



ACADEMICS GUIDE



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

ACADEMIC ELIGIBILITY

8.26.25

Q: What kind of grades do I need to play college hockey?

A: In order for a prospective student-athlete to be academically eligible to play in NCAA Division I he must have graduated from high school, fulfilled a core curriculum of at least 16 courses, and met a minimum 2.3 GPA in those 16 core courses. GPA. A prospective student-athlete should regularly meet with a college counselor, provided by their high school, in order to ensure they meet these requirements. All certified high school college counselors should be familiar with the necessary steps and minimum requirements set forth by the NCAA. While the NCAA sets a minimum eligibility standard, individual institutions may set higher standards for admission. As an example the NCAA may not require an ACT or SAT score for initial eligibility, an individual school may require it. More information can be found at the NCAA Eligibility Center (see below).

Q: What requirements do I need to be able to practice, play and get a scholarship at an NCAA Division I college or university?

A: You need to complete the following to be certified by the NCAA Eligibility Center:

- Graduate from high school:
- Complete a minimum of 16 (for Division I) core courses in specific subject areas.
- Present the required grade-point average (2.3 GPA in core courses).
- Request final amateurism certification from the Eligibility Center (beginning April 1 for fall enrollees or beginning October 1 for spring enrollees).

Q: How do I know if the courses I am taking will count as core courses?

A: You need to look at your high school's list of NCAA courses. Follow these steps:

- Go to the NCAA Eligibility Center website at www.eligibilitycenter.org;
- Click on the "NCAA College-Bound Student-Athletes" link to enter.
- Click on "Resources".
- Click on the appropriate link for "U.S. Students" or "International Students".
- Click on "List of NCAA Courses".
- Input your high school's CEEB code (if you know it) or search by your high school's name and state or province.
- Review the list at this link
<https://web3.ncaa.org/hsportal/exec/hsAction?hsActionSubmit=searchHighS>

**Very important:* If a core course you took is not on the list, it will not be used in your eligibility determination. Courses that appear on your transcript must exactly match what is on the list.



Q: What do I do if a core course I took is not on the list?

A: See your high school counselor immediately. Someone at your high school is responsible for keeping your high school's list updated. It is important your high school does this each year to make sure the core courses you are taking appear on the list.

Q: What is the lowest grade that will be used for a course to count as a core course?

A: Follow your high school's policy regarding its lowest passing grade. If the NCAA Eligibility Center does not have this policy, the lowest passing grade that will be used is D.

Q: Will credit-by-exam courses meet core-course requirements?

A: No. Courses completed through credit-by-exam will not be used.

Q: Are vocational courses acceptable?

A: No. Traditional vocational courses (e.g., typing, auto mechanics, driver's education and health) are not acceptable as core courses.

Q: Do pass/fail grades count?

A: These grades may satisfy your core-course requirements. The NCAA Eligibility Center will assign your high school's lowest passing grade for a pass/fail class so long as the course receives credit toward graduation.

Q: May courses taken in the eighth grade that are high school core courses (e.g., Algebra I, Spanish 1, Freshman Composition) be used to meet the core-course requirement?

A: A high school course taken in the eighth grade may be used if the course is on the high school transcript with a grade and credit and if the course is on the high school's list of NCAA courses.

Q: May Independent-Study, Internet and Correspondence courses count as core courses?

A: Yes, if the following four conditions are met:

- Courses that are taught through distance learning, online, credit recovery, etc. need to be comparable in length, content and rigor to courses taught in a traditional classroom setting. Students may not skip lessons or test out of modules. The course must be four-year college preparatory.
- All courses must include ongoing access between the instructor and student, as well as regular interaction for purposes of teaching, evaluating and providing assistance. This may include, for example, exchanging of e-mails between the student and teacher, feedback on assignments, and the opportunity for the teacher to engage the student in individual instruction. Any course taken must have a defined time period for completion. For example, it should be clear whether the course is meant to be taken for an entire semester or during a more condensed time frame, such as six weeks, etc.



- Nontraditional courses should be clearly identified as such on the high school transcript. It is important to remember that all courses need to be rigorous and four-year college preparatory in nature.
- Students should be encouraged to take courses that are quantitatively and qualitatively the same as courses offered through traditional means, and to take courses that will prepare them for the academic rigors they will face at a four-year college or university.

Q: May college courses count as core courses?

A: College courses may be used to satisfy core-curriculum requirements if the courses are accepted and awarded credit by the high school for any student and meet all other requirements for core courses. For NCAA Division I only, such courses must be placed on the student's high school transcript. Courses taken at a college will NOT appear on the high school's list of NCAA courses. The high school's list of NCAA courses will include only those courses taught/offered by the high school.

