## The NIL playbook

How to navigate the "Name, Image and Likeness" landscape



#### What's all the buzz?

NIL is currently a big buzzword in college sports. With new standards in place, high-profile college-level athletes can now monetize their name, image and likeness through sponsorships and endorsements—and keep others from using their name, image and likeness without consent.





### The growing value of NIL

Professional musicians, movie stars and athletes have historically used their NIL to generate income by serving as product representatives or by selling their own merchandise. Picture Michael Jordan teaming with Nike for Air Jordans, George Foreman's endorsement of Foreman Grills and Serena Williams as a representative for Pepsi.

In fact, many successful athletes are using their NIL to generate even greater income than they make in their sport. While intellectual property law has governed professionals' right to publicize and control the use of their identities, now amateurs can also benefit from NIL.

Until recently, college athletics' governing body, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA),

prohibited student-athletes (and high school athletes hoping to compete in college) from benefiting personally from NIL deals while competing for their school. Despite this ban, the NCAA and universities use high-profile athletes to generate billions of dollars of revenue annually.

Ticket sales and television broadcasting generate a lot of money for these schools. So do merchandise sales and brand partnerships with companies like Nike, Under Armour and Adidas. These companies benefit every time their logo appears on stadium and television screens.

Student-athletes have always been walking billboards, but until now, they couldn't benefit from their school's capitalization of their NIL.







# Challenging the status quo

For years, the NCAA profited from partnerships with video game maker EA Sports, which used college football and basketball players' likeness to generate millions of dollars in sales. None of that revenue went to the players whose NIL was being used, until former UCLA basketball star Ed O'Bannon and other players challenged the practice in a 2014 lawsuit against the NCAA.

The NCAA eventually settled the lawsuit with the players, and as a result, 24,819 current and former student-athletes were paid an average of \$1,600 in damages, after lawyers' fees, for lost compensation—while the NCAA and EA Sports agreed to end their video game partnership.



## From the Supreme Court to the states

That 2014 court ruling paved the way for another pivotal ruling from the United States Supreme Court. In June of 2021, they unanimously ruled that the current NCAA limits on college athlete compensation violated US antitrust laws. This ruling overturned the NCAA regulations for college athletes and eventually led the way for states to determine how athletes can benefit financially from their own name, image and likeness.

Following this decision, the legal landscape around NIL has been chaotic. Currently, there are no federal laws governing NIL deals. NIL rights are based on individual state laws, which means rules may vary from state to state. This creates disparities among regions, divisions and conferences, and provides recruiting advantages to schools in states with more defined NIL policies.

California was the first state to enact NIL laws through the "Fair Pay to Play Act." Their laws even allow high school student-athletes to participate in NIL deals without risking their college eligibility. Other states are rushing to put laws into place to protect the rights of high school and college athletes signing NIL deals.



 $\tilde{}$ 



### Who's paying?

Although a small group of high-profile college and high school student-athletes may benefit from lucrative NIL deals, most NIL deals will be funded by university alumni and supporters through groups called "collectives." Collectives are companies set up and funded by school boosters (donors) who want to provide NIL opportunities to student athletes at those schools. The goal of collectives is to use alumni and booster donations to help student-athletes monetize their personal brand. Schools with a large alumni base and wealthy donors have larger collectives and more money to help attract and retain top tier student-athletes. The collectives raise money, then pay student-athletes to endorse or use their product or services. In most cases, the college's players promote the business or product on their personal social media accounts. In return, the student-athlete is paid.

It's important to note that the NCAA is not yet sharing revenue with athletes. Instead, for now, they have updated their rules, to allow athletes to get endorsement deals on their own—or with help from a university.



## A competitive advantage for colleges

For the first time ever, high school student-athletes are considering NIL opportunities during the college recruitment process. College level players who are contemplating transferring to a new school are considering NIL deals, too.

This provides a huge advantage to universities whose athletic programs have established, well-funded NIL programs in states with clear rules protecting athletes' NIL rights. Schools that are unable to provide competitive NIL financial opportunities will lose athletes to other schools that offer better deals. States without well-defined laws may also miss out. ⊻□□□□

## 5 keys to a strong NIL gameplan

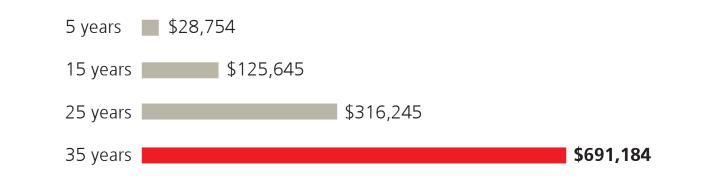
#### 1. Understand the financial basics

- Revenue from an NIL deal may be the first income you ever receive and with that comes the responsibility of understanding your finances. You should **take time to understand the financial system** of banks, investments and taxes. Start learning now, before deals start coming in.
- Know the difference between a checking account, a savings account and an investment account. Understand the role of stocks and bonds and how they help to generate and preserve wealth.

