

Transfer

Transfer 101

Basic information you need
to know about transferring
to an NCAA college

For Divisions I/II/III

2005-2006



NCAA's goals

For student-athletes:

- Balance academic, social and athletics experiences
- Have a collegiate athletics experience based on fair, safe and reasonable standards and a commitment to sportsmanship
- Ensure a quality education that leads to academic success
- Support opportunities for participating in athletics



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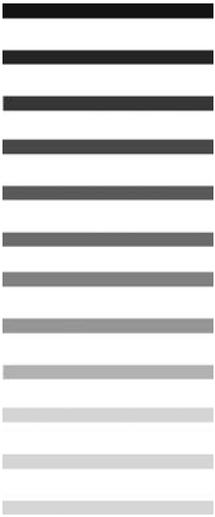
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So, you're thinking about transferring

Relieve your anxiety:

Read this guide to learn what you need to know

If you're thinking about transferring to a different school to play a sport, you just might be confused and full of questions like ...

- ▼ Do I have to tell my current school that I want to transfer?
- ▼ When can I play after I transfer?
- ▼ Do the transfer rules apply to me?
- ▼ What do I need to do at my two-year college to make sure that I'm eligible to play?
- ▼ What do I do if I have more questions?
- ▼ Where do I start?

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, (also called the NCAA) understands that the decision to transfer to another school is an important and often difficult one in your college career. But you need to make the move to transfer only after you know all the consequences. We don't want you to negatively affect your education or your chances to play college sports.

We'd like to help you make your transition to your next school a smooth one so that you can continue your education and, at the same time, continue in your sport. But you have a responsibility in this process as well. You need to learn as much as you can to protect your own future. While NCAA schools have a responsibility and interest in giving you accurate advice about transfer and eligibility rules, you must understand

exactly how the rules apply to YOU. Based on the facts, every situation is different.

Before you act, do your homework. Make sure you understand how transferring will affect YOU.

We've written this guide to try to help you answer as many questions as we can. We'll also tell you about other places to go for more information if you need it. Since we believe that both the academic and athletic aspects of your life are valuable, we're committed to supporting you as you make this critical decision about changing schools.

In this guide, we directly address students who are interested in transferring to an NCAA school. However, parents, guardians, coaches and other school staff may find this guide helpful as well in learning the basic rules about transferring to NCAA schools.

Focus on both school and sports

The NCAA wants your college experience to be exciting, rewarding and successful. The most important result is that you have the opportunity to receive a quality education and take your place among the student-

athletes who have attended college, played sports, received their degrees and gone on to make important contributions to society.

To be a true student-athlete, you'll need a basic academic foundation before you are eligible to play sports. That's why the NCAA's rules and regulations cover both academics and sports. And that's why you'll need to be a successful student before you can play at an NCAA school.

Be sure to carefully review the requirements for both academics and sports before you make a move to change schools. Transferring schools could put you further away from earning your degree.

About the NCAA

The NCAA — made up of more than 1,265 schools, conferences, organizations and people — is the organization through which many colleges and universities govern their athletics programs. It is committed to fairly administering college athletics and protecting the best interests of more than 361,000 student-athletes.

The 1,024 active member schools are divided into three major divisions: Divisions I, II and III. Schools choose which division they will join. One key difference is that Divisions I and II may offer athletics scholarships; Division III does not award athletics scholarships, but does offer financial aid based on academics or need.

You may need more information

This guide introduces you to the key issues involved in transferring. But before you transfer to another school to play your sport, you may need more information than we include here. In this guide, we'll mention a few resources to get you on the right path. Key people can help you successfully work through the process, so you should seek their advice and ask them all your questions. We'll point you toward several people to contact and some helpful Web sites to browse. You should take advantage of all the information that is available to you.

In addition to NCAA rules, you need to know that conference and individual college rules apply to you as well. You should consider all the rules before you decide whether transferring is right for you. Don't jeopardize your future; don't rely on this guide alone.



Where to get help

- **Visit the NCAA Web site at www.ncaa.org.** You'll find publications to download and key topics to read.
- **Talk to people at your current school.** Staff in the compliance office or athletics department can explain the rules to you.
- **Talk to the school you want to attend.** To find out what the school's requirements are, talk to someone in the school's compliance office or athletics department. Note, however, that you will probably need written permission before talking to someone. See *Know when you need to get permission to talk to another school* on Page 10.
- **Call the conference of your new school.** For a list of NCAA conferences, see *Where to go for more information* on Page 28. Also go to <http://www.ncaa.org/conferences>.
- **Contact the NCAA.**

To speak to someone, call us Monday through Friday from noon to 4 pm. at 317/917-6222. Also, check out our hotline number on our Web site.

Write to us (Include your phone number so we can call you, if necessary):
NCAA, P.O. Box 6222, Indianapolis,
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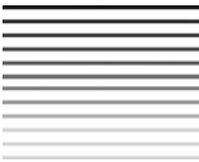


2

Before you do anything, figure out where you're headed

First, decide which school is right for you

The bottom line

- Decide which school you want to attend.
 - Find out about the school's division
 - Learn the specific NCAA and conference rules that apply to the new school.
 - Learn the new school's rules or policies.
- 

We understand that your first question is probably, “When can I play after I transfer?” We know that your goal is to be able to play your sport at a new school as soon as possible. But before you can answer that question, you need to do some homework to find out which rules you must follow.

The first step in the transfer process is to decide if you want to transfer at all and which school you want to attend. Either narrow your choices down to a few schools or decide exactly where you want to go.

Throughout this initial process, keep in mind that academics are just as important as athletics. The new school should help you satisfy both your academic goals and your athletic ones. In short, your academic success and pursuing your degree should be most important in your mind.

When you begin to think about going to a new school, understand that the rules are different depending on whether you want to transfer to a Division I, II or III school.

For instance, schools in Division I or II may offer athletes financial aid to cover costs of tuition, fees, room and board, or books. Division III schools do not award athletics scholarships, but they do offer financial aid based on academics or need.

The rules also depend on whether you are currently in a two-year or a four-year school.

For instance, if you are in a two-year college (Some people call that a community college or a junior college) and want to transfer to a Division I or II school, you may need to graduate first from your two-year school before you will be able to play your sport at the new school. If you transfer before you graduate, you will have to wait a year before you can play.

