Name, Image, and Likeness (NIL): How did we get here and where are we going?

Legal & Legislative Perspective

By Julie Sommer, Attorney



History of NIL: Bloom v. NCAA

- Filed 2002, decided 2004
- Olympic skier and college football player
- Engaged in endorsement deals as a skier and was declared permanently ineligible by the NCAA, which prematurely ended his college football career by two years

a INSIDER

The NCAA cut former NFL player Jeremy Bloom's college football career short. Now he's fighting to get college athletes endorsement rights.

Jackson Thompson Jun 12, 2021, 5:32 AM



Jeremy Bloom in a court hearing on April 7, 2004. Kathryn Osler/The Denver Post via Getty Images

History of NIL: O'Bannon v. NCAA



- 2008: former UCLA basketball player, Ed O'Bannon, was depicted in a video game produced by Electronic Arts (EA) without consent or compensation for use of his likeness.
- 2009: O'Bannon sued the NCAA on behalf of NCAA DI football and men's basketball players (EA settled for \$40 mil before trial)
- 2014: U.S. District Court Nor. CA ruled in favor of O'Bannon

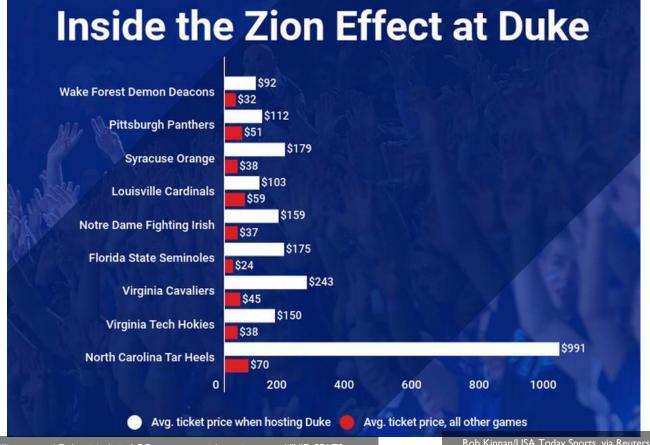
O'Bannon was the first instance of serious pushback against the NCAA's amateurism rules

Forbes

The Zion Effect: Demand For Duke Tickets Reaches An All-Time High **Because Of Zion Williamson**

- 100 million annual NCAA March Madness viewers and \$1.2 billion in NCAA Tournament media revenue
- Demonstration of Zion's influence on an industry as a college athlete





Alston v. NCAA

- Antitrust action brought by former W.
 Virginia football player Shawne Alston and others
 - NCAA retained a substantial amount of discretion over athlete compensation
- Wilken ruled in Alston v. NCAA that the NCAA can no longer cap the amount of educational benefits a school can reward an athlete
 - Schools can give athletes anything furthering their education: computers, musical instruments, science equipment, etc.
- June 2021: Supreme Court unanimously upheld district court ruling that NCAA rules limiting education-related compensation violated federal anti-trust laws by capping scholarships to student-athletes
- After years of saying it was impossible and immoral to compensate athletes, it took the NCAA 2 weeks to formulate policy after a SCOTUS smack down







