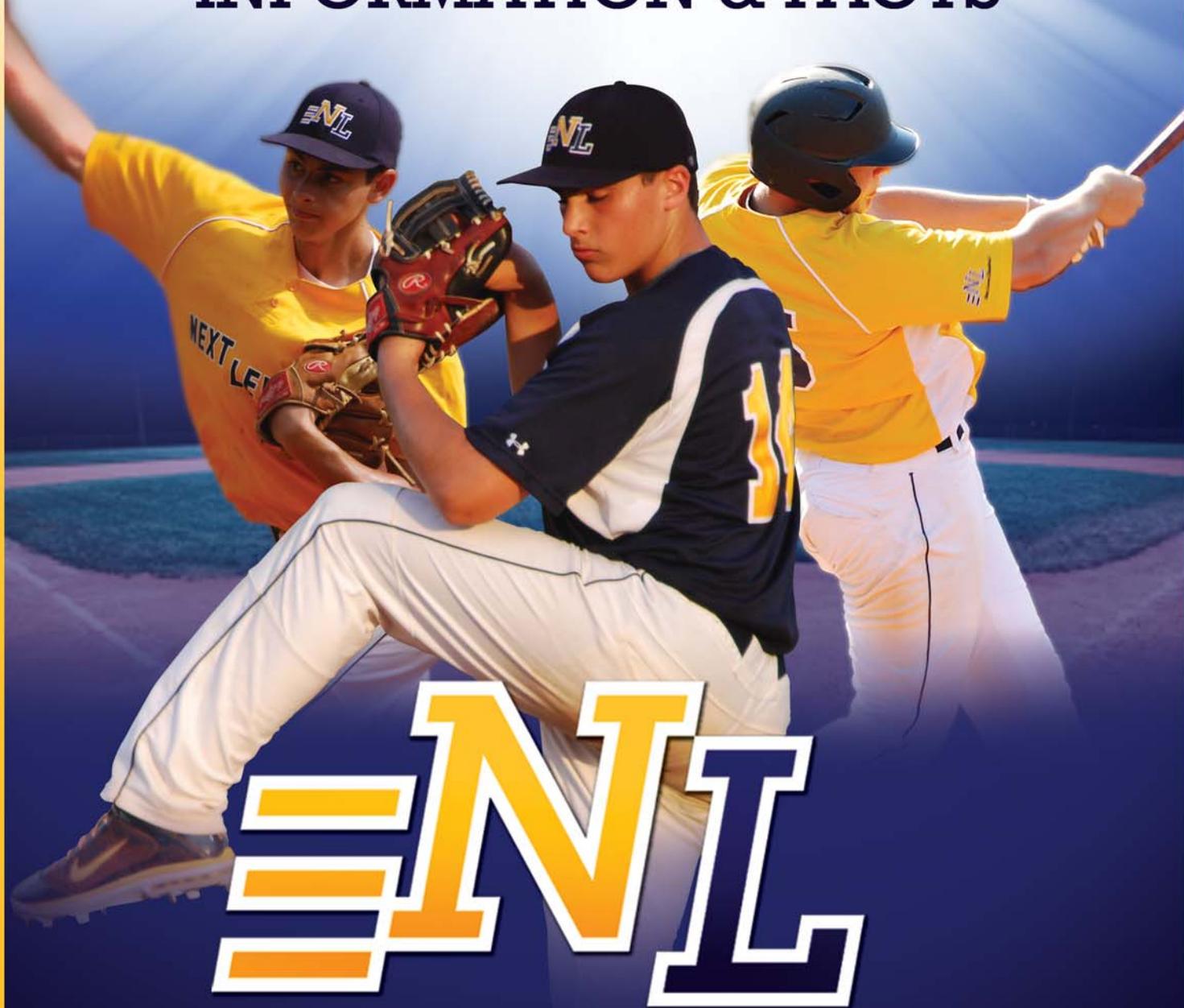


COLLEGE

INFORMATION & FACTS



NL

Baseball

www.nextlevelbaseball.us

PERIODS OF CONTACT

August 1, 2012 through July 31, 2013

(See NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.17.1 for Baseball Calendar Formula)

The dates in this calendar reflect the application of Division I Bylaw 13.17.1 at the time of publication of this manual but are subject to change per NCAA Constitution 5.2.3.1 or if certain dates (e.g., National Letter of Intent signing dates) are altered.