That's why it's important to learn more about how the rules apply to your particular situation before you do anything.

Learn the transfer and eligibility rules — for the NCAA, the conference and the new school you plan to join.

Then, learn about the division and conference of the new school

Once you've selected your new school, find out about the division of the new school. Then look up the eligibility rules for the conference of the school.

In some cases, conference rules can be more strict than the NCAA's, so you need to have a clear picture before you make a move. For instance, conferences may differ on how long you must attend the new

school before you can play. So, it's important to know all the rules that apply to the new school you want to attend.

See *Where to go* for more information on Page 28 for a list of conferences and phone numbers or go to <http://www.ncaa.org/conferences/2001-02conferenceMembers.pdf>.

Remember, you still must apply to be admitted to the school you want to attend.

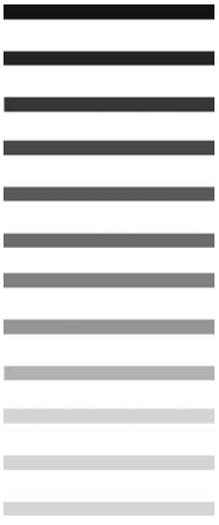
A word of caution...

Meeting the NCAA transfer rules does not guarantee that you will be admitted to the school you are thinking about attending. To be able to play at the new school, you must remember to apply for admission. You will have to be accepted according to the school's admissions and academic requirements before you can play your sport.



Where to start

- **Go to <http://www.ncaa.org/sponsorships>** for information about the school you want to attend. You'll find a complete list of NCAA schools, sorted by division, sport, conference and region. You'll also find a database to help you find the names, addresses and phone numbers for athletics contacts at each school.
- **Talk to the school you're interested in attending** so that you're sure you understand all that you have to do to be accepted both academically and athletically. Talk to the staff in the admissions office. Ask for the athletics department or compliance office, as well. **But before you call, understand that you will probably need to get written permission from your current school before you have a conversation with the new school.** See *Know when you need to get permission to talk to another school* on Page 10.
- **If you're still confused, contact the NCAA national office or the appropriate conference office** for more information about your specific case.



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Find out if the transfer rules apply to you

Figure out if you're a transfer

The bottom line

- Figure out if you're a transfer.
- Get your high-school academic records.
- Find out your clearinghouse status or whether you need to register with the clearinghouse.
- Get written permission, if you need it.

The first question you want to ask is, "Am I a transfer?" It seems fairly simple, but you need to answer this basic question before you can move forward.

So, how do you figure out if you're considered a transfer? First, we would ask several questions about the most *common* conditions involved in transferring from one school to another. We call these conditions **transfer triggers**. The triggers are important because they tell you if you'll need to know the transfer rules.

Ask yourself these questions:

- Have you ever been enrolled full-time in a regular academic term? (Summer does not count.)
- Have you ever reported for practice with the regular squad?
- Have you ever practiced or played while you were enrolled part-time?

If you answered Yes to any of these questions, you are a transfer. That means you now need to learn the transfer rules if you still want to play your sport at your new NCAA school.

Let's look at a case study

Adolpho was recruited to play basketball at Wisteria Lane College,

an NCAA school. He enrolled in classes as a full-time student and attended class on the first day of the semester.

On the fourth day of class, Adolpho went to the registrar's office and dropped from 12 credit hours to nine, making him a part-time student for the rest of the semester.

At the end of the semester, Adolpho decided that he wanted to go to Marcus U, another NCAA school.

Is Adolpho a transfer student?

Yes.

The transfer rules applied to Adolpho the minute he became a full-time student and went to class on the first day of the semester. He must get written permission from Wisteria's athletics director before he can speak to the coach at Marcus U.

Get your high-school academic records

Once you have identified which school you want to attend, you need to look at your high-school academic records. Since NCAA schools agree that all athletes must meet

minimum academic standards before they can play, make sure that you have met the requirements.

Here's why: If you're thinking about transferring to a Division I or II school, you must first figure out if you would have qualified to play had you chosen to go there as a freshman after you graduated from high school. We call that being a **qualifier**.

The core courses you took in high school, the grades and number of credits you earned, and your scores on standardized tests all combine to help determine whether you are a qualifier.

Figure out if you're a qualifier, partial qualifier, or nonqualifier

You need to know whether you are a qualifier, partial qualifier or nonqualifier. Why is this important?

In part, your clearinghouse status determines which transfer rules apply to you and how many seasons you may have remaining to play at your new school.

Contact the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse to determine your clearinghouse status:

- Go to www.ncaaclearinghouse.net or
- Call **877/262-1492**.

Should you register with the clearinghouse?

The NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse is responsible for evaluating academic records of high-school athletes who want to play at Division I or Division II schools as freshmen.

Division III athletes do not need to go through the clearinghouse.

Note that if you never registered with the clearinghouse, you will be classified as a nonqualifier. Schools cannot assume that you would have been either a qualifier or a partial qualifier unless they have a final certification report from the clearinghouse.

In part, your clearinghouse status determines which transfer rules apply to you and how many seasons you may play.



Where to go for help

If you want to go to someone for help in figuring out if you're a qualifier:

- Contact your high-school's guidance office. Your high school will have all the records you need about your grades, test scores, which courses you took and how many credits you earned.
- Check with the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. Representatives there can help you evaluate your academic record to determine if you are a qualifier.

—Call 877/262-1492 or

—Visit our Web site at
www.ncaaclearinghouse.net.

Know when you need to get permission to talk to another school

Generally, if you're now going full-time to a four-year school and you want to transfer to an NCAA school to play, your current school's athletics director must give written permission to the new coach or member of the athletics staff before you or your parents can talk with one of them. That's called having a **permission-to-contact letter**.

You may write to any NCAA college saying that you're interested in transferring, but the new coach must not discuss transfer opportunities with you unless he or she has received written permission from your current school.

If your current school does not give you permission, another school cannot contact you and encourage you to transfer. This does not preclude you from transferring; however, if the new school is in Division I or II, you cannot receive an athletics scholarship until you have attended for one year.

Also, if your current school officials do not give you permission to transfer, they must tell you in writing that you have a right to appeal your case. In that instance, a panel of people from your current school who are not involved in athletics will meet to decide the issue.

Don't talk to another school's coach until you know the rules about receiving written permission.

You don't need a letter if ...

