



SMART HOCKEY.

Parent Handbook

for the

**College – Bound
Student Athlete**



Justin Dasilva
Powell River Kings

2010-11 Coastal Conference
All-Star & Top Defenceman

Scholarship :
Ohio State University



EACH SEASON, MORE THAN 300
BCHL ALUMS PLAY
COLLEGE HOCKEY IN
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

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Commissioner's Message

Welcome College-Bound Student Athlete,

We prepared this guide to help you and your family understand the various Collegiate Association rules that you may encounter as you progress through your high school studies and junior hockey career while preparing to become a student athlete in college.

As a high level player in your age group, you will be presented with many options over the coming years and the decisions you make will have a great impact on your future. As you continue to develop and improve as a player, you will face tough choices and the opportunity to gather a great deal of information about your post-secondary options. I encourage you and your family to seek out all the information available in order to make well-informed choices.

The BCHL is a development league. Our objective is to provide players with the best environment in which to grow as athletes and students. Since our primary goal is to prepare players for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), Canadian Interuniversity Sport (CIS) and the Alberta Colleges Athletic Association (ACAC), we work closely with these college systems and have built an infrastructure within our programs to help prepare players for all routes. Players in the BCHL retain their amateur status under NCAA eligibility rules and therefore qualify for NCAA scholarships. Some 80 to 100 BCHL players on average go on to play some form of college hockey each year.

'Smart Hockey' is a registered trademark of the BCHL and clearly defines what our league is all about. We want to develop high-level student athletes and 'Smart Hockey' not only refers to our commitment to education, but to the type of game we want our players to play.

The BCHL places an emphasis on ability and our league rules foster an environment whereby players have the chance to showcase, develop, and use their skills to secure scholarships. We attempt to apply the 'Smart Hockey' principle in all that we do.

It is important to point out that the information contained in this guide is subject to change from time to time by the respective organizations we examine. You are strongly advised to confirm the accuracy of any information at the time of use or reliance.

Finally I would like to acknowledge and thank Canadian Junior Hockey League president Kirk Lamb for his assistance in putting this handbook together.

We wish you every success both on the ice and in the classroom. The student athlete in the BCHL plays Smart Hockey. We trust that you will as well.

All the best,



John Grisdale
Commissioner
British Columbia Hockey League

A) BCHL Executive Committee

Dr. Duncan Wray
 Ron Paterson
 Tom Gawryletz
 Mark Cheyne
 Ron Paulson

Chairman - Vernon Vipers Hockey Club
Vice Chairman – Surrey Eagles Hockey Club
Member – Trail Smoke Eaters Hockey Club
Member – West Kelowna Warriors Hockey Club
Member - Alberni Valley Bulldogs Hockey Club

B) League Office

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Part I

Canadian Interuniversity Sport (CIS)



Cory Pritz
University of Calgary

West Kelowna Warriors alum

86 points
as a defenceman in
five CIS seasons



28 BCHL graduates
have committed to CIS
hockey programs
in the last five years

Introduction

A) Canadian Interuniversity Sport

What is the CIS?

The CIS is the governing body for Canadian university athletics.
 History: The original Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CIAU) Central was founded in 1906 and existed until 1955, composed only of universities from Ontario and Quebec. The CIAU was reconstituted in 1961 and was represented by the various universities from coast to coast. With financial assistance from the Federal Government, universities committed themselves to excellence in their sports programs, increased their schedules, and assigned coaches to year round programs to assist the federal government in identifying talent, national training centers, provision of facilities, sport research, and testing, all with an eye on developing international competitors.
 In June 2001, the membership of the CIAU voted to change the name and logo of the organization to Canadian Interuniversity Sport (CIS).
 For more information go to the CIS website at www.cisport.ca

How many universities offer hockey programs?

There are 3 regional associations in CIS hockey comprised of a total of 30 university hockey programs:

Canada West

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Mount Royal University | University of B.C. |
| University of Lethbridge | University of Calgary |
| University of Saskatchewan | University of Alberta |
| University of Regina | University of Manitoba |

Atlantic Region

- University of New Brunswick
- St. Francis Xavier
- Saint Mary's University
- Dalhousie University
- Acadia University
- University of P.E.I.
- Université de Moncton
- St. Thomas University

Ontario University Association

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| EAST DIVISION | WEST DIVISION |
| Carleton University | Guelph University |
| Concordia University | University of Western Ontario |
| Laurentian University | University of Waterloo |
| McGill University | York University |
| Nipissing University | Lakehead University |
| Queen's University | Ryerson University |
| Royal Military College | University of Toronto |
| University of Ontario Institute of Technology | Brock University |
| University of Quebec-Trois Rivieres | University of Windsor |
| | Wilfrid Laurier University |



B) Scholarships/Financial Assistance

Can CIS universities offer financial awards or scholarships for athletic competition?

Yes. CIS universities can offer financial assistance/scholarships for university athletic participation within certain restrictions and guidelines as set out by the CIS.

What is the definition of financial awards?

The CIS refers to its scholarships and financial assistance as “Athletic Financial Awards” (AFA). An AFA is any award that is conditional on the student participating as a member of an athletic team. These awards include but are not limited to scholarships, bursaries, prizes, leadership awards, merit awards, housing, and all other related non-employment financial benefit received by an athlete from their institution.

Who is eligible for an AFA?

Both students entering their first year of university and students who have already competed for the university are eligible for financial assistance.

What are the eligibility requirements for an AFA?

Students who are considered “entering students” must achieve a minimum 80% grade average in the previous academic year of study in order to be eligible for university financial assistance. An “entering student” is any student who has not yet completed 2 semesters of study at the CIS institution they are currently attending. This definition includes students entering from high school, students who are currently in their first year of university, as well as students who transfer from another post-secondary institution.

Students who are considered “non-entering students” must achieve a 65% average within the previous academic year of study. A “non-entering student” is any student who has successfully completed 2 semesters of study at the institution they are currently attending. This would include second, third, fourth and fifth year university students.

Is there a maximum amount of money that can be given out by a university in the form of AFA's?

Yes. Using a complicated formula, each CIS hockey team is allowed 14 AFA units. One (1) AFA unit accounts for 100% of one athlete’s tuition and compulsory fees. For example, if your tuition and compulsory fees total \$5,000, and the university awards you an AFA totaling \$5,000, then they have used one (1) AFA unit on you.

If you receive \$2,500 then only 0.5 AFA units have been used on you. Therefore, 14 AFA's units allows for 14 players to receive 100% of their tuition and compulsory fees. Conversely, 7 players could receive 100% of their tuition and compulsory fees while 14 players receive 50% of their tuition and compulsory fees.

Each individual CIS hockey team decides how it will divide its 14 AFA's among its student athletes. Also, it must be noted that schools are not required to give away all 14 AFA's each year. Some universities may award all 14 AFA's while others may award none – the decision rests with each individual university.

C) Doping Control Program

What is the CIS Doping Control Program?

CIS, in cooperation with the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES), coordinates a doping control program that incorporates both “in-competition” and “out-of-competition” testing, as well as “event” testing. Student-athletes are tested in accordance with the rules of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program (CADP).

Who's eligible for testing?

Every CIS student-athlete is eligible for testing, with approximately 1 in 25 CIS student-athletes being tested each year.

When can I be tested?

Testing occurs in all sports, both in and out of competition, throughout the calendar year.

What's permitted and what's prohibited?

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Prohibited List is applied in Canada by the CADP. The Drug Information Database (www.didglobal.com) provides athletes and their support personnel with easily accessible and accurate information about which drugs, medications, and other substances are prohibited by WADA. You can also contact the CCES, toll-free, at 1-800-672-7775, or by e-mail at substanceinquiries@cces.ca

Are prescribed medications permitted?

While many prescription medications are permitted, some are prohibited. You must be very diligent to the status of any medication before you consume it. Under certain medical conditions and circumstances, often with asthma and respiratory ailment drugs, prescribed medications containing a banned substance may be permitted upon declaration and approval by the CCES. For information regarding “Therapeutic Use Exemption” process for a prohibited substance, please contact the CCES directly at substanceinquiries@cces.ca, or 1-800-672-7775.

Are herbal products and nutritional supplements banned?

Herbal and nutritional supplements are not subject to the same federal regulations as pharmaceutical grade products (medications), and as such it is possible for a product to contain prohibited ingredients that are not listed on the packaging. For more information refer to the CIS Drug Education and Doping Control Policy.

Academic Eligibility

A) High School Requirements

What high school average is required to be academically eligible for CIS?

A prospective student-athlete must obtain a minimum 60% average on those courses used to determine university admission. It must be noted that this only makes the student eligible to compete in CIS athletics and does not guarantee entrance into a specific university or program.

What happens if I don't have a 60% average but get accepted into a CIS institution?

