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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
17 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
18 SAN JOSE DIVISION

19 ERIN ALDRICH, LONDA BEVINS,
20 AND JESSICA JOHNSON, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

21 Plaintiffs,

22 v.

23 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
24 ASSOCIATION, THE BOARD OF
GOVERNORS OF THE NATIONAL
25 COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION, and JOHN REMBAO,

26
27 Defendants
28

Case No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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Plaintiffs Erin Aldrich, Jessica Johnson, and Londa Bevins, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, by and through their attorneys, for their Complaint against the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the Board of Governors of the NCAA, and John Rembao, allege as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The NCAA admits that “[s]exual relationships between coaches and student-athletes have become a serious problem.”¹

2. The NCAA acknowledges that any sexual contact between a coach and student-athlete is sexual abuse because the coach holds all the power and the student-athlete holds none:

In the context of sports programs within institutions of higher learning, sexual abuse can occur regardless of the minor/adult status of the student-athlete, and regardless of the age difference between the perpetrator and victims. Whether the student-athlete is 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, or older, she or he is significantly less powerful than a head coach, assistant coach, athletics trainer, sport psychologist, athletics director, or other athletics department staff with supervisory control or authority over student-athletes. It is this power differential that makes such relationships inherently unequal, and when relationships are unequal, the concept of “mutual consent” becomes problematic.

Because of this power differential, any amorous or sexual relationship between coaches and student-athletes constitutes sexual abuse. In other words, the dynamics of the coach-athlete relationship in intercollegiate sport make any sexual contact between a coach and an athlete abusive, regardless of whether it was wanted by the athlete and regardless of whether the athlete is over the age of consent.²

3. Despite this, the NCAA does not categorically prohibit such behavior. “That lack of institutional boundary-setting has allowed coaches with bad boundaries to continue taking advantage of young, vulnerable student-athletes.”³

4. The NCAA had and has a duty to protect the health and safety of student-athletes, and has promulgated rules that require it to “adopt legislation to enhance member institutions’

¹ Deborah L. Brake, J.D. and Mariah Burton Nelson, MPH, CAE, “Staying in Bounds: An NCAA Model Policy to Prevent Inappropriate Relationships Between Student-Athletes and Athletics Department Personnel,” at 4 (NCAA 2010) (“Staying in Bounds”), available at <https://www.ncaa.org/sites/default/files/Staying+in+Bounds+Final.pdf> (last accessed 2/12/20).

² “Staying in Bounds,” at 5-6 (emphasis supplied).

³ *Id.* at 6.

1 compliance with applicable gender-equity laws.”⁴

2 5. According to the NCAA:

3 One of the NCAA’s principles of conduct for intercollegiate
4 athletics focuses on gender equity. The office of inclusion is
5 committed to supporting the membership as it strives to comply
6 with federal and state laws regarding gender equity, to adopting
7 legislation that augments gender equity and to establishing an
8 environment that is free of gender bias.⁵

9 6. Gender equity includes the right to be free from sexual violence, sexual abuse, and
10 sexual harassment. When students suffer sexual abuse and harassment, they are deprived of equal
11 access to education.

12 7. Despite its duty to promulgate legislation to augment gender equity and protect the
13 health and safety of its student-athletes, the NCAA has failed to implement or enforce rules
14 prohibiting sexual abuse, harassment, or relations between NCAA coaches and student-athletes.

15 8. NCAA student-athletes – chasing aspirations that may include Olympic
16 participation or a professional career, mandated to meet certain standards both athletically and
17 academically, and typically experiencing living away from home for the first time – include some
18 of the most vulnerable individuals (regardless of gender) in our society.

19 9. Student-athletes arrive at college with the expectation that they will become the
20 best athlete they possibly can be under the supervision of educated, skilled, and fully vetted
21 athletics department personnel looking out for their best interests. The student-athletes trust and
22 believe in these individuals because they are taught to do so from a young age, and accord their
23 coaches and trainers deference, respect, and unquestionable loyalty.

24 10. This trust – coupled with the NCAA’s failure to implement and enforce rules
25 prohibiting sexual relations and abuse by athletic department personnel of student-athletes and
26 failure to impose significant sanctions that would incentivize schools to report abuse and deter
27 perpetrators – has created a national epidemic perpetuating a cycle of sexual abuse, similar to that

28 ⁴ See 2.3.2 NCAA Legislation (adopted 1/11/94), available at
<https://web3.ncaa.org/lstdbi/bylaw?bylawId=2461&division=1&adopted=0> (last accessed
2/12/20).

⁵ <https://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/inclusion/gender-equity-and-title-ix> (last accessed
2/13/20).

1 seen in the Catholic Church.

2 11. Rather than create a system that requires member institutions to report coaches
3 who are perpetrators to the NCAA, the NCAA has created a system that permits the perpetrators
4 to move unchecked among schools, prioritizing the protection of athletic revenue, alumni
5 donations, and tuition that schools receive at the expense of student-athletes.

6 12. Student-athletes who are sexually abused by their coaches are “‘likely to adapt to
7 the victim role, ... repeating it in other relationships, each time losing more of her self-respect
8 and enthusiasm for life.’ Too afraid of the authority figures to become angry, she instead suffers
9 from depression, fear, anxiety, shame, and overwhelming guilt.”⁶ A victim of a coach’s abuse
10 may quit the team, give up her scholarship, or transfer schools, losing valuable time and
11 engagement in her education and social development. She may engage in self-harm, self-medicate
12 with drugs and alcohol, and self-destruct through eating disorders, cutting, burning, or attempting
13 suicide.

14 13. By this lawsuit, Plaintiffs come forward and seek to hold the NCAA accountable
15 in two ways: changes to its policies and practices to ensure that it fulfills its obligation to protect
16 student-athletes from sexual abuse by athletic department personnel now and in the future, and
17 compensation for those who have already been subjected to sexual abuse as a result of the
18 NCAA’s failure to do so previously.

