

(2) celebrates the contributions of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ+”) servicemembers and veterans who have served in the Armed Forces;

(3) regrets the harm done to LGBTQ+ servicemembers and veterans under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy and earlier policies, bans on transgender servicemembers, and other policies that discriminate based on sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) recognizes how “other than honorable” and “dishonorable” discharges given to LGBTQ+ servicemembers on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity—

(A) prematurely terminated the careers of LGBTQ+ servicemembers in the Armed Forces;

(B) subjected LGBTQ+ servicemembers to the trauma of investigations and criminal charges;

(C) unfairly denied LGBTQ+ servicemembers the honor associated with military service;

(D) deprived LGBTQ+ servicemembers of benefits those servicemembers have earned and deserve as veterans; and

(E) continue to cause LGBTQ+ servicemembers dignitary harm;

(5) urges the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense—

(A) to implement policy changes that restore justice and right wrongs caused by past and present government-sponsored discrimination, including by ending the transgender military ban; and

(B) to conduct further outreach to LGBTQ+ servicemember and veteran communities to ensure that those discharged based on their sexual orientation and gender identity can receive their benefits; and

(6) urges the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense to restore and expand access to the full range of health care needed by transgender veterans and servicemembers and their families, including gender-affirming care, and ensure that such care is delivered in a non-discriminatory and culturally competent manner.

SENATE RESOLUTION 869—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE THIRD FRIDAY OF SEPTEMBER SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS “NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY”

Mrs. MOODY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 869

Whereas the term “POW/MIA” refers to prisoners of war and missing-in-action military personnel who either are or were held unwillingly by the enemy or whose whereabouts during and after wartime and cease-fire remain unknown;

Whereas, according to the Department of Defense, over 80,000 United States servicemembers are missing in action, about 41,000 are presumed lost at sea, and approximately 38,000 are recoverable;

Whereas unaccounted for personnel include Department of Defense personnel, both military and civilian, civilian contractors of other Federal departments and agencies, employees of humanitarian agencies accredited to the Armed Forces, members of civilian organizations credited with active military service by the Secretary of Defense, and citizens of the United States and other persons as directed by the Secretary of Defense;

Whereas the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, an agency within the Department of

Defense, reports the numbers for POW/MIA servicemembers based on conflict to be—

- (1) 73,687 from World War II;
- (2) 8,157 from the Korean War;
- (3) 2,633 from the Vietnam War;
- (4) 128 from the Cold War; and
- (5) 6 from armed conflicts since 1991;

Whereas, since the early 1970s when United States POW/MIA recovery efforts began, the number of recovered persons based on conflict have been—

- (1) 1,904 from World War II, with 71,783 still unaccounted for;
- (2) 777 from the Korean War, with 7,380 still unaccounted for;
- (3) 1,067 from the Vietnam War, with 1,566 still unaccounted for;
- (4) 2 from the Cold War, with 126 still unaccounted for; and
- (5) 0 from the Gulf wars and Libya, with 6 still unaccounted for;

Whereas roughly 75 percent of POW/MIA are in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas, by State, the 5 States with the highest number of unaccounted POW/MIA are—

- (1) New York (6,354);
- (2) California (6,306);
- (3) Pennsylvania (5,343);
- (4) Illinois (4,115); and
- (5) Texas (4,085);

Whereas, by State, the 5 States with the highest number of recovered POW/MIA are—

- (1) California (383);
- (2) New York (240);
- (3) Texas (235);
- (4) Ohio (202); and
- (5) Pennsylvania (198);

Whereas, in 1972, the POW/MIA flag was adopted;

Whereas, in 1982, the POW/MIA flag became the first flag to fly over the White House other than the United States flag; and

Whereas the National POW/MIA Flag Act (Public Law 116–67; 36 U.S.C. 101 note), enacted in 2019, requires the POW/MIA flag to be flown on Federal properties when the United States flag is being flown: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that the Federal Government has the moral obligation to fully account for United States POW/MIA and to mitigate the number of POW/MIA in future conflicts;

(2) expresses sincere gratitude to the POW/MIA of every conflict who selflessly, bravely, and boldly fought for the freedoms Americans have today at the cost of their own lives;

(3) expresses support for the designation of “National POW/MIA Recognition Day”; and

(4) encourages all Americans to properly honor the service and sacrifice of all POW/MIA on such day by—

(A) participating in POW/MIA commemorative celebrations in local communities;

(B) appropriately displaying the POW/MIA flag; and

(C) performing acts of good will, compassion, and service for the family members of POW/MIA.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6775. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, to protect the name, image, and likeness rights of, and provide protections for, student athletes and to promote fair competition among intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6776. Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6777. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6776 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ) to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6778. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6777 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the amendment SA 6776 proposed by Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ) to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6779. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6780. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6779 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6781. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6782. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6781 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6783. Mr. THUNE proposed an amendment to amendment SA 6782 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the amendment SA 6781 proposed by Mr. THUNE to the bill S. 4668, supra.

SA 6784. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6785. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6786. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6787. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6788. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6789. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6790. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6791. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6792. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4784, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6793. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, to protect the name, image, and likeness rights of, and provide protections for, student athletes and to promote fair competition among intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6794. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6795. Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4668, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6775. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MERKLEY)

submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4668, to protect the name, image, and likeness rights of, and provide protections for, student athletes and to promote fair competition among intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 119(f), add at the end the following:

(3) EXCEPTION.—This subsection shall not apply to any civil action that is based in whole or in part upon allegations of physical injury, death, or sexual abuse or misconduct.

SA 6776. Mr. THUNE (for Mr. CRUZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4668, to protect the name, image, and likeness rights of, and provide protections for, student athletes and to promote fair competition among intercollegiate athletics, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Protect College Sports Act of 2026”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—PROTECTIONS OF STUDENT ATHLETES AND FAIR COMPETITION

Sec. 100. Definitions.

Sec. 101. Name, image, and likeness protections.

Sec. 102. Modifications to Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act.

Sec. 103. Agent registry requirements for intercollegiate athletic associations.

Sec. 104. Disclosures and establishment of name, image, and likeness agreement database.

Sec. 105. Academic protections.

Sec. 106. Medical coverage requirements.

Sec. 107. Health, wellness, and safety standards.

Sec. 108. Office of the Student Athlete Ombudsman.

Sec. 109. Comparable standards for access to facilities, services, and events.

Sec. 110. Rules governing certain mid-season coaching transitions.

Sec. 111. Student athlete representation on intercollegiate athletic association governing boards.

Sec. 112. Transfer protections.

Sec. 113. Eligibility to participate in intercollegiate sports.

Sec. 114. Prohibited compensation and agreements.

Sec. 115. Congressional approval of continuation of revenue share cap and retention fund.

Sec. 116. Commission on the Future of College Athletics.

Sec. 117. Recruitment and tampering.

Sec. 118. Limitation on liability.

Sec. 119. Private right of action.

Sec. 120. Whistleblower protection.

Sec. 121. Relationship to existing law.

Sec. 122. Neutrality on employee or non-employee status.

Sec. 123. Applicability.

Sec. 124. Severability.

Sec. 125. Protection of women's sports and Olympic sports.

Sec. 126. Mid-sized conference representation on intercollegiate athletic association governing boards.

Sec. 127. Title IX savings clause.

Sec. 128. Protecting opportunities for American student athletes.

TITLE II—SPORTS BROADCASTING

Sec. 201. Definitions.

Sec. 202. Limitation on liability for transmission of collegiate sports competitions.

Sec. 203. Requirements for entities selling media rights.

Sec. 204. Market level broadcast access for college football and basketball.

Sec. 205. Prohibition on certain conference mergers or acquisition.

Sec. 206. Amendments to intercollegiate and interscholastic football contest limitations.

Sec. 207. Media rights utilization requirement for college sports other than football and basketball.

TITLE III—HBCU SPORTS MEDIA AND CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Grants for improvement of broadband, technology, media, and sports broadcast infrastructure of HBCUs.

Sec. 303. Grant uses.

Sec. 304. Coordination.

Sec. 305. Reports and evaluation.

Sec. 306. Definitions.

Sec. 307. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE I—PROTECTIONS OF STUDENT ATHLETES AND FAIR COMPETITION

SEC. 100. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ANTITRUST LAWS.—The term “antitrust laws” has the meaning given that term in the 1st section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12) and includes—

(A) section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45) to the extent that such section 5 applies to unfair methods of competition; and

(B) any similar State antitrust law, including a State law provision that applies to covering unfair methods of competition having the force and effect of law.