In those instances where you have not achieved the 60% requirement, but nonetheless have been accepted into a CIS university, you must complete 3 full courses (9 credit hours) or equivalent in a single semester prior to gaining eligibility.

B) Continued CIS Eligibility**What is required in order to continue to be eligible to compete in the CIS?**

In order to be eligible to continue competing in CIS athletics you must be enrolled in 3 full courses (9 credit hours) during the term in which you are competing.

Athletic Eligibility

A) Athletic Eligibility**How many years of athletic eligibility do I have to compete in CIS athletics?**

Every student-athlete has five (5) years to compete in CIS athletics.

Does ACAC and NCAA competition count towards my five (5) years of CIS athletic eligibility?

Yes. For each year of competition in either the ACAC or NCAA you are charged with a year of CIS eligibility. Also, athletes who have used all of their ACAC or NCAA athletic eligibility are ineligible to compete in the CIS.

B) Amateurism**Do I lose CIS athletic eligibility if I compete for a professional team, play in a professional league or get paid to play hockey?**

For each year that you played professional hockey you will lose one of your 5 years of CIS eligibility.

Do exhibition games count as professional competition?

No. Hockey players are not considered to have competed professionally regardless of the number of exhibition games played.

How soon after competing as a professional can I take part in CIS athletics?

One year must pass between your last professional competition and your first game in the CIS.

Do I lose CIS athletic eligibility if I try out for a professional team?

No. As long as you do not compete in a game in a professional league you will not lose any eligibility for participation in a tryout.

C) Major Junior (WHL, OHL, QMJHL)**Can I play games in major junior and still be eligible to compete in the CIS?**

Yes. Unlike the NCAA, the CIS does not consider major junior hockey leagues to be professional hockey leagues and therefore competition in these leagues will not jeopardize CIS athletic eligibility.

Can I try out for teams in major junior and still be eligible to compete in the CIS?

Yes. Unlike the NCAA, participation in major junior hockey tryouts will not jeopardize any CIS eligibility.

D) Transferring to the CIS**If I transfer from the ACAC, how soon after I transfer can I play?**

If you transfer from an ACAC institution you can participate immediately unless:

- you have participated in any post-secondary institution game in that semester or term;
- you have not achieved a minimum 60% average in the courses used to determine CIS university admission;
- you have not maintained your academic eligibility to continue participating in the ACAC; or
- you have used all your ACAC eligibility.

If I transfer from the NCAA, how soon after I transfer can I play?

If you transfer from the NCAA you cannot participate for a period of one year provided that you meet the academic requirements applying to transfer students and have not used all your NCAA athletic eligibility.

Can I transfer and compete in the CIS if I have used all my eligibility in the ACAC or NCAA?

In general, if you have used all of your athletic eligibility in the ACAC or NCAA then you cannot compete in the CIS. However, NCAA athletes who participated for three years or less in the NCAA, but are no longer eligible in the NCAA because of the NCAA time-clock/age limit or terms of attendance regulations, may compete in the CIS using their remaining CIS eligibility.

Recruiting

A) Recruiting Guidelines**Do CIS universities provide for recruiting trips?**

Yes. Universities can bring prospective student athletes to campus for recruiting trips.

Can a CIS university cover prospect travel expenses for recruiting trips?

University funding of recruiting trips for prospective athletes is acceptable provided these trips are consistent with general university policy.

How many official visits can I make?

Although there is no limit on the number of universities you can visit on financed recruiting trips, each university can provide for only one financed recruiting trip per prospective athlete.

Can CIS universities pay for my parents to visit the campus?

No. CIS universities are prohibited from paying, providing, or arranging for the payment of transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective athlete.

Can I receive university apparel or other products while on a recruiting trip?

Yes. You can receive university products or services provided the products or services do not exceed \$50.00 over and above what is provided the general prospective student population.

What is a CIS Letter of Intent?

A student-athlete may formally declare his intention to attend a specific CIS member school during the upcoming academic year by signing a Letter of Intent. Upon signing the Letter all CIS members are to discontinue further recruitment of the student-athlete. It is at the discretion of a CIS institution to include the terms of AFA within the Letter of Intent, however, when included, the school is expected to honor those terms.

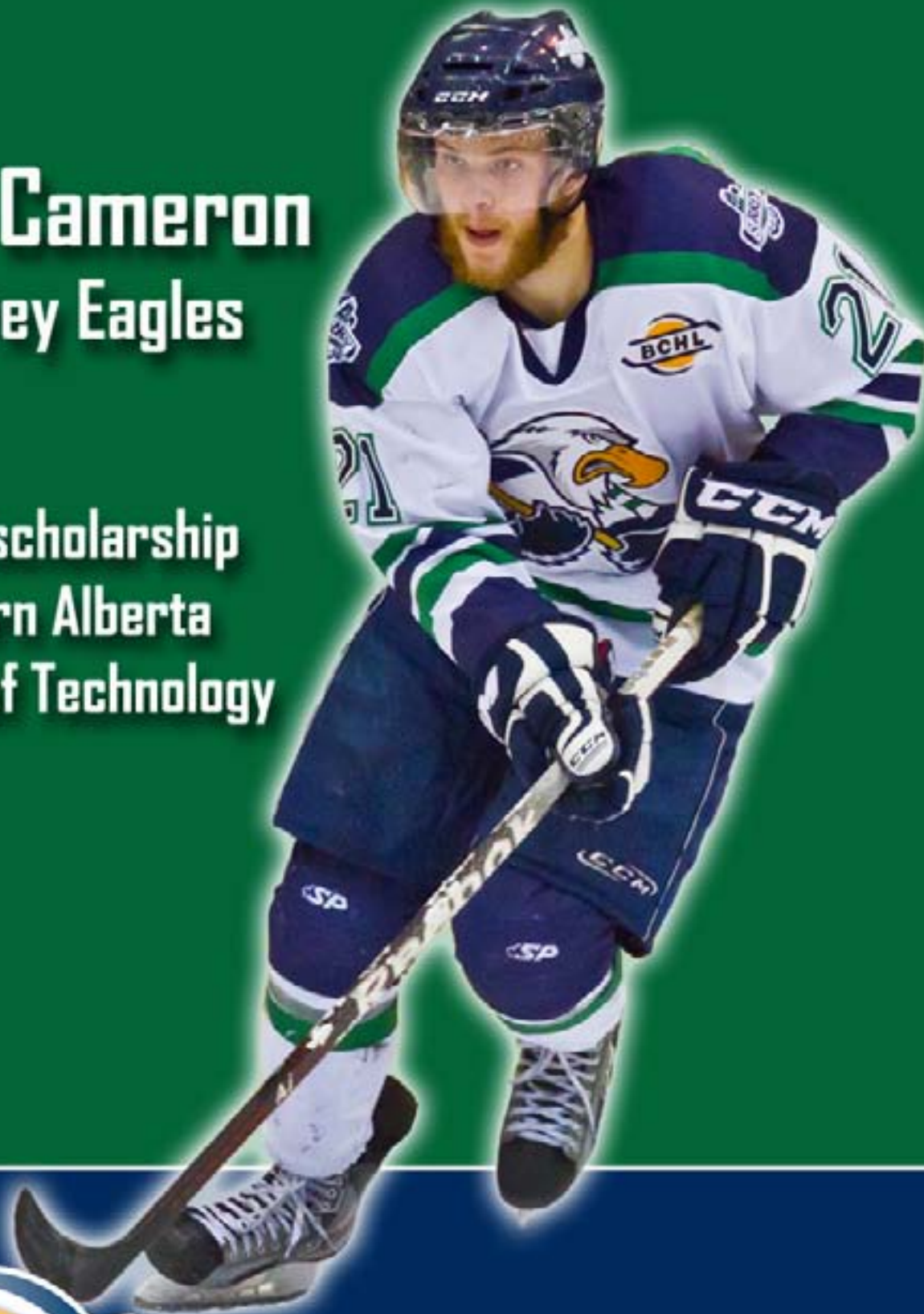
Part II

Alberta Colleges Athletic Conference (ACAC)



Trevor Cameron 2013 Surrey Eagles

Earned a scholarship
to Southern Alberta
Institute of Technology
(SAIT)



16 BCHL graduates
have committed to
ACAC schools since 2009

Introduction

A) Alberta Colleges Athletic Conference (ACAC)

What is the CCAA?

The Canadian Colleges Athletic Association is the governing body for Canadian collegiate athletics.

What is the ACAC?

The ACAC is the governing body for collegiate hockey in Alberta. The ACAC is permitted to make regulations provided they are consistent with or more restrictive than those made by the CCAA.

How many ACAC hockey programs are there?

There are seven (7) ACAC hockey programs:

- Augustana University College, U of A
- Briercrest College
- Concordia University College of Alberta
- MacEwan College
- Mount Royal College
- Northern Alberta Institute of Technology
- Portage College Voyageurs
- SAIT Polytechnic

B) Financial Assistance

Can ACAC institutions offer financial awards or scholarships to its student-athletes?

