A Guide to Amateurism, Professional Sports and Agents for Student-Athletes
NCAA and Ivy League Principles of Amateurism

NCAA and Ivy League Rules
As an Ivy League student-athlete, you should understand the basic Ivy League and NCAA rules regarding amateurism. The student-athlete guide to agents and amateurism should help you understand many of these complex rules. But remember, it is up to you to follow the guidelines in order to maintain eligibility.

The General NCAA Principles
The NCAA establishes a “clear line of demarcation” when defining college athletics and professional sports. An institution’s athletics program is designed to be an integral part of the student-athlete's educational experience. In addition, the NCAA defines a professional athlete as one who receives any kind of payment, directly or indirectly, for athletics participation except as permitted by the governing legislation of the NCAA.

This guide will take you through the basic steps so you do not jeopardize your eligibility while competing in the Ivy League.

The General Ivy League Principles
NCAA rules govern all sports in which you are seeking eligibility. However, Ivy rules prohibit eligibility in all sports if a student is professionalized in any sport that an Ivy institution sponsors at the varsity level. If you are a professional in one sport, you may compete on the junior varsity level in another sport, but never at the varsity level. Let’s look at Ivy rule IV-B-1, which states the following:

A student ceases to be an amateur by committing any of the following acts:
- Participating in any athletic competition under an assumed name, or otherwise with intent to deceive.
- Directly or indirectly receiving money or other remuneration for participation in any competition in any sport. In accordance with NCAA rules, prospective student-athletes may have received prize money up to level of actual and necessary expenses in any one event.
- Engaging for money or other benefits in any occupation, business transaction or advertising promotion wherein that money or benefits is dependent on your athletic ability or reputation.
- Signing a contract with, practicing with, or playing on a professional team in any sport sponsored by any Ivy institution at the varsity level.
- Prior to matriculation, trying out with a professional team in any sport sponsored by any Ivy institution at the varsity level at the time of initial enrollment if any payment or expense allowance is provided.
- After matriculation, trying out with a professional team at any time during the academic year even though there is no payment or expense allowance.
- After matriculation, you may try out with a professional team in any sport any time not during the academic year, provided there is no payment or expense allowance involved.
- Entering your name into a professional draft other than as provided by NCAA rules.
A student-athlete who is willing to give up eligibility in one sport may retain eligibility in other sports under the following guidelines:

- **You may** do the following:
  1. Sign with an agent for representation in the one sport, as long as you receive no money.
  2. Assemble clippings, photographs, etc. for use by the agent.
  3. Enter you name in that sport’s draft.
  4. Travel to a professional team’s location in that sport to have a physical examination and to be tested, as long as you pay your own way.

- **You may not** do the following:
  1. Participate in practice or competition with a professional team in any restricted sport.
  2. Sign a contract with a professional team in any restricted sport unless you have no potential Ivy eligibility in that sport.
  3. Attend a mini-camp or tryout with a professional team in any restricted sport during the academic year unless you have no potential Ivy eligibility remaining in that sport.
  4. Receive any compensation, including any pay for any expenses involved in traveling to be tested by a professional team in any restricted sport.

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**A professional tip…**

If you are thinking of pursuing a professional sports career, it is always a good idea to consult your compliance coordinator and head coach. They will guide you in the right direction without jeopardizing your intercollegiate athletics eligibility.

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**Amateurism Do’s and Don’ts**

To build on the amateurism rules of the Ivy League and the NCAA, let’s look at specific “do’s” and “don’ts” concerning amateurism.