(2) ASSOCIATED ENTITY.—The term “associated entity” means any individual or entity, including a collective, that—

(A) is known, or was known, or should have been known to the athletics department staff of an institution to exist, in significant part, for the purpose of—

(i) promoting or supporting a particular institution's intercollegiate athletics program or student athletes; or

(ii) creating or identifying name, image, and likeness opportunities solely for a particular institution's student athletes;

(B) is or was a member, employee, director, officer, owner, or agent of an individual or entity described in subparagraph (A);

(C) directly or indirectly (including contributions by an affiliated entity, individual, or family member) has contributed more than \$50,000 over their lifetime to a particular institution or to an individual or entity described in subparagraph (A);

(D) has—

(i) been directed or requested by an institution's athletic department staff to assist in the recruitment or retention of student athletes or prospective student athletes; or

(ii) otherwise assisted in the recruitment or retention of student athletes or prospective student athletes; or

(E) is owned, controlled, or operated by, or otherwise affiliated with the individuals or entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (D), other than a publicly traded corporation.

(3) ATHLETE AGENT.—The term “athlete agent” has the meaning given that term in section 2 of the Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act (15 U.S.C. 7801).

(4) COLLECTIVE.—The term “collective”—

(A) means a person, corporation, booster organization, tax-exempt organization, or

other entity that provides donations or other support directly or indirectly to or for the benefit or support of—

(i) a student athlete who is enrolled, or who may enroll, at an institution; or

(ii) the intercollegiate athletics program or any booster organization of an institution; and

(B) does not include—

(i) an immediate family member of a student athlete; or

(ii) an individual or entity that—

(I) licenses trademark rights of an institution; and

(II) does not—

(aa) license name, image, and likeness rights of student athletes; or

(bb) make payments earmarked or designated to fund name, image, or likeness licenses or other payments to student athletes.

(5) COMPENSATION.—The term “compensation”—

(A) means any payment, remuneration, or benefit provided to a student athlete or a prospective student athlete; and

(B) does not include—

(i) grants-in-aid;

(ii) Federal Pell Grants provided under section 401 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a) or any other Federal or State grants unrelated to and not awarded with regard to participation in intercollegiate sports;

(iii) health insurance and the costs of health care funded by an institution, intercollegiate athletic association, or conference;

(iv) disability and loss-of-value insurance, including disability and loss-of-value insurance funded by an institution, intercollegiate athletic association, or conference;

(v) career counseling, job placement services, or other guidance available to all students at an institution;

(vi) hourly wages and benefits for work performed outside of participating in intercollegiate sports at a rate commensurate with the prevailing rate in the relevant State or locality for similar work;

(vii) enhanced education benefits, including academic awards;

(viii) financial literacy or tax education resources; or

(ix) any program to connect student athletes with employers and facilitate employment opportunities, if—

(I) the financial terms of such employment opportunities are consistent with the terms offered to similarly situated employees who are not student athletes; and

(II) such program is not used to induce a student athlete to attend a particular institution.

(6) CONFERENCE.—The term “conference” means any organization that is not an intercollegiate athletic association and that—

(A) has 2 or more institutions as members; and

(B) arranges championships for intercollegiate athletic competitions or sets rules for intercollegiate athletic competition.

(7) COST OF ATTENDANCE.—The term “cost of attendance”—

(A) has the meaning given that term in section 472 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 108711); and

(B) shall be calculated by the financial aid office of an institution applying the same standards, policies, and procedures for all students.

(8) GRANT-IN-AID.—The term “grant-in-aid” means—

(A) a scholarship, grant, stipend, or other form of financial assistance, including the provision of tuition, room, board, books, or funds for fees or personal expenses, that—

(i) is paid or provided by an institution to a student for the undergraduate or graduate education of the student; and

(ii) is in an amount that does not exceed the cost of attendance for such student at the institution; and

(B) does not include compensation paid to a student athlete.

(9) IMAGE.—With respect to a student athlete, the term “image” means a picture, video, computer-generated representation, or other depiction that identifies, is linked to, or is reasonably linked to the student athlete.

(10) INSTITUTION.—Except as otherwise explicitly provided, the term “institution” has the meaning given the term “institution of higher education” under section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(11) INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The term “intercollegiate athletic association”—

(A) means any organization, not-for-profit corporation, association, or any other group organized in the United States that—

(i) sponsors or arranges intercollegiate athletic competition between institutions;

(ii) sets common rules, standards, procedures, or guidelines for the administration of intercollegiate athletic competition;

(iii) is composed of 2 or more institutions or conferences that are located in different States or participate in intercollegiate athletic competition in more than 1 State; and

(iv) is not a conference;

(B) includes—

(i) the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and

(ii) any other national intercollegiate athletic association; and

(C) does not include a corporation, association, or other group affiliated with professional athletic competition.

(12) INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC COMPETITION.—The term “intercollegiate athletic competition” means any intercollegiate sport contest, game, meet, match, tournament, regatta, or other intercollegiate sport event in which student athletes or varsity sports teams compete.

(13) INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT.—The term “intercollegiate sport”—

(A) means a sport played between institutions for which eligibility requirements for participation by a student athlete are established by an intercollegiate athletic association; and

(B) does not include a recreational, intramural, or club sport.

(14) LIKENESS.—With respect to a student athlete, the term “likeness” means a physical or digital depiction or representation that identifies, is linked to, or is reasonably linked to the student athlete, including —

(A) the uniquely identifiable body, physical characteristics, or voice of the student athlete;

(B) any other mark that identifies or distinguishes the student athlete; or

(C) the jersey number associated with the student athlete during the period of athletic participation by the student athlete at an institution if the jersey number is accompanied by—

(i) a logo or color scheme that is clearly associated with the institution; or

(ii) some other means by which the jersey number is associated with the student athlete.

(15) NAME.—With respect to a student athlete, the term “name” means the first or last name that identifies the student athlete, a nickname or assumed name of the student athlete, or a username associated with the student athlete on any public-facing internet platform when used in a context that identifies, is linked to, or is reasonably linked to the student athlete.

(16) NAME, IMAGE, AND LIKENESS AGREEMENT.—The term “name, image, and likeness agreement” means a contract or similar agreement between a student athlete (or group of student athletes) and a conference, institution, intercollegiate athletic association, associated entity, collective, or third party regarding the commercial use of the name, image, and likeness rights of the student athlete (or group of student athletes).

(17) NAME, IMAGE, AND LIKENESS RIGHTS.—The term “name, image, and likeness rights” means the ability of a student athlete to market and profit from the commercial use of his or her name, image, or likeness.

(18) PROSPECTIVE STUDENT ATHLETE.—The term “prospective student athlete” means an individual who is recruited, actively being recruited, or has been contacted for the purposes of recruitment to attend an institution as a student athlete, but has not yet enrolled at the institution.

(19) REVENUE SHARE CAP.—The term “revenue share cap” means the Benefits Pool Limit set forth in the Injunctive Relief Settlement Agreement approved by the court in “In Re College Athlete NIL Litigation”, No. 20-cv-03919 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2025), or as modified pursuant to the amendment provision specified in paragraph 55 of that settlement.

(20) STUDENT ATHLETE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “student athlete” means an individual who is enrolled as a full-time student (as defined in section 668.2 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act)) at an institution and who—

(i) makes satisfactory academic progress (as determined in accordance with section 668.34 of such title 34 (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act)) toward completing a degree; and

(ii) participates in intercollegiate athletic competition or competes for a varsity sports team as part of the institution’s educational, developmental, or extracurricular programs.

(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A)(i) shall be construed to preclude an institution, conference, or intercollegiate athletic association from establishing satisfactory academic progress standards that are more stringent than the requirements described in subparagraph (A)(i), if such standards are required of all student athletes, or in the case of an institution, of all full-time students.

(21) THIRD PARTY.—The term “third party” means an individual or entity that is not an institution, associated entity, collective, conference, or intercollegiate athletic association.

(22) VALID BUSINESS PURPOSE.—The term “valid business purpose” means a purpose genuinely related to the promotion of goods or services provided to the general public for profit.

(23) VARSITY SPORTS TEAM.—The term “varsity sports team” means a sports team composed of student athletes that is organized by an institution for the purpose of intercollegiate athletic competition.

SEC. 101. NAME, IMAGE, AND LIKENESS PROTECTIONS.

(a) STUDENT ATHLETE NAME, IMAGE, AND LIKENESS COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this title, an institution, conference, intercollegiate athletic association, or any representative of such an entity may not—

(A) restrict the ability of a student athlete, group of student athletes, or prospective student athlete—

(i) to market or earn compensation for the value of their name, image, or likeness rights; or

(ii) to enter into a name, image, and likeness agreement;

(B) restrict the eligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition for a student athlete or prospective student athlete on the basis of the student athlete or prospective student athlete entering into a name, image, and likeness agreement or marketing or earning compensation for the value of their name, image, or likeness;

(C) unless otherwise required by law, limit the eligibility or opportunity of a student athlete or prospective student athlete to apply for or receive a grant-in-aid, including the amount, duration, or renewal of such grant-in-aid, on the basis of the student athlete or prospective student athlete entering into a name, image, and likeness agreement, or marketing or earning compensation for the value of their name, image, or likeness; or

(D) unless otherwise required by law, revoke, reduce, or decline to renew a grant-in-aid for a student athlete or prospective student athlete based on the student athlete or prospective student athlete entering into a name, image, and likeness agreement or marketing or earning compensation for the value of their name, image, or likeness.

