



Golf  
Australia

# COLLEGE

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## RECRUITING GUIDE

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# INTRODUCTION

The college athletic system strives to provide a pathway for life-long success and networking opportunities. The model fosters academic and athletic achievement to ensure the development of leadership skills and personal development no matter what career path you choose to take.

This guide is designed to equip you with information about academic requirements to compete at a college in the United States of America, and inform you about what to expect as you become a student-athlete. The intention is to assist prospective student-athletes and their parents in making an educated decision on an athlete's academic and athletic future.

This guide will be focused primarily on NCAA Division I and II requirements, however it does not mean that NCAA Division III, NAIA or NJCAA institutions are not a good fit for your personal goals.

It is important to understand that Golf Australia believes the Australian system is the best in the world with State High Performance programs offering world class resources and structures around the athlete. However, the college system is viewed as another potential pathway option for Australian athletes in pursuing their athletic and academic careers.

If you have any questions, please reach out to Golf Australia Staff as we hope to be able to provide you with guidance throughout this experience.



## HELPFUL HINTS

- Visit [ncaa.org/playcollegesports](https://ncaa.org/playcollegesports) to learn more about opportunities available at NCAA schools.
- Know the academic standards for all NCAA, NAIA and NJCAA divisions
- Find the NCAA-approved core courses for your state at [ncaa.org/student-athletes/future/australia](https://ncaa.org/student-athletes/future/australia)
- Register with the NCAA Eligibility Center at [eligibilitycenter.org](https://eligibilitycenter.org) during year 9 if you are interested in playing college sports.
- After four semesters of high school, ask your school counselor to upload official transcripts from all high schools you have attended to your NCAA Eligibility Center account.

# WHY COLLEGE GOLF

College in the United States offers every student-athlete a unique experience by combining elite level competition with a tertiary education. Intercollegiate athletics is a pathway that can improve all aspects of an athlete's golf game while establishing emotional maturity from the experience of being away from home. It is not only a stepping stone for those considering a professional golf career, but also sets an athlete up for a career outside of golf should this be the path they choose.

Student-athletes are required to attend classes and study for an accredited bachelor's degree in their chosen field, as well as attend daily golf practice sessions, strength and conditioning/fitness sessions, rehabilitation, and compete in a number of intercollegiate tournaments. They are provided access to resources that ensure success both on the golf course and in the classroom.

## STRENGTHS OF THE COLLEGE GOLF SYSTEM

- World class resources and practice facilities
- Elite competition on superior courses
- Combines education with elite level athletics
- Allows for emotional development and maturity
- Development of time management and other life skills
- Access to athlete centers
- Tournament and practice schedules
- Provided all the resources necessary to succeed both academically and athletically (tutors, trainers, rehab facilities, practice centers, etc.)
- Scholarship opportunities

## LIMITATIONS OF THE COLLEGE GOLF SYSTEM

- Distance from home can be challenging
- NCAA regulations and eligibility
- Short term focus on athletes long term development needs
- Irregular technical support and training
- Weather
- Financial costs associated without scholarships

## AUSTRALIANS WHO WENT THROUGH THE COLLEGE SYSTEM



**ADAM  
SCOTT**  
UNLV  
1999-2000



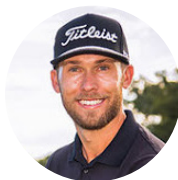
**GABI  
RUFFELS**  
USC  
2018-2021



**MATT  
JONES**  
Arizona State  
1999-2001



**ROBYN  
CHOI**  
Colorado University  
2016-2019



**BRYDEN  
MACPHERSON**  
U. of Georgia  
2010-2012



**EMILY  
MAHAR**  
Virginia Tech  
2017-2021



**MAVERICK  
ANTCLIFF**  
Augusta University  
2012-2016



**ALISON  
WHITAKER**  
Duke  
2006-2010



**RUBEN  
SONDJAJA**  
Iowa State  
2013-2017



**KATHERINE  
KIRK**  
Pepperdine University  
2000-2003



**OLIVER  
GOSS**  
U. of Tennessee  
2013-2014



**JULIA  
BOLAND**  
Texas A&M  
2009-2010

# UNDERSTANDING INTERCOLLEGIATE DIVISIONS

The NCAA, NAIA and NJCAA are the governing organisations of collegiate sports within the United States. Golf is one of the 37 amateur sports supported by these organisations and has produced some of the world's greatest players in the likes of Tiger Woods (Stanford), Ricky Fowler (Oklahoma State), and Adam Scott (UNLV).

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (NCAA)

The NCAA endorses three divisions of collegiate golf within the United States. A description of each division is included below.

### DIVISION I

- Strongest athletic division
- Institutions sponsor at least seven male and seven female intercollegiate sports
- Institutions are bound by maximum financial allowances for athletes
  - 4.5 full scholarships available for men (can be divided into partial scholarships)
  - 6.0 full scholarships for women
- There are currently 284 male and 243 female Division I programs

### DIVISION II

- Institutions sponsor at least four male and four female intercollegiate sports
- Institutions are bound by maximum financial allowances for athletes
  - 4.5 full scholarships available for men (can be divided into partial scholarships)
  - 6.0 full scholarships for women
- The colleges and universities are mainly made up of local students and most athletes also receive another source of financial aid
- There are approximately 182 male and 161 female Division II golf programs

### DIVISION III

- Institutions sponsor at least five male and five female intercollegiate sports
- No athletic financial aid allocated to athletes – only academic aid available
- Mainly smaller institutions with a stronger focus on academics
- There are approximately 231 male and 175 female Division III golf programs

To be eligible to attend a NCAA Division I or Division II institution, there are number of steps that a prospective student-athlete needs to take early in their academic career to ensure eligibility. This information is provided in further sections within this guide.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS (NAIA)

The NAIA endorses one division of collegiate golf within the United States. A description of the institutions governed by the NAIA include:

- Large variety in athletic and educational standards
- Students do not require an SAT score
- Institutions are bound by maximum financial aid allowances for athletes
  - 5.0 full scholarships for men (can be divided into partial scholarships)
  - 5.0 full scholarships for women (can be divided into partial scholarships)

## NATIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS ASSOCIATION (NJCAA)

The NJCAA endorses two division of collegiate golf within the United States. A description of the institutions governed by the NJCAA include:

- Athletes at NJCAA institutions predominantly compete for two years while completing their academic requirements
- After completion of an Associate Degree, athletes can transfer to an NCAA Division if they have successfully completed all their academic requirements
- NJCAA institutions are relatively inexpensive
- NJCAA institutions are bound by maximum financial allowances for athletes
  - 8.0 full scholarships for men (can be divided into partial scholarships)
  - 8.0 full scholarships for women (can be divided into partial scholarships)
- Students do not require an SAT score to be admitted

# SCHOLARSHIPS

If your academic and athletic ability is suitable for a NCAA Division I or Division II university, the Coach can offer you an athletic scholarship to assist in off-setting your educational expenses. The contract of this scholarship is called the National Letter of Intent (NLI). A NLI is a contract signed between the prospective student-athlete and the institution.

Every college will vary in the amount they will be able to offer you. Most programs will have anywhere from 6-12 athletes on a team and a total of 4.5 male and 6.0 female scholarships to share amongst them. It is important to remember that a Coach is not always able to offer a full scholarship for a number of reasons, however your scholarship level can increase annually based on your performance on the golf course and in the class room. So you may begin your college journey with a 75% scholarship, but after consistently high performances on the course and in the classroom, you're Coach may decide to offer you a full scholarship for your second year of being a student-athlete.