**Do’s**

If you have remaining eligibility, you may engage in the following activities without jeopardizing your eligibility in that sport:

- You may seek counseling about a future professional athletic career through your head coach or your institution’s professional sports counseling panel. They may contact agents and professional teams or organizations on your behalf.
- You may request information from a professional team or organization concerning your professional market value.
- You, your parents or legal guardians, or your institution’s professional sports counseling panel may negotiate with a professional team.
• You may secure advice from an attorney concerning a proposed professional contract, provided they do not represent you in negotiations for that contract. The attorney may not have direct contact with the professional team on your behalf.
• In the sport of basketball, you may enter a professional league’s draft one time without jeopardizing eligibility in that sport, provided you are not drafted and declare in writing to your athletic director your intention to resume intercollegiate competition within 30 days of your initial declaration for the draft.
• You may borrow against future earnings potential from an established or accredited commercial lending institution for the purpose of purchasing insurance against a disabling injury/illness, provided a third party is not involved in arranging for the loan.
• You are permitted to receive one on-campus medical examination during the academic year by a professional league’s scouting bureau.

Don’ts
If you have remaining eligibility in a sport, you may jeopardize your eligibility in that sport if you engage in any of the following activities:

• You may not agree, either orally or in writing, to be represented by an agent or “runner” until after your eligibility has ended, including your team’s postseason competition, for a future time or for the purpose of marketing your athletic ability or reputation.
• You, your relatives or friends may not accept benefits from an agent, runner, or financial advisor. These benefits include (but are not limited to) transportation, money and gifts.
• Once an agreement (oral or written) has been made with an agent or to compete in professional athletics, you are ineligible for participation, regardless of the legal enforceability of the contract.
• You may not receive preferential benefits or treatment because of your reputation, skill or payback potential as a future professional athlete.
• You may not retain professional services (legal advice) for personal reasons at less than the normal charge.
• You may not be awarded institutional financial aid when you are under contract to receive, or are currently receiving, compensation from a professional sports organization.

Where to Seek Advice and Guidance
Professional Sports Counseling Panel and Head Coaches
Your institution may create a Professional Sports Counseling Panel (PSCP) to provide you with guidance regarding future professional athletic careers and contracts with player agents (NCAA Bylaw 12.3.4). This rule was put in place for student-athletes to receive objective advice from institution individuals who have no vested interest in the student-athlete’s career and to provide realistic appraisal of their potential for a successful professional sport career.

Athletic staff members and coaches are not permitted to represent you (directly or indirectly) in the marketing of your athletic ability, and may not receive any compensation or gratuity for such services. A PSCP and your head coach may contact and communicate with agents, professional teams, or organizations on your behalf provided no compensation is received for such services. The head coach must consult with and report his or her activities on your behalf to the PSCP. If
the institution has no such panel, the head coach shall consult and report to the Chief Executive Officer (President/Chancellor) or an individual designated by the CEO.

The PSCP and the head coach may advise you on numerous issues, which include the following:

- Whether, or when, to terminate amateur status
- Whether, or when, to select an agent
- How to select a professional sports agent
- Advise, negotiate, and review a contract with a professional sports agent and/or a professional sports team
- Advise how to avoid improper relationships between a professional sports agent and a student-athlete and his or her family
- Determine student-athlete’s market value (e.g., potential salary, draft status, etc.)
- Provide advice on securing a loan in order to purchase insurance against disabling injury
- Communicate directly (e.g., via telephone, in person, etc.) with a professional athletics team to assist in securing a tryout with that team
- Invite outside consultants to advise a student-athlete (e.g., an attorney)

Other functions of the PSCP include educating you and your family on topics such as building a financial portfolio, life-long protection (e.g., term, life, and disabling insurance), and the economic costs of decision making.

If you, while you still have eligibility remaining, are contacted by an agent or his runner, you should:

- Advise the agent that you (and your family) will not have any contacts with agents until eligibility your is exhausted
- Request his/her name and address and advise him/her that your PSCP or coach will forward him/her a questionnaire for your evaluation and personal file. Submit his/her name and address to your institution’s compliance office
- Submit all written correspondence from agents to the compliance office
- Advise the agent that you will schedule interviews when your eligibility is exhausted

**Legal Counsel**

Securing advice from a lawyer concerning a proposed professional sports contract is not considered contracting for representation by an agent, unless the lawyer also represents you in the negotiations for such a contract.

