NBA Undergraduate Advisory Committee

EDUCATIONAL GUIDE
The NBA Undergraduate Advisory Committee ("UAC"), established annually in consultation with the NCAA, provides college underclassmen who are thinking of turning professional with an independent evaluation of their prospects in the upcoming NBA Draft.

The UAC’s evaluation is, of course, only an educated assessment and is not binding in any way or a commitment or guarantee that a player will or will not be drafted in a certain slot, range, or at all. Please also understand that the UAC’s evaluation should in no way be viewed as an effort to encourage the player to leave school; the UAC is simply responding to a request for information.

Please note that the UAC’s evaluation is confidential and will not be made public.
Methodology

The NBA Basketball Operations Department ("NBA Basketball Operations") invites groups of NBA teams to submit confidential evaluations on each player who applied for feedback from the UAC. NBA Basketball Operations collects and compiles the evaluations provided by NBA teams and provides that information to each UAC applicant. Each UAC applicant will be provided with feedback on how NBA teams evaluate him on an aggregated and deidentified basis, but no information will be provided relating to a particular team’s evaluation of the applicant.

The UAC is chaired by the NBA’s Executive Vice President of Basketball Operations, Kiki VanDeWeghe. Prior to his current role, VanDeWeghe served as the General Manager of two NBA teams and head coach of an NBA team, following 14 seasons as a player in the NBA and a standout collegiate career at UCLA where he was an Academic All-American.

Feedback

Prior to the NBA’s early entry deadline, each UAC applicant will receive a written evaluation that provides his most likely Draft range, or indicates that he is likely not to be drafted at all, in the 2019 NBA Draft. UAC applicants who remain in the 2019 NBA Draft through the NBA Draft Combine will receive updated written feedback from the UAC prior to the NCAA’s deadline to withdraw from the NBA Draft.

In certain cases, NBA Basketball Operations personnel will communicate with a UAC applicant and his head college coach (and other individuals designated by the applicant) on the telephone as appropriate to provide additional context regarding the feedback that the player received from the UAC.

NCAA Compliance

Any college underclassman who is contemplating entering the NBA Draft as an early entrant and simultaneously wishes to preserve the possibility of returning to play college basketball should consult directly with his school’s compliance office to ensure a full and accurate understanding of all applicable NCAA rules.

Please direct all UAC-related correspondence to UAC@nba.com
Any college underclassman who would like an evaluation from the UAC must apply in writing after the conclusion of his team’s college season (including all tournament games) but no later than April 11, 2019 at 11:59 p.m. ET.

- Under NBA rules, requesting an evaluation from the UAC does not automatically enter a player in the NBA Draft, nor is a player required to apply for feedback from the UAC to enter the NBA Draft.

- Declaring for the NBA Draft requires submitting separate paperwork to the NBA. A college underclassman must send a letter to Commissioner Adam Silver at DraftMailbox@nba.com stating his desire to enter the 2019 NBA Draft as an early entrant. The letter must be signed and include the player’s current school, year in school, date of birth, daytime phone number, home address, and email address.

An early entry player must declare for the NBA Draft by April 21, 2019 at 11:59 p.m. ET.

Beginning on April 23, 2019, a college underclassman who declared for the NBA Draft may, under NBA rules, communicate with NBA team personnel and participate in workouts in front of NBA teams.

- Declaring for the NBA Draft does not guarantee a player that he will get the opportunity to participate in pre-Draft workouts with NBA teams. NBA teams may schedule pre-Draft workouts with Draft-eligible players at their own discretion as permitted by NBA rules.

The NBA Draft Combine will take place from May 14-19, 2019 in Chicago.

- On May 12-14, 2019, the NBA G League Elite Camp will take place in Chicago (in connection with the NBA Draft Combine) for approximately 40 of the best Draft-eligible players who did not initially receive an invitation to the Combine. The highest performing players at the NBA G League Elite Camp will be invited to participate in the Combine.

The NCAA’s deadline for players to withdraw from the NBA Draft while retaining NCAA eligibility is May 29, 2019 by 11:59 p.m. ET.

The NBA’s deadline for players to withdraw from the NBA Draft is June 10, 2019 by 5 p.m. ET.

