takes the number of approved core courses, the next step is to recalculate the student's Grade Point Average (GPA). Unlike a high school GPA that encompasses all high school courses taken, the Clearinghouse uses only the core course grades to form an NCAA GPA. The [Back to College](#)

[website](http://www.back2college.com/gpa.htm) (<http://www.back2college.com/gpa.htm>) has a great calculator to recalculate GPA's. If a student takes a class under a Pass option, NCAA will deem the "P" grade as a D.

### **Athletes and Standardized College Testing Score**

Another step the high school athlete needs to complete is to take either or the SAT or ACT. Upon receiving their test results, the student athlete needs to add the sections of the test together. This number is called the test score index. The test score index does not include the writing section for either test.

### **Athletes and NCAA Eligibility**

Once a high school athlete takes the proper number of core courses and a standardized college entrance test, they are now able to determine their eligibility for the Clearinghouse. For Division II colleges students must obtain a Core GPA of at least a 2.0 and a test section index of 1010 on the SAT or 86 on the ACT. For Division I colleges students need to use the [NCAA Clearinghouse's sliding scale](#) (included printout).

The NCAA Clearinghouse determines a high school athlete's preparedness for college level success. Students who can not meet the eligibility standards are declared ineligible to play at a Division I or II level. Meeting the eligibility standards ensures that the student athlete is ready to participate academically at a college level.

High school student athletes need to begin planning out their high school course plan as soon as ninth grade. NCAA Clearinghouse often changes the requirements every couple of years, so continued communication with an advisor or guidance counselor will ensure the student's success at becoming NCAA Clearinghouse eligible.