A full athletic scholarship as ruled by the official NCAA guidelines will include all of, but not exceeding, the following components:

- Full coverage of tuition and fees
- Full coverage of required textbooks only
- Full coverage of room and board in an institution's dormitory or an equivalent stipend cheque for student-athletes who live off campus
- On campus meal plan that can be utilised on campus or an equivalent stipend cheque for student-athletes who live off campus
- Some institutions do offer to cover international health insurance

Any additional benefits allocated by the institution may be determined as a violation and constitute an NCAA investigation.

Golf Australia recommends thoroughly researching your scholarship options to ensure the institution you choose has an appropriate undergraduate program, a suitable athletic program and appropriate financial payment options.

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## NATIONAL LETTER OF INTENT

By signing a National Letter of Intent, you are agreeing to attend a Division I or II college for one academic year and cannot be actively recruited by another institution or coach unless you have been provided permission by your current institution. As a prospective student-athlete, you must be eligible for athletic financial aid and eligible to enrol in the institution in accordance with the NCAA regulations. Each academic year your scholarship will be reviewed by the athletic department but you will only sign an NLI once for a four-year university. Division III universities can only offer academic scholarships.

The NLI is voluntary and not required for you to receive financial aid or participate in sports. Signing a NLI ends the recruiting process because coaches are prohibited from recruiting student-athletes who have signed NLI's with other NLI member institutions.

If you sign an NLI but decide to attend another college, you may request a release, but it is at the university's discretion to grant your NLI release or not. If you sign an NLI with one school but attend a different school, you lose one full year of eligibility and must complete a full academic year at the new school before being eligible to compete. If you have questions about the NLI, visit [nationalletter.org](http://nationalletter.org).



# INITIAL ELIGIBILITY

When it comes to college athletics, it is always best to begin preparing well in advance. In a perfect world, a prospective student-athlete would begin the college recruiting process in Year 9.

The following timeline is a guide should you begin the college recruiting process in Year 9. If you begin the process later in high school, you will need to ensure you have taken the correct core classes and adjust the steps in your own timeline accordingly. The staff at Golf Australia should be able to assist you with creating your own timeline.

## YEAR 9 | PLAN

- Be sure you are on track to taking the correct number of core classes by checking the NCAA core course list.
- Sign up for a FREE profile page account on the [NCAA Eligibility Center website](#) for information on NCAA requirements.

## YEAR 10 | REGISTER

- The NCAA requires every prospective student-athlete to register with the NCAA Eligibility Center in order for any college or university to recruit you as a student-athlete. You can change a free profile page account to a certification account within the NCAA Eligibility Center at any time.
- Monitor your Eligibility Center account for next steps.
- At the end of the year, ask your high school to upload your official transcripts to your Eligibility Center account.

## YEAR 11 | STUDY

- Take the SAT exam and submit your scores directly to the NCAA Eligibility Center using code 9999.
- Ensure you're on-track to graduate on time with your class and are taking the required number of NCAA-approved core classes.
- Update your sports participation information in your Eligibility Center account.
- Prepare a resume and video to send to potential programs.
- Have a list of 15-20 Colleges that you know are safe, have good programs and coaching staff, and match your level of ability. Be sure to research the resources available to you at each University and whether they have the undergraduate degree you intend on studying.

## YEAR 12 | GRADUATE

- Complete your final NCAA-approved core courses as you prepare for graduation.
- Take the SAT again, if necessary. You can take the SAT as many times as you wish to achieve your desired score.
- Ensure all official transcripts from year 9-12 and proof of graduation are uploaded to your Eligibility Center account.
- Request your final amateurism certificate and upload it to your Eligibility Account.
- If you have the opportunity to compete in high level events in the United States, or even Europe, take advantage of this as College coaches use these events to scout new recruits. If you have already made contact with a coach and they are interested in recruiting you, these events are a great opportunity for them to see you in action and build a more personal relationship.

# STUDENT REGISTRATION

If you want to play NCAA sports at a Division I or II school, you need to register with the NCAA Eligibility Center at [eligibilitycenter.org](https://eligibilitycenter.org). Plan to register during your freshman year of high school. The information below is intended to help guide you through the registration process.

To get started, choose from two account types:

**1. PROFILE PAGE ACCOUNT:** If you plan to compete at a Division III school or currently are not sure in which division you want to compete, create a Profile Page account. If at any time you wish to pursue a Division I or II school, you will be able to transition to a Certification account. Profile Page accounts incur no cost.

*Note: You cannot move from a Certification account to a Profile Page account.*

**2. CERTIFICATION ACCOUNT:** You must be certified by the NCAA Eligibility Center to compete at an NCAA Division I or II school. Before you can make official visits or sign a Division I or Division II National Letter of Intent, you must have completed the Certification account registration including payment of any fees. For Certification accounts, please allow between 30 and 45 minutes to register completely. If you need to exit and come back at a later time, you can save and exit once your account is created.

## ELIGIBILITY CENTER REGISTRATION ESSENTIALS (CHECKLIST)

Below are some items you should have with you when you create an account at [eligibilitycenter.org](https://eligibilitycenter.org):

### ☐ VALID EMAIL FOR STUDENT

To register, you need a valid email address that you check regularly and will have access to after high school. The NCAA Eligibility Center will use email to update you about your account throughout the process.

*Please note:* If you have a sibling who has previously registered, you will need to use a different email address than the one in your sibling's account.

### ☐ BASIC STUDENT PERSONAL INFORMATION

This includes information such as your name, gender, date of birth, primary and secondary contact information and address.

### ☐ BASIC STUDENT EDUCATION HISTORY

You will be asked to provide details about all secondary schools and additional programs you have attended in the United States and internationally. Be sure to include all schools, regardless of whether you received grades or credits.

### ☐ STUDENT SPORTS PARTICIPATION HISTORY

Select the sport(s) you plan to participate in at an NCAA school. For Certification accounts, you will be asked to provide details for any expenses or awards you have received, any teams you have practiced or played with or certain events in which you participated. You will also be asked about any individuals who have advised you or marketed your skills in a particular sport. This information helps the NCAA Eligibility Center certify your amateur status when requested by you or an NCAA school.

### ☐ PAYMENT (CERTIFICATION ACCOUNTS ONLY)

Your Certification account registration is complete only after your registration fee is paid (or upon submission of a fee waiver, if you are eligible). You may pay online by debit or credit card. The registration fee for students in the United States, U.S. territories (includes American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands) and Canada is \$90. The fee for all other international students is \$150. Profile Pages do not have a fee.



# TEST SCORES

Every time you register for the SAT or ACT, use the NCAA Eligibility Center code 9999 to send your scores directly to the NCAA Eligibility Center from the testing agency.

*Please note:*

- Test scores on transcripts can NOT be used in your academic certification.
- The NCAA Eligibility Center does not accept SAT subject test scores.