Yes. ACAC institutions can offer financial assistance to its athletes provided that any aid granted specifically to participate in sports can not exceed tuition and enrollment fees.

What is the definition of financial assistance?

Financial assistance includes scholarships, bursaries, grants and financial awards.

Who is eligible for an athletic financial assistance?

Any student who competes in athletics and meets the requirements for financial assistance can receive financial assistance. Each institution sets its own eligibility requirements for athletic assistance.

Is there a maximum amount of assistance that individual student-athletes can receive?

Yes. Financial assistance or awards can not exceed the total cost of the student-athlete's tuition and enrollment fees.

What is the definition of "enrollment fees"?

Enrollment fees shall include all required fees, including tuition, recreation fees, Student Association fees, library fees, computer fees, etc.



Academic Eligibility

A) High School Requirements

What are the academic requirements in order to be eligible to compete in the ACAC?

There are no minimum high school requirements set out by the CCAA or the ACAC to determine initial athletic eligibility. Each individual institution sets the entrance requirements. If a student is admitted to the institution then that student is eligible to compete in the ACAC. Therefore, initial academic requirements will vary depending on the program of study and institution to which you are applying.

B) Continued ACAC Eligibility

What are the academic requirements to be eligible to continue competing in the ACAC?

Once attending an ACAC institution and competing in athletics, a student-athlete must maintain “full-time” status and achieve a passing GPA each semester in order to be eligible to compete in the following semester.

What is a full-time student?

A student shall be considered full-time if he/she is officially registered in a minimum of 60% of a full course load in an accredited program of study as defined by the relevant institution.

Who determines what is “full-time” and what is a “passing GPA”?

Each individual institution shall determine what constitutes a full-time student and what constitutes a passing GPA.

Athletic Eligibility

A) Eligibility

How many years of athletic eligibility do I have to compete in ACAC athletics?

You have five (5) years to compete in the ACAC.

What is considered “a year of competition”?

You will be considered to have used one year of eligibility if you have participated in one scheduled ACAC contest (your name appears on one (1) official game sheet for a league game). This does not include preseason contests.

Can I attend two ACAC institutions and still take part in the athletics programs?

Yes, students who are registered in programs that require attendance at more than one institution will be eligible for athletics participation at the institution where the student is physically attending on a full-time basis.

B) Amateurism

Do I lose ACAC athletic eligibility if I compete for a professional team, play in a professional league or get paid to play hockey?

No. In men’s hockey, a student-athlete does not lose eligibility for any years of participation as a professional athlete.

Do I lose ACAC athletic eligibility if I tryout for a professional team?

No. Hockey players are allowed to tryout for professional hockey teams without jeopardizing their ACAC eligibility.

C) Major Junior (WHL, OHL, QMJHL)

Can I play games in major junior and still be eligible to compete in the ACAC?

Yes. Unlike the NCAA, the ACAC does not consider major junior hockey leagues to be professional hockey leagues. Therefore, competition in these leagues will not jeopardize any ACAC eligibility.

Can I tryout for teams in major junior and still be eligible to compete in the ACAC?

Yes. Unlike the NCAA, participation in major junior hockey tryouts will not jeopardize any ACAC eligibility.

D) Transferring to the ACAC

Does NCAA and CIS participation count towards the five (5) years of my ACAC eligibility?

Yes. Participation in the NCAA or CIS will be considered equivalent to and deducted from your five years of ACAC eligibility. The NCAA and CIS definitions of “competition”, “participation” and “eligibility” will be respected in determining loss of ACAC eligibility. As an example, if you entered the NCAA and played 10 games in your first season then, according to NCAA definitions, you would have “competed” and as such used one (1) year of NCAA “eligibility”. Therefore, if you transfer to the ACAC you would have only three (3) years of ACAC eligibility remaining.

Can I transfer from another post-secondary institution to another ACAC institution and still play?

If you transfer between seasons of your sport (i.e. during the summer) you will be eligible to compete immediately if: (a) you would have been deemed eligible for participation in the coming season at/by the previous institution, or (b) you have passed 9 credits during the last semester at the previous institution. If you cannot satisfy either of these, then you must attend the new ACAC institution for a full term (i.e. 12 weeks) during which term the hockey season was running.

If you transfer from an ACAC institution for which you competed in at least one hockey game during the same season, you will be deemed ineligible to compete in ACAC hockey for the remainder of that sport year.

Recruiting

A) Guidelines

Do ACAC institutions provide for recruiting trips?

Do ACAC institutions provide for recruiting trips?

Students are free to visit the campus of an ACAC institution at any time.

How many official visits can I make?

There are no restrictions on the number of times you can visit an ACAC campus.

Can an ACAC/CCAA institution cover prospect expenses for recruiting trips?

No. No institution shall finance transportation costs incurred by a prospective student-athlete.

Moreover, no institution shall finance, arrange or permit entertainment of any prospective student-athletes.

Can ACAC/CCAA universities pay for my parents to visit the campus?

No. No institution shall finance transportation costs incurred by his/her family or friends.

Can I receive apparel or other products while on a recruiting trip?

No. No institution shall finance, arrange or permit the giving of gifts to prospective student athletes.

Part III

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA)



Introduction

A) The NCAA

What is the NCAA?

The NCAA, or National Collegiate Athletic Association, was established in 1906 and serves as the athletics governing body for more than 1,280 colleges, universities, conferences and organizations. The national office is in Indianapolis, but the member colleges and universities develop the rules and guidelines for athletics eligibility and athletics competition for each of the three NCAA divisions. The Divisions are named Division I, Division II, and Division III. One of the differences among the three divisions is that colleges and universities in Divisions I and II may offer athletics scholarships, while Division III colleges and universities may not.

What is Division I?

Division I is the highest level of athletic competition in the NCAA. Athletic programs at Division I universities can offer financial aid or athletic scholarships based solely on athletic ability. The NCAA is comprised of six Division I Conferences. These are:

- Atlantic Hockey (AH),
- BIG 10 Conference (B10),
- Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference (ECAC),
- Hockey East (HE),
- National Collegiate Hockey Conference (NCHC)
- Western Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA).

In total, there are 59 distinct teams within Division I Hockey. Of these, the Ivy League consists of 6 teams that compete in the ECAC: Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton and Yale. To find more information about a particular team within a conference go to;

www.collegehockeyinc.com.

At playoff time, the six conferences then assemble to play in four Regional Championships. Then the four Regional Champions move to play in the coveted Frozen Four where the winner of the tournament is crowned NCAA Division I Ice Hockey Champion.

What is Division II?

Division II universities do not offer a hockey program, however they are permitted to offer financial aid or scholarships based solely on athletic ability for other sports. Division II universities have the option of declaring two Division I sports within their athletic program.

What is Division III?

Division III universities focus much more on the academic experience than on the athletic experience of the student-athlete. As such Division III universities prohibit financial aid or scholarships based on athletic ability. All Division III schools offer only partial financial scholarships which means you are on the hook for partial tuition. In total there are 75 distinct teams within Division III Hockey comprising 9 Conferences.

Furthermore, rules and regulations governing competition in Division III athletics are less stringent than those that govern competition in Division I. Division III does not use the Eligibility Center. Contact your Division III College or university regarding its policies on admission, financial aid, practice and competition. To find more information about a particular team within a conference go to: www.USCHO.com.



Hunter Miska
Penticton Vees

Scholarship :
University of
Minnesota-Duluth



Heading into the 2014-15 season,
more than 30 players returned to
the BCHL with NCAA scholarships



What do I need to do to compete in the NCAA?

You must graduate from high school, write the SAT or ACT exam, register with the NCAA Eligibility Center, meet the NCAA academic standards, remain academically and athletically eligible to compete and be admitted to an NCAA institution.

B) The Eligibility Center**What is the NCAA Eligibility Center?**

The NCAA Eligibility Center will certify the academic and amateur credentials of all college-bound student-athletes who wish to compete in NCAA Division I or II athletics. To assist with this process, the Eligibility Center staff is eager to foster a cooperative environment of education and partnership with high schools, high school coaches and college-bound student-athletes. Ultimately, the individual student-athlete is responsible for achieving and protecting his or her eligibility status.

The NCAA Eligibility Center is an agency that determines whether an athlete is eligible to participate in NCAA Division I or Division II athletics (does not apply to Division III). There are two components to the eligibility determination:

- (1) The academic certificate process, which determines whether you are academically eligible, and
- (2) The amateurism certification process, which determines whether you are athletically eligible.

It is important to note that academic and/or amateurism certification from the Eligibility Center does not guarantee you admission to any Division I or II university. You must apply for college admission separately. The Eligibility Center only determines whether you meet minimum NCAA requirements as an incoming student-athlete in a Division I or II college to be able to compete, practice and receive an athletic scholarship.