(2) CONSENT AND COMPENSATION FOR GROUP USE.—An institution, conference, intercollegiate athletic association, collective, third party, or any representative thereof, may not use the name, image, or likeness of any group of student athletes to sell or promote any product or service unless the institution, conference, athletic association, collective, or third party, as the case may be, obtains an agreement from each member of the group for that purpose.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—

(A) CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—An institution may restrict the eligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition of a student athlete or prospective student athlete who enters into a name, image, and likeness agreement that violates the code of student conduct of the institution that applies to all students enrolled at the institution.

(B) CERTAIN USES.—An institution may restrict the eligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition of a student athlete or prospective student athlete if, in connection with a name, image, and likeness agreement, the student athlete or prospective student athlete uses a facility, uniform, equipment, registered or unregistered trademark, copyright-protected product, or the official logo, mark, or other indicia of the institution without the express consent of the institution.

(b) MANDATORY DISCLOSURES BY STUDENT ATHLETES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All student athletes shall report to their institution and their intercollegiate athletic association, or to an entity designated by their intercollegiate athletic association and under the control of that intercollegiate athletic association pursuant to the Injunctive Relief Settlement Agreement approved by the court in “In Re College Athlete NIL Litigation”, No. 20-cv-03919 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2025)—

(A) not later than 5 days after entering into a name, image, and likeness agreement, the terms of any such agreement, including the amount and source, that exceeds \$600 in value, including multiple payments, remunerations, or benefits from the same entity that exceeds a total of \$600 over a 12-month period; and

(B) to the extent not reported under subparagraph (A), not later than 30 days after receiving compensation for the name, image, or likeness of the student athlete, the amount and source of any such compensation that exceeds \$600, including multiple payments, remunerations, or benefits from

the same entity that exceeds a total of \$600 over a 12-month period.

(2) **MANDATORY DISCLOSURES BY RECRUITED ATHLETES.**—With respect to a student athlete or prospective student athlete who is recruited to attend, but is not yet enrolled in, an institution, the student athlete or prospective student athlete shall report to the institution at which the student athlete enrolls and their intercollegiate athletic association, or to an entity designated by that intercollegiate athletic association and under the control of that intercollegiate athletic association pursuant to the Injunctive Relief Settlement Agreement approved by the court in “In Re College Athlete NIL Litigation”, No. 20-cv-03919 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2025)—

(A) the terms of any current or ongoing name, image, and likeness agreement that exceeds \$600 in value, including multiple payments, remunerations, or benefits from the same entity that exceeds a total of \$600 over a 12-month period; and

(B) to the extent not reported under subparagraph (A), the amount and source of any current or ongoing name, image, and likeness compensation that exceeds \$600, including multiple payments, remunerations, or benefits from the same person that exceeds a total of \$600 over a 12-month period.

(3) **EXCEPTION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to either marketing or earning compensation for the value of the name, image, and likeness rights of a student athlete or to the compensation within a name, image, and likeness agreement in which a student athlete receives less than \$600, including multiple payments, remunerations, or benefits from the same person that totals less than \$600 over a 12-month period.

(B) **ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.**—The amount described in subparagraph (A) shall be adjusted for inflation by the percent increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor for the most recent 12-month period for which applicable data is available.

(4) **RELEASE OF INFORMATION.**—Except as provided in section 104 or as necessary to comply with this Act, an institution may not release any information that would identify a student athlete or prospective student athlete in a disclosure under paragraph (1) or (2) without the express written consent of the student athlete, prospective student athlete, athlete agent of the student athlete or prospective student athlete, or, in case of a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the minor.

(5) **LIMITATION.**—This subsection shall apply only to student athletes and prospective student athletes of institutions whose primary membership is in Division I, as defined by bylaw 20.9 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw.

(C) **NAME, IMAGE, OR LIKENESS COMPENSATION BY INSTITUTIONS.**—Subject to the requirements of this title, an institution, intercollegiate athletic association, conference, collective, associated entity, or third party, may pay, provide, or facilitate compensation to a student athlete for the use of the name, image, or likeness of the student athlete.

(D) **RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION.**—An institution, intercollegiate athletic association, or conference may not restrict the eligibility for intercollegiate athletic competition, or any other event or activity relating to intercollegiate athletic competition, of a prospective student athlete or student athlete based on the prospective student athlete or student athlete having obtained an athlete agent or legal representative.

(E) **EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES REGARDING THIS TITLE.**—An intercollegiate athletic association shall provide student athletes and prospective student athletes and the parents or guardians of student athletes or prospective student athletes with educational materials relating to this title.

SEC. 102. MODIFICATIONS TO SPORTS AGENT RESPONSIBILITY AND TRUST ACT.

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act (15 U.S.C. 7801 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2 (15 U.S.C. 7801)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “an oral or written agreement” and inserting “a written agreement”;

(B) in paragraph (5), by inserting before the period the following: “and includes any name, image, and likeness agreement as defined in section 100 of the Protect College Sports Act of 2026”;

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (7) through (10), respectively; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) **INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**—The term ‘intercollegiate athletic association’ has the meaning given that term in section 100 of Protect College Sports Act of 2026”;

(2) in section 3 (15 U.S.C. 7802)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) enter into an agency contract or represent a student athlete in a manner that violates section 9;

“(5) charge a student athlete a fee in connection with an endorsement contract that exceeds 5 percent of the value of the endorsement contract;

“(6) enter into an agency contract with an athlete for a term that extends beyond the eligibility of the student athlete to participate in intercollegiate sport;

“(7) make any materially false, deceptive, or fraudulent representation as an athlete agent, including any materially false, deceptive, or fraudulent statement to a student athlete or prospective student athlete that misrepresents the existence, nature, or value of a name, image, or likeness opportunity the athlete agent can arrange on behalf of the student athlete or prospective student athlete through recruitment or transfer to an institution (as defined in section 100 of the Protect College Sports Act of 2026); or

“(8) make a materially false, deceptive, or fraudulent statement in the application for registration as an athlete agent.”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “Warning to Student Athlete: If you agree orally or in writing to be represented by an agent now or in the future you may lose your eligibility to compete as a student athlete in your sport.”;

(3) by inserting after section 5 (15 U.S.C. 7804) the following:

“SEC. 5A. PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any current or former student athlete alleging a violation of paragraphs (4) through (8) of section 3(a), section 9, or section 10 may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States or in an appropriate State court.

“(b) **RELIEF.**—In a civil action brought under subsection (a) in which the plaintiff prevails, the court may award—

“(1) a declaratory judgment that a name, image, or likeness agreement (as defined in section 100 of the Protect College Sports Act of 2026) or an agency contract, as applicable, is null and void; and

“(2) actual damages.

“(c) **ATTORNEY’S FEES AND COSTS.**—In a civil action brought under subsection (a) in which the defendant is not an institution (as defined in section 100 of the Protect College Sports Act of 2026), the court may, in its discretion, award reasonable attorney’s fees and litigation costs.

“(d) **INVALIDITY OF PRE-DISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS AND PRE-DISPUTE JOINT ACTION WAIVERS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no pre-dispute arbitration agreement or pre-dispute joint action waiver shall be valid or enforceable against a student athlete with respect to a dispute arising under this Act.

“(2) **APPLICABILITY.**—Any determination as to whether or how paragraph (1) applies to any dispute shall be made by a court, rather than an arbitrator, without regard to whether the agreement or waiver that is the subject of the dispute purports to delegate such determination to an arbitrator.

“(3) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

“(A) **PRE-DISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.**—The term ‘pre-dispute arbitration agreement’ means any agreement to arbitrate a dispute that has not arisen at the time of the making of the agreement.

“(B) **PRE-DISPUTE JOINT-ACTION WAIVER.**—The term ‘pre-dispute joint-action waiver’ means an agreement, whether or not part of a pre-dispute arbitration agreement, that would prohibit, or waive the right of, one of the parties to the agreement to participate in a joint, class, or collective action in a judicial, arbitral, administrative, or other forum, concerning a dispute that has not yet arisen at the time of the making of the agreement.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 9. REGISTRATION OF ATHLETE AGENTS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—An athlete agent who seeks to represent a student athlete in an endorsement contract shall—

“(1) register with a State before representing a student athlete for an endorsement contract; and

“(2) enter into an agency contract with the student athlete before providing representation in an endorsement contract.