**SAT:** A combined SAT score is calculated by adding your critical reading and math subscores. You can find your nearest SAT testing centers at [collegereadiness.collegeboard.org](https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org)

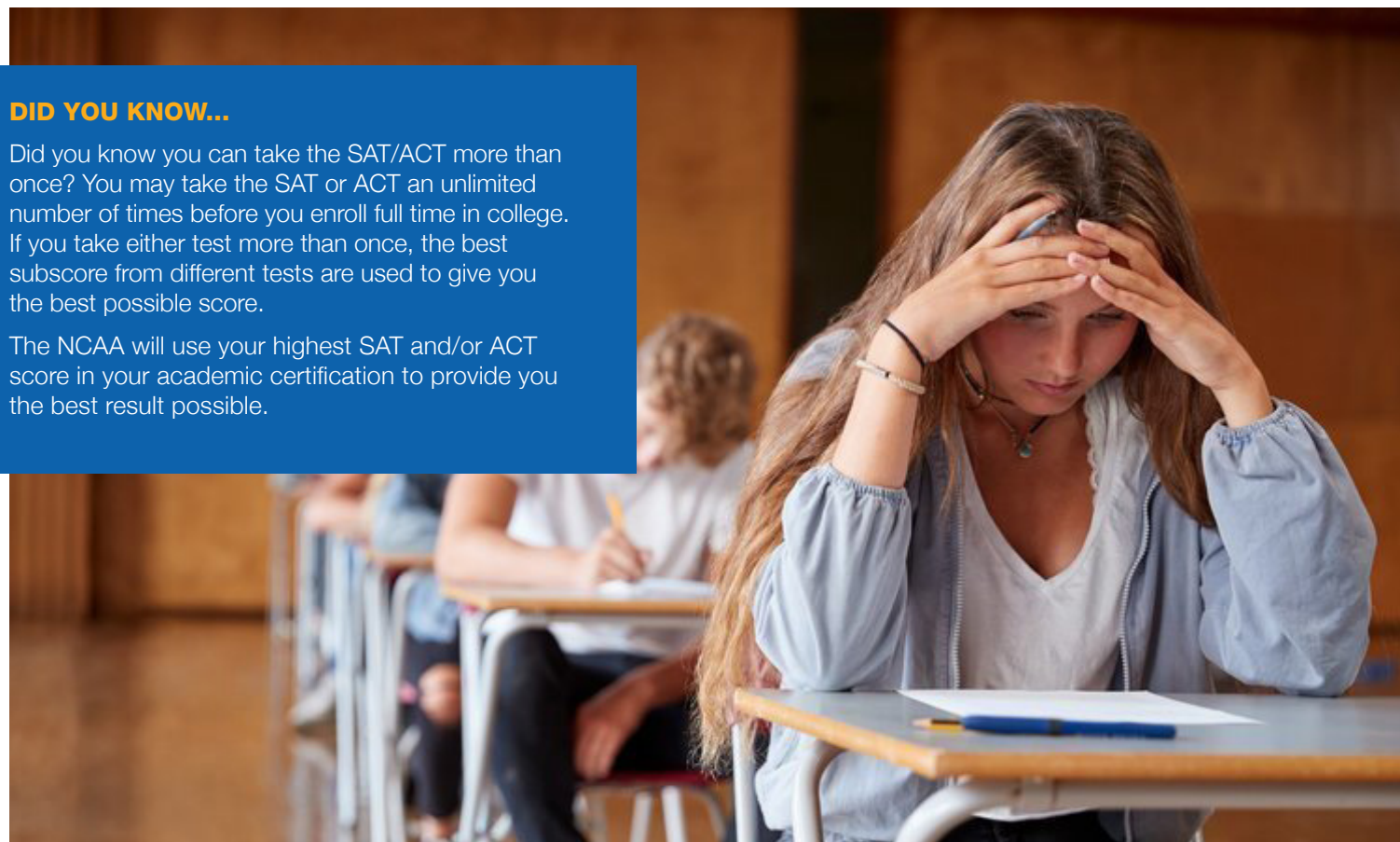
**ACT:** An ACT sum score is calculated by adding your english, math, reading and science subscores. To register and view ACT testing locations, visit [global.act.org](https://global.act.org)

**SLIDING SCALE:** NCAA Division I and II universities use a sliding scale to match test scores and GPA's to determine eligibility. The sliding scale balances your test score with your GPA. For more information on test scores, visit [ncaa.org/test-scores](https://ncaa.org/test-scores)

## DID YOU KNOW...

Did you know you can take the SAT/ACT more than once? You may take the SAT or ACT an unlimited number of times before you enroll full time in college. If you take either test more than once, the best subscore from different tests are used to give you the best possible score.

The NCAA will use your highest SAT and/or ACT score in your academic certification to provide you the best result possible.



<div><div>SAT</div><div></div></div> <div>INTERNATIONAL TESTING DATES</div>	
Aug. 28, 2021	Sept. 10-11, 2021
Oct. 2, 2021	Oct. 8-9, 2021
Dec. 4, 2021	Dec. 10-11, 2021
March 12, 2022	Feb. 11-12, 2022
May 7, 2022	April 1-2, 2022
*PROPOSED 2022/23 DATES*	June 10-11, 2022
	July 15-16, 2022
Aug. 27, 2022	
Oct. 1, 2022	
Dec. 3, 2022	
March 11, 2023	
May 6, 2023	

# WHAT IS A CORE COURSE?

NCAA schools require college-bound student-athletes to build a foundation of high school courses (core courses) to prepare them for the academic expectations they will find in college.

For a high school class to be an NCAA-approved core course, it must meet these conditions:

1. Be a four-year college preparatory course in one of these subject areas:
  - English.
  - Math (Algebra I or higher).
  - Natural/physical science.
  - Social science.
  - Foreign language.
  - Comparative religion or philosophy.
2. Be taught at or above your high school's regular academic level.
3. Receive credit toward high school graduation and appear on an official transcript with course title, grade and credit awarded.

Make sure you are taking courses on the approved list; ask your school academic advisor if you need help. To ensure you are taking approved core courses, please review the [Eligible High School Courses by State](#) guide provided by the NCAA Eligibility Center.

## WHAT IS NOT A CORE COURSE?

Not all high school classes are NCAA-approved core courses. Some examples of courses that are not NCAA-approved core courses include:

- Courses in non-core areas, such as driver education, typing, art, music, physical education or home economics.
- Courses that prepare students for the world of work or life, or for a two-year college or technical school, such as personal finance, consumer education or tech prep.
- Courses taught below grade level, at a slower pace or with less rigor or depth, such as basic, essential, fundamental or foundational courses.
- Credit-by-exam courses.

## COURSES TAKEN AFTER HIGH SCHOOL

For **Division I**, only courses completed in your first eight semesters will qualify as core courses. If you graduate from high school on time (in eight semesters/16 terms) with your incoming ninth-grade class, you may use one core-course unit completed in the year after graduation (summer or academic year) before full-time collegiate enrollment. You may complete the core course at a location other than the high school from which you graduated as long as the course is taken prior to full-time enrollment at any college or university.

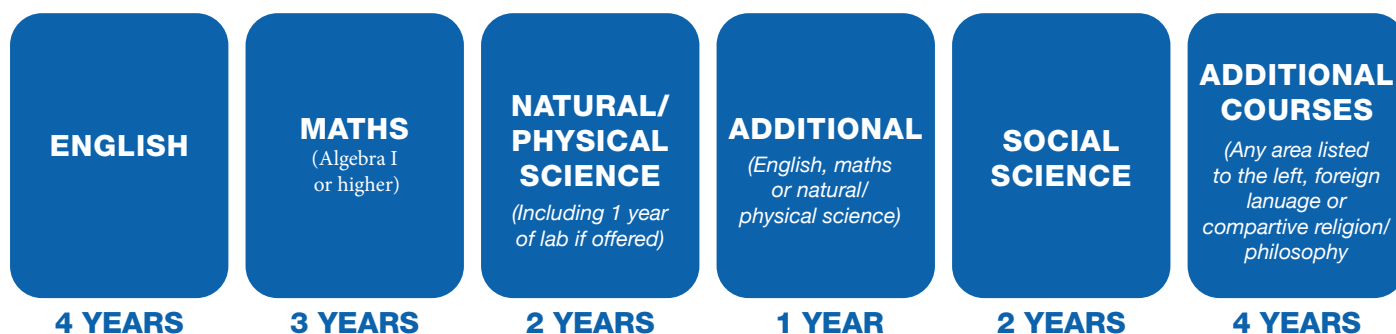
A college course taken after high school graduation may be used toward your initial eligibility and awarded 0.5 units from your college transcript (unless awarded one full unit on your home high school transcript).