How do I contact the Eligibility Center?

The answers to most questions can be found in this guide or by:

- Accessing the Eligibility Center's resource page on the [WEBSITE](#) then click on "Resources" and then "International Students."
- Contact the Eligibility Center at the phone number on the final page of [THIS DOCUMENT](#). In addition, if you are sending transcripts or additional information to the Eligibility Center or have questions, use the following contact information.

NCAA Eligibility Center
Certification Processing
P.O. Box 7136
Indianapolis, IN 46207 USA

Package or overnight delivery:
NCAA Eligibility Center
Certification Processing
1802 Alonzo Watford Sr. Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Web address:

www.ncaaclearinghouse.net

Eligibility Center customer service reps
available from 8am to 6pm, Eastern time,
Monday through Friday.

U.S. callers (toll free): 877/262-1492

International callers: 317/223-0700

Fax: 317/968-5100

**How does the NCAA Eligibility Center determine academic certification?**

To determine academic certification the Eligibility Center evaluates the types of high school courses taken, the grades achieved in those high school courses and standardized test scores. The Eligibility Center then provides the athlete's initial eligibility certification results to all universities that request this information. Please see below for a more detailed discussion of academic requirements and eligibility.

How does the NCAA Eligibility Center determine amateurism certification?

In order to participate in NCAA athletics, athletes must be certified as an "amateur". Amateurism certification is a process to determine the amateur status of incoming student athletes' initially enrolling at NCAA Divisions I and II member institutions.

Amateurism certification will consider a student-athlete's:

- Contracts with a professional team (Division I).
- Salary for participating in athletics (Division I).
- Prize money above actual and necessary expenses (Division I).
- Play with professionals (Division I).
- Tryouts, practice or competition with a professional team (Division I).
- Benefits from an agent or prospective agent (Divisions I and II).
- Agreement to be represented by an agent (Divisions I and II).
- Organized-competition rule (Divisions I and II).

When should I register for the Eligibility Center?

You should register with the Eligibility Center after the completion of Grade 11. A transcript that includes six semesters of grades should be sent to the eligibility center from the high school. Additionally, students should request all SAT or ACT test scores be forwarded directly to the eligibility center by entering code "9999" as a reporting selection when they register for the exam.

How do I send a score report to institutions that request one?

To have SAT, SAT II or ACT score sent directly to the Eligibility Center:

- Enter code 9999 on the registration form or answer document to have scores sent directly to the Eligibility Center, or
- Contact the test administrator to request a score report be sent to the Eligibility Center

C) Athletic Scholarships**What are athletic scholarships?**

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 "National Letters of Intent", which is a written agreement between the institution and the student-athlete.

What is a "National Letter of Intent"?

The National Letter of Intent (NLI) is the name of the document that formalizes an athletic scholarship. It is a binding agreement between a student-athlete and a university in which the university agrees to provide athletic aid for one academic year in exchange for the student athlete's agreement to attend the university for one academic year.



Can I make a verbal commitment to a school and sign a National Letter of Intent with a different school or can an institution make a verbal commitment to me and then offer my scholarship to another player?

The National Letter of Intent program does not recognize verbal commitments (or even stating publicly one's intentions to attend a certain institution). You may verbally commit to one institution and subsequently sign a National Letter of Intent with another institution. Conversely, an institution may accept your verbal commitment and later offer the scholarship to another student-athlete.

What is covered by an athletic scholarship?

Funds for tuition and fees, books, room and board, and certain other expenses are covered.

Are scholarships guaranteed?

The National Letter of Intent is guaranteed for one year. All athletic scholarships are renewed on a year-by-year basis. There are no guaranteed 4-year athletic scholarships.

Who decides if I get a scholarship?

Although admissions offices can refuse the admission of any student, thereby, effectively refusing any athletic scholarship, university athletic programs have considerable influence with their respective admissions office. This allows coaches to scout and recruit players and offer scholarships to those who they want for their programs.

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

Universities are permitted to grant 18 "full" scholarships for hockey. However, university hockey teams typically carry 22-26 players. Therefore, it is most often the case that the 18 full scholarships are distributed among the 22-26 players on the roster. As a result, it is typical for the 18 full scholarships to be divided into a mix of partial athletic scholarships and full athletic scholarships. In other words, most NCAA hockey teams have some players who receive only a portion of their expenses in athletic scholarship (i.e. partial scholarship) and some players who receive all their expenses in scholarship (i.e. full scholarship).

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

Athletic scholarships may not be reduced, canceled or increased during the term of the contract: or based on your ability, performance, or contribution to your team's success; or 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 during the academic year 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.

Can I keep my scholarship if I am not playing on the team?

Athletic scholarships are awarded for athletic participation. Therefore, you may lose your athletic scholarship if you are no longer on the team because you

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

Is it possible to get a 4-year scholarship?

Athletic scholarships cannot be awarded for greater than one academic year. At the end of that academic year the institution must notify the student-athlete in writing on or before July 1, whether the athletic scholarship has been renewed, reduced or not renewed for the coming academic year. This written notification comes from the institution's financial aid authority and not from the athletics department.

Scholarships are renewed on a year-by-year basis and, while they are not guaranteed for four years, they are very rarely cancelled and never for on-ice performance.

What is Red Shirting?

Red shirting occurs when you sit out (miss on) a year of play for any number of reasons. Remember you have 5 years of eligibility in which you may play 4 Division I seasons so "red shirting" means you miss one year of actual play entirely. Examples include;

- If you sign a WHL player contract or participate in even one exhibition or regular season game you will be ineligible to play Division 1 hockey in your first year.
- If you are injured for any reason prior to attending your first year
- If you were severely injured playing in any college year, could not play, and missed the entire season, you could be allowed to extend your scholarship from 4 to 5 years (due to medical circumstances);

What universities offer athletic scholarships?

Athletes can receive athletic scholarships from Division I and II universities or colleges only. However, not all Division I and Division II institutions offer athletics scholarships (e.g. Ivy League institutions).

D) Financial Aid

What is financial aid?

Financial aid is a grant from the university that is not based on athletic ability or participation on a college or university team.

What is covered by financial aid?

Financial aid can be granted for tuition and fees, room and board, books and transportation.

How do universities determine the amount of financial aid?

Although determining financial aid varies between universities, it is typically calculated based on the student and his parent's ability to contribute to the cost of post-secondary education. This is determined by evaluating the current savings and expected earnings of the student over the summer and the student's parents' overall wealth (i.e. earnings, savings, investments etc). Student and parents are

able to contribute towards a university education. In theory, any shortfall between the expected contribution and the expected university expenses (e.g. tuition, room and board, books, and transportation) is covered by financial aid.

Can I keep my financial aid if I am not playing on the team?

Since financial aid is not based on athletic ability, you cannot lose your financial aid simply because you are no longer on the hockey team. However, if you are released from the team for disciplinary reasons or for failing to meet academic standards, the school may rescind future financial aid or continued enrollment.

What universities offer financial aid?

Financial aid is offered at a variety of universities. Most Division III universities offer financial aid, as do many universities in Division I such as those in the Ivy League (e.g. Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Cornell, and Brown).



Academic Eligibility Requirements

A) Academic Eligibility

Division I is the highest level of athletic competition in the NCAA. Athletic programs at Division I universities can offer financial aid or athletic scholarships based solely on athletic ability. If you want to participate in athletics or receive an athletics scholarship during your first year, you must:

- Graduate from high school;
- Complete these 16 core courses:
 - 4 years of English
 - 3 years of math (algebra 1 or higher)
 - 2 years of natural or physical science (including one year of lab science if offered by your high school)
 - 1 extra year of English, math, natural or physical science
 - 2 years of social science
 - 4 years of extra core courses (from any category above, or foreign language, non-doctrinal religion or philosophy);
- Earn a minimum required grade-point average in your core courses; and
- Earn a combined SAT or ACT sum score that matches your core-course grade-point average and test score sliding scale (for example, a 2.400 core-course grade-point average needs an 860 SAT). Register with the NCAA Eligibility Centre.

Requirement to graduate with your high school class

You must graduate from high school on schedule (in eight semesters) with your incoming ninth-grade class. If you graduate from high school in eight semesters with your class, you may use one core course completed in the year after graduation (summer or academic year) to meet NCAA Division I eligibility requirements. 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.

Division I		
Test Score Sliding Scale		
Core GPA	SAT	ACT
3.5 +	400	37
3.5	420	39
3.4	460	42
3.3	500	44
3.2	540	47
3.1	580	49
3.0	620	52
2.9	660	54
2.8	700	57
2.7	730	60
2.6	780	64
2.5	820	68
2.4	860	71
2.3	900	75
2.2	940	79
2.1	970	82
2.0	1010	86

Division I Qualifier

Being a qualifier entitles you to:

- Practice or compete for your college or university during your first year of college;
- Receive an athletics scholarship during your first year of college; and
- Play four seasons in your sport if you maintain your eligibility from year to year.