- (a) August 1-31, 2012: Contact Period
- (b) September 1-13, 2012: Quiet Period
- (c) September 14 through November 11, 2012: Contact Period
- (d) November 12-15, 2012: Dead Period
- (e) November 16, 2012, through February 28, 2013, [except for (1) below]: Quiet Period
 - (1) January 3 (12:01 a.m.) - 7 (12:01 a.m.), 2013:* Dead Period
- (f) March 1 through July 31, 2013, [except for (1) below]: (1) April 15-18, 2013: Contact Period

*Dates are based on the American Baseball Coaches Association Convention. January 3-6, 2013, registration and convention dates.

SOPHOMORES

As a Sophomore in High School:

RECRUITING MATERIAL

- You may receive brochures for camps and questionnaires.

TELEPHONE CALLS

- You can call the coach at your own expense.
- Coach cannot call you.

OFF-CAMPUS CONTACT

- Not Permitted

OFFICIAL VISITS

- Not Permitted

UNOFFICIAL VISITS

- Unlimited

JUNIORS

As a Junior in High School:

RECRUITING MATERIAL

- You can begin to receive recruiting material and information from the coach on September 1st.

TELEPHONE CALLS

- You can call the coach at your own expense.
- You can receive one per week starting July 1st after your Junior year.
- Telephone calls are unlimited during contact periods.

OFF-CAMPUS CONTACT

- Allowed July 1st after your Junior year.

OFFICIAL VISITS

- Not Permitted

UNOFFICIAL VISITS

- Unlimited

SENIORS

As a Senior in High School:

RECRUITING MATERIAL

- You can receive material and information from the coach

TELEPHONE CALLS

- You can call the coach at your own expense.
- Coach can call you once per week starting July 1st.
- Telephone calls are unlimited during contact periods.

OFF-CAMPUS CONTACT

- Allowed but no more than 3 times.

OFFICIAL VISITS

- You can start official visits on the opening day of your classes.
- You get one per college and a maximum of 5 visits to D1, and unlimited visits to D2, D3 and NAIA schools.

UNOFFICIAL VISITS

- Unlimited

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- College coaches can evaluate and/or contact you no more than 7 times during your senior year.
- During your senior year a college coach cannot contact you more than 3 times.





FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: What do college coaches look for when they are recruiting players?

A: First the player has to be able to get into the school. If you don't meet the schools minimum academic requirements for admission, don't expect to hear from those schools. Also can you play at their level of competition.

Q: What are the usual steps in the recruiting process?

A: At the beginning of his junior year, apply for approval to play NCAA Division I sports from the NCAA Clearinghouse. Colleges are permitted to write letters to prospects after September 1 during his junior year. Personal contact may take place after July 1 following his junior year, and once-per-week phone calls are also permitted then. College coaches can send unlimited emails prior to the July 1 contact date.

Q: How many official and unofficial visits can my son make?

A: Players can make five official paid visits to different schools and an unlimited number of unofficial visits, which they must pay for. They, however, can't make official visits or accept scholarships until they are academically qualified.

Q: What are the new rules passed concerning College Baseball Recruiting?

A: Under new rules recently approved by the NCAA's Division I Board of Directors, starting in 2009 baseball transfers will have to sit out a year, just as is now the case in football and basketball. Transfer rule is one of a package of changes designed to improve academic performance in baseball, including the requirement that all scholarships be at least 25 percent of the equivalent of a full ride, the number of players on scholarship is limited to 27 with a maximum squad size of 35, and all incoming players are certified to be eligible in the fall semester. Also, schools whose Baseball Academic Progress Rate Average is below 900 for a four-year period will have to reduce the number of games they can play from 56 to 50.