In 1974, the NCAA recognized student-athletes may need legal advice to assist them in understanding and evaluating professional sports contract offers made to them while they had eligibility remaining (NCAA Bylaw 12.3.2). This legislation was not intended to involve the lawyer in direct contact with a professional organization. Many lawyers, since the adoption of this legislation, have used it to become actively involved in contract discussions with professional sports organizations. Therefore, this legislation indicates that once the student-athlete decides to have legal counsel and contacts the professional club concerning the contract
offer, the student-athlete is considered to have agreed to be represented by an agent and is no longer eligible to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

Furthermore, a lawyer may not be present during discussions of a contract offer with a professional organization or have any direct contact (i.e., in person, by mail, by telephone) with a professional sports organization on your behalf. A lawyer’s presence during such discussions is considered representation by an agent. The NCAA does not permit you to sign an agreement with an attorney for representation in screening inquiries and analyzing offers from agents.

Here’s some free legal advice…

Not all lawyers can be sports agents, and not all sports agents can be lawyers. There are over 25,000 individuals in the United States today who "act" as sports agents. About 1,500 of them are certified. You can find a complete list of certified sports agents and sports marketing companies at http://sports.findlaw.com/sports_guide/agents/index.html.

Agents and Agent Bylaws

Bylaw 12.3.1 – General Agent Rule. You become ineligible if you ever agree (either orally or in writing) to be represented by an agent for purposes of marketing your athletics ability or reputation in that sport, even if it is just an informal agreement to represent you after you have completed your eligibility.

In addition, you would also become ineligible if you, your relatives or your friends, accept transportation or other benefits from an agent (even if he or she does not wish to represent you after college) or any person who wishes to represent you in the marketing of your abilities (even if it is not an agent). These would be considered extra benefits not available to the general student body.

How to Choose an Agent

If you have determined that you need an agent, there are several questions you should ask a potential agent prior to making this important decision:

- **What are the agent’s fee structures? Are fees negotiable?**
  The typical arrangement between an agent and an athlete is a percentage of the contract amount. Another fee structure is an hourly fee. Rate charges should be at a level necessary to cover professional services, support services, and overhead. Another method is a modified hourly fee arrangement provided the fee will not exceed an established amount or a percentage of the total contract. Athletes should determine if the agent is the only one who can negotiate their contract. If the agent does not negotiate the contract, will he still get paid? This is called an exclusive contract.
You should have a clear understanding of your contract’s terms and arrangement. The agreement needs to be clearly expressed in writing. Some of the provisions included in an agent’s agreement to provide services include:

- Duration of the agreement and renewal provisions.
- How disputes are to be resolved should they arise.
- Whether the agent has exclusive rights to handle all contracts (e.g., public appearance endorsements) or just the playing contract.
- Whether agent receives a percentage of bonuses, playoff money, or awards.
- Who is responsible for the agent’s expenses? Is there a cap to such expenses?
- What procedures must be followed if the athlete wishes to terminate the relationship with the agent?

- **Does the agent limit the number of new clients?**

Look for an agent who will devote enough time to your interests. Some agents take on too many clients. Therefore some clients may be neglected or handed off to a lesser experienced associate, as most negotiations occur around the same window of time.

Look for an agent who will take the time to explain answers to any questions you ask.

- **What happens if I am waived from a team?**

- **What is the agent’s educational background, training, and work experience?**

Verify the credentials of any agent. The agent’s experience and record is crucial if they are to handle your money.

- **What is the agent’s reputation?**

Ask for character and professional references from clients and persons such as a lawyer not involved in athletics. Inquire about an agent’s reputation through the player’s associations, other players, and former clients. Also, determine why former clients are no longer with the agent.

- **Is the agent bonded?**

A bond is a form of insurance that provides some protection for clients if an agent mishandles a client’s funds. Some states require for an agent to be bonded.