In Divisions I and II, if you're transferring from a school that is not a member of the NCAA or National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), you don't need a permission-to-contact letter.

Also, if you are now in Division III, you may issue your own release (called a self-release) to allow another Division III school to contact you about transferring.

The self-release applies only to transfers from a Division III school to another Division III school. For a sample self-release, go to our Web site at

http://www.ncaa.org/databases/d3_s-a_self_release.rtf

Another case study

Aisha attended U2 College in Division I as a freshman and practiced with the swim team. Before swimming in a meet, she was cut from the team.

After spending a summer at the beach, Aisha decided she wanted to transfer to a Division II school and join the swim team.

Does Aisha need to ask U2 for permission to contact other schools?

Yes.

Because Aisha practiced with the swim team at U2, she was considered a member of the team and a student-athlete, even though she never participated in a meet.

She needs written permission from U2 before she can talk to another school.

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Take a closer look at the rules

Understand the basic transfer rule

If you transfer from a two-year school and do not meet the transfer requirements, or you transfer from a four-year school, whether you are a foreign or domestic student, this basic transfer rule applies to you:

You must spend one academic year in residence at your new school before you are eligible to play.

The bottom line

- Understand the basic transfer rule.
- Look up the rules that apply to your situation.
- Find out if any exceptions apply to you.

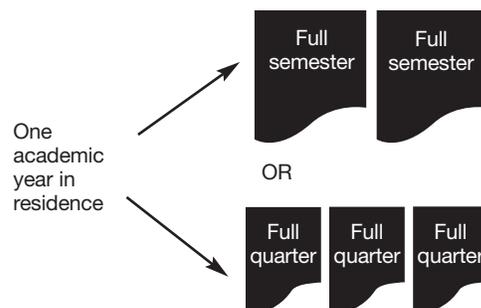
Learn the language

Many people have the wrong idea about what the transfer rules really mean. That's why we suggest that you take a few minutes to become familiar with the key definitions that apply to transfers. We define several of the most commonly used words here. For a more extensive list, see *Important definitions you might need to know* on Page 25.

One academic year in residence = how long you must spend at your new school before you can play. Sometimes people call the year in residence *sitting out*.

For your academic year in residence to count toward your eligibility to play, you must sit out only at the school where you intend to play. And you must be a full-time student. You cannot meet this requirement by going part-time or by not being in school at all.

For a semester or quarter to count toward your one academic year in residence, you must be enrolled full-time (which is generally at least 12 credit hours) and you must be enrolled before the 12th day of class.



Full-time = Each school determines the meaning of full-time status on its own.

Typically, you are a full-time student if you are enrolled for at least 12 credit hours a term. However, some schools define a full-time student as someone who takes fewer than 12 credit hours a term.

Transferable credit hours = Credit hours from your first school that your new school will accept toward your degree. Each school determines how many and which credit hours are acceptable for transferring.

Progress toward degree = Whether you are moving toward earning your college degree at a reasonable pace. Each school determines how many credits you should take within a given time period to be considered making progress toward a degree. The school applies the same definition to all its students.

The NCAA also determines what progress toward degree means. To be able to play, you must meet NCAA, conference and school rules that govern whether you are appropriately making progress toward earning your degree.

Five-year clock = The first time you enroll anywhere as a full-time student, you start your five-year clock of eligibility. If you play in Division I, you have five calendar years to play — even if you sit out, even if you go part-time within that time frame.

10-semester/15-quarter clock = The first time you enroll anywhere as a full-time student, you start your 10-semester/15-quarter clock of eligibility. If you play at a Division II or III school, you have the first 10 semesters or 15 quarters in which to complete all your seasons of competition. Unlike Division I, in Division II or III, you are not charged during a term that you sit out or don't go full-time.

Here's how the rules apply in one case

Kyle transferred to CBB College before the beginning of the school year and is sitting out a year. He completed 12 credit hours in the fall term and 12 in the spring term. At CBB, students who take 12 credit hours are considered full-time students.

Did Kyle complete his academic year in residence?

Yes.

Since Kyle completed two full-time semesters (12 + 12), he satisfied the full-time requirement for the year.

Here's a different look at the issue

Alonzo transferred to Gatsby College and is sitting out a year. At Gatsby, students with 12 credit hours are considered full-time students.

Alonzo completed 12 hours in the fall term at Gatsby. In the spring, he enrolled for nine hours and was considered a part-time student.

Did Alonzo complete his academic year in residence?

No.

Alonzo did not complete two full-time terms. He must still complete a second semester as a full-time student before he has fulfilled his academic year in residence.

When can you play?

Several key factors determine when you will be eligible to play. According to the NCAA, the specific rules that apply to you depend on:

- if you are a qualifier, partial qualifier or nonqualifier;
 - if you are now in a two-year or a four-year college;
 - whether you want to go to a Division I, II or III school;
 - which sport you play (For instance, if you play basketball or football, additional rules may apply); and
 - whether you meet academic rules for eligibility.
-

If you want to transfer and play at a different school, remember that NCAA, conference and school rules all apply to you.

On the next few pages, you'll find several charts to help you figure out which transfer rules apply to you.

But remember that these are the NCAA rules only; other rules from the conference and the particular school you want to attend may affect your ability to play as well.

We've divided the information first by the type of school that you *now* attend (whether you now go to a two-year or four-year school). Then we show you which rules generally apply according to your clearinghouse status. Other situations may exist, but the charts show you the most common rules.

- **If you are now in a two-year school**, go to Page 14.
- **If you are now in a four-year school**, go to Page 18.
- **If you have been at a four-year school and now attend a two-year school**, go to Page 20.

If you are now in a two-year school ...

If you are now in a two-year school and want to transfer to a four-year school, we sometimes refer to you as a **2-4 transfer**. Here are the rules that generally apply to you. **Note: If you are a foreign student, go to the rules for athletes who are now in a four-year school on Page 18, even if you are in a two-year school.**

2-4 and you want to go to Division I

If you are a qualifier ...

At the two-year school, did you:

- Complete at least one term (that means one semester or one quarter) as a full-time student? Summer school doesn't count.
- Earn an average of 12-semester or 12-quarter credit hours for each term you started full-time? These credit hours must be transferable toward your degree at the four-year school.
- Have a cumulative GPA of 2.000?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You can practice
You can receive financial aid	You can receive financial aid
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one academic year in residence.* (See the exceptions on page 16.)