For **Division II**, you may use an unlimited number of core courses completed after graduation (summer or academic year) before full-time collegiate enrollment. You may complete the core course(s) at a location other than the high school from which you graduated. A college course taken after high school graduation can be used toward your initial eligibility and will be awarded 0.5 units (unless awarded one full unit by your home high school). It must appear on your home high school transcript with grade and credit.

# DIVISION I ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Division I schools require college-bound student-athletes to meet academic standards for NCAA-approved core courses, core-course GPA and test scores. To be eligible to practice, compete and receive an athletic scholarship in your first full-time year at a Division I school, you must graduate from high school and meet all of the following requirements:

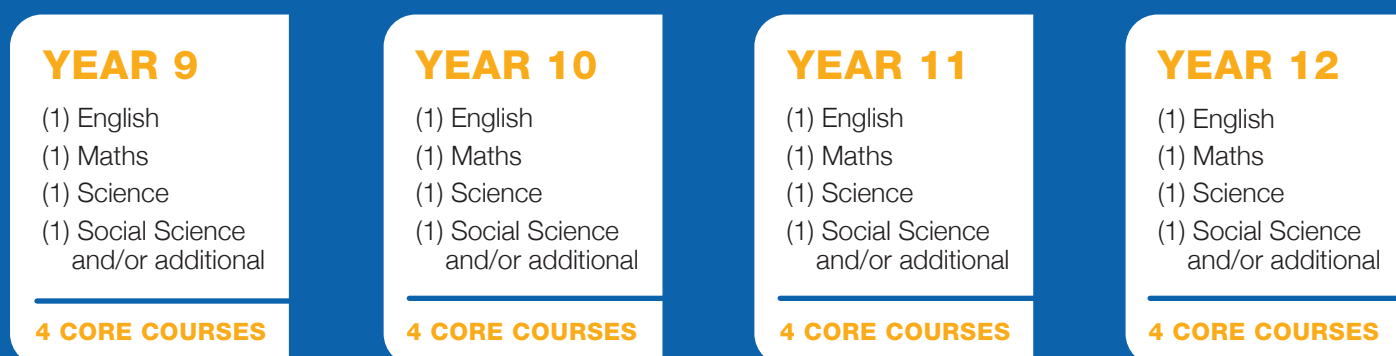
1. Complete a total of 16 core courses in the following areas:



2. Complete the 16 NCAA-approved core courses in eight academic semesters or four consecutive academic years from the start of year 9. If you graduate from high school early, you still must meet core-course requirements.

3. Earn an SAT combined score or ACT sum score that matches your core-course GPA (minimum 2.300) on the Division I full-qualifier sliding scale. Review the sliding scale at [ncaa.org/student-athletes/future/test-scores](https://www.ncaa.org/student-athletes/future/test-scores) to ensure your score meets Division I requirements.

## HOW TO PLAN YOUR HIGH SCHOOL COURSES TO MEET THE 16 CORE COURSE REQUIREMENT:



For more information on eligible core courses, especially those that have been approved or rejected by the NCAA, please review the [Eligible High School Courses by State](#) guide provided by the NCAA eligibility Center.

## ACADEMIC CERTIFICATION DECISIONS

An academic certification will be conducted to determine if you meet the Division I academic standards. Academic certifications are required for all prospective student-athletes planning to compete at a Division I school. An amateurism certification is also required. The following items are required in order to complete your academic certification:

- Proof of official graduation
- All academic transcripts from year 9-12
- SAT test scores
- No outstanding academic tasks in your NCAA Eligibility Center certification account
- Be on a Division I school's institutional request list

Being placed on a school's institutional request list notifies the NCAA Eligibility Center to complete an academic evaluation for you after all of your appropriate documents have been submitted.



If you are being recruited by a Division I school, below are the most common decisions you may receive once a certification has been completed.

**QUALIFIER:** You may practice, compete and receive an athletic scholarship during your first year of full-time enrollment at an NCAA Division I school.

**ACADEMIC REDSHIRT:** You may receive an athletic scholarship during your first year of full-time enrollment and may practice during your first regular academic term but may NOT compete during your first year of enrollment. You must pass either eight quarter or nine semester hours to practice in the next term.

**NON-QUALIFIER:** You will not be able to practice, compete or receive an athletic scholarship during your first year of enrollment at a Division I school.

## FOUR YEAR GRADUATION

Athletes are now required to graduate with their high school certificate from year 9 within a four-year period. For example, if you start Year 9 in 2019 you must graduate year 12 at the completion of the school year in 2022. Prospective student-athletes who wish to pursue their final two years of high school over a three year period will face challenges should they intend on attending a US college.

## WHAT IF I DON'T GRADUATE ON TIME?

In Division I, if you do not graduate on time (in four years/eight semesters), the NCAA Eligibility Center will still use your grades and coursework for the first four years/eight semesters for your certification. You will still need to provide proof of graduation (once you graduate) and you may not use any coursework taken after your high school graduation toward your certification.

## NCAA ELIGIBILITY VS UNIVERSITY ELIGIBILITY

- Meeting NCAA admission requirements does not guarantee admission into college and is separate from the University admission.
- Each institution makes admission decisions based on its own established criteria.
- A prospective student-athlete may be admitted to an institution, but not meet NCAA initial eligibility standards; OR
- A prospective student athlete may meet NCAA initial eligibility standards but not be admitted to a specific institution

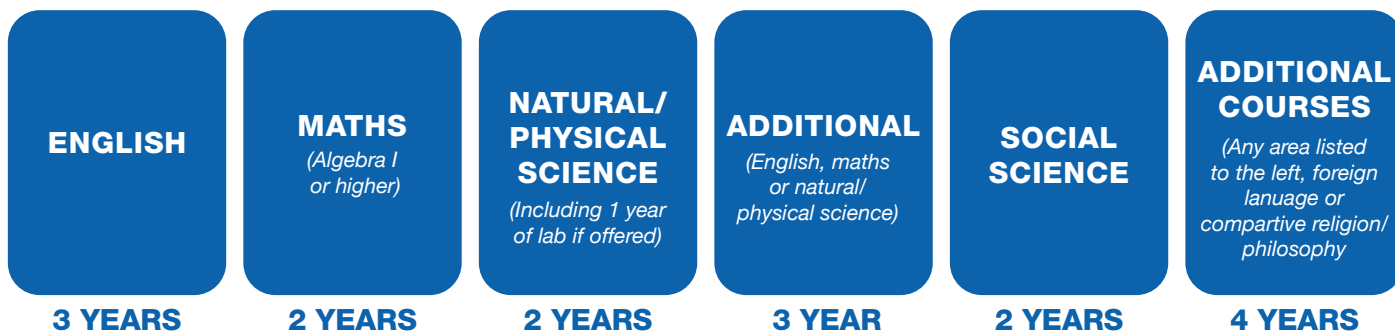
The image shows a group of five female golfers celebrating on a golf course. They are wearing black and white uniforms and holding a white flag that reads "NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS". Behind them are large scoreboards for various teams, including Louisville, Mississippi, North Carolina, and San Diego State, showing individual and team scores for the championship.

