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COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION

UNITED STATES SENATE

PROMOTING THE WELL-BEING AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES

Wednesday, July 9, 2014

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1	PROMOTING THE WELL-BEING AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS OF COLLEGE
2	ATHLETES
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4	Wednesday, July 9, 2014
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6	U.S. Senate
7	Committee on Commerce,
8	Science, and Transportation
9	Washington, D.C.
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11	The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:36 p.m. in
12	Room SR-253, Russell Senate Office Building, Senator John
13	D. Rockefeller, chairman of the committee, presiding.
14	Present: Senators Rockefeller [presiding], Nelson,
15	McCaskill, Klobuchar, Blumenthal, Booker, Thune, Ayotte,
16	Heller, Coats, Scott, and Johnson.
17	Index: Senators Rockefeller, Thune, McCaskill,
18	Booker, Coats, Klobuchar, Heller, Nelson, Blumenthal,
19	Ayotte, and Scott.
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OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN ROCKEFELLER, U.S.
 SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA

The Chairman: This hearing will come to order, and I want to thank all of you very much for coming here. You're bit squeezed in there but water is on the house.

6 [Laughter.]

7 The Chairman: So be comfortable and be glad. College sports has an absolutely extraordinary 8 9 position in the culture of our country. Not only have college sports inspired incredible fan passion all across 10 11 the country but they provided a very important way for young men and women to, as is written, both do athletics as 12 13 an avocation and get an education. We are going to sort of 14 talk about that today.

15 Many young people, however, athletics has provided an 16 avenue to college they would have otherwise not have 17 existed and it is important to understand that.

College athletes and athletics are rooted in the notion of amateurism. And the history of that is very interesting and important, going back to the founding of NCAA, 1906, and all the rest of it; and going back, actually, to the Greek's concept of amateurism.

Playing college sports is supposed to be an avocation.
Students play college sports for the love of the game not
for the love of money. That is the ideal but many people

believe this notion of college sports as being undermined
 by the power and the influence of money.

I remember a meeting I had in my office with the three 3 top executives of ESPN and it was one of those meetings in 4 5 which I didn't say a word because they just went around in 6 circles, each talking about what a great business model they had and how they had the control and the power that no 7 other broadcast system would ever have and how thrilled 8 9 they were with it, and how they were going to make it even 10 stronger.

11 There's a growing perception that college athletics, 12 particularly Division I football and basketball, are not 13 avocations at all. What they really are is highly 14 profitable commercial enterprises. They believe that.

15 Critics of big-time college athletics say that the 16 goal of these programs is not to provide young people with 17 a college education, but to produce a winning program that 18 reaps financial rewards for the athletic departments and 19 their schools. It is not, however, about the students; 20 their part of what generates the money.

It's about capturing the billions of dollars of television and marketing revenues that college sports do generate. And it will generate even more.

Colleges and universities say that these revenues benefit college athletes and their student bodies at large.

But I think we have to consider whether the lure of such riches could corrupt the basic mission of athletic programs. Winning teams get higher payouts than losing teams which creates a strong incentive to win. An incentive which land-grant public universities and others are more than happy to follow. And win at any cost. Much of the money is often funneled right back into

those sports programs in the form of multimillion-dollar 8 9 coaching salaries and state-of-the-art facilities. Many of them paid for by the taxpayers to perpetuate the cycle of 10 11 winning. I think somewhere in my reading here, about \$48 million of all the \$900 million that NCAA gets from, you 12 13 know, their broadcasting, March Madness and all the rest of 14 it, a very small portion goes specifically to academics. But even that is hard to figure because nobody has the 15 16 figures.

17 Mr. Emmert works for them. They make the decisions. 18 He carries out what they want and, yet, I think a subject 19 of discussion is: how does he carry out what they want? 20 What powers do you have, Mr. Emmert, for actually carrying 21 out what you think is a good idea? You've been president 22 of three major universities, different places. Then, I 23 would think, your passion for education would need to show 24 itself.

25 Athletics to me are meant to serve schools and their

public duty to educate students, not the other way around.
That's the way it's always put forward and that's the way
it should be.

4 Dr. Mark Emmert is here to present the perspective of 5 the colleges and universities that belong to the NCAA and I 6 would like to thank you for testifying. You could have 7 declined to do so. Some do, but you didn't. And I'm 8 grateful for that.

9 I believe that you were put at the helm of the NCAA 10 because you have an impressive academic credentials and a 11 sterling reputation. And I think that we all appreciate 12 that you're extremely well compensated. Your commendable 13 individual qualities and capabilities are not what trouble me. I think I'm just very skeptical that the NCAA can 14 never live up to the lofty mission that you constantly talk 15 16 about, and which is written and printed in speeches and 17 statements and responses to Penn State this or something 18 else that. The mission, nothing comes before education, is 19 always there but the actions don't appear to be.

I don't see how the NCAA will ever be capable of truly making a safe, good education experience for students their number one priority. I want you to tell me that I'm wrong. That I am wrong and that I'm particularly wrong about the future. But I'll be a tough sell.

25 I think we believe that the NCAA has largely been left

to its own to determine what reforms are appropriate and 1 2 how to accomplish its mission. As we continue to learn 3 more about what goes on at some major universities and colleges, we want to know if the NCAA is seriously 4 5 considering how college athletes are faring under this 6 system. Not just living as they do but injured as they 7 often become, racked by poverty if they don't do well and maybe their stipends are cut off and is there an advantage 8 9 in the mandated four-year scholarship. All of these things 10 are put at play.

11 How are young men, who strap on their helmets on a football field in front of a 100,000 passionate and paying 12 13 customers, how are they doing? How are young men who lace up their shoes and play basketball for March Madness, which 14 consumes the nation, is deliberately spread out over a long 15 16 period of time so that no kid, 12 years or 10 years or 17 over, can ever hope to do any homework because there's 18 always basketball on.

Are colleges and universities living up to their end of the bargain in providing them with a good education? Are these young athletes entitled to any of the billions of dollars that are reaped from their athletic services? And when young men and women put their bodies at risk from playing sports for their schools, whether women's lacrosse or men's soccer, do they have adequate health insurance? I

1 don't know. I don't know.

And I never go into a restaurant or a barber shop or anything without asking, sometimes to their discomfort, "Do you have health insurance?" Because I know the answer is going to be no. And I care about health care and I get very unhappy when people who work in places don't make a lot of money, don't have health insurance.

8 Do the schools and athletic leagues sufficiently 9 minimize the risk of concussions? And what happens to a 10 student who is injured before graduation? Can he or she 11 finish out their studies or does the scholarship run dry?

12 Well, a couple of months ago, we all heard the deeply 13 troubling comments of Shabazz Napier, the talented University of Connecticut guard who was the most valuable 14 player of the 2014 NCAA basketball tournament. In the 15 16 midst of a tournament that generated hundreds of millions 17 of dollars in revenue for the NCAA and its members, Mr. 18 Napier talked about how sometimes he did not have enough to 19 eat during college. How did college sports benefit Mr. 20 Napier on the nights he had to go to bed hungry?

Now you can look at that two ways. So there he is, he's trying to pick out a sensational example of a famous athlete and turn it to some very large problem. I'm not trying to do that. I think it is a problem. And the whole sense of giving students a safety net and a sense of

1 confidence that, if they're not, they don't turn out to be 2 as good running backs or point guards or whatever and they 3 don't make the team or they're let off in their third year. 4 Are they dropped? Do they get the scholarships or what 5 happens? I don't know.

6 The title of today's hearings is "Promoting the Well-7 Being and Academic Success of College Athletes." I want to 8 have an objective, open-minded and frank discussion on this 9 subject. I'm going to try my best to. The NCAA has the 10 same goal as I do.

Dr. Emmert is going to tell us that the NCAA's mission is to protect college athletes from abusive practices and exploitation and to promote college sports as a means towards achieving academic excellence.

Today, I want to explore whether the NCAA is 15 16 fulfilling its mission. We still hear too many reports of 17 fraudulent academics. We still hear too many tragic 18 stories of former college athletes who have absolutely 19 nothing to show for the services they provided even though 20 they helped generate millions and millions of dollars. 21 This subject is often discussed, but I'm here to tell you 22 that -- and if perchance the Democrats should control the Congress next time, and nobody is quite sure of that, John 23 24 Thune has one idea, Bill Nelson has another idea, and you. 25 Yes, okay.

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[Laughter.]

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The Chairman: And that I think that we want to 2 3 continue this. We want to make this a continuing surge of this oversight committee. We have jurisdiction over 4 5 sports; all sports. All sports. And we have the ability 6 to subpoena; we've created a special investigations unit. 7 We're very into this subject. I personally am. I think 8 our members are. And so, this is the part of a process 9 here.

So I'm going to have some tough guestions for our 10 11 panel: Is the NCAA and its member schools, is it simply a legal cartel; have college sports become a multibillion-12 dollar commercial enterprise which is no different than the 13 other corporate witnesses who have appeared before this 14 committee; or is the NCAA truly different; and does the 15 16 100-year-old organization, in fact, have the best interest 17 of college athletes? They're large questions and important 18 to be answered.

I turn now to my very distinguished Ranking Member,
 Senator John Thune, from the State of South Dakota.

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STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN THUNE, U.S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH
 DAKOTA

3 Senator Thune: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding the hearing today. And I want to thank our panelists for 4 5 the opportunity to examine the current state of collegiate 6 athletics. And, like you, I look forward to hearing from 7 our witnesses including the President of the National 8 Collegiate Athletic Associate on how the NCAA and its 9 member institutions are fulfilling the commitments made to 10 our collegiate student-athletes.

11 I'm an avid sports fan and I know other members of this committee are as well. As a former basketball player 12 13 in high school and college, and the proud father of a daughter who competed at the Division I level, I certainly 14 recognize that participation in organized sports not only 15 16 requires physical and mental strength, but also teaches 17 teamwork and other skills that serve you throughout life. However, the college student-athlete is, and should be, a 18 19 student first. Colleges and universities must remember and 20 prioritize their academic obligation to student-athletes.

As the popularity of college sports has grown, particularly the popularity of college football and men's and women's basketball, so too has the profitability of many collegiate athletic programs. In the current environment, the stakes have been raised both for the

student-athlete who wants to succeed and for the university 1 2 that has a financial interest in winning games. Increasing 3 revenues for some schools in conferences, due in large part to lucrative contracts for the broadcast rights to football 4 5 and basketball games, have become more common. Revenues 6 from ticket sales and merchandizing efforts for some schools are also significant. And, of course, alumni want 7 to see their teams win, and may be inspired to contribute 8 9 to winning programs.

As we'll hear today, the NCAA is a member-driven 10 11 organization whose stated mission is "to integrate intercollegiate athletics into higher education so that the 12 13 educational experience of the student-athlete is paramount." However, major criticism of college sports is 14 that some institutions appear unable to balance the core 15 16 academic mission of the university and the commercial 17 considerations that often accompany college athletics, 18 particularly in high-profile sports. Many feel the 19 commitment to the student-athlete is falling short. 20 Another point of contention involves athletic 21 scholarships and whether the practice of offering annual, 22 as opposed to multiyear, scholarships unfairly places student-athletes at risk of losing their scholarships as a 23 24 result of poor-performance or injury. But, while multiyear 25 scholarships may benefit student-athletes, they may

1 disadvantage smaller schools who can't match the resources 2 of larger institutions.

3 Clearly, collegiate athletics in America is not 4 without controversy, and we will hear from some of the 5 NCAA's most vocal critics today. While I'm sure that 6 today's hearing will highlight a host of important issues, 7 I hope we will not lose sight of the positive impact that 8 amateur athletics has made on the lives of countless 9 student-athletes. And we must remember that college athletics is not just about football and basketball. 10

11 The director of athletics at the University of South 12 Dakota recently shared the results of the student-athlete 13 exit interviews he conducts annually to evaluate the 14 school's athletic program for the vantage point of the 15 athletes themselves. He underscored two stories that stood 16 out from this past year's athletes.

17 The athletic director at USD reiterated how Dustin Gens, a sophomore diver at USD, recovered from open-heart 18 19 heart surgery to qualify to dive at the NCAA's Zone 20 Championships; a feat that would not have been possible 21 without the work of a dedicated training staff, academic 22 support, coaches, team, and family. He also noted the 23 moving story of Hanna Veselik, a sophomore swimmer, who 24 leaned on friends, family, and teammates to help her 25 through the tragic loss of her father who passed away early

1 in the season. With this support, Hanna was able to return 2 to the pool and achieve lifetime best times in all of her swimming events at the Summit League Championships. 3

As the USD athletic director puts it, "These two are 4 5 just a sample of what college athletics should mean. If 6 you strip away the money, fancy locker rooms, charter flights, and large budgets, you're left with student-7 athletes who often have to overcome personal, social, 8 9 economic, academic, and athletic adversity, all just to compete. But they frequently do it with passion and a 10 determination that makes us all proud." That's from the 11 athletic director at the University of South Dakota. 12

13 Recognizing the challenges exist, it is my hope that the NCAA, its member institution, the student athletes 14 themselves, and other stakeholders will seek solutions that 15 16 promote the education, health, and well-being of student 17 athletes and seek to preserve amateurism in collegiate 18 athletics. This is an area where Congress can provide a 19 forum, but the solutions are most likely to come from those 20 most directly involved in the education and development of 21 student-athletes.

22 Mr. Chairman, thank you again for holding this 23 hearing, and I look forward to hearing and having an 24 opportunity to question our witnesses. Thank you. 25

The Chairman: Thank you, sir.

1 What we are going to do now is we are going to hear 2 the testimony. And then, both Senator McCaskill and 3 Senator Booker, both of whom are sterling and wonderful 4 people, are going to get very, very angry at me. Because 5 I'm going to charge into the regular order and I'm going to 6 allow Senator Coats to ask the first question, which 7 violates all the rules of the committee but --8 Senator McCaskill: Oh, I'm mad. 9 The Chairman: That'll make you a better questioner. Senator Booker: As the most junior member on the 10 11 committee, I must say that Senate rules do not allow me to be mad at you, Chairman. 12 13 [Laughter.] Senator Coats: And, Mr. Chairman, for what it's 14 worth, I was under the impression, also, that we were on 15 16 the first to arrive and ask questions in order. So I 17 arrived at 2:10 --18 The Chairman: See? 19 Senator Coats: -- just so I can be first. 20 The Chairman: What am I going to do? 21 [Laughter.]

22 Senator Coats: Because I didn't want to put you in a
23 bad spot or breach the rules either.

The Chairman: You never do and you are wonderful. So you will ask the first questions after the two of us.

1	Mr.	Rolle,	and	thank	you	for	being	here.
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1 STATEMENT OF MYRON LAURENT ROLLE, STUDENT-ATHLETE,

2 THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

3 Mr. Rolle: Okay.

4 The Chairman: I mean it.

5 Mr. Rolle: All right.

6 The Chairman: It's a wonderful opportunity to say 7 what's in your heart and on your mind.

8 Mr. Rolle: Yes, sir.

9 First, I want to thank you and the committee for 10 inviting me here today to share some of my experience and 11 knowledge on this very important subject; very complicated 12 subject as well.

13 I've had many conversations with fellow studentathletes on this issue about the current role of student-14 athletes today in this giant scheme of collegiate 15 16 athletics. And we often walk away from those conversations 17 with more questions than answers. So I'm hoping today is a 18 first step towards answering some of those questions and 19 providing some context and some clarity to this discussions 20 so that we can see our student-athletes receive maximum 21 edification in all aspects of their person, be it a 22 student, and athlete, a leader, and a man and a woman. 23 That's very important to me.

I wanted start my remarks by beginning at the genesis of my story. My parents are from the islands of the

Bahamas, my brothers are as well. I was born here in the
 states and I was raised in New Jersey. I went to high
 school in Princeton, New Jersey.

And after my schooldays in Princeton, I would go over 4 5 to the university and I saw this big poster, a statue, and 6 trophies of this guy who became my hero. His name was Bill 7 Bradley. He was just a rock star, in my opinion, an epitome of what a student-athlete ought to be; college 8 9 basketball American, best player in college at a school 10 like Princeton, Hall-of-Famer, a U.S. Senator, and a Rhodes 11 Scholar. That's the first time I heard those two words, 12 Rhodes Scholar, used in the same sentence.

13 And once I finished high school in Princeton, I had 83 scholarship offers to go anywhere I want to to play 14 football and I was rated the number one high school 15 16 prospect in the country by ESPN. I decided to go to 17 Florida State. And when I got to Tallahassee on campus, 18 first thing I did was go to the Office of National 19 Fellowships and tell them that I wanted to be a Rhodes 20 Scholar like my hero Bill Bradley. If he did it, I want to 21 try and do it as well. And so, three years later, I was 22 fortunate to earn that scholarship.