NCAA's 2021 Interim NIL Policy

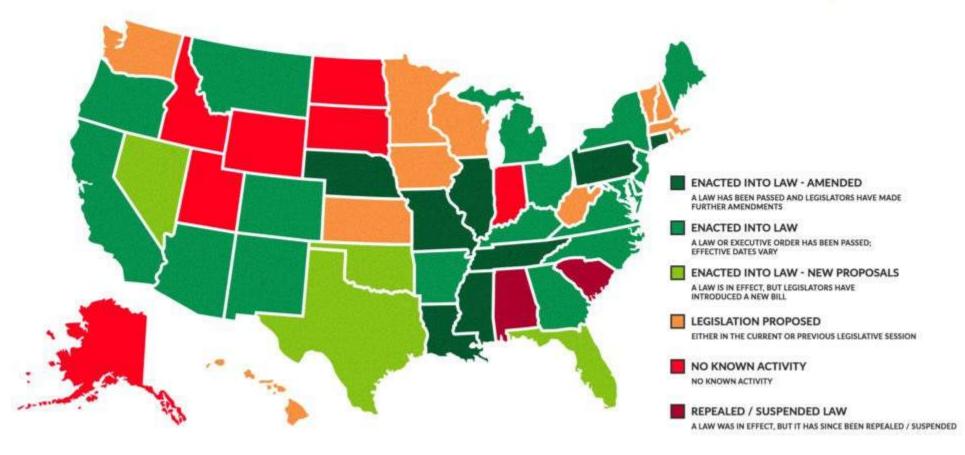
- 1. NCAA Bylaws, including prohibitions on pay-for-play and improper recruiting inducements, remain in effect, subject to the following:
- Schools in states without NIL laws or where NIL laws have not yet taken effect: athlete's eligibility will not be impacted if they choose to engage in an NIL activity
- Schools in states with NIL laws in effect: if an individual or member institution elects to engage in an NIL activity that is protected by law or executive order, the individual's eligibility for and/or the membership institution's full participation in NCAA athletics will not be impacted by application of NCAA Bylaws unless the state law is invalidated or rendered unenforceable by operation of law.
- Use of a professional services provider is also permissible for NIL activities, except as otherwise provided by a state law or executive action with the force of law that has not been invalidated or rendered unenforceable by operation of law.
- 2. The NCAA will continue its normal regulatory operations but will not monitor for compliance with state law.
- 3. Individuals should report NIL activities consistent with state law and/or institutional requirements.
- ▶ Effective 7/1/21 until federal legislation or new NCAA rules are adopted

2019-2023 State Activity

- 2019: California's "Fair Pay to Play Act" signed
- ▶ Florida was first to pass bill with a 7/1/21 effective date
 - Many states followed suit to pass or amend in 2021 legislative session
- June 2021: Alston v. NCAA Supreme Court ruling required NCAA to create interim NIL Policy
- Shifted landscape and created new wave of state activity in which many states amended or repealed their laws
- Post-July 1, 2021 many stakeholders recognized it was the states who did not have a state law that had the upper-hand under the NCAA's Interim NIL Policy
 - For this reason, as well as the growing interest from institutions to take a more hands-on approach with NIL, the 2022-23 legislative cycle has seen an uptick in proposals, amendments, and repealing efforts

Legislative Landscape





Amendments and Repeals

- More than 40 states have introduced or enacted NIL legislation
- 8 states amended laws
 - Nebraska, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Missouri
 - Florida failed to amend theirs
- Alabama and South Carolina repealed or suspended their law

- 7 states with no activity
 - Alaska, Idaho, Utah,
 Wyoming, North Dakota,
 South Dakota, Indiana
- 4 states enacted laws and new proposals
 - Nevada, Texas,Oklahoma, Florida
- 9 other states proposed law in previous sessions

Federal Bills

- Filed during the 116th (1/3/2019-1/3/2021) and 117th (1/3/2021-1/3/2023) sessions of Congress
- Many bills categorized as NIL or athletes' rights legislation include gender equity elements
- Legislation at state level creates inconsistencies among regulations
- Underlying commonality among the federal bills is that college athletes shall not have employee status

NIL/Athletes' Rights/Heath and Safety

<u>H.R.3379</u> — Modernizing the Collegiate Student Athlete Experience Act

Sponsor: Rep. Chabot, Steve [R-OH-1]
 (Introduced 05/20/2021)

S.4004 — Fairness in Collegiate Athletics Act

 Sponsor: Sen. Rubio, Marco [R-FL] (Introduced 06/18/2020) <u>S.414</u> — Amateur Athletes Protection and Compensation Act of 2021

• **Sponsor:** <u>Sen. Moran, Jerry [R-KS]</u> (Introduced 02/24/2021)

<u>H.R.2841</u> — Student Athlete Level Playing Field Act

 Sponsor: Rep. Gonzalez, Anthony [R-OH-16] (Introduced 04/26/2021)

Companion Bills

NILs

<u>\$.238</u> – College Athlete Economic Freedom Act

Sponsor: <u>Sen. Murphy,</u>
 <u>Christopher [D-CT]</u> (Introduced 02/04/2021)

<u>H.R.850</u> — College Athlete Economic Freedom Act

Sponsor: Rep. Trahan, Lori [D-MA-3] (Introduced 02/04/2021)

