

notice in the **Federal Register** of October 5, 2023 (88 FR 6922). The Commission conducted its hearing on December 12, 2023. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not align its countervailing duty investigation with its antidumping duty investigation regarding India, and reached an earlier final countervailing duty determination. On February 1, 2024, the Commission issued a final affirmative determination in its countervailing duty investigation of brass rod from India (89 FR 8440, February 7, 2024). Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of brass rod from Brazil, India, Mexico, South Africa, and South Korea were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)) and imports of brass rod from South Korea were being subsidized by the government of South Korea within the meaning of section 705(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(a)), notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's antidumping duty investigations regarding brass rod from Brazil, India, Mexico, South Africa, and South Korea and countervailing duty investigation regarding brass rod from South Korea was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of May 1, 2024 (89 FR 35236).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to § 705(b) and § 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on June 5, 2024. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5513 (June 2024), entitled *Brass Rod from Brazil, India, Mexico, South Africa, and South Korea: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–688 and 731–TA–1612–1613 and 1615–1617 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 5, 2024.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

State of Ohio et al. v. National Collegiate Athletics Association; Proposed Final Judgment and Competitive Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h), that a proposed Final Judgment, Stipulation, and Competitive Impact Statement have been filed with the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia in *State of Ohio et al. v. National Collegiate Athletics Association*, Civil Action No. 1:23–cv–100. On January 18, 2024, the United States, along with ten states and the District of Columbia, filed an Amended Complaint alleging that the NCAA's Division I rule requiring student athletes who transfer between institutions to complete a year in residence before being eligible to compete in intercollegiate contests unreasonably restrained trade in violation of section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1. The proposed Final Judgment, filed on May 30, 2024, requires the NCAA to refrain from enforcing the offending rules and to restore eligibility to certain affected student athletes.

Copies of the Amended Complaint, proposed Final Judgment, and Competitive Impact Statement are available for inspection on the Antitrust Division's website at <http://www.justice.gov/atr> and at the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia. Copies of these materials may be obtained from the Antitrust Division upon request and payment of the copying fee set by Department of Justice regulations.

Public comment is invited within 60 days of the date of this notice. Such comments, including the name of the submitter, and responses thereto, will be posted on the Antitrust Division's website, filed with the Court, and, under certain circumstances, published in the **Federal Register**. Comments should be submitted in English and directed to Yvette Tarlov, Chief, Media, Entertainment & Communications, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 450 Fifth Street NW, Suite 7000,

Washington, DC 20530 (email address: Yvette.Tarlov@usdoj.gov).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director, Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

In the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia Clarksburg Division

Amended Complaint for Injunctive Relief

State of Ohio, 30 E. Broad St., 26th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215, Commonwealth of Virginia, 202 North 9th Street, Richmond, VA 23219, District of Columbia, 400 6th Street NW, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20001, State of Colorado, 1300 Broadway, 7th Floor, Denver, CO 80203, State of Illinois, 100 West Randolph Street, Chicago, IL 60601, State of Minnesota, 445 Minnesota St., Suite #1400, St. Paul, MN 55101, State of Mississippi, 550 High St., P.O. Box 220, Jackson, MS 39205, State of New York, 28 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10005, State of North Carolina, 114 W. Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC 27603, State of Tennessee, P.O. Box 20207, Nashville, TN 37202, State of West Virginia, P.O. Box 1789, Charleston, WV 25326, and United States of America, U.S. Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530, Plaintiffs, v. National Collegiate Athletic Association, 700 W Washington Street, P.O. Box 6222, Indianapolis, IN 46206–6222, Defendant.

Bailey,
Case No: 1:23–cv–00100
Judge Bailey

Amended Complaint for Injunctive Relief

1. The State of Ohio, Commonwealth of Virginia, District of Columbia, and States of Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia (“Plaintiff States”) and the United States of America bring this action to challenge Bylaw 14.5.5.1 (“Transfer Eligibility Rule”) of Defendant, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (“NCAA”). This bylaw imposes a one-year delay in the eligibility of certain college athletes transferring between NCAA member institutions and unjustifiably restrains the ability of these college athletes to engage in the market for their labor as NCAA Division I college athletes. This action seeks declaratory and injunctive relief against Defendant for a violation of section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1.

Introduction

2. NCAA member institutions and their college athletes engage in intense competition on and off the field. The contests that take place on fields and courts across the nation are the most visible. But off the field, schools compete to recruit and retain talented

college athletes, and college athletes compete to market their labor to the schools of their choice.

3. In the time since the NCAA's founding in 1906, the scope and subject matter of its rules governing intercollegiate sports have expanded significantly. It has not only adopted rules to ensure the actual contests on the field are fair and safe, but it has also created rules that control off-the-field competition among its members and college athletes. Although some of these rules may be necessary to administer college sports, rules that unreasonably restrict competition between competitors, with no overriding procompetitive benefit, run headlong into this nation's antitrust laws which are premised on the belief that market forces provide the best outcomes.

4. One such NCAA rule is the Transfer Eligibility Rule, which restricts the eligibility of college athletes who transfer between Division I schools. The NCAA claims that this Rule promotes academic well-being of college athletes and preserves its amateurism model. But the connection between the Rule and academic well-being or athletic amateurism is tenuous at best and is outweighed by the harm it does to college athletes and consumers of college athletics. In the language of antitrust law, the Transfer Eligibility Rule is a no-poach agreement between horizontal competitor member schools that serves to allocate the market for the labor of NCAA Division I college athletes. This agreement plainly violates the Sherman Act. The fact that it was created under the auspices of the NCAA does not shield it from antitrust scrutiny. In contrast to college athletes, students with academic or music scholarships can freely transfer institutions without facing similar restraints on their ability to practice their craft. Likewise, coaches and administrators face no comparable barriers.

5. The Transfer Eligibility Rule requires a year of academic residency before a transferring Division I college athlete is eligible to participate in NCAA athletic competition. Underscoring its anticompetitive nature, the rule is not universally applied. A college athlete's first transfer is excepted from this process, and there is a discretionary waiver process. But the Rule remains the default for Division I college athletes who transfer a second time.

6. For NCAA college athletes, a one-year waiting period for eligibility can be devastating. This amounts to 20% of the total time allotted by NCAA regulations for the completion of the college

athlete's total seasons of eligibility. Furthermore, only by competing on the field or court can the college athlete receive the full benefits of participation in Division I NCAA athletics.

7. The Transfer Eligibility Rule artificially deters players and teams from achieving optimal matches by forcing college athletes to weigh the one-year ineligibility period against the benefits of moving to a better matched school. It is ironic that this rule, stylized as promoting the welfare of college athletes, strips them of the agency and opportunity to optimize their own welfare as they see fit.

8. Though the NCAA is an association of member institutions that compete against each other to attract revenues, fans, and college athletes, it has enacted and enforced anticompetitive rules and policies that act as an unlawful barrier on the ability of certain college athletes and universities to compete against each other.

9. Plaintiff States and the United States bring this action to put a stop to Defendant's unjustified overreach into the lives and careers of college athletes, to prevent the unjustified anticompetitive restriction on universities who seek to compete for college athletes, and to restore freedom of economic opportunity.

Jurisdiction and Venue

10. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1, section 26 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 26, and under 28 U.S.C. 1331 and 1337.

11. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant currently transacts business in the Clarksburg Division of the Northern District of West Virginia. Defendant and its member institutions conduct athletic competitions, ticket and merchandise sales, television agreements, and other revenue-generating activities in the Northern District of West Virginia.

12. Venue is proper in this district under section 12 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 22, and under 28 U.S.C. 1391(b)(2).

The Parties

13. The Attorneys General of the Plaintiff States bring this action in their quasi-sovereign capacities as the chief law enforcement officers of their respective states.

14. Plaintiff States have quasi-sovereign interests in protecting their citizens, including but not limited to college athletes and the consumers of college athletics, from economic harm and in ensuring that their economies

and the labor markets therein are not suppressed by unjustified restraints of trade.

15. The Plaintiff States are granted authority to bring actions for injunctive relief under federal antitrust law pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 26.

16. The United States brings this action pursuant to section 4 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 4, to prevent and restrain NCAA from violating section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1.

17. Defendant NCAA is an unincorporated association that acts as the governing body of college sports. The NCAA includes more than 1,000 member colleges and universities throughout the United States, including institutions in each of the Plaintiff States. These member institutions are organized into three divisions, and Division I includes over 350 schools. Through the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws, the NCAA and its members have adopted regulations governing all aspects of college sports, including specifically, the Bylaw at issue in this case, Division I Bylaw 14.5.5.1. The NCAA Constitution and Bylaws were adopted by votes of the member institutions and various NCAA councils, and they may be amended by votes of the member institutions or NCAA councils. Thus, the rules set forth in the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws constitute horizontal agreements between the NCAA and its member institutions and among NCAA member institutions.

18. As a practical matter, an academic institution that wishes to participate in any meaningful way in the highest and most popular level of collegiate athletics must maintain membership in the NCAA and abide by the Division I rules and regulations promulgated by the NCAA and its members. Failure to abide by these rules and regulations risks subjecting sports programs at the academic institution to punitive measures from the NCAA that include reduced athletic-scholarships, suspensions, prohibition on post-season eligibility, vacating previously-earned wins, monetary fines, and the so-called "death penalty."

19. The NCAA and its member institutions control the highest and most popular level of collegiate athletics. Therefore, any individual who wishes to provide athletic services in exchange for the payment of partial or full tuition for an undergraduate academic education and wishes to derive the substantial benefits from competing at the highest level of collegiate athletics must by necessity attend an NCAA Division I member institution.

20. There are zero practical alternatives that can provide the unique combination of attributes offered by Division I NCAA athletic schools: (i) the ability to exchange athletics services for the payment of the partial or full cost of an education plus room and board, (ii) high quality academic educational services, (iii) top-of-the-line training facilities, (iv) high quality coaches that will best be able to launch players to professional careers, (v) national publicity through national championships and nationwide broadcasting contracts, (vi) opportunities to profit from name, image, and likeness (“NIL”) agreements, and (vii) competition at the highest level of collegiate athletics.

Background

The Transfer Eligibility Rule, NCAA Bylaw 14.5.5.1

21. The NCAA and its member institutions are organized under a constitution and divided into three divisions. NCAA, Division I 2023–24 Manual, 3 (accessed Nov. 2, 2023), <https://web3.ncaa.org/lstdbi/reports/getReport/90008>, included in this filing as Exhibit A. Each of the NCAA’s three divisions has the authority to determine its own governing structure and membership. *Id.* at 5. The NCAA is overseen by a Board of Governors which appoints the President to administer the Association and “implement directions of the Board of Governors and divisional leadership bodies.” *Id.* at 4. Each member institution is required to “hold itself accountable to support and comply with the rules and principles approved by the membership.” *Id.* at 9.

22. Each NCAA division maintains its own legislative process for adopting bylaws, with some bylaws applying to only one division and others applying across divisions. *Id.* at 14. Proposed bylaw changes that move through the divisional legislative process within an “area of autonomy” as identified by the bylaws are adopted by certain conferences and their member institutions. *Id.* at 15. Federated legislation—changes that are applicable only to the adopting division—can be made by the Division I Council. *Id.* at 17. The Division I Council is comprised of representatives from member institutions and conferences. *Id.* at 396–397. Member institutions can propose amendments to the bylaws for the Division I Council’s review and can comment on proposed amendments under consideration. *Id.* at 17–18.