“(b) **REGISTRATION ESTABLISHED.**—An individual is deemed to be registered with a State for purposes of this section if the individual is—

“(1) a registered professional sports agent with a professional sports league or players association, in good standing; or

“(2) registered and certified under the All State Uniform Agent Acts in the State in which the agent operates, in good standing.

“(c) **CERTIFICATION TO INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS.**—

“(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—An athlete agent that represents a student athlete shall certify to each applicable intercollegiate athletic association that the athlete agent is registered with a State.

“(2) **PROHIBITION.**—It is unlawful for an individual to certify to an intercollegiate athletic association that the individual is an athlete agent if the individual is not registered with a State.

“(d) **REQUIREMENTS FOR AGENCY CONTRACTS.**—To be a valid contract, an agency contract shall—

“(1) state the name of each party to the contract;

“(2) state the term of the contract;

“(3) state the registration information for the athlete agent; and

“(4) state the fee or commission charged by the athlete agent.

“SEC. 10. ENDORSEMENT CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.

“An endorsement contract made in interstate or foreign commerce is, at the option

of the student athlete, void from the inception of such contract if such contract does not satisfy the following requirements:

- “(1) The contract is in writing.
- “(2) The contract plainly states that the student athlete has the right to obtain or retain an athlete agent or legal representation with respect to the contract.
- “(3) The contract contains—
 - “(A) a description of services rendered;
 - “(B) the names of each party to the contract;
 - “(C) the terms of the contract;
 - “(D) the amount of compensation to be provided to the student athlete under the contract;
 - “(E) a provision specifying the circumstance or event that would result in the termination of the contract due to non-performance of obligations by the student athlete or other parties to the contract; and
 - “(F) a provision specifying that the validity and effectiveness of the contract, and the provision of compensation to the student athlete under the contract, is not conditioned upon any express or implicit requirement that the student athlete enroll or remain enrolled at an institution or reside in a particular location within the United States, unless the party making the contract with the student athlete is an institution, conference, associated entity, or collective affiliated with the institution and the contract is entered into after the student athlete has enrolled at such institution.
- “(4) The contract is not for a term that extends beyond the eligibility of the student athlete to participate in intercollegiate sports.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents for the Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act is amended—

(1) by inserting after the item relating to section 5 the following:

“Sec. 5A. Private right of action.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 9. Registration of athlete agents and other requirements.

“Sec. 10. Endorsement contract requirements.”.

SEC. 103. AGENT REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS.—An intercollegiate athletic association shall maintain a publicly available website that includes a searchable database of athlete agents that—

(1) are registered with a State and certified pursuant to section 9 of the Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act, as added by section 102; and

(2) have certified compliance with all rules and bylaws of such intercollegiate athletic association, including any recruitment and tampering rules adopted under section 117.

(b) DECERTIFICATION PERMITTED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An intercollegiate athletic association may decertify or fine an athlete agent for any violations of section 9 of the Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act, as added by section 102, or any violation of section 117 on recruitment and tampering.

(2) EFFECT OF DECERTIFICATION.—An athlete agent that is decertified pursuant to paragraph (1) may not represent or contact a student athlete or prospective student athlete of an institution that is a member of such intercollegiate athletic association.

SEC. 104. DISCLOSURES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NAME, IMAGE, AND LIKENESS AGREEMENT DATABASE.

(a) DISCLOSURES BY INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) DISCLOSURE OF DATA ON NAME, IMAGE, AND LIKENESS AGREEMENTS.—Not later than July 1 of the first year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each

July 1 thereafter, each institution shall disclose to the intercollegiate athletic association of which the institution is a member, in an anonymized manner, the following data:

(A) With respect to each name, image, and likeness agreement disclosed to the institution by a student athlete as required by section 101(b)—

(i) a description of services rendered; and

(ii) the amount of compensation to be provided to the student athlete or group of athletes under the agreement.

(B) With respect to each name, image, and likeness agreement entered into between the institution and a student athlete, and any other compensation provided or to be provided by an institution to a student athlete—

(i) the amount of compensation provided or to be provided to the student athlete by the institution; and

(ii) disaggregated by intercollegiate sports program—

(I) the number of agreements and payments;

(II) the average value of the agreements and payments; and

(III) the total value of the agreements and payments.

(2) REPORT ON REVENUE AND STUDENT OUTCOMES.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which an academic year ends, each institution with 1 or more intercollegiate sports programs shall submit to the governing athletic association for such institution a report that includes, for the academic year, the following:

(A) The amount of revenues and expenditures of each such sports program, including the amount of associated entity and third-party donations, Federal funds, and State funds, including the total amount of remuneration for personnel of each intercollegiate sports program, individually by program and in the aggregate.

(B) The average number of hours student athletes spent on intercollegiate athletic events and intercollegiate athletic competition, disaggregated by sports program.

(C) The academic outcomes and majors for student athletes, disaggregated by sports program.

(3) TREATMENT OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S PROGRAMS.—An institution shall treat men's and women's sports programs as distinct sports programs for the purposes of disclosure and reporting obligations under this subsection.

(4) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—In making a disclosure under paragraph (1), an institution shall ensure that no personally identifiable information of a student athlete is transmitted to an intercollegiate athletic association.

(b) DISCLOSURES BY ASSOCIATIONS AND DATABASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September of the first year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, each intercollegiate athletic association shall establish and maintain a publicly accessible, searchable database for student athletes and their agents to estimate the fair market value for name, image, and likeness agreements, which shall include data collected under subsection (a)(2).

(2) CONTENT OF DATABASE.—An intercollegiate athletic association shall include the data reported by institutions pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) in the database described in paragraph (1).

(3) UPDATE OF DATABASE.—An intercollegiate athletic association shall update the database described in paragraph (1) each September 1.

(4) PRIVACY.—An intercollegiate athletic association shall take reasonable technical measures to ensure that information available in the database described in paragraph

(1) may not be used to identify a student athlete.

(c) LIMITATION.—This section shall apply only to institutions whose primary membership is in Division I, as defined by bylaw 20.9 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw, and shall not apply to any Division II or Division III institution (as so defined) that participates in a limited number of sports at the Division I level.

SEC. 105. ACADEMIC PROTECTIONS.

(a) PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO COURSEWORK AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An employee or volunteer of an athletic department of an institution may not—

(A) exert undue pressure over or prevent a student athlete from selecting a course or an academic major of the student athlete's choice;

(B) retaliate against a student athlete based on the student athlete's selection of any course or academic major; or

(C) prevent a student athlete who seeks to secure employment or internships, participate in student groups or events, or serve as a volunteer from doing so, unless such activity interferes with mandatory class time or mandatory events related to intercollegiate athletic competition or membership on a varsity sports team.

(2) PARTICIPATION IN ATHLETIC RELATED ACTIVITIES.—In order to ensure each student athlete makes satisfactory progress toward the completion of a degree, each intercollegiate athletic association and any institution that is a member of such association may limit a student athlete to only participate in countable athletic-related activities as part of the educational, developmental, or extracurricular programs of the institution.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) may not be construed as preventing an institution, an athletic department of an institution, or a representative thereof from—

(A) informing a student athlete of academic eligibility requirements and mandatory and expected team activities; or

(B) providing other legitimate academic counseling and support services, in collaboration with the institution, to help the student athlete pursue the academic interests of and improve academic outcomes for the student athlete.

(b) FINANCIAL LITERACY AND LIFE SKILLS.—An institution that offers financial literacy and life skills programming directed to student athletes may not include any marketing, advertising, referral, or solicitation offers in such programming.

(c) SCHOLARSHIP PROTECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an institution that awards a grant-in-aid to a student athlete may not revoke, reduce, or condition the grant-in-aid of the student athlete—

(A) based on the athletic ability or performance of the student athlete or the contribution of the student athlete to the success of a varsity sports team;

(B) as a result of an injury or illness based on a physical or mental medical condition of the student athlete; or

(C) roster management decisions.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An institution may revoke, reduce, or condition the grant-in-aid of a student athlete or former student athlete who—

(i) transfers to another institution; or

(ii) does not remain in good standing in accordance with—

(I) the standards or code of conduct of the institution applicable to all students;

(II) the established athletics program policies for participating in mandatory team

athletic activities for a varsity sports team; or

(III) the academic standards for athletic eligibility.

(B) NOTICE.—An institution shall provide a student athlete with timely written notice with respect to any possible revocation or reduction of, or condition on, the grant-in-aid or athletic eligibility of the student athlete.

(C) REINSTATEMENT.—In the case of a revocation or reduction of, or condition on, the grant-in-aid of a student athlete under this paragraph, an institution may reinstate or remove any condition placed on such grant-in-aid if the student athlete subsequently cures or satisfies the reasons provided by the notice in subparagraph (B).