Team	Player	1st Round	2nd Round	36 Total	3rd Round	54 Total
LOUISVILLE	LUNDSELL Sofia	82	79	161	82	243
	LUNDSELL Cindy	74	72	146	75	221
	JANG Jiyeon	77	76	153	76	229
	Team Total	297	292	589	290	879
MISSISSIPPI	WARKE Julia	81	80	161	82	243
	SMITH Nicola	83	79	162	79	241
	BUTLER Najae	77	82	159	77	236
	Team Total	315	313	628	309	937
NORTH CAROLINA	OCANO Mariana	79	80	159	71	230
	WHALEY Kelly	71	73	144	72	216
	WALKER Brynn	72	71	143	74	217
	Team Total	289	292	581	290	871
SAN DIEGO ST.	NAVES Milagros	71	70	141	73	214
	CEY Georgia	72	76	148	73	221
	USE Haleigh	71	74	145	70	215
	Team Total	289	294	583	287	870

# DIVISION II ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Division II schools require college-bound student-athletes to meet academic standards for NCAA-approved core courses, core-course GPA and test scores. To be eligible to practice, compete and receive an athletic scholarship in your first full-time year at a Division II school, you must graduate from high school and meet all of the following requirements:

1. Complete a total of 16 core courses in the following areas:



2. Earn an SAT combined score or ACT sum score that matches your core-course GPA (minimum 2.200) on the Division II full-qualifier sliding scale. Review the Division II sliding scale at [ncaa.org/student-athletes/future/test-scores](https://ncaa.org/student-athletes/future/test-scores)

3. Submit proof of graduation to the NCAA Eligibility Center.

For student-athletes enrolling at an NCAA member school Aug. 1, 2021, or later, if you do not meet Division II qualifier standards, you will be deemed a partial qualifier. All Division II partial qualifiers may receive an athletic scholarship and practice during their first year of full-time enrollment at a Division II school, but CANNOT compete.

## ACADEMIC CERTIFICATION DECISIONS

An academic certification will be conducted to determine if you meet the Division I academic standards. Academic certifications are required for all prospective student-athletes planning to compete at a Division I school. An amateurism certification is also required. The following items are required in order to complete your academic certification:

- Proof of official graduation
- All academic transcripts from year 9-12
- SAT or ACT test scores
- No outstanding academic tasks in your NCAA Eligibility Center certification account
- Be on a Division I school's institutional request list

Being placed on a school's institutional request list notifies the NCAA Eligibility Center to complete an academic evaluation for you once all of your appropriate documents have been submitted.

If you are being recruited by a Division II school, below are the most common decisions you may receive once a certification has been completed.

**QUALIFIER:** You may practice, compete and receive an athletic scholarship during your first year of full-time enrollment at an NCAA Division II school.

**PARTIAL QUALIFIER:** You may practice and receive an athletic scholarship during your first year of full-time enrollment at an NCAA Division II school.



# DIVISION III INFORMATION

NCAA Division III institutions provide an integrated environment focusing on academic success while offering a competitive athletic environment. Division III rules minimise potential conflicts between athletics and academics and focus on regional in-season and conference play to maximize academic, co-curricular and extracurricular opportunities.

While Division III schools do not offer athletics scholarships, 80% of Division III student-athletes receive some form of merit or need-based financial aid. If you are planning to attend a Division III school, you can create a free Profile Page account at [eligibilitycenter.org](https://eligibilitycenter.org) to learn more about college sports. Division III schools set their own admissions and eligibility standards. You can visit [ncaa.org/d3](https://ncaa.org/d3) or contact the Division III school you are planning to attend to learn more.



## DELAYED ENROLMENT

After you graduate high school, you have a certain amount of time — called a “grace period” — to enroll full time at any two-year or four-year college or university. If you do not enroll at the first opportunity after your grace period and continue to compete in organized competition, you will use one season of NCAA eligibility for each calendar year during which you continue to compete. You may also be required to serve an academic year in residence at your NCAA institution before you can compete. Within college golf, you will have a grace period of 12 months.



# REQUESTING AMATEURISM CERTIFICATE

College-bound student-athletes enrolling for the first time at a Division I or II school must receive a final amateurism certification before being eligible to compete. (This includes transfers from junior colleges, NAIA, international or Division III schools.) Students must request their final amateurism certification through their Eligibility Center account. The Eligibility Center staff cannot begin your amateurism certification without your request.

**Please note:** You can request your final amateurism certification even if other tasks are still open in your account. When you can request your final amateurism certification depends on when you are starting at a Division I or II school:

**FALL ENROLMENT:** If you are enrolling at a Division I or II school for the fall semester, you may request a final amateurism decision from the NCAA Eligibility Center on or after April 1 before your enrollment at an NCAA school.

**WINTER/SPRING ENROLMENT:** If you are enrolling at a Division I or II school for the spring semester, you may request a final amateurism decision on or after Oct. 1 before your enrollment at an NCAA school.

## CHANGES TO NCAA AMATEUR RULES

The NCAA has recently approved a policy that will allow college athletes to benefit from their name, image and likeness.

The USGA and R&A have also eliminated all sponsorship-related restrictions, including how an amateur may benefit from his or her name, image or likeness.

The only actions that would violate golf's new Rules of Amateur Status would be accepting more than \$750 in prizes, receiving payment for golf instruction, or accepting employment as a club professional and/or membership on a professional tour.



# APPLYING FOR AN F-1 STUDENT VISA

Once you receive the paperwork from your prospective college, you will need to prepare for an appointment at your nearest U.S Consulate. For this appointment, you will need to do the following:

1. Pay the visa application fee
2. Complete the Non-Immigrant Visa Electronic Application (DS-160) form
3. Schedule an appointment at your nearest U.S. Consulate. You will need three pieces of information when scheduling your appointment:
  - Your passport number
  - The Unique Seq No or Receipt No which is found on the payment receipt for your visa application
  - The 10-digit barcode number from your DS-160 confirmation page
4. Visit the U.S. Consulate on the date and time of your visa interview. Ensure you take all documentation with you to your Consulate appointment, which should include:
  - A printed copy of your appointment letter
  - A printed copy of your DS-160 confirmation page
  - One recent passport style photograph
  - Your current and any old passports
  - A printed copy of the original visa fee payment
  - An approved I-20 form from your U.S Institution
  - A self-addressed Australia Post Express Post Prepaid Satchel
  - Also ensure you have your SEVIS number before your appointment
5. In addition to the documents listed above, you should consider bringing other supporting documents to your visa interview. These may include:
  - Financial and other documents that support your application and show evidence that you will be able to support yourself or will be supported by another individual
  - Academic documents such as SAT scores and high school certificates

An F-1 visa allows you to attend a U.S academic institution with working restrictions. Always ensure you are travelling on a valid visa whenever you enter the United States.

## WORK RIGHTS ON AN F-1 VISA

Employment as an international student is restricted to the institution that is signed on your I-20. You are allowed to legally work a maximum of 20 hours per week. These and other regulations can be attained through the international student department at your institution. They will have updated information for you on campus employment and immigration regulations to ensure your visa validity is never in jeopardy.

# THE RECRUITING PROCESS

## WHERE TO START?

The beginning of the recruiting process can be overwhelming and daunting at times. The best place to start, before contacting any coaches, is with research. The following are a few things to keep in mind during the research phase of the recruiting process:

- College Locations - Much of the United States experiences harsh winter conditions. Are you equipped to handle these conditions?
- College Course Selection - Do they offer the under-graduate degree you are interested in? Is the coursework and degree recognised in Australia?
- Schedules - Tournament schedules and practice schedules.
- Personal Characteristics/Values - How are your time management skills? Are you emotionally mature enough to live in another country? What is your work ethic like?

Once you have a list of target schools that meet your academic expectations, athletic ability and personal preferences, do a little more research on the current roster, what those players are scoring, and their scheduling.

This is also a great opportunity to note the contact details of the Head Coach in order to get in contact with them once you are ready to send through your resume.

## CONTACTING COLLEGE COACHES

After completing research on your list of target schools, it's time to start contacting coaches. This can be done via email and should include a resume and video (see pages 17-19 for details on how to create these). If the conversations are positive, you may want to begin asking more specific questions to help you make your final decision on where you would like to attend. Some questions you may want to ask a college coach include:

- What academic resources are provided to student-athletes?
- What scholarships are available for your incoming Freshman year?
- Is there any additional financial aid available?
- What is the cost of attendance without aid?
- What are the admission requirements?
- Does the university offer international health insurance?
- What type of athletic training, injury prevention and rehab is available to athletes?
- Degree programs and graduation rates?
- Is there on-campus housing? What type of housing (apartments/dormitories)?
- What are the team time demands and requirements?
- What is their coaching style and philosophy?
- Competition structure -How is the travelling team determined?