23. NCAA Bylaw 13.1.1.3.1 provides that for undergraduate college athletes that wish to transfer to a new member

institution, the college athlete must provide notice to the current institution during a specified period for the college athlete’s given sport. *Id.* at 75–76. After notification of intent to transfer, the current institution must “enter the [college athlete’s] information into the national transfer database,” a process known as the NCAA Transfer Portal. *Id.* at 75. According to a recent NCAA statement, 21,685 college athletes had entered the transfer portal in 2023 as of September 12. *DI Board Statement Regarding Transfer Waivers*, NCAA (Sept. 12, 2023), available at: <https://www.ncaa.org/news/2023/9/12/media-center-di-board-statement-regarding-transfer-waivers.aspx>.

24. NCAA Bylaw 14.5.5.1, herein referred to as the Transfer Eligibility Rule, states, “A transfer student from a four-year institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition at a member institution until the student has fulfilled a residence requirement of one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at the certifying institution.” Exhibit A at 165. This rule does not prevent a college athlete from practicing or participating in other team activities during this one-year waiting period, only from competing on gameday. *Id.* One exception to this rule found in NCAA Bylaw 14.5.5.2.10 exempts college athletes transferring for the first time from the Transfer Eligibility Rule. *Id.* at 167. NCAA Bylaw 12.8.1 provides that college athletes have five calendar years to complete their four seasons of eligibility in any one sport. *Id.* at 55.

25. The NCAA Bylaws contain what is commonly known as the “Rule of Restitution,” which provides:

If a student-athlete who is ineligible under the terms of the bylaws or other legislation of the Association is permitted to participate in intercollegiate competition contrary to such NCAA legislation but in accordance with the terms of a court restraining order or injunction operative against the institution attended by such student-athlete or against the Association, or both, and said injunction is voluntarily vacated, stayed or reversed or it is finally determined by the courts that injunctive relief is not or was not justified, the Board of Directors may take any one or more of the following actions against such institution in the interest of restitution and fairness to competing institutions:

(a) Require that individual records and performances achieved during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be vacated or stricken;

(b) Require that team records and performances achieved during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be vacated or stricken;

(c) Require that team victories achieved during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be abrogated and the

games or events forfeited to the opposing institutions;

(d) Require that individual awards earned during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be returned to the Association, the sponsor or the competing institution supplying same;

(e) Require that team awards earned during participation by such ineligible student-athlete shall be returned to the Association, the sponsor or the competing institution supplying same;

(f) Determine that the institution is ineligible for one or more NCAA championships in the sports and in the seasons in which such ineligible student-athlete participated;

(g) Determine that the institution is ineligible for invitational and postseason meets and tournaments in the sports and in the seasons in which such ineligible student-athlete participated;

(h) Require that the institution shall remit to the NCAA the institution’s share of television receipts (other than the portion shared with other conference members) for appearing on any live television series or program if such ineligible student-athlete participates in a contest selected for such telecast, or if the Board of Directors concludes that the institution would not have been selected for such telecast but for the participation of such ineligible student-athlete during the season of the telecast; any such funds thus remitted shall be devoted to the NCAA postgraduate scholarship program; and

(i) Require that the institution that has been represented in an NCAA championship by such a student-athlete shall be assessed a financial penalty as determined by the Committee on Infractions.

Id. at 66–67. This rule allows the NCAA to punish college athletes and their member universities for actions taken in accordance with court orders if those orders are later revoked. *Id.*

26. Because of the commercial nature of the transactions between college athletes and NCAA member institutions and the effect these transactions have on college athletes and the consumers of college athletics, the NCAA’s enforcement of the Transfer Eligibility Rule falls within the purview of the Sherman Act. The Transfer Eligibility Rule’s anticompetitive effects within the sport-specific markets for the labor of NCAA Division I college athletes far outweigh the pretextual procompetitive benefits, and the Rule is an unreasonable restraint of trade that cannot survive rule of reason analysis.

Relevant Markets

27. Within NCAA Division I athletics, the Transfer Eligibility Rule affects two broad categories of labor markets: (1) athletic services in men’s and women’s Division I basketball and football bowl subdivision (“FBS”) football, wherein each college athlete participates in his or her sport-specific market, and (2)

athletic services in all other men's and women's Division I sports, wherein each athlete participates in his or her sport-specific market. Within these markets, college athletes compete for spots on NCAA Division I member institution athletic teams, while the NCAA member institutions simultaneously compete to secure elite-level college athletes. In so doing, the NCAA member institutions secure the labor of these college athletes through in-kind benefits—specifically, scholarships, academic programs, access to modern training facilities, and knowledge and training from premier coaching staffs.

28. The relevant geographic market is the United States. The NCAA and its member institutions are located across the country, and they engage in on-field competition and competition in the relevant labor markets throughout the United States.

29. Participation in NCAA Division I athletic events on gameday significant benefits to a college athlete. College athletes can showcase their skill in front of national audiences, gain exposure to professional team scouts, and compete against other college athletes at the highest level of collegiate athletics. In addition, the recent advent of NIL agreements presents college athletes the opportunity to benefit financially—sometimes in the millions of dollars—while playing college sports.

30. As mentioned above, there are no practical alternatives to the Division I level of NCAA athletics for college athletes who seek to market and showcase their elite-level skills. The benefits that come with participation in NCAA Division I athletics include the ability to exchange athletics services for (i) the payment of the partial or full cost of an education plus room and board, (ii) high quality academic educational services, (iii) top-of-the-line training facilities, (iv) high quality coaches that will best be able to launch players to professional careers, (v) national publicity through national championships and nationwide broadcasting contracts, (vi) opportunities to profit from NIL agreements, and (vii) competition at the highest level of collegiate athletics.

31. Within these relevant markets, the NCAA maintains exclusive power, dictating the rules and regulations for participation in Division I athletics through the Division I Council and NCAA member institutions.

32. Although the NCAA is a non-profit organization, the transactions that member institutions make with college athletes yield significant financial revenue for the member institutions and have significant effects on the future

earning potential of those college athletes. Namely, these transactions include partial or full scholarships in exchange for the college athlete's services. The college athletes, in return, receive the means to develop, refine, and showcase their skills—essential inputs to their future earning potential. NCAA athletic events in which these college athletes compete are marketed to consumers who view both in-person and via broadcasts of these sporting events, yielding significant revenue to the NCAA's member institutions and conferences. Accordingly, the transactions between these member institutions and the college athletes are inherently commercial in nature and fall under the purview of the Sherman Act.

Anticompetitive Effects

33. The NCAA enacts and enforces rules that it claims promote the well-being of college athletes and preserve the amateurism aspect of Division I college sports.

34. The NCAA and its member institutions adopt these rules through the member institutions and the Division I Council, making these rules equivalent to horizontal agreements among the NCAA and its member institutions who compete against one another for the labor of Division I college athletes.

35. Despite what the NCAA may claim, the Transfer Eligibility Rule restrains college athletes from freely moving among member institutions to improve their economic opportunity, personal growth, and well-being, a freedom afforded to other students at NCAA member institutions but not to college athletes. This restriction violates the Sherman Act because it has direct anticompetitive effects that harm college athletes and consumers of college athletics.

The Transfer Eligibility Rule's Effects on College Athletes

36. College athletes compete within the relevant markets of their respective sports for scholarships at NCAA Division I member institutions. Within these markets, college athletes are harmed by the Transfer Eligibility Rule. Effectively, the Transfer Eligibility Rule operates as a no-poach, market allocation agreement among the NCAA and its member institutions for the labor of NCAA Division I college athletes. The Transfer Eligibility Rule harms college athletes in three main areas of the relevant markets: (1) when college athletes are making the decision on whether to transfer, (2) when college athletes decide to transfer and are searching for a new institution to attend,

and (3) when college athletes are denied eligibility to compete for one year after transferring to a new institution.

37. First, the Transfer Eligibility Rule harms college athletes by discouraging them from transferring to a different institution that may benefit their academic, mental, and athletic well-being. Because of the Transfer Eligibility Rule, college athletes are denied the freedom of choice among Division I schools once they have competed on behalf of a given school. They are prevented from competing at a school to which they might choose to transfer for an entire year, denying them the benefits of competing in NCAA athletic events. This equates to a 20% loss of the time given to them to complete their seasons of eligibility and compete in the highest level of collegiate athletics.

38. With the threat of a year of ineligibility looming over transfer decisions, college athletes may hesitate to transfer even when a different institution may offer a situation that is better for the college athlete than the situation at the current institution. College athletes, just like non-athlete college students, may desire to transfer schools for any number of reasons. Distance from family, struggles with mental health, or better academic or athletic opportunities elsewhere are just a few of the many reasons college athletes may seek a transfer. The Transfer Eligibility Rule creates friction in the relevant markets by deterring college athletes from exploring better options within their sport-specific market.

39. Second, the Transfer Eligibility Rule affects college athletes in the relevant markets by artificially disadvantaging second-time transfers. Just like college athletes compete within the relevant markets for scholarship positions on Division I athletic teams, NCAA member institutions compete against each other to attract and retain elite college athletes to compete on the institutions' athletic teams. Second-time transferring college athletes are not able to apply for a waiver of the Transfer Eligibility Rule until after they have been accepted and enrolled at their new institution. Because the waiver process is discretionary and has been inconsistently applied, member institutions that accept a second-time transfer risk that the college athlete might not be eligible to compete for an entire academic year. This distorts the market by artificially deflating the value of a second-time transfer.

40. In some instances, college athletes may have no choice but to transfer or risk losing a scholarship at their current institution. Head coaches can

essentially force a player into the transfer portal by threatening to cut a player and revoke their scholarship, making the choice to transfer no real choice at all. In such situations, college athletes that have already transferred once, making them unqualified for the first-time transfer exception, must face the consequences of the Transfer Eligibility Rule despite having no control over the situation at their current institution. Such situations force college athletes into a transfer market where, compared to transfers who qualify for the first-time exception, they face an artificial competitive disadvantage because of the Transfer Eligibility Rule.

41. Third, the Transfer Eligibility Rule harms college athletes transferring a second time by denying them the opportunity to compete in NCAA Division I athletic events for an entire academic year after transferring to a new institution. NCAA Division I sports are the pinnacle of college athletics in the United States. Competing at this high level of athletics comes with immeasurable opportunities for personal, professional, and economic growth. For athletes seeking to continue competing professionally after college, NCAA Division I sports provide a platform to showcase athletic skills in front of national audiences and professional scouts. The Transfer Eligibility Rule unjustifiably denies these benefits to affected student athletes for an entire academic year.

42. The NCAA has often noted the importance of its college athletes' opportunities to compete at the highest level. See, e.g., *The Value of College Sports*, NCAA (last visited Nov. 10, 2023), <https://www.ncaa.org/sports/2014/1/3/the-value-of-college-sports.aspx> (where the NCAA expressly notes that the value of college sports to its college athletes includes unparalleled exposure and experiences through "the opportunity to travel across the country and around the world for regular-season contests, NCAA championships and foreign tours," which "can open doors for the few who will compete professionally and for the majority who will go pro in something other than sports.").

43. While college athletes subject to the Transfer Eligibility Rule's restrictions are allowed to practice and participate in other team activities, they are expressly restricted from competing in their sport. Practicing with one's teammates and competing on gameday are not the same thing. Competition is fundamentally different. Even the NCAA's public statements support this point:

NCAA tournaments are where dreams are fulfilled, lifelong memories are made and communities come together under a shared love for the game. Seeing college athletes, both in victory and defeat, competing with passion and conviction wins our hearts long after the clock hits zero. Simply put, championships represent the very best of college athletics.