Division I Non-Qualifier

As a non-qualifier you will not be able to:

- Practice or compete for your college or university during your first year of college; or
- Receive an athletics scholarship during your first year of college, although you may receive need-based financial aid.



B) High School Requirements: Core Courses, Grade-Point Average, Tests and Special Conditions

What Is A Core Course?

A core course must:

- Be an academic course in one or a combination of these areas: English, mathematics, natural/physical science, social science, foreign language, non-doctrinal religion or philosophy;
- Be four-year college preparatory;
- Be at or above your high school's regular academic level (no remedial, special education or compensatory courses); and
- Be completed not later than the high school graduation date of your class [as determined by the first year of enrollment in high school (ninth grade) or the international equivalent]. Not all classes you take to meet high school graduation requirements may be used as core courses. Courses completed through credit-by-exam will not be used.

How Do My High School Grades translate to GPA for the Purpose of NCAA Eligibility?

The high school average corresponding to a specific GPA and SAT will vary slightly from province to province. In British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, a specific grade in a particular course translates to the grade points as follows:

British Columbia

Grade	CDN Grade	Grade Points
86% - 100%	A	4.0
73% - 85%	B	3.0
50% - 72%	C	2.0
39% - 49%	F	0.0
0% - 38%	F	0.0

Alberta

Grade	CDN Grade	Grade Points
80% - 100%	A	4.0
65% - 79%	B	3.0
50% - 64%	C	2.0
40% - 49%	F	0.0
0% - 39%	F	0.0

Saskatchewan

Grade	CDN Grade	Grade Points
80% - 100%	A	4.0
70% - 79%	B	3.0
60% - 69%	C	2.0
50% - 59%	D	1.0
0% - 49%	F	0.0

Remember Meeting the NCAA academic rules does not guarantee your admission into a college. You must apply for admission.



Note: The NCAA and the Eligibility Center do not recognize +/- grades

When are the SAT and ACT test dates?

You must achieve the required score on the SAT or ACT before your full-time collegiate enrollment. You must do this whether you are a citizen of the United States or Canada. You must take the national test given on one or more of the dates shown below.

IMPORTANT CHANGE:

All SAT and ACT scores must be reported to the Eligibility Center directly from the testing agency. Test scores will not be accepted if reported on a high school transcript. When registering for the SAT or ACT, input the Eligibility Center code of 9999 to make sure the score is reported directly to the Eligibility Center. Visit www.sat.collegeboard.org/home to register.

National Testing Dates

SAT	Early Reg. Date	Regular Reg. Date
October 11, 2014	September 4	September 12
November 8, 2014	October 2	October 9
December 6, 2014	October 30	November 6
January 24, 2015	December 18	December 29
May 2, 2015	March 26	April 6
June 6, 2015	April 30	May 8

Taking Tests More than Once

You may take the SAT or the ACT more than one time. If you take either test more than once, you may use your best subscore from different tests to meet the minimum test-score requirements.

Here is an example:

Math Verbal/Critical Reading Total Score
 SAT (10/13) 1350 1470 1820
 SAT (12/13) 1420 1440 1860
 Scores used 1420 1470 1890

Your test score will continue to be calculated using the math and verbal/critical reading subsections of the SAT and the math, science, English and reading subsections of the ACT. **The writing component of the ACT or SAT will not be used to determine your qualifier status.**

What courses satisfy the core course requirements?

The specific courses that satisfy the requirements set out above differ from province to province. In British Columbia, the following courses satisfy the NCAA requirements for each subject area: British Columbia Schools: Certificate of Graduation (Dogwood Diploma):

The document above meets core-curriculum requirements only if the coursework represented satisfies the core-curriculum distribution as specified in Bylaw 14.3.1.1.



School Code: 998005

Numeric Grade Conversion: A = 86-100 B = 73-85 C = 50-72

High School Course Information

English

AP ENGLISH LANG/COMP APLAN12/APEN12	ENGLISH 10 EN10
AP ENGLISH LITERATURE/COMP 12/APELC12	ENGLISH 9 EN9
ENGLISH 11 EN11 ENGLISH 12 EN12	ENGLISH FIRST PEOPLES 11
ENGLISH FIRST PEOPLES 10	ENGLISH FIRST PEOPLES 10
ENGLISH LITERATURE 12 LIT12	FRANCAIS LANGUE PREMIERE 10
FRANCAIS LANGUE PREMIERE 11	FRANCAIS LANGUE PREMIERE 12
FRANCAIS LANGUE PREMIERE 9	IB ENGLISH HL 11 IENH11
IB ENGLISH LITERATURE HL 11 IELS 11	IB ENGLISH LITERATURE HL 12 IENH12
HUMANITIES 9 (ENG) HUM9	WRITING 12 WR12
IB FOUNDATIONS ENGLISH 10 EN10	IB LITTERATURE FRENCH 11 YFLE11

Social Science

AP COMPARATIVE GOVT/POLI 12 APCGP12	AP EUROPEAN HISTORY 12 APHI12
AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY APHG 12	AP MACROECONOMICS 12 APMA 12
AP MICROECONOMICS 12 APMI12	BC FIRST NATIONS STUDIES 12 FNS12
COMPARATIVE CIVILIZATIONS CCN12	CRIMINOLOGY 12 YCRIM12
ECONOMICS 12 EC12	GEOGRAPHY 11 GEO 11
GEOGRAPHY 12 GEO 12	
HISTORY 12 HI12	HUMANITIES 9 (SS) HUM 9
IB FOUNDATIONS SOCIAL STUDIES 10	IB GEOGRAPHY 12 GEO12
IB GEOGRAPHY 11 GEO 11	
IB HISTORY (HL)11 IGGH11	IB HISTORY (HL) 12 IHHI12
INTRODUCTION TO CIVIC STUDIES 11	LAW 12
PSYCHOLOGY 11 YPSY11	PSYCHOLOGY 12 CPPSY12
PSYCHOLOGY 12/AP APPSY12	SCIENCES HUMAINES 10/SCH10
SCIENCES HUMAINES 11/SCH11	SCIENCES HUMAINES 9/SCH9
SOCIAL STUDIES 10 SS10/SCH10	SOCIAL STUDIES 11 SS11/SCH11
SOCIAL STUDIES 9 SS9/SCH9	

Mathematics

AP MATH CALCULUS AB APCALC12	AP CALCULUS AB 12 APCAL 12
CALCULUS 12 CALC12	AP STATISTICS 12 APSTA 12
FOUNDATIONS OF MATH & PRE-CALC GRADE 10	FOUNDATIONS OF MATHEMATICS GRADE 11
FOUNDATIONS OF MATH & PRE-CALC GRADE 9	FOUNDATIONS OF MATHEMATICS GRADE 12
IB FOUNDATIONS OF MATHMATICS GRADE 10	IB MATHEMATICS 11 HL
IB MATHEMATICS 11 SL	IB MATHEMATICS 12 HL
IB MATHEMATICS 12 SL	MATHEMATIQUES 9
PRE-CALCULUS GRADE 11	PRE-CALCULUS GRADE 12
PRINCIPLES OF MATH 10 MA10/PMA10	PRINCIPLES OF MATH 11 MA11
PRINCIPLES OF MATH 12 MA12	PRINCIPLES OF MATH 12 MA12E
PRINCIPLES OF MATH 9 MA9/P	



Natural/Physical Science - REQUIRE AT LEAST ONE LAB

AP BIOLOGY 12 ABIO 12	AP CHEMISTRY 12 ACHE 12
AP ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE 12 APENS12	AP PHYSICS 12 APHY 12
AP PHYSICS B 12 APPHY12	BIOLOGY 11 BI11 BIOLOGY 12 BI12
CHEMISTRY 11 CH11	CHEMISTRY 12 CH12 EARTH SCIENCE 11 ESC11
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES 12 ES12	GEOLOGY 12 GEOL12
IB BIOLOGY (HL) 11 IBIH11	IB BIOLOGY (HL) 12 IBIH12
IB GENERAL CHEMISTRY SL 11 IGCH11	IB GENERAL CHEMISTRY SL 12 IGCH12
IB PHYSICS HL 11 IPHHI11	IB PHYSICS HL 12 IPPH 12
IB SCIENCE FOUNDATIONS 10 SC101B	PHYSICS 11 PH11
PHYSICS 12 PH12	SCIENCE 10 SC10/SCN10 SCIENCE 9 SC9/SCN9

Additional Core Courses:

AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE 10 ASL 10	AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE 11 ASL 11
AP FRENCH LANGUAGE 12 APFRL12	AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE 12 ASL 12
AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE 9 ASL 9	FRENCH 10 FR10/FRAL10
FRENCH 10 FR10E	FRENCH 11 FR11/FRAL11 FRENCH 11 FR11E
FRENCH 12 FR12/FRAL12	FRENCH 12 FR12E FRENCH 9 FR9/FRAL9
FRENCH LANGUE SECONDE IMMERSION 10/FRAL 10	
FRENCH LANGUE SECONDE IMMERSION 12 FRAL12	
FRENCH LANGUE SECONDE IMMERSION 9 FRAL9	
FRENCH LANGUE SECONDE IMMERSION 11 FRAL11	GERMAN 10 GE10
GERMAN 11 GE11	GERMAN 12 GE12
IB FOUNDATIONS FRENCH 10	IB FRENCH 11
IB JAPANESE 11	IB JAPANESE 12
IB MANDARIN CHINESE 12	IB SPANISH B (HL) 11
INDRODUCTORY AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE BASL 11	INTRODUCTORY GERMAN BGE11
INTRODUCTORY ITALIAN 11 BIT11	INTRODUCTORY JAPANESE BJA11
INTRODUCTORY KOREAN BKE11	INTRODUCTORY SPANISH 11 BSP11 ITALIAN10 IT10
ITALIAN 11 IT11	ITALIAN 12 IT12
JAPANESE 11 JA11	JAPANESE 12 JA12
KOREAN 11 KE11	KOREAN 12 KE12
MANDARIN CHINESE 10 MAN10	MANDARIN CHINESE 11 MAN11
MANDARIN CHINESE 12 MAN12	MANDARIN CHINESE 9 MAN9
PHILOSOPHY 9	SPANISH 10 SP10
SPANISH 9 S	SPANISH 11 SP11 SPANISH 12 SP12

If I didn't go to high school in British Columbia, where do I find my core courses?

The specific core courses for other Canadian provinces can be obtained by going to the Eligibility Center resource page on the [WEBSITE](#) (enter 998005 for BC high schools). For a core course listing for all provinces and for practice SAT exams, contact Ross Beebe - [EMAIL](#)

Code: YSAT12 Credits: 4

Prerequisite: none

Contact Information

Fraser Valley Distance Education School
Telephone Toll Free 1-800-663-3381 or
604-794-7310
Fax: 604-795-8480 or
604-794-2478

Mailing Address

Fraser Valley Distance Education
School
49520 Prairie Central Road,
Chilliwack, BC V2P 6H3

Do upgraded courses count in determining NCAA academic eligibility?

In Division I, all core courses must be completed in the first eight semesters of high school, based on when a student first started Grade 9. If a student graduates on time with his or her class (i.e. in eight semesters), the student may use one core course taken after graduation.



C) SAT I: Reasoning Test

What is the SAT?

The SAT is a 3 hour and 45 minute exam that tests reading, writing and math skills. Many colleges and universities use the SAT as one indicator of a student's readiness to perform college level work. SAT scores are compared with the scores of other applicants and the accepted scores at an institution. For online sample questions and preparation materials, visit www.collegeboard.com. It is important to note that once you enroll "full-time" in college or university you can no longer write the SAT.

What subjects does the SAT cover?

There are three sections on the current version of the SAT.

- Writing Section: Multiple choice questions and a written essay
- Critical Reading: Questions based on short and long reading passages
- Math: Questions on numbers and operations, algebra and functions, geometry, statistics, probability and data analysis.

How is the SAT scored?

The SAT has three scores, each on the scale of 200-800. Your score includes writing (W 200-800), mathematics (M 200-800), and critical reading (CR 200-800). Two subscores are given for the writing section: multiple-choice subscore on a scale of 20-80, and an essay subscore on a scale of 2-12. If the SAT is written more than once, the highest math score, the highest verbal score and the highest writing score will be combined to create the highest overall score.

What is the average score on the SAT?

For students entering college in 2007, the average scores were:

- Writing: 494
- Critical Reading: 502
- Mathematics: 515

Will the NCAA be using the writing section to determine NCAA eligibility?

Only some Ivy League schools do this. For the remainder, the NCAA will continue to use only the math and critical reading sections in determining NCAA academic eligibility. However, it is important to note that although the NCAA may not be using the writing section in determining academic eligibility, member universities are free to use it in assessing student-athlete applicants.

When is the SAT offered?

In 2013, the SAT is offered on Oct. 5-6, Nov. 2-3 and Dec. 7-8.

In 2012, the SAT is offered on Jan. 25-26, March 8-9, May 3-4 and Jun. 7-8.

It is important to register early as registration deadlines are approximately 5 weeks prior to the testing date.

Where is the SAT offered?

The SAT is offered at a number of locations throughout Canada and in all major cities. Visit www.collegeboard.com to determine the nearest location.

How do I register for the SAT?

Go to www.collegeboard.com and follow the directions provided under the SAT tab.



How many times can I write the SAT?

There is no limit to the number of times that a student can write the SAT, however only 6 scores will appear on the SAT score report.

How many times should I write the SAT?

You should write the SAT at least 2 times. Since the SAT is a very unique test, prior experience writing and studying for the test will help you perform better on subsequent attempts. Also, because you can combine your highest math, critical reading and writing sections from all tests, the more tests that you write the more likely it is that you will perform better in one of these areas.

How do I study for the SAT?

The most effective way to prepare for the SAT is to purchase an SAT study guide available at most book stores. These study aids are extremely useful for learning how to write the test and in becoming familiar with the exam format and question types.

Can I write the SAT while attending university or college?

Yes, as long as you are not classified as a "full-time" student as per that institutions definition of "full time". You must be classified as a "part-time" student.

D) SAT II: Subject Tests

What is the SAT II?

The SAT II's are one-hour, mostly multiple-choice, tests that measure how well student can apply knowledge about a particular academic subject and. Many colleges require or recommend one or more of the subject tests for admission and student-athletes will be advised as to whether they have to write them or not. Some Ivy League schools require SAT II, most don't.

What subjects do SAT II's cover?

The SAT II includes the following subjects:

World History	Math Level 1
Math Level 2	Biology
Chemistry	Physics
Chinese with Listening	French
French with Listening	German
German with Listening	Spanish
Spanish with Listening	Modern Hebrew
Italian	Latin
Japanese with Listening	Korean with Listening

Which SAT II's should I take?

Before deciding which test to take, review the school catalog of the college that you are considering. If the college requires specific SAT II's, then you must take the ones required. If the college does not specify which SAT II's you must take, choose the tests based on your subject strengths and the amount of time since you studied that particular topic.

How is SAT II's scored?

SAT II scores are reported on a scale from 200 to 800.



When should you take the SAT II's?

Most commonly, Canadians would write the SAT II near the end of Grade 12. Students are advised to take some Subject Tests (for example, Biology E/M and United States History) as soon as they complete a course in that subject while the material is still fresh in their minds.

When are SAT II's offered?

These exams are offered at the same time as the SAT I exam in most cases.

As with the regular SAT it is important to register early, as the registration deadlines are approximately 5 weeks prior to the testing date.

Where is the SAT II offered?

The SAT II is offered at the same locations as the regular SAT. Visit www.collegeboard.com to determine the nearest location.

How do I register for the SAT II's?

Go to www.collegeboard.com and follow the directions provided under the SAT tab.

How do I study for the SAT II's?

Because the SAT II's focus on specific subject areas, the most effective preparation for specific SAT II subject tests is to study for similar high school courses and purchase SAT II study guides available at some book stores.

What's the difference between the SAT and Subject Tests?

The SAT tests general aptitude in math and English whereas the SAT II's test knowledge in specific subject areas. The SAT is required to compete in the NCAA while the SAT II's are required at the discretion of individual universities.

E) ACT**What is the ACT?**

The ACT is (1) a set of four multiple-choice tests which cover English, mathematics, reading, and science, and (2) an optional writing section

What subjects does the ACT cover?

The ACT covers the following subjects:

- English, 75 questions, 45 minutes
- Math, 60 questions, 60 minutes
- Reading, 40 questions, 35 minutes
- Science, 40 questions, 35 minutes
- Optional Writing Test, 1 question, 30 minutes

When and where is the ACT offered?

The ACT is offered a number of times throughout the year at the following locations (for dates and times visit <http://www.actstudent.org/regist/outside.html>)

City	Center Name	Code	Test Dates
Duncan	Church of Jesus Christ LDS	222020	13-Dec-2014, 18-Apr-2015 13-Jun-2015
Kamloops	Thompson Rivers University	228980	13-Sep-2014, 25-Oct-2014 13-Dec-2014, 07-Feb-2015 18-Apr-2015, 13-Jun-2015
Lillooet	Fountainview Academy	227241	26-Oct-2014** (Sunday) 19-Apr-2014** (Sunday)
Surrey	Seminaries and Insts. of Religion	222080	25-Oct-2014, 13-Dec-2014 07-Feb-2015, 13-Jun-2015
Vancouver	Ashton College	229740	13-Sep-2014, 25-Oct-2014 13-Dec-2014, 18-Apr-2015 13-Jun-2015
Vancouver	Mulgrave School	200670	13-Sep-2014, 25-Oct-2014 13-Dec-2014, 18-Apr-2015 13-Jun-2015
Vanderhoof	Nechako Valley Secondary	221840	13-Sep-2014, 13-Dec-2014 18-Apr-2015, 13-JUN-2015
Victoria	St. Michaels University School	239470	25-Oct-2014, 18-Apr-2015 13-Jun-2015

How do I register for the ACT?