Then, I went to see my teachers and academic advisors at FSU and tell them that I want you guys to help increase my intellectual capital so one day I can be an outstanding

pediatric neurosurgeon, like another one of my influences,
 Dr. Ben Carson. Now, I'm a second year medical student
 hopefully able to do that in the future.

And lastly, I went to my strength coaches and my athletic trainers and my football coaches, Bobby Bowden included, and told them that I want them to equip my body and get me ready for a career as a national football player. And fortunately, I was able to be drafted by the Titans and play for the Steelers as well.

Now, it may sound like my story is pristine and ideal, 10 11 and maybe used as the poster child for which you want a collegiate student-athlete to have experienced, but I will 12 13 say that my story is quite rare and unique. And some people even call it an anomaly because, outside of Senator 14 Cory Booker, the last major Division I football player to 15 16 earn a Rhodes Scholarship was a quy named Pat Haden. And 17 that was in the 1970s, and played at USC, and played for 18 the Las Angeles Rams as well; as a guarterback.

19 There are very few student-athletes who I've come in 20 contact with that have had the same infrastructure as I've 21 had; the family support, had the foresight, not come from a 22 broken school system in high school, and not come from a 23 broken family who are able to engage in their college 24 experience and maximize their time.

25 Many more of my teammates and friends and fellow

student-athletes struggled in the college environment; they struggled mightily, struggled economically. Because, now, with the scholarship stipend that they receive they became, believe it or not, the main breadwinners for their families and would have to send some of their scholarship money home to take care of their immediate and extended family.

7 They also struggled academically as well. A lot of them would go through this academic machinery in their 8 9 colleges and be spit out at the end of that machine left torn, worn and asking questions, and with really no 10 11 direction, no guidance, on where they should go; no purpose, no idea of their trajectory and sometimes left 12 13 with a degree in hand that didn't behoove any of their 14 future interest.

So I hope today we can shed light on this aspect, as 15 16 you said, Chairman Rockefeller, that we are really pouring energy and life and money and exposure, and highlighting on 17 T.V., the life of the athlete. But I believe that we're 18 19 still falling a bit short of edifying and improving, 20 augmenting, the aspect of the students; the person, the 21 man, the woman, and even the philanthropist and the leader. 22 And I believe if we can do that, we can not only see 23 our student-athletes at these major schools go on to be 24 productive athletes in the professional ranks but, more 25 importantly, be productive leaders and citizens that go on

1	to be leaders of industry and leaders of men, leaders of
2	women, and just really have an indelible impact as they go
3	on into their future.
4	So thank you for having me here. And I'm looking
5	forward to joining this discussion.
6	[The prepared statement of Mr. Rolle follows:]
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STATEMENT OF DEVON JAHMAI RAMSAY, FORMER COLLEGE
 FOOTBALL PLAYER, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Ramsay: Good afternoon, Chairman Rockefeller.
The Chairman: Devon, right? Yes.

5 Mr. Ramsay: Good afternoon, Chairman Rockefeller and 6 members of the committee. It is an honor and a pleasure to 7 have this opportunity to be in your presence and share my 8 story and thoughts on the current state of college 9 athletics. Let me first thank you and your staff for the 10 invitation.

11 I was born to Sharon Lee and Devon Anthony Ramsay on December 8, 1988 in Red Bank, New Jersey. My mother has 12 13 always valued a strong education and has sent me to the 14 Rumson County Day School, which was a Blue Ribbon private winning school that covered kindergarten through eighth 15 16 grade. At Rumson, I excelled in the classroom and 17 participated in athletics. And by the time it was for me 18 to leave, I had the opportunity to go to the Lawrenceville 19 School, which is right down the road in Princeton that I 20 played against Myron.

21 [Laughter.]

22 Mr. Ramsay: I decided this would be the best academic 23 and athletic environment for me. I would go on to have a 24 successful academic and athletic career, graduating in 25 2007. And I decided to sign my letter of intent to go to

the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. And what 1 2 drew me to that school was not only its esteemed reputation as a top academic institution but also as the new hire of 3 then new head coach, Butch Davis. This showed that the 4 5 university had an all-around commitment to excellence. 6 Now, my career at the University of North Carolina has been one filled with adversity. I've undergone five 7 surgeries, been through three head coaches, and been asked 8 9 if I wanted to transfer or if I wanted to take a medical redshirt. However, despite all this, I managed to succeed; 10 11 being named an offensive starter for another six years and, 12 by NFL draft analyst Mel Kiper, named the top three in my 13 position.

But most importantly, I got my degree in public policy with a concentration of business. After graduating, I moved back to Red Bank, where I would pursue my hopes of making an NFL team. However, I didn't make the team at Tampa Bay.

Now, in the summer of 2010, two of my teammates had violated and NCAA rules and attended a party thrown by sports agents. The University of North Carolina then launched their own investigation into the matter and discovered several potential counts of academic fraud. After the final practice of the week, before we played Clemson, I was told to report to one of the conference

rooms and brought in for questioning by University 1 2 officials. Before the questioning began, I was told that 3 this conversation would be recorded and was asked if I needed a lawyer. I thought I had been called in there to 4 5 see if they could find any more leads for the 6 investigation, but then they began to ask me about my definition academic fraud, academic dishonesty and 7 plagiarism. And that is when they brought up a two-year-8 9 old email correspondence between myself and a tutor. In the said email, I ask the university's tutor for help with 10 11 grammar and overall quality in the paper. And she replied 12 by adding four to five sentences to a two and half page 13 paper.

They ask me if this is the exact same paper I turned 14 However, I couldn't remember since it was two years 15 in. 16 ago. In the following four weeks that I was held out of 17 competition, they sent me to the University's Honor Court. 18 And the Attorney General of the Honor Court said that there 19 was no case here; that there wasn't enough evidence. They 20 had no final version of the paper, it wasn't submitted 21 electronically and, I don't know, most people don't keep 22 papers from two years ago.

As I was being held out by UNC, an official from the compliance office proposed that if I were to plead guilty after being held out for so many games, that the NCAA

would, in fact, allow me to play. At this time, I believe that the UNC's compliance which was very well versed in NCAA policy. However, it was a shocking blow that the NCAA then ruled me guilty of academic fraud which strips away my remaining eligibility and tarnishes my reputation.

After coming to the realization that UNC was more concerned with penalties and losses of scholarships than protecting one of its own, my mother and I set out to find lawyers that would hopefully have my best interests at heart. However, none would stand against the NCAA nor its membership.

Fortunately for me, Robert Orr, a State Supreme Court 12 13 judge, reached out to my mother after reading an article that she had been involved with in The News and Observer. 14 Without Judge Orr's legal knowledge and tenacity, I would 15 16 have no one to turn to. As we went through the appeals 17 process, which was possible with the endorsement of the University of North Carolina, the leadership at UNC once 18 19 again wanted me to take a plea for a reduced sentence. 20 However, Judge Orr, my mother and I needed to have my name 21 unsullied. By going back and looking at the original 22 interview, reviewing a lack of evidence and disregarding 23 the guided testimony, the NCAA overturned its ruling and 24 reinstated my eligibility.

25 Unfortunately, the first game of the next season, I

tore three ligaments in my knee. After receiving my sixth year of eligibility, I was not able to return to the field of play until my final game; which I participated in two plays.

5 Now, one of the things that was, looking back at my 6 career, that I wish I could have partaken in was in 7 internships. A few of my friends from Lawrenceville went on to play at the Ivy League. It's not as demanding as, 8 9 you know, high-level Division I football. They were 10 allowed to go and pursue other things during the summer. 11 And upon graduation, some of my friends got great job 12 offers.

13 An internship gives you direction, teaches you valuable life lessons and prepares you for a level of 14 professionalism. At a competitive football school, 15 16 completing an internship is almost impossible. In order to 17 be eligible to receive your scholarship stipend during the summer and granted aid, if you're eligible, one was if you 18 19 were enrolled in a certain number of credit hours. I've 20 seen several teammates attempt to manage school, summer workouts and their internship. Most of these athletes 21 22 ended up quitting their internship because of the sheer 23 level of exhaustion experience on an average day. Only one 24 was able to complete this internship because it counted 25 towards his credit hours so he wasn't required to go to any

1 classes.

2 At the University of North Carolina, football players 3 are one of the only teams not allowed to participate in University camps, which would hone skills for those that 4 5 would want to get into coaching and create another source 6 of income. In fact, during a panel discussion about the 7 documentary "\$chooled: The Price of College Sport," head coach of the George Mason men's basketball team, Paul 8 9 Hewitt, stated that his team has to do an internship before 10 they graduate; a mandatory one. I think this is a great 11 practice.

If the NCAA truly wants to develop student-athletes 12 13 and prepare them for success off the field, than they should mandate that all athletes complete an internship. 14 The reason it needs to be mandated is because there exists 15 16 a culture that demonizes any activity that won't directly 17 help a program. Players that go home for a semester, and I had friends that had done this, are labeled as selfish and 18 19 lazy and almost a cancer to the team. But, in fact, he's 20 just going home. He's still working out. He's just trying 21 to improve his own value for the likelihood that he's not 22 going to make the NFL.

I've come to realize that there is a void in college athletics. The NCAA, as an institution, no longer protects the student-athlete. They are more concerned with signage

1 and profit margins. As I was called up to the initial 2 meeting with UNC's investigators, I wasn't aware that I 3 needed to defend myself against my university and the NCAA. 4 And, as a student, I lack the resources and the knowledge 5 to defend myself against an 80 year-old institution. My 6 family lacked the resources to hire a lawyer. And if I 7 refused to be interviewed, I would have been held down 8 until I testified.

9 In the NCAA, college football players have a very 10 small window of opportunity to prove our worth to the NFL. 11 Therefore, every game you miss is a lost opportunity and a means to devalue your worth. There needs to exist an 12 13 entity that quickly and effectively advocates for the 14 student-athlete. I was extremely fortunate that Judge Orr 15 reached out to my family to help. However, it terrifies me 16 how many students might have had their eligibility unjustly 17 taken and their reputation damaged.

The student-athlete has a short career and is an 18 19 amazing new, renewable resource. And because of that, the 20 NCAA is able to take advantage of naïve young men and 21 women. There needs to be an organization that will, in 22 fact, protect the college athlete and has no ties to the 23 financial being of the Universities or to the NCAA. 24 Allowing the NCAA continue to intimidate schools and athletes is dangerous and unfair. To quote a famous Roman 25

1	poet, "Who will watch the watchmen?"
2	Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you
3	today.
4	[The prepared statement of Mr. Ramsay follows:]
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The Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Ramsay. We
 appreciate it a lot.

3	Mr. Taylor Branch is from Baltimore. He is an author
4	and an historian. And he's written one of the, what I
5	call, five best books ever written in terms of my own
6	reading preferences, about the civil rights movement and
7	the development of it. And he's also an expert on this
8	subject and has written extensively.
9	We welcome you, sir.
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STATEMENT OF TAYLOR BRANCH, AUTHOR AND HISTORIAN
 Mr. Branch: Thank you.

Thank you, Senator Rockefeller. Thank you, Senator
Thune. Thank you, members of the Committee, guests, sports
fans and educators. I am honored to be here.

6 The subject for your hearing today, college sports and 7 the well-being of college athletes, is full of mine fields 8 and myths. I hope to offer some summary comments for 9 possible discussion under three headings: Amateurism, 10 balance and equity.

11 Amateurism has become the distinguishing feature of 12 NCAA governance. It is identified in official 13 pronouncements as the bedrock principle of college 14 athletics. The NCAA Bylaws define and mandate amateur conduct as follows: "Student athletes shall be amateurs in 15 16 an intercollegiate sport, and their participation should be 17 motivated primarily by education and by the physical, mental and social benefits to be derived. Student 18 19 participation in intercollegiate athletics is an avocation, 20 and student athletes should be protected from exploitation 21 by professional and commercial enterprises." That's NCAA 22 Bylaw 2.9.

The word "amateur" reflects conflicted attitudes about money, youth, and the purposes of recreation. Its broad ambivalence has opened a muddled flexibility in public

habits, allowing the United States to become the world's only nation to develop commercialized sports at institutions of higher learning. Even the major universities involved, which were founded to uphold intellectual rigor, routinely ignore or excuse the contradictions of a multibillion-dollar side industry built on their undergraduate students.

8 Confusion and mythology begin with the word itself. 9 Dictionary synonyms for "amateur" range from a wholesome "enthusiast" or "devotee" to a bumbling "dabbler" or 10 "rookie." Merriam-Webster gives a stinging illustration of 11 the latter tone: "The people running that company are a 12 bunch of amateurs." Accordingly, the same word expresses 13 praise and scorn without distinction. This ambiguity gains 14 reinforcement in our uniquely designed popular world of 15 16 sports, where fans are encouraged to cheer and boo without 17 thinking objectively.

18 The ideal of ancient Greek amateurism has always been 19 misleading, because the athletes of Olympus actually competed for huge prizes. Aristotle researched well-20 21 rewarded champions back through records of the earliest 22 Olympic festivals. And modern scholars have confirmed 23 evidence of high-stakes victory and loss. "Ancient 24 amateurism is a myth," noted the classicist David Young. 25 "Purists who refused to mix money with sport did not exist

in the ancient world," concludes Michael B. Poliakoff, "and 1 2 victors' monuments boast of success in the cash competition 3 as openly as they boast of victory in the sacred contests." Golf legend Bobby Jones is enshrined in modern sports 4 5 history as the ideal, as the model amateur, and gentlemen 6 who decline every championship prize he earned. His 7 reputation fits the true definition of amateur, which is derived from the Latin "amator" or "lover," specifying one 8 9 who chooses to pursue a skill out of subjective devotion 10 rather than the hope of financial gain. Some non-college 11 sports still allow athletes to declare and renounce amateur 12 status.

13 Significantly, students themselves called themselves amateurs when they invented intercollegiate sports after 14 the Civil War. Until 1905, students retained general 15 16 control of the new phenomenon in everything from scheduling 17 and equipment to ticket sales. They recruited alumni to construct Harvard Stadium in 1903 with zero funds from the 18 19 college. "Neither the faculties nor other critics assisted 20 in building the structure of college athletics," declared 21 Walter Camp, Yale class of 1880, who became the father of 22 college football in his spare time.

The NCAA, created in 1906, slowly transformed the amateur tradition inherited from college athletes. Its board declared a goal of total faculty control as late as

1922, and the weak NCAA organization could not hire its 1 2 first full-time staff member until 1951. After that, 3 however, burgeoning revenue from television contracts allowed NCAA officials to enforce amateur rules as an 4 5 objective requirement rather than a subjective choice. 6 This is problematic because attempts to regulate personal 7 motivation and belief commonly run afoul of the 8 Constitution. Even if internal standards were allowed, and 9 somehow could be measured, NCAA rules contradict the key requirement that college sports must be an avocation, or 10 calling, which comes from "vocare," to call, and "vox," 11 voice, by denying athletes an essential voice. NCAA rules 12 13 govern the players by fiat, excluding them from membership 14 and consent.

Balance. Checks and balances are required for sound 15 16 governance, and the NCAA structure is unbalanced in at least four basic respects. First, NCAA enforcement suffers 17 an inherent conflict of interest between alleged violations 18 19 in football as opposed to basketball, because the 20 organization lost its television revenue from college 21 football and is almost wholly dependent on a sole-source 22 broadcasting contract for the March Madness basketball 23 tournament.

24 Second, the NCAA structure creates a false impression 25 of common practice between the very few schools that

aggressively commercialize college athletics, roughly 100 to 150 of some 1,200 NCAA members, and the vast majority of schools with small crowds and negligible sports revenue. An elastic NCAA amateurism stretches all the way from a Division III cross-country race to Notre Dame Football on ESPN.

7 Third, NCAA officials resolutely obscure differences between commercialized sports and the academic mission on 8 9 campus. In the classroom, colleges transfer highly valued expertise to students, but this traditional role is 10 11 reversed in big-time sports. There, athletes deliver highly valued expertise to the colleges. This distinction 12 13 is basic and fundamental to your committee's stated purpose of promoting educational integrity. College athletes are, 14 or should be, students in the classroom and competitor 15 16 players in the athletic department. They face multiple 17 roles in careers like many Americans, but their conflicting 18 demands cannot be managed or balanced unless they are 19 squarely recognized. The NCAA undermines this logical 20 separation by insisting that sports are an educational 21 supplement for a hybrid creature under its jurisdiction 22 called the student-athlete. Universities implicitly concur 23 by offloading some of their academic responsibility to the 24 NCAA.