This deserves to be felt at every juncture. Transformation Committee members evaluated differences that exist across sports to find ways to improve equity and bring these experiences closer together. *We recognized that championships are the pinnacle of a [college athlete's] Division I experience and sought to grant greater access to championships for well-qualified teams while honoring the existing structure for entry.* For travel to championships, our goal was to create new, elevated recommendations so teams and college athletes would have a comparable experience when traveling, regardless of sport or gender.

NCAA, *NCAA Division I Transformation Committee Final Report*, 14 (Jan. 3, 2023), https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/committees/d1/transformation/Jan2023D1TC_FinalReport.pdf (where Lynda Tealer, a member of the Division I Transformation Committee and executive associate athletics director at the University of Florida, reemphasized the importance of competition at the highest level) (emphasis added).

44. Moreover, college athletes' opportunities to show the world the fruits of their labor occur on fields, courts, and rinks where the NCAA has unlawfully restricted their participation. Forced ineligibility and missing even a single game can negatively impact a college athlete's future earning potential. National television broadcasts provide significant exposure for college athletes. One game can take a college athlete from a local fan favorite to a household name. When even the slightest differences among players can affect positioning and earning potential in professional league drafts, every game is vital for college athletes and can significantly impact their future earning potential.

45. Apart from future earning potential, the Transfer Eligibility Rule impairs college athletes' ability to take advantage of current and future opportunities derived from their name, image, and likeness. NIL agreements may vary depending on the school at which an athlete competes (and the NIL-related resources a school might provide), the degree of exposure that the athlete might expect from playing sports at that school, the relationships a given school might have with third parties interested in entering NIL agreements (through collectives or otherwise), and ties to established media markets in which NIL agreements may be more

prevalent, among other factors. By limiting eligibility for affected college athletes, the Transfer Eligibility Rule prevents these college athletes from maximizing NIL valuations, which can run into the millions of dollars. The Transfer Eligibility Rule's restrictions for an entire academic year can have immeasurable and lasting economic effects on college athletes.

46. In addition to the potential economic effects on these college athletes and the dramatic impact these restraints have on the college athletes' overall collegiate athletics experience, the NCAA's denial of college athletes' ability to compete immediately through enforcement of the Transfer Eligibility Rule has caused negative impacts on the mental health and overall well-being of some college athletes.

47. There are numerous college athletes whose academic and athletic aspirations are being unlawfully restrained by the Transfer Eligibility Rule; the NCAA, media, and consumers of college athletics are well aware of this issue as evidenced by recently publicized examples of college athletes harmed by the Transfer Eligibility Rule.

RaeQuan Battle

48. RaeQuan Battle is a member of the West Virginia University ("WVU") Men's Basketball Team. Before joining WVU, he played basketball at the University of Washington for the 2019–20 and 2020–21 basketball seasons. Thereafter, he transferred to Montana State University ("MSU") and played there during the 2021–22 and 2022–23 basketball seasons.

49. Because Mr. Battle had transferred on a prior occasion, his ability to transfer to WVU from MSU for the 2023–24 basketball season was restricted by the Transfer Eligibility Rule. Thus, to be eligible to play immediately, he needed to have a waiver approved by the NCAA. WVU applied for him to receive a waiver for immediate eligibility, as he and WVU believed that his circumstances fit within the NCAA's criteria for waiver requests.

50. However, the NCAA recently denied his appeal for immediate eligibility at WVU. Mr. Battle is completely devastated by the NCAA's decision to deny him eligibility for the 2023–24 basketball season. Losing his coach at MSU, which prompted his decision to transfer to WVU, is a situation that he had no control over and severely affected his mental health. The denial of competition only exacerbates this impact to his mental health and overall well-being.

51. WVU is scheduled to play 31 regular season games during the 2023–2024 season. Mr. Battle is currently on the bench and has been unable to play in six competitive games thus far this season because of the Transfer Eligibility Rule. If he continues to be kept out of competition through December, then that would mean missing seven additional games (a total of 13 competitive games, which is almost half of the regular season schedule). Once these games have been played, they are gone forever. They will not be replayed in the future, and opportunities for development, exposure, and joy from participating in these contests are lost for Mr. Battle. Every passing game missed further irreparably harms Mr. Battle.

52. Not participating in competitive games significantly impacts Mr. Battle's ability to pursue NIL compensation and for his chances to pursue a career in professional basketball.

Jarrett Hensley

53. Jarrett Hensley is a member of the Southern Illinois University ("SIU") Men's Basketball Team. Before joining SIU, Mr. Hensley played at the University of North Carolina Greensboro ("UNCG") until deciding to transfer to the University of Cincinnati ("UC"). Because the coach who recruited him to UNCG chose to leave UNCG for UC, Mr. Hensley made the decision to follow his coach to UC. While this was a difficult decision, Mr. Hensley's coach was the only real connection he had to UNCG, so he and his family felt that following his coach to UC was the right decision.

54. The adjustment to basketball and school at UC was extremely difficult for Mr. Hensley, and he began to feel very depressed and anxious. After UC made the move to the Big 12 Conference, the level of competition and the amount of pressure Mr. Hensley put on himself only increased, as the pressure to win increased tremendously. As the coaches and staff started putting more emphasis on outcomes instead of focusing on his collegiate athlete experience, UC staff encouraged Mr. Hensley to enter the transfer portal, and he felt that it was necessary to transfer somewhere closer to home and to family.

55. Mr. Hensley feels like SIU coaches promote a family environment that makes him feel comfortable. As he knew he could make an impact and play on the SIU team, SIU was the right place for him as a student and athlete.

56. Mr. Hensley worked with the UC compliance staff in preparation to file for a waiver of the Transfer Eligibility Rule, who assured him that he would be immediately eligible upon transferring. As such, when Mr. Hensley made the decision to enter the transfer portal, he was convinced that he would be able to play immediately at his new school.

57. However, on the first day of school, SIU's coach had a meeting with Mr. Hensley to let him know that his waiver was denied. He was shocked, upset, and emotional. Being new to the school and having basketball taken from him led to stress and anxiety. There would be many nights that he didn't sleep at all. It made him question if he even wanted to continue playing, and he even had conversations with his coaches about potentially quitting the sport.

58. Mr. Hensley ultimately decided to stay at SIU and see the waiver the process through. The process and the decision looms over him every day. He struggles knowing that his season is in the hands of someone else and that he cannot do anything about it.

59. If unable to compete for the 2023–2024 season, Mr. Hensley will miss 31 games plus any postseason contests. Many of these games will be televised. On December 5, 2023, Mr. Hensley was forced to sit out the first SIU home basketball game against a Power 5 conference opponent since 2007. Mr. Hensley knows he could have helped his team win that nationally televised game, but because of the transfer Eligibility Rule, he did not get the opportunity to compete in that contest. He also missed out on the media coverage that could have helped him with potential NIL opportunities.

Noah Fenske

60. Noah Fenske is currently a member of the football team at SIU. He started his collegiate career at the University of Iowa on a football scholarship.

61. Mr. Fenske left Iowa due to mental health concerns and decided to transfer

to the University of Colorado. While at Colorado, he dealt with mental health issues and sought counseling, as the environment at Colorado was difficult and the school transitioned through more than one coaching staff while he was on the team.

62. The new coach at Colorado made it clear that current players were not going to be welcomed back after spring practices, and as such, Mr. Fenske had no choice but to look to transfer again in order to keep his scholarship.

63. Mr. Fenske was advised that if he transferred to a lower-level school, he would be eligible, even if he was transferring for a second time. Despite receiving offers to play from Power 5 conference teams, he entered the transfer portal hoping to find a place like SIU where he could play football and finish his degree. He would not have transferred if he had not been pushed into the decision and told that he would be able to play immediately. He wanted to finish his degree at Colorado and was only one year away, but when he was told that he would not have a scholarship, he had no choice but to find another school.

64. After arriving at SIU under the assumption he would be immediately eligible, Mr. Fenske was subsequently made aware that there had been a rule change, and that a waiver would have to be filed with the NCAA for immediate eligibility based on mental health struggles. To apply for this waiver, Mr. Fenske was forced to relive and relate to the NCAA the difficult circumstances that led to his mental health struggles.

65. Mr. Fenske had many coaches tell him he was good enough to enter the draft after the season, but as Mr. Fenske did not get to compete, no one had the opportunity to assess his talent. In total, he missed 11 regular season and two FCS Playoff games during the Fall 2023 season. Since his team was eliminated from the playoffs, Mr. Fenske wonders every day if he could have made a difference in that loss. Instead, the forced ineligibility from the Transfer Eligibility Rule negatively impacted his ability to play professional football, his ability to earn NIL money, and his mental health.

66. The NCAA's willingness to apply the Transfer Eligibility Rule despite the negative mental health consequences suffered by college athletes because of the Rule flies in the face of the lip-service that the NCAA has proudly given to its commitment to understanding and addressing college athletes' mental health concerns. See, e.g., Michelle Brutlag Hosick, *NCAA President Charlie Baker Lays Out Agenda for Growth, Transformation with Focus on Serving Student-Athletes*, NCAA (Aug. 2, 2023, 11:00 a.m.), <https://www.ncaa.org/news/2023/8/2/media-center-ncaa-lays-out-agenda-for-growth-transformation-with-focus-on-serving-student-athletes.aspx> (where the NCAA's national office, just months ago, reaffirmed its guidance to "[p]rovide a world-class athletics and academic experience for [college athletes] that fosters lifelong well-being."); see also Charlie Henry, *Social Series Highlights Importance of Mental Health Resources and Education*, NCAA (May 5, 2022, 11:26 a.m.), <https://www.ncaa.org/news/2022/5/25/media-center-social-series-highlights-importance-of-mental-health-resources-and-education.aspx#:~:text=The%20NCAA%20has%20developed%20several,mental%20health%20needs%20of%20their> ("NCAA has developed several educational resources, including 'Mental Health Best Practices: Understanding and Supporting Student-Athlete Mental Wellness,' [a] resource . . . designed with input from a diverse group of member and industry voices to help schools support and address the mental health needs of their [college athletes]."); see also Sports Science Institute, *Mental Health*, NCAA, <https://www.ncaa.org/sports/2021/2/10/sport-science-institute-mental-health.aspx> (last visited Nov. 10, 2023) (where the NCAA discusses educational resources, best practices for campuses, data and research, and summits and task forces, which all seek to address the importance of safeguarding college athletes' mental health and where the NCAA states that "[m]ental health [is a part of athlete health and] exists on a continuum, with resilience and thriving on one end of the spectrum and mental health disorders that disrupt a [college athlete's] functioning and performance at the other.").

67. The Transfer Eligibility Rule harms college athletes at every point in the transfer process and for the entire academic year where the Rule forces affected college athletes to watch from the sidelines and forego the benefits of competing in NCAA athletic events. The Rule's chilling effect on transfer

decisions can discourage college athletes from seeking the environment that is most beneficial to their well-being, and the Rule can limit the choices a college athlete has when transferring by competitively disadvantaging them when seeking a new school. Beyond the transfer process itself, the Rule prevents affected college athletes from realizing the significant benefits that come from competing in NCAA athletic events that are available only through competing on gameday. Thus, the Transfer Eligibility Rule harms college athletes in the relevant markets.

