

TEXAS TECH FOOTBALL

RECRUITING EDUCATION FOR HIGH SCHOOL COACHES

RECRUITING CALENDAR:

- **Recruiting Calendar** The recruiting calendar explains to coaches what recruiting period colleges are in and at what times. The periods are contact, dead, evaluation, and quiet.
- Contact Period Colleges may have recruiting contact with high school or transfer students on a college campus or within one mile of campus. College coaches can go to the student's high school and contact the student. Coaches can also conduct home visits during this period. Coaches can text and make phone calls if the prospect is of permissible age.
- Dead Period Colleges may have no on or off-campus recruiting contact with high school or transfer students. Coaches can still text and make phone calls if the prospect is of permissible age.
- **Evaluation Period** Colleges may have recruiting contact with high school or transfer students on a college campus or within one mile of campus. They can also attend the student's high school, but they cannot have contact with the student. They can still text and make phone calls if the prospect is of permissible age.
- **Quiet Period** Colleges may only have recruiting contact with high school or transfer students on the college campus or within 1 mile of campus. Coaches can still text and make phone calls if the prospect is of permissible age.

VISIT TYPES:

• **Unofficial Visit** – On an unofficial visit, all expenses are paid by the prospect and his family or friends. Prospects can take an unlimited amount of unofficial visits. Prospects cannot take unofficial visits during the dead period.





- Game Day Tickets The University can provide each prospect with three tickets on a game day visit. One ticket is for the prospect and two tickets are for the prospect's guests. If the prospect wants to bring more than two guests, encourage them to bring a teammate so there will be enough tickets for the additional guests.
- Official Visit On an official visit, a school will pay for all expenses for the prospect
 and two family members (there are exceptions). This includes transportation,
 meals, lodging, and more. Official visits are limited to two nights but can be three
 days long.
 - Official visits are conducted the summer going into a prospect's senior year, and during the football season.

RECRUITING 101:

- First Electronic Correspondence The first time a college coach can contact a
 prospect is June 15th going into their junior year of high school. There is an
 exception where college coaches and support staff can text and call 24 hours before
 an unofficial visit or regarding camp logistics and invites. Prospects can call college
 coaches at any time/age.
- Offer (Committable) A scholarship offer where a prospect can commit to that school and expect that the school holds their spot in that signing class.
 - Most schools can only take a certain number of commits at each position. If a prospect is thinking about committing, they must be in communication with the coach or recruiter regarding the number of spots at their position to make sure there is still room for them to commit.
- Offer (Non-Committable) An offer where the prospect is not allowed to commit to the school. The school is not willing to take his commitment or hold his spot.
 - This can happen when a school fills up on commits at the prospect's position, they are no longer recruiting the prospect, or if the offer was never committable to begin with.
 - Encourage your athlete to ask college coaches if their offer is committable, and what their ideal commitment timeline looks like.
 - o Texas Tech does not do this, but it does happen.





- **Preferred Walk-On (PWO)** A student who is offered a roster spot on the team, but not offered a scholarship. Often referred to as a walk-on, a PWO is responsible for paying for the costs of attending college.
 - O Most schools require walk-ons to have health insurance.
- Written Offer of Aid An official scholarship offer in writing. The first time a written offer of aid can be provided is August 1st of a prospect's senior year of high school.
- National Letter of Intent (NLI) A National Letter of Intent is what binds a student
 to a scholarship and the college to that student. Often referred to as signing day, it's
 the day that colleges send prospects their NLI and prospects sign it, officially
 making their commitment to each other official. There are only certain periods when
 a prospect can sign an NLI. The first being December of their senior year of high
 school
 - o This is commonly confused with "NIL".
- **Midyear Enrollee** A student who graduates from high school in December and begins college in January of what would be their last semester of high school.
- **Summer Enrollee** A student who graduates high school in the spring semester and enters college for the summer sessions.
- **Revenue Sharing:** A university participating in revenue sharing can direct up to 22% of the university's revenue directly to its athletes. Each university can decide whether they want to participate in revenue sharing, and what percent of revenue they want to share with their athletes.
- Name, Image, and Likeness (NIL) A student in college may make money off their name, image, and likeness.
 - o This is commonly confused with "NLI".





- Eligibility Center Athletes wanting to play college sports must create an account with the NCAA Eligibility Center. All athletes playing a Division I sport will need to make an "Academic and Amateurism Certification Account". Additionally, prospects must also have an account and NCAA ID# to go on official visits.
- Core Course Requirements: The NCAA has a 16 core-course credit requirement that must be met in order to meet NCAA academic certification. Use this <u>link</u> to read more about what core courses the NCAA requires.
- **Transcripts:** Some schools need a copy of an athlete's transcript to see if they will meet admissions, program, and the head coach's standards. Prospects should always have a digital copy of their unofficial visit transcript in case coaches ask.