Q: Does letters or phone calls from colleges mean they are going to offer a scholarship?

A: No. Many schools may send out hundreds of letters to potential recruits. Some may actually be in a form letter, press release or baseball camp invite. Until you see a scholarship offer from the school, don't get too excited.

Q: Which is better: a small offer from a big school, or a big offer from a small school?

A: If a school offers you allot of money they are planning on playing you right away.

Q: Can a scholarship be taken away if he's injured or not satisfied with his playing ability?

A: Scholarships are renewable every year. Coaches can cut your scholarship money increase it or decide not to renew your scholarship at the end of season. Most coaches if you are injured will renew your scholarship, but they don't have to.

Q: What is a good scholarship offer?

A: Division I baseball schools are allowed a maximum of 11.7, Division II schools have 9.0 full scholarships. They are usually split up over 25 players with the highest percentage going to pitchers then catcher and shortstops. Anything over 50% is a great offer and remember they can increase their scholarship offer, which frequently happens if the player gets drafted high in the amateur draft.

Q: If my son didn't receive any scholarship offers before or during the November signing period, should I be concerned?

A: Don't panic, many players improve during the spring and most coaches save some scholarship money just in case a player pops up out of nowhere.

Q: Will sending a videotape of me improve my chances of being recruited?

A: It can definitely help, but keep the tape to about three minutes. It should show hitters for about 5 swings from all 4 angles. Pitchers should throw about 15 pitches. Show all your pitches from wind up and stretch and show all three angles.

Q: How does one get invited to SelectFest Showcase, Team One, Perfect Game, Area Code Games, or Junior Olympics?

A: SelectFest Showcase gets most of its players from recommendations from MLB scouts or college coaches.

Team One gets most of its players from recommendations from scouts.

The Area Code Games has regional tryout camps conducted by Major League Scouts. The Junior Olympics players are invited to tryouts by the Olympic coaches plus they have a open walk on camps.

The AFLAC/All American Game players are chosen from recommendations from Perfect Game staff.

Q: Do College Recruiters' Pay Attention To Recruiting Services?

A: The problem with most recruiting services is they oversell the player's ability and send out mass mailings to the coaches that end up in the coach's trash can. The good recruiting services hold pro style tryout camps and are well attended by college coaches.

Q: Is it a good idea to attend a college baseball camp?

A: If you are interested in a particular college it is smart to attend their summer baseball camp or Prospect Camp. You will get a chance to see their campus plus demonstrate your baseball skills in front of the several college coaches and get instruction from college coaches.



WHY THEY ARE NOT RECRUITING YOU?

Parents often wonder why this player is being recruited by colleges and other players colleges have little or no interest in. Here is why players are not being recruited by colleges.

POOR GRADES: The first thing any college wants to know with a player is his Grade Point Average, SAT's Scores or ACT's Scores. If the player cannot be admitted to their college, there is no point in them even looking at them. Players need to realize the better their Grade Point Average, SAT's Scores or ACT's Scores , the more academic money plus athletic money will be available and from a greater number of colleges.

A PROBLEM PARENT: This will have college coaches running as far away from a player, a problem parent. Also known as a helicopter parent. The parent who is calling the coach complaining their son is not playing enough, at the wrong position, is better than everyone, moves his son to multiple high schools and files a lawsuit when he does not get his way. The parent is convinced his son is a definite draft pick. He can play at any top 25 Division 1 college and no one else knows as much about baseball as this parent.

POOR WORK HABITS: This can be anything from missing practices, constantly showing up late to practice. Not running full tilt on balls hit in the infield or outfield. Also throwing your bat , helmet and excessive swearing shows an immature ball player no one wants on their team.