The Transfer Eligibility Rule's Effects on Consumers

68. The Transfer Eligibility Rule has downstream effects for consumers who attend NCAA athletic events in-person and for consumers who watch the events on television or listen on the radio. When the Transfer Eligibility Rule prevents college athletes from competing at their new institution after transferring, the Rule can decrease fan interest in a team's season by making popular players ineligible for competition and decreasing a team's competitiveness on gameday.

69. Furthermore, the Transfer Eligibility Rule is a barrier to increased parity in college athletics that would create a better product for consumers. By discouraging transfers through the academic year in residence requirement, the Transfer Eligibility Rule benefits larger and historically successful sports programs by allowing them to retain talented players on their depth charts who may otherwise wish to transfer and may be better served by transferring to another institution. Similarly, programs outside of the traditional upper echelon of college athletics would benefit from an environment without the Transfer Eligibility Rule, as it would allow them to enroll such transferring college athletes and have them compete in their athletics program. This, in turn, would lead to more parity within college athletics. A more level playing field of talent among Division I institutions creates a more compelling product for consumers of college athletics, and the Transfer Eligibility Rule stifles this increase in parity. The Transfer Eligibility Rule harms consumers of college athletics by making teams less competitive while affected college athletes are ineligible for an entire academic year and by preventing increased parity in college athletics that would create a more compelling product for consumers.

The Rule of Restitution and Its Impact on College Athletes and NCAA Division I Institutions

70. The Rule of Restitution, NCAA Bylaw 12.11.4.2, in a nutshell, provides that, if a plaintiff obtains an injunction against the unlawful conduct of the NCAA, and a college athlete and his or her member institution conduct themselves in conformity with that injunction, the NCAA may impose draconian punishments on both the athlete and the institution if the injunction is "vacated, stayed or reversed or it is finally determined by the courts that injunctive relief is not or was not justified." Exhibit A at 66–67.

71. The breadth of the Rule of Restitution is staggering and goes well beyond final adjudication on the merits in the NCAA's favor. For example, a college athlete could obtain a preliminary injunction to play during his final year of eligibility and, once the season is over, not wish to incur the cost and effort of continuing to litigate and instead wish to voluntarily dismiss. Alternatively, a court could determine that the athlete's eligibility had ended and the case was thereby mooted, resulting in dismissal. In both instances, the NCAA could impose harsh penalties in retaliation against the college athlete and the athlete's school even though the only court to consider the issue had ruled in the college athlete's favor.

72. Knowing this, many universities will not permit college athletes who challenge NCAA rules in court to compete, even if a court issues a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction finding that those rules are likely illegal. This, in turn, deters college athletes from challenging the NCAA's substantive eligibility rules, such as the Transfer Eligibility Rule.

73. The Rule of Restitution's purpose and effect is to deter challenges to the NCAA's anticompetitive rules by attempting to deprive courts of the ability to grant effective relief and depriving individual college athletes and member universities of the practical ability to rely on court orders in their favor. Thus, the Rule of Restitution is itself a means of preventing defection from the anticompetitive agreement by member schools and of weaponizing the delay inherent in the litigation process to deter college athletes from mounting challenges to the antitrust merits of the NCAA's rules.

74. For any relief granted by this Court during the pendency of this case or on the merits to be effective, this Court must enjoin the NCAA from enforcing the Rule of Restitution against

college athletes and NCAA member institutions in retaliation for compliance with orders from this Court. Absent relief enjoining the Rule of Restitution, schools still may not allow college athletes ineligible under the Transfer Eligibility Rule to play for fear of future retaliation by the NCAA.

75. Because of the Rule of Restitution, college athletes run the risk of severe personal punishment and the risk of subjecting their schools or teammates to the harsh sanctions of the Rule of Restitution simply by following the terms of a court order. The rule amounts to the NCAA effectively deciding for itself the rules of interim relief rather than the courts. This deprives college athletes of the practical ability to rely on a court's temporary or preliminary injunctive relief in their favor. The Rule of Restitution is also a means of enforcing cartel-style discipline among the NCAA's member institutions, preventing defection, and manipulating rules of mootness to discourage challenges to the rules. For injunctive relief from this court to be effective, that relief must enjoin Defendant from punishing college athletes and member institutions under the Rule of Restitution simply for doing what a court of law prescribed for them to do.

Lack of Procompetitive Justifications

76. With the anticompetitive effects of the Transfer Eligibility Rule in the relevant markets described above, the burden must shift to Defendant under the rule of reason to provide procompetitive justifications for the Transfer Eligibility Rule. Despite what the NCAA could offer as justifications for the Rule, these justifications are pretextual and cannot outweigh the anticompetitive effects of the rule. Furthermore, the purported goals for the Transfer Eligibility Rule can be accomplished through less restrictive alternatives that are already present in the NCAA's bylaws.

The Transfer Eligibility Rule's Purported Justifications are Pretextual

77. The NCAA claims that bylaws such as the Transfer Eligibility Rule help college athletes maintain their academic progress and avoid falling behind due to the logistics and change that come with transferring schools. In addition, one purported justification for rules like the Transfer Eligibility Rule is that it promotes the NCAA's goal of preserving athletic amateurism, allowing it to widen consumer choice

through a unique product of amateur sports distinct from professional sports. However, both the text and the actual impact of the Transfer Eligibility Rule make these justifications pretextual.

78. Despite the NCAA's goal of promoting college athletes' academic well-being, the Transfer Eligibility Rule does not accomplish this goal and does not give college athletes additional time in their schedules to acclimate to a new campus environment. The Rule prevents college athletes from competing in NCAA athletic events for one academic year following a transfer. However, the Rule does not prevent those college athletes from participating in practices or other team activities during this year of ineligibility. Sitting out an entire season of practices and team workouts is not an option for college athletes who want to maintain their standing on a team. Thus, even under the restrictions of the Transfer Eligibility Rule, college athletes have no additional time in their schedules for increased attention to academics compared to their teammates who are eligible for competition except for a few hours on gameday when affected college athletes are forced to watch from the sidelines. Moreover, the NCAA does not limit the eligibility of freshman college athletes, whose transition from high school to college is far more arduous than that of a college athlete transferring between schools. Therefore, the Transfer Eligibility Rule does not promote the academic well-being of college athletes.

79. Furthermore, the Transfer Eligibility Rule does not support the goal of maintaining athletic amateurism in the NCAA. The NCAA has claimed in previous cases that the amateur nature of college athletics makes it uniquely appealing to consumers, as it distinguishes NCAA athletics from professional sports leagues. However, as a matter of law, supposed benefits in the market for watching college athletics cannot counterbalance harms the distinct, sport-specific markets for college athlete labor. See *Deslandes v. McDonald's United States, LLC*, 81 F.4th 699, 703 (7th Cir. 2023). Even if this cross-market balancing was appropriate, the Transfer Eligibility Rule has nothing to do with college athletes maintaining amateur status.

80. NCAA Bylaw 12.1.2 requires that Division I college athletes maintain amateur status to be eligible for NCAA competition. Exhibit A at 37. This bylaw states:

An individual loses amateur status and thus shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition in a particular sport if the individual:

- (a) Uses athletics skill (directly or indirectly) for pay in any form in that sport;
- (b) Accepts a promise of pay even if such pay is to be received following completion of intercollegiate athletics participation;
- (c) Signs a contract or commitment of any kind to play professional athletics, regardless of its legal enforceability or any consideration received, except as permitted in Bylaw 12.2.5.1;
- (d) Receives, directly or indirectly, a salary, reimbursement of expenses or any other form of financial assistance from a professional sports organization based on athletics skill or participation, except as permitted by NCAA rules and regulations;
- (e) Competes on any professional athletics team per Bylaw 12.02.12, even if no pay or remuneration for expenses was received, except as permitted in Bylaw 12.2.3.2.1;
- (f) After initial full-time collegiate enrollment, enters into a professional draft (see Bylaw 12.2.4); or
- (g) Enters into an agreement with an agent.

Id.

81. By the definition the NCAA uses in its own bylaws, the Transfer Eligibility Rule does not affect anything related to a college athlete's amateur status. Allowing college athletes to practice all season with their teams but preventing them from competing on gameday does nothing to a college athlete's amateur status. The absence of the Transfer Eligibility Rule would do nothing to affect the amateur status of transferring college athletes. The Transfer Eligibility Rule does not serve the goal of preserving the NCAA's amateurism model nor does it help preserve the amateur status of college athletes, and the justifications for the Transfer Eligibility Rule are pretextual.

The Purported Goals of the Transfer Eligibility Rule Are Accomplished Through Less Restrictive Bylaws Already in Place

82. While the goals of the Transfer Eligibility Rule may be promoting the academic well-being of college athletes and preserving athletic amateurism within the NCAA, less restrictive alternatives already exist within the NCAA's regulatory structure that ensure that college athletes maintain progress towards college degrees and prevent college sports from becoming a free agent market like professional sports leagues.

83. NCAA Bylaws already require college athletes to maintain progress toward degrees to be eligible to compete in NCAA events. NCAA Bylaw 14.4.1 requires college athletes to “maintain progress toward a baccalaureate or equivalent degree at that institution” to be eligible for intercollegiate competition at their college or university. Exhibit A at 150–51. In addition, NCAA Bylaw 20.2.4.13 requires member institutions to publish their progress-toward-degree requirements for college athletes, thus making these requirements available to college athletes at each institution. *Id.* at 367. Other NCAA Bylaws require minimum credit hour and grade point averages for college athletes to be eligible for competition. *Id.* at 151, 154.

84. Further, NCAA Bylaws already prohibit in-season transfers within the same sport. Specifically, NCAA Bylaw 14.5.5.3 states,

A transfer student from a four-year institution who has received a waiver of or qualifies for an exception to the transfer residence requirement (per Bylaw 14.5.5.2) shall not be eligible for competition in which the [college athlete’s] performance could be used for NCAA championship qualification or consideration if the [college athlete] participated in competition at the previous four-year institution in the same sport in which the [college athlete’s] performance could have been used for NCAA championship qualification or consideration. *Id.* at 168.

85. These NCAA Bylaws setting minimum academic requirements and preventing in-season transfers already exist as less restrictive alternatives to achieving the goals of the Transfer Eligibility Rule. The academic eligibility requirements already in effect serve the goal of preventing college athletes from falling behind academically while still being eligible to compete in athletic events. If a college athlete fails to make adequate progress toward a degree or otherwise fails to meet minimum NCAA requirements, the student will be ineligible to participate in competition. The requirement that the member institutions provide college athletes with the progress-toward-degree requirements at each institution allows college athletes to adequately plan and know what will be required academically to maintain athletic eligibility.

86. Furthermore, preventing in-season transfers with immediate eligibility serves the goal of preserving athletic amateurism among NCAA college athletes. This rule prevents the kind of free agent movement among teams seen in professional sports leagues by preventing college athletes from leaving

mid-season either for participation on a higher-achieving team or in search of more playing time. These goals are accomplished without the unwarranted restrictions of the Transfer Eligibility Rule.

87. With the goals of the Transfer Eligibility Rule met by less restrictive alternatives already present in the NCAA’s Bylaws, the NCAA cannot justify imposing the restrictions of the Transfer Eligibility Rule on college athletes. Any purported benefits of the Transfer Eligibility Rule are far outweighed by the harm the rule inflicts on college athletes and consumers of college athletics. With less restrictive alternatives already in place, there is no justification for the NCAA to restrict the choices of college athletes in the relevant markets by enforcing the Transfer Eligibility Rule.