(D) FORMER STUDENT ATHLETES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a former student athlete described in clause (ii), an institution shall provide the former student athlete—

(I) the opportunity to resume study at the institution for the purpose of completing the requirements necessary to earn a degree; and

(II) either—

(aa) the amount of grant-in-aid the former student athlete received while previously enrolled at the institution and participating—

(AA) in intercollegiate athletic competition; or

(BB) as a member of a varsity sports team; or

(bb) in the case of grant-in-aid previously awarded solely on the basis of demonstrated financial need, grant-in-aid awarded based on the current demonstrated financial need of the former student athlete.

(ii) FORMER STUDENT ATHLETE DESCRIBED.—A former student athlete described in this subparagraph is a former student athlete of an institution who—

(I) was enrolled at the institution during their last year of eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletic competition during the preceding 10-year period;

(II) received grant-in-aid while enrolled at the institution;

(III) was not subject to the revocation of grant-in-aid under subparagraph (A)(ii)(I); and

(IV) has not completed the course of study for an undergraduate degree.

(E) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to preclude—

(i) an institution from providing additional grant-in-aid protections for student athletes or former student athletes; or

(ii) an intercollegiate athletic association, conference, institution, student athlete, or former student athlete from requesting or advocating for additional grant-in-aid protections.

(3) LIMITATION.—Paragraph (2)(D) shall apply only to institutions that compete in Division I, as defined by bylaw 20.9 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw.

SEC. 106. MEDICAL COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each Division I institution, as defined by bylaw 20.9 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw, each institution whose primary membership is in Division II or Division III (as so defined) only with respect to student athletes of the institution who compete in Division I, or an intercollegiate athletic association or conference comprised of Division I member institutions shall provide or cause to be provided—

(1) during the participation of a student athlete in an intercollegiate sport—

(A) all out-of-pocket medical expenses, such as copayments or deductibles, for the health care coverage of a student athlete for any injury or disease incurred through participation in an intercollegiate sport;

(B) the expense for obtaining a medical second opinion independent of the institution for any injury or disease the student athlete incurred through participation in an intercollegiate sport;

(C) catastrophic injury medical insurance for any injury or disease incurred through participation in an intercollegiate sport that exceeds \$90,000 in medical costs; and

(D) an end-of-college physical examination for a student athlete for the purpose of documenting and diagnosing any injury or condition related to the student athlete's participation in an intercollegiate sport; and

(2) with respect to a student athlete enrolled at the institution during their last year of eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletic competition, for the 5-year period beginning on the day after the last intercollegiate competition for the student athlete, the cost of all out-of-pocket medical expenses of the student athlete for health care coverage for any injury or disease incurred through participation in an intercollegiate sport.

(b) INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION POST-ELIGIBILITY INSURANCE AND CATASTROPHIC INJURY FUND OR PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An intercollegiate athletic association comprised of member institutions that compete in Division I, Division II, or Division III, as defined by bylaw 20 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw, on behalf of its member institutions must establish a fund or program to help cover the cost of—

(A) in the case of a Division I institution that generates less than \$20,000,000 in total annual athletics revenue during the preceding academic year, compliance with subsection (a)(2) (or, in the case of a Division II or Division III institution, voluntary compliance with subsection (a)(2)), in the event of demonstrated financial hardship; and

(B) post-eligibility medical expenses for the student athletes of a member institution who are diagnosed with significant long-term conditions related to their participation in an intercollegiate sport, including chronic traumatic encephalopathy and any other cognitive impairment.

(2) AMOUNT OF FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to increases under subparagraph (B) and the limitation under subparagraph (C), the intercollegiate athletic association described in this subsection shall ensure that the fund or program established under this subsection is funded at an amount that totals not less than \$60,000,000 on the first day of each academic year.

(B) SUBSEQUENT INCREASE.—Subject to the limitation under subparagraph (C), if the amount funded for the fund or program established under this subsection is depleted for an academic year, that amount for the next academic year shall be increased by \$5,000,000 as compared to the amount for the previous academic year.

(C) LIMITATION.—The amount funded for the fund or program established under this subsection shall not exceed \$100,000,000.

(3) USE OF COLLECTIVE MEDIA RIGHTS.—In ensuring that the fund or program established under paragraph (2) is adequately funded, an intercollegiate athletic association may use the collective media rights revenue from a covered entity, in accordance with section 5(d)(3) of the Sports Broadcasting Act of 1961, as added by section 203.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to preclude—

(1) an intercollegiate athletic association, conference, or institution from providing or causing to be provided to student athletes medical coverage in addition to the medical coverage required by subsection (a); or

(2) an intercollegiate athletic association from exceeding \$60,000,000 for the fund or program established in subsection (b) for any academic year.

SEC. 107. HEALTH, WELLNESS, AND SAFETY STANDARDS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each institution, conference, and intercollegiate athletic association shall adhere to standards to protect student athletes from sports-related serious injury, conditions, and death, including—

(1) brain injury, by adhering to the concussion management practices, protocols, and legislation of the National Collegiate Athletic Association effective January 15, 2024, and as amended to strengthen protections for student athletes;

(2) heat-related illness, by adhering to the American College of Sports Medicine Expert Consensus Statement on Exertional Heat Illness: Recognition, Management, and Return to Activity (April 2023), and as amended to strengthen protections for student athletes;

(3) rhabdomyolysis, in accordance with the guidelines of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for exertional rhabdomyolysis published in 2025, and as amended to strengthen protections for student athletes; and

(4) for any student athlete who is identified with—

(A) sickle cell trait, by following the guidelines published by the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 2025, and as amended to strengthen protections for student athletes; and

(B) asthma, by following the guidelines of the National Athletic Trainers' Association Position Statement: Management of Asthma in Athletes (September 2005), and as amended to strengthen protections for student athletes.

(b) MEASURES TO PREVENT, ASSESS, AND REMEDIATE ABUSE OR MISCONDUCT.—Each institution, conference, and intercollegiate athletic association shall take reasonable actions to prevent, assess, and remediate—

(1) abuse or hazing of any student athlete, including physical and sexual abuse; and

(2) sexual assault, sexual misconduct, and sexual harassment.

(c) PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON CONTACT FOR STUDENT ATHLETE OMBUDSMAN.—

(1) INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—An intercollegiate athletic association shall provide to student athletes information on how to contact the Office of the Student Athlete Ombudsman, as established in section 108, on the internet website of the association.

(2) INSTITUTION.—At the beginning of each academic year, an institution shall provide to student athletes information on how to locate the website specified under paragraph (1) or a link to the website and information on how to contact the Office of the Student Athlete Ombudsman, as established in section 108.

(d) ATHLETIC HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each institution shall designate an employee, who is independent of the athletic department, as the athletic health and safety officer for the institution.

(2) REPORTING.—The athletic health and safety officer designated under paragraph (1) shall report to an employee of the institution who is independent of the athletic department.

(3) OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES.—An employee who is designated by an institution under paragraph (1) as an athletic health and safety officer shall be responsible for, at a minimum—

(A) overseeing implementation of the applicable requirements the institution is subject to under this section, including any applicable training, oversight practices, policies, and procedures; and

(B) consulting with student athletes and athletic department personnel and reporting any suspected violations of this section to the employee specified under paragraph (2).

(e) INDEPENDENCE OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Medical personnel, including athletic trainers, physical therapists, and physicians, shall have the autonomous, unchallengeable authority to determine medical management and return to play decisions for student athletes under their care at an institution.

(2) LIMITATION ON NONMEDICAL PERSONNEL.—No coach or other nonmedical personnel of an institution may attempt to influence or disregard the decisions of medical personnel with respect to the medical management and return to play decisions for student athletes under their care at the institution.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to preclude—

(1) an intercollegiate athletic association, conference, institution, or State from establishing additional health, wellness, and safety standards to protect student athletes, including additional sexual assault, sexual misconduct, and sexual harassment standards in addition to those specified in subsection (b); or

(2) an intercollegiate athletic association, conference, institution, or student athletes from requesting or advocating for additional health, wellness, and safety standards to protect student athletes.

(g) INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OVERSIGHT.—An intercollegiate athletic association shall take reasonable actions to ensure that its member institutions comply with this section.

SEC. 108. OFFICE OF THE STUDENT ATHLETE OMBUDSMAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An intercollegiate athletic association shall establish an office to support student athletes, known as the “Office of the Student Athlete Ombudsman” (in this section referred to as the “Office”).