Q: How are courses taken over two years counted?

A: A one-year course that is spread over a longer period of time is considered one course and will receive a maximum of one core-course credit. (Example: Algebra 1, spread over two years, would receive one unit of credit.)

Q: May my study in a foreign country help me meet core-course requirements?

A: If you attended a secondary school outside the United States for all or part of grades nine through 12, different evaluation procedures will be applied to your international education documents. You must submit original-language documents with certified translations for NCAA Eligibility Center evaluation. Individuals who fall into this education pattern can contact ec-international@ncaa.org for assistance

Q: How is my core course GPA calculated?

A: Your core-course GPA is the average of your best grades achieved for all required core courses. If you have taken extra core courses, those courses will be used in your GPA, only if they improve your GPA.

Q: Can weighted grades for honors or advanced-placement courses be factored into the calculation of the student's core GPA?

A: A school's normal practice of weighting honors or advanced courses may be used, as long as the weighting is used for computing GPAs. Weighting cannot be used if the high school weights grades for the purpose of determining class rank. Additionally, in no instance may the student receive greater than 1.000 additional quality point for purposes of calculating the GPA for initial eligibility. To ensure that the high school where honors / ap courses were completed has a weighted scale on file with the EC. If the program does not have a scale on file, we cannot award weight.



Q: How the NCAA core GPA different from a student's overall GPA?

A: The NCAA core-course GPA is calculated using only NCAA-approved core courses in the required number of core units. High school GPAs generally include the grades from most or all courses attempted in grades nine through 12.

Q: Will courses taken after my senior year meet core-course requirements?

A: For Division I, maybe. Only courses completed in grades nine through 12 will qualify as core courses for Division I. If you graduate from high school on time (in eight semesters) with your incoming ninth grade class, you may use one core course completed in the year after graduation (summer or academic year) prior to full-time collegiate enrollment. You may complete the core course at a location other than the high school from which you graduated and may initially enroll full time at a collegiate institution at any time after completion of the core course.

For students with diagnosed disabilities:

- For Division I only, a student must graduate “on time” in order to use up to three (3) additional approved core courses taken before full-time enrollment in college.
- For Division II only, students may use any approved core courses taken before full-time enrollment in college.
- For Divisions I and II, students may use courses for students with education-impacting disabilities that are designated on the high school's list of NCAA courses.

Q: If I enroll in university courses while playing junior hockey, would that impact my NCAA eligibility?

A: Many future NCAA hockey players will take university courses prior to enrollment; this can help them stay academically sharp and those credits may transfer into their future NCAA school. It is important, however, not to enroll full-time in a post-secondary institution. NCAA athletes have five years to complete their four years of eligibility, and that five-year “clock” starts upon full-time enrollment at any post-secondary school, with the definition of full-time being determined by that institution. (One exception to this is the 21-year-old rule, addressed elsewhere in the FAQ.)

Q: I need to take the SAT/ACT test. Where can I find more information about them?

A: The SAT is a standardized test used by colleges to help determine college admission and eligibility. Visit the College Board web site at collegereadiness.collegeboard.org for more information on the SAT, including test dates, registration and study guides. Many companies offer customized tutoring or instructional books to help students prepare to take the SATs.

Some schools also accept the ACT, another form of standardized test. For more information on the ACT please visit www.act.org. You do not have to take both the SAT and ACT.



Q: May a nonstandard SAT/ACT exam be used for initial eligibility?

A: Yes. Students with diagnosed education-impacting disabilities may take a nonstandard ACT or SAT exam. The test score must be provided to the NCAA Eligibility Center from the testing agency, just as any other test score.

Q: What is the 21 year old rule?

A: If you play a "Junior" hockey game after your 21st birthday, you will be subject to a sliding calculation used by the NCAA Eligibility Center with a potential to lose NCAA athletic eligibility and/or games played.

Student-athletes can retain their four years of NCAA eligibility and play a junior A game after turning 21 if they enroll full-time in a post-secondary institution. Full-time status is determined by the school in which the student athlete enrolls. While this starts a student-athlete's five-year eligibility "clock," they could use their full four years of eligibility provided that they enroll at the NCAA Division I school the following fall. The institution in this case may not be a nonterm institution with rolling enrollment and the classes must have a definitive start and end date.

NCAA ELIGIBILITY CENTER AND RECRUITMENT

Q: What is the NCAA Eligibility Center?