Count 1: Violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act

88. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

89. Defendant NCAA, by and through its officers, directors, employees, agents or other representatives, and its member institutions have entered an illegal agreement to restrain and suppress competition in the relevant markets through the adoption and enforcement of the Transfer Eligibility Rule. Specifically, the NCAA and NCAA member institutions have agreed to unlawfully restrain the ability of Division I college athletes to transfer to other Division I schools without loss of athletic eligibility. The restraint imposed by the Transfer Eligibility Rule cannot withstand analysis under the rule of reason.

90. The markets for athletic services in men’s and women’s Division I basketball and football bowl subdivision (“FBS”) football and for athletics services in all other men’s and women’s Division I sports are relevant antitrust markets. The transactions between NCAA member institutions and college athletes in these markets are commercial in nature and fall under the purview of the Sherman Act.

91. This unlawful agreement among horizontal competitors has unreasonably restrained competition among schools for the college athletes competing in the relevant markets, as transferring college athletes potentially face a one-year waiting period before obtaining full eligibility to compete in NCAA athletic events at their new member institution. The threat of this one-year waiting period discourages transfers, disadvantages college athletes subject to this waiting period, and

prevents college athletes from realizing the benefits of competing in NCAA athletic events for an entire academic year.

92. Division I college athletes have been deprived of the benefits of free and open competition because of the Transfer Eligibility Rule. Furthermore, college athletes forced to wait a year prior to eligibility after transferring are deprived of the benefits that come from competition in NCAA Division I athletic events, harming these college athletes’ current and future earning potentials.

93. As a direct result of Defendant’s conduct, Division I college athletes and consumers of college athletics have suffered and continue to suffer antitrust injury due to the reduction in competition among Division I schools for college athletes through the restrictions imposed by the Transfer Eligibility Rule.

94. The Transfer Eligibility Rule yields few, if any, benefits to competition in Division I collegiate athletics to the NCAA’s member institutions, to college athletes, or to consumers of NCAA athletics contests. Any such benefits are far outweighed by the harm to competition and to the college athletes who are subject to the Transfer Eligibility Rule. Furthermore, the NCAA bylaws already contain less restrictive alternatives that accomplish the NCAA’s goals for the Transfer Eligibility Rule.

95. Defendant’s conduct is ongoing and will continue to impose injury on college athletes and consumers of college athletics unless injunctive relief is granted. This ongoing harm from the Transfer Eligibility Rule affects residents and the economies of the Plaintiff States by unreasonably restraining trade in labor markets for college athletics within the Plaintiff States and throughout the United States.

96. Defendant and its member institutions’ anticompetitive acts were intentionally directed at the United States market and had a substantial and foreseeable effect on interstate commerce.

Prayer for Relief

Wherefore, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court:

97. Adjudge and decree that Defendant’s enforcement of NCAA Bylaw 14.5.5.1 violates section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1;

98. Enter a permanent injunction, in a form that the Court deems just and proper, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 4 and 26, enjoining Defendant from continuing to violate section 1 of the Sherman Act by enforcing NCAA Bylaw 14.5.5.1 and from enforcing NCAA Bylaw 12.11.4.2

to punish college athletes and member institutions for actions taken in compliance with any orders from this Court;

99. Award to each Plaintiff its costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and

100. Order any other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: January 18, 2024

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**In the United States District Court for
the Northern District of West Virginia
Clarksburg Division**

*State of Ohio, 30 E. Broad St., 26th
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Case No: 1:23-cv-00100

Judge Bailey

**EXHIBIT A TO AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

(Exhibit A is NCAA, Division I 2023-24
Manual, available at [https://
web3.ncaa.org/lstdbi/reports/getReport/
90008](https://web3.ncaa.org/lstdbi/reports/getReport/90008))

**In the United States District Court for
the Northern District of West Virginia
Clarksburg Division**

*State of Ohio, State of Colorado, State
of Illinois, State of Minnesota, State of
Mississippi, State of New York, State of
North Carolina, State of Tennessee,
Commonwealth of Virginia, State of
West Virginia, District of Columbia, and
United States of America, Plaintiffs, v.
National Collegiate Athletic
Association, Defendant.*

Civil No. 1:23-cv-100

Judge John Preston Bailey

**[Proposed] Final Judgment and
Permanent Injunction**

1. *Whereas* the Plaintiff States of
Ohio, Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota,
Mississippi, New York, North Carolina,
Tennessee, and West Virginia; the
Commonwealth of Virginia; the District
of Columbia (collectively, “States”); and the

United States of America have
brought this action alleging violations of
the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*,
against Defendant National Collegiate
Athletic Association (“NCAA”).

2. *Whereas* Plaintiff States, through
their respective Attorneys General, are
duly authorized to bring suits for
injunctive relief to enforce the Sherman
Act pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1 and 26.

3. *Whereas* Plaintiff United States of
America is duly authorized to bring
suits for injunctive relief to enforce the
Sherman Act pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1
and 4.

4. *Whereas* all parties consent to this
venue and to the personal jurisdiction of
the Court for purposes of this litigation,
entry of the Final Judgment, and any
subsequent litigation to enforce its
terms.

5. *Whereas* this Court has subject
matter jurisdiction over this action
under 15 U.S.C. 4 and 28 U.S.C. 1331
and 1337(a), and in the case of Plaintiff
United States, 28 U.S.C. 1345.

6. *Whereas* the NCAA’s member
institutions and conferences have
adopted rules and regulations governing
certain aspects of college sports.

7. *Whereas* NCAA Bylaw¹ 14.5.5.1,
herein referred to as the Transfer
Eligibility Rule, provides that certain
transfer students shall not be eligible for
intercollegiate competition in Division I
until they have fulfilled an academic
“year of residence” at their new
institution, unless they qualify for a
transfer exception or secure a waiver.

8. *Whereas* Plaintiffs allege that the
Transfer Eligibility Rule has
unreasonably restrained competition for
Division I student-athletes among
schools and has prevented them from
realizing the benefits of free and open
competition for their athletic services.

9. *Whereas* Plaintiffs allege that the
Transfer Eligibility Rule yields few, if
any, procompetitive benefits.

10. *Whereas* Plaintiffs allege that, as a
direct result of the NCAA’s conduct,
Division I student-athletes and
consumers of college athletics have
suffered and continue to suffer antitrust
injury due to the reduction in
competition among member institutions
for student-athletes’ services.

11. *Whereas* Plaintiffs therefore allege
that the Transfer Eligibility Rule is an
illegal agreement to restrain and
suppress competition in the nationwide
market for Division I student-athletes’
labor in intercollegiate athletics, in
violation of section 1 of the Sherman
Act.

12. *Whereas* NCAA Bylaw 12.11.4.2,
herein referred to as the Rule of
Restitution, provides that, if a student-
athlete obtains an injunction against the
NCAA, and the student-athlete and his
or her member institution conduct
themselves in conformity with that
injunction, the NCAA may nonetheless
impose certain penalties on both the
student-athlete and the member
institution if the injunction is ultimately
vacated, stayed, or reversed.

13. *Whereas* Plaintiffs allege that the
Rule of Restitution deters member
institutions from relying on court orders
finding that the NCAA’s rules are

¹ All references to “Bylaws” or “NCAA Rules” are
to the NCAA Division I 2023-24 Manual.

anticompetitive (or otherwise illegal) and, therefore, deprives courts of the ability to grant effective relief from violations of state and federal law.

14. *Whereas* Plaintiffs allege that for injunctive relief prohibiting enforcement of the Transfer Eligibility Rule to be effective, the NCAA must also be enjoined from enforcing the Rule of Restitution to punish member institutions or student-athletes who immediately participate in intercollegiate competition following a transfer.

15. *Whereas* following an evidentiary hearing, the Court entered a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunctive relief against the NCAA enjoining enforcement of the Transfer Eligibility Rule and the Rule of Restitution. Dkt. 39, 63.

16. *Whereas* Plaintiffs allege that absent permanent injunctive relief, Division I student-athletes will continue to suffer irreparable harm from the Transfer Eligibility Rule, whether by missing games that cannot be replayed, failing to secure name, image, and likeness (“NIL”) deals or professional opportunities that would otherwise be available, or foregoing transfer decisions they would otherwise pursue.

17. *Whereas* Plaintiffs allege that the balance of the equities favors issuing a permanent injunction, and issuance of a permanent injunction is in the public interest.

18. *Whereas* the United States and the NCAA have agreed to resolve this matter by entry of this Final Judgment.

Accordingly, it is *Hereby Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed*:

19. The foregoing recitals are incorporated and made a part of this Final Judgment.

20. The NCAA shall take all steps necessary to comply with the Stipulation and Order entered by the Court.

21. This Final Judgment resolves only the United States’ claims with respect to the Transfer Eligibility Rule as applied to Division I student-athletes and does not affect other Bylaws or claims not made in this action. For the avoidance of doubt, this Final Judgment does not apply to any Bylaws of NCAA Division II or NCAA Division III nor does it resolve any antitrust claims regarding those rules.

22. The NCAA and any person or organization acting in concert with it (including but not limited to its officers, employees, staff, member institutions, councils, and committees), are permanently restrained and enjoined from:

a. enforcing the Transfer Eligibility Rule, NCAA Bylaw 14.5.5.1, or any

substantially similar rule requiring a Division I student-athlete to maintain a period of residence or otherwise refrain from competition solely because of a transfer between NCAA member institutions;

b. enforcing the Rule of Restitution, NCAA Bylaw 12.11.4.2, on any Division I member institution or student-athlete related to a student-athlete’s participation in intercollegiate competition following a transfer in reliance on this Court’s temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction or this Final Judgment;

c. taking any other action to retaliate against a Division I member institution for conduct related to the Transfer Eligibility Rule, including but not limited to (i) supporting a student-athlete who challenged the Transfer Eligibility Rule or (ii) permitting a student-athlete to compete during the period of this Court’s temporary restraining order or its preliminary injunction in reliance on those orders; and

d. taking any action to retaliate against any Division I student-athlete that transferred NCAA member institutions, including but not limited to those student-athletes who (i) challenged the Transfer Eligibility Rule, (ii) sought a waiver from the Transfer Eligibility Rule, or (iii) competed during the period of this Court’s temporary restraining order or its preliminary injunction in reliance on those orders.

23. The NCAA shall provide an additional year of eligibility to any Division I student-athlete who was deemed ineligible to compete for a season or any portion of a season of competition occurring during or since the 2019–20 academic year because of the Transfer Eligibility Rule provided the student-athlete:

a. transferred between two member institutions more than once;

b. is currently enrolled at a Division I member institution; and

c. is currently eligible to compete, or their eligibility expired at the end of a season of competition completed during the 2023–24 academic year.

For the avoidance of doubt, a Division I student-athlete described in this provision shall have no fewer than six calendar years to complete their four seasons of intercollegiate competition in any one sport (see NCAA Bylaw 12.8), instead of the five calendar years set forth under NCAA Bylaw 12.8.1.