19 14. First, Plaintiffs seek injunctive and equitable relief requiring the NCAA to
20 implement and enforce rules and bylaws that are considered consensus best practices. That
21 includes, *inter alia*: prohibiting sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by
22 athletics department personnel; prohibiting any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics
23 department personnel and student-athletes; prohibiting grooming and other sexually-exploitative
24 behavior by athletics department personnel of student-athletes; requiring NCAA member
25 institutions to immediately report any allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of
26 a student-athletes by athletics department personnel; maintaining all reports in a centralized

27 ⁶ “Staying in Bounds,” at 8 (*quoting* Peter Rutter, *Sex in the Forbidden Zone: When Men in*
28 *Power – Therapists, Doctors, Clergy, Teachers, and Others – Betray Women’s Trust* (Los
Angeles: Jeremy Tarcher, Inc., 1986)).

1 repository so that all complaints about sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-
2 athlete by athletics department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member
3 institutions; requiring that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-
4 athlete by athletics department personnel be independently investigated; implementing public
5 sanctions on member institutions and athletics department personnel where allegations of sexual
6 relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel are
7 substantiated; banning athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any
8 member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-
9 athlete by such athletics department personnel are substantiated; mandating training of athletics
10 department personnel regarding grooming, sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual
11 abuse and harassment, the prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations; mandating training of
12 athletics department personnel and student-athletes to recognize the signs of grooming and sexual
13 abuse and harassment by athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to
14 report the abuse; and providing a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual
15 abuse and harassment.

16 15. Second, Plaintiffs seek compensation for those NCAA student-athletes who were
17 subjected to sexual abuse as a result of the NCAA's failures to employ such consensus best
18 practices.

19 16. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3), and/or (c)(4), Plaintiffs bring this
20 class action for negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and breach of contract against the NCAA,
21 for negligence against the NCAA Board of Governors, and for battery, assault, false
22 imprisonment, and intentional and negligent infliction of emotional distress against John Rembao.
23 Plaintiffs also seek to hold the NCAA vicariously liable for Rembao's state tort law violations,
24 and for ratification of Rembao's actions.

25 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

26 17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
27 1332, as amended by the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because (a) there are
28

1 at least 100 class members; (b) the matter in controversy exceeds \$5 million, exclusive of interest
2 and costs; (c) at least one Plaintiff is a citizen of a different state than at least one Defendant; and
3 (d) members of the class, including Plaintiffs, are citizens of a state and at least one of the
4 Defendants is a citizen or subject of a foreign state.

5 18. This Court has personal jurisdiction over John Rembao because he resides in this
6 District.

7 19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the NCAA as an unincorporated
8 association which has members that reside in the State of California and in this District, including
9 the University of California at Santa Cruz. For this same reason, this Court has personal
10 jurisdiction over the Board of Governors of NCAA.

11 20. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because the
12 NCAA resides in every district in which its members reside, including this District, and all
13 defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located.

14 **III. INTRA-DISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

15 21. Assignment in the San Jose Division is appropriate because Defendant John
16 Rembao resides in Santa Cruz county in this division, as does Defendant NCAA, an
17 unincorporated association whose member University of California-Santa Cruz resides in this
18 District.

19 **IV. PARTIES**

20 **A. Plaintiffs**

21 22. Plaintiff Erin Aldrich is a citizen and resident of Cardiff, California and citizen of
22 the United States. As a freshman during the 1996-97 school year, Ms. Aldrich was a member of
23 the University of Arizona volleyball team and track and field team, where she competed in the
24 high jump. Ms. Aldrich transferred to the University of Texas at Austin, where she also competed
25 in the high jump as a member of the track and field team from 1997 to 2000. She was coached at
26 both universities by John Rembao, who sexually abused her at the University of Arizona and
27 harassed her at the University of Texas. As a result of the abuse and the NCAA and its Board of
28

1 Governors' breach of their duties as alleged herein, Ms. Aldrich has been damaged.

2 23. Plaintiff Jessica Johnson is a citizen and resident of Grapevine, Texas and citizen
3 of the United States. As a freshman during the 1999-2000 school year, Ms. Johnson was a high
4 jump competitor for the University of Texas track and field team. At the University of Texas, she
5 was coached and sexually harassed and abused by John Rembao. As a result, she gave up her
6 scholarship and transferred to the University of Arkansas. As a result of the abuse and the NCAA
7 and its Board of Governors' breach of their duties as alleged herein, Ms. Johnson has been
8 damaged.

9 24. Plaintiff Londa Bevins is a citizen and resident of Boulder, Colorado and citizen of
10 the United States. As a freshman during the 1999-2000 school year, Ms. Bevins was a cross-
11 country, indoor track, and outdoor track competitor at the University of Texas where she was
12 coached and sexually harassed and abused by John Rembao. As a result, Ms. Bevins gave up her
13 scholarship and transferred to the University of Arkansas. As a result of the abuse and the NCAA
14 and its Board of Governors' breach of their duties as alleged herein, Ms. Bevins has been
15 damaged.

16 **B. Defendants**

17 25. Defendant National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) is an unincorporated
18 association that acts as the governing body of college sports. Its principal office is located in
19 Indianapolis, Indiana. According to its 2018 IRS Form 990, the most recent one publicly
20 available, its gross receipts were \$1,222,405,932 and net assets were \$425,995,451.

21 26. Defendant NCAA Board of Governors is the highest governance body in the
22 NCAA and is composed of institutional chief executive officers that oversee association-wide
23 issues. The Board is charged with ensuring that each division of the NCAA "operates consistently
24 with the basic purposes, fundamental policies and general principles of the Association."⁷ The
25 Board is currently comprised of the following voting members: Philip DiStefano, Chancellor
26 University of Colorado at Boulder; Randy Woodson, Chancellor North Carolina State University;
27 Burns Hargis, President Oklahoma State University; Denise Trauth, President Texas State

28 ⁷ <http://www.ncaa.org/governance/committees/ncaa-board-governors> (last visited 3/1/20).

University; Eli Capilouto, President University of Kentucky; Michael V. Drake, President The Ohio State University; Renu Khator, President University of Houston; Satish Tripathi, President the State University of New York at Buffalo; David Wilson, President Morgan State University; Ronald K. Machtley, President Bryant University; James J. Maher, President Niagara University; John DeGioia, President Georgetown University; Sandra Jordan, President University of South Carolina at Aiken; Tori Murden McClure, President Spalding University; Vivek Murthy, 19th Surgeon General of the United States; Denis McDonough, The Markle Foundation; Ken Chenault, General Catalyst; Mary Sue Coleman, President Association of American Universities; and Grant Hill, Atlanta Hawks. NCAA President, Mark Emmert, is permitted to vote in the case of a tie among the voting members present and voting. Hereinafter, unless otherwise specified, NCAA and its Board of Governors are collectively referred to as NCAA.