- **What services does the agent provide for the client?**

Identify your needs from an agent. Do you require one agent, or a management firm? Do you need financial and investment services?

- **Does the agent offer separate contracts for each service?**

- **How many players does the agent represent (for five years or more)? How many clients has he or she lost over the past five years?**

Have an agent provide you a list of both and the phone numbers of those clients.

- **Are there any renewal provisions?**

Other criteria to consider include:

- An agent’s track record of helping clients for their entire career and after retirement.
- If an agent is not a practicing attorney, make sure he or she agrees to have a lawyer of your choice review your paying contract or any investment agreements. Even if such a review is not necessary, a reputable agent will not object to your retaining the option to consult an attorney before signing any legal documents.
- Avoid an agent who offers money or gifts as an inducement to sign. Any money an athlete receives prior to signing will be unknowingly paid back many times over.
• Ask agents who promise endorsement deals what deals they have arranged.
• Avoid agents who, by their own practice or admission, violate rules or laws. If this person is willing to cheat others openly, what will stop him or her from cheating you?
• Reject an agent who seems more concerned with quick cash than with your long-term best interests. Such agents often pressure clients to sign shortly after being drafted (because they fear clients will leave for another agent), and talk more about bonus money (so the agents can get their cut) than other terms of the agreement.
• Make sure the agent you choose is informed and familiar with the constitution and bylaws of the particular professional league they are dealing with, as well as standard players’ salary information.

*It is never recommended that athletes sign a POWER OF ATTORNEY over to the agent inasmuch as he or she can then spend the athlete’s money without the athlete’s knowledge.

**Athlete Agent Laws**

**General Guidelines Concerning Agent Laws**

(1) Written warning.
Most states require the following warning to appear in boldface at the beginning of every agent contract:

**WARNING TO STUDENT-ATHLETE IF YOU SIGN THIS CONTRACT:**
(1) YOU MAY LOSE YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO COMPETE AS A STUDENT-ATHLETE IN YOUR SPORT;
(2) IF YOU HAVE AN ATHLETIC DIRECTOR, WITHIN 72* HOURS AFTER ENTERING INTO THIS CONTRACT, BOTH YOU AND YOUR ATHLETE AGENT MUST NOTIFY YOUR ATHLETIC DIRECTOR; AND
(3) YOU MAY CANCEL THIS CONTRACT WITHIN [5 to 15*] DAYS AFTER SIGNING IT. CANCELLATION OF THIS CONTRACT MAY NOT REINSTATE YOUR ELIGIBILITY.

*The customary amount of time allotted is 72 hours to notify the athletic director, and 14 days to cancel the contract (the student-athlete may not waive his or her option to cancel a contract). These figures vary from state-to-state, however, and should be verified by the academic institution.

(2) Damages
If an institution of higher education is adversely affected by the illegal activity of an athlete-agent, most agent-laws allow for the institution to pursue damages (punitive and exemplary) and other civil penalties, including costs of court and reasonable attorney’s fees.

(3) The Responsibilities Outlined for Institutions of Higher Education
Agent-laws primarily provide guidelines for athlete-agents; however, agent laws also address the role of the academic institution in this process. Institutions should be aware of requirements concerning communication and contracts between student-athletes and athlete-agents. Specific laws often vary from state to state, so it is in the best interest of each academic institution to consult the appropriate state legislation for complete details.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Agent Registration w/State</th>
<th>Notification of Athletic Director</th>
<th>Out-of-State Agents*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Must register with the Secretary of State</td>
<td>Must notify the athletic director within 72 hours of signing a contract or before the next scheduled event in which the student may participate, whichever comes first.</td>
<td>Must submit a verified copy of an application within 6 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Must register with the Secretary of State</td>
<td>Must notify the athletic director within 72 hours of signing a contract or before the next scheduled event in which the student may participate, whichever comes first.</td>
<td>An attorney-at-law licensed by the supreme court of the state is NOT required to register as an athlete-agent (provided he/she has at least $1,000,000 in liability coverage).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Must register with the Office of Higher Education</td>
<td>Must file with athletic director before the contract is signed by the student. *NOTE: Must also submit to “every institution of higher education in the state with an athletic program” (5-74-3.a)</td>
<td>Out-of-state agents MAY negotiate contracts (given certain restrictions, see section 3302-d).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Must register with the State Athletic Commission</td>
<td>Must notify the athletic director within 72 hours of signing a contract or before the next scheduled event in which the student may participate, whichever comes first.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Must register with the Commissioner of Consumer Protection</td>
<td>Must notify the athletic director within 72 hours of signing a contract or before the next scheduled event in which the student may participate, whichever comes first.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Must Register with the New Jersey Athlete Agent Regulatory Board</td>
<td>*The State of New Jersey has active UAAA legislation in its legislative chambers; academic institutions should be aware of future changes.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>*Massachusetts has no existing laws governing athlete-agents.</td>
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</table>