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

If you are a partial qualifier or a nonqualifier ...

At the two-year school, did you:

- Complete at least three semesters or four quarters as a full-time student? Summer school does not count.
- Earn an Associate of Arts degree (or an equivalent degree)? You must earn 25 percent of the credit hours at the two-year school that awards your degree.
- Earn 48-semester or 72-quarter credit hours? These credit hours must be transferable toward your degree at the four-year school.
- Have a cumulative GPA of 2.000?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You cannot practice
You can receive financial aid	You cannot receive financial aid from your school
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one academic year in residence*

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

2-4 and you want to go to Division II

If you are a qualifier or a partial qualifier...

At the two-year school, did you:

- Complete at least two full semesters or three quarters as a full-time student? (Summer school doesn't count.) AND
- Earn an Associate of Arts degree (or an equivalent degree)? You must earn 25 percent of the credit hours at the two-year school that awards your degree.

OR

- Complete an average of 12-semester or 12-quarter credit hours for each full-time term? These credit hours must be transferable toward your degree at the four-year school.
- Have a cumulative GPA of 2.000?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You can practice
You can receive financial aid	You can receive financial aid from your school
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one full academic year of residence.* (See the exceptions on Page 16.)

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

If you are a nonqualifier ...

At the two-year school, did you:

- Complete at least two full semesters or three full quarters? (Summer school doesn't count.) AND
- Earn an Associate of Arts degree (or an equivalent degree)? You must earn 25 percent of the credit hours at the two-year school that awards your degree.

OR

- Complete an average of 12-semester or 12-quarter credit hours for each full-time term? These credit hours must be transferable toward your degree at the four-year school.
- Have a cumulative GPA of 2.000?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You cannot practice
You can receive financial aid	You cannot receive an athletics scholarship
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one full academic year of residence*

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

At any college, did you:

- Practice or play in intercollegiate sports?

Yes?	No?
To practice, play and receive financial aid, you must have been considered academically and athletically eligible if you had stayed at your two-year school.*	You can practice You can receive financial aid You can play right away after you transfer*

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

If you answered *No* to any of the questions in the previous charts, don't give up yet. Read the section below to see if an exception can apply to you to allow you to play right away.

Rules have exceptions:

Possible exceptions if you're in a two-year school

There are exceptions to the rules that may allow you to play right away after you transfer, even if you don't meet the 2-4 transfer requirements. These exceptions are applied by the new school (sometimes called the **certifying school**).

The certifying school determines whether you are eligible. It has the authority to grant exceptions, based on the conditions that we explain here.

If your sport is discontinued or is no longer sponsored at your two-year school ...

If your school dropped your sport from its program or never sponsored it while you were a student, you may be able to use this exception to transfer to a Division I or II school to play.

You may only use this exception after the date that the school publicly announced that it would discontinue the sport. For example, if your school announces during the fall semester that it will discontinue baseball at the end of the academic year, you can use

this exception only if you transfer after the announcement. You may not use it if you transfer before then.

To use this exception, you must:

- be a qualifier and
- have a GPA of at least 2.000.

If you have never been recruited ...

If you have never been recruited by the Division II school you plan to attend, you may use this exception, if you:

- are a qualifier,
- have not received an athletics scholarship,
- have not participated in any athletically related activities or meetings (except preseason tryouts), and
- were eligible for admission at the Division II school before you enrolled at the two-year college.

If you return to your original Division II school ...

If you want to go back to your original Division II school to play, you may use this exception if you:

- are a qualifier, and
- were not sitting out a year at the original Division II school when you left.

If you did not participate in your sport for two years ...

If you did not practice or play for two years in your sport and you want to transfer to a Division II or III school to play right away, you may be able to use this exception. This exception applies if you:

- are a qualifier (in Division II only), and
- did not practice or play in intercollegiate sports for two years before you will practice or play for your new Division II or III school, or
- did not practice or play in noncollegiate amateur competition while you were enrolled as a full-time student during the two-year period.

Case study

Michele was a qualifier who runs cross country. She attended Bono Community College for two full semesters during the 2004-05 academic year and continued there for the fall term of 2005. (She attended for three full terms.)

In total, she completed 24 credit hours that will transfer toward her degree. Her GPA was 2.345.

Can Michele run in Division I, II or III?

Whether Michele can run depends on which school she attends. She cannot play at Division I or II because she needed an average of 12 credit hours for each term that she attended. Since she attended Bono for three terms, she needed 36 credit hours that would transfer toward her degree to be eligible ($12 \times 3 = 36$). She has only 24.

Since Michele is a qualifier, if she transfers to a Division I or II school, she can practice and receive aid, but she cannot run until she sits out a year.

But, if Michele transfers to Division III, she can run right away if Bono (the two-year school) certifies that she would have been both athletically and academically eligible had she stayed there.

Take a look at another case study

Joaquin, a qualifier, plays basketball and attended Marcus Community College for two years. As a full-time student, he earned his AA degree. (He attended four full terms.) He wants to transfer to a four-year school. His GPA is 1.95 and he has 29 credits that can be transferred toward his degree.

Is Joaquin immediately eligible to play in Division I, II or III?

As with the previous case, Joaquin's eligibility depends on which school he attends. He cannot play basketball right away in Division I because he needed to average 12 hours of credit that can be transferred for each term (Since he went four terms, he needed 48 transferable credit hours; $12 \times 4 = 48$).

He also needed a GPA of 2.000. He had neither.

But he can play in Division II because he earned his AA degree and spent four semesters at MCC (The rule is at least two semesters).

If Joaquin wants to transfer to a Division III school, MCC (the two-year school) must certify that he would otherwise have been both academically and athletically eligible had he stayed there.

A third look at the issue

Jack is a nonqualifier. He attended KB Community College in 2003-04 and 2004-05. He earned his AA degree after the fall 2004-05 term. (He went to KB for three full semesters.) He has 45 credit hours that can be transferred toward his degree.

Jack's GPA is 2.280. He practiced with KB's baseball team, but did not play in a game. Will he be able to play in spring 2005 for Division I, II or III?

As with the other two cases, whether Jack can play right away depends on which four-year school he attends.

Jack is not eligible to play baseball in Division I in spring 2005. Even though he met the transfer requirements because he earned his AA degree, had a GPA above 2.0, and fulfilled three semesters in residence, he cannot play in Division I because he has fewer than 48 credit hours that can be transferred.