27. Defendant John Rembao is an individual residing in Santa Cruz, California. Rembao was the Women's and Men's Assistant Track and Field Coach at the University of Arizona from 1994 to 1997. From 1997 to 2001, he was the head Women's Cross-Country Coach and coach of the high jumpers in Women's Track and Field.

28. Rembao worked at several other NCAA schools throughout his career.

29. From 1984 to 1994, Rembao worked at Cal Poly,⁸ including as the Women's Assistant Track and Field Coach (1984-1994), Men's Assistant Track and Field Coach (1989-1994), and Men's Head Cross-Country Coach (1992-1994).

30. At Cal Poly, Rembao met student-athlete Sue McNeal, "while she was icing her shins in the ice whirlpool in the training room."⁹ Rembao began dating McNeal, who was a three-time NCAA All-American in the high jump, while she was still a student and member of the track and field team. Rembao coached her in the high jump while she trained for the Olympics.¹⁰ Rembao eventually married Ms. McNeal.

⁸ <https://calbears.com/sports/track-and-field/roster/coaches/john-rembao/498> (last visited 12/23/19); <https://www.santacruztrackclub.com/john-rembao.html> (last visited 12/23/19).

⁹ <http://www.crosscountryexpress.com/2016/02/catching-up-with-santa-cruz-high-school.html> (last visited 12/23/19).

¹⁰ https://www.gopoly.com/insideathletics/hof/Rembao_Sue?view=bio (last visited 12/23/19).

31. From 2001 to 2005, Rembao worked at Southern Methodist University (SMU) as its Women's and Men's Head Cross-Country Coach and Assistant Track and Field Coach.

32. From 2005 to 2007, Rembao worked at Stanford as the Men's and Women's Assistant Track and Field Coach.

33. In September 2007, Rembao began at the University of California at Berkley as its Director of Operations and Assistant Track and Field Coach. While at University of California at Berkley, Rembao was responsible for "[c]ounsel[ing] and guid[ing] student-athletes on academic, personal, and athletic issues." Rembao remains on the University of California at Berkeley's website today, presumably still employed by that university.¹¹

34. Rembao has held other positions connected to track and field while he was employed by NCAA member institutions. He served as the USA Track and Field's Women's High Jump Development Coordinator for 10 years, from 1996 through 2006.

35. Rembao also held multiple Olympic training positions. From 1995 through 1999 and from 2001 through 2004, Rembao was an Olympic Training Center Clinician. In 1997, Rembao was part of the Team USA World Championship Indoor Staff in Paris, France, and in 2001, Team USA World Championship Staff in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.¹²

V. FACTS

A. Student-athletes are at risk for sexual exploitation by coaches.

36. All college students are encouraged to engage in self-exploration in order to develop a clear sense of self, commitment, and direction. Emerging adults are engaged in a variety of developmental tasks such as identity formation, becoming personally competent, developing interpersonal relationships, and planning for the future.¹³

37. Student-athletes must balance a unique set of circumstances, such as balancing athletic and academic endeavors, social activities with the isolation of athletic pursuits, athletic

¹¹ <https://calbears.com/sports/track-and-field/roster/coaches/john-rembao/498> (last visited 2/13/20).

¹² <https://www.santacruztrackclub.com/john-rembao.html> (last visited 12/23/19).

¹³ E.M. Heird & J. Steinfeldt, "An interpersonal psychotherapy approach to Counseling student-athletes: Clinical implications of athletic identity," *Journal of College Counseling*, 16, pp. 143-157 (2013).

1 success or shortcomings with maintenance of mental equilibrium, physical health and injuries
 2 with the need to keep playing, the demands of various relationships, and reconciling the
 3 termination of an athletic career with setting goals for the future.¹⁴

4 38. As such, the degree to which one exclusively identifies with the athletic role, also
 5 known as athletic identity, can have a variety of implications. Specifically, over-identification
 6 with the athletic role has been tied to harmful outcomes, such as decreased college success and
 7 lower rates of completion.¹⁵

8 39. The NCAA has explained that self-identity is important for NCAA student-athletes
 9 because “NCAA research has shown academic outcomes (grades, graduation and eventual
 10 graduate degree attainment) are strongly related to identity as a student while in college, even
 11 after taking prior academic performance into account.”¹⁶

12 40. When other college students might be testing their emerging identity in school-
 13 based and friendship networks, the college athlete is spending significant time separated from
 14 these networks while they train and compete.

15 41. Student-athletes often spend hours a day with their coaches on the practice field, in
 16 the training room, and in meetings. Researchers suggest that “the culture of sport, specifically the
 17 power invested in the coach, facilitates an environment conducive to, and tolerant of, sexual
 18 exploitation.”¹⁷

19 42. One author explained that a student-athlete’s susceptibility to the influence of her
 20 coach is even greater for athletes close to the upper echelon of their sport:

21 ¹⁴ J.G. Gayles, “Engaging student athletes,” *Student Engagement in Higher Education: Theoretical Perspectives and Approaches for Diverse Populations* (2nd ed.), pp. 209-221 (2015).

22 ¹⁵ P.C. Harris, “The sports participation effect on educational attainment of Black males,”
 23 *Education and Urban Society* (2014); Comeaux, E., “Rethinking academic reform and
 24 encouraging organizational innovation: Implications for stakeholder management in college
 25 sports,” *Innovative Higher Education*, 38, 281-293 (2013); Kelly, D. D. & Dixon, M. A.,
 “Successfully navigating life transitions among African American male student-athletes: A
 26 review and examination of constellation mentoring as a promising strategy, *Journal of Sport
 Management*, 28, 498-514 (2014).

27 ¹⁶ [http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/research/do-ncaa-student-athletes-view-themselves-
 students-or-athletes](http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/research/do-ncaa-student-athletes-view-themselves-students-or-athletes) (last visited 12/23/19).