A: The NCAA Eligibility Center, often referred to as the "Clearinghouse", certifies the academic and amateur credentials of all college-bound student-athletes who wish to compete in NCAA Division I or II athletics. Prospective student-athletes should register at www.eligibilitycenter.org by 11th grade to help ensure that they are on the right path to qualify academically.

Q: Is there a fee to register?

A: Yes. The registration fee for a Certification Account is \$100 for U.S., U.S. territories and Canadian students. For students who attended an international school after age 11, the international fee is \$160. (Canadian schools, Department of Defense schools and international schools with American diplomas are not considered international schools.)

Q: Is this fee refundable?

A: All fees are nonrefundable after successful registration. No refunds will be given due to nonparticipation or disinterest at an NCAA Division I or II college or university. In the event a duplicate registration was completed and duplicate payment was processed, you may be eligible for a refund of the duplicate registration fee(s).

Q: How are students prioritized for processing at the NCAA Eligibility Center?

A: Students who have their status requested by an NCAA college or university are prioritized by the NCAA Eligibility Center for processing. If a student's eligibility status is never



requested by a college or university, the NCAA Eligibility Center may not process such a student's certification.

Q: I am a 16-year-old sophomore in high school and have written numerous emails to college coaches – why haven't any of them written back to me?

A: Division I men's college hockey coaches are not allowed to have recruiting conversations with prospective student-athletes until January 1 of their sophomore year (grade 10) in high school. That means they cannot reply to emails, text messages, or return phone calls prior to that date.

As of April 2019, this prohibition also includes in-person conversations and phone calls initiated by prospects. If a prospect does come in contact with a coach prior to January 1 of their sophomore year, NCAA rules require that the coach not engage in a recruiting conversation.

Q: Is there a way for me to speak with a college coach prior to January 1 of my grade 10 year?

A: No. As of April 2019, all recruiting conversations with prospects and their families, coaches and advisors are prohibited prior to January 1 of the prospect's sophomore year.

Q: Can a college coach talk to my coach or advisor prior to January 1 of my grade 10 year?

A: A college coach may have an evaluative conversation with a third party such as a coach or advisor at any time but may not use these conversations to send recruiting messages (verbal offers, etc.) to prospective student-athletes prior to January 1 of their sophomore (grade 10) year. Prospects may not listen to evaluative conversations between NCAA coaches and third parties until January 1 of their sophomore (grade 10) year.

Q: What is the difference between an official college visit and an unofficial visit?

A: NCAA rule changes impact when prospective student-athletes may visit with college coaches on their campuses.

An official college visit is a 48-hour, expense-paid visit. An official visit cannot be taken until August 1 of the prospective student-athlete's 11th-grade year in high school. A student-athlete may take as many official visits as they like, but are limited to one per school.

An unofficial visit is paid for by the student-athlete, can last any length of time and there is no limit to the number of unofficial visits a student can take. Unofficial visits may not take place until January 1 of the prospective student-athlete's 10th-grade year in high school. During an unofficial visit the coaching staff may meet with a prospective student-athlete and provide him with a tour of the campus and facilities.

Prospective student-athletes may visit college campuses at any time, but prior to January 1 of their 10th-grade year they may not have recruiting conversations with college coaches during their visit.



Q: What's the 21-year-old rule?

A: If you play a junior game after your 21st birthday you will lose one year of NCAA athletic eligibility, leaving you with three years remaining (this rule applies only to Division I competition).

Student-athletes can retain their four years of NCAA eligibility and play a game after turning 21 if they enroll full-time in a post-secondary institution. While this starts a student-athlete's five-year eligibility "clock," they could use their full four years of eligibility provided that they enroll at the NCAA Division I school the following fall. The institution in this case may not be an institution with rolling admission dates, and must have an official start and end date for the term..

Q: Please outline the recruiting process for me?

A: The average age of NCAA commitment is 18.9 years old. Players will likely play 1 to 2 years of junior hockey before they play NCAA Hockey. Players that participate in the CHL (OHL, WHL, and QMJHL) are deemed ineligible by the NCAA.

High school students may not have recruiting conversations with college coaches prior to January 1 of their sophomore (grade 10) year. After that point, students may hear from college coaches or reach out to them on their own. Schools may make verbal offers to prospects beginning Aug. 1 prior to their junior (grade 11) year.

Q: How do you reach someone at the NCAA Eligibility Center to help with additional questions?

A: If you have additional questions or need further assistance, please contact the NCAA Customer Service Center at (877) 262-1492.