POOR FASHION SENSE: A ball player dresses and looks like a ball player. A ball player who shows up to a tryout camp or high school showcase, in sweatpants, shorts, an undershirt, or is wearing ear rings, excessive gold chains and tattoos will have coaches turned off before the workout even starts. Bob Marley Hair is another major turn off to college coaches.

CAN'T HIT A FASTBALL ABOVE 85 MPH: College Coaches are looking for hitters with a quick bat and can hit a college fastball. While an average High School fastball is in the 78-80 mph range on the Stalker Gun, Colleges fastballs are much faster.

Averages College Fastball (Stalker Gun)

- Pro Level: 90-92 mph
- Top 25 Division 1(conference games):89-91 mph
- Division 1: 87-89 mph
- Division 2: 85-87 mph
- NAIA: 85-86 mph
- Division 3: 83-85 mph
- High School: 78-80 mph

The college coach is more concern can they turn on a fastball above 85 mph. A player needs to be able to pull a 90 plus fastball to play at a Division 1 college

HE DOES NOT THROW HARD ENOUGH: College coaches are looking for pitchers who have college velocity.

Averages College Fastball (Stalker Gun)

- Pro Level:90-92 mph
- Top 25 Division 1(conference games):89-91 mph
- Division 1: 87-89 mph
- Division 2: 85-87 mph
- NAIA:85-86 mph
- Division 3: 83-85 mph
- High School: 78-80 mph

Not only are they looking for velocity, does their fastball have movement and can they throw it for strikes. Not only are they looking for a good fastball, do they have a good curveball, slider and changeup. Most high school prospects lack the velocity to pitch at the next level. The most often comment from parents whose son lacks good velocity is my kid has Greg Maddux like stuff. Comparing your son to a future Hall of Fame and multiple Cy Young Award players is not very smart. Plus Greg Maddux threw 92-94 mph when he was first signed, had pinpoint control of 4 pitches for 20 years. Maddux last year in MLB was still 85-88 mph still much faster than what the parent's son throws.

CAN'T RUN: College coaches are looking for players that can run and show a good arm. Players clocked in the 60 yard time or home to first can show real fast if they can run or not. They must also show they can use their running skills but taking extra bases or tracking down ground or fly balls. Some much slower players show much better baseball running skills than faster runner. If you can steal bases, show it to the coaches.

60 Yard Time Average

- Pro Level: 6.90 seconds
- Pro Level (SS,2B, OUT): 6.70 seconds
- Division 1: 6.95-7.00 seconds
- Division 2: 7.00-7.04 seconds
- NAIA: 7.02-7.05 seconds
- Division 3: 7.05-7.09 seconds
- High School: 7.15 seconds

NO ARM: A player with a strong arm is going to stand out, especially during Infield/Outfield drills. If you can throw, show it off during these drills. Not only will it get the attention of the college coaches, but the opposing team will likely think twice about taking extra bases on your arm.

Outfield Throws (MPH)

- Pro Level:90-91 mph
- Division 1: 87-88 mph
- Division 2: 86-87 mph
- NAIA:85-86 mph
- Division 3: 84-85 mph
- High School: 82-83 mph

Infield Throws (MPH)

- Pro Level: 86-87 mph
- Division 1: 84-85 mph
- Division 2: 82-83 mph
- NAIA: 82-83 mph
- Division 3: 80-81 mph
- High School: 78-79 mph

Catchers Throws (MPH)

- Pro Level: 85-86 mph (Release Time: 1.85-1.90) seconds
- Division 1: 83-84 mph (Release Time: 1.95-2.0) seconds
- Division 2: 81-82 mph (Release Time: 2.0-2.03) seconds
- NAIA:81-82 mph(Release Time:2.0-2.03) seconds
- Division 3: 79-80 mph (Release Time: 2.03-2.06) seconds
- High School: 77-78 mph (Release Time: 2.10-2.15) seconds



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