28 ¹⁷ Joy D. Bringer, Celia H. Brackenridge, and Lynn H. Johnston, “Defining appropriateness in
 coach-athlete sexual relationships: The voice of coaches,” *The Journal of Sexual Aggression* 8(2)
 (2002), at 83.

Athletes are more susceptible to the grooming process which precedes actual sexual abuse when they have most at stake in terms of their sporting careers, that is when they have reached a high standard of performance but are just below the elite level. We call this the 'stage of imminent achievement' (SIA) (see Fig. 1). This stage might include athletes on national squads who have not yet been selected for the national/ international honours, those who occupy rankings just outside the top echelon for their sport and those for whom junior or age phase representative honours have been achieved. For these athletes, the personal costs of dropping out of their sport might be deemed to be higher than for others. The novice athlete can drop out without loss of face, can leave to find another coach or another sport without loss of reputation and has invested least, in terms of time, effort, money and family sacrifices. The top athlete, on the other hand, has a proven record, has already attained some of the rewards of success, and may be less dependent upon his or her coach for continued achievement at that level. In other words, they may have less to prove.

* * *

The elite young athlete treads a fine line between success and failure. Physical injuries or illness can occur at any time, destroying years of training. Psychological damage can be caused by the withdrawal of the coach's attention of interest. In short, the young athlete often needs the attention of the coach in order to maintain form and the chance to succeed. In these circumstances it is not difficult for a coach with sexual motives to groom and gain compliance from the athlete.¹⁸

43. A coach with sexual motives is able to groom and gain his athlete's compliance because of the power differential between a coach and the student-athlete, which makes consent even between adults impossible. From a very young age, young athletes are taught to look up to and respect their coaches, to view them as upstanding adults who serve in the roles that can include mentor, trainer, counselor, and sometimes even surrogate parent, and to accord them unquestioning authority.

44. Moreover, "[t]he style of coaching that is most conducive to forming coach-athlete sexual relationships is more closely associated with male coaches: authoritarian, requiring unquestioning submission to the coach's authority, and exercising near total control over athletes'

¹⁸Celia Brackenridge, "Playing safe: Assessing the risk of sexual abuse to elite child athletes," International Review for the Sociology of Sport: Special Issue on Youth Sport (1997) at 13, available at https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/a1fe/585a19259091d9598e0f5ac63523e0ba0211.pdf?_ga=2.242843141.625218843.1581428881-2058641848.1581428881 (last visited 2/11/20)

lives.”¹⁹ Commentators have noted that having a male coach with an authoritarian coaching style is a high risk factor for coach-athlete sexual abuse.²⁰

45. In 2012, the NCAA acknowledged the coach’s ability to wield tremendous emotional control and power over their student-athletes:

In the most tangible terms, the student-athlete depends on the coach for: a place on the roster; playing time; training and skills-building opportunities; visibility and references that can lead to professional opportunities; and, in Division I and II programs, scholarships that can mean the difference between being able to afford a college education or not. In exercising this power, the coach commonly exerts broad control over a student-athlete’s life, including in such areas as physical fitness, diet, weight, sleep patterns, academic habits, and social life. For intercollegiate athletes, the magnitude of the coach’s control will likely exceed that of any other single individual at that student-athlete’s institution. For many, it will exceed the extent of control any individual has ever had over them at any point in their lives, with the exception of their parents.²¹

46. Nancy Hogshead-Makar, a 1984 Olympic gold medalist in swimming and the CEO of the non-profit Champion Women which provides legal advocacy for girls and women in sport, has explained that the coach holds all the power in a relationship with the athlete, stating: “There is no balance of power, there’s power one way, which is the coach has all the power and the athlete does not.... [The coach] has her scholarship, her ability to continue her education.”²²

47. This power imbalance is especially prevalent at the highest level of intercollegiate athletics:

coaches have power over athletes’ lives far exceeding the mechanics of practicing and competing in a sport. A coach’s power over athletes can extend to virtually all aspects of the athlete’s life in such ways that clear boundaries are hard to delineate. This near-total control is rarely questioned.²³

48. “The athlete’s dependence on the coach makes it enormously difficult for the

¹⁹ Deborah L. Brake, JD, “Going Outside Title IX to Keep Coach-Athlete Relationships in Bounds,” 22 MARQUETTE SPORTS L. REV. at 403 (Jan 1, 2012) (citation omitted).

²⁰ *Id.* & n.35 (citations omitted).

²¹ “Staying in Bounds,” at 15 (citations omitted).

²² J. Barr & N. Noren, “Track & Fear,” *ESPN, Outside the Lines*, found at http://www.espn.com/espn/feature/story/_/id/18900659/university-arizona-coach-threatened-one-athletes-blackmail-violence-death-school-stopped-him (last visited 1/20/20) (quoting Ms. Hogshead-Makar).

²³ Brake, “Going Outside Title IX to Keep Coach-Athlete Relationships in Bounds,” at 405 (footnotes omitted).

1 athlete to control the boundaries of the relationship or speak up to a coach who oversteps.”²⁴ It is
 2 this dependence and power differential created by the coach-athlete relationship which enables
 3 predators who work with student-athletes (like Jerry Sandusky, Larry Nassar, and John Rembao)
 4 to thrive.

5 49. Historically, the NCAA and other sporting organizations looked the other way
 6 when coaches became sexually involved with their athletes. Karen Morrison, the NCAA director
 7 of gender inclusion, explained: “‘I think there is some hesitancy to prescribe what people consider
 8 to be the personal lives of their coaches,’ Morrison said. ‘A lot of times there’s a fallback to,
 9 ‘Well, they’re consenting adults.’”²⁵

10 50. The fact that college athletes are over the age of 18 does not indicate that any
 11 sexual relationship or sexual activity is consensual, however. According to many experts, the
 12 implicit power in the coach-athlete relationship negates consent.²⁶ “The distinctive features of the
 13 coach-athlete relationship should call into question whether it is possible for an athlete to freely
 14 consent to a sexual relationship with the coach.”²⁷

15 51. By the 1990s, multiple studies challenged organizations that denied the existence
 16 of sexual abuse in sport.²⁸

17 52. A 1996 study of retired and Olympic athletes reported that 21.8% of the
 18 respondents had sexual intercourse with persons in positions of authority, “which, by whatever
 19 standard, is a startling figure.”²⁹

20
 21 ²⁴ *Id.* at 406.