*Most states allow certified out-of-state agents to submit a verified copy of such certificate or license in lieu of submitting an application. Some states require a copy of the application, and will only accept the application “in lieu of registration” if the information required by the other state is significantly similar or more detailed. Academic institutions should consult state agent laws for specific details whenever dealing with an out-of-state agent.*
Draft and Tryouts

There are two ways for you to make the roster of a professional sports team: being selected in the draft or by signing as a free agent. Without affecting your amateur status, you may inquire about your eligibility for a professional-league player draft. The first step is to determine if and when you will be drafted. This information may be obtained by contacting the player personnel staff of professional teams, as well as professional scouting services.

Bylaw 12.2.4.2 – Draft List. After initial full-time collegiate enrollment, an individual loses amateur status in a particular sport when the individual asks to be placed on the draft list or supplemental draft list of a professional league in that sport, even though:

• The individual asks that his or her name be withdrawn from the draft list prior to the actual draft;
• The individual’s name remains on the list but he or she is not drafted; or
• The individual is drafted but does not sign an agreement with any professional athletics team.

EXCEPTION: Bylaw 12.2.4.2.1 – Basketball – A student-athlete may enter a professional league’s draft one time during his or her collegiate career without jeopardizing eligibility in that sport, provided the S-A is not drafted by any team in that league and the student-athlete declares his or her intention to resume intercollegiate participation within 30 days after the draft in writing to the athletic director.

EXCEPTION: Bylaw 12.2.4.2.3 – Football - An enrolled student-athlete may enter the NFL draft one time during his or her collegiate career without jeopardizing his or her eligibility in the applicable sport, provided the student-athlete is not drafted and within 72 hours following the draft he or she declares his or her intention to resume participation in intercollegiate athletics. The student-athlete’s declaration of intent shall be in writing to the institution’s director of athletics.

EXCEPTION: Bylaw 12.2.4.2.4 – Sports Other than Basketball and Football. An enrolled student-athlete may enter a professional league’s draft one time during his or her collegiate career without jeopardizing his or her eligibility in the applicable sport, provided the student-athlete is not drafted and within 72 hours following the draft he or she declares his or her intention to resume participation in intercollegiate athletics. The student-athlete’s declaration of intent shall be in writing to the institution’s director of athletics.

*Student athletes currently participating in Football and/or Basketball should consult the sections pertaining exclusively to these sports for exceptions according to NCAA policies.
Baseball

In the sport of baseball, before, during, and after the Major League Baseball draft, student-athletes may not reach a verbal or written agreement with an agent without losing their eligibility. The student-athlete is permitted an advisor, but the advisor may not represent the student-athlete directly in negotiations for the contract. NCAA rules were changed in 1992 to allow student-athletes to negotiate directly with major league teams. The institution’s PSCP may also negotiate on the student-athlete’s behalf. The baseball draft is held annually in June. (The number of rounds in the draft may not exceed 50, but the draft could theoretically end before the 50th round as not all teams are required to pick in every round). Players are eligible when they have completed high school, a year at a junior college, their junior year at a four-year school, or have completed their college eligibility; or, if they are at least 21 years old. A team can sign a drafted player with eligibility remaining up to the first day of classes.