To register for the ACT go to www.act.org. All Canadian students will have to register by mail so download, complete and return the "registration packet."

How do I study for the ACT?

The best preparation for the ACT is preparation for high school curriculum—courses in English, math, science, and social studies. For practice questions and tests go to www.act.org or purchase a study guides for the ACT from a book store.

How is the ACT scored?

Both the combined score (overall score) and each test score (English, math, reading, science) range from 1 (low) to 36 (high). The combined score is the average of your four test scores, rounded to the nearest whole number.

Which scores are reported if I test more than once?

There is a separate record for each test and only test scores that are requested are released to universities. Unlike the SAT, you may not select test scores from different test dates to construct a new record; you must designate an entire test date record as it stands. ACT does not create new records by averaging scores from different test dates.

What is the difference between the ACT and SAT?

The ACT is an achievement test, measuring what a student has learned in school. The SAT is more of an aptitude test, testing general reading, writing and math skills. The ACT has up to 5 components:

English, Mathematics, Reading, Science, and an optional Writing Test. The SAT has only 3 components: critical writing, math, and writing. Math makes up 50% of SAT's test score and only 25% of ACT's test score.

Who should take the SAT and who should take the ACT?

Students who have recently graduated or are near graduation may perform better on the ACT as it focuses on specific subject areas studied in high school. Students who have been out of high school for a year or more may perform better on the SAT as it tests for general reasoning and aptitude. Also, students who are more proficient at math compared to reading, writing or science should consider writing the SAT rather than the ACT.

Athletic Eligibility

A) Amateur Certification

What is amateurism?

In order to compete in the NCAA, a student-athlete must receive amateurism certification from the NCAA Eligibility Center. In determining amateurism status, the Eligibility Center will review:

- Contracts with a professional team
- Salary for participating in athletics
- Prize money
- Play with professionals
- Tryouts, practice or competition with a professional team
- Benefits from an agent or prospective agent
- Agreement to be represented by an agent
- Delayed initial full-time collegiate enrollment to participate in organized sports competition (see 21-Year Old rule below)

How many years of athletic eligibility do I have to compete in NCAA athletics?

You have 4 years of athletic eligibility in the NCAA. However, you must complete those 4 years of athletic eligibility within 5 years of first enrolling full-time in a post-secondary institution.

How does the NCAA Eligibility Center determine amateur status?

The NCAA Eligibility Centre requires each athlete to complete a comprehensive online Amateurism Questionnaire. Answer truthfully but if you have questions, you can send them a question online or call the Eligibility Center. Make sure you ask for the International Department if you are Canadian.

B) Major Junior (WHL, OHL, QMJHL)

Can I play games in major junior and still be eligible to compete in the NCAA?

The NCAA considers major junior hockey to be professional hockey. Therefore student-athletes who compete in Major Junior jeopardize some or all of their NCAA athletic eligibility because they fail to remain “amateurs” as per NCAA regulations.

Student-athletes will lose all athletic eligibility to compete in NCAA Division I hockey if they:

- compete in any major junior game - regular season or exhibition regardless of age or year in high school or,
- sign a contract (e.g. WHL Player Agreement) with a major junior team.
- Student athletes will lose some athletic eligibility to compete in NCAA Division I hockey if they:
 - attend a major junior training camp for more than 48 hours while having their expenses covered by the major junior team

Can I try out for teams in major junior and still be eligible to compete in the NCAA?

Before enrollment in an NCAA university you can:

- tryout for any length of time with a professional or major junior hockey team at your own expense but not compete in a game with that team.
- receive one expense paid tryout with a professional or major junior team as long as it does not exceed 48 hours. (Note: You can only receive 1 expense paid tryout from each team.)

Note that during a tryout, an individual loses NCAA athletic eligibility if he takes part in any outside competition as a representative of that major junior team (games, scrimmages, 3-on-3 tournaments, etc.).

Does the major junior rule apply to Division II and III?

Although the rule varies slightly between divisions, competition at the major junior level may jeopardize eligibility to compete in all NCAA divisions. For more specific information concerning how the rule is applied to Division II and III visit www.ncaa.org.

C) 21-Year Old Rule

What happens if I turn 21 years old during the junior hockey season?

If you play a junior hockey game after your 21st birthday you will lose one (1) year of NCAA athletic eligibility, leaving you with three (3) years remaining.

Does this rule apply to Division II and III?

No. This rule applies only to Division I.

How can I turn 21 years old, continue playing junior hockey and still retain NCAA eligibility?

Using the NCAA “transfer rules” you can continue playing junior hockey after your 21st birthday and retain 4 years of athletic eligibility if, prior to your 21st birthday you enroll full-time at a post-secondary institution that does not sponsor a hockey program. However, you must satisfy the NCAA academic eligibility requirements (discussed above) prior to enrolling in the post-secondary institution that does not sponsor a hockey program. Also, please note that the NCAA will not accept SAT scores obtained from tests taken after enrolling full-time in a post-secondary institution.

D) Use of Agents

An individual shall be ineligible for participation in an intercollegiate sport if he or she ever has agreed (orally or in writing) to be represented by an agent for the purpose of marketing his athletics ability or reputation in that sport.

Recruiting

A) Promoting

Can I use a NCAA recruiting service or someone who will promote me to NCAA institutions?

Yes. However, the compensation paid to the recruiting service or individual cannot be based on you receiving an athletic scholarship or financial aid.

What do university coaches look for when they recruit student-athletes?

In making decisions on prospective players, universities will consider the entire profile of the student-athlete. That profile includes academic qualities such as high school marks, SAT or ACT scores, as well as athletic and personal qualities such as skill, attitude, character, and work ethic. What qualities are most important depends on the needs of the individual university and hockey program.

How do I best promote myself to NCAA hockey programs?

The most effective way to promote yourself is to develop a well-rounded student-athlete profile. Start by taking and performing well in proper high school classes, studying for and achieving a high score on the SAT or ACT and working hard on developing as an athlete. Extra-curricular activities, such as volunteering or internships, are also valuable for a college application.

Can I contact NCAA hockey programs and coaches?

Yes. You can contact university and coaches at any point and there are no restrictions on the time or content of the contact.

Should I send a hockey resume to NCAA hockey programs to help promote myself?

There is no downside to sending a resume and brief cover letter to college coaches beginning as early as Grade 10. At the very least this will help you get your name in front of them. Keep in mind, however, that college coaches are very busy so do not be concerned if you do not hear back from any of the programs in response to your resume. If you decide to send a student-athlete resume make sure that it is no longer than 1 page and includes only relevant information such as SAT, high school average and hockey statistics. Be sure to address the resume to one of the assistant coaches, not the head coach. For more information on each program, visit www.collegehockeyinc.com.

B) Recruiting Guidelines

When can universities start contacting and recruiting?

College coaches can begin calling you only after you complete Grade 10. After June 15 at the conclusion of Grade 10, college coaches can call you once a month through to July 31 after Grade 11. After July 31 between Grade 11 and Grade 12, college coaches can call you once per week. You may call any coach at your expense at any time and coaches may take calls from you. However, a college coach cannot return a call if a message is left on their voice mail unless that call satisfies the restrictions set out above. In addition, you may have unlimited contact via email after July 1 of the summer between Grade 10 and Grade 11. Coaches cannot respond to emails while a player is in his sophomore year (grade 10). Recruiting material may be provided to the prospect on or after June 15 at the conclusion of the prospects sophomore year (Grade 10).

What is an “official visit” or “fly-down”?

An “official visit” or “fly-down” is a visit to a university campus paid for by the university or hockey program. Fly-downs are used by athletic programs to introduce you to the university and members of the team, give you a flavor for the campus and induce you to attend their university.

How many official visits can I make?

You can receive a maximum of 5 official visits while in high school and a maximum of 5 official visits post graduation. However, you may only visit each campus once.

What are the rules concerning official visits?

In order to make an official visit you must have started classes in grade 12. Also, before a university can bring you to campus on a visit you must provide high school transcripts and a completed SAT or ACT score and must register with the NCAA Eligibility Center. Each official visit may last no longer than 48 hours and can cover food, entertainment, lodging and transportation.

C) Recruiting Terms

Contact. A contact occurs any time a coach has any face-to-face contact with you or your parents off the college’s campus and says more than hello. A contact also occurs if a coach has any contact with you or your parents at your high school or any location where you are competing or practicing.