(b) DUTIES.—The Office shall—

(1) provide independent advice to student athletes at no cost about the applicable requirements of this title and the amendments made by this title, including with respect to their rights and responsibilities and the resources available;

(2) assist in the resolution of student athlete concerns regarding the intercollegiate athletic association, conferences, or institutions;

(3) provide independent advice to student athletes with respect to the role, responsibility, authority, and jurisdiction of the intercollegiate athletic association, conferences, or institutions;

(4) provide student athletes with current contact information for external third-party resources for student athletes;

(5) provide independent advice to student athletes with respect to the relative value of engaging legal counsel;

(6) develop standard language to explain the rights and responsibilities of student athletes under this Act that institutions shall be required to conspicuously display in common areas where student athletes congregate, such as locker rooms, dormitories, or study areas, to ensure that student athletes are properly informed of their rights, responsibilities, and ability to contact the Ombudsman; and

(7) as appropriate, develop curricula to educate student athletes on their rights and responsibilities under this Act that is capa-

ble of being shared through in person or on-line classes, training sessions, or other means.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—An intercollegiate athletic association shall hire and provide salary, benefits, and administrative expenses for an Ombudsman and support staff for the Office.

(d) CONFIDENTIALITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office shall maintain as confidential any information communicated or provided to the Office in confidence in any matter involving the exercise of the official duties of the Office.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Office may, with the permission of the parties involved, disclose information described in paragraph (1) as necessary to resolve or mediate a dispute.

(3) APPLICATION.—The confidentiality requirements under this subsection shall not apply to information—

(A) as necessary to comply with applicable reporting requirements mandated by Federal law;

(B) relating to a felony personally witnessed by a member of the Office;

(C) if necessary to protect an individual at imminent risk of serious harm; or

(D) with the permission of the parties involved, as necessary to resolve or mediate a dispute.

(4) JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ombudsman and any staff of the Office shall not be compelled to testify or produce evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding with respect to any matter involving the exercise of the duties of the Office.

(B) CONFIDENTIALITY.—Any memorandum, work product, notes, or case file of the Office—

(i) shall be confidential; and

(ii) shall not be—

(I) subject to discovery, subpoena, or any other means of legal compulsion; or

(II) admissible as evidence in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

(5) PROHIBITION ON RETALIATION.—No employee, contractor, agent, volunteer, or member of an intercollegiate athletic association, a conference, or an institution shall take or threaten to take any action against a student athlete as a reprisal for disclosing information to or seeking assistance from the Office.

(e) INDEPENDENCE IN CARRYING OUT DUTIES.—The board of directors or other governing board or committee of an intercollegiate athletic association, a conference, or an institution shall not prevent or prohibit the Office from carrying out any duty or responsibility under this section.

SEC. 109. COMPARABLE STANDARDS FOR ACCESS TO FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND EVENTS.

Intercollegiate athletic associations and conferences shall maintain comparable standards for medical care, lodging, meals, rest, transportation, publicity and promotion, and, if applicable, athletic facilities for championship events or tournaments, across similarly situated men's and women's athletic programs.

SEC. 110. RULES GOVERNING CERTAIN MID-SEASON COACHING TRANSITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An individual who serves, or has served at any point during a competitive season, as football athletic personnel for a varsity sports team for intercollegiate football at an institution shall not, during that same competitive season, perform for another institution any duties or responsibilities customarily associated with a head coach of a varsity sports team for intercollegiate football, including, at a minimum—

(1) recruiting or contacting prospective or current student athletes;

(2) directing, participating in, or materially influencing recruiting strategy or evaluations;

(3) directing, participating in, or materially influencing roster management decisions, including decisions relating to transfers;

(4) facilitating, coordinating, negotiating, or otherwise materially influencing name, image, and likeness activities involving student athletes;

(5) directing, supervising, or materially influencing coaching staff or team operations;

(6) participating in practice planning, game preparation, strategic decision-making, or on-field activities;

(7) publicly representing the institution in an intercollegiate football-related capacity in a manner that reflects or implies authority over the intercollegiate football program; and

(8) undertaking any other activity customarily associated with a head coach of a varsity sports team for intercollegiate football.

(b) APPLICATION.—Subsection (a) shall apply without regard to title, formal designation, compensation structure, employment status, or timing of any public announcement, and the applicable intercollegiate athletic association may prohibit any arrangement that, in substance or effect, provides an individual described in subsection (a) with authority or responsibilities customarily exercised by a head coach.

(c) DETERMINATION OF INELIGIBILITY.—An individual described in subsection (a) who accepts employment, appointment, or designation as head coach of a varsity sports team for intercollegiate football at another institution during the same competitive season is ineligible to participate in intercollegiate athletic competition for intercollegiate football as head coach for the hiring institution through the conclusion of the competitive season, including any postseason competition, of the prior institution or the hiring institution, whichever occurs later.

(d) PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.—In the event an individual who accepts employment, appointment, or designation as head coach of a varsity sports team for intercollegiate football at another institution violates this section, that individual shall be ineligible to assume the duties as head coach of the varsity sports team for intercollegiate football at the hiring institution for the subsequent competitive season after the season in which the violation occurred and be subject to additional penalties sufficient to ensure compliance with this section.

(e) APPLICATION.—This section applies only to institutions that compete in the Football Bowl Subdivision, as defined by bylaw 20.9.9 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPLICABLE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The term “applicable intercollegiate athletic association” means only an intercollegiate athletic association that has at least one member institution that is a member of the Football Bowl Subdivision, as defined by bylaw 20.9.9 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw.

(2) COMPETITIVE SEASON.—The term “competitive season” means the period beginning with the first regularly scheduled intercollegiate athletic competition for intercollegiate football for an institution during a season and ending with the conclusion of the final intercollegiate athletic competition for intercollegiate football for the institution during that season.

(3) FOOTBALL ATHLETIC PERSONNEL.—The term “football athletic personnel” means any individual employed by, contracted with, or otherwise engaged by an institution

who provides coaching, instruction, recruiting, roster management, or training as the head coach or a coordinator, including an offensive, defensive, or special teams coordinator, of student athletes who are members of or participate with the varsity sports team for intercollegiate football of the institution.

(4) **INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL.**—The term “intercollegiate football”

(A) means football played between institutions for which eligibility requirements for participation by a student athlete are established by an intercollegiate athletic association; and

(B) does not include a recreational, intramural, or club sport.

SEC. 111. STUDENT ATHLETE REPRESENTATION ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GOVERNING BOARDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not less than 1/3 of the membership and voting power of any board of directors or other governing board, or committees with authority to establish and enforce rules or bylaws shall be comprised of current student athletes or former student athletes who have graduated from their institution during the preceding 10-year period.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—

(1) A former student athlete who is a current or former employee of an intercollegiate athletic association, a conference, or a member institution may not count towards the student athlete membership requirement pursuant to subsection (a); and

(2) no member of any such board or committee shall vote on any matter that presents a conflict of interest for such member.

SEC. 112. TRANSFER PROTECTIONS.

An institution, a conference, an intercollegiate athletic association, or any representative of such entity shall permit a student athlete to transfer from one four-year institution to another four-year institution—

(1) once without losing or delaying eligibility to participate in intercollegiate sports;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (3), a second time with a loss of eligibility to participate in intercollegiate sports during the first academic year following the transfer; and

(3) additionally, without losing or delaying eligibility to participate in intercollegiate sports, upon—

(A) discontinuation of a sport in which the student athlete competes;

(B) the departure of the head coach of the student athlete’s varsity sports team;

(C) sexual assault or harassment of the student athlete by an individual associated with the student athlete’s institution; or

(D) the student athlete pursuing a graduate degree.

SEC. 113. ELIGIBILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—An individual is eligible to participate on a Division I or Division II (as defined by bylaw 20 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw) varsity sports team or in intercollegiate athletic competition for a Division I or Division II institution (as defined by bylaw 20 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw) if the individual—

(1) is a student athlete;

(2) meets uniform academic standards established by the relevant intercollegiate athletic association, conference, or institution;

(3) is not a professional athlete; and

(4) complies with established rules that restrict eligibility for violations of State or Federal law.

(b) **YEARS OF ELIGIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), a student athlete is eligible to compete in

intercollegiate athletic competition for a Division I or Division II institution (as defined by bylaw 20 of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, or a successor bylaw) for a maximum of 5 calendar years beginning on, whichever occurs first—

(A) the beginning of the academic year following the 19th birthday of the student athlete; or

(B) the date the student athlete initially enrolls full time at an institution.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Paragraph (1) does not apply during a period of absence for any of the following:

(A) Reasons of pregnancy.

(B) Religious mission.

(C) Active-duty military service.

(D) Other periods of absence, which may include serious athletic injury or medical condition, adopted by rule or bylaw by an intercollegiate athletic association that apply uniformly to all student athletes.

(c) **RESTRICTIONS ON ELIGIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An intercollegiate athletic association or a conference may restrict the eligibility of a student athlete to participate in intercollegiate sports if the student athlete—

(A) used an illegal or performance enhancing drug; or

(B) participated in sports wagering activities or sports-related event contracts.

(2) **CODE OF CONDUCT.**—An institution may restrict the eligibility of a student athlete to participate in intercollegiate sports if the student athlete violated the code of conduct of the institution that applies to all students.