24. For the purposes of determining or securing compliance with this Final Judgment or determining whether this Final Judgment should be modified or vacated, upon written request of

Plaintiffs and reasonable notice to the NCAA, the NCAA must:

a. permit, subject to legally recognized privileges, authorized representatives of Plaintiffs to inspect all books, ledgers, accounts, records, data, and documents in the possession, custody, or control of the NCAA relating to any matters contained in this Final Judgment;

b. permit, subject to legally recognized privileges, authorized representatives of Plaintiffs to interview, either informally or on the record, the NCAA’s officers, employees, or agents relating to any matters contained in this Final Judgment; and

c. submit written reports or respond to written interrogatories, under oath if requested, relating to any matters contained in this Final Judgment.

25. No information or documents obtained pursuant to this Final Judgment may be divulged by Plaintiffs to any person other than an authorized representative of Plaintiffs, except (a) in the course of legal proceedings to which the United States is a party, including grand-jury proceedings; (b) for the purpose of securing compliance with this Final Judgment; or (c) as otherwise required by law.

26. If the United States receives a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, for disclosure of documents or information obtained pursuant to this Final Judgment, the United States will act in accordance with that statute and with all applicable Department of Justice regulations regarding the protection of confidential commercial information. When providing any documents or information to the United States pursuant to this Final Judgment, the NCAA should designate the confidential portions of such materials as provided by 28 CFR 16.7.

27. Within sixty (60) days of entry of this Final Judgment, the NCAA shall post a copy of this Final Judgment on its public website.

28. The NCAA shall not take any action, nor adopt any rules, by-laws or policies that have the effect of undermining or circumventing the provisions of this Final Judgment.

29. The Court will retain jurisdiction for purposes of enforcing this Final Judgment and resolving any dispute that may arise under it.

30. Plaintiff United States retains and reserves all rights to enforce the provisions of this Final Judgment, including the right to seek an order of contempt from the Court. The NCAA agrees that in a civil contempt action, a motion to show cause, or a similar action brought by the United States relating to an alleged violation of this

Final Judgment, the United States may establish a violation of this Final Judgment and the appropriateness of a remedy therefor by a preponderance of the evidence, and the NCAA waives any argument that a different standard of proof should apply. This Final Judgment should be interpreted to give full effect to the procompetitive purposes of the antitrust laws and to restore the competition Plaintiffs allege was harmed by the challenged conduct. The NCAA agrees that it may be held in contempt of, and that the Court may enforce, any provision of this Final Judgment that, as interpreted by the Court in light of these procompetitive principles and applying ordinary tools of interpretation, is stated specifically and in reasonable detail, whether or not it is clear and unambiguous on its face. In any such interpretation, the terms of this Final Judgment should not be construed against either party as the drafter.

31. In connection with a successful effort by the United States to enforce this Final Judgment against the NCAA, whether litigated or resolved before litigation, the NCAA agrees to reimburse the United States for reasonable fees and expenses incurred by its attorneys, as well as all other costs including experts' fees, reasonably incurred in connection with that effort to enforce this Final Judgment, including in the investigation of the potential violation.

Dated: _____, 2024

John Preston Bailey,
United States District Judge.

**In the United States District Court for
the Northern District of West Virginia
Clarksburg Division**

State of Ohio, State of Colorado, State of Illinois, State of Minnesota, State of Mississippi, State of New York, State of North Carolina, State of Tennessee, Commonwealth of Virginia, State of West Virginia, District of Columbia, and United States of America, Plaintiffs, v. *National Collegiate Athletic Association*, Defendant.

Civil No. 1:23-cv-100
Judge John Preston Bailey

Competitive Impact Statement

In accordance with the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h) (the “APPA” or “Tunney Act”), the United States of America files this Competitive Impact Statement related to the proposed Final Judgment here.¹

¹ The Plaintiff States and the NCAA have agreed to a parallel proposed Consent Judgment that would resolve the States' claims in this action.

I. Nature and Purpose of the Proceeding

The United States joined this action against Defendant National Collegiate Athletic Association (“NCAA”) on January 18, 2024, to remedy a violation of section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1. section 1 of the Sherman Act prohibits “contract[s], combination[s], or conspirac[ies]” in restraint of trade or commerce.” 15 U.S.C. 1. The Sherman Act is designed to ensure “free and unfettered competition as the rule of trade. It rests on the premise that the unrestrained interaction of competitive forces will yield the best allocation of our economic resources, the lowest prices, the highest quality and the greatest material progress. . . .” *National Collegiate Athletic Ass’n v. Board of Regents of Univ. of Okla.*, 468 U.S. 85, 104 n.27 (1984) (quoting *Northern Pac. Ry. v. United States*, 356 U.S. 1, 4–1 (1958)).

The Amended Complaint alleges that the NCAA and its Division I members agreed to limit competition for student athletes. Former NCAA Bylaw 14.5.5.1 (the “Transfer Eligibility Rule”) unjustifiably restrained the ability of college athletes to engage in the market for their labor.³ The Transfer Eligibility Rule, which was in effect at the time the Amended Complaint was filed and is described in more detail below, imposed a one-year delay in the eligibility of certain college athletes transferring between NCAA member institutions and thus reduced competition in the labor market for college athletes. This rule increased the cost of student-athletes transferring to different institutions and made Division I institutions less interested in recruiting student athletes.

The Amended Complaint also alleges that NCAA Bylaw 12.11.4.2 (the “Rule of Restitution”) furthers the anticompetitive effects of certain eligibility rules by deterring college athletes from challenging those rules. Under that rule, the NCAA can punish college athletes (and their associated institutions) that bring a legal challenge against the NCAA’s eligibility rules and receive a court-ordered injunction barring enforcement of those rules, if the injunction is later overturned or stayed. Concurrently with filing the initial Complaint, Plaintiffs sought a temporary restraining order to enjoin Defendant

³ Plaintiffs State of Ohio, State of Colorado, State of Illinois, State of New York, State of North Carolina, State of Tennessee, and State of West Virginia filed the initial Complaint in this action on Dec. 7, 2023. Plaintiff United States, along with Plaintiffs Commonwealth of Virginia, District of Columbia, State of Minnesota, and State of Mississippi joined this action via an Amended Complaint filed on January 18, 2024.

from enforcing the Transfer Eligibility Rule and the Rule of Restitution. ECF No. 2.

The Court granted Plaintiffs’ request for a temporary restraining order, finding that Plaintiffs were likely to succeed on the merits and enjoining the NCAA from enforcing the Transfer Eligibility Rule and the Rule of Restitution. *Ohio v. National Collegiate Athletic Ass’n*, No. 1:23–CV–100, — F.Supp.3d—, 2023 WL 9103711 (N.D. W. Va. Dec. 13, 2023). The Court subsequently converted the temporary restraining order into a preliminary injunction upon agreement of the parties. ECF No. 63.

On April 17, 2024, the NCAA’s Division I Council voted to withdraw the Transfer Eligibility Rule, modifying its bylaws to allow players to freely transfer multiple times without a year-in-residence requirement. This change was approved by the NCAA’s Board of Governors on April 22, 2024. See *Division I Board of Directors ratifies transfer, NIL rule changes*, available at: <https://www.ncaa.org/news/2024/4/22/media-center-division-i-board-of-directors-ratifies-transfer-nil-rule-changes.aspx>.

The United States has now filed a proposed Final Judgment and Stipulation and Order, which are designed to ensure that the loss of competition alleged in the Amended Complaint is fully remedied and does not recur. Under the proposed Final Judgment, which is explained more fully below, the NCAA would be permanently enjoined from enforcing the former Transfer Eligibility Rule and prohibited from implementing similar rules in the future. The Stipulation and Order requires the NCAA to abide by and comply with the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment until the proposed Final Judgment is entered by the Court or until expiration of time for all appeals of any Court ruling declining entry of the proposed Final Judgment.

The United States and the NCAA have stipulated that the proposed Final Judgment may be entered after compliance with the APPA. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment will terminate this action, except that the Court will retain jurisdiction to construe, modify, or enforce the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment and to punish violations thereof.

II. Description of Events Giving Rise to the Alleged Violation

A. Defendant NCAA

Defendant NCAA is an unincorporated association that acts as the governing body of college sports.

Am. Compl. ¶ 17. The NCAA includes more than 1,000 member colleges and universities throughout the United States. *Id.* These member institutions are organized into three divisions, including Division I, which includes over 350 schools and allows for scholarships. *Id.* Division I schools compete with each other not only through athletic events but also in other upstream and downstream economic markets: for instance, NCAA Division I schools “compete against each other to attract television revenues,” *Board of Regents*, 468 U.S. at 99, and, at issue in this case, “compete fiercely” in the labor market “for student athletes.” *National Collegiate Athletic Ass’n v. Alston*, 594 U.S. 69, 86 (2021). Through the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws, the NCAA and its members have adopted regulations governing all aspects of college sports, including the Transfer Eligibility Rule. The NCAA Constitution and Bylaws are adopted by the votes of member institutions and various NCAA councils, and they may be amended by votes of member institutions or NCAA councils. Am. Compl. ¶ 17. Accordingly, the rules set forth in the NCAA Constitution are horizontal agreements between the NCAA and its member institutions and among NCAA member institutions. *Id.*

An academic institution that wishes to participate in any meaningful way in the highest and most popular level of collegiate athletics must maintain membership in the NCAA and abide by its Division I rules, regulations, and bylaws. Am. Compl. ¶ 18. Failure to abide by these rules puts academic institutions at risk of punitive measures from the NCAA that include, among other things, reduced athletic scholarships, prohibitions on postseason eligibility, vacating of previously earned wins, and monetary fines. *Id.* Because the NCAA and its member institutions have monopsony power in controlling the highest and most popular level of college athletics, any individual who wishes to provide athletic services in exchange for full or partial payment of undergraduate tuition as well as other substantial benefits gained from competing at the highest level of collegiate athletics must by necessity attend an NCAA Division I member institution and has no option but to abide by its rules. Am. Compl. ¶ 19.

Participation in NCAA Division I athletics offers college athletes unique opportunities that are not available elsewhere: (i) the ability to exchange athletics services for the payment of the partial or full cost of an education plus room and board, (ii) high quality

academic educational services, (iii) top-of-the-line training facilities, (iv) high quality coaches who will best be able to launch players to professional careers, (v) national publicity through national championships and nationwide broadcasting contracts, (vi) opportunities to profit from name, image, and likeness (“NIL”) agreements, and (vii) competition at the highest level of collegiate athletics. Am. Compl. ¶ 20.

B. Relevant Markets

Within NCAA Division I athletics, the Transfer Eligibility Rule affects labor markets for athletic services in men’s and women’s Division I sports, wherein each college athlete participates in his or her sport-specific market. *See* Am. Compl. ¶ 27. Within these markets, NCAA member institutions compete to attract and enroll elite-level college athletes. In so doing, NCAA member institutions secure the labor of these college athletes through in-kind benefits: specifically, scholarships, academic programs, access to modern training facilities, and training from premier coaches and their staff. *Id.*

Participation in NCAA Division I athletic competition confers significant and unique benefits to college athletes, such as the ability to showcase their skill before national audiences, gain exposure to professional team scouts, and compete against other elite college athletes. Am. Compl. ¶ 29. In addition, NIL agreements allow college athletes to benefit financially—sometimes for millions of dollars—from the aforementioned national exposure and elite competitive environment that NCAA Division I athletics provide. *Id.* There are no practical alternatives to NCAA Division I athletics for college athletes who seek these benefits. *Id.* at ¶ 30.