AMATEURISM AND NCAA ELIGIBILITY

Q: What is amateurism, and how is it maintained?

A: The NCAA Eligibility Center will certify each prospective student-athlete's amateur status prior to clearing them for competition at the Division I level.

What You Need to Do:

- Do not accept payment or gifts based upon your ability as a hockey player.
- Do not sign a contract with a professional team, before initial full-time enrollment at a college/university, that compensates or promises to compensate in the future above actual and necessary expense
- Prior to full-time enrollment at a college/university, a player can attend camp and receive actual and necessary expenses for the duration of the entire camp.
- Junior, prep or high school teams may cover some or all of your costs to play for them, as long as they are actual and necessary expenses.



For more information on amateurism eligibility requirements, check out College Hockey Inc.'s FAQ section at www.collegehockeyinc.com.

- NCAA Eligibility Center www.web3.ncaa.org
- The NCAA Eligibility Center in Indianapolis, Indiana - sometimes referred to as the "Clearinghouse" - certifies the academic and amateur credentials of all college-bound student-athletes who wish to compete in NCAA Division I or II athletics.
- If you plan to participate in intercollegiate athletics at an NCAA Division I or II institution, you must have both your academic and amateurism status certified by the Eligibility Center before representing the institution in competition. We recommend that prospective student-athletes register with the Eligibility Center by your junior year in high school. You likely should review the site before that time to ensure compliance with the NCAA's requirements, particularly as they relate to core courses.
- The Eligibility Center will collect data from high schools, sport-sanctioning bodies and, most importantly, high school student-athletes in order to make eligibility decisions. Ultimately, the individual student-athlete is responsible for achieving and protecting his or her eligibility status. If any penalties are assessed by the NCAA Eligibility Center, you will have an opportunity to appeal the decision.

Q: Can I attend a testing session with an NHL team and retain my college eligibility?

A: NCAA regulations allow a player to attend a testing session and can receive actual and necessary expenses, prior to full-time enrollment, for the duration of the event.

Q: Can I attend an NHL team's summer development camp?

A: Current NCAA players may attend NHL summer development camps, or prospect camps, but must pay their own way (transportation, lodging, food, etc.) and current players may not miss class to do so.

Prior to full-time college enrollment, a player can attend NHL development camp and receive actual and necessary expenses (including return travel) for the duration of camp.

ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS

Q: What are athletic scholarships?

A: An athletic scholarship is financial aid from a university or college based in any degree on the athletic ability of the student-athlete. Athletic scholarships are formalized by entering into agreements called "athletic financial aid agreements," which is a written agreement between the institution and the student.



Q: What is a verbal commitment?

A: A verbal commitment is a non-binding agreement between a prospect and a coach to attend that coach's institution. No verbal commitments can be made before to August 1st prior to a student athlete's junior year.

Q: What is covered by an athletic scholarship?

A: Funds for tuition and fees, books, room and board, and certain other expenses. The only required expense that a full athletic scholarship cannot cover is transportation to and from campus.

Q: Are scholarships guaranteed for four years?

A: Scholarship agreements may be made for anywhere from one to five years. Signing an athletic aid agreement, even for a scholarship promised for four years, commits a student-athlete to that school for one year. Even those scholarship agreements made for one season are almost always renewed annually; they are very rarely cancelled and never for on-ice performance.

Q: Can athletic scholarships be cancelled if I play badly or the coach doesn't like me?

A: Athletic scholarships may not be reduced, or cancelled year-to-year based on your ability or performance, because an injury prevents you from participating or for any other athletic reason.

If you are receiving an athletic scholarship, the scholarship may be reduced or cancelled only if you:

- render yourself ineligible for NCAA competition;
- misrepresented any information on your application, letter of intent or financial aid agreement;
- commit serious misconduct which warrants a substantial disciplinary penalty; or
- voluntarily quit the team for personal reasons.

Q: Who decides if I get an athletic scholarship?

A: Coaches. Although admissions offices can refuse the admission of any student, thereby effectively refusing an athletic scholarship, coaches and athletic departments typically have a good sense of what to expect from their admissions office. This allows coaches to scout and recruit players who they can reasonably expect to earn admission.

Q: Does every student-athlete receive a 100% or "full" scholarship?

A: Universities are permitted to grant 18 to 26 scholarships based on their opt-in or opt-out status in the House Settlement, so not all are on full scholarships. In other words, some NCAA teams have players who receive only a portion of their expenses in athletic scholarship (i.e. partial scholarship) and some players who receive all of their expenses in scholarship (i.e. full scholarship).



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