(d) **CLARIFICATION ON YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND PRIZE MONEY.**—For purposes of subsection (a)(3)—

(1) a student athlete who competes in basketball shall not be considered a professional athlete based on their participation in athletic competitions prior to, whichever occurs first—

(A) the 19th birthday of the student athlete; or

(B) the date the student athlete initially enrolls full time at an institution; and

(2) a student athlete who competes in a sport other than football or basketball shall not be considered a professional athlete based solely on the amount of prize money the student athlete received based on place finish or performance in an athletic event before or after enrollment in an institution, so long as—

(A) the prize money was provided only by the sponsor of the athletics event; and

(B) the sponsor of the athletics event is not an institution, employee of an institution, volunteer of an institution, collective, or an associated entity.

(e) **TRANSFER FROM 2-YEAR INSTITUTION.**—No intercollegiate athletic association or conference shall require a student athlete who transfers from a 2-year institution to a 4-year institution to meet additional or more stringent academic standards than the academic standards required for student athletes who transfer from a 4-year institution.

(f) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict the ability of an institution to—

(1) require student athletes to meet or maintain academic standards that are in addition to, or more stringent than, the standards described in subsection (a) if such standards are required of all students enrolled at the institution;

(2) discipline or sanction a student athlete for violating a rule, regulation, or code of conduct that applies to all students enrolled at the institution; or

(3) discipline or sanction a student athlete for violating a rule, regulation, or a code of conduct that applies to all student athletes

participating in intercollegiate athletic competition at that institution.

SEC. 114. PROHIBITED COMPENSATION AND AGREEMENTS.

(a) **CERTAIN AGREEMENTS AND COMPENSATION PROHIBITED.**—

(1) **PROHIBITION.**—An institution, an employee of an institution, a volunteer of an institution, a conference, an employee of a conference, or an associated entity shall not—

(A) except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (b), arrange, provide, offer, or permit, directly or indirectly, compensation in an amount that would circumvent or result in the institution exceeding the revenue share cap to—

(i) a student athlete, a group of student athletes, or their family members; or

(ii) a prospective student athlete, a group of prospective student athletes, or their family members;

(B) except for a name, image, and likeness agreement between a student athlete and an institution or between a prospective student athlete and an institution, enter into a name, image, and likeness agreement with a student athlete or prospective student athlete that is not—

(i) for a valid business purpose; and

(ii) commensurate with compensation paid by third parties to individuals with a similar profile, reputation, or notability who are not student athletes or prospective student athletes at the institution; or

(C) provide compensation for any purpose to a prospective student athlete prior to enrollment in an institution, but nothing in this subparagraph shall prohibit an institution from providing compensation to attend a development camp or program if that camp or program is open to non-prospective student athletes and such compensation does not exceed the reasonable costs of attendance.

(2) **RETENTION FUND.**—

(A) **RETENTION FUND EXCEPTION.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an institution may exceed the revenue share cap by not more than \$22,500,000 per academic year for the purpose of retaining a student athlete or group of student athletes who have spent at least one full competitive season at the institution.

(B) **NON-REVENUE GENERATING INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS PROGRAMS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An institution may further exceed the revenue share cap for the purpose described in subparagraph (A) by up to an additional \$5,000,000 per academic year in proportion to the amount of name, image, and likeness compensation provided by the institution through the revenue share cap described in subsection (a)(1) and the retention fund amount described in subparagraph (A) to a student athlete or group of student athletes competing in non-revenue generating intercollegiate sports programs, including women’s and Olympic intercollegiate sports programs.

(ii) **CLARIFICATION.**—Nothing in clause (i) shall be interpreted to preclude an institution from providing name, image, and likeness compensation through the revenue share cap described in subsection (a)(1) and the retention fund amount described in subparagraph (A) in excess of \$5,000,000 to a student athlete or group of student athletes competing in non-revenue generating intercollegiate sports programs, including women’s and Olympic intercollegiate sports programs, provided such compensation complies with subparagraph (A) and subsection (a)(1).

(C) **TIME LIMITATION.**—The exception described in subparagraph (A) shall apply only during the nine-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(D) **ACADEMIC SUCCESS LIMITATION.**—An institution shall not be eligible for the exception described in subparagraph (A) if the institution fails to meet uniform benchmarks established by the relevant intercollegiate athletic association or conference related to graduation rates and the academic progress of its student athletes participating in a varsity sports program.

(b) **PERSONAL ATHLETIC AND EDUCATION BENEFITS PERMITTED.**—An intercollegiate athletic association, a conference, an institution, or any representative thereof shall not, pursuant to the Injunctive Relief Settlement Agreement approved by the court in “*In Re College Athlete NIL Litigation*”, No. 20-cv-03919 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2025), restrict the ability of a student athlete enrolled at an institution to receive compensation from an intercollegiate athletic association, an institution, a conference, or an associated entity, for personal benefits related to education or intercollegiate athletics, if those benefits are—

(1) reasonable costs of transportation and temporary lodging for family members of a student athlete while the student athlete is experiencing a documented physical or mental health concern or participating in an intercollegiate athletic competition;

(2) reasonable costs for meals, shelter, medical coverage, and medical expenses not provided or covered by the institution; or

(3) reasonable education-related financial benefits, such as institution fees, books, or other incidental educational expenses that are not otherwise provided by the institution.

(c) **MULTIMEDIA RIGHTS HOLDERS, SPONSORS, APPAREL COMPANIES, AND VENDORS.**—In the case of a name, image, and likeness agreement involving, or brokered by, a multimedia rights holder, or a sponsor of the institution in which the student athlete is enrolled or plans to enroll that has a commercial relationship with the institution, an apparel company that has a commercial relationship with the institution, or a vendor for the athletic department or athletic facilities that has a commercial relationship with the institution—

(1) the multimedia rights holder shall provide a signed certification to the intercollegiate athletic association or its designated enforcement entity affirming that the institution in which the student athlete is enrolled or plans to enroll is not the originating source of the compensation to be paid to the student athlete or prospective student athlete and that payment of the compensation is not coming directly or indirectly from the institution;

(2) the third party or the sponsor, apparel company, or vendor benefitting from the name, image, and likeness of the student athlete or prospective student athlete shall provide a signed certification to the intercollegiate athletic association or its designated enforcement entity affirming that it is the originating source of the compensation to be paid to the student athlete, that it did not receive funds, directly or indirectly, from the institution in which the student athlete is enrolled or plans to enroll for the purpose of financing the agreement, that the institution did not forgo funds due from the third party or the sponsor, apparel company, or vendor for the purpose of financing the agreement, and that the institution did not negotiate for and determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the student athlete or prospective student athlete through the agreement; and

(3) the institution at which the student athlete is enrolled or plans to enroll, if required by the intercollegiate athletic association or its designated enforcement entity, shall provide a signed certification to the

intercollegiate athletic association or its designated enforcement entity that the institution is not circumventing the revenue share cap through the name, image, and likeness agreement, or negotiating for and determining the amount of compensation to be paid to the student athlete or prospective student athlete through the agreement.

(d) **VALID BUSINESS PURPOSE.**—Except for a name, image, and likeness agreement with an institution, a name, image, and likeness agreement with a student athlete shall be for a valid business purpose.

(e) **PAYMENTS TO COACHES AND MANAGERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An institution described in paragraph (2) may not compensate or otherwise provide or promise any type of payment or benefit of more than \$500,000 to any coach, assistant coach, general manager, or other person who coaches or manages a varsity sports team by using, diverting, budgeting, or otherwise obtaining funds from any source other than college sports revenue or a donation or contribution to the athletic department of the institution.

(2) **INSTITUTION DESCRIBED.**—An institution described in this paragraph is an institution with more than \$80,000,000 in total annual athletics revenue during the preceding academic year.

(f) **INSTITUTION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “institution” means—

(1) an institution of higher education, as that term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001); and

(2) an institution that is a party to, through membership in a conference or otherwise, “*In Re College Athlete NIL Litigation*”, No. 20-cv-03919 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2025), or has opted in to the Injunctive Relief Settlement in that case.

SEC. 115. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF CONTINUATION OF REVENUE SHARE CAP AND RETENTION FUND.

(a) **CONTINUATION UPON CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.**—

(1) **CESSATION ABSENT APPROVAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if the covered settlement agreement expires or terminates but no joint resolution of approval relating to the notice of the expiration or termination is enacted into law during the applicable congressional approval period, the provisions of section 114 relating to the revenue share cap, and, notwithstanding section 114(a)(2)(C), the retention fund, shall—

(A) in the case of an expiration—

(i) cease to have force or effect on the date of such expiration, if the applicable congressional approval period ends before that date; or

(ii) if the applicable congressional approval period ends after the date of such expiration, at the end of the applicable congressional approval period; or

(B) in the case of a termination, remain in effect without interruption notwithstanding such termination until, and cease to have force or effect at, the end of the applicable congressional approval period.