Contact Information

Major League Baseball
The Office of the Commissioner of Baseball 245 Park Avenue, 31st floor New York, NY 10167
(212) 931-7800 www.mlb.com

Major League Baseball Players Association
12 East 49th Street 24th Floor New York, NY 10017
(212) 826-0808 http://mlbplayers.mlb.com

Minor League Baseball
201 Bayshore Drive SE St. Petersburg, FL 33701
(727) 822-6937 www.minorleaguebaseball.com
Basketball
Bylaw 12.2.4.2.2 – Exception—Professional Basketball Draft—Four Year College Student Athlete. An enrolled student-athlete in basketball may enter a professional league’s draft one time during his or her collegiate career without jeopardizing eligibility in that sport, provided the student-athlete is not drafted by any team in that league and the student-athlete declares his or her intention to resume intercollegiate participation within 30 days after the draft. The student-athlete’s declaration of intent shall be in writing to the institution’s director of athletics.

The NBDL is a professional basketball developmental league that offers players an opportunity to develop their talent in a competitive atmosphere under the umbrella of the NBA. A player must be at least 20 years old prior to the start of his first NBDL season to play in the league. NBDL teams do not have direct affiliations with specific NBA teams, so Development League players will be eligible to sign with any NBA team throughout the season. Like the NBA, you’ll lose your eligibility if you declare for the NBDL draft, although players drafted in the NBDL are generally those that are not drafted in the NBA's draft.

The NBA draft occurs in late June, while the NBDL draft is held annually in October. The NBA holds All-Star Games/Tryouts in April and June for anyone who declared himself eligible for the draft, while the NBDL generally holds local tryouts throughout the month of October.

In women’s basketball, one professional league exists. The Women’s National Basketball Association holds a draft in April which consists of four rounds. A pre-draft tryout camp takes place after the contract is signed.

Concerning reimbursement for Predraft Basketball Camp: Even though NCAA Bylaw 12.2.1.2.1 allows reimbursement for travel, room and board, and other necessary expenses related to Predraft Basketball Camp, Ivy League athletes must cover their own expenses. According to Ivy League Rule IV-B-1-e, student athletes are not allowed to try out with “a professional team in any sport sponsored by any Ivy institution at the varsity level…if any payment or expense allowance is provided.”

Contact Information
National Basketball Association 1775 Broadway Suite 2401 New York, NY 10019
(212) 333-7510 www.nba.com

National Basketball Players Association 2 Penn Plaza, Suite 2430 New York, NY 10121
(212) 655-0880 www.nbpa.com

National Developmental Basketball League 24 Vardry Street, Suite 201 Greenville, SC 29601
(864) 248-1100 www.nbdl.com

The United States Basketball League, Inc. 46 Quirk Road Milford, CT 06460
(203) 877-9508 or 1-800-THE-USBL www.usbl.com

Women’s National Basketball Association Olympic Tower 645 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10022
(212) 688-9622 www.wnba.com
**Football**

In the sport of football, if the student-athlete is not likely to be drafted, he may market his skills to be invited to try out with a club. The goal is to be invited to a club’s mini-camp or training camp to show his skills. Once he is invited, he can negotiate a free agent contract.

The football combines provide professional football leagues with data and videotapes the teams need to find and sign the most talented players available. At the combines, junior and senior student-athletes are selected to participate each February. The athletes are tested in a series of drills, including timed runs, strength and conditioning and position drills, as well as given thorough physical and mental exams. All combine participants must pre-register and be accepted into a combine. The major criteria for acceptance are age and experience of the applicant. After the combines, participants receive a copy of their results. Teams interested in signing participants will contact them or their agent directly. **Athletes do not need an agent to attend a combine.** Approximately half of the athletes at each combine are represented by an agent.