Fourth, the NCAA and its member schools strip rights

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from athletes uniquely as a class. No college tries to ban 1 2 remunerative work for all students, and no legislature 3 could or would write laws to confiscate earnings from one targeted group of producers in a legitimate enterprise. On 4 5 the contrary, universities sponsor extensive work study 6 programs, and student-citizens everywhere exercise freedom to market skills everywhere from bookstore jobs and pizza 7 delivery to the entrepreneurial launch of Facebook, unless 8 9 they are athletes. For college athletes alone, the NCAA brands such industry unethical. 10

11 Equity. Basic fairness requires attention to the rights and freedom of participants above the convenience of 12 13 observers. Applied to college sports, this principle would mean that no freedom should be abridged because of athletic 14 status. While I am neither a lawyer nor a professional 15 16 economist, I find ample historical evidence that experts 17 object to collusion in the NCAA's regulatory structure. In Microeconomics, a prominent textbook, professors 18 19 Robert Pindyck and Daniel Rubinfeld make the NCAA a 20 featured example of an economic cartel that reaps anti-21 competitive profit. The courts have agreed in two landmark 22 cases. In NCAA versus Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma in 1984, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the 23 24 NCAA's exclusive control of college football broadcasts as 25 an illegal restraint of trade. Overnight, the major

football schools won the freedom to sell every broadcast their markets would bear, without having to share proceeds with the smaller schools through the NCAA. "We eat what we kill," bragged one official at the University of Texas.

5 In Law v. the NCAA, 1998, assistant coaches won a \$54 6 million settlement along with an order vacating the NCAA's 7 \$16,000 limit on starting salaries. The compensation of 8 assistant football coaches has cracked the \$1 million 9 barrier since then with salaries skyrocketing even in non-10 revenue sports. By 2010, the University of Florida paid 11 its volleyball coach \$365,000.

12 Thus, the supervisors of college sports have won 13 economic freedom, and they enjoy enormous largesse from a 14 distorted cartel marketplace that now shackles only the 15 most vital talent: the players. "To reduce bargaining 16 power by student athletes," wrote Pindyck and Rubinfeld, 17 "the NCAA creates and enforces rules regarding eligibility 18 and the terms of compensation."

19 NCAA officials, of course, steadfastly assert that 20 their whole system is devoted to the educational welfare 21 and benefit of the college athletes. "Football will never 22 again be placed ahead of educating, nurturing and 23 protecting young people," NCAA president Mark Emmert, 24 sitting near me, vowed when he announced NCAA sanctions for 25 the recent scandal at Penn State.

1 Such professions must be reconciled somehow with NCAA rules that systematically deny college athletes a full 2 3 range of guaranteed rights from due process and representation to the presumption of innocence. 4 These 5 rules can turn words on their head, like Alice in 6 Wonderland. The NCAA's bedrock pledge to avoid commercial exploitation of college athletes, for instance, aims to 7 safeguard them from getting paid too much, or at all, 8 9 rather than too little in the ordinary usage of the word exploit; to use selfishly for one's ends, as employers who 10 11 exploit their workers.

12 In closing, I would suggest one hopeful precedent from 13 the past work of your Commerce Committee. This is not the 14 first time that the governance of amateur sports, together 15 with the education of college athletes, has presented a 16 daunting tangle of passions and vested interests.

17 Fifty years ago, an early bonanza in sports revenue intensified the bitter feud between the NCAA and the 18 19 Amateur Athletic Union, AAU, which controlled access to the 20 Olympic Games. AAU leaders accused an "unpatriotic" NCAA 21 of sabotaging U.S. chances to win medals. They claimed 22 that college athletes already were paid, and therefore not 23 amateurs at all since the NCAA approved athletic 24 scholarships in 1956. NCAA officials retorted that AAU 25 coaches were parasites on college training facilities.

1 These two sides nitpicked, boycotted, sabotaged, and 2 disqualified each other until President Kennedy enlisted no 3 less a mediator than General Douglas MacArthur to foster 4 U.S. hopes for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. The squabbling 5 exhausted MacArthur, who recommended a Blue Ribbon 6 commissions that brought proposals eventually to this 7 committee.

8 Your predecessors shaped what became the Olympic and 9 Amateur Sports Act of 1978. One key provision of that law secured for active athletes a 20 percent share of the 10 11 voting seats on each of the 39 new U.S. Olympic Committees. 12 Though small, this representation soon transformed amateur sports. Granted a voice, athletes tipped the balance on 13 governing committees in the United States and inexorably 14 around the globe. Marathon races, then tennis tournaments, 15 16 recognized a right for players to accept prize money and 17 keep their Olympic eligibility. New leagues sprang up to popularize volleyball and other games with corporate 18 19 sponsors. Olympic officials came to welcome professional 20 competitors in every sport except boxing.

By 1986, when the International Olympic Committee expunged the word amateur from its bylaws, the modified games defied every prediction of disasters. Indeed, most people scarcely don't notice the change. Some of you helped recognize success in the revised Ted Stevens Olympic

1 and Amateur Sports Act of 1998.

2	This example suggests a good place to start. Wherever
3	possible, make athletes true citizens rather than glorified
4	vassals in college sports. Where markets extend into
5	college sports, make them fair and competitive. Recognize
6	the rights, uphold the rights, of college athletes. Give
7	them a voice, and challenge universities, in turn, to make
8	wise, straightforward decisions about the compatibility of
9	commercialized sports with education.
10	Thank you.
11	[The prepared statement of Mr. Branch follows:]
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The Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Branch. And I want to be very critical of myself because what the general rule around here is that witnesses speak for five or six minutes, but I failed to make that clear. And so, we just got --Mr. Branch: It says five minute right here, but I wasn't watching. [Laughter.] Mr. Branch: Sorry. The Chairman: But I want to just sort of keep it to five or six or seven minutes. That would be the best. And I thank you for your testimony. And it was my fault. Mr. Bradshaw, who is the former Director of Athletics at Temple University, we welcome you, sir.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM D. BRADSHAW, FORMER DIRECTOR OF
 ATHLETICS, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Mr. Bradshaw: Chairman Rockefeller, Ranking Member Thune, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, good afternoon. Your invitation to me to testify today about promoting the well-being and academic success of our student-athletes is much appreciated.

8 It is an honor for me, this afternoon, to represent 9 the 1,600-plus institutions and 11,000-plus individual 10 members of NACDA and its athletics administrators who are 11 the practitioners of our enterprise and representing, in 12 excess, of 500,000 student-athletes across all three NCAA 13 divisions, as well as the NAIA and junior-community 14 colleges.

NACDA serves as the professional association for those in the field on intercollegiate athletic administration. It provides educational opportunities and serves as a vehicle for networking the exchange of information and advocacy on behalf of the association.

20 My career in higher education includes positions as an 21 assistant baseball coach, head baseball coach, director of 22 alumni and, before retiring a year ago, 36 years as a 23 Division I athletic director at three universities. My 24 athletic career includes three years as a student-athlete 25 and one as a walk-on, followed by two years as a

professional baseball player in the Washington Senators
 organization where two broken ankles influenced a career
 change and a Master's Degree. I trust my ankles are ankles
 with you Washington Senators here today.

5 These experiences proved valuable to my subsequent 36 6 year as a Division I athletic director at La Salle, DePaul, 7 and Temple Universities, retiring from this wonderful 8 profession one year ago.

9 During the five decades of my career, I have seen 10 significant improvements and the commitment by universities 11 to the academic, athletic and personal experiences of student-athletes. From state-of-the-art academic support 12 13 services, elite coaching and training, athletic facilities, to the much improved equipment, safety requirements and 14 emerging NCAA permissive benefits, our student-athletes 15 16 have never had it better. And yet, we know we can do 17 better. We, as educators, are committed to maximizing and developing the enormous academic, athletic and personal 18 19 potential that our talented student-athletes bring to our 20 universities.

In assessing the well-being of student-athletes, it's important to examine our university's performances and trends in the areas of academics, financial security, health safety and life skills.

25 Academics. Over the past 20 years, graduation rates,

by any metric, have drastically improved for studentathletes. In 2013, the Graduation Success Rate measure for all student-athletes in Division I was 82 percent, including 71 percent for Division I FBS football participants, and 73 percent for men's basketball studentathletes.

7 Among the reasons for this dramatic improvement in 8 graduation rates are: Increased NCAA requirements for 9 initial eligibility and continued eligibility, and 10 university's proactive response to the Academic Progress 11 Rate metric instituted by the NCAA to measure individual 12 teams' classroom performance each semester.

13 Health and safety. While universities strive to use 14 best practices, we can never do too much to ensure the health and safety of our student-athletes. The prevention 15 16 and detection of concussions, for example, particularly in 17 the sport of football, remain as one of the highest 18 priorities for every athletic director at every level. 19 Best practices that have become commonplace include: 20 Hiring strength and conditioning coaches, dieticians, and 21 nutritionists; required seminars for all student-athletes 22 to discuss drugs and alcohol, assault, date rape, and 23 gambling, as well as comprehensive regular drug testing and 24 follow-up.

25 Financial security. As we all know, the real cost to

1 attend college have risen above inflation for years, 2 causing many students to have massive debt upon graduation 3 and proving too costly for others to even attend their college of their choice. Currently, Division I student-4 5 athletes receive \$2.1 billion in athletic scholarships, and 6 this total will continue to escalate with anticipated NCAA 7 legislation covering real costs of education, combined with 8 the annual increases in tuition, room and board, books and 9 fees.

In addition to the real value of an athletic 10 11 scholarship, and according to the U.S. Census data, a 12 college graduate, on the average, earns \$1 million more 13 over a lifetime than a non-graduate. Other financial benefits for student-athletes include: universities' 14 health insurance; NCAA catastrophic insurance; multi-year 15 16 athletic grants; and student assistance funds available to 17 conference offices.

The vastly improved conditions afforded student-18 19 athletes have resulted in their unprecedented performances 20 in the classroom, on the playing fields, and in preparation 21 for life. Few other campus activities or clubs produce 22 such natural diversity as intercollegiate athletics, 23 bringing together young men and women from various races, 24 religions, nations, beliefs, with the common denomination 25 being their academic profiles and athletic skills.

Less than 1 percent of Division I student-athletes will ever participate in professional sports, and that professional career, on average, lasts only a few years. This reality underscores the value of a college education, an education that many young men and women could not afford without an athletic scholarship.

7 In our profession of intercollegiate athletics, the student-athletes under our care are the center of our 8 universe, and the most important people to consider in our 9 decision making. If we always ask ourselves, before 10 11 allocating resources, building facilities, or hiring 12 coaches, is this decision in the best interest of our student athletes, then I believe that answer has helped us 13 to arrive at the right decision. 14

Any of your questions are most welcome. Thanks, again, for inviting me to be with you this afternoon. [The prepared statement of Mr. Bradshaw follows:] 18

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1	The Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Bradshaw.
2	Now Dr. Richard Southall, who is a professor at the
3	University of South Carolina, the Director of the College
4	Sports Research Institute.
5	Welcome, sir.
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STATEMENT OF RICHARD M. SOUTHALL, ASSOCIATE
 PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DIRECTOR, COLLEGE
 SPORT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

4 Dr. Southall: Thank you.

5 Chairman Rockefeller, Ranking Member Thune, and 6 distinguished committee members, thank you for the 7 opportunity to speak before you today. My initial draft of 8 my comments was only 35 minutes. So thank you for giving 9 me the advice.

10 As director of the College Sport Research Institute at 11 the University of South Carolina, my comments today are not 12 off-the-cuff remarks, but informed by sociological, 13 organizational and economic theories, as well as empirical 14 studies, and drawn extensively from NCAA documents. They 15 reflect not only my work, but also that of numerous 16 colleagues and scholars.

While I am well aware there are distinct sociodemographic differences within and between NCAA divisions, as well as between NCAA revenue and Olympic sports, my testimony today will focus on how, within big-time college sport, NCAA members have sought to protect their business interests at the expense of the well-being and academic success of NCAA profit-athletes.

For several decades, the NCAA was aware that as the scale of both revenue, generation and spending continue to

1 grow, there is a general sense that big-time athletics is 2 in conflict with the principle of amateurism and that 3 increased governmental and public scrutiny is likely if graduation rates do not improve in underperforming sports. 4 5 Consequently, in 2003 the NCAA embarked on a two-phase 6 organizational rebranding strategy that was part of an 7 aggressive public and media relations agenda that addressed 8 critics and provided an alternative to what the NCAA 9 described as the doggerel of cynics.

First, the NCAA created a term of art, The Collegiate Model of Athletics, as a better understood definition of amateurism that isolates the principle to the way in which college athletes are viewed without imposing its avocational nature on revenue-producing opportunities. Notably, Division I revenues have more than doubled since 2003.

17 Tellingly, internal NCAA documents reveal protecting 18 the collegiate model is nearly, by definition, the primary 19 focus of the office of the NCAA president.

20 Concurrently, in an effort to maintain the perception 21 of a clear line of demarcation between college and 22 professional sport, and offer support for the effectiveness 23 of its new Academic Progress Program, the NCAA developed 24 the Academic Progress Rate, or APR, and Graduation Success 25 Rate, or GSR. Since 2003, the NCAA has consistently sought

1 to utilize these rates as proof that big-time college sport 2 has one clear focus: Education.

However, several items are noteworthy. One, neither the Federal Graduation Rate, FGR, mandated by Congress, nor the NCAA's GSR, is perfect or inherently a more accurate metric. They utilize different sampling and statistical analyses to examine different cohorts. In short, they are different graduation rates.

9 Two, the GSR consistently returns a rate 12 to 25 10 percent higher than the FGR. As far back as 1991, the NCAA 11 knew that removing eligible dropouts, in other words 12 transfers or athletes who leave school in good academic 13 standing, from the GSR cohort would result in a markedly 14 higher success rate.

Three, since there is no comparable national-level GSR for the general student body to report GSR and FGR data simultaneously in press releases or data-set tables, invites inappropriate comparisons and fosters confusion among the general public.

20 While the NCAA National Office has sought to protect 21 its collegiate model, academic support staffs labor within 22 a system that too often depends on an amorphous special-23 talented admission process, focuses on maintaining 24 eligibility and results in athletes often clustering or 25 being steered to majors conducive to their practice and

1 competition; or, in other words, work schedules.

2 Tellingly, several authorities within the NCAA and 3 university governance structures recognize clustering and 4 scheduling of easy courses as problems.

5 In addition, contrary to the NCAA's public posturing 6 that they are just normal students, profit-athletes tend, 7 in important respects, to be physically, culturally and 8 socially isolated from the campus community. They live in 9 a tightly controlled parallel universe indicative of 10 Goffman's total institutions.

11 Through the steady drumbeat of sophisticated and 12 subtle institutional propaganda, the NCAA has sought 13 spontaneous consent to a mythology that big-time college 14 sport a priori enhances the educational experience of 15 "student-athletes."

16 Propaganda is effective because it exploits people's 17 reluctance to intellectually engage with any oppositional 18 alternative views. Since 2003, while the NCAA has successfully embedded its Collegiate Model of Athletics 19 20 including the Graduation Success Rate, into the public's consciousness, there has been little progress in ensuring 21 22 profit-athletes have equal access to educational opportunities afforded other students. 23

In conclusion, there is clear evidence the NCAA's Collegiate Model of Athletics not only systematically

inhibits access to a world-class university education, but also exploits profit-athletes by denying them basic bargaining rights, due process and standard forms of compensation. I want to thank the committee members for the opportunity to visit with you today. [The prepared statement of Dr. Southall follows:]

1	The Chairman: Thank you for your excellent testimony.
2	And, finally, Dr. Mark Emmert who is well, you all
3	know who he is.
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STATEMENT OF MARK A. EMMERT, PRESIDENT, THE NATIONAL
 COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

3 Dr. Emmert: Thank you, Senator.

And good afternoon to you and to Senator Thune and -Senator Booker: Is your microphone on?

6 Dr. Emmert: Thank you. I appreciate that.

7 Is it working now? Can you hear me fine?

8 The Chairman: I notice no difference.

9 Dr. Emmert: Okay.

10 [Laughter.]

11 Dr. Emmert: As a recovering university president,

12 I've learned to appreciate. So thank you very much.

13 Good afternoon to all of you on the panel. I'm Mark Emmert. I've served now as the President of the NCAA since 14 October of 2010 following 30 years as a professor, a 15 16 university administrator and a university president. Ι 17 certainly appreciate the opportunity to appear before all 18 of you today and discuss what I agree are very important 19 issues. And I particularly want to thank you, Mr. 20 Chairman, for working with us on the timing of this 21 hearing. It's good that we are able to be here. 22 The NCAA's core purpose, as has already been pointed 23 out, is to promote the well-being and the success of more 24 than 460,000 student-athletes as they enjoy both world-

25 class athletic experiences and receive access to topnotch

educations. That's why I've been working diligently with 1 2 the Division I Board of Directors, our member universities 3 and all the stakeholders to drive policy changes that support student-athlete success and, indeed, address many 4 5 of the issues that have already been raised here today. 6 During my tenure, we've enacted more than a dozen key 7 reforms. Two notable examples are raising academic standards and add in the opportunity for a multiple-year 8 9 scholarships.

