

The *Protect College Sports Act* is a landmark, bipartisan bill that will restore order to college sports, support student athletes, and preserve and strengthen our uniquely American system of collegiate athletics.

Why the *Protect College Sports Act* is the Solution to College Athletics

Concern / claim	Legislative solution	How the bill does it
Transfer portal chaos and churn	An enforceable transfer framework. One free undergrad transfer. Restrictions on unscrupulous agents.	Sec. 112 guarantees student athletes one transfer without losing eligibility with exceptions for coach departures, discontinued sports, graduate study, and certain misconduct-related circumstances. Sec. 118 gives the NCAA legal certainty (i.e. antitrust protection) to enforce the transfer rule. Sec. 102 caps agent fees at 5%. Sec. 103 requires agent registration and certification.
Constant eligibility lawsuits; pros playing in college	Uniform eligibility framework: Max. five years of playing time beginning at enrollment in college/age 19. No pro athletes.	Sec. 113 sets five year/age 24 cap along with loss of eligibility for academic, professional status, performance-enhancing drugs, violations of law, and sports wagering. Sec. 118 gives NCAA legal certainty (i.e. antitrust protection) to enforce these eligibility standards.
Recruiting/tampering violations; fake NIL and recruiting inducements	Enforceable recruiting and tampering rules that control when schools or agents may contact or recruit a student athlete. Prohibits fake NIL and recruiting inducements to get a student athlete to enroll or transfer in a school.	Sec. 117 provides enforceable recruiting and tampering rules that limit, if or when, an agent or school can recruit or contact a student athlete. Sec. 118 gives the NCAA the legal authority needed to enforce these rules and crack down on recruiting inducements.
Creates one nationwide, level playing field	One national standard over the current patchwork of inconsistent, conflicting state NIL laws.	Sec. 121 preempts any state law that conflicts with the PCSA as well as any state laws relating to transfer, NIL compensation, and eligibility rules specified in the Act.
An arms race leading to women's and Olympic sports being cancelled	Legal certainty/enforcement around a revenue-sharing cap that has been agreed to by all institutions as part of the <i>House v. NCAA</i> Settlement.	Sec. 100 allows for enforcement of the revenue-sharing cap agreed to by the parties to the <i>House</i> Settlement and permits future modification of the revenue-share cap by the parties (i.e. the plaintiffs, Power 4, NCAA, PAC-12). Sec. 114 prohibits schools, conferences, and associated entities like collectives from exceeding or circumventing the agreed upon revenue share cap. Sec. 118 provides legal enforcement authority by the NCAA or its designee (the College Sports Commission) to enforce the agreed upon cap.

Advanced 19-9 by Senate Commerce Committee

Myth vs Facts of the *Protect College Sports Act*

Criticism	Reality of the bill	How the bill does it
“Congress should stay out of college sports”	Federal law – mainly the antitrust laws – is the reason why college sports is experiencing legal chaos and rule-by-court order. Only Congress can fix these antitrust laws to give college sports the stability it needs for setting fair and enforceable rules for all.	Titles I creates uniform federal standards and legal protections for conferences, schools, and athletic associations to administer those rules, rather than creating a new federal sports agency. The bill depoliticizes college sports.
“It will increase lawsuits”	Currently, there is no shortage of lawsuits and court decisions that are reshaping and changing college sports rules. The bill creates clear rules to reduce the litigation forcing judges to write court orders that dictate college sports. It preempts conflicting state laws, limits antitrust suits over covered rules, and directs many disputes into existing enforcement mechanisms.	Secs. 118-121 protects covered rules from repeated antitrust challenges, preempts inconsistent state laws, and channels enforcement over defined rules rather than constant litigation that often result in new judge-made college sports rules.
“The bill doesn't set a national standard for college sports rules”	In the absence of federal legislation, states have passed conflicting, often inconsistent NIL laws that destabilize college sports and lead to the current chaos. The PCSA establishes one national framework for college sports and would preempt any state law that undermines any of the provisions/rules required in the bill that stabilize college sports. Under the PCSA, colleges would finally have certainty of the rulebook and an even playing field in which all teams must follow those rules.	Sec. 121 preempts any state law, rule, or regulation that conflicts with the PCSA as well as any state law relating to NIL compensation, transfer, or eligibility rules specified in the PCSA.
“Congress is regulating game schedules”	The bill does not dictate weekly schedules or game dates. In order for universities to voluntarily choose to pool their media rights with a new covered entity, the bill only requires the new entity preserve one traditional rivalry game annually on behalf of the fans.	Sec. 203 requires a conference that voluntarily chooses to join the newly formed covered entity to preserve conference rivalries. A smaller set of schools that join the entity would need to maintain one traditional rivalry game. The provision only applies to the voluntary members of the covered entity with no obligation placed on a school that doesn't join the entity or any requirements if the covered entity is not formed to pool media rights.
“It does not stabilize college sports”	The bill creates uniform NIL framework, transfer rules, eligibility standards, revenue-sharing rules, enforcement authority.	Title I establishes nationwide standards governing NIL, transfers, eligibility, revenue sharing, tampering, coaching mobility, and enforcement to replace today's fragmented system.
“Private equity will create a Super League in this bill”	The leading actors behind conference instability, realignment, and competitive imbalance have been the existing conferences. This bill prevents the Power 4 from poaching each other's members or realigning into a Super League.	Sec. 205 bars any conferences with more than \$700 million in annual revenue disbursement from consolidating with or acquiring other conferences or independent institutions.