The relevant geographic market is the United States. NCAA member institutions are located across the country, and many college athletes are willing to enroll in schools far distant from home to pursue athletic opportunities. Therefore, those NCAA member institutions engage in competition in the relevant labor markets throughout the United States. Am. Compl. ¶ 28. Within the relevant geographic and labor markets, the NCAA maintains exclusive power, dictating the rules and regulations for participation Division I athletics through the Division I Council and NCAA member institutions. *Id.* at ¶ 32.

C. The Transfer Eligibility Rule

Under the Transfer Eligibility Rule, “[a] transfer student from a four-year institution shall not be eligible for

intercollegiate competition at a[n NCAA] member until the student has fulfilled a residence requirement of one full academic year (two full semesters or three full quarters) at the certifying institution.” Am. Compl. ¶ 23 (quoting *NCAA Division I 2023–24 Manual*, Am. Compl. Ex. A at 165). Although the Transfer Eligibility Rule was a default rule that applied to all transfers, a separate rule created an exemption for the first time a college athlete transfers; thus, the Transfer Eligibility Rule in effect applied only to the second time (or more) that a college athlete transferred schools. *Id.* While the Rule barred a college athlete from competing during this one-year waiting period, it did not exempt college athletes from all the other requirements and obligations—including practicing, traveling with the team, and other commitments—of being a college athlete. *Id.* Under NCAA Bylaw 12.8.1, college athletes have five calendar years to complete four seasons of competitive eligibility in any one sport. *See* Am. Compl. Ex. A at 55. Thus, this one-year waiting period removed 20% of the total time available for the college athlete to complete her athletic career. College athletes were thus forced to weigh the one-year ineligibility period against the potential benefits of moving to a better opportunity at another school. Am. Compl. ¶ 7. While the Rule provided for the possibility of a waiver of the ineligibility period, the granting of the waiver was at the discretion of the NCAA and only after the college athlete had already enrolled in a new school. In practice, those waivers were inconsistently and arbitrarily awarded, and, in any event, the uncertainty of the waiver process itself was a deterrent to transferring. Am. Compl. ¶ 39.

D. The “Rule of Restitution”

The NCAA Bylaws contain what is commonly known as the “Rule of Restitution,” which allows the NCAA to punish college athletes and their member institutions for actions taken in accordance with court orders if those orders are later revoked. Am. Compl. ¶ 25 (citing NCAA Bylaw 12.11.4.2, Am. Compl. Ex. A at 66–67). For example, under the Rule of Restitution, were a college athlete to challenge an NCAA bylaw preventing her participation, receive a court order enjoining the bylaw, and then go on to win a conference championship with her team that season, the school would be at risk of having its wins later vacated by the NCAA if the court’s order were reversed.

The obvious purpose and effect of the Rule of Restitution is to deter challenges

to the NCAA's anticompetitive rules by discouraging athletes from protecting themselves and thus trying to deprive courts of the ability to grant effective relief. Am. Compl. ¶ 73. Under the Rule of Restitution, college athletes run the risk of personal punishment and the risk of subjecting their schools or teammates to harsh sanctions simply by following the terms of a court order. *Id.* The Rule of Restitution grants the NCAA the ability to decide for itself the rules of interim relief rather than the courts. *Id.* Plaintiffs argued, and the Court agreed, that any injunctive relief against the Transfer Eligibility Rule would need to be paired with injunctive relief against the Rule of Restitution. Am. Compl. ¶ 74; *Ohio v. NCAA*, 2023 WL 9103711, at *11–12.

E. Anticompetitive Effects

The Transfer Eligibility Rule restrained college athletes from freely moving among member institutions to improve their economic opportunity, personal growth, and well-being, a freedom afforded to other students at NCAA member institutions but not to college athletes. The Transfer Eligibility Rule produced direct anticompetitive effects in the relevant markets in three phases of the college athlete transfer process: (1) when college athletes were deciding whether to transfer, (2) when college athletes decided to transfer and were searching for a new institution to attend, and (3) when college athletes were denied eligibility to compete for one year after transferring to a new institution. *Ohio v. NCAA*, 2023 WL 9103711, at *5.

In the first phase, when college athletes were deciding whether to transfer, the Transfer Eligibility Rule discouraged college athletes from transferring to a different institution that may benefit their academic, athletic, mental, and financial well-being. *Ohio v. NCAA*, 2023 WL 9103711, at *5. College athletes, just like non-athlete college students, seek to transfer schools for any number of reasons, including but not limited to better academic, athletic, or financial opportunities elsewhere. College athletes also seek to transfer institutions for reasons having nothing to do with sports, for example, a desire to be closer to home. The Transfer Eligibility Rule dampened competition in the relevant markets by deterring college athletes from exploring better options within their sport-specific market. *Id.*

Second, the Transfer Eligibility Rule also artificially disadvantaged college athletes who choose to transfer a second time by reducing their attractiveness to potential destination institutions. *Id.*

Second-time transfer college athletes were not able to apply for a waiver of the Transfer Eligibility Rule until after they had been accepted and enrolled at their new institution. Because the waiver process was discretionary and was inconsistently applied, member institutions that accepted a second-time transfer risked that the college athlete might not be eligible to compete for an entire academic year. This eligibility risk artificially deflated the value of a second-time transfer, creating an additional impediment in the market for college athlete labor. *Id.*

Third, the Transfer Eligibility Rule harmed college athletes transferring a second time by denying them the opportunity to compete in NCAA Division I athletic events for an entire academic year after transferring to a new institution. *Id.* at *6. NCAA Division I competition is the pinnacle of college athletics in the United States. Competing at this high level of athletics comes with immeasurable opportunities for personal, professional, and economic growth. For athletes seeking to continue competing professionally after college, NCAA Division I competition provides a unique platform to showcase athletic skills in front of national audiences and professional scouts. The Transfer Eligibility Rule unjustifiably denied these benefits to affected college athletes for an entire academic year. *Id.*

F. The Transfer Eligibility Rule Lacks Procompetitive Justifications

In its opposition to Plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order, NCAA argued that the Transfer Eligibility Rule is procompetitive, as it "aim[s] to promote academic success by minimizing the significant potential disruption from multiple transfers, promoting the benefits of team continuity and predictability, and protecting the viability of collegiate sports by preserving some level of competitive balance between programs and some level of continuity in the makeup of teams." ECF No. 32 at 9–10.

Ruling on Plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order, the Court found that these purportedly procompetitive justifications were "uncompelling" and "pretextual." *Ohio v. NCAA*, 2023 WL 9103711, at *7. The Court was unpersuaded by the NCAA's argument that the Rule promotes academic success, noting that the Rule only bars competition, not participation in practices or other team activities. Thus, second-time transfers (who as a practical matter must train and attend practice to remain viable members of their teams) are likely to spend just as much time away from their studies as

their teammates, save for a few hours of actual competition on gameday. *Id.* With respect to the NCAA's argument that the Transfer Eligibility Rule promotes team stability, the Court found that the NCAA Bylaws are silent as to the mid-season firing of coaches and contemplate first-time transfers. Accordingly, "the NCAA's stability argument [is] without merit given that there are currently no restrictions on first time transfers or coaches leaving," two circumstances that could also affect team stability. *Id.*

G. Less Restrictive Alternatives to the Transfer Eligibility Rule

To the extent the goals of the Transfer Eligibility Rule were to promote the academic well-being of college athletes and to prevent college sports from becoming a free agent market like professional sports leagues, the NCAA's other rules already promote these ends. Am. Compl. ¶ 82; *Ohio v. NCAA*, 2023 WL 9103711, at *8. For example, NCAA Bylaws already require college athletes to maintain progress toward degrees to be eligible to compete in NCAA events. NCAA Bylaw 14.4.1 requires college athletes to "maintain progress toward a baccalaureate or equivalent degree at that institution" to be eligible for intercollegiate competition at their college or university. Am. Compl. Ex. A at 150–51. In addition, NCAA Bylaw 20.2.4.13 requires member institutions to publish their progress-toward-degree requirements for college athletes, thus making these requirements available to college athletes at each institution. *Id.* at 367. Other NCAA Bylaws require minimum credit hour and grade point averages for college athletes to be eligible for competition. *Id.* at 151, 154. Additionally, NCAA Bylaws already prohibit in-season transfers within the same sport, ensuring that college athletics do not morph into a professional free agent system. Am. Compl. ¶¶ 84–86. In enjoining the Transfer Eligibility Rule, the Court found that these bylaws related to academic progress and in-season transfers accomplished NCAA's goals "without the unjustified restrictions imposed by the Transfer Eligibility Rule." *Ohio v. NCAA*, 2023 WL 9103711, at *8.

III. Explanation of the Proposed Final Judgment

The relief required by the proposed Final Judgment addresses the loss of competition alleged in the Amended Complaint. Paragraph 22 permanently enjoins the NCAA from enforcing the Transfer Eligibility Rule or any substantially similar rule requiring a

college athlete to maintain a period of residence or refrain from competition because of a transfer between NCAA member institutions. Paragraph 22 of the proposed Final Judgment also prohibits the NCAA from enforcing the Rule of Restitution on any member institution or college athlete related to a college athlete's participation in intercollegiate competition following a transfer in reliance on this Court's orders.

Paragraph 23 of the proposed Final Judgment requires the NCAA to issue an additional year of eligibility to any qualifying college athlete who was previously deemed ineligible to participate because of the Transfer Eligibility Rule for a season or any portion of a season during or since the 2019–20 academic year. Those college athletes will have no fewer than six years to complete their four seasons of intercollegiate competition and thus will not be disadvantaged from having sat out a year because of the Transfer Eligibility Rule.

The proposed Final Judgment also contains provisions designed to promote compliance with and make enforcement of the Final Judgment as effective as possible. Paragraph 30 provides that the United States retains and reserves all rights to enforce the Final Judgment, including the right to seek an order of contempt from the Court. Under the terms of this paragraph, the NCAA agrees that in any civil contempt action, any motion to show cause, or any similar action brought by the United States regarding an alleged violation of the Final Judgment, the United States may establish the violation and the appropriateness of any remedy by a preponderance of the evidence and that the NCAA has waived any argument that a different standard of proof should apply. This provision aligns the standard for compliance with the Final Judgment with the standard of proof that applies to the underlying offense that the Final Judgment addresses.

Paragraph 30 provides additional clarification regarding the interpretation of the provisions of the proposed Final Judgment. The proposed Final Judgment is intended to remedy the loss of competition that the United States alleges would otherwise result from the continued application of the Transfer Eligibility Rule. The NCAA agrees that it will abide by the proposed Final Judgment and that it may be held in contempt of the Court for failing to comply with any provision of the proposed Final Judgment that is stated specifically and in reasonable detail, as interpreted in light of this procompetitive purpose.

Paragraph 31 provides that if the Court finds in an enforcement proceeding that the NCAA has violated the Final Judgment, the United States may apply to the Court for appropriate relief, including contempt remedies and any additional relief to ensure the NCAA complies with the terms of the Final Judgment. In addition, to compensate American taxpayers for any costs associated with investigating and enforcing violations of the Final Judgment, Paragraph 31 provides that, in any successful effort by the United States to enforce the Final Judgment against the NCAA, whether litigated or resolved before litigation, the NCAA must reimburse the United States for attorneys' fees, experts' fees, and other costs incurred in connection with that effort to enforce this Final Judgment, including the investigation of the potential violation.