As we discuss how to improve college sports today, 10 it's important to understand that the NCAA is a 11 democratically governed, membership-led association of 12 13 nearly 1,100 colleges and universities. As such, neither I nor any member of my staff have a vote on association 14 policy or infractions decisions. It's important to note 15 16 that, appropriately, in my opinion, university presidents 17 themselves, are the ultimate decision makers within the 18 association.

Members make rules through a representative process much as you do in Congress. It is challenging, obviously, to bring together coaches, athletic administrators, faculty members, student-athletes and university presidents to achieve consensus on much of anything, let alone college sports. And while the pace of change is not what I or many others would like, the Division I member schools are

working very diligently, even as we speak, to create a new decision making structure that will yield practical and, I hope, timely results on all of these issues.

Before we discuss the challenges at hand, let me be 4 5 clear. College sports, in my opinion, works extremely well 6 for the vast majority of our 460,000 student-athletes. And while it can and should be modified, the collegiate model 7 should in fact be preserved because all of the good 8 9 provides for so many. Nonetheless, I agree there are very 10 important changes that need to be made and many university 11 presidents happen to agree with me.

Let me describe the most important ones. First, student-athletes, in my opinion, should be given a scholarship for life so they may complete a Bachelor's Degree even if their education is delayed for any reason unrelated to a lack of academic progress or serious misconduct.

Second, scholarships should cover the full and actual cost of attendance not simply tuition, room and board, books and supplies.

Third, NCAA schools must always lead in the area of health and safety. For example, the NCAA, along with the variety of medical experts, released recently, new guidelines that address the diagnosis, the management and the prevention of sports-related concussions.

Fourth, the NCAA must work assertively with all of our universities on sexual assault prevention and support for victims. This is a national crisis and we can all do better.

5 Fifth, while all student-athletes today are covered by 6 insurance for injuries, and the NCAA covers catastrophic 7 injuries, any gaps in coverage must be closed.

8 Sixth, the academic success of student-athletes must 9 remain our ultimate priority. This means providing them 10 with the time as well as the resources they need to take 11 advantage of the opportunities at college campuses, as our 12 two former college athletes have testified.

Finally, all changes that are made, these and others, must maintain a support for Title IX and cannot come at the cost of student-athletes in women's and non-revenue generating sports.

The NCAA provides countless opportunities to men and women, including many from low income families who would not otherwise attend college. In fact, some 82,000 current student-athletes are first generation college students. And at the risk of correcting Mr. Bradshaw, it is now \$2.7 billion in athletic scholarships that are provided to students that make that a reality.

Further, NCAA revenues are reinvested in our mission.Specifically, last year's revenue allowed us to conduct 89

national championships in 23 different sports with nearly 1 50,000 student-athletes participating in those 2 championships from across the entire country. Those 3 revenues allowed us to provide \$700 million directly to 4 5 colleges and universities in all three divisions. A \$100 6 million of which was used to cover extra expenses and 7 emergency expenses for Division I student-athletes. 8 Further, those revenues allowed us to cover the \$14 million 9 insurance premium for catastrophic insurance policies for 10 our student-athletes.

11 College sports are serving student-athletes very, very 12 well for the most part. Yes, there are changes to both 13 policy and the culture that are needed, and they require 14 frank conversations like the one we're having here and 15 serious actions.

I'm committed to working with you and our member schools to ensure that student-athletes have all the opportunities for success that they deserve. And I want to thank you for the invitation, Mr. Chairman, to appear today. I look forward to taking your questions and working with you in the future.

22 [The prepared statement of Dr. Emmert follows:]
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1 The Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Emmert. 2 I will start, Senator Thune will follow, and then 3 Senator Coats. And then, we'll proceed from there. 4 According to your website, and I'm just sort of going 5 back to some basic stuff, student-athlete health, safety 6 and well-being remain our top priorities. Yet, in court 7 papers filed for a lawsuit in which a family has sued the NCAA after their son died from a brain injury suffered in a 8 9 pre-season football practice, the NCAA asserted that "The 10 NCAA denies that it has a legal duty to protect student-11 athletes."

12 I find that extraordinary. Now, I know what your 13 answer is going to be and that's going to upset me. But, the question is how do you reconcile your website's 14 publically stated priorities of promoting health and safety 15 16 with your private legal arguments which you will declare 17 somehow are different; that the NCAA doesn't have a legal 18 duty to protect student-athletes? You either do or you 19 don't.

20 Dr. Emmert: I will not quibble about the language. I 21 think that was, at the very least, a terrible choice of 22 words created by legal counsel to make a legal argument. I 23 am not a lawyer. I am not going to defend or deny what a 24 lawyer wrote in a lawsuit. I will unequivocally state we 25 have a clear, moral obligation to make sure that we do

1 everything we can to support and protect student-athletes.

2 The Chairman: See, what I perceive is a web of 3 convenient protection to all parties. You suggested that there are a number of universities. See, what I really 4 5 want to see is I have a panel of subpoenaed universities 6 presidents from land-grant, publically funded universities up here. And I think it'll come to that because I think 7 8 it's going to have to. I don't know how we're going to 9 work anything out without it.

But you say that was bad language by a lawyer who got confused or, put later, didn't have a good night's rest; or whatever it was. And so, you sort of slosh over that.

Earlier, you said that there are a number of universities that want to make a certain number of changes, which you then enumerated three or four of them. But then, you've also said, frequently in answers to questions in other fora that you don't have the authority to do anything. You don't have a vote, which you said here. Everything is in the hands of the universities.

20 My cynical self says that universities like things 21 exactly the way they are because they're making a ton of 22 money. In fact, they are making so much money and they 23 have more money than they ever had been before, not all, 24 but some. That there's been about 120 that make most of 25 it; 120 universities. I don't know how change is possible.

How do you make the case for saying that you can be a 1 2 participant in this process of bringing about change when 3 you say that they don't have to listen to anything you say? Dr. Emmert: Well, I can tell you, Senator, what is 4 5 going on right now. In less than a month now, the Division 6 I board will vote on a completely changed decision making 7 structure. They will put all of the subjects that we're describing and discussing here today in the hands of the 65 8 9 universities that have the largest revenue. The schools that are within the five --10

The Chairman: I'm sorry. I've got to interrupt. Why would you pick the 65 schools that make the most 12 13 money? Because, to me, they would be the ones who be the least likely to want to make any changes at all. 14

11

15 Dr. Emmert: Because, quite the contrary, they're the 16 ones that precisely want to make changes; often changes that have price tags associated with them. And they want 17 18 to make those changes and are often blocked from doing so 19 by institutions that have less revenue. So if, for 20 example, you want to move toward a scholarship model that 21 covers full cost of attendance. Something that the 22 Division I board, in my first year on the job, twice 23 passed. It was overridden by the membership of the 350 schools in Division I, predominantly with the support of 24 25 the 65 major schools saying this is something we really

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need and they were blocked from doing so by the other
 institutions.

3 So those schools are, indeed, the schools whose 4 interests are the points that I just enumerated. Indeed, I 5 was practically quoting from a letter signed by all the 6 presidents of PAC-12 and all the presidents of the BIG 10, 7 all of whom have said "These are the changes we must make 8 in intercollegiate athletics and we need authority to make 9 those kinds of changes."

10 The Chairman: Now, is this the 65 largest 11 universities or are these also the smaller ones who you say 12 block progress because it's --

13 Dr. Emmert: Yes, sir.

14 The Chairman: -- expensive?

Dr. Emmert: These are the 65 schools that are members of the five largest revenue conferences: the FCC, the BIG 17 12, the BIG 10, the PAC-12 and the ACC.

18 The Chairman: Would you agree with me, in my final 19 first round question, that college sports has long 20 forgotten the word amateurism? And I'm talking 21 particularly about the 120 major -- but you know there's a 22 lot more than that. That it's just a business and the more 23 money you could make -- I mean, West Virginia University 24 signed onto the BIG 12, which guarantees one thing and one 25 thing only. And that means that most of the people of West

Virginia who are not income, or even moderate income,
 cannot go to any games out in the Southwest. Though, West
 Virginia University sure makes a ton of money from them.
 How do you respond to that? Is that right? Is that
 fair? Is that progressive?

Dr. Emmert: If I may, Senator, there's two questions that are being asked there. The first is do I believe that the 120 or so dominant schools, the FBS schools, perhaps to whom you're referring, have abandoned the concept of amateurism? And I would say that, no, they have not.

11 I certainly agree with you that the topline revenue, 12 the expenditures that are going on right now, in college 13 athletics have unequivocally moved up very sharply in the past two decades. The fact that schools are investing 14 those dollars back into their athletic program, makes quite 15 16 clear that the universities, themselves, are not doing this 17 to "turn a profit." Indeed, last year, out of the 1,100 18 schools, about 23 in all of America had positive cash flow. 19 In other words, invested all of the money that they had in 20 college sports and had some left over. Everyone else in 21 the country put resources into college sports instead of 22 taking them out.

In terms of the changes that occurred in the construction of the conferences over the past handful of years, I probably agree with you. I was very disappointed

in the changes that conferences sought to make progress in. 1 2 They created some significant travel challenges. I 3 believe, not just for the fans but also for the student 4 athletes. When you have to go across a country for a 5 football game, is one thing because that only occurs 6 occasionally. When it's your volleyball team, your 7 basketball team, or your soccer team, it means studentathletes are traveling a great deal at great expense both 8 9 in time and energy and commitment. So I was quite disappointed in not all but many of those changes that 10 11 occurred.

12 The Chairman: I thank you and I turn to Ranking13 Member Thune.

14 Senator Thune: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Emmert, under your presidency, you indicated that you've taken the initiative to form some of these Division I subcommittees to address needed changes. And I'm wondering if you could discuss what you hope to accomplish with that initiative?

20 Mr. Emmert: Thank you, Senator.

First of all, as I mentioned, within a month we'll see, I hope, the board pass a completely new decision making structure because of the challenges of the past 24 months of making decisions around a very aggressive reform agenda. The leadership of the 65 leading universities have

1 said, "We simply have to find a better way to make
2 progress."

3 They have identified, as their agenda, many of the items that I just addressed and a handful of others. So 4 5 there is a very keen interest in finding, first of all, 6 ways to provide greater support for student-athletes. We 7 passed, twice over the past 36 months, a proposal to allow 8 universities to give student-athletes as a bare minimum an 9 additional \$2,000 in their scholarship to cover all their miscellaneous expenses. I believe that the universities, 10 11 this fall and no later than January, will approve a proposal to do something just like that yet again. And I 12 13 hope an even more robust model to cover the real legitimate 14 cost of being a student-athlete.

We were able to pass changes that allowed, but didn't 15 16 require, multi-year scholarships for a student-athletes prior to three years ago. The universities were literally 17 18 forbidden by NCAA rules about providing multi-year 19 scholarships. We were able to get a change in the rules to 20 allow them and I think we're well on our way toward 21 mandating that they be, in fact, multiple-year commitments 22 so that student-athletes don't have to worry about whether 23 or not they're going to be able to finish their degree on 24 time. I think that is extremely likely to happen. 25 As I mentioned also, there's a very strong interest in

this same group of leading universities that cover the cost, fully, the cost of insurance programs. The vast majority of universities cover all of those costs today but it shouldn't be a question. It should be quite clear that no student-athlete will ever have to cover costs of insurance or injuries that they are inflicting on them when they are student-athlete.

8 And I think, finally, we've got to address this issue 9 of time. The demands that are placed on student-athletes 10 right now are, in my eyes and I think in the eyes of many 11 including, I suspect, Mr. Bradshaw, the demands that are being placed on young men and women; both in terms of 12 13 what's required of them for regular coaching, what's required from informal coaching, what's required simply to 14 be competitive these days, is far too great a time, a 15 16 demand, and we need to find ways -- I completely agree with 17 Mr. Ramsay, for example.

18 We need to find ways that young men and women can take 19 advantage of internships, of study abroad opportunities, of 20 all the things that we know that help prepare them for life 21 because a very, very tiny fraction of them are ever going 22 to play professional sport. For virtually all of college 23 players, their last game is their last game in college. 24 That's not going to be their profession. Their 25 professional life and their life in general is going to be

changed by having a meaningful degree and meaningful
 experiences that go along with that. That means we've got
 to create opportunities for them to do the many things that
 are available on campuses.

5 Senator Thune: Thanks.

6 Mr. Bradshaw, you bring a unique perspective as former AD, and as a member institution, taking care of the well-7 being of your student-athletes. And I'm told that it was 8 9 your practice, while at Temple, to conduct exit interviews and I'm wondering, and at sometimes those led to 10 11 substantive changes in policy and how programs could be improved. But do you got some examples from those 12 13 interviews that you can share with us that led to direct improvements in the way that Temple addressed the needs of 14 student-athletes? 15

Mr. Bradshaw: We gathered our best information from our student-athletes about how they were being treated. As many of you might know, student-athletes aren't the most shy people in the world. They -- absolutely. They're like my teenagers. They let you know when they're hungry, they let you know when you need things. So the exit interviews were invaluable because seniors were leaving the

23 institution.

We'd also follow-up. We had questionnaires that we sent the seniors a month before they left and then went

over those questionnaires with the student-athletes, talked
 about every facet of their experience at the university.
 That was helpful.

We also had a captain's council, which was an aggregate of all the captains from every team that got together without the coaches, just myself and some administrators, to hear everything they had to say about their experience so that we could use that in recruiting and help to do a lot better job.

10 We also have team meetings with each of the teams 11 before their seasons to welcome the freshman and also to gather input from those freshmen about it. And we were 12 13 able to gather very valuable things. Like, we had one team who their practice facility was maybe about 25 minutes from 14 campus and when they got back in the evening, they weren't 15 16 able to get the kind of quality dinner because a lot of the 17 students had already been in there and things were picked over. And we were able to extend that time for their meals 18 19 for an hour so that those student-athletes could eat.

We also had football players who were practicing in the afternoon, some of them in pre-med. And some of the courses they were taking were right up against their practice. We were able to get that football coach to take those practices in the morning when 97 percent of the classes that the kids were taking were there. So that was

very valuable input right from the center of our universe,
 the student-athletes.

Senator Thune: My time has expired, Mr. Chairman, but from the athletic director's standpoint, what role do you see the AD and the universities playing? I mean, some of these things you can go above and beyond what the NCAA requires; correct? I mean there's --

8 Mr. Bradshaw: Yes.

9 Senator Thune: -- a lot of flexibility that's allowed 10 at the member institutions to make decisions that are the 11 best interests of their student-athletes.

12 Mr. Bradshaw: And we should.

13 We have the responsibility and its institutional 14 control. It's not only the Chairman of the Board or trustees but the president and athletic director should all 15 16 be onboard and have similar philosophies and missions and principles about how that works. And in concert with all 17 18 those people because sometimes you need funds to do the 19 things that you need to do and you need support from the 20 board and the president.

So it's very important that all of us work together to do that because we're out recruiting other student-athletes and that's a brand we call "Athletics, the front porch of the university." It might not be the most important thing you see when you drive by but it's the most visible

1 messenger of the brand of the university.

2 Senator Thune: Thank you.

3 Mr. Chairman, thank you.

4 The Chairman: Thank you, Senator Thune.

5 Senator Coats.

6 Senator Coats: Mr. Chairman, thank you.

7 Dr. Emmert, thank you for being willing to testify here. I know you didn't have to do this and I think it's 8 9 been very constructive to hear the reforms that you have initiated and those that you hope to initiate. And it 10 11 sounds like there's some real positive things that are happening relative to the issues that, as you have 12 13 acknowledged, are challenges for the NCAA, and challenges for the universities and challenges for our committee. 14

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for following 15 16 through on your commitment to me and to others that, you 17 know, we're going to have a good, solid, non-theatrical 18 investigation and committee process here. Because, I think 19 we're all on the same page in terms of how can we best 20 preserve the student-athlete and best provide for them. 21 How do we address some of the challenges that we're facing 22 today with the revenues and so forth. And I think this is 23 a very constructive effort that we're undertaking here. 24 And I thank you for pulling all that together. 25 Here's what I'm hearing and I'm leading to a question

here. But, I'm hearing from our witnesses that there are many positive things happening and many positive results coming from being a student-athlete. That opportunities that are available to athletes that otherwise would not have been able to get a college experience and a college degree in the education process.

