

# STATE OF NEW YORK

5099

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

March 2, 2023

Introduced by M. of A. SOLAGES -- read once and referred to the Committee on Labor

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to collective bargaining rights for college athletes, and authorizes the public employment relations board to exercise jurisdiction over institutions of higher education and college student athlete employees of such institutions in relation to all collective bargaining matters

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New York  
2 college athlete right to organize act".  
3 § 2. Legislative intent. (a) The National Labor Relations Act (29  
4 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) seeks to remedy the inequality of bargaining power  
5 between employees and employers primarily through establishing and  
6 protecting the rights of employees to self-organize and designate repre-  
7 sentatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the  
8 terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or  
9 protection. Labor organizations often originate to remedy unfair and  
10 exploitative labor practices by employers through assisting employees in  
11 securing more equitable terms and conditions of their employment,  
12 including fair compensation and safe working conditions, which individ-  
13 ual employees would be unlikely to negotiate successfully for on their  
14 own. Labor organizations serve unique and essential purposes for profes-  
15 sional athletes competing in sports leagues, where it is desirable to  
16 establish uniform rules and standards across multiple employers. These  
17 rules and standards bear significant consequences to the athletes in  
18 terms of compensation, health and safety, and the ability or lack there-  
19 of for athletes to choose their employer, among other issues related to  
20 the athletes' well-being. The formation of labor organizations repres-  
21 enting athletes in professional sports leagues in the United States has  
22 helped end exploitative practices by team owners and management, partic-

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 ularly through establishing collective bargaining agreements that have  
2 secured athletes a fair share of the revenues their talent and labor  
3 produces, as well as more equitable terms of their employment and  
4 protections for their short- and long-term health.

5 (b) College athletes face exploitative and unfair labor practices by  
6 the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this  
7 section as the "NCAA") and its member institutions, primarily through  
8 the denial of the basic economic and labor rights of such athletes,  
9 which the NCAA and its member institutions have justified by defining  
10 college athletes as amateurs. The NCAA and its member institutions have  
11 denied college athletes a fair wage for their labor by colluding to cap  
12 compensation; they maintain strict and exacting control over the terms  
13 and conditions of college athletes' labor; and they exercise the ability  
14 to terminate an athlete's eligibility to compete if the athlete violates  
15 these terms and conditions. College athletes exhibit the markers of  
16 employment as established under the common law definition of the term  
17 "employee": They perform a valuable service for their respective  
18 colleges under a contract for hire in the form of grant-in-aid agree-  
19 ments; these agreements assert significant control over how athletes  
20 perform their work and the conditions under which they work; and they  
21 receive compensation in the form of grant-in-aid and stipends in  
22 exchange for their athletic services.

23 (c) To establish more equitable terms and conditions for college  
24 athletes' labor, college athletes need representation of their own  
25 choosing to negotiate collective bargaining agreements with their  
26 respective colleges and the athletic conferences that help set rules and  
27 standards across the state. To organize effectively, college athletes  
28 must be able to form collective bargaining units across institutions of  
29 higher education that compete against each other, including within  
30 athletic conferences in the state.

31 § 3. Section 718 of the labor law is renumbered section 700-a and a  
32 new section 718 is added to read as follows:

33 § 718. Collective bargaining rights for college athletes. 1. The board  
34 shall exercise jurisdiction over institutions of higher education and  
35 college student athlete employees of such institutions in relation to  
36 all collective bargaining matters under this chapter pertaining to such  
37 employees, including any representation matter, such as recognizing or  
38 establishing a bargaining unit for such employees and any labor dispute,  
39 involving such institutions and employees.

40 2. For the purpose of establishing an appropriate bargaining unit for  
41 college athlete employees at institutions of higher education in an  
42 intercollegiate athletic conference, the board shall recognize multiple  
43 institutions of higher education within an intercollegiate athletic  
44 conference as a multiemployer bargaining unit, but only if consented to  
45 by the employee representatives for the intercollegiate sports bargain-  
46 ing units at the institutions of higher education that will be included  
47 in the multiemployer bargaining unit.