- **Educate yourself** by using the resources made available at your school, athletic department, personal bank or local financial advisors.
- Understand how compounding helps investments generate their own earnings over time. (See chart below.)
- Understand, build and protect **your credit score**. A good credit score can benefit you in years to come by making it easier, and less expensive, to borrow money for major purchases, like a car or a house.
- Avoid unnecessary fees. Watch out for ATM fees and bank overdraft fees. Online banking and smart phone banking apps make managing your money easier.

(S)

Investment earnings generate their own earnings With compounding, \$5,000 invested every year could become nearly \$700,000.



Hypothetical growth of what you could accumulate after 5, 15, 25 and 35 years if you save \$5,000 each year and earn an assumed rate of 7% annually. The compounding concept is hypothetical, for illustration only, and not intended to represent the performance of any specific investment, which may fluctuate. No taxes are considered; generally, withdrawals are taxable at ordinary rates and may be subject to tax penalties. The dollar amount would be less once taxes are taken from the values. You can lose money by investing in securities. **Investing involves risks, including the potential of losing money or the decline in value of the investment. Performance is not guaranteed**.



### 2. Research your school's/state's NIL rules and laws

**Get to know the NIL laws and rules** for the schools and conferences recruiting you. Money aside, what situation (of both state law and school rules) would protect you best? How about worst? You can't make an informed choice between deals without understanding how you may be treated once you sign. While NIL collectives offer educational resources, seek out independent educational resources as well.

#### 3. Build a team of trusted advisors

- **Be proactive** with building a team of trusted advisors. Team members might include parents, coaches, agents, legal professionals and financial advisors.
- Trusted advisors should be **experienced in negotiating NIL deals**. They should understand the financial implications and be familiar with the unique challenges that come with earning significant income at a young age.
- Because having NIL rights at the high school and college level is new, untested and quickly changing, **be wary** of individuals or groups over-promising results. Before entering an agreement with any professionals offering to "help" with the NIL process, make sure to carefully research these individuals.

#### 4. Think of yourself as a business

• NIL business planning requires a frank look at **your most important asset: you**. What are your athletic strengths and weaknesses? What are your marketing strengths and weaknesses?

Are you good at speaking to the media? Are you comfortable in front of a camera? Is your social media following large? If so, you may be able to leverage your social media presence to earn money.

• Consider setting up a limited liability company or ("LLC") to receive NIL income. Sometimes this LLC is called a "Loan Out Company" because its purpose is to loan out your name image likeness in exchange for money. Consult a trusted tax professional before pursuing this strategy.

#### 5. Manage your brand

- You're responsible for the value of your personal brand and reputation. And that reputation is informed by more than your conduct on the field or stage. You strengthen or diminish your brand and reputation's value with every social media post, press conference and personal interaction.
- By design, NIL deals expand your public visibility. More visibility calls for even more careful brand and reputation management. The audience for a social media post or comment isn't just those following your account. It's anyone who could see it online. Your audience is everyone from the sportswriter predictably following your account to the marketing firm advising the company utilizing your NIL.
- Be sure the companies using your NIL align with your values. Not only will you serve as a public representation of the brands you endorse, those brands will also reflect on you.



### So, you landed a deal and covered the five keys. What's next?

#### Budget and save

Create a budget based on your income and expenses. **Consider needs first:** The first items in your budget should be the things you need to spend money on, like food, rent and professional advisors. If you are a scholarship athlete or still on your parents' payroll, you may not have significant day-to-day expenses. However, make sure you set aside enough funds to cover income taxes you will owe on scholarship and NIL income.

**Avoid excessive spending:** Know what you have and how much you can afford to spend beyond your primary needs. Money can disappear quickly when spending on luxury items. Think about how an item, trip or expense fits into the overall picture of your financial life. While this can be challenging for younger athletes to determine, it's extremely important to consider. What if this NIL deal is all you get? What comes next? Spend time considering the possibility of life beyond sports. **Grow your savings, grow your potential:** Set aside extra money you don't need to spend right now into a high interest saving account, investment account or a retirement account to start saving for the future. You have the ability to take advantage of compound growth in investment savings accounts. Talk with your financial advisor about the right type of accounts for you.

#### Consider income taxes

A \$1 million NIL deal does not equal \$1 million in your pocket to spend. Income taxes will be due on the money you receive from NIL at the federal level (and maybe even at the state and local level, depending on where you live).

As mentioned before, **don't spend your money immediately**. Sit down with your tax professional and set money aside in a separate account to pay taxes. You may be required to make estimated tax payments at the federal and state level on a quarterly basis.



#### Manage risk

Most athletes who land an NIL deal will be well known in their community and beyond. Your earnings potential and public visibility may create potential liability for you. **Be aware of the risks** associated with earning a high income and with fame.

**Protect valuable assets with insurance.** Car and property insurance are the most common types of insurance. If you own, or are considering near-term purchase of a car or a property, be sure to have proper insurance in place. Consider an umbrella insurance policy to protect above the limits of traditional property insurance policies.