22 ²⁵ Allis Grasgreen, “Out-of-Bounds Relationships,” Inside Higher Ed. (May 1, 2012), available at
<https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2012/05/01/ncaa-asks-colleges-prohibit-romantic-relationships-between-athletes-coaches> (quoting Karen Morrison).

23 ²⁶ *See, e.g.*, Brake, “Going Outside Title IX to Keep Coach-Athlete Relationships in Bounds,” at
 24 399.

25 ²⁷ Staying in Bounds, at 16.

26 ²⁸ Brackenridge, at 9 (citing studies in the United States, including Pike-Masteralexis, L., “Sexual
 27 harassment and athletics: Legal and policy implications for athletic departments, *Journal of Sport
 28 and Social Issues*, 19 (2) May:141-156 (1995); Volkwein, K., “Sexual harassment in sport -
 perceptions and experiences of female student-athletes, (paper presented at the Pre-Olympic
 Scientific Congress, Dallas, USA, July 11-14) (1996)).

²⁹ Brackenridge, at 10 (citing Kirby and Greaves, “Foul play: Sexual harassment and abuse in
 sport,” (paper presented to the Pre-Olympic Scientific Congress, Dallas, USA, July 11-14)
 (1996)).

53. In 1997, a scholar noted that it is “increasingly clear that these issues [of sexual relations between coaches and athletes] constitute a problem which demands responses from sport organisations at the level of both policy and practice.”³⁰

54. A 1998 study reported that 20% of responding athletes in the United States experienced behavior from a coach that was characterized as noninstructional and potentially intimate.³¹ This is the precise behavior that transforms a personal relationship into a sexual one.³²

55. The results “speak to the intensity of the coach-athlete bond, and the difficulty of setting boundaries in the relationship.”³³ This also explains why, when confronted with sexual abuse, athletes do not recognize harassing or abusive behavior when they experience it.³⁴

56. Although late and without taking action to protect its student-athletes, in 2010, the NCAA itself acknowledged: “Sexual relationships between coaches and student-athletes have become a serious problem.”³⁵

B. By the 1990s, governing sports organization established prohibitions on coach-athlete relationships and sexual relations, recognizing the power disparities.

1. Sexual relationships are forbidden in analogous professional settings where a power disparity exists between the professional and his client.

57. It is widely understood and accepted that, in many professional settings involving asymmetrical relationships, sexual relationships are forbidden as a matter of professional ethics. The prohibition on sex applies, regardless of facial consent, because professional ethics recognize the inability by the vulnerable party in the professional relationship to refuse sexual advances without fear of professional consequence.

58. Examples include:

- a. lawyers are forbidden from entering into sexual relationships with clients;

³⁰ Brackenridge, at 10 (emphasis added).

³¹ Brake, “Going Outside Title IX to Keep Coach-Athlete Relationships in Bounds,” at 405 (footnotes omitted) at 400-401 (*citing* Volkwein, Karin A.E., *et al.*, “Sexual Harassment in Sport: Perceptions and Experiences of American Female Student-Athletes,” 32 INT’L REV. FOR SOC. SPORT 283, 284 (1997) (referring to an invitation to diner alone or having a pet name).

³² Brake, at 401 (*citing* Volkwein, “Sexual Harassment in Sport”).

³³ *Id.* at 400.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ Staying in Bounds, at 4.

- b. doctors and therapists are forbidden from having sex with their patients;
- c. judges are forbidden from entering into any kind of relationship with a party or lawyer appearing before them that would create an actual or perceived conflict of interest, including any kind of sexual relationship; and
- d. clergy may not use their position in the church to enter into a sexual relationship with a parishioner.

59. In a 2012 publication by the NCAA, two experts explained that these same rules should apply to coaches:

All of these examples involve relationships that are too fraught with power imbalances for consent to be meaningfully and reliably given. While being a coach is, in many respects, different from other professions, it shares the defining features that make consent to enter into a sexual relationship inherently problematic. At the core of the coach-athlete relationship is a duty of care and an imbalance of power. In many respects, the relationship of dependence is even more acute here than it is in these other settings due to the breadth of control that the coach has over the life and education of the student-athlete.³⁶

60. Thus, many sports organizations have adopted similar rules to prohibit coaches from engaging in sexual relationships with athletes, and to protect the safety and preserve the well-being of the athlete.

2. **In 1992, the United States Olympics Committee established the code of ethics, which prohibited coach-athlete sexual relationships as “exploitative.”**

61. In 1992, the United States Olympics Committee developed a Coaching Ethics Code to establish “some minimum standards for coaches in the United States.”³⁷ The USOC intended that the code of ethics apply not just to coaches of Olympic athletes, but to all coaches “to review, adopt and support.”³⁸

62. The USOC’s Coaching Ethics Code includes Ethical Standard 1.08, which is entitled “Sexual Harassment” and both defines and prohibits sexual harassment by coaches as

³⁶ Staying in Bounds, at 26.

³⁷ Brigadier General Malham Wakin (Ret.), USOC Ethics Oversight Committee, “Coaching Code of Ethics” (Dec. 1992), available at <https://ethics.iit.edu/ecodes/node/3942> (last accessed 2/3/20).

³⁸ “Coaching Code of Ethics,” *Commentary*.

1 follows:

2 (a) Coaches do not engage in sexual harassment. Sexual harassment
3 is sexual solicitation, physical advances, or verbal or nonverbal
conduct that is sexual in nature, and that either:

4 (1) is unwelcome, is offensive, or creates a hostile
5 environment, and the coach knows or is told this;

6 (2) is sufficiently severe or intense to be abusive to a
7 reasonable person in the context. Sexual harassment can
consist of a single intense or severe act or of multiple
persistent or pervasive acts.

8 (b) Coaches accord sexual-harassment complaints and respondents
9 dignity and respect. Coaches do not participate in denying an
athlete the right to participate based upon their having³⁹ made, or
10 their being the subject of, sexual harassment charges.