Contact period. During this time, a college coach may have in-person contact with you and/or your parents on or off the college’s campus. The coach may also watch you play or visit your high school. You and your parents may visit a college campus and the coach may write and telephone you during this period.

Dead period. A college coach may not have any in-person contact with you or your parents on or off campus at any time during a dead period. The coach may write and telephone you or your parents during this time.

Evaluation. An evaluation is an activity by a coach to evaluate your academic or athletics ability. This would include visiting your high school or watching you practice or compete.

Evaluation period. During this time, a college coach may watch you play or visit your high school, but cannot have any in-person conversations with you or your parents off the college’s campus. You and your parents can visit a college campus during this period. A coach may write and telephone you or your parents during this time.

Official visit. Any visit to a college campus by you and your parents paid for by the college. Before a college may invite you on an official visit, you will have to provide the college with a copy of your high school transcript (Division I only) and SAT, ACT or PLAN score and register with the Eligibility Center.

Prospective student-athlete. You become a “prospective student-athlete” when:

- You start ninth-grade classes; or
- Before your ninth-grade year, a college gives you, your relatives or your friends any financial aid or other benefits that the college does not provide to students generally.

Quiet period. During this time, a college coach may not have any in-person contact with you or your parents off the college’s campus. The coach may not watch you play or visit your high school during this period. You and your parents may visit a college campus during this time. A coach may write or telephone you or your parents during this time.

Unofficial visit. Any visit by you and your parents to a college campus paid for by you or your parents. The only expense you may receive from the college is three complimentary admissions

to a home athletics contest. You may make as many unofficial visits as you like and may take those visits at any time. The only time you cannot talk with a coach during an unofficial visit is during a dead period.

Verbal commitment. This phrase is used to describe a college bound student-athlete's commitment to a school before you signs (or is able to sign) a National Letter of Intent. A college bound student-athlete can announce a verbal commitment at any time. While verbal commitments have become very popular for both college-bound student-athletes and coaches, this "commitment" is NOT binding on either the college-bound student-athlete or the institution. Only the signing of the National Letter of Intent accompanied by a financial aid agreement is binding on both parties.

Recruiting Calendars

To see recruiting calendar, go to www.NCAA.org .

National Letter of Intent

The National Letter of Intent (NLI) is a voluntary program administered by the Eligibility Center. By signing an NLI, you agree to attend the institution for one academic year. In exchange, that institution must provide athletics financial aid for one academic year.

Restrictions are contained in the NLI itself. Read them carefully. These restrictions may affect your eligibility. If you have questions about the National Letter of Intent, visit the Web site at www.national-letter.org or call 877-262-1492.



Jakob Reichert Langley Rivermen

2014 Invitee
San Jose Sharks
development camp

Scholarship :
Bowling Green

33 players committed to or
graduated from the BCHL
attended 2014 NHL
development camps



Appendix A

A) Athletic Questions

- How many players are on the roster? How many players have to sit out each game?
- What role do you see me playing my first year?
- How are fourth year players treated? Are they phased out in your program as the team makes way for the freshman?
- How many players are you losing to graduation on the team? At my position?
- How many new players will be coming in on the team? How many at my position?
- What does a typical week look like?
- What should I expect in terms of physical training?
- What does pre and post season training consist of?
- When does the head coach's contract end? (Especially important for students on athletic scholarships)
- How do the assistant coaches work within the team? How much power do they have when making decisions?
- How many players have had their scholarship cut, or have had to leave school because their financial aid was reduced?
- How does the team typically travel? By bus? By air?
- How supportive is your hockey alumni?
- What is your history of graduating players to the pros?

B) Academic Questions

- What is the required GPA to remain athletically eligible at your college? Is it higher than the minimum standard set by the NCAA, CIS or ACAC?
- What is the average SAT/ACT score for incoming students? Average GPA?
- Does the school offer two or four year programs?
- What fields of study is the school best known for?
- What majors are the most popular?
- How is the academic calendar structured?
- What kind of academic support system is offered?
- Explain the computer and library resources.
- Where can I get stats such as student to teacher ratios, and graduate employment rates, etc.?
- What is the school's graduation rate?
- What is the team's graduation rate?

C) Financial Aid Questions

- How is financial aid calculated?
- If I am injured what happens to my financial aid?
- Is there someone to help me complete the required forms?
- What percentage of the student body receives financial aid?
- What percentage of students who apply for financial aid have ALL their financial need met?
- How many past players have left because their financial aid was reduced?
- What other sources of aid or bursaries are available?
- How do I go about getting them?
- Describe any student loan programs offered by the school? Repayment periods?

D) Athletic Scholarship Questions

- What does my scholarship cover? Tuition? Room and board? Books? Food? Etc.
- What other expenses should I be expected to incur that are not covered by an athletic scholarship?
- If I am injured what happens to my scholarship?
- How many past players have had their athletic scholarships reduced? Eliminated?
- What other sources of aid or bursaries are available?
- How do I go about getting them?
- Describe any student loan programs offered by the school? Repayment periods?

E) Campus Life Questions

- Are students-athletes required to live on or off campus?
- What are the residence halls like?
- Do I have to stay in residence or can I live off campus?
- If I have to stay in residence my first year can I move off campus in subsequent years?
- What is the surrounding town like?
- How far is it from the nearest international airport?
- What do players on the team do on nights off or weekends off?
- Can I work part time after class to earn spending money or do I have to have that in advance?

Important Links

Canadian Interuniversity Sport (CIS)

CIS Men's	http://english.cis-sic.ca/sports/mice/index
CIS Women's	http://english.cis-sic.ca/sports/wice/index

Alberta Colleges Athletic Conference (ACAC)

ACAC - Men's	http://www.acac.ab.ca/pages/hockey-mens.php
ACAC - Women's	http://www.acac.ab.ca/pages/hockey-womens.php

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA)

NCAA - US College Hockey	http://www.uscho.com
NCAA - Eligibility Center	https://web1.ncaa.org/eligibilitycenter/common
NCAA - SAT or ACT Registration	http://www.collegeboard.org

Official Site

NCAA - National Collegiate Athletic Association	http://www.ncaa.org
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Sports

NCAA - National Collegiate Athletic Association	http://www.ncaa.com
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NCAA Conferences

Atlantic Hockey Association (AHA)	http://www.atlantichockeyonline.com
Big 10 Conference (B10)	http://www.bigten.org
East Coast Athletic Conference (ECAC)	http://www.ecachockey.com/men/index
Hockey East Conference (HE)	http://www.hockeystononline.com
National Collegiate Hockey Conference (NCHC)	http://www.nchchockey.com
Western Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA)	http://wcha.cstv.com

Other US

American College Coaches Association	http://www.ahcahockey.com
College Hockey Statistics	http://collegehockeystats.net
Inside College Hockey	http://insidecollegehockey.com
College Hockey Inc.	http://collegehockeyinc.com
College Hockey News	http://www.collegehockeynews.com

Canadian Junior Hockey League (CJHL)

SIJHL - Superior International Jr. Hockey League	http://www.sijhlhockey.com
SJHL - Saskatchewan Jr. Hockey League	http://www.sjhl.ca
IHJAAAQ - Quebec AAA Jr. Hockey League	http://www.lhjaaaq.qc.ca/eng/
NOJHL - Northern Ontario Junior A Hockey League	http://www.nojhl.com
MJAHL - Maritime Junior A Hockey League	http://www.themhl.com
MJHL - Manitoba Junior Hockey League	http://www.mjhlhockey.ca

CJHL - Central Junior Hockey League <http://www.centraljuniorhockeyleague.ca>
 AJHL - Alberta Junior Hockey League <http://www.ajhl.ca>
 OJHL - Ontario Junior Hockey League <http://www.ojhl.pointstreaksites.com/view/ojhl>

Canadian Hockey League (CHL)
 OHL Canadian Hockey League <http://www.chl.ca/>
 WHL Western Hockey League <http://whl.ca>
 QMJHL Quebec Major Junior Hockey League <http://www.lhmq.qc.ca>

National Program Sites
 Hockey Canada <http://www.hockeycanada.ca>
 Hockey Canada

USA Hockey <http://www.usahockey.com>
 USA Hockey

US Junior Leagues
 United States Hockey League <http://www.ushl.com>
 North American Hockey League <http://www.nahl.com>
 Eastern Junior Hockey League <http://www.easternjunior.com>
 America West Hockey League <http://www.awhl.pointstreaksites.com>

Pro Leagues
 NHL National Hockey League <http://nhl.com>
 AHL American Hockey League <http://www.theahl.com/>
 ECHL East Coast Hockey League <http://www.echl.com>
 CHL Central Hockey League <http://www.centralhockeyleague.com>

Magazines
 The Hockey News <http://www.thehockeynews.com>

Hockey Now <http://www.bchockey.com>



Quinnipiac Bobcats

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