The NBA Draft is on June 20, 2019.
## Timeline for 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>APRIL 11</strong>&lt;br&gt; (BY 11:59 P.M. ET)</td>
<td>UAC Application Deadline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APRIL 21</strong></td>
<td>Last date UAC applicants will receive initial feedback from UAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APRIL 21</strong>&lt;br&gt; (BY 11:59 P.M. ET)</td>
<td>NBA Early Entry Deadline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APRIL 23</strong></td>
<td>NBA teams may begin contacting Draft-eligible prospects for workouts and interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY 12-14</strong></td>
<td>NBA G League Elite Camp (Chicago, IL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY 14</strong></td>
<td>NBA Draft Lottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY 14-19</strong></td>
<td>NBA Draft Combine (Chicago, IL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY 29</strong></td>
<td>Last date remaining UAC applicants will receive updated feedback from UAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY 29</strong></td>
<td>(BY 11:59 P.M. ET) NCAA Early Entry Withdrawal Deadline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUNE 10</strong></td>
<td>NBA Early Entry Withdrawal Deadline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUNE 20</strong></td>
<td>NBA Draft (New York, NY)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each UAC applicant will receive an evaluation like the sample provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>NBA Undergraduate Advisory Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLAYER</strong></td>
<td>John Doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCHOOL</strong></td>
<td>University/College Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAFT YEAR</strong></td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOST LIKELY DRAFT RANGE**

- **First Half of Second Round**

**VOTE BREAKDOWN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lottery</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Round Non-Lottery</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Half of Second Round</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Half of Second Round</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undrafted</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The pre-Draft process is fluid. Between the time when an applicant receives his feedback from the UAC and the NBA Draft, the player’s most likely Draft range could move up or down based on a variety of factors, including: the player’s performance during the pre-Draft process; certain other players either remaining in, or withdrawing from, the NBA Draft; teams’ evaluation of the player relative to other Draft prospects; and specific team preferences.

Historically, the Second Round has presented more uncertainty. A player who receives feedback from the UAC indicating that his most likely Draft range is in the Second Round, particularly late in the round, should prepare for the possibility that he could go undrafted if he remains in the NBA Draft.

- It is more difficult to accurately predict how the Second Round may unfold, particularly late in the round, because certain teams at times take a wide variety of considerations into account when deciding whom to select in the Second Round and may not simply select the best player available.

- For example, based on a team’s view of a player or for other basketball reasons, a team may use its Second Round pick to (i) select a player regarded as more of a “risk” or “developmental” prospect, or (ii) select a player the team views as a better “fit” with its current roster or long-term goals.

The UAC typically has been accurate when projecting a player will be drafted in the First Round. Since 2016, 49 of 54 (91%) players who received an evaluation indicating they were likely to be selected in the First Round of the NBA Draft ultimately were selected in the First Round. All 54 were selected in the NBA Draft.

The UAC has been highly accurate when projecting a player will go undrafted. Since 2016, all 30 players who received an evaluation indicating they were likely to go undrafted yet decided to remain in the NBA Draft ultimately went undrafted in their respective Draft years.

Understanding Your Evaluation
Making an Informed Decision

Numerous sources of information are available: During the pre-Draft process, a player can develop a better understanding of his most likely Draft range based on various sources of information, including:

- Feedback provided by the UAC.
- Whether the player received an invitation to the NBA Draft Combine and, if so, his performance at the Combine. (Based on recent history, if a player does not receive an invitation to the Combine, he likely will not be drafted in the upcoming NBA Draft.)
- Interest among NBA teams in inviting the player to participate in a team-organized pre-Draft workout and, if applicable, the player’s performance in pre-Draft workouts.
- Feedback directly from NBA teams.
- Mock drafts and rankings of Draft-eligible prospects published by respected national media outlets.

Many college underclassmen enter the NBA Draft but go undrafted: In the past 3 years, an average of 31 college underclassmen per year declared early for the NBA Draft, yet ultimately went undrafted.

Most players who apply for UAC feedback return to college: Among the 176 players evaluated by the UAC in 2018, only 54 entered the NBA Draft (31%).

College basketball players must compete for Draft slots with non-college players: About 20% of all NBA Draft picks in recent years never played college basketball and, instead, played on a team outside the United States before entering the NBA Draft.
A player’s Draft position is often predictive of his NBA career.

- The total number of career NBA regular season games played generally decreases the later a player is selected in the NBA Draft. ([FIGURE A])

- 51% of players selected in the NBA Draft Lottery (No. 1-14 overall) play more than 500 regular season NBA games in their career compared to only 30% of players selected in the First Round but outside the Lottery (No. 15-30 overall) and 15% of Second Round picks.