Underclassmen are prohibited from entering the NFL draft until at least 3 college football seasons have passed since the player’s high school graduation. The deadline to declare for the NFL draft is in January, and the draft is held in mid April. Non-draft eligible players and undrafted college seniors may be signed as free agents. After the top 210 are drafted, the NFL must sign approximately 600 free agents to fill their training camp rosters. The CFL holds a draft, but only for Canadian born players. All American players are signed as free agents. The Arena Football League only signs players as free agents.

There are no limitations on the number of mini-camps a club may hold for rookie players. They may not exceed three days in length, plus one day of physicals. The club provides housing, and there is no contact work or use of pads at mini-camps. At preseason training camps, clubs will reimburse all players under contract for expenses. Players who are released by a club will also be reimbursed for their return trips to their residences. All players will receive room and board during the preseason training camp and between camp and the first regular season game.

National Football League  
280 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10017  
www.nfl.com

Canadian Football League  
50 Wellington Street E, 3rd FL  
Toronto, ON M5E 1C8  
(416)322-9650  
www.cfl.ca

NFL Players Association  
2021 L Street NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
(202) 463-2200  
www.nflplayers.com

Arena Football League  
105 Madison Ave., 9th FL  
New York, NY 10016
Golf

There are five ways to become a PGA TOUR member eligible to compete in events subject to TOUR regulations. These include: 1. Finish within the top 30 and ties at the annual Qualifying Tournament; 2. Win a cosponsored or approved TOUR event; 3. Finish among the top 150 players on the official money list in a year (through Sponsor Exemptions, Foreign Exemptions, Open Qualifying or Section Qualifying, etc.); 4. Win during the course of a TOUR season an amount of official money (by playing in TOUR events through Sponsor Exemptions, Foreign Exemptions, Open Qualifying or Section Qualifying, etc.) equal to the amount won in the preceding year by the 150th finisher on the official money list; and 5. Finish in the top 20 on the official Nationwide Tour money list. All members shall be age 18 or older.

PGA TOUR
100 PGA TOUR Boulevard
Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
904-285-3700
www.pgatour.com

LPGA Tour Qualifying Schools: Each year, the LPGA Tour holds two sectional qualifiers and one Final Qualifying Tournament. One sectional is held in Florida and one sectional is held in California. The top qualifiers from each of the sectional competitions qualify to compete in the 90-hole Final Qualifying Tournament in October. The number of spots available at each sectional, as well as the Final Qualifying Tournament, varies from year to year and are announced prior to each competition. For more information on how to qualify for the LPGA Tour, or to receive an application for this year's qualifying competitions, contact the LPGA Operations department at 386.274.6200.

Ladies Professional Golf Association of America
100 International Golf Drive, Suite B
Daytona Beach, FL 32124-1092
Phone: (386) 274-6200
Fax: (386) 274-1099
www.lpga.com
Ice Hockey

The NHL draft consists of 7 rounds in early June of each year. Any amateur who will be 18 years old by September 15 and not older than 20 by December 31 is eligible. If the drafting team offers a contract within a year, the team retains the rights to the player for two years. If a drafted player enrolls in college rather than signing a contract, he remains the property of that team for 180 days after he graduates or leaves school. After age 20, all undrafted amateurs (except Europeans) become free agents.

*As of 2004, 18-year-old players from NCAA D-1 schools can be drafted and retain eligibility as long as they do not play for a professional team or hire an agent.

National Hockey League
1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020 www.nhl.com

National Hockey League Players Association
777 Bay Street, Suite 2400
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 2C8
Although there are several minor professional soccer leagues, the United States has two primary major professional soccer leagues: one for men and one for women. The MLS holds its annual draft in January, and you must petition to the league in order to "enter the pool" along with the international, Nike-Project 40, and other professional players entering the draft. Any player will jeopardize his or her collegiate eligibility by entering the draft. The WUSA is currently in the process of a relaunch following the 2004 folding of the league. Check their website (www.wusa.com) for updates.