7 The list of reforms that Dr. Emmert has basically said these are his proposals, and I think it goes right to what 8 9 we are trying to accomplish here: Scholarship for life; 10 the full and actual cost of attendance payment; leading and 11 taking the lead in areas of health and safety; addressing the sexual assault issue which goes across all aspects of 12 13 athletics but also college experience, it's not limited to 14 just one; medical insurance, dealing with those questions; academic priorities, and we talked about the time issue; 15 16 support for Title IX.

17 I mean, it's been remarkable what has happened under Title IX in terms of the number of women that are able to 18 19 participate in athletics, games, scholarships. Many of 20 those also would not have perhaps had a chance with 21 scholarship help and support. The vast majority of schools that, whether Division II or Division III or not in the top 22 23 65, and that offer all these opportunities. It's something 24 we want to preserve, it's something we want to improve. 25 I think we have a president of the NCAA who is a

reformer, known as that. That's why he was hired. He's
 taken steps already, and willing to take significant steps
 forward.

Now, obviously, it goes to this guestion, Dr. Emmert, 4 5 of the 65. I was encouraged about your response to the 6 Chairman's question relative to their interest in 7 addressing these issues. Now, it's one thing to say that their willing to do it, it's another thing to do it. So we 8 9 wish you success but we understand that it's -- you're the 10 proposal. You're the initiator but they're the decision 11 makers.

12 And so, I hope, Mr. Chairman, that over some period of 13 time here, hopefully relatively soon, we can get a positive 14 result from that effort. Because, I think that's really 15 where these major issues fall.

16 But Dr. Emmert, would you just give us one more shot at the ability to address what I think goes to the root of 17 18 the problem, but also to the root of the solution. And 19 that is that the top 65, which are the revenue generators, 20 we don't want jeoperdate is the other 1,000 or so that 21 aren't, and put them in a situation where they won't be 22 able to fulfill Title IX or they won't be able to fulfill 23 the level of sports that get so many young people the 24 opportunities to participate and get a college education at 25 the same time.

Dr. Emmert: Yes, Mr. Chairman and Senator Coats. I think you're asking one of the, well, two of the most important questions.

And first, is a recognition that 100 years ago when 4 5 the NCAA was created it was, as Mr. Branch pointed out, 6 created with some impetus from the White House and Congress 7 because of all the challenges in college sports. And at that time, it was determined that college sports should be 8 9 appropriately self-governed; that the universities themselves were capable of providing the right kind of 10 11 structure and governance and oversight to make college sports work effectively for young men and young women. 12 And 13 we're at a point now where we're going to see, yet again, 14 whether or not that self-governance system still works. I have confidence because I know most of these presidents as 15 16 colleagues and I know their interests and their 17 considerations and concerns that provides a mood of 18 confidence that they want to move forward on the agendas 19 that I described, plus more, in the coming weeks and 20 months.

Now, I think, Mr. Chairman, this hearing is a useful cattle prod, if you will, to make sure that everyone understands that the world is watching. The U.S. Senate is watching and everyone is paying attention to what universities are going to do to address these very real and

1 significant issues. I think all of those things, combined, 2 give me some very positive belief that we're going to wind 3 up in the right place in a matter of months. Now, if we're not, then we have another conversation that we can have. 4 5 I'm sure. And I have no doubt, sir, that you or your 6 successors will make sure that we have that conversation. 7 But I have no concerns about this body or any other trying to hold universities accountable for the things that they 8 9 need to and should be doing. 10 Senator Coats: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My time has

12 Senator Klobuchar: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to note for 13 the record that Senator Coats, out in the hallway, found 14 out he just had his tenth grandchild.

15 [Laughter.]

expired.

11

16 Senator Klobuchar: Just for the record.

17 Senator McCaskill: And I heard he cried --

18 [Laughter.]

19 Senator Klobuchar: Oh, I didn't tell her that.

20 [Laughter.]

21 Senator Coats: I had to leave. I cried --

22 Senator McCaskill: We love that.

23 Senator Coats: It's as hard as number one.

24 The Chairman: You don't get to meet, you know, some

25 kind of a --

1 Senator McCaskill: A guy who cries over his 2 grandchildren is very cool. Senator Klobchar: We like that. 3 Senator Coats: That's a good thing. 4 5 Senator Klobuchar: Thank you. 6 Senator Coats: I agree. The Chairman: It's another form of cartel. 7 8 [Laughter.] The Chairman: Senator Heller, to be followed by --9 Senator Heller: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope this 10 11 doesn't get you in trouble also; calling on me next. But I 12 have a couple things for the record. 13 First, I'd like to submit an opening statement. Your 14 staff has that. 15 The Chairman: So ordered. [The information referred to follows:] 16 17 [COMMITTEE INSERT] 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Senator Heller: And second, also for the record, is a
 USC alum who spoke with Pat Haden just before this hearing.
 I'm pretty sure that we usually watch the Trojans beat
 Notre Dame on NBC and not on ESPN.

5 Sorry, Mr. Branch.

6 [Laughter.]

7 Senator Heller: No, that's Stanford. I wish I could8 say that.

9 Having said that to you, Dr. Emmert, I have a couple questions. The seven points that you brought up I think 10 11 are, what you say you're trying to achieve, I think are more weaknesses today than they are strengths. 12 If you have 13 to talk about students having scholarships for life, today you don't have them. And I think that's a weakness. 14 Ιf you have to talk about men and women, and having full and 15 16 actual coverage of their costs while they're in college, is a weakness because it's something that you don't have 17 today. If you're talking about leading in the area of 18 19 safety, you're not doing it today. If the NCAA is talking 20 about taking the lead in sexual assault, then they are not 21 doing it today. If you're talking about gaps in insurance 22 coverage, means it's not happening today. We can go on and 23 Managing time and demands on these men and women that on. 24 are in school, means it is not happening today.

25 And I'll share with you, every once in a while the

Chairman and I agree on something. I call that lightening
 in a bottle.

3 The Chairman: Careful.

4 Senator Heller: Maybe the stars are aligning. I'm 5 not sure on this one. But, needless to say, I agree with 6 him. And that is that we do have jurisdiction here, in 7 this Congress, over the NCAA.

8 And so, my question to you is this: If tomorrow there 9 was a bill in front of the United States Senate that would 10 disband the NCAA, and for all their discussions in hearings 11 and witnesses that spoke today, give me reasons why I 12 shouldn't vote for that bill.

13 Dr. Emmert: Well, I am happy to.

The fact is that, first of all, we've been focused already in this brief period of time on the things that aren't happening. But the reality also is is that an enormous amount of very, very good things are happening --Senator Heller: Good. I want hear those. I want to hear those.

20 Dr. Emmert: -- that we have talked about. So when we 21 focus on the issues of college sports, the vast majority of 22 them, as many of you have noted, the vast majority of those 23 issues are really focused on men's basketball and football 24 as it's played in the top handful of institutions. If you 25 look at BCS football and men's basketball, you are looking

at less than 5 percent of all of intercollegiate athletics.
 You're missing 95 percent of intercollegiate athletics.
 For that other 95 percent, there are very few of those
 challenges or problems that are occurring. Indeed, it is
 serving.

6 So, I'm not very good at math in my hand, but if it's 7 95 percent of 460,000 students, let's just say it's 450,000 students or 425,000 students for whom this is working 8 9 amazingly well. They are graduating at a higher rate than the rest of the student body on their campuses, they're 10 11 graduating at a higher rate than the rest of the students 12 in the United States. Yes, we can in fact have a very good 13 learning discussion about how we measure graduation rates. But if you use the federal graduation rate, student-14 athletes in Division I graduated 1 percent higher than non-15 16 athletes on all of our campuses across America.

17 If you look at men's and women's basketball, if you look at football, the graduation rates, as Mr. Bradshaw 18 19 pointed out, have been steadily growing for more than 15 20 years now; each and every year. If you look at African-21 American men the African-American men on any given campus, 22 have a 9 percent higher probability of graduating if they happen to be an athlete than if they're not an athlete. 23 24 The fact is its student-athletes make very good students. Yes, there are many issues, and our two former 25

athletes here, I think, have pointed them out very nicely 1 that need to be addressed. But, for the vast majority of 2 3 students, being an athlete also goes along with being a better student and more likely to graduate. And also, we 4 5 believe, though the data is not well done, and I just 6 learned from Dr. Southall that he's working on a study that I think will be very useful, we believe that there's good 7 reason to see that they are more successful in life as 8 9 well, overall.

10 So one of the things that we all need to work on 11 together is to make sure that we don't throw the baby out 12 with the bathwater here. Intercollegiate athletics, as you 13 pointed out, Mr. Rockefeller, is a wonderful part of our 14 society and provides extraordinary opportunities for the vast majority of student-athletes. I focused my comments 15 16 on the things that I'd like to see fixed. You just 17 elaborated on them. That should not be interpreted as 18 everything is wrong in college sports. Indeed, even if you 19 look at scholarships, in fact, no one is giving a 20 guaranteed four, no one. Most schools are not giving 21 guaranteed four-year commitments. USC has just committed 22 to do that. University of Indiana has just committed to do 23 that. A handful of others are looking at it right now --24 Senator Heller: But wasn't that --25 Dr. Emmert: -- but the reality is is that almost no

1 student ever losses their scholarship. 2 Senator Heller: But wasn't that prohibited by the 3 NCAA? 4 Dr. Emmert: It was. 5 Senator Heller: When did that change? 6 Dr. Emmert: That's one of the things that I think 7 will occur in the coming months. 8 Senator Heller: In other words, schools did offer 9 four-year scholarships until the NCAA prohibited it. Dr. Emmert: They did and I have no idea why that was 10 11 put into the rules. I have my own notions, but I have no idea -- I don't even know when that occurred but a number 12 13 of years ago. Bill, do you know when that occurred? 14 Mr. Southall: 1974. 15 16 Dr. Emmert: 1974 Mr. Bradshaw: 1973. 17 Dr. Emmert: '73. 18 19 Senator Heller: And no reason as to why? Dr. Emmert: Bill, do you know why? 20 21 Mr. Bradshaw: I really don't know, really don't know.

22 Dr. Emmert: None of us was in the room.

23 Mr. Bradshaw: In recruiting, it's not a very good

24 idea not to give multi-year scholarships.

25 Senator Booker: I trust the historian. I'd love to

1 hear what Taylor Branch --

2 Senator Heller: I would. I'd like to hear this, yes. Mr. Branch: The historical record on that was that it 3 was driven by the coaches at the biggest universities, 4 5 precisely the 65 biggest schools, because they wanted more 6 control over their athletes; they're driven to win. You 7 have a better chance of winning if you control the athlete and what time he gets up and how much time he spends in the 8 9 weight room, and so on and so forth. And if you can yank 10 their scholarship, then you got more control over them. 11 Senator Coats: But you can't do that anymore; right? 12 Senator McCaskill: Yes, you can. 13 Mr. Branch: Yes, you can. Senator Coats: You can't control the time --14 15 Mr. Branch: The NCAA, in 1973, at the behest of the 16 big school athletic departments and coaches put in a rule that you could not offer more than a one-year scholarship. 17 18 In other words, guaranteeing the coaches that control over 19 the athletes. And that survived for 40 years. Now, what 20 they're trying to do is to repeal that law so that you 21 could, at your option, offer more. 22 Dr. Emmert: Excuse me, for interrupting. It has, in

23 fact, been repealed. It's one of the first things that I 24 insisted on.

25 Mr. Branch: But it lasted for 40 years at the behest

of the same 65 schools that are now proposing to do these reforms that you're talking about. And I think they're good, but it's because they can afford them and because the gap between the level of money involved and the needs of these athletes has gone so obscene that they want to do it on their own and they can afford to do it.

Senator Booker: If Senator Heller would allow me because this is such an important point. It has not changed. A student-athlete, right now, who for the reasons of a coach at any time can revoke that scholarship so that that student is no longer able to stay at a university.

12 Dr. Emmert, that's true right now; right?

13 Dr. Emmert: It's a variable.

14 So, starting last year, schools -- two year ago. 15 Pardon me. Schools were provided the option. In other 16 words, this prohibition was repealed so that a school today 17 can offer a multi-year scholarship and many do.

18 So, as I just mentioned, the University of Southern California and Indiana, for example, have recently 19 20 announced that that is precisely what they are going to do 21 is offer full four-year scholarships. Many schools in the 22 BIG 10 have been doing so since this prohibition was 23 lifted. I don't know the extent to which it --24 Senator Booker: But it is not uniform? 25 Dr. Emmert: But it is most certainly not uniform --

1 Senator Booker: And it's not even the majority of 2 schools. 3 Dr. Emmert: I believe that it's not --The Chairman: Senator Booker --4 5 Dr. Emmert: -- not close to the majority. 6 The Chairman: -- your turn will come. 7 [Laughter.] Dr. Emmert: Would the NCAA ever order this --8 9 Senator McCaskill: Do we need to remind him that he is junior on this committee? 10 11 [Laughter.] Senator McCaskill: I think somehow he forgot about 12 13 this thing. 14 The Chairman: And now we're calling on Senator McCaskill. 15 16 Senator McCaskill: Thank you. 17 I would like to offer into the record the roll call of 18 the institutions who voted to reestablish the one-year 19 rule. After it was voted in, in 2011, that you could have 20 the option of giving a four-year scholarship, the very next 21 meeting there was an attempt to overrule that decision. 22 They needed a two-thirds vote to overrule the decision to 23 go back to the one-year requirement. I think it would be 24 very interesting for the members of this committee to look 25 at the institutions that voted to go back to a one-year

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1 requirement in 2012. They need 62 and a half percent. 2 They got 62.12 to go back the one-year. And I think you'll be surprised. It's counterintuitive. Some of the 3 4 institutions that voted to go back to the one-year, like 5 Harvard voted to go back to one-year; Yale was strong, they 6 abstained. We had institutions like Texas, all wanted to 7 go back to one-year, but then there were smaller schools 8 that wanted to go back to one year.

9 Senator Thune: What did Missouri do?

Senator McCaskill: One Missouri school did, but the 10 11 University of Missouri did not. And I was willing to offer 12 this into the record and I was nervous when I got this 13 because I was afraid that my university might have voted to go back to one-year. But it's very telling that in 2012 --14 Now I quess my question to you, Dr. Emmert, is why wasn't 15 16 this made public at the time? Because, I think most of 17 these universities would be embarrassed if they were 18 publically called out that they were unwilling to give a 19 four-year scholarship to an athlete. So why did it take a 20 request from Congress for this roll call for this to ever reach the light of day? And I would ask this list to made 21 22 part of the public record?

23 The Chairman: So ordered.

24 [The information referred to follows:]

25 [COMMITTEE INSERT]

Dr. Emmert: Well, the data were made available to all
 of the memberships. So --

3 Senator McCaskill: I'm talking about to the public.
4 Why didn't you put it on your website?

5 Dr. Emmert: I'm not debating the fact. I just don't 6 simply know whether it was not put on the website. The 7 debate was very public. It was, obviously, a very disputed 8 case. It's a very interesting debate. I was quite stunned 9 by some of the argumentation.

So we have the -- and one of the things I didn't 10 11 mention about changes that I anticipate in the coming weeks. Mr. Branch pointed out something that's part of the 12 13 Olympic movement, Olympic tradition now that, in the United States, that student-athletes have to have a very -- not 14 student-athletes. Olympic athletes have to have a 15 substantial vote and voice in all of the deliberations of 16 17 the Olympic bodies. I certainly advocate for a model much like that and, indeed, the proposal that's going to be 18 19 voted on later, in August, will include a full 20 representation of students as voting members alongside the 21 presidents and athletic directors on all of the legislative 2.2 bodies.

But, we currently have student-athlete advisory committees that we turn to all of these issues --

25 Senator McCaskill: Dr. Emmert, that's all great.

1 Dr. Emmert: No, but if I might, ma'am. The student-2 athlete advisory committee advised against putting in 3 multi-year scholarships because they happened to agree with coaches that it was a good incentive for their colleagues 4 5 to remain engaged. So some universities voted to overturn 6 this because they're very own student-athlete advisory committee said, "No, no, no, no, don't give multi-year 7 scholarships. We like one-year scholarships." 8

9 My point is simply, ma'am, it was quite 10 counterintuitive in many levels. And I was quite appalled 11 by --

Senator McCaskill: Okay. Fair enough.

I would like to talk to those students because I think they probably felt pressure from coaches if they were all student-athletes. I have a hard time imagining that any student thinks it's in their best interest to get a oneyear scholarship rather than a four-year scholarship.

18 I'd like to get to handling rape accusations.

19 Dr. Emmert: Yes, ma'am.

12

20 Senator McCaskill: In one of the responses to one of 21 the letters I sent you, you indicated that you provide an 22 online Title IX legal and best practices material and video 23 classes.