However, Jack can play in Division II because he earned his AA degree and attended for at least two full-time semesters.

If Jack wants to transfer to a Division III school, KB (the two-year school) must certify that he would otherwise have been both academically and athletically eligible had he stayed there.

If you are now in a four-year school ...

If you are now in a four-year school and want to transfer to another four-year school, we sometimes refer to you as a **4-4** transfer. Generally, these rules apply to you.

If you transfer from a four-year school to another four-year school, generally you are not eligible to play at a Division I school until you sit out a year.

But, don't give up yet. Read this section to see if an exception can apply to you to allow you to play right away.

Rules have exceptions:

Common exceptions if you're in a four-year school

Exceptions are applied by the new school (sometimes called the **certifying school**). The certifying school determines whether you are eligible to play right away without sitting out a year.

The certifying school has the authority to grant exceptions, based on the conditions that we explain here.

- You can use an exception during your first year of enrollment at the new school only if you are a qualifier.

(Note: if you are a qualifier, have signed a National Letter of Intent, and transfer during the first year after you enrolled full-time, you may have to sit out for a period of time at the certifying school, even if you meet an exception. For more information about the National Letter of Intent program, go to Page 25.)

- If you are a partial qualifier or a nonqualifier, you must spend at least one academic year in residence before you are allowed to use an exception.
- You cannot use an exception if you are sitting out a year at your current school.

Only qualifiers are allowed to use exceptions during the first year after they enroll at the new school.

If this is your first transfer ...

If you have never transferred before from a four-year school, you might be able to use the one-time transfer exception to play right away at a Division I or II school.

To use this exception, you must:

- be playing a sport other than basketball in Division I, football in Division I-A, or men's ice hockey in Division I (Note: You may be eligible to use this exception in football if you transfer from a Division I-A school to a Division I-AA school or from a Division I-AA school that offers athletics scholarships to a Division I-AA school that does not offer athletics scholarships.)
- be in good academic standing and making progress toward your degree,
- have been considered eligible if you had stayed in your first school, and
- have a release agreement from your first school saying that it does not object to your receiving an exception to the transfer residence requirement.

If your sport is discontinued or not sponsored at your four-year school ...

If your school dropped your sport from its

program or never sponsored it while you were a student, you may be able to use his exception to transfer to a Division I or II school.

You may only use this exception after the date that the school publicly announced that it would discontinue the sport. For example, if your school announces during the fall semester that it will discontinue baseball at the end of the academic year, you can use this exception only if you transfer after the announcement. You may not use it if you transfer before then.

If you did not practice or play in your sport for two years ...

If you did not participate in your sport for the two years immediately before you want to transfer, you may be able to use this exception.

You may use this exception if you:

- did not practice or play in intercollegiate sports for two years before you practice or play for the new school, or
- did not practice or play in noncollegiate amateur competition while you were enrolled as a full-time student during the two-year period.

If you have never been recruited ...

If you have never been recruited by the Division I or II school you plan to attend, you may be able to use this exception if you:

- have not received an athletics scholarship, and
- have not practiced or played in intercollegiate competition before you transfer (except in limited preseason tryouts).

If you return to your first school without participating at the second school ...

To go back to your first school in Division I or II, you may use this exception if you did not practice or play at the second school.

If you are transferring to a Division III school ...

If you transfer to Division III and you have

never participated in your sport on the college level, you may be eligible to play right away after you transfer.

However, if you did participate at your first school, you may be immediately eligible only if you would have been both academically and athletically eligible had you stayed at your first school.

Case study

Billy is a nonqualifier. He enrolled for one year at a four-year college and played football. His GPA was 1.987, which did not meet that school's requirement to be eligible for the next year. So, Billy transferred to Ceylon University, a Division II school.

Is Billy eligible to play right away?

No.

Billy is eligible to use the transfer exceptions since he completed an academic year, but he does not meet any of the exceptions. He cannot use the one-time transfer exception because he was not in good academic standing at the previous four-year school. Before he can play, Billy must spend one academic year in residence at Ceylon U.

Another case study

Dauber is a freshman soccer player who enrolled at Bonzo College, a Division I school. He just finished the fall semester and played in only one game. Dauber's coach is unhappy with his ability, so Dauber wants to transfer to Richardo College, another Division I school.

Can Dauber use a transfer exception?

Yes.

Because Dauber is a qualifier, he can use an exception. Because this is the first time he has transferred, he may be able to use the one-time transfer exception.

If he is in good academic standing and Bonzo does not object, Dauber can use the one-time transfer exception.

If you have been at a four-year school and now attend a two-year school ...

If you started at a four-year school, then transferred to a two-year school and now want to transfer to a four-year school, we refer to you as a **4-2-4** transfer. Generally, here are the rules that apply to you.

4-2-4 and you want to go to Division I

If you are a qualifier or partial qualifier...

Did you:

- Complete 24-semester or 36-quarter credit hours that can be transferred toward your degree at the four-year college?
- Earn a GPA of 2.000 in those transferable credit hours?
- Graduate from the two-year college AND have one calendar year elapse after you left the four-year school?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You can practice
You can receive financial aid	You can receive financial aid
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one full academic year of residence*

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

If you are a nonqualifier ...

Did you:

- Complete 24-semester or 36-quarter credit hours that can be transferred toward your degree at the four-year college?
- Earn a GPA of 2.000 in those transferable credit hours?
- Graduate from the two-year college AND have one calendar year elapse after you left the four-year school?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You can practice if you have completed one academic year in all your colleges combined
You can receive financial aid	You can receive financial aid from your school if you have completed one academic year in all your colleges combined
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one full academic year of residence*

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

4-2-4 and you want to go to Division II

If you are a **qualifier** or a **partial qualifier** ...

At the two-year school, did you:

- Complete at least two full semesters or three quarters as a full-time student? Summer school doesn't count. AND
- Earn an Associate of Arts degree (or an equivalent degree)?

OR

- Complete an average of 12-semester or 12-quarter credit hours for each full-time term? These credit hours must be transferable toward your degree at the four-year school.
- Have a cumulative GPA of 2.000?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You can practice
You can receive financial aid	You can receive financial aid
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one full academic year of residence.*

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

If you are a **nonqualifier**...