(2) **CONTINUATION UPON APPROVAL.**—If a joint resolution of approval relating to the notice of the expiration or termination is enacted into law, the provisions of section 114 relating to the revenue share cap and, only if specified in the joint resolution of approval, the retention fund, in effect immediately before such expiration or termination or at the time the notice is provided to Congress pursuant to subsection (b), subject to paragraph (3), shall continue in effect without interruption beginning on the date of such expiration or termination.

(3) **RECALCULATION OF REVENUE SHARE CAP DOLLAR AMOUNT.**—In the first 2 years following a continuation under paragraph (2),

the revenue share cap shall increase by 4 percent each year over the previous year's amount. In the third year following a continuation under paragraph (2), and every 3 years thereafter, the revenue share cap shall be recalculated based on 22 percent of the Average Shared Revenue based on the most recent Membership Financial Reporting System Reports available, or, if the covered settlement agreement is modified, pursuant to the amendment provision specified in paragraph 55 of that settlement, pursuant to the calculation process in effect immediately before the expiration or termination of the covered settlement agreement or at the time the notice is provided to Congress pursuant to subsection (b). In each of the 2 years following each such recalculation, the revenue share cap shall increase by 4 percent each year over the previous year's amount. For purposes of this paragraph, all information used to calculate the revenue share cap pursuant to the covered settlement agreement, or as modified pursuant to the amendment provision specified in paragraph 55 of that settlement, shall be subject to a publicly available, independent third-party audit to verify the accuracy of such information for purposes of complying with this subsection.

(b) **NOTICE TO CONGRESS.**—

(1) **SCHEDULED EXPIRATION.**—Not later than 180 calendar days before the date on which the covered settlement agreement is scheduled to expire, the defendant parties, or in the case of disagreement, a majority of defendant parties, to the covered settlement agreement shall transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a written notice of the scheduled expiration. If the scheduled expiration date is established less than 180 calendar days before that date, any defendant party to the covered settlement agreement shall transmit the notice not later than 1 calendar day after the scheduled expiration date is established.

(2) **EARLY TERMINATION.**—Not later than 1 calendar day after the date on which the defendant parties to the covered settlement become aware of a court order that provides for the termination of the covered settlement agreement before its scheduled expiration, any defendant party to the covered settlement agreement shall transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a written notice of the termination.

(3) **CONTENTS.**—A notice under this subsection shall include—

(A) the scheduled, expected, or actual date of the expiration or termination, if known, and the basis for the expiration or termination; and

(B) the dollar amounts and material terms of the revenue share cap in effect, or expected to be in effect, immediately before the expiration or termination.

(4) **DATE OF RECEIPT.**—Congress receives a notice under this subsection on the date on which both the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives receive the notice. In the event a notice is not provided to Congress under this subsection, notice shall be deemed to have been received by Congress not later than 3 calendar days after the date of the expiration or termination of the covered settlement agreement.

(5) **DEEMED RECEIPT.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (4), for purposes of this section, a notice required under this subsection received after the expiration or termination of the covered settlement agreement shall be deemed to have been received by Congress on the date on which covered settlement agreement expired or terminated.

(c) **JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.**—

(1) **APPLICABLE CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL PERIOD.**—With respect to a notice under subsection (b), the term “applicable congressional approval period” means the 30-calendar-day period beginning on the date on which Congress receives the notice, except that the congressional approval period shall immediately terminate upon the passage of a joint resolution of approval by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(2) **JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.**—For purposes of this section, the term “joint resolution of approval” means only any joint resolution—

(A) that is introduced not later than 10 calendar days after the date on which Congress receives the notice under subsection (b) to which the joint resolution relates;

(B) that does not have a preamble;

(C) the title of which is either of the following:

(i) “Joint resolution approving the continuation of the revenue share cap and retention fund under the Protect College Sports Act of 2026”; or

(ii) “Joint resolution approving the continuation of the revenue share cap under the Protect College Sports Act of 2026”; and

(D) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is either of the following:

(i) for a joint resolution with a title described in subparagraph (C)(i): “That Congress approves, under section 115 of the Protect College Sports Act of 2026, the continuation, after the expiration or termination described in the notice received by Congress on _____, of the revenue share cap and retention fund in effect immediately before such expiration or termination or at the time the notice was provided to Congress pursuant to subsection (b) of that section, and of the provisions of section 114 of such Act relating to that cap and fund.”; or

(ii) for a joint resolution with a title described in subparagraph (C)(ii): “That Congress approves, under section 115 of the Protect College Sports Act of 2026, the continuation, after the expiration or termination described in the notice received by Congress on _____, of the revenue share cap in effect immediately before such expiration or termination or at the time the notice was provided to Congress pursuant to subsection (b) of that section, and of the provisions of section 114 of such Act relating to that cap.”.

(3) **DATE IN RESOLVING TEXT.**—The date inserted in the blank in paragraph (2)(D)(i) or (2)(D)(ii) shall be the date on which Congress receives the notice under subsection (b) to which the joint resolution relates.

(4) **INTRODUCTION.**—A joint resolution of approval may be introduced in either House of Congress by any Member of that House.

(d) **FAST TRACK CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(1) **RECONVENING.**—Upon receipt of a notice under subsection (b), the Speaker of the House of Representatives, if the House would otherwise be adjourned, shall notify the Members of the House that, pursuant to this section, the House shall convene not later than the second calendar day after receipt of the notice.

(2) **REFERRAL, REPORTING, AND DISCHARGE.**—A joint resolution of approval introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The committee shall report the joint resolution to the House not later than 10 calendar days after the date on which Congress receives the notice under subsection (b) to which the joint resolution relates. If the committee fails to report the joint resolution within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

(3) **PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.**—After the committee referred to in paragraph (2) reports a joint resolution of approval to the House or is discharged from its consideration, it shall be in order, not later than the 16th day after the date on which Congress receives the notice under subsection (b) to which the joint resolution relates, to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(4) **CONSIDERATION.**—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(e) **FAST TRACK CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.**—

(1) **RECONVENING.**—Upon receipt of a notice under subsection (b), if the Senate has adjourned or recessed for more than 2 days, the majority leader of the Senate, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate that, pursuant to this section, the Senate shall convene not later than the fifteenth calendar day after receipt of the notice.

(2) **PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.**—Upon introduction in the Senate, a joint resolution of approval shall be placed immediately on the calendar.

(3) **FLOOR CONSIDERATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—It is in order at any time during the period beginning on the 10th day after the date on which Congress receives the notice under subsection (b) to which the joint resolution relates to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution. The motion to proceed is privileged and not debatable. All points of order against the joint resolution and against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(B) **DEBATE.**—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the joint resolution shall be debatable and shall be subject to rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate. If cloture is invoked on the joint resolution, post-cloture consideration of the joint resolution shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. After cloture is invoked, a motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit, the joint resolution is not in order.

(C) **VOTE ON PASSAGE.**—After cloture is invoked on the joint resolution, the vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the period of post-cloture consideration under subparagraph (B) and, if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate, a single quorum call.

(D) **RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.**—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair re-

lating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

(f) **RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(1) **COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.**—If, before the passage by one House of a joint resolution of approval of that House, that House receives from the other House a joint resolution of approval relating to the same notice under subsection (b), the following procedures shall apply:

(A) The joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

(B) With respect to the joint resolution of the House receiving the joint resolution—

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House; but

(ii) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

(2) **TREATMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF OTHER HOUSE.**—If one House fails to introduce or consider a joint resolution of approval under this section, the joint resolution of approval of the other House shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this section.

(3) **TREATMENT OF COMPANION MEASURES.**—If, following passage of a joint resolution of approval in the Senate, the Senate then receives the companion measure from the House of Representatives, the companion measure shall not be debatable.

(4) **RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.**—This subsection and subsections (c), (d), and (e) are enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution of approval, and supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules, so far as relating to the procedure of that House, at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(g) **COVERED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “covered settlement agreement” means the Injunctive Relief Settlement Agreement approved by the court in “In Re College Athlete NIL Litigation”, No. 20-cv-03919 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2025) or as modified pursuant to the amendment provision specified in paragraph 55 of that settlement.

SEC. 116. COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

(a) **COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is established within the legislative branch a commission, to be known as the “Congressional Commission on the Future of College Athletics” (referred to in this section as the “Commission”), for the purpose of providing recommendations on the future of college athletics.

(2) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the commission is to provide recommendations for the future of college athletics.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **COMPOSITION.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Commission shall be composed of 24 members, of whom—

(A) 4 members shall be appointed by the chair of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, in consultation with the chair of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, of which at least 1 member shall be a student athlete or former student athlete;