24 My question is: In that material, do you make the 25 recommendation to your institutions that they not be

allowed to handle the adjudication of Title IX complaints
 involving sexual assault against student-athletes?

3 Dr. Emmert: I don't know the answer to that. 4 Senator McCaskill: Well, we've done a survey and the 5 results came out today. And I was shocked to find out 30 6 percent of the Division I, II, and III schools allow their 7 athletic departments to handle the allegations against 8 their athletes. Now, we have a big problem with victims 9 being willing to come forward.

10 And I assume you've read the long cover story about 11 the investigation that did not occur with Mr. Winston at 12 Florida State?

13 Dr. Emmert: I have.

Senator McCaskill: That there was no investigation of that allegation. We will never know whether he was guilty or not because nobody ever investigated it because of who he was.

18 If you're a victim and you know your allegation is 19 going to be handled by the athletic department as opposed 20 to any other student on campus who is handled in a 21 different system, why in the world would you think the 22 process was going to be fair?

Dr. Emmert: I read your data this morning and I was both, it sounds like, equally surprised and dismayed by that fact.

I think the concern you're raising is spot on. I 1 think it creates, first of all, an enormous amount of 2 3 conflicts of interest. I think it creates the kind of enormous apprehension you're describing right now on the 4 5 part of a victim. As somebody who has spent most of his 6 life on campus and, in several jobs, had responsibilities 7 for campus safety. Whenever I was a president, I had to deal with victims and family members of victims and people 8 9 who had suffered eqregious harm. And I always found it the most difficult problem that I'd ever wrestle with. I think 10 11 this is something that needs to be addressed. I think your data is shining a very important light on a phenomenon that 12 13 I think most of the members are going to be very surprised 14 to know exist.

Senator McCaskill: Well, I think that, my sense, and 15 16 I have a lot of questions about transparency of money and about whether or not things are made public. I feel for 17 18 you, because part of me thinks you're captured by those that you're supposed to regulate but then you're supposed 19 20 to regulate those that you're captured by. And I can't 21 tell whether you're in charge or whether you're a minion to 22 them.

The notion that you can't forcefully state "I will go after this and I will make sure that no university allows their athletic department to handle a sexual allegation

against one of their team members," you know, I don't sense 1 2 that you feel like you have any control over this situation. And if you have no control, if you're literally 3 a monetary pass-through, why should you even exist? 4 5 Dr. Emmert: Well, I think the reality is is that 6 while the issue we're talking about here, I don't have a 7 vote on and I don't get to set those policies. I can certainly set the tone on it and I can certainly be someone 8 9 who voices a very loud opinion and says, "This is not 10 right. This is inappropriate. These are the conflicts 11 that exist when you have a policy and a practice like this 12 on your campus."

13 When I first took this job, the very first summit I held in Indianapolis was a summit on sexual violence. It 14 was a summit that led to the creation of a working group of 15 16 experts and not college athletic folks but of experts from 17 across the country to create a working group and a think 18 tank. We're going to issuing the results of their work 19 this summer as a workbook and a guide to best practices. 20 I'm now, thanks to your work, going to in and make 21 sure that this issue is addressed in that handbook. And 22 I'm going to talk to the leadership at our very next 23 meeting in August, about the fact that this is really 24 inappropriate and we need to find ways to make sure that 25 athletic departments are not the ones who are responsible

1 for adjudication of these issues because of all the obvious 2 concerns that you raise.

3 Senator McCaskill: Thank you.

4 Dr. Emmert: I couldn't agree more.

5 Senator McCaskill: Thank you. I'm over my time and 6 I'll try to come back. I hope somebody else covers the 7 questions about young people from families that can't 8 afford to even travel to see their children play in the 9 games.

10 Dr. Emmert: Yes.

11 Senator McCaskill: Because, meanwhile, the 12 universities are making gazillion dollars off their 13 children but their parents can't even get a stipend to 14 attend the game to watch their child play. There's 15 something wrong with that scenario. And it's going on 16 college campus across this country every single week. 17 Dr. Emmert: I agree with you.

- - -

18 The Chairman: Thank you.

19 Senator Klobuchar.

20 Senator Klobuchar: I thank you very much, Mr.

21 Chairman.

And I just want to start with one of my favorite stories of the year; was the coach, the coach, is the coach for the University of Minnesota football team, Coach Kill, who has epilepsy. And, as you know, Dr. Emmert, he had a

number of seizures during games, during stressful moments 1 2 in games. And the University of Minnesota president 3 decided we're not going to get rid of him, we're keeping him on. Our record has been a little rocky, the Gophers. 4 5 But they kept Coach Kill on. He had to coach from a box. 6 He couldn't coach on the field because of his condition. And during the entire season, he coached from a box. And I 7 was there when we beat Nebraska with him in a box. It was 8 9 a great moment.

10 And it was a great story, but it does make me thing, 11 as I hear all of this, that that kind of compassion, what 12 was so captivating about that story, was that it kind of 13 defied what had become of so many of these big sports games 14 and the kind of cut throat competition and how people were 15 treated.

And so, I think what you're hearing up here today is the hope that these are deliverables. These are things that can happen. When you talk about changing the sexual assault policy, making sure the players have the healthcare insurance, making sure that they have the time to do these internships; these aren't like crazy hard things to do. I think they're possible things to do.

And so, what I more want anything, as I listen to all this, is that we commit. And I know the Chairman will be retired, but he will be here, I'm sure, for this. That we

have another hearing whether it's six months from now or a year from now to check up on what's happening with these things. Because, these are things that we don't have to pass a law to change, when I listen to some of these commitments and the possibilities.

6 And I wanted to go with one of the things, and that is 7 that we haven't talked about as much. And that is the issue of the concussions. We've had several players, 8 9 whether they are at the high school level or at the college level. And I know Senator Tom Udall, I've cosponsored his 10 11 bill and we've had hearings on this specific topic already. But I understand that there is some work being done here. 12 13 I know there's a lawsuit that's going on but I wondered if 14 you could comment, Dr. Emmert, and then I'll ask you, Mr. Rolle, with your medical focus here; just your opinion of 15 16 it. But if you could talk about what's being done with 17 this issue because I think it's a very important issue for 18 all levels of sports.

Dr. Emmert: I think it's a critical issue and it's most heavily identified with football, of course, but it's also the leading cause of concussions for young women in soccer, for example. And it occurs in virtually every sport.

There's a number of things going on. I'll be as quick as I can. First of all, as I mentioned in my opening

comments, when I first came into the office, I was a bit surprised to find there wasn't a chief medical officer position in the NCAA. So I created that job and we went out and we hired a wonderful doctor, Brian Hainline, who is a neurologist. He has been working unbelievably hard to pull together, first of all, a best science.

7 One of the big problems is we don't have good science on concussions. It is not as well understood as we all 8 9 might think. And so, once they've done that, just this past handful of days, they released the first ever 10 11 consensus among all the medical community on the treatment and the prevention of concussions, especially around 12 13 football and new football practice guidelines around contact and a variety of other things. We signed with the 14 Department of Defense, about two months ago, an agreement 15 16 to do a \$30 million project. We're putting up \$15 million, 17 DoD is putting up \$15 million to track longitudinally, first of its kind ever track longitudinally, young men and 18 19 women and try and get a legitimate history of the 20 occurrence of and a treatment of concussions so that we 21 understand it better. We're working with all of the youth 22 sports organizations to try and get better practice 23 quidelines, working with the NFL on their Heads UP program 24 to try and get coaches, especially in football, coaches 25 trying to teach young men and boys how to tackle properly.

1 But we have the same issue with soccer. So there's 2 some soccer coaches, girls' soccer coaches, that are saying 3 now we need to ban any heading until girls and boys are at least 12 years of age. And so, we're looking at trying to 4 5 lend our support to those kind of efforts. We're making, 6 pardon the pun, headway but the facts are we need a lot 7 better understanding of this disorder and how we can prevent it. I'm pleased with where we are and I'm proud. 8 9 Senator McCaskill: Mr. Rolle?

10 Mr. Rolle: Well, part of the reason, actually, why I 11 stopped playing in the NFL to pursue medicine and go into a particular specialty of neurosurgery was because a lot of 12 13 my teammates having early onset dementia or traumatic brain injury or some of these chronic traumatic encephalopathies, 14 things that you often associate with several concussive 15 16 episodes. I saw it in the NFL, I saw it in college. And 17 now, as an inspiring neurosurgeon, I would love to add 18 expertise to that discussion.

But I think at the collegiate level, one thing that I noticed in the locker rooms were a lot of my teammates, a lot of fellow athletes of mine, you know, we want to be fast; right? We want to be quick. We want to be nimble. We want to be agile. And so, the protective equipment that we wear, a lot of the guys were choose and select equipment that's lighter and maybe not as protective. And so, that

1 might lead to more concussive episodes.

2 I think education, as Dr. Emmert said, is incredible 3 important. We do have some athletic trainers and doctors that come and speak to us as collegiate athletes and talk 4 5 to us about the dangers of concussion, but if you are 6 concussed as a player, sometimes you feel pressured and 7 forced to get back on the field as quickly as possible. And then, if you have a risk of getting a second 8 9 concussion, you're likelihood of getting a third and a 10 fourth, a fifth, goes up exponentially actually.

And so, the pressures and stresses of trying to be on the field, trying to compete, not losing your position all at the same time, as Devon said earlier, if you're not on the field and if the coaches can't see you, you're not exposed, then you perhaps lose your opportunity of getting drafted high and getting to your next level. And so, there's a lot of different issues that go on.

18 I think one way to address this issue along with 19 education is just to, perhaps, change the culture, change 20 the focus, of big collision, high velocity hits in the 21 sport of football, and the idea that that is a part of the 22 It is not a part of the game, actually. If you look game. 23 at the rulebook, it's just to take a player to the ground, 24 similar to how a rugby is performed, but you see all the 25 highlights and all the exposure on these big, high velocity

hits where guys are spearing into another player and that's what gets highlighted, that's what gets celebrated. And I think that's a wrong path.

And so, as I said, hopefully in a few years or so, I can add more knowledge to this discussion. But, from my anecdotal knowledge, it is an issue that's not only in the NFL but also in college and even before that; high school and primary football, as well.

9 Senator McCaskill: Okay. Well, thank you.

And I'll ask the questions on the record about the 10 11 internships of you, Mr. Ramsay, because I just thought that was really fascinating when you look at the numbers that 12 13 Dr. Emmert gave us on what a small proportion of the student-athletes end up going into pro-sports. That's most 14 15 likely not going to be their career. And they have to have 16 that ability to pursue. And if it's supposed to be 20 17 hours than we have to find some way to measure that and enforce it so that it's across-the-board. And that's one 18 19 of the things I'm very interested in hearing the follow-up 20 in a year. And I thank you for bringing that to our 21 attention.

22 Thank you.

And it also says to go down, as we discussed, Dr. Emmert, yesterday, to the high school level and so that we put some of this in perspective. And I do think there's

ways to change cultures. We've changed cultures in this
 country before and still have great sports games.

3 Thank you.

4 The Chairman: Thank you, Senator Klobuchar. 5 Senator Nelson, I want to say something about you. 6 To me, this hearing so far has been a lot of talk 7 about a lot of things which have been around for an awfully long time, which we all think should be solved. 8 But 9 they're not solved, and I think there are very clear 10 reasons for it and that decision making reason is very 11 flawed, fragile and useless.

Florida, which has -- everybody recruits from Florida. They have a law which you would know, Senator Blumenthal, that transparency, how money is spent, has to be made public because they have a law. And so, you know, when the contributions and the NCAA comes in and only a small portion goes to education and all kinds of things go to the stadium, that's all available to the public.

And so, I commend them for coming from a state like that. And I just think that's the path for so many answers which we just otherwise seem to be unwilling to deal with. Excuse me.

Senator Nelson: Well, thank you Mr. Chairman.
I think a lot has come out of this committee hearing
that should enable and help Dr. Emmert to continue with the

reforms that he's trying. Now, so much has been said about
 so many of these issues. Let me just highlight a couple.

3 I happen to know because I was mesmerized with Mr. 4 Rolle as a player at Florida State. And for him to do his 5 interview for the Rhodes Scholarship, which was in the 6 South on a Saturday, his president, T.K. Wetherell, had to 7 get special dispensation so that they could get someone to donate a private jet for him that could fly him somewhere 8 9 in the Northeast when Florida State was playing up here. 10 And, even so, he made it only in the second half. But, the 11 emphasis, you know, that's something that's so common sense 12 that you would want a player to interview for the Rhodes, 13 and yet it was a big deal. And it shouldn't have been.

14 The fact of so many of these players are coming from families that are dirt poor, and they don't have the 15 16 opportunities that others do. It seems to me it's common sense. We ought to have stipends or scholarship, whatever 17 18 you want to call it, so it equalizes the playing field of 19 the financial ability if those student-athletes are 20 contributing to the financial well-being of that 21 university.

22 So, too, with health insurance. That ought to be 23 common sense. If a player is hurt and that's a career-24 ending injury, the best of medical care ought to be given 25 to that player. And for it to last for some period of time

in the future. And, of course, concussions just to add another whole dimension to this thing. I thought it was very interesting, in another committee that I have the privilege of chairing, we did a hearing on concussions including professional athletes, went down the line on the table and they would not recommend to their children that they play football.

8 So times are changing. And the NCAA has got to get 9 with the times and so, whatever this committee hearing has 10 done to enable you, as a reformer, to get those schools to 11 give you the votes that you need to do a lot of these Why 12 things that we're talking about; the family travel. 13 should they have to sneak around in the shadows in order to 14 get money to be able to buy a ticket to come to the game 15 and where to stay in a hotel and so forth? I mean, it just 16 defies common sense.

Mr. Rolle, do you want to make any final comment?Mr. Rolle: Sure.

One thing that I'd like to say is that when you think about the four-year scholarship discussion and the one-year renewable, a lot of players that I was on teams with, it kind of felt like it was us verse them. You know, it wasn't a team. We didn't kind of feel like the NCAA was protecting our best interesting; was looking out for us. Wanting, to see us succeed and thrive and flourish was

almost as if we had to do everything we could to promote ourself and to better ourself against this big machine that was dictating and ordering the steps that we took. And maybe that's not true. Maybe there's some miscommunication. Maybe the information was getting disseminated to the student-athletes on the field well enough. But that's kind of how we felt.

8 And I think another thing is quite bothersome today, 9 going back to the economic issue and economic struggles, a 10 lot of my teammates, as you know Senator Nelson, I mean, 11 come from poor areas in Florida and they come to Florida 12 State as the first person in their family to be a college 13 student. And they don't have a lot of money to lean back 14 on from their families. So that leaves them open and 15 susceptible to some unsavory things.

16 I mean, these are agents, NFL runners, who would come 17 to our dorms and knock on our doors and say, "Hey, I can 18 take you out to a night club; I can buy you a meal; I can 19 give you a suit to wear; I can take you and your girlfriend 20 out to eat." And then, these players accept it because 21 they don't have much else and then they become ineligible. 22 Then they don't have any opportunity for financial gain in 23 the future by going to the NFL because now, they have a 24 black mark or they just don't play anymore. So then, they 25 end up back in Liberty City, Miami or Polk County, Florida,

1 and that typical perpetuity continues. And it's 2 frustrating and discouraging and I saw it often. 3 Senator Nelson: That is the exact example that we 4 need to use. 5 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 6 The Chairman: Thank you, Senator Nelson. 7 Isn't it not Senator Cory Booker in attendance today? It's his turn to ask a question. 8 9 [Laughter.] 10 The Chairman: Finally. I apologize. 11 Senator Booker: No, sir. I --The Chairman: Look, you could have run for the Senate 12 13 ten years ago. 14 [Laughter.] Senator Booker: I don't want to be disrespectful to 15 16 Senator Blumenthal who I think was here before me, earlier. 17 Would you like to -- no? 18 Senator Blumenthal: I will ask my questions now only 19 because I have to preside, and if you would yield for five 20 minutes, I would really appreciate it. 21 Senator Booker: I've already been put in my place 22 once. You're more senior than me. I will yield, sir. 23 Senator Blumenthal: Yes, but you're bigger than I am. 24 So --25 [Laughter.]

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1 Senator Blumenthal: Let me thank you, Mr. Chairman, 2 for having this hearing, which very sincerely is, I think, 3 a very important one, very significant, for the future of 4 academic institutions. I want to thank all of the folks 5 who have come to enlighten us and thank you to Senator 6 Nelson, by the way, for having that hearing on concussions 7 which was very enlightening.