At the two-year school, did you:

- Complete at least two full semesters or three full quarters? (Summer school doesn't count.) AND
- Earn an Associate of Arts degree (or an equivalent degree)

OR

- Complete an average of 12-semester or 12-quarter credit hours for each full-time term? These credit hours must be transferable toward your degree at the four-year school.
- Have a cumulative GPA of 2.000?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You cannot practice
You can receive financial aid	You cannot receive an athletics scholarship
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one full academic year of residence*

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

4-2-4 and you want to go to Division III

- Were you both academically and athletically eligible at the first four-year school?

OR

- Did you successfully complete 24-semester or 36-quarter credit hours at the two-year school that can be transferred toward your degree AND did you spend at least two semesters or three quarters at the two-year school?

Yes?	No?
You can practice	You can practice
You can receive financial aid	You can receive financial aid
You can play right away during the first year after you transfer*	You cannot play until you complete one full academic year of residence *

* Additional progress-toward-degree rules from the NCAA, the conference or the school may affect whether you can play.

If you answered *No* to any of the questions in the previous charts, don't give up yet. Read the section below to see if an exception can apply to you to allow you to play right away.

Rules have exceptions:

Possible exceptions if you're a 4-2-4 transfer

There are exceptions to the rules that may allow you to play right away after you transfer, even if you don't meet the 4-2-4 transfer requirements. These exceptions are applied by the new school (sometimes called the **certifying school**). The certifying school determines whether you are eligible. It has the authority to grant exceptions, based on the conditions that we explain here.

If you want to return to your original school ...

If you want to go back to your original school in Division I, you may use this exception if you were not sitting out a year at the school when you transferred to the two-year school.

If your sport was never sponsored at your original four-year school ...

If the first four-year school that you attended never sponsored your sport while you were a

student, you may be able to use this exception to transfer to a Division I or Division II school (only if you have never attended another four-year school that offered your sport).

You may be able to use this exception if you:

- are a qualifier,
- completed an average of 12 semester or 12 quarter hours at the two-year school that can be transferred toward your degree,
- earned a minimum GPA of 2.000 at the two-year school, and
- spent two full semesters or three full quarters at the two-year school (Summer school does not count).

If you are transferring to a Division II school ...

If you transfer to Division II and you are a qualifier, you can use any exception that applies to 2-4 transfer students. For more information, go to Page 18.

If you are transferring to a Division III school ...

If you transfer to Division III and you have never participated in your sport on the college level, you can play right away.

If you did not participate in your sport for two years ...

If you did not practice or play in your sport for the two years immediately before you want to transfer to a Division III school, you may be able to use this exception.

You may use this exception if you:

- did not practice or play in intercollegiate sports for two years before you practice or play for the new school, and
- did not practice or play in noncollegiate amateur competition while you were enrolled as a full-time student during the two-year period.

Case study

In 2003-04, Jeff enrolled at Oscar University, a Division I school. Jeff was a qualifier and was on the swim team.

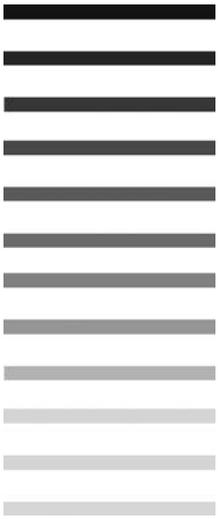
He then transferred to Felix College, a two-year school, in 2004-05 and was on the swim team there as well. He did not receive an AA degree.

Now in 2005-06, Jeff wants to return to Oscar U.

Must Jeff serve an academic year in residence at Oscar?

No.

Even though he does not meet the requirements because he did not earn his AA degree from Felix, Jeff does not have to serve an academic year in residence at Oscar because he is returning to his original school.



5

Important definitions you might need to know

Two-year college — An institution where students can earn an Associate of Arts (AA) degree, an Associate of Science (AS) degree, or an Associate of Applied Science degree within two years. Some people call these schools community colleges or junior colleges.

Five-year clock — If you play at a Division I school, you have five calendar years in which to play four seasons of competition — even if you sit out a year, even if you go part-time during your college career. Your five-year clock starts the minute you become a full-time student at any college.

10-semester/15-quarter clock — If you play at a Division II or III school, you have the first full-time 10 semesters or full-time 15 quarters in which to complete your four seasons of competition for participation. Your clock starts the minute you become a full-time student at any college. You don't lose a term if you go part-time or sit out a term.

Certifying school — The new school that you want to attend determines whether you are eligible to play.

Clearinghouse — or the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse — The clearinghouse evaluates your high-school academic record to determine if you are eligible to play as a freshman at a Division I or Division II college. The Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse is not part of the NCAA, but is an outside organization that serves the NCAA.

Exception — If you meet an exception, it means that a specific regulation will not apply to you (For example, the residence requirement for a transfer student to become eligible for competition). The certifying school determines whether you are eligible and has the authority to grant exceptions.

Financial aid — or scholarship — any money you receive from a college or another source, such as outside loans or grants. Financial aid may be based on athletics, financial need or academic achievement.

Foreign students — A foreign student is any student who is enrolled in a two-year or four-year school outside the United States.

Full-time — Each school determines what full-time status means. Typically, you are a full-time student if you are enrolled for at least 12 credit hours a term, but some schools define a full-time student as someone who takes fewer than 12 credit hours a term.

Membership or members of the NCAA — The colleges, universities, and athletics conferences that make up the NCAA. The members introduce and vote on rules. They establish programs to govern, promote and further the purposes and goals of intercollegiate athletics. The membership is divided into three main divisions — Divisions I, II, and III — each with its own governing structure.

National Letter of Intent — The Collegiate Commissioners Association administers the

National Letter of Intent Program, not the NCAA. NCAA schools that are part of the program send National Letters of Intent to prospective student-athletes they have recruited to participate in their intercollegiate sports.

The letters are legally binding contracts. They explain what financial aid the school offers the student for one full academic year, only if the student is admitted to the school and is eligible for financial aid under the NCAA rules. If you sign a National Letter of Intent, you agree to attend that school for one year; other schools that are part of the NLI program can no longer recruit you. For more information, go to <http://www.nationalletter.org>

NCAA — also **National Collegiate Athletic Association** — the national governing body for more than 1,265 colleges, universities, conferences, organizations and people.