48 3. No person shall enter into or induce any person to enter into any  
49 agreement (including a grant-in-aid agreement, as defined in section  
50 3(15) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152(15)) or legal  
51 settlement that waives or permits noncompliance with this section.

52 4. As used in this section, "intercollegiate athletic conference"  
53 means any conference or other group or organization of institutions of  
54 higher education that: (a) exercises authority over intercollegiate  
55 sports at such institutions of higher education; and (b) is engaged in  
56 commerce or an industry or activity affecting commerce; provided, howev-

1 er, that such term does not include the National Collegiate Athletic  
2 Association.

3 § 4. Subdivision 2 of section 701 of the labor law is amended by  
4 adding a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

5 (c) The term "employer" includes a public institution of higher educa-  
6 tion as defined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20  
7 U.S.C. 1002) and located within the state with respect to the employment  
8 of college student athlete employees of the institution.

9 § 5. Subdivision 3 of section 701 of the labor law is amended by  
10 adding a new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

11 (d) The term "employee" or "college athlete employee" shall include  
12 any individual who participates in an intercollegiate sport for an  
13 institution of higher education located within the state and is a  
14 student enrolled in such institution of higher education if:

15 (i) the individual receives any form of direct compensation, including  
16 grant-in-aid, from the institution of higher education; and

17 (ii) any terms or conditions of such compensation require partic-  
18 ipation in an intercollegiate sport.

19 § 6. Section 701 of the labor law is amended by adding a new subdivi-  
20 sion 13 to read as follows:

21 13. The term "grant-in-aid" means a scholarship, grant, or other form  
22 of financial assistance that is provided by an institution of higher  
23 education to an individual for the individual's undergraduate or gradu-  
24 ate course of study.

25 § 7. Nothing in this act, or any rule or regulation promulgated pursu-  
26 ant to authority granted by this act, shall:

27 (a) cause any type of direct compensation described in section 2(3) of  
28 the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152(3)) that was not previ-  
29 ously treated as income for which a tax may be imposed under the Inter-  
30 nal Revenue Code of 1986 to become a type of direct compensation for  
31 which a tax may be imposed under the New York state tax law;

32 (b) cause any individual to be treated as an employee, or cause any  
33 amounts received by an individual to be treated as wages, for purposes  
34 of any provision in the New York state tax law relating to employment  
35 taxes or the withholding of taxes by an employer if such individual or  
36 amounts would not otherwise be so treated;

37 (c) affect the treatment of qualified scholarships under section 117  
38 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

39 (d) otherwise affect the treatment of any direct compensation  
40 described in such section 2(3) in determining income, including gross  
41 income or adjusted gross income, for purposes of -

42 (i) reporting requirements under the New York state tax law; or

43 (ii) determining eligibility for any form of state financial assist-  
44 ance available to student athletes.

45 § 8. Severability. If any provision of this act or the application of  
46 such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be  
47 invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this act and the applica-  
48 tion of the provision or amendment to any other person or circumstance,  
49 shall not be affected.

50 § 9. This act shall take effect immediately; provided, however, that  
51 this act shall be deemed repealed if any federal agency determines in  
52 writing that this act would render New York state or any student athlete  
53 ineligible for the receipt of federal funds or any court of competent  
54 jurisdiction finally determines that this act would render New York  
55 state out of compliance with federal law or regulation provided,  
56 further, that the commissioner of labor shall notify the legislative

1 bill drafting commission upon the occurrence of such determination in  
2 order that the commission may maintain an accurate and timely effective  
3 data base of the official text of the laws of the state of New York in  
4 furtherance of effectuating the provisions of section 44 of the legisla-  
5 tive law and section 70-b of the public officers law. Effective imme-  
6 diately, the addition, amendment and/or repeal of any rule or regulation  
7 necessary for the implementation of this act on its effective date are  
8 authorized to be made and completed on or before such effective date.