## GETTING A SECOND OPINION...

Always keep in the back of your mind that college coaches are like car salesmen, and will sometimes provide inaccurate information in order to sign you to their roster.

It never hurts to get as much information as possible, and the opinions of past and current players is a good place to start. Even contacting another Aussie athlete in a different sport can provide insights that may help in making your final decision.



## RANKINGS

The NCAA, NAIA and NJCAA ranking systems are published by [Golf Stat](#), with rankings consistently being updated throughout the year for teams and individual players.

Rankings are determined by a computer ranking system, and can play a major role in tournament schedules and the ability for a college to compete in post-season championships across all divisions. This shouldn't necessarily be the deciding factor in the college you choose, however should not be overlooked as this will determine the types of events your team will be able to play.



# DESIGNING A GOLF RESUME

As a first step in the recruitment process, it is recommended to create a recruitment resume to send to college coaches. It is important that this resume is professional, succinct and provides a representation of who you are as a person and a player.

This section will provide you with ideas on what collegiate coaches look for in regards to a resume and other information that will broaden your chances of attaining an athletic scholarship.

## PERSONAL INFORMATION

The content of your recruitment resume should be informative and precise. It is recommended to begin your resume with personal information which may include:

1. Name
2. Date of Birth
3. Date of High School Graduation
4. Phone number with country and area code
5. Email and Skype address
6. SAT score or date you intend to take
7. Education-High School or University
8. Scores from International, National and State events
9. Height and Weight
10. References

## EDUCATION

When compiling your educational background ensure you list your high school's name and the date that you are anticipating to graduate. If you have already graduated, enter your graduation date and the accreditation that you earned (for example, Victorian Certificate of Education). It is a good idea to list the subjects that you completed from year 9 to year 12.

## GAME DEVELOPMENT

This is the most important part of your resume. Display your accomplishments as an athlete and ensure that you rank them in order of relevance (see below):

- R&A Ranking
- National Ranking
- National Junior Ranking
- Major Golf achievements (International, National and State)

Diversity is also important, so it can be good to acknowledge your achievements in other sports. For example, if you were a member of your school's 4 × 100 relay team that made it to the state finals, and then include that information in your resume.

## REFERENCES

As an international recruit you want to provide your prospective coach with contact references. Three references are recommended as it gives the coach a wide variety of people to contact. You can have each person provide a written reference that you send within your initial communication or include the contact information of your references at the end of your resume. These details should include:

- References Name
- Job Title
- Email Address
- Phone Number (including country code)

## PRESENTATION

Your golf resume should have the same professionalism and presentation of a resume you would send to a potential employer. Factors such as grammar, formatting and design are ways that you can differentiate yourself from every other resume a college coach has received.

This might be achieved by adding in pictures of yourself playing Golf or receiving an award, or a media page where you have received acknowledgement throughout your community. This shows creativity and flair. Remember that you are competing against the rest of the world for a collegiate scholarship and displaying what separates you from everyone else is vital.

## HELPFUL REMINDERS

There are a few other minor points that you have to remember to add into your resume:

- If you have taken or plan to take the SAT exam let the coach know. Give them your score or the date when you are going to sit your exam.
- Make sure that you follow up your resume with the coach. This can be a simple email or phone call to see if they have received your resume. Coaches are busy for 12 months of the year so being proactive and following things up will display a sense of eagerness and passion.
- There is a good chance that you will contact 65 college coaches and only have a handful of responses. It is important not to get deterred by this as some coaches might already have their athlete roster finalized or maybe you might not be a strong enough candidate for their program.

### REMEMBER...

Make your recruitment resume creative, professional, and dynamic. There are over 284 male and 243 female Division I collegiate golf programs so keep looking!



# DESIGNING YOUR RECRUITING VIDEO

When designing your recruitment video it is important to make it short and dynamic. A quality coach will have the ability to assess your game by analysing you technically throughout all aspects of your game. The duration of your video should be no longer than 5 minutes in length. It is essential that you present yourself in a positive and confident manner. There is no bigger turn off for a collegiate coach than an athlete who displays negative energy and emotion while playing or hitting shots. Displaying a confident and positive persona will reflect your eagerness and passion for golf and representing a potential institution.

## INTRODUCTION

Start your recruitment video by introducing yourself and inform the prospective coach about your personal goals and ambitions. These personal goals and ambitions should entail both your athletic and academic aspirations. This introduction is the first animated interaction with your prospective coach so it is vital to portray positive energy in a professional manner.

## FILMING

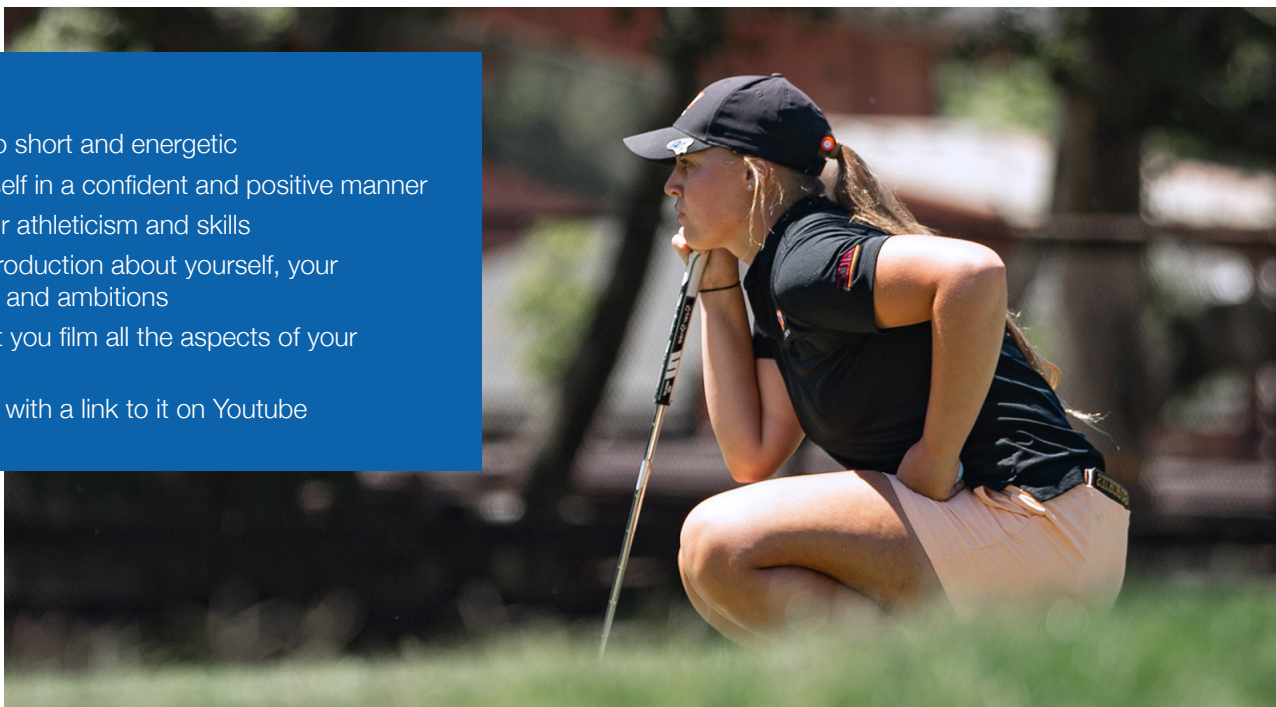
It is important that when filming your recruitment video it includes all of the aspects of your golf game. Only spend about 30-40 seconds on each aspect. While filming it is a good idea to actually take footage of you hitting on the golf course. When you are being filmed it is also important that you get all of your technique, including pre-shot routine, in the video and that you are not too far away from the camera. It is essential that your entire stroke (top of the swing and follow through) is in frame.