11 63. Ethical Standard 1.14 is entitled “Exploitative Relationships” and recognizes that
12 because of the power differential, any relationship between a coach and athlete would likely
13 impair judgment and become exploitative:

14 (a) Coaches do not exploit athletes or other participants over whom
they have supervisory, evaluative, or other authority.

15 (b) Coaches do not engage in sexual/romantic relationships with
16 athletes or other participants over whom the coach has evaluative,
direct, or indirect authority, because such relationships are likely to
17 impair judgment or be exploitative.⁴⁰

18 64. Ethical Standard 3.04 is titled “Sexual Intimacies with Current Athletes” and
19 uncategorically prohibits any sexual intimacies between coach and athlete: “Coaches do not
20 engage in sexual intimacies with current athletes.”⁴¹

21 65. Ethical Standard 3.05, called “Coaching Former Sexual Partners,” does not permit
22 an individual to coach athletes with whom they have engaged in sexual intimacies: “Coaches do
23 not coach athletes with whom they have engaged in sexual intimacies.”⁴²

24 66. Ethical Standard 3.06 is titled “Sexual Intimacies with Former Athletes,” and sets
25 out very specific guidelines if there is to be an intimate relationship between a coach and athlete,

26 ³⁹ *Id.*, Standard 1.08.

27 ⁴⁰ *Id.*, Standard 1.14.

28 ⁴¹ *Id.*, Standard 3.04.

⁴² *Id.*, Standard 3.05.

including that there be a two year period after termination of the coaching relationship and that the mental status of the athlete be considered:

(a) Coaches should not engage in sexual intimacies with a former athlete for at least two years after cessation or termination of professional services.

(b) Because sexual intimacies with a former athlete are so frequently harmful to the athlete, and because such intimacies undermine public confidence in the coaching profession and thereby deter the public's use of needed services, coaches do not engage in sexual intimacies with former athletes even after a two-year interval except in the most unusual circumstances. The coach who engages in such activity after the two years following cessation or termination of the coach-athlete relationship bears the burden of demonstrating that there has been no exploitation, in light of all relevant factors, including:

(1) the amount of time that has passed since the coach-athlete relationship terminated,

(2) the circumstances of termination,

(3) the athlete's personal history.

(4) the athlete's current mental status,

(5) the likelihood of adverse impact on the athlete and others, and

(6) any statements or actions made by the coach during the course of the athlete-coach relationship suggesting or inviting the possibility of a post-termination sexual or romantic relationship with the athlete or coach.⁴³

67. In 2013, the United States Olympic Committee required all of its National Governing Bodies to put in place "minimum standards" for athlete protection by December 31 of that year.

3. USA Hockey established a sexual abuse policy in 1993.

68. USA Hockey first established a Sexual Abuse Policy, Physical Abuse Policy, and Background Screening Policy in 1993.⁴⁴

(i) ⁴³ *Id.*, Standard 3.06.

⁴⁴ Letter dated March 21, 2018 from USA Hockey regarding "USA Hockey Response to House Committee on Energy and Commerce Letter of March 7, 2018," available at <https://republicans-energycommerce.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/U.S.A.-Hockey.pdf> (last accessed 2/3/20).

1 69. USA Hockey’s 1993 Sexual Abuse Policy provided that, upon proof of a violation,
2 the perpetrator would be permanently banned or suspended from USA Hockey programs.

3 70. To help guide USA Hockey programs and administrators of USA Hockey,
4 Affiliates, and local programs, USA Hockey also published “Abuse and Screening Policies:
5 Guidelines for Administrators” as early as 1997.

6 71. USA Hockey established the USA Hockey SafeSport Program upon adoption by
7 its Board of Directors in June 2012. This followed a mandate by USA Hockey’s then President to
8 immediately create a comprehensive athlete safety policy to protect USA Hockey members from
9 abuse or misconduct. The SafeSport Program Handbook incorporated:

- 10 a. USA Hockey’s previous Sexual Abuse, Physical Abuse, Hazing,
11 Background Screening and Locker Room Supervision policies;
- 12 b. new policies addressing Emotional Abuse, Bullying, Threats and
13 Harassment, Electronic Communications, Travel and Billeting;
- 14 c. the already existing procedures for taking disciplinary action for violations
15 of any of those policies;
- 16 d. new education and training requirements for SafeSport Training of
17 coaches, officials and other employees and volunteers in USA Hockey
18 programs;
- 19 e. a Reporting Policy making it mandatory to report all allegations of sexual
20 abuse to both USA Hockey and the appropriate law enforcement
21 authorities; and
- 22 f. a means of monitoring the programs in USA Hockey, its affiliates and local
23 programs.

24 72. Upon USA Hockey’s receipt of any report that contains allegations or suspicions
25 of sexual abuse, a report is made to the U.S. Center for Safe Sport (USCSS), and any allegations
26 of sexual or physical abuse of a child are reported to law enforcement. In those cases, USA
27 Hockey directs its affiliates to promptly issue a “summary suspension” prohibiting the person
28 from participating in any USA Hockey programs until the allegation has been investigated by the

appropriate agency. Summary suspensions are issued so that USA Hockey and its affiliates can take swift action in the event that the USCSS is delayed in issuing its own interim suspension.

73. Importantly, USA Hockey's mandatory reporting policy applies to all members of USA Hockey and all employees and volunteers of USA Hockey and its member programs.

4. USA Swimming has prohibited sexual contact or advances toward an athlete by a person with authority over that athlete since 1998.

74. In 1998, USA Swimming adopted a code of conduct that provided for discipline in cases of "sexual contact or advances directed toward an athlete by a person who, in the context of swimming, was in a position of authority over that athlete."⁴⁵

75. Specifically, Rule 304.3 of USA Swimming's code of conduct prohibited the following: "Conviction of, imposition of a deferred sentence for, or any plea of guilty or no contest at any time, past or present, or the existence of any pending charges, for... (iii) any crime involving sexual misconduct"; "Any sexual contact or advance directed towards an athlete by a coach, official, trainer or other person who, in the context of swimming, is in a position of authority over that athlete...."; and "Physical abuse of an athlete by any person who, in the context of swimming, is in a position of authority over that athlete."⁴⁶

76. In 2002, the prohibition against sexual advances was modified to include "other inappropriate sexually oriented behavior or action." Specifically, Article 304.3.5 prohibited: "Any sexual contact or advance or other inappropriate sexually oriented behavior or action directed towards an athlete by a coach, official, trainer, or other person who, in the context of swimming, is in a position of authority over that athlete."⁴⁷

77. Effective September 2008, this rule was amended to include language prohibiting sexual harassment and sexual misconduct by any "other adult" participating "in any capacity." Clarified in 2009, the amended Article 304.3.5 prohibited "Any sexual conduct, advance or other

⁴⁵ "When the Athlete is a Child: An Assessment of USA Swimming's Safe Sport Program," at 9 (Jan. 27, 2014), found at <https://www.usaswimming.org/docs/default-source/safe-sportdocuments/safe-sport-basics/2014-vieth-report.pdf> (quoting USA Swimming Code of Conduct 1998) (last visited February 13, 2020).