NILs/Athlete Rights

<u>S.5062</u> — College Athletes Bill of Rights

Sponsor: Sen. Booker, Cory A.
 [D-NJ] (Introduced
 12/17/2020)

H.R.9033 — College Athletes Bill of Rights

• **Sponsor:** Rep. Schakowsky, Janice D. [D-IL-9] (Introduced 12/18/2020)

Companion Bills: College Athletes' Right to Organize

S.1929 — College AthleteRight To Organize ActSponsor: Sen. Murphy,

Christopher [D-CT] (Introduced 05/27/2021)

<u>H.R.4855</u> —Braeden's Commission: Protect our Athletes from Exertional Heat Stroke

 Sponsor: Rep. Smith, Christopher H. [R-NJ-4] (Introduced 07/29/2021) <u>H.R.3895</u> — College Athlete Right to Organize Act

• Sponsor: Rep. Bowman, Jamaal [D-NY-16] (Introduced 06/15/2021)

<u>S.5003</u> — College AthleteCompensation Rights Act

Sponsor: Sen. Wicker, Roger
 F. [R-MS] (Introduced
 12/10/2020)

Companion Bills

NCAA Enforcement

S.3943 — NCAA Accountability Act of 2022 Sponsor: Sen. Blackburn, Marsha [R-TN] (Introduced 03/29/2022)

H.R.5817 — NCAA Accountability Act of 2021

• **Sponsor:** Rep. Kustoff, David [R-TN-8] (Introduced 11/02/2021)

NCAA Institutional Financial Reporting

<u>\$.1225</u> — SCORE Act

Sponsor: Sen. Murphy,
 Christopher [D-CT]
 (Introduced 04/20/2021)

H.R.2610 —SCORE Act

Sponsor: Rep. Price, David
 E. [D-NC-4] (Introduced
 04/16/2021)

Companion Bills: Gender Equity and Title IX

Gender Equity

<u>H.R.7336</u> — Gender Equity in College Sports Commission Act

 Sponsor: Rep. Maloney, Carolyn B. [D-NY-12] (Introduced 03/31/2022)

Companion Bills – Title IX Separate Sex Sport

<u>\$.251</u> — Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act of 2021

• Sponsor: Sen. Lee, Mike [R-UT] (Introduced 02/04/2021)

H.R.426 — Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act of 2021

• Sponsor: Rep. Steube, W. Gregory [R-FL-17] (Introduced 01/21/2021)



Uniform
College
Athlete Name,
Image, or
Likeness Act

- Uniform Act drafted by the ULC in 2021
- Allows college athletes to earn compensation for their NIL while also providing reasonable protections to educational institutions, athletic associations, and conferences.
- Following the request of the ULC, District of Columbia introduced Uniform College Athlete Name, Image, or Likeness Act which covers many of the standard provisions consistent with other NIL bills
- Sample bill for states to choose to adopt
 - Only NIL policy, no health care provisions



Uniform College Athlete Name, Image, or Likeness Act



UNIFORMITY: Allows college athletes to earn compensation for the use of their NIL while ensuring that schools in each state are playing under the same general rules.



RULES & REGULATIONS: Provides reasonable guardrails by allowing institutions to adopt limited rules of conduct relating to NIL activities that apply when a college athlete is engaged in an official team activity.



REMEDIES: Provides a right of action for college athletes if their NIL rights are violated.

Use of Institutional Marks and Logos

Federal Bills:

- Example provisions for agreements between institution and third party:
 - In conjunction with an endorsement contract of a college athlete, an institution may enter into a separate agreement with the third party for the intellectual property rights or the NIL or athletic reputation rights of the institution, including the use of the logos and team uniforms, if—
 - ► The third party provides covered compensation directly to the college athlete pursuant to the contract; AND
 - ► The agreement between the institution and the third party is not initiated or coordinated by the institution





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Opinion

It's time to compensate college athletes and support equity within collegiate sports

June 10, 2021 at 2:02 pm

By Julie R. Sommer

Special to The Times





Sen. Maria Cantwell, D-Wash., chair of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, joined at left by Sen. Roger Wicker, R-Miss., holds a hearing on student... (J. Scott Applewhite / AP) More V

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