Below is a guide to how you can approach your video layout, be sure all shots have a front and side view:

1. Driver
2. 7 iron
3. 50 meter pitch shot
4. 10 meter chip shot
5. Bunker shot
6. Short and long putt

## KEY POINTS

- Make the video short and energetic
- Conduct yourself in a confident and positive manner
- Showcase your athleticism and skills
- Give a brief introduction about yourself, your personal goals and ambitions
- Make sure that you film all the aspects of your game
- Send via email with a link to it on Youtube





# IMPORTANT RECRUITING TERMS

**Contact:** A contact happens any time a college coach says more than “Hello” during a face-to-face meeting with you or your parents off the college’s campus.

**Contact period:** During a contact period, a college coach may have face-to-face contact with you or your parents, watch you compete, visit your high school and call or write to you or your parents.

**Dead period:** A college coach may not have any face-to-face contact with you or your parents on or off the college campus at any time during a dead period. The coach may call or write you or your parents during this time.

**Evaluation:** An evaluation happens when a college coach observes you practicing or competing.

**Evaluation period:** During an evaluation period, a college coach may watch you compete, visit your high school and call or write to you or your parents. However, a college coach may not have face-to-face contact with you or your parents off the college’s campus during an evaluation period.

**Financial aid (scholarship):** Any money you receive from a college or another source, such as outside loans or grants. Financial aid may be based on athletics ability, financial need, scholarships or academic achievement.

**Five-year clock:** If you play at a Division I school, you have five calendar years in which to play four seasons of competition. Your five-year clock starts when you enroll as a full-time student at any college. Thereafter, your clock continues, even if you spend an academic year in residence as a result of transferring, decide to redshirt, do not attend school or attend school part time during your college career.

**Full-time student:** 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 in a term, but some schools define a full-time student as someone who takes fewer than 12 credit hours in a term.

**Institutional request list:** An institutional request list (IRL) is a list of college-bound student-athletes who an NCAA Division I and/or II school is interested in recruiting. The action of adding a collegebound student-athlete to the IRL informs the NCAA Eligibility Center of the school’s interest in having an academic and amateurism certification decision for the student-athlete.

**International student:** An international student is any student who is enrolled in a secondary school outside the United States, U.S. territories or Canada (except Quebec).

**Official commitment:** When you officially commit to attend a Division I or II college, you sign a National Letter of Intent, agreeing to attend that school for one academic year.

**Official visit:** During an official visit, the college can pay for transportation to and from the college for you (and up to two family members in Division I Basketball and FBS Football), lodging and meals (Division I allows for up to three meals per day) for you and up to four family members, as well as reasonable entertainment expenses, including five tickets to a Division I or Division II home sports event. Before a Division I or II college may invite you on an official visit, you will have to provide the college with a copy of your high school transcript and register for a Certification account with the NCAA Eligibility Center. In Division I, it is not permissible to make an official visit during a recruiting shutdown period or a dead period.

**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. A 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 call or write to you or your parents during this time.

**Recruited:** If a college coach contacts you off campus, pays your expenses to visit the campus, or (in Divisions I and II) issues you a National Letter of Intent or a written offer of financial aid, you are considered recruited.

**Recruiting calendar:** NCAA member schools limit recruiting to certain periods during the year. Recruiting calendars promote the well-being of college-bound student-athletes and ensure fairness among schools by defining certain periods during the year in which recruiting may or may not occur in a particular sport.

**Recruiting shutdown:** A recruiting shutdown is a period of time when no forms of recruiting (e.g., contacts, evaluations, official or Division I unofficial visits, correspondence, or making or receiving telephone calls) are permissible.

**Season of competition:** Generally, NCAA rules say any competition in a season — regardless of the amount of time — counts as having played one 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. A season starts when you spend one second in competition on the field, court, gym or track. In Division III, you also use a season if you practice at any time after the first contest.

**Ten-semester/15-quarter clock:** If you play at a Division II or III school, you have the first 10 semesters or 15 quarters in which you are enrolled as a full-time student to complete your four seasons of competition. You use a semester or quarter any time you attend class as a full-time student or are enrolled part time and compete for the school. You do not use a term if you only attend part time with no competition or are not enrolled for a term.

**Two-year college:** Any school from which students can earn an Associate of Arts, Associate of Science or Associate of Applied Science within two years. Some people call these schools community or junior colleges.

**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 Division I home athletics contest or five complimentary admissions to a Division II home athletics contest. You may make as many unofficial visits as you like after the first permissible date in each sport. The only time you cannot talk with a coach during an unofficial visit is during a dead period. In Division I, it is not permissible to make an official visit during a recruiting shutdown period or a dead period. In Division III, you may receive one on-campus meal as well as admission to a home athletics event for you and those accompanying you.

**Verbal commitment:** A verbal commitment happens when you verbally agree to play sports for a college before you sign or are eligible to sign a National Letter of Intent. The commitment is not binding on you or the school.

**Walk-on:** Someone who is not typically 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 athletics teams.

# RECRUITING CALENDARS

NCAA member schools limit recruiting to certain periods during the year. Recruiting calendars promote the well-being of college-bound student-athletes and ensure fairness among schools by defining certain periods during the year in which recruiting may or may not occur in a particular sport. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, recruiting calendars may be adjusted. For the most up-to-date information, visit [ncaa.org/student-athletes/resources/recruiting-calendars](https://ncaa.org/student-athletes/resources/recruiting-calendars).

## DIVISION I

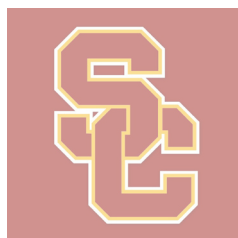
Recruiting Method	
Recruiting Materials and Electronic Correspondence (e.g. recruiting letters, social media messages, text messages)	You may receive brochures for camps, questionnaires, NCAA materials and nonathletics recruiting publications at any time. A coach may begin sending you recruiting materials and electronic correspondence June 15 between your sophomore and junior year in high school.
Phone Calls to a Coach	You or your family may call a coach beginning June 15 between your sophomore and junior year in high school.
Phone Calls from a Coach	A coach may call you or your family beginning June 15 between your sophomore and junior year in high school.
Off-Campus Contact	A college coach may have contact with you or your family off the college's campus beginning Aug. 1 of your junior year in high school.
Unofficial Visit	You and your family may visit a college at your own expense beginning Aug. 1 of your junior year in high school.
Official Visit	A college may pay for you to visit the college beginning Aug. 1 of your junior year in high school.

## DIVISION II & III

Recruiting Method	Division II	Division III
Recruiting Materials	You may receive brochures for camps, questionnaires, NCAA materials and nonathletics recruiting publications at any time. A coach may begin sending you printed recruiting materials June 15 immediately preceding your junior year in high school.	You may receive printed materials any time.
Telephone Calls	No limit on number of calls by college coach beginning June 15 immediately preceding your junior year. You may make calls to the coach at your expense.	No limit on number of calls or when they can be made by the college coach. You may make calls to the coach at your expense.
Off-Campus Contact	A college coach may have contact with you or your parents/legal guardians off the college's campus beginning June 15 immediately preceding your junior year. No limit on number of contacts off campus.	A college coach may have contact with you or your relatives or guardians off the college's campus after your sophomore year. No limit on number of contacts off campus.
Unofficial Visit	You may make an unlimited number of unofficial visits any time, except during a dead period.	You may make an unlimited number of unofficial visits any time.
Official Visit	A college may pay for you to visit the college beginning June 15 immediately preceding your junior year. Between June 15 before your junior year and the end of your senior year in high school, you may make only one official visit per college and up to a maximum of five official visits to Division I colleges. There is no limit to official visits to Division II colleges.	A college may pay for you to visit the college beginning Jan. 1 of your junior year in high school. There is no limit to official visits to Division III colleges. However, you may only be provided one visit per college.