**Most Second Round picks do not have a lengthy NBA career.**

- 54% of Second Round picks play fewer than 100 regular season NBA games in their career.

- 28% of Second Round picks never play in a single regular season NBA game.

**FIGURE A**

**Avg. NBA Career Reg. Season Games Played**

**BY DRAFT RANGE**

- Early Lottery (No. 1-7) 596 games
- Late Lottery (No. 8-34) 472 games
- Late First Round (No. 15-30) 344 games
- Early Second Round (No. 31-45) 236 games
- Late Second Round (No. 46-60) 182 games
Higher picks are more likely to become All-Stars. Among all NBA All-Stars since the 2000-01 season, 66% were selected in the Lottery, compared to 20% who were selected in the First Round but outside the Lottery, and only 12% who were selected in the Second Round. (FIGURE B)

The most elite NBA players typically were selected at the very top of the NBA Draft. In each of the last 10 NBA seasons, the player to win the regular season MVP award was selected early in the Lottery. Stephen Curry (selected 7th overall in the 2009 NBA Draft) is the only MVP during this stretch who was not selected as one of the first four picks in the NBA Draft.
The NBA G League is an integral part of the NBA.

The NBA G League is the NBA’s official developmental league for players, coaches, front-office personnel, and referees.

The NBA G League has become an essential part of the NBA experience for many young players. Overall, 53% of players on end-of-season rosters for NBA teams for the 2017-18 season had at least some NBA G League experience.

A significant number of first- and second-year NBA players, including players selected in the First Round of the NBA Draft, spend time in the NBA G League.

- Over the last three seasons, 46% of First Round picks and 69% of Second Round picks played in the NBA G League during their rookie season.

- In their sophomore seasons, 27% of First Round picks and 58% of Second Round picks played in the NBA G League.

A player can take numerous routes to the NBA G League:

- A player on a **Standard NBA Contract** can be assigned to the NBA G League. An assigned player continues to be paid his regular NBA salary while playing in the NBA G League.

- A player on a **Two-Way Contract** spends the bulk of his time in the NBA G League and not more than approximately 45 days with his NBA team during the NBA G League regular season.

- A player on an **NBA G League Contract** earns $35K per year and plays exclusively in the NBA G League.

- Many rookies spend time in training camp with an NBA team and are waived before the NBA regular season begins, but sign an NBA G League contract (for $35K) to play for that NBA team’s affiliate in the NBA G League. If their NBA contracts so provide via an “Exhibit 10”, these players can earn a bonus from $5K to $50K (often referred to as an “Exhibit 10 Bonus”) if they stay with the team’s NBA G League affiliate for at least 60 days.

### 2018-19 Rookies in G League (AS OF MAR. 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard NBA Contract (Assignment)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Way Contract</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G League Contract + Exhibit 10 Bonus</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G League Contract</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*FIGURE C*
We, the undersigned, wish to inquire as to the potential of the player listed above ("Player") to be drafted in the 2019 NBA Draft. We understand that, in response to this request, the NBA Undergraduate Advisory Committee ("UAC") will evaluate the likelihood of Player being drafted in the 2019 NBA Draft and, if applicable, the player's most likely Draft range. We further understand that the UAC's evaluation (and all information communicated to us by the NBA and/or the UAC concerning Player's possible draft status) is non-binding and in no way a commitment or guarantee that Player will or will not be drafted in a certain slot, range, or at all. By our signatures below, we forever waive any claim either of us (or any of our representatives, heirs or assigns) may have against the NBA, its member teams, the UAC, or any of their respective affiliates, representatives or employees concerning the UAC or its evaluation of Player. We acknowledge that the UAC's evaluation is confidential and will not be made available to the public.

Please note that submission of this application is not a declaration of eligibility for the 2019 NBA Draft. A separate letter must be sent to Commissioner Adam Silver at DraftMailbox@nba.com (received by no later than 11:59 p.m. (ET) on April 21, 2019) declaring eligibility for the 2019 NBA Draft. An application form for the 2019 NBA Draft will be sent upon receipt of the letter of declaration. As provided in the NBA/NBPA Collective Bargaining Agreement, an early entry player (e.g., a college underclassman) will not be permitted to withdraw from more than two (2) NBA Drafts.

Signature of Player

Signature of Coach

Date Application Submitted to Address Listed Below

CONTACT PERSONS

Chigozie Umeadi
Phone: (212) 407-8733

Jason Bleznick
Phone: (212) 407-8009

UAC@nba.com