Major League Soccer
110 East 42nd Street 10th Floor
New York, NY 10017
(212) 450-1227
www.mlsnet.com

Women’s United Soccer Association
6205 Peachtree Dunwoody Road 15th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30328
(678) 645-0800 or 1-877-734-WUSA
www.wusa.com
Tennis

To play on the ATP tour in men’s tennis, an athlete must gain acceptance by one of the following: a direct acceptance based on IBM/ATP tour ranking at time of entry, a wild card, qualifying tournaments, or special exemption. To gain entry to a tournament in the WTA tour for Women’s Tennis depends on the athlete’s world computer ranking, a wild card (determined by tournament director), a qualifying list, or an alternative list. To be a full member in the WTA, a woman must have earnings in excess of $35,000 for one or more years. For an associate membership one must have earnings in excess of $500 in one or more of the previous years. The U.S. Professional Tennis Association is the world’s oldest and largest association of tennis-teaching professionals. The association offers more than 30 professional benefits for its members, including certification and extensive educational opportunities.

Association of Tennis Professionals
201 ATP Boulevard Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
(904) 285-8000

U.S. Professional Tennis Association
3535 Briarpark Drive, Suite One Houston, TX 77042
(713) 978-7782 or 800-USPTA-4U
www.uspta.org

Sony Ericsson Women’s Tennis Association
133 First Street N.E. St. Petersburg, FL 33701
(727) 895-5000
www.wtatour.com
**Professional Ivy Athletes**

If you are to become a professional athlete, you should take advantage of every source available in making your transition smooth. Contacting current or retired professional athletes about their experiences with professional athletics, such as advice in selecting an agent or a financial advisor, may make your transition smoother. Some of your athletic administrators may have contact information for former student-athletes who are now professional athletes. The Ivy League office may also be able to help you get in touch with a former student-athlete. The following is a list of former Ivy League student-athletes who are now professional athletes:

**Major League Baseball**
- Brad Ausmus (Dartmouth '92) - Houston Astros
- Mark DeRosa (Pennsylvania '97) - Atlanta Braves
- Doug Glanville (Pennsylvania '92) - Phila. Phillies
- Chris Young (Princeton*) - New York Mets
- Mike Remlinger (Dartmouth '88) - Boston Red Sox

**Women's National Basketball Association**
- Allison Feaster (Harvard '98) - Charlotte Sting

**National Football League**
- Matt Birk (Harvard '98) - Minnesota Vikings
- Jay Fiedler (Dartmouth '94) - New York Jets
- Jim Finn (Pennsylvania '99) - New York Giants
- Jeff Hatch (Pennsylvania '02) - New York Giants
- Chris Hetherington (Yale '96) - Oakland Raiders
- Eric Johnson (Yale '01) - San Francisco 49ers
- Isaiah Kacyvenski (Harvard '00) - Sea. Seahawks
- Marcellus Wiley (Columbia '97) - Jac. Jaguars
- Sean Morey (Brown '99) - Philadelphia Eagles
- Ryan Fitzpatrick (Harvard '05) - St. Louis Rams
- Carl Morris (Harvard '03) - San Diego Chargers
- Casey Cramer (Dartmouth '04) - Carolina Panthers

**National Hockey League**
- Ted Donato (Harvard '91) - Dallas Stars
- Jeff Halpern (Princeton '99) - Washington Capitals
- Joe Nieuwendyk (Cornell*) - Dallas Stars

**Major League Soccer**
- Matt Behncke (Princeton '02) - Dallas Burn
- Jesse Marsch (Princeton '96) - Chicago Fire
- Matt Napoleon (Columbia '99) - Colorado Rapids
- Mike Nugent (Princeton '02) - Chicago Fire

**Women's United Soccer Association**
- Kristin Luckenbill (Dartmouth '00) - Car. Courage

**Association of Tennis Professionals**
- James Blake (Harvard*)

_*Left as undergraduate to pursue professional career_