#### Insure yourself against injury and disability.

Disability insurance can provide supplemental income if you become ill or injured in a way that prevents you from earning income by performing in your sport. Consider whether disability insurance makes sense for you to protect against the potential loss of your future earnings. The **Exceptional Student-Athlete Disability Insurance Program**, managed by the NCAA, enables qualifying student-athletes, as approved by the program administrator, to purchase a disability insurance contract with pre-approved financing, if needed. This program can provide you with the opportunity to protect against future loss of earnings as an athlete due to a disabling injury or sickness that may occur during your college career.

Some schools offer disability insurance as part of their NIL package. Consider negotiating this into your NIL deal, if it is important to you. In certain situations, payments for disability policy premiums may also be a deduction against income taxes. Seek additional disability policies (beyond what the NCAA program or your school offers) to widen your options. Talk with your tax professional to determine what is right for you. As a younger student-athlete navigating new NIL rules and regulations, you are getting a real-world crash course in business and finance.

It will be challenging to manage these new financial responsibilities on top of the full-time job you have as a student-athlete, but with careful consideration, you can manage your NIL rights effectively. Seek out information and trusted advisors to help you understand the legal, banking and financial world you are entering. Build a solid team around you of qualified professionals to help guide you through the process. Opportunity abounds. Now's the time to make the most of it.

To learn more about UBS Sports & Entertainment, visit ubs.com/legacy.

#### About the author Melissa Schutz Lilly, CEPA, CTFA

Melissa is a Wealth Planning Strategist at UBS, providing UBS Financial Advisors and their high net worth clients with advanced planning strategies, design and implementation. As an advanced financial planner, she offers expertise in areas such as retirement income and cash flow analysis, estate and multigenerational planning, and business continuity and succession planning. Melissa's background is in estate planning law, and she is a Certified Exit Planning Advisor (CEPA) and a Certified Trust and Financial Advisor (CTFA).

Names, images and information regarding each personality featured or mentioned in this white paper are used with the permission of the respective individuals. No recommendation or sponsorship of or association or affiliation with UBS and/or any of our products and services is made or implied by any of the featured individuals, unless expressly stated herein.

This white paper has been prepared by UBS Financial Services Inc. ("UBS") and is provided for informational and educational purposes only. It should not be construed as an endorsement, recommendation or a solicitation or an offer for the purchase or sale of any securities, investments, strategies, products or services that may be mentioned herein, including estate planning services, or to participate in any particular investment or trading strategy, and should not be relied upon as a basis for investment decisions. The recipient should not construe the contents of this white paper as legal, tax, accounting, regulatory or other specialist or technical advice, or services or investment advice, or a personal recommendation. No representation or warranty, either expressed or implied, is provided in relation to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information contained herein, nor is it intended to be a complete statement or summary of the matters or developments referred to herein. This white paper should not be regarded by recipients as a substitute for the exercise of their own judgment. Any opinions expressed in this white paper are those of the respective persons and not of UBS or any of its subsidiaries and/or affiliates, and may differ or be contrary to opinions expressed by other business areas or groups of UBS as a result of update or keep current the information contained herein, and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. UBS and its affiliates do not provide legal or tax advice. Clients should consult with their legal and tax advisors regarding their personal circumstances. Neither UBS nor any of its affiliates, or their respective directors, officers, employees or agents, accept any liability for any loss or damage arising out of the use of all or any part of this white paper or reliance upon the information contained herein.

Individuals featured in this white paper may or may not be clients of UBS but were not selected for inclusion based on any existing or prospective relationship with UBS. The individuals profiled in this white paper were selected based on their personal and professional experiences and history. Neither UBS nor any of its affiliates or their respective employees participated in any of the professional trajectories, corporate formations, capital funding, financing, sales, deals, transitions or other events discussed in this white paper. This white paper is not intended to be and should not be considered or construed to be a testimonial or endorsement of UBS or any UBS product or service. The individuals profiled make no representation regarding any experience or satisfaction with UBS or any UBS product and service. UBS, its employees and/or clients may hold positions in the securities discussed in this white paper.

As a firm providing wealth management services to clients, UBS Financial Services Inc. offers investment advisory services in its capacity as an SEC-registered investment advisory and brokerage services in its capacity as an SEC-registered broker-dealer. Investment advisory services and brokerage services are separate and distinct, differ in material ways and are governed by different laws and separate arrangements. It is important that you understand the ways in which we conduct business, and that you carefully read the agreements and disclosures that we provide to you about the products or services we offer. For more information, please review client relationship summary provided at ubs.com/relationshipsummary, or ask your UBS Financial Advisor for a copy.

UBS specifically prohibits the redistribution or reproduction of this white paper in whole or in part without the written permission of UBS, and UBS accepts no liability whatsoever for the actions of third parties in this respect. NFL and Super Bowl are the registered trademarks of NFL Properties LLC. NCAA is a trademark of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Used with permission. Other marks are the trademarks of their respective owners.

© UBS 2024. The key symbol and UBS are among the registered and unregistered trademarks of UBS. All rights reserved. UBS Financial Services Inc. is a subsidiary of UBS Group AG. Member FINRA/SIPC.

Approval Date: 3/18/2024 Expiration: 3/31/2025 Review Code: IS2401475