8 And I want to begin by saying, for what it's worth, I 9 think the law here is heading in a very unfortunate direction, as Dr. Emmert and I have discussed. I think the 10 11 law is heading in the direction of regarding athletes at universities more and more as employees. And that is 12 13 because of the growing asymmetry and inequality of bargaining positions, financial benefit, energy, time, 14 sweat, blood, injury that is involved. That is classically 15 16 the reason why labor law protections have applied to 17 individuals who potentially are victims of exploitations, 18 whether it's in garment factories or construction sites or 19 universities.

And so, I think the challenge here is to diminish that asymmetry to reduce the inequality and to return truly to the model of student-athletes, which I think many of us want to be the prevailing model but increasingly is not so, and therefore the laws will move to protect them as the NRB ruling reflects. And I say that with regret because I,

too, as Dr. Emmert has articulated well, valued that student-athlete model rather than the employee/employer model. But the more the reality is that athletes in effect function as employees, the more the law will recognize that fact. And my opinion is worth what you're paying for it, I'm just a country lawyer from Connecticut. But I sincerely believe that that's the direction of the law.

8 I want to first ask you, Dr. Emmert, I was absolutely 9 astonished and deeply troubled by the revelation that 10 athletic departments, on many campuses, investigate campus 11 sexual assaults. I'd like your commitment that you will 12 work to change that practice as soon as possible and as 13 effectively as possible.

14 Dr. Emmert: You have my commitment.

I obviously want to understand the data more. I simply read a summary. I'm not sure what the facts are on those campuses but, as I said earlier, the data that Senator McCaskill's staff brought forward was shocking to me.

20 Senator Blumenthal: Well, I am shocked and outrage by 21 the apparent practice on many campuses of, in effect, re-22 victimizing survivors who may be, in effect, victims.

I want to focus for the moment on health insurance. You know, individual colleges and the NCAA make billions of dollars on the talents of these young men and women. And I

want ask you: Couldn't the NCAA offer health insurance for athletes for a certain amount of time after they leave college? That seems eminently fair and in effect making them better athletes and better students while they're there.

6 So I would ask for your commitment that you will work 7 towards providing for health insurance for these needs and injuries that may extend beyond their playing years on 8 9 campus or even in professional settings. And I'd like to 10 know what more, assuming you are committed to that cause, 11 what more your organization can do to encourage schools to provide this kind of coverage for its student-athletes? 12 13 Dr. Emmert: Yes, sir.

Well, today, the coverage that exists right now is provided either by the campus itself or by the student athlete's family. Depending upon university policies that at most of the high resource schools, they provide the insurance so that the student doesn't have to. We need to do several things.

20 One, we need to make sure, in my opinion, we need to 21 make sure that there aren't co-payment requirements. If a 22 young man or woman, especially from a low income family, 23 has an injury and all of a sudden they have a \$2,000, 24 \$5,000 co-payment that seems grossly inappropriate since it 25 was a sports-related injury. Why should they be on the

1 hook for that? So we need to make sure that we don't have
2 many of those circumstances out there.

3 We have right now, at the NCAA level, catastrophic 4 insurance so that if there is long-term disability issues, 5 if there are injuries that require treatment over a course 6 of a lifetime, there is a policy in place. We have some 7 individuals that have been on that insurance policy for 20 or more years, and we've taken a number of steps to make 8 9 sure that that is as strong as it could possibly be. That 10 policy, though, doesn't kick in until you have \$90,000 11 worth of bills. We need to make sure that, to your point -12 - I'm saying yes, I guess, Senator. You have my 13 commitment.

Senator Blumenthal: I'm glad to hear the yes.
Dr. Emmert: There are complexities in all this we
need to work our way through. But I agree with you that -Senator Blumenthal: Thank you.

18 Dr. Emmert: -- no one should have to pay for an 19 injury that they suffered as a student-athlete.

20 Senator Blumenthal: I welcome and accept your yes to 21 both the sexual assault and the insurance questions. And I 22 would ask further for your commitment that you work with us 23 on sensible legislation that will impose a higher level of 24 responsibility in both areas.

25 Thank you.

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Dr. Emmert: Certainly.

Senator Blumenthal: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

3 The Chairman: Go ahead.

4 Senator Booker: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

5 First of all, I'm grateful. You know, you and I 6 talked about this in my first days as United States 7 Senator; that this was an issue that you wanted to cover 8 and you saw my excitement for doing that. And a lot of 9 that excitement stemmed from the fact that I was, back in 10 the '90s, an NCAA Division I football player.

11 And I want to first say, it's very important for me to 12 say, that I probably wouldn't be here right now if it 13 wasn't for that experience. And I am deeply grateful. I joke all the time that I got into Stanford University 14 because of a 4.0 and 1600; 4.0 yards per carry, 1600 15 16 receiving yards in my high school years, and had lifetime 17 experiences frankly that I could never, ever replace. And 18 it opened up extraordinary doors for me.

And so, we could have a hearing that could go on for hours if not days about all the good things that are happening with the NCAA and athletes. And so, please forgive me if I'm not giving that appropriate light.

But what concerns me and what you and I have talked about, chairperson, for quite some time are the egregious challenges we have.

1 Now, I want to just publically thank Dr. Emmert, 2 because he was gracious not only to come here, which he did not have to do, but he actually took special time to come 3 see me as a former NCAA athlete to sit down with me and 4 5 hear my concerns. And I was taken aback actually that you 6 agreed with me across-the-board. And let me just reiterate 7 those, for the record, and just make sure that we are in 8 agreement.

9 So, number one, you agreed it's a big problem that 10 athletes don't get scholarships to get a B.A.?

11 Dr. Emmert: Yes.

12 Senator Booker: That is a big problem; that we have 13 athletes that pour their lives 40, 50 hours a week and then 14 end up having gone through their eligibility but don't have 15 a B.A. That's a problem?

16 Dr. Emmert: Yes.

Senator Booker: You agree it's a problem that we have athletes, often very poor, coming onto college campuses restricted from working? They can't shovel driveways for some extra spending money, can't meet the needs of travel, can't buy toiletries, clothing. If they're restricted from working, banned from working, you know that that's a problem we have to address?

Dr. Emmert: But a minor correction. They're not banned from working. They can, in fact, work and in many

cases do. But the biggest challenge is they simply haven't
 the time.

Senator Booker: So, in other words, they can't work
because of whatever reason. You know that's a problem;
that the scholarship does not cover the full costs -Dr. Emmert: Yes.

Senator Booker: -- at the same time they're being expected, whether by law or not, to work 40, 50, 60 hours a week?

10 Dr. Emmert: Completely agree.

11 Senator Booker: That's a problem; right.

You agree that a problem that the health coverage is inadequate and that we have people, many of whom I know and you know, who have blown-out knees and, even though they've graduated now, they're having to go in the pocket for copays and the like to deal with medical injuries that were incurred, really, the root of them was the challenges they had when they were an athlete?

Dr. Emmert: Yes, I agree that the insurance today is much better than most people think, but there's certainly areas that need to be closed --

Senator Booker: It's inadequate and it is costing
some athletes thousands of dollars into their lifetimes.
Dr. Emmert: Yes.

25 Senator Booker: You agree that there's a real

problem, still, with time? That, as the two athletes at the end of the table, I know they're not much different than me, but it's not just the practice time.

Guys, how many hours would you show up before practice and get your ankles taped, get treatments? An hour, two hours?

7 Mr. Rolle: Yes, sir.

8 Senator Booker: Sometimes three hours depending on 9 how bad your injury, your strain is? We have athletes now 10 putting in upwards of 60, 70 hours a week. That's a 11 problem.

12 Dr. Emmert: Huge problem.

13 Senator Booker: Okay.

And you agree that there is, at least, an issue that has to be dealt with to improve with the issue of sexual assault; that has to be improved in terms of the way we investigate?

18 Dr. Emmert: Yes.

19 I think the way we educate young men and young women, 20 and the way we educate people on campuses to handle the 21 issues.

22 Senator Booker: Right.

And this, we didn't cover so it might not be a simple yes or no but, in terms of the due process, when a young man like Mr. Ramsay not even knowing he could get a lawyer,

not even getting help, that there are breakdowns in process that are not clear. Would you say that that process could be improved?

4 Dr. Emmert: It certainly could, especially on most 5 campuses. Yes.

6 Senator Booker: So I guess I just to you, Mr. 7 Chairman, not having the time to go through more rounds and 8 deeper questioning, to just say, clearly, this is my 9 problem. This was a challenge for when I was an athlete, 10 some 20 years ago. And athletes after athletes are going 11 through and facing what I consider the exploitation of 12 athletes.

13 Let me be very clear. It is exploitation when you have an athlete working 60, 70 hours a week, but yet still 14 not able to afford the basic necessities, not just having 15 16 your parents fly back and forth but being put in horrible 17 situations where they see their jersey with their name on 18 it being sold making thousands and thousands of dollars, 19 but they can't even afford to get the basic necessities of 20 life. And if they try to sell their jersey for \$50, they 21 then get penalized and lose their -- that's exploitation of 22 an athlete.

To me, it's exploitation when you give your body -gentlemen on the end, how many linemen today that played with you that have gone through four, five and six

1 surgeries for their knees?

2 Mr. Rolle: Many.

3 Senator Booker: A lot.

4 Mr. Ramsay: Yes.

5 Mr. Ramsay: Me.

6 Senator Booker: And if they're going into their own 7 pocket, after giving up their knees to make millions of 8 dollars for the university and then the universities aren't 9 even compensating them appropriately, that's an 10 exploitation of a college athlete. That has to be 11 addressed.

If we have guys, like was testified by the two 12 13 gentlemen on the end, who -- I know this because we spent 14 hours. We did the math, my teams, because so many players feel an assault on your dignity; that you're putting 70, 80 15 16 hours a week. You're giving up internships. You know more 17 about your playbook. I can still tell you: Stonebreaker, Todd Lyght, Chris Zorich. I can tell you more about them 18 19 because that's what I was studying at night -- that you spend all of that effort and then your university is not in 20 21 any way insuring that you get a degree at the end in 22 something like engineering or political science. But 23 they're not honoring the fact that sometimes, hey, when 24 you're working fulltime you can't finish your degree in 25 four or five years. In fact, when they can lord over you,

the removal of your scholarship, because it does still happen. Athletes are still exploited, that they blow out their knee -- if they somehow don't meet the mandates of a coach, they lose their scholarship. They don't get their degree.

6 And so, to me this is plain and simple, the dark side 7 of the NCAA where athletes are being exploited. And this is why I love that Taylor Branch is here. Because, 8 9 occasionally, and you use these words, Dr. Emmert, you used 10 "this may work as a cattle prod to get us moving." This 11 hearing may be a cattle prod. I wrote that word down because I have seen the NCAA move quickly when there is 12 13 money and reputation on the table.

14 For example, you mentioned his name, Shabazz Napier; 15 says on the highest exultation of victory, he says on T.V. 16 what we know athletes, what coaches know, is a truth. That 17 some guys don't even have the money to buy shaving cream; 18 to eat at night. But he says it on national T.V. and within seven days, because the shame and embarrassment --19 20 within seven days, if I'm correct, the rules changed and 21 guys could actually eat.

22 Dr. Emmert: Yes, though I'd like to --

23 Senator Booker: So hold on, because I'm already over
24 my time, sir.

25 Dr. Emmert: Okay.

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[Laughter.]

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Senator Booker: Let me give you another example. Cam
Newton was going through the same problems you were at the
same time. His eligibility was being challenged, Mr.
Ramsay. Cam Newton, a guy that brings millions of dollars
into a university and his adjudication happened quickly.
Yours did not. You're not a name athlete. Your name isn't
on jersey and the like, and so it didn't.

9 So what I want to say in conclusion, Mr. Chairperson, and really why I love that Taylor Branch is here because he 10 11 wrote one of the more seminal books of my life about the Civil Rights movement, that when there's a class of 12 13 individuals who are being exploited and there is millions and millions of dollars being brought in and guys can't 14 even afford healthcare, can't afford to finish they 15 16 degrees, than we have a problem. And I respect Dr. Emmert 17 in saying: We are going to try and address that but where 18 is the urgency that this has been going on decades in 19 America? And so, I don't trust, like the Supreme Court 20 when they said we're going to integrate schools. Thev said do it with what? All, what kind of speed? 21 22 Mr. Branch: Deliberate. 23 Senator Booker: All deliberate speed.

And it took them a long time to get around to doing the right thing by people.

1 Well these aren't just people, these are young people in the United States of America. And we can't afford to 2 wait for all deliberate speed. There has got to be some 3 level of accountability for fast action on things that the 4 5 head of the NCAA says is a problem. That next season, when 6 football season starts, there are going to be kids 7 suffering from the same list of unfair things that somehow someday is going to be addressed. So I think we need 8 9 another hearing with the real rule makers, with college presidents lined up here, and ask them how fast are they 10 going to address the exploitation of college athletes? 11 Mr. Chairman, thank you. 12 13 Senator Coats: Well, Mr. Chairman, could Dr. Emmert 14 respond to that? The Chairman: No, I have a sacred obligation to 15 16 Senator Ayotte. She is next. 17 Senator Ayotte: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ι 18 appreciate it. 19 Let me just say up front on this issue of athletic 20 departments investigating sexual assault allegations. That 21 is ridiculous. You've got to get up and fix that right 22 away. 23 I am a proud graduate of the Penn State University, 24 and it's obviously we're -- it was so troubling and 25 disappointing to see what happened at my own university. I

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love the university, but the athletic department is not 1 2 where you handle these kinds of allegations, so you've got 3 to fix that, Dr. Emmert. Walk out this door and fix that. What I'm troubled about when I hear, you know, the 4 5 testimony today, and I just need to understand. Senator 6 Blumenthal asked about the change to an employer/employee 7 model. We've talked about compensation potentially for athletes today. I don't want to see any athletes 8 9 mistreated. I want them to be able to have a quality of 10 life that's important as they serve and get the education 11 and be able to an athlete; the student-athlete model.

But, as I think about what, for example, the NLRB did 12 13 in its ruling, I know it applies to private universities allowing unionization at Northwestern, and I think about 14 this compensation model, the employer/employee model, what 15 16 does this do in terms of the schools where we're not 17 talking about the top athletes that may go on, that are the 18 revenue-generating sports? And what will that do to 19 women's athletics?

If we start down the road of a compensation model, what will happen in our schools in terms of the schools or the sports that aren't at the top where those athletes -you can sell the jerseys, you can make money, but are still very important to student life. And when I think about Title IX and women and the opportunities women have gotten

because of Title IX, if you're on campus and this suddenly 1 2 becomes an employer/employee-type model, what does that do for the women's sports if they're not revenue generating? 3 And how do we sustain them if this model changes? 4 5 So it's a big question but I would like you all to 6 comment on it because the last thing I want to see is for -- I want to make sure that our athletes are treated well. 7 8 And certainly, Mr. Rolle, what you've done, it's 9 really inspiring to see what you've done. 10 And thank you, Mr. Ramsay, as well for your 11 inspiration in being here. But there's a whole category of athletes that weren't quite at your level but are 12 13 participating in college sports. And it's been an 14 opportunity for them to get an education. And for women, as well, that are at your level but don't always -- our 15 16 sports don't always generate the same amount of revenue. 17 And I want to make sure that women still have the opportunity that they've had because of Title IX. 18 So if 19 you could comment on that, I'd appreciate it. 20 Dr. Southall: I would love to comment on that. I

21 think it's not a zero sum game. If some athletes are 22 profit-athletes who have a higher market value than the 23 cost of their grant and aid, then we should treat them 24 differently than athletes who are not profit athletes. 25 It's not either/or or they must be. If they're employees,

as the NLRB found, then we should treat them as employees. 1 2 That does not mean that college athletics or athletes in 3 the other sports, women, or anything, it doesn't --Senator Ayotte: Well, can I tell you --4 5 Dr. Southall: It's not an either/or. 6 Senator Ayotte: Can I tell you, Doctor, my university 7 said that if the unionization rule were applied, University of New Hampshire, that they feel like this is actually 8 9 going to diminish the athletic program. It would diminish it for women, it will diminish it for non-revenue 10 11 generating sports. So I understand what you're saying but 12 that's sort of not what I'm hearing from some other 13 universities.

Dr. Southall: Well, I would say that probably a university president, by the name of Chicken Little, might have been the first one to say that because the sky will not, in fact, fall.

By denying profit-athletes just compensation in the market, does not preclude colleges and universities from supporting intercollegiate athletics as an educational opportunity. If they're employees, then they should have all the rights of employees. Title IX does not apply in an employee setting.

Senator Ayotte: Well, I would like to see what Mr.Bradshaw has to say about what I just said as well. Thank

1 you.