Under the proposed Final Judgment, the United States may file an action at any time against NCAA for other Bylaws or claims not made in this action. Paragraph 23 states that only the United States' claims with respect to the Transfer Eligibility Rule as applied to Division I college athletes is resolved pursuant to the proposed Final Judgment, and that the proposed Final Judgment specifically does not apply to any Bylaws of NCAA Division II or NCAA Division III nor does it resolve any antitrust claims regarding those rules. The proposed Final Judgment applies only to the Transfer Eligibility Rule as applied to Division I college athletes and does not mean that the United States condones any other Bylaws of NCAA Division I or any of the Bylaws of NCAA Division II or NCAA Division III.

IV. Remedies Available to Potential Private Plaintiffs

Section 4 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 15, provides that any person who has been injured as a result of conduct prohibited by the antitrust laws may bring suit in federal court to recover three times the damages the person has suffered, as well as costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment neither impairs nor assists the bringing of any private antitrust damage action. Under the provisions of section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(a), the proposed Final Judgment has no prima facie effect in any subsequent private lawsuit that may be brought against Defendants.

V. Procedures Available for Modification of the Proposed Final Judgment

The United States and the NCAA have stipulated that the proposed Final Judgment may be entered by the Court after compliance with the provisions of the APPA, provided that the United States has not withdrawn its consent. The APPA conditions entry upon the Court's determination that the proposed Final Judgment is in the public interest.

The APPA provides a period of at least 60 days preceding the effective date of the proposed Final Judgment within which any person may submit to the United States written comments regarding the proposed Final Judgment. Any person who wishes to comment should do so within 60 days of the date of publication of this Competitive Impact Statement in the **Federal Register**, or within 60 days of the first date of publication in a newspaper of the summary of this Competitive Impact Statement, whichever is later. All comments received during this period will be considered by the U.S. Department of Justice, which remains free to withdraw its consent to the proposed Final Judgment at any time before the Court's entry of the Final Judgment. The comments and the response of the United States will be filed with the Court. In addition, the comments and the United States' responses will be published in the **Federal Register** unless the Court agrees that the United States instead may publish them on the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division's internet website.

Written comments should be submitted in English to: Yvette Tarlov, Chief, Media, Entertainment, and Communications Section, Antitrust Division, United States Department of Justice, 450 Fifth St. NW, Suite 7000, Washington, DC 20530, yvette.tarlov@usdoj.gov.

The proposed Final Judgment provides that the Court retains jurisdiction over this action, and the parties may apply to the Court for any order necessary or appropriate for the modification, interpretation, or enforcement of the Final Judgment.

VI. Alternatives to the Proposed Final Judgment

As an alternative to the proposed Final Judgment, the United States considered continuing the litigation and seeking a full trial on the merits against Defendant. The United States is satisfied, however, that the relief required by the proposed Final Judgment is likely to ensure competition

in the relevant markets by remedying the anticompetitive effects alleged in the Amended Complaint. Thus, the proposed Final Judgment is likely to achieve all or substantially all the relief the United States would have obtained through litigation but avoids the time, expense, and uncertainty of a full trial on the merits.

VII. Standard of Review Under the APPA for the Proposed Final Judgment

Under the Clayton Act and APPA, proposed Final Judgments, or “consent decrees,” in antitrust cases brought by the United States are subject to a 60-day comment period, after which the Court shall determine whether entry of the proposed Final Judgment “is in the public interest.” 15 U.S.C. 16(e)(1). In making that determination, the Court, in accordance with the statute as amended in 2004, is required to consider:

(A) the competitive impact of such judgment, including termination of alleged violations, provisions for enforcement and modification, duration of relief sought, anticipated effects of alternative remedies actually considered, whether its terms are ambiguous, and any other competitive considerations bearing upon the adequacy of such judgment that the court deems necessary to a determination of whether the consent judgment is in the public interest; and

(B) the impact of entry of such judgment upon competition in the relevant market or markets, upon the public generally and individuals alleging specific injury from the violations set forth in the complaint including consideration of the public benefit, if any, to be derived from a determination of the issues at trial.

15 U.S.C. 16(e)(1)(A) & (B). In considering these statutory factors, the Court’s inquiry is necessarily a limited one as the government is entitled to “broad discretion to settle with the defendant within the reaches of the public interest.” *United States v. Microsoft Corp.*, 56 F.3d 1448, 1461 (D.C. Cir. 1995); *United States v. U.S. Airways Grp., Inc.*, 38 F. Supp. 3d 69, 75 (D.D.C. 2014) (explaining that the “court’s inquiry is limited” in Tunney Act settlements); *United States v. InBev N.V./S.A.*, No. 08–1965 (JR), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *3 (D.D.C. Aug. 11, 2009) (noting that a court’s review of a proposed Final Judgment is limited and only inquires “into whether the government’s determination that the proposed remedies will cure the antitrust violations alleged in the complaint was reasonable, and whether the mechanisms to enforce the final judgment are clear and manageable”).

As the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit has held, under the APPA a court considers,

among other things, the relationship between the remedy secured and the specific allegations in the government’s Amended Complaint, whether the proposed Final Judgment is sufficiently clear, whether its enforcement mechanisms are sufficient, and whether it may positively harm third parties. *See Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1458–62. With respect to the adequacy of the relief secured by the proposed Final Judgment, a court may not “make de novo determination of facts and issues.” *United States v. W. Elec. Co.*, 993 F.2d 1572, 1577 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (quotation marks omitted); *see also Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1460–62; *United States v. Alcoa, Inc.*, 152 F. Supp. 2d 37, 40 (D.D.C. 2001); *United States v. Enova Corp.*, 107 F. Supp. 2d 10, 16 (D.D.C. 2000); *InBev*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *3. Instead, “[t]he balancing of competing social and political interests affected by a proposed antitrust decree must be left, in the first instance, to the discretion of the Attorney General.” *W. Elec. Co.*, 993 F.2d at 1577 (quotation marks omitted). “The court should also bear in mind the flexibility of the public interest inquiry: the court’s function is not to determine whether the resulting array of rights and liabilities is the one that will best serve society, but only to confirm that the resulting settlement is within the reaches of the public interest.” *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1460 (quotation marks omitted); *see also United States v. Deutsche Telekom AG*, No. 19–2232 (TJK), 2020 WL 1873555, at *7 (D.D.C. Apr. 14, 2020). More demanding requirements would “have enormous practical consequences for the government’s ability to negotiate future settlements,” contrary to congressional intent. *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1456. “The Tunney Act was not intended to create a disincentive to the use of the consent decree.” *Id.*

The United States’ predictions about the efficacy of the remedy are to be afforded deference by the Court. *See, e.g., Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1461 (recognizing courts should give “due respect to the Justice Department’s . . . view of the nature of its case”); *United States v. Iron Mountain, Inc.*, 217 F. Supp. 3d 146, 152–53 (D.D.C. 2016) (“In evaluating objections to settlement agreements under the Tunney Act, a court must be mindful that [t]he government need not prove that the settlements will perfectly remedy the alleged antitrust harms[;] it need only provide a factual basis for concluding that the settlements are reasonably adequate remedies for the alleged harms.” (internal citations omitted)); *United States v. Republic Servs., Inc.*,

723 F. Supp. 2d 157, 160 (D.D.C. 2010) (noting “the deferential review to which the government’s proposed remedy is accorded”); *United States v. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.*, 272 F. Supp. 2d 1, 6 (D.D.C. 2003) (“A district court must accord due respect to the government’s prediction as to the effect of proposed remedies, its perception of the market structure, and its view of the nature of the case.”). The ultimate question is whether “the remedies [obtained by the Final Judgment are] so inconsonant with the allegations charged as to fall outside of the ‘reaches of the public interest.’” *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1461 (quoting *W. Elec. Co.*, 900 F.2d at 309).

Moreover, the Court’s role under the APPA is limited to reviewing the remedy in relationship to the violations that the United States has alleged in its Amended Complaint, and does not authorize the Court to “construct [its] own hypothetical case and then evaluate the decree against that case.” *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1459; *see also U.S. Airways*, 38 F. Supp. 3d at 75 (noting that the court must simply determine whether there is a factual foundation for the government’s decisions such that its conclusions regarding the proposed settlements are reasonable); *InBev*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at *20 (“[T]he ‘public interest’ is not to be measured by comparing the violations alleged in the complaint against those the court believes could have, or even should have, been alleged”). Because the “court’s authority to review the decree depends entirely on the government’s exercising its prosecutorial discretion by bringing a case in the first place,” it follows that “the court is only authorized to review the decree itself,” and not to “effectively redraft the complaint” to inquire into other matters that the United States did not pursue. *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1459–60.

In its 2004 amendments to the APPA, Congress made clear its intent to preserve the practical benefits of using judgments proposed by the United States in antitrust enforcement, Public Law 108–237 § 221, and added the unambiguous instruction that “[n]othing in this section shall be construed to require the court to conduct an evidentiary hearing or to require the court to permit anyone to intervene.” 15 U.S.C. 16(e)(2); *see also U.S. Airways*, 38 F. Supp. 3d at 76 (indicating that a court is not required to hold an evidentiary hearing or to permit intervenors as part of its review under the Tunney Act). This language explicitly wrote into the statute what Congress intended when it first enacted the Tunney Act in 1974. As Senator Tunney explained: “[t]he court is

nowhere compelled to go to trial or to engage in extended proceedings which might have the effect of vitiating the benefits of prompt and less costly settlement through the consent decree process.” 119 Cong. Rec. 24,598 (1973) (statement of Sen. Tunney). “A court can make its public interest determination based on the competitive impact statement and response to public comments alone.” *U.S. Airways*, 38 F. Supp. 3d at 76 (citing *Enova Corp.*, 107 F. Supp. 2d at 17).

VIII. Determinative Documents

There are no determinative materials or documents within the meaning of the APPA that were considered by the United States in formulating the proposed Final Judgment.

Dated: May 30, 2024
Respectfully,

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB 1140-0087]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Revision of a Previously Approved Collection eForm Access Request/User Registration

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,
Firearms and Explosives, Department of
Justice.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Justice (DOJ), The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 60 days until August 12, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have additional comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, contact: Victoria Kenney, FEIB/FESD, either by mail at 244 Needy Road, Martinsburg, WV 25405, by email at Victoria.Kenney@atf.gov, or telephone at 304-616-3376.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Evaluate whether and if so how the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected can be enhanced; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Abstract: The information on this form allows users to obtain access to the eForms system to submit various forms to ATF and allows ATF to authenticate those users. Information Collection (IC) OMB 1140-0087—eForm Access Request/User Registration is being revised to include updated screenshots that reflect the new systems appearance and layout. New system updates have led to the prior screenshots being outdated.

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision of a previously approved collection.

2. *The Title of the Form/Collection:* eForm Access Request/User Registration.

3. *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* Form number: None.

Component: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, U.S. Department of Justice.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as the obligation to respond:* Affected Public: Private Sector-for or not for profit institutions.

The obligation to respond is voluntary.

5. *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* An estimated 390,000 respondents will complete this registration form annually, and it will take each respondent approximately 2.24 minutes to complete their responses.

6. *An estimate of the total annual burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated annual public burden associated with this collection is 2837 hours, which is equal to 390,000 (total respondents) * 1 (# of response per respondent) * .00727436 (2.24 minutes).

7. *An estimate of the total annual cost burden associated with the collection, if applicable:* \$0.

TOTAL BURDEN HOURS

Activity	Number of respondents	Frequency	Total annual responses	Time per response	Total annual burden (hours)
eForm Access Request/User Registration	390,000	1/annually	390,000	2.24 minutes ..	2837
Unduplicated Totals.					