⁴⁶ *Id.* (quoting USA Swimming Code of Conduct, § 304.3 (1998 ed.)).

⁴⁶ *Id.* (quoting § 304.3 (2002 ed.))

1 inappropriate sexually oriented behavior or action directed towards an athlete by (i) a coach
 2 member or other non-athlete member, or (ii) any other adult participating in any capacity
 3 whatsoever in the affairs or activities of USA Swimming (whether such adult is a member or
 4 not)....”⁴⁸

5 78. In 2010 (effective 2011), USA Swimming added an “Athlete Protection Policy”
 6 and “Sexual Misconduct Reporting Requirement” to its rulebook. These changes prohibited
 7 coaches from performing rubdowns or massages, banned the use of audio or visual recording
 8 devices in changing areas, expanded the list of those who were mandated to undergo a
 9 background check, and developed some policies for travel. The changes required reports of sexual
 10 misconduct and prohibited retaliation for reporting.⁴⁹

11 79. In 2013, USA Swimming’s House of Delegates expanded the definition of
 12 prohibited sexual contact to include contact “at any time past or present” directed toward an
 13 athlete or any child.⁵⁰

14 80. USA Swimming also prohibited “romantic or sexual relationships” between
 15 coaches and athletes involving any “imbalance of power.”⁵¹

16 **5. The International Olympic Committee issued a consensus statement in**
 17 **2007 on sexual abuse in sport.**

18 81. In 2007, the International Olympic Committee issued a “Consensus Statement” on
 19 “Sexual Harassment and Abuse In Sport.”⁵²

20 82. The statement warned that power differences between athletes and authority
 21 figures in sport create the risk of exploitative sexual relationships.⁵³ It urged all sport

22
 23 ⁴⁹ *Id.* (quoting 304.3.5 (2009 ed.)).

24 ⁵⁰ *Id.* at 13.

25 ⁵¹ *Id.*

26 ⁵² Press Release, “IOC Adopts Consensus Statement on “Sexual harassment & Abuse in Sport,””
 (Feb. 8, 2007), available at
<https://stillmed.olympic.org/Documents/THE%20IOC/OFFICIAL%20SHA%20Statement.pdf>.

27 ⁵³ “Consensus Statement Sexual Harassment and Abuse in Sport, p. 3 of 8, found at
https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/News/20070802-IOC-adopts-Consensus-Statement-on-sexual-harassment-and-abuse-in-sport/EN-Sexual-Harassment-Abuse-In-Sport-report-1125.pdf#_ga=2.230927129.742348209.1581616095-498578813.1581616095 (last accessed 2/13/20).

1 organizations to develop policies to protect athletes from sexual abuse and harassment.

2 83. It defined sexual abuse broadly to include a sexual relationship in which consent is
3 not or cannot be given, and recognized the dangers sport presents for “manipulation and
4 entrapment” of the athlete.⁵⁴

5 84. The statement highlighted the power difference between authority figures and
6 athletes, and urged coaches and other authority figures to “stay... within the boundaries of a
7 professional relationship with the athlete.”⁵⁵

8 **C. Despite the USOC’s recognition in 1992 that all sexual contact between**
9 **coaches and athletes should be prohibited, the NCAA took no action for 20**
10 **years.**

11 **1. Under the NCAA Constitution, the NCAA has a duty to protect the**
12 **physical and educational well-being of student-athletes.**

13 85. The NCAA is comprised of 1,098 colleges and universities and 102 athletic
14 conferences.⁵⁶ The NCAA schools are divided into Division I, Division II and Division III.
15 Division I institutions are the most visible collegiate athletic programs.

16 86. Each division within the NCAA is governed by rules applicable to all NCAA
17 institutions, as well as rules unique to that division. The Division I Manual sets forth the
18 Constitution, Operating Bylaws, and Administrative Bylaws for that division (at times referred to
19 collectively as “Manual”).

20 87. The NCAA Constitution clearly defines the NCAA’s purposes and fundamental
21 policies to include maintaining control over and responsibility for intercollegiate sports and the
22 participating student-athletes. The NCAA Constitution states in pertinent part:

23 **1.2 Purposes.** The purposes of this Association are:

24 (a) To initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletics
25 programs for student athletes.....;

26 (b) To uphold the principal of institutional control of, and
27 responsibility for, all intercollegiate sports in conformity with the
28 constitution and bylaws of this association;....

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 4 of 8.

⁵⁶ <http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/media-center/ncaa-101/what-ncaa> (last visited 2/3/20).

* * *

(h) To legislate, through bylaws or by resolutions of a Convention, upon any subject of general concern to the members related to the administration of intercollegiate athletics;....

NCAA Const., Art.1, § 1.2(a), (b) & (h).

88. Article 2.2 of the NCAA Constitution specifically provides for the well-being of the NCAA's student-athletes, including in the areas of health and safety and student-athlete/coach relationships:

2.2 The Principle of Student-Athlete Well-Being. Intercollegiate athletics programs shall be conducted in a manner designed to protect and enhance the physical and educational wellbeing of student-athletes. (Revised: 11/21/05)

* * *

2.2.3 Health and Safety. It is the responsibility of each member institution to protect the health of, and provide a safe environment for, each of its participating student-athletes. (Adopted: 1/10/95)

2.2.4 Student-Athlete/Coach Relationship. It is the responsibility of each member institution to establish and maintain an environment that fosters positive relationship between the student-athlete and coach. (Adopted: 1/10/95)

NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.2, 2.2.3 & 2.2.3.