Nonqualifier — A student who has not graduated from high school or who, at the time specified in the regulation, had not earned the grade-point average in core-curriculum courses or the SAT or ACT score required to qualify. If you are a nonqualifier, you can't practice, play or receive financial aid from a Division I or Division II school for one academic year. You will have only three seasons of competition in Division I.

One-time transfer exception — You may be immediately able to play a sport at your new school if you:

- Do not transfer to a Division I school for football, basketball or men's ice hockey;
- Have never transferred before from a four year school;
- Are both academically and athletically eligible; and
- Receive a release agreement from the school from which you are transferring.

Partial qualifier — A freshman who has met some but not all of the academic requirements necessary to be a qualifier. If you are a partial qualifier, you can practice on campus and receive financial aid from a Division I or II school, but you cannot play for one academic year.

Permission-to-contact letter —or **written permission to contact** — If you're now full-time in a four-year school, athletics staff members from an NCAA school cannot contact you or your parents unless they first have a letter from your current athletics director (or athletics administrator designated by the athletics director). If your current school does not give you written permission, the new school cannot encourage you to transfer and — in Divisions I and II — cannot give you an athletics scholarship until you have attended the new school for one academic year. In Division I, if you're transferring from a school that is not a member of the NCAA or National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), you don't need the permission-to-contact letter.

Play —Competing against a team from another school or participating in a contest, game, match, meet, event against another school's team or player.

Progress toward degree — Whether you are moving toward earning your college degree at a reasonable pace. The definition applies to all students of the school and is governed by the school, the conference, and NCAA legislation.

Qualifier — A student who, for purposes of determining eligibility for financial aid, practice and competition, has:

- Graduated from high school,
- Successfully completed a required core curriculum consisting of a minimum number of courses in specified subjects,
- A specified minimum grade-point average in the core curriculum, and
- A specified minimum SAT or ACT score.

Redshirt —In Divisions I or II, redshirting refers to someone who is enrolled full-time at a school but does not play for an entire academic year for the sole purpose of saving a season. A redshirt does not play in any college game or scrimmage in a given sport for an entire academic year, even though that student is eligible. If you do not play in a sport the entire academic year, you have not used a season of competition. However, if you play in even one second of a

game as a college athlete, you are not a redshirt. Redshirting does not exist in Division III because in Division III, if you play or practice after you have enrolled as a full-time student, you use one of your four seasons of competition.

Recruited — If a college coach calls you more than once, contacts you off campus, pays you to visit the campus, or issues you a National Letter of Intent or a written offer of financial aid or admissions, you are being recruited.

Season of competition — Generally, NCAA rules say that any competition in a season — regardless of the amount of time — counts as having played a season in that sport. If you play any time during a season, regardless of how long you played, it counts as having played for an entire season in that sport. Your season of competition starts when you spend one second in competition on the field, court, gym or track.

Self-release — If you are in a Division III school and you want to transfer to another Division III school, you may issue your own permission-to-contact release to allow the second school to contact you about transferring.

Sitting out — or **year of residence** — Under the transfer regulations, you must spend an academic year in residence at the school to which you are transferring. Unless you qualify for a transfer exception or waiver, if you transfer from a four-year college to an NCAA school, you must complete one academic year in residence at the new school before you can play for or receive travel expenses from the new school. To satisfy a year in residence, you must be enrolled in and pass full-time program of studies for two full semesters or three full quarters. Summer school terms and part-time enrollment do not count toward a year in residence.

Student-athlete — Anyone who attends college and is recruited by a school to play a sport or reports to practice at a school.

Student Release Form — To register with the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse, you must fill out and sign a Student Release Form. The form authorizes any high school you attended to send your transcripts, test scores, proof of graduation and other necessary records to the clearinghouse. It also authorizes the clearinghouse to send your academic records to any college that asks about your eligibility status.

Transferable credit hours — Credit hours from your first school that your new school will accept toward your degree. Each school determines how many and which credit hours are acceptable for transferring.

Transfer trigger — A condition that can affect your transfer status.

Waiver — An action that sets aside a rule because a specific, extraordinary circumstance prevents you from meeting the rule. An NCAA school may file a waiver on your behalf; you cannot file it for yourself. The school does not administer the waiver, the NCAA does.

Walk-on — Someone who is not recruited by a school to participate in sports and does not receive a scholarship from the school but who becomes a member of one of the school's teams.

Year in residence — or **sitting out** — Under the transfer regulations, you must spend an academic year in residence at the school to which you are transferring. Unless you qualify for a transfer exception or waiver, if you transfer from a four-year college to an NCAA school, you must complete one academic year in residence at the new school before you can play for or receive travel expenses from the new school. To satisfy a year in residence, you must be enrolled in and pass full-time program of studies for two full semesters or three full quarters. Summer school terms and part-time enrollment do not count toward a year in residence.



6

Where to go for more information

NCAA resources

NCAA Web site: www.ncaa.org

Send mail to: NCAA
P.O. Box 6222
Indianapolis, Indiana
46206-6222

Send packages to: NCAA
1802 Alonzo
Watford Sr. Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Phone: 317/917-6222
Monday-Friday
Noon to 4 pm Central

Fax: 317/917-6622

NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse

Web site: www.ncaaclearinghouse.net

Send mail to: Initial-Eligibility
Clearinghouse
301 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 4043
Iowa City, IA 52243

Send packages to: Initial-Eligibility
Clearinghouse
301 ACT Drive
Iowa City, IA 52243

US callers: 877/262-1492 toll free
in US
319/337-1492
Monday through Friday
8 am to 5 pm Central

US 24-hour automated phone response:
877/861-3003 toll free
in US
319/339-3003
You will need your
Personal Identification
Number [PIN] and
Social Security number.