# GOLF AUSTRALIA'S COLLEGE RELATIONSHIPS

[Alabama](#)  
[Arizona State](#)  
[Arkansas](#)  
[Augusta State](#)  
[California](#)  
[Clemson](#)  
[Coastal Carolina](#)  
[Drake](#)  
[Duke](#)  
[East Tennessee State](#)  
[Florida](#)  
[Florida State](#)  
[Georgia](#)  
[Georgia Southern](#)  
[Georgia Tech](#)  
[Gustavus \(D3\)](#)  
[Houston](#)  
[Idaho University](#)  
[Illinois](#)  
[Indiana](#)  
[Iowa](#)  
[Iowa State](#)  
[Kent State](#)  
[Marquette](#)  
[Michigan State](#)  
[Minnesota](#)  
[North Carolina](#)  
[North Carolina State](#)  
[Northwestern University](#)  
[Ohio State](#)  
[Oklahoma](#)  
[Oklahoma State](#)  
[Oregon](#)  
[Pepperdine](#)  
[Princeton](#)  
[Purdue University](#)  
[SMU](#)  
[Stanford](#)  
[TCU](#)  
[Tennessee](#)  
[Texas](#)  
[Texas A&M](#)  
[Texas Tech](#)  
[UCLA](#)  
[UNLV](#)  
[USC](#)  
[Wake Forest](#)  
[Washington](#)  
[Wisconsin](#)



# BEING A STUDENT-ATHLETE

Being a student-athlete is an exciting time in an athlete's life and is a unique experience no matter what college you decide to attend. However, the responsibilities of being a student-athlete far exceed those of any regular students on campus. In addition to classes, college golfers are required to be present at team practices, workouts and at tournaments.

## PRACTICE SESSIONS

Each college program will vary in the way they practice and determine their travelling team for upcoming tournaments. Typically, you will have official practice sessions 5-6 times per week, but will be expected and encouraged to practice on your own in addition to these sessions. The sessions can be individualised practice in a team environment, team drills or skills challenges, on-course practice or qualifying rounds for the tournament team. Although an individual sport, a major benefit of being a part of a college golf team is that you will always have someone to practice with.

## GYM SESSIONS

Team workouts will become part of your weekly schedule as an athlete. A large majority of Division I programs will workout 3-4 times per week. The sessions will be lead by a strength and conditioning coach with many of them being TPI certified and designing programs that are golf specific. Many colleges offer world class gym facilities that are exclusive to athletes.

## A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A COLLEGE GOLFER

College golf programs are one of the few sports which compete across both semesters of the academic year. Your days are typically planned out for you by your coach and academic advisor, and sometimes your responsibilities can seem overwhelming. However, it will amaze you how quickly your time-management skills will develop and what you will be able to accomplish within your days.

Not all colleges are the same, however the large majority of programs share similar daily schedules which will include team workouts, classes, practice and study hall. An example of this may be:

6:30am	Team Workout (3-4 days per week)
7:30am	Breakfast
8:00am	Classes
12:45pm	Lunch
1:30pm	Practice/Play/Tournament Qualifying
6:30pm	Dinner
7:00pm	Study Hall

## GOLF TOURNAMENTS

The golf season is divided into the fall and spring schedule. Each collegiate tournament is played over 54-holes with the best 4 scores out of the 5 person team counting towards the teams score each round. Some tournaments are played over 2 days with 36 holes completed on the first day and 18 holes on the final day. For information about a team's schedule, you should access their athletic webpage.

### Fall Semester (August-December)

Teams will typically compete in 4-5 regular season tournaments throughout the U.S.

### Spring Semester (January – May)

Teams will compete in 5-7 regular season tournaments and potentially 2-3 post season events depending on performance and rankings at the end of the season. These post season events include:

- Conference Championship – the winning team gains an automatic bid to the NCAA Regional Championship
- NCAA Regionals
- NCAA Championship

### Summer Period (May-August)

You may be expected to compete in events during the US Summer period. A good place to start searching for major amateur events is at [amateurgolf.com](http://amateurgolf.com) in addition to local state amateur events.

## ACADEMIC EXPECTATIONS

In NCAA Division I & II institutions, student-athletes must earn a minimum 2.0 cumulative GPA, or meet the minimum GPA requirements of the college in which the athlete attends. These standards must be met in order to maintain eligibility in order to compete.

College coaches will typically monitor your grades and ensure you are attending your classes. A large majority of programs may require student-athletes to attend mandatory study hall periods and will offer resources, such as tutoring sessions, to assist the athlete in achieving academic success.



# YOUR TEAM

During your time as a student-athlete, you will quickly be immersed in classes, athletics and campus life. Your first few weeks and months will be predominantly guided by your coaches, teammates and academic advisors, and you will quickly learn your responsibilities and the expectations of being a student athlete. Some of the most important people in your college journey will include the following:

## COACHING STAFF

The head coach will be responsible for the daily improvement and wellbeing of each individual member of the team. Their responsibilities will range from player development, conducting practice sessions, scheduling matches, budget management and recruiting. Some programs will have an assistant coach, graduate assistant or volunteer assistant who will assist the head coach in these areas.

The large majority of college golf coaches are not technical coaches and should be viewed more as managers. A good coach will always assist you in finding the technical support you require from either a local provider or by working with your coach from home. In general, college golf coaches should be teaching time management skills, life skills, course management and skills on how to practice efficiently.

## TEAMMATES

College teams have anywhere from 6-12 players on their competitive roster. The benefit of this is that you will always find someone to practice with and there will be a variety of styles to learn from. Your teammates will more than likely become some of your closest friends, with teammates typically living together in either apartments or dormitory rooms.

Each week, you will compete against your teammates for positions on the travelling team. This creates a constant competitive environment which helps develop individual players and the team as a whole.

## TEAM ENVIRONMENT

With hundreds of men's and women's programs throughout the United States, there is a good chance that they are all conducted differently. When you arrive at your institution in the fall or spring you will enter a team that will have certain goals, coaching styles, facilities and staff associated with it. Every program is very different and it is very important to have an understanding of the college before you arrive. Talking to the current players or past players is a great way to learn more about the program.

## ACADEMIC ADVISOR

As a freshman, one of your first meetings will be with your academic advisor who will assist you with your class schedule and ensure you are always on track to graduate. Athletes are typically able to enrol in their classes of choice earlier than other students on campus to ensure they are able to maintain their daily schedules.

Academic advisors are also able to assist in organising a tutor for you if you are struggling in your coursework. Remember you have to maintain your GPA as a student-athlete to keep your eligibility to compete.

## ATHLETIC TRAINER

All institutions with an athletic program will have a training room and a certified athletic trainer. The athletic trainer will assist with injuries, rehabilitation and referrals for any other medical concerns.

## STRENGTH & CONDITIONING COACH

Teams will have a designated strength and conditioning coach. The more competitive schools will ensure their strength and conditioning coaches have specific training to ensure programs are golf specific.

## OTHER STAFF

Depending on the institution you attend, you might encounter any of the following staff members that will assist with the golf program and your academic schedule.

- Administrative Assistants
- Team Managers
- Sports Psychologist
- Nutritionists
- Academic Tutors



**Golf**  
Australia

**COLLEGE RECRUITING GUIDE**

CREATED 2021