2 Mr. Bradshaw: We probably don't have time, but I certainly like to hear that model that works. I believe 3 it's going to be devastating to all those student-athletes 4 5 including women who don't produce revenue; who aren't seen 6 as athletes or students who create that revenue. I really 7 would like to see that model work because, as we all know, that's going to mean those who can afford to pay for that 8 9 will and those who can't won't.

10 Senator Ayotte: Thank you.

11 Dr. Southall: Again, if I can reiterate, and I 12 appreciate the question. I'm trying to articulate as 13 clearly as I can. If the athletes are, in fact, employees then we have a moral obligation and an obligation under the 14 law to treat them as such. If they're not, does not 15 16 preclude them from participating. Title IX does not have to be held hostage by this because we're only talking about 17 18 5 percent of the athletes.

Senator Ayotte: So, I know my time is up and I know others have to ask questions but -- so we're just going to have a distinction. So some will be employees and some will be student-athletes?

23 Dr. Southall: They already are employees.

24 Senator Ayotte: I don't know how that works.

25 Dr. Southall: They already are employees.

1 So by being open and honest about what we are using 2 and exploiting these athletes for, honesty is a very good 3 thing.

Senator Ayotte: So as a woman athlete, if I'm not a
revenue generating athlete, then I'm not going to be
eligible for this employee/employer relationship. And so,
then there's sort of a second category of athletes on
campus.

9 Dr. Southall: They already have that.

10 Senator Ayotte: That bothers me.

Dr. Southall: We refer to them as revenue-athletes right now in revenue sports and Olympic sports. And that's fine. It does not mean that if we compensate athletes according to the market that everyone else has to go away. That is not what has to occur at all.

16 Senator Scott: Mr. Chairman?

Dr. Southall: So if the universities find that that opportunity is very important, they will support it. They will support it. I see no way that women's athletics or Olympic athletics is going to go away. It's not going to happen. It just isn't.

22 Senator Scott: Mr. Chairman?

23 The Chairman: Senator Scott.

24 Senator Scott: Thank you.

25 Dr. Emmert, as I listen to Kelly's questions about the

1 cost structure and the likely impact of creating some 2 unions or some employees and some not employees, ultimately 3 the cost structure itself would have impact in universities 4 and have impact in athletic programs. I just wonder how 5 significant that impact would be.

And let me say this before you answer the question;you think about your answer.

8 To Mr. Southall, it's good to have you here from 9 Columbia, South Carolina University, South Carolina. I 10 would be remiss if I didn't point out that at least you go 11 to the right place; the Gamecocks. I like that a lot, 12 being a South Carolina fan myself.

I will tell you that my story is very different than Cory's story, and you've got these Rhodes Scholars on the end who have done very well academically. And I'm very proud to see your success off the field as well as on the field. I will say that my story, I think, really plays an important part of why I am asking the questions I'm asking about the cost structure.

I'm a kid that grew up in a single-parent household.
Had it not been for football I would not have been able to
afford to go to college at all. I played football for just
a year in college and earned a Christian Leadership
Scholarship which took me to a different school. And I
realize that responsibilities and the burden of practice

before and after labs and the challenges that I faced, and
 made a decision to go to a different route.

3 But the fact of the matter is, had it not been for that scholarship opportunity, I would not be sitting here 4 5 today because I would not have had the opportunity to 6 finish my, or even start, my education. So when I think 7 about -- now I went to a small school, Presbyterian College; NAIA back in the day. So when I think about the 8 9 cost structure of this conversation on athletes that are 10 not in those top tier schools, there is a significant 11 unintended consequences that I think we are looking at that 12 Kelly really brought to the surface that is hard to deny 13 and perhaps even harder to figure out how to fix it. Dr. Emmert: Well, I happen to agree with you. 14 15 I think that the implications of converting a student-16 athlete model to an employee/employer model would utterly transform college sports into something that doesn't begin 17 18 to look like what it looks like today. With all due

19 respect, I completely agree with Dr. Southall's

20 interpretation of all of this.

If you simply look at the definition of an employee, as has been provided by one NLRB administrator, that if a student is receiving a scholarship and additional benefits, that's compensation. If they are working more as a student-athlete than they are in their academic work, then

their working. If they are subject to the oversight of a coach, then they have a boss. I'm not a labor lawyer but that's, in summary, the definition of a student-athlete. That would apply to virtually every student-athlete that has a scholarship; man, woman, doesn't matter.

6 You know, a woman soccer player -- the difference 7 between a women's basketball player and a men's basketball player isn't that the men's basketball player works harder. 8 9 It isn't that they're more or less talented. The only difference is a singular difference and that is there's 10 11 more people in the stands. That's it in terms of their time commitment, their competitiveness, everything. 12 The 13 difference is one plays in front of a lot of people and one 14 doesn't. The difference between a volleyball player and a 15 soccer player is exactly the same. The only difference is 16 whether they're playing on T.V. or whether they're not.

17 Senator Scott: Yes, sir. And I want --

18 Dr. Emmert: So that completely --

Senator Scott: You're going to have to wrap it up a little bit.

21 Dr. Emmert: -- changes the relationship, as Dr. 22 Southall pointed out, Title IX has nothing to do with 23 employee/employer relationships. So Title IX would have 24 nothing to do with any student-athlete that is no longer a 25 student-athlete that's now an employee including a women's

basketball player. It would be an irrelevancy for college
 sports.

3 Senator Scott: Quick question for Mr. Bradshaw.
4 I know that you played sports a couple of years ago.
5 I think it's five or seven years ago, I think it was.

6 Mr. Bradshaw: Thank you very much.

7 Senator Scott: Yes, sir. I can't read my notes but I8 think it says four or five years ago.

9 Mr. Bradshaw: There you go.

10 Senator Scott: Not 45.

11 But my question is, as you've had a lot of experience 12 and you've looked at this opportunity as well as the 13 challenges that come with the opportunity from multiple angles, what kind of progress have you seen over the last 14 three decades or so? As we wrestle with some of the 15 16 challenges that are going to be future challenges, and 17 certainly are present challenges, sometimes we miss the 18 progress that we've made along the way.

Mr. Bradshaw: And certainly, all of us think we can do better. There's no question about it, and we spend most of our time --

22 Senator Scott: And we should. And we should.

23 Mr. Bradshaw: -- talking about how we can be better 24 and not patting ourselves on the back. But I would just 25 say, as a former assistant coach back in the day and head

1 coach and student-athlete, that it's night and day; the 2 changes, the quality of physicians, trainers. I mean, we 3 didn't know what a dietician was as student-athletes or 4 head coach. I mean, the changes are enormous. They're 5 compelling.

6 And I think one of the things I would recommend that 7 you get some student-athletes to talk to, that there's a balance. Obviously, there's outliers. There's some 8 9 horrible stories that have happened and none of us, none of 10 those is too many whether it's assault or date rape or 11 whatever it might be. But I would love to see a panel of 12 student-athletes to come in and talk about everything; a 13 balanced panel of that. It's been significant and are 14 across the line.

And I'm retired now. I can talk about it very 15 16 objectively and not be concerned about a college president 17 or a faculty or a board of trustees. It is really just an 18 incredible profession that we're in, the changes that the 19 NCAA are trying to make. And again, Mark has got to deal 20 with votes, he's got to deal with the institutions, the 21 college presidents, the board of trustees who pressure the 22 college presidents. I think you've got something when you 23 want to bring the presidents in here. I think that would 24 be a good move and something that could help everyone. But 25 the changes that have happened, they are just, you know, by

leaps and bounds particularly even in the last decade.
 Senator Scott: Final question, Mr. Chairman? Do 1

2 Senator Scott: Final question, Mr. Chairman? Do I
3 have time for a final question?

4 The Chairman: Sure.

5 Senator Scott: To my Gamecocker, Dr. Southall. As 6 you look at the opportunity for collective bargaining and 7 its impact on the academic environment, realizing that most institution's, darn near all institutions, primary 8 9 objective really is to cultivate an environment that is 10 conducive for academic achievement. How do you see the 11 impact of the collective bargaining opportunity, though I have grave concerns with it personally, on college campuses 12 13 and its impact on that academic environment? Or, do you see one? 14 15 Dr. Southall: I don't see that it would have any 16 effect. 17 Senator Scott: Good enough. Good enough. Dr. Southall: No. 18 19 Senator Scott: All right. Thank you, sir. 20 The Chairman: Okay. 21 Senator Scott: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Chairman: Thank you. 22 23 Senator Coats, I know the question you want to ask and 24 Mr. Emmert has answered most of those questions. And I know you feel a duty to ask the question but there isn't 25

1 going to be a second round. I'm going to make a closing 2 statement, and then at 5:15 we will be through this very 3 long hearing.

4 I want to say this: I have two impressions. One of 5 them is superficial and the other, I think, is worrisome of 6 this hearing. And I want each of you to either agree or 7 not agree with me as kind of your closing statement. That on one level, this has been an open conversation. We've 8 9 brought up all kinds of issues and those issues have been 10 discussed to a small degree or a large degree. But my real 11 feeling from this hearing is that we haven't accomplished 12 much, and that people have laid down their, sort of, 13 protective -- I'm not talking about you two gentlemen. But that there has been, sort of, a self-protection mode either 14 for oneself or on behalf of others. 15

16 Your point about getting the board of trustees in, 17 that would be kind of interesting because they do have a 18 big influence over college presidents.

But all I know is, coming out of this hearing, that I don't think I've learned anything particularly new except some anecdotes that I haven't been hearing for 50 years, which is how long I've been in this business. And that the answers, you know, of course there's progress. Of course there's progress on concussions and of course there's progress in other things, but isn't in any way can comment

in an effective progress to what we should have been doing; all of us including this committee and this Congress, by not exercising our oversight rights?

The head of the NCAA at one point said, well, one of the things I did was to make sure that -- and I forget what the example was but it was the statement I got something done. I don't believe that. I don't believe that.

8 I think that the system is rigged so that you are 9 separated from the possibilities of getting something done 10 except as you testify or, you know, you probably couldn't 11 write articles. You'd probably get blowback on that. But 12 I don't think you have the power and I think it's 13 constructed for that purpose. I'm cynical. I'm cynical 14 about it.

15 It's too easy to have to complain in Senate hearings 16 about, or any other kinds of fora, what progress has been 17 made. Of course there's always progress that's been made 18 but does it keep up with what needs to be done? And the 19 answer is absolutely not.

And this country is now so soaked in the culture of ESPN, plus I guess a couple of other stations, and watching football, baseball, world's soccer, all the rest of it. I mean, my own view is it's undermining our values. I'll tell you one thing for sure, I think it's undermining our commitment to education.

1 And Dr. Southall, I think that you're talking about 2 the different ways of jiggering the students, who are not 3 athletes, actually doing a better job academically than those who aren't. It was said by the head of the NCAA that 4 5 that was true. And it was also in his testimony. I don't 6 believe that. I just don't believe it. Now I may be 7 wrong, but this and then the different formulas you use --8 it's very interesting to me and something I'd like to know 9 more about.

But to me it's been, in essence, an important hearing 10 11 but not one which points to progress, because I think 12 everybody is going to leave this hearing and they're going 13 to go right back. I'm not. I don't think Senator Booker 14 is, and I don't think a bunch of others are -- go back to 15 doing what they do. But we got that one out of the way. 16 No harm there. Nobody did themselves any great damage. 17 Congress doesn't usually follow through. Congress doesn't 18 get that much done. That happens to be true for the last 19 three or four years.

And then, there's always the question of getting people from, you know, either trustees or heads of colleges and universities from states, and then members here would correlated to that might not want to have that happen. I mean, the world works in ways that protects itself, but this is a particular ugly one.

1 The question of rape and having -- I mean, I voted not 2 to allow the Department of Defense to settle rape 3 questions. I think that's ridiculous. It passed. What I 4 didn't want to pass, passed by a margin but it was not a 5 great margin. So yes, that's progress. But what we want 6 to do is get there, and I don't have a feeling that we're 7 on that path.

I think this hearing symbolizes that we might be, but the substance is that we probably won't be. React to that, anybody who wants to then I'm going to close the hearing.

11 Mr. Branch, I think you had something.

Mr. Branch: Well, Senator, I think that some differences have been, I mean, there are big differences here between talking about the way things work and how to reform and the whole underlying structure. Frankly, I think some differences have been diminished.

17 I agree whole-heartedly with one thing Dr. Emmert said, which is that a lot of these economic restrictions in 18 19 the NCAA rules, if they were vacated, as Senator Heller's -20 - or abolished or somehow vacated for athletes as they were 21 for coaches, it wouldn't make a particle of difference for 22 90 percent of athletes. A small an athlete, recruited at a 23 small Division III school, would be able to ask for better 24 health coverage or a salary and the university, the little 25 school, would be free to laugh at them and say we don't do

it. You know, go somewhere else. Just like if the piccolo
 player said, "I want to be paid to march in the band."

3 The schools are free to bargain that way but it 4 wouldn't make an enormous difference in precisely these 65 5 schools that we're talking about where there is gigantic 6 money if an athlete can bargain at recruiting for better 7 healthcare coverage for more time to study for a longer 8 scholarship. It would change things because right now the 9 model is that the schools do that solely at their

10 dispensation.

I mean, the coaches in these big schools even want to give money out of their own pocket to players, like a tip, because they know that they don't have enough money to eat. So a model that recognizes that these athletes are trying to manage two very demanding careers at once that are in separate spheres, it is a step forward.

17 But right now, to me, the least hopeful thing I heard 18 today is that we are looking to these same 65 schools that 19 are the most commercialized as the engine of reform in the 20 NCAA. I really don't see that. They may give higher 21 compensation, they may give more tips, but they're the ones 22 that created most of these problems in the first place. 23 And I don't think that the big schools are going to do 24 anything other than be driven more and more by the market 25 in athletics and, quite frankly, those schools exploit

1 their athletes both as players and as students. Because I 2 go around all of these big schools and the athletes. 3 They're pushed into certain majors that are easy. They are 4 not allowed to take certain courses. So the sad thing to 5 me is, I think, that some differences are outlined and may 6 be diminished, but I don't see the big 65 schools as an 7 engine for much reform in the future because their record 8 doesn't show that.

9 The Chairman: Any other comments?

Senator Coats: Mr. Chairman, I had asked before --The Chairman: I know. You want to have Mr. Emmert to reply to everything that Cory Booker said.

13 Senator Coats: No. Well, I just thing he deserves 14 the opportunity to do that when someone takes an extra five 15 minutes, and Senator Booker had every right. And he's most 16 passionate about what he plead, but he leveled some 17 accusations at the NCAA. I think they at least deserve to 18 be able to respond to that.

19 The Chairman: And he'll have ample chance to do that. 20 I have been bent over backwards, annoyed some of my members 21 to give you a particular break because you come from 22 Indiana where NCAA is headquartered. And I've done that. 23 Senator Coats: Well, I don't think you gave me a 24 particular break. I was the first one here and that's the 25 normal procedure and I had my five minutes --

1 The Chairman: If you hadn't been, you made it very 2 clear to me on the floor that you wanted to be able to be 3 the first one to ask the questions, and I said, "That's 4 okay. Clear it with Senator Thune."

5 Senator Coats: But then I said I'll be the first so 6 that you don't --

7 The Chairman: Yes, but you also -- so I'm not going 8 to bend on that. This is the closing statement. And Mr. 9 Emmert is free to answer in any form that he wants. He can 10 write every member of the Commerce Committee a letter.

11 Anybody else want to say anything?

Dr. Southall: I've spent the last 15 years of my professional career examining intercollegiate athletics. And after this hearing today, I, like yourself, am very disheartened because I'm not sure that we collectively are willing to take a cold, hard, objective look, informed by research and informed by data at the collegiate model of athletics.

19 The Chairman: All right.

That being said, I want to thank everybody for this. This has been a long and interesting hearing. Everything is a first step, as Neil Armstrong said. We got a lot of steps to make, and as others have pointed out, the world is changing.

25 You know, it's like that Jackie Robinson, 42, movie.

And the player comes in and he says "I want to be traded."
 And then, a couple weeks later he comes back and says "I
 don't want to be traded."

4 "Well, you willing to play with Robinson?"
5 He said, "Well, look. The world is changing and I can
6 change too."

Now I think there's an element of that in all of this
progress; has its own varieties in its own sort of
beauties. And I think there has been progress.

My question is in that, for my entire adult life, I've 10 11 been hearing about this and there's still so many problems that are, in accident, I think calls into question the way 12 13 the decisions are made and carried through within the upper ranks of the football and basketball community. And that's 14 on my mind and I'm chairman so I'm going to say that. And 15 16 I'm also going to say that is the last thing I'll say and 17 this hearing is adjourned.

18 [Whereupon, at 5:20 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]
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