International callers: 319/337-1492

International 24-hour automated phone response:
319/339-3003

Fax: 319/337-1556

Publications from the NCAA

NCAA publications hotline 800/638-3731

- *Guide for the College-Bound Student Athlete*
- *National Collegiate Athletic Association general information brochure*
- *Permission to Contact: Self-Release - Division III*

Resources outside of the NCAA

National Letter of Intent (NLI)

Collegiate Commissioners Association
2201 Richard Arrington Boulevard North
Birmingham, AL 35203-1103

Phone: 205/458-3000
205/458-3013

Web site: <http://www.nationalletter.org>

National Junior College Athletic Association

P.O. Box 7305, Colorado Springs, CO
80933-7305

Phone: 719/590-9788

Fax: 719/590-7324

Conferences as listed in the NCAA Directory

Division I

America East Conference	617/695-6369
American Lacrosse Conference	740/593-3410
Atlantic Coast Conference	336/854-8787
Atlantic Hockey Association	781/246-2595
Atlantic Soccer Conference	215/951-2720
Atlantic Sun Conference	478/474-3394
Atlantic 10 Conference	215/546-6678
Big East Conference	401/272-9108
Big Sky Conference	801/392-1978
Big South Conference	704/341-7990
Big Ten Conference	847/696-1010
Big 12 Conference	214/742-1212
Big West Conference	949/261-2525
Central Collegiate Hockey Association	248/888-0600
College Hockey America	218/760-7825
Collegiate Water Polo Assn	610/277-6787
Colonial Athletic Association	804/754-1616
Conference USA	214/774-1300
Eastern College Athletic Conference	508/771-5060
Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Assn	508/771-5060
Eastern Wrestling League	412/648-8226
ECAC Division I Hockey League	774/238-6365
Gateway Football Conference	314/421-2268

Great Western Lacrosse League	317/940-9523
Hockey East Association	781/245-2122
Horizon League	317/237-5622
Ivy Group	609/258-6426
Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference	732/738-5455
Mid-American Conference	216/566-4622
Mid-Continent Conference	630/516-0661
Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference	336/275-9961
Midwestern Intercollegiate Volleyball Association	740/397-4539
Missouri Valley Conference	314/421-0339
Mountain Pacific Sports Federation	530/669-7600
Mountain West Conference	719/488-4040
Northeast Conference	732/469-0440
Northern Pacific Field Hockey Conference	262/567-2246
Ohio Valley Conference	615/371-1698
Pacific-10 Conference	925/932-4411
Pacific Coast Softball Conference	206/417-5944
Patriot League	610/289-1950
Pioneer Football League	314/421-2268
Southeastern Conference	205/458-3000
Southern Atlantic Softball Alliance	336/854-8787
Southern Conference	864/591-5100
Southland Conference	972/422-9500
Southwestern Athletic Conference	205/251-7573
Sunbelt Conference	504/299-9066
West Coast Conference	650/873-8622
Western Athletic Conference	303/799-9221
Western Collegiate Hockey Association	303/871-4223

Division II

California Collegiate Athletic Association	925/472-8299
Carolinas-Virginia Athletic Conference	336/884-0482
Central Atlantic Collegiate Conference	203/773-6411
Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association	757/865-0071
Deep South Lacrosse Conference	803/981-5240
Great Lakes Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	248/649-2036
Great Lakes Valley Conference	317/237-5633

Great Northwest Athletic Conference	509/535-5291	Empire-8	585/581-0834
Gulf South Conference	205/870-9750	Freedom Conference	717/867-6395
Heartland Conference	877/505-6509	Great Northeast Athletic Conference	401/598-1604
Lone Star Conference	972/234-0033	Great South Athletic Conference	706/880-8262
Mid-American Intercollegiate Athletics Association	913/341-3839	Heartland Collegiate Athletic Conference	317/882-8090
New York Collegiate Athletic Conference	516/609-2714	Illini-Badger Intercollegiate Football Conference	630/844-5111
North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	605/338-0907	Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	319/366-4902
Northeast-10 Conference	508/230-9841	Knickerbocker Lacrosse Conference	201/216-5688
Northern Sun Intercollegiate Conference	651/288-4015	Lake Michigan Conference	608/663-3249
Pacific West Conference	406/657-2932	Liberty League	518/388-6433
Peach Belt Conference	706/860-8499	Little East Conference	860/677-1269
Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference	570/893-2512	Massachusetts State College Athletic Conference	413/662-5411
Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference	719/471-4813	Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association	248/336-1677
South Atlantic Conference	803/981-5240	Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Corporation	717/867-6395
Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	770/908-0482	Midwest Conference	920/748-8157
Sunshine State Conference	407/248-8460	Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	651/644-3965
West Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	304/487-6298	New England College Wrestling Association	401/254-3428
Division III		New England Football Conference	207/326-8253
Allegheny Mountain Collegiate Conference	724/934-1978	New England Small College Athletic Conference	413/587-2105
American Southwest Conference	972/234-0033	New England Women's and Men's Athletics Conference	617/324-0187
Atlantic Women's Colleges Conference	401/284-0919	New England Women's Lacrosse Alliance	802/468-1365
Capital Athletic Conference	301/373-3293	New Jersey Athletic Conference	856/582-3679
Centennial Conference	717/358-4489	New York State Women's Collegiate Athletic Association	315/824-8911
City University of New York Athletic Conference	718/960-7192	North Atlantic Conference	617/928-7201
College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin	630/637-5693	North Coast Athletic Conference	440/871-8100
Commonwealth Conference	717/867-6395	North Eastern Athletic Conference	315/279-5682
Commonwealth Coast Conference	508/829-3459	North Eastern Collegiate Volleyball Association	201/684-7675
Dixie Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	910/ 630-7282	Northern Illinois-Iowa Conference	708/524-6556
ECAC Division III East Women's Hockey League	508/771-5060	Northwest Conference	541/388-1678
ECAC East Ice Hockey League	508/771-5060	Ohio Athletic Conference	330/963-0444
ECAC Northeast Ice Hockey League	508/771-5060	Old Dominion Athletic Conference	540/389-7373
ECAC Women's West Ice Hockey League	508/771-5060	Pennsylvania Athletic Conference	610/361-5344
Eastern Intercollegiate Volleyball Association	914/337-9300		

Pilgrim League	413/748-3332	State University of New	
Presidents' Athletic		York Athletic Conference	716/673-3105
Conference	724/250-3461	University Athletic	
St. Louis Intercollegiate		Association	585/273-5881
Athletic Conference	314/719-3603	USA South Athletic	
Skyline Conference	201/216-5688	Conference	910/630-7582
Southern California		Western Water	
Intercollegiate Athletic		Polo Association	714/639-9106
Conference	626/395-4284	Wisconsin Intercollegiate	
Southern Collegiate		Athletic Conference	608/263-4402
Athletic Conference	678/546-3470		

The NCAA salutes
360,000
student-athletes
participating in
88 championships
in more than
700 competitions
in 23 sports.