89. Moreover, when it comes to gender equity, which includes sexual abuse and harassment, the NCAA has expressly undertaken the duty to adopt rules to ensure member institutions' compliance with gender equity laws. Article 2.3 of the NCAA Constitution provides in pertinent part:

2.3.2 NCAA Legislation. [*] The Association should not adopt legislation that would prevent member institutions from complying with applicable gender-equity laws, and should adopt legislation to enhance member institutions' compliance with applicable gender-equity laws. (Adopted: 1/11/94)

NCAA Const., Art. 2 § 2.3.2.⁵⁷

90. In addition to its Constitution, the NCAA has consistently recognized and publicly proclaimed its duty to provide a safe environment for student-athletes. The NCAA's website

⁵⁷ Available at <https://web3.ncaa.org/lstdbi/bylaw?bylawId=2461&division=1&adopted=0> (last accessed February 12, 2020).

1 states that it was founded in 1906 “to keep college athletes safe.” “We are working hard to
2 protect them physically and mentally, on the field and off.”⁵⁸

3 91. The NCAA maintains, “Sexual assault and interpersonal violence on campus are
4 important issues that impact the well-being of students and the campus community. The NCAA is
5 committed to supporting and working with campuses to develop collaborative programming,
6 resources, tool kits and best practices to create and maintain a safe campus environment.”⁵⁹

7 **2. The NCAA regulates coaches in a myriad of ways – except when it**
8 **comes to sexual abuse of student-athletes.**

9 92. The NCAA has expressly regulated the conduct of coaches in a myriad of ways.

10 93. Article 10 of the NCAA Bylaws is entitled “Ethical Conduct,” and applies to
11 coaches of intercollegiate athletics, among others. It provides a detailed list of unethical
12 conduct.⁶⁰ That unethical conduct includes, among other things, sports wagering, providing
13 banned substances, providing a prospective or current student-athlete with an improper
14 inducement or extra benefit, and facilitating a meeting between a student-athlete and an agent.⁶¹
15 Institutional members such as coaches who violate this provision are subject to disciplinary or
16 corrective action.⁶²

17 94. Article 11 of the NCAA Bylaws, titled “Conduct and Employment of Athletics
18 Personnel,” further explains the responsibilities and obligations of coaches and other athletics
19 personnel. The section regulates coaching bonuses and other compensation, education
20 requirements and compensation restrictions for certain types of coaching personnel, responsibility
21 for violations of NCAA regulations, marketing to sports agents, the use of the NCAA name, the
22 use of tobacco, required contractual provisions, recruiting, scouting, and limitations on the
23 number and duties of coaching and other staff members.⁶³ Again, coaches and other athletic
24 personnel are subject to disciplinary or corrective action for violating these Bylaws.⁶⁴

25 ⁵⁸ <http://www.ncaa.org/health-and-safety> (last visited 2/3/20).

26 ⁵⁹ *Id.*

27 ⁶⁰ NCAA Bylaws, Art. 10.

28 ⁶¹ NCAA Bylaws, Art. 10, § 10.1-10.3.

⁶² *Id.*, § 10.4.

⁶³ NCAA Bylaws, Art. 11, § 11.1.

⁶⁴ *Id.*, §11.1.1.

1 95. Yet, the Bylaws are utterly silent on limitations on coaches (or athletics
2 department personnel) as to sexual relationships with student-athletes or the sexual harassment or
3 abuse of student-athletes; internal or external reporting of coaches who engage in sexual
4 relationships with student-athletes or the sexual harassment or abuse of student-athletes; the
5 necessity for an independent investigation of coaches who engage in sexual relationships with
6 student-athletes or the sexual harassment or abuse of student-athletes; a centralized repository for
7 complaints so that complaints about a coach can be tracked between and among schools; and
8 mandatory training of coaches relating to inappropriate relationships with student-athletes and/or
9 sexual harassment or abuse of student-athletes.⁶⁵

10 **3. Despite its duty to protect student-athletes, the NCAA took no action**
11 **to protect them from sexual abuse until 2012 – and fell short.**

12 96. Despite the USOC’s adoption of a coaching code of ethics in 1992, which defined
13 sexual harassment and categorically prohibited any sexual relationship between coach and athlete
14 during the coaching relationship, the NCAA took no action for 20 years and then fell short.

15 97. During that time, multiple reports of inappropriate sexual conduct by athletics
16 department personnel emerged. A sampling of non-exhaustive reports follows.

17 98. In 1993, University of Florida women’s swim coach Mitch Ivey, then 44, was fired
18 after ESPN reported that he had been sexually involved with his athletes – some under the legal
19 age for consent – and verbally abused others to the point of constituting sexual harassment.

20 99. In 1998, a lawsuit was filed against University of North Carolina soccer coach
21 Anbson Dorrance by two players who accused Dorrance of inappropriate behavior that included
22 uninvited sexual comments and retaliation. As one court opinion characterized the allegations,
23 Dorrance regularly “bombarded players with crude questions and comments about their sexual
24 activities and made comments about players’ bodies that portrayed them as sexual objects. In
25 addition, Dorrance expressed (once within earshot of [plaintiff Melissa] Jennings) his sexual
26 fantasies about certain players, and he made, in plain view, inappropriate advances to another.”

27 ⁶⁵ In fact, the word “sex” appears but once in the NCAA’s 451-page Constitution and Bylaw, in
28 its nondiscrimination statement when it references sexual orientation (NCAA Constitution, Art. 2,
§ 2.6).

1 100. One of the players settled in 2004. The second, Melissa Jennings, settled for
2 \$385,000 in 2006 with an admission by the coach that he had “participated with members of the
3 UNC-Chapel Hill women’s soccer team in group discussions of those team members’ sexual
4 activities or relationships with men.”⁶⁶

5 101. Also in 1998, a lawsuit was filed against Jesse Dwire, the women’s tennis coach at
6 Syracuse University, alleging that Dwire massaged, fondled, and propositioned two scholarship
7 tennis players, and that Dwire and the university retaliated against the players after they pursued a
8 complaint through the school’s grievance system.

9 102. According to one report: “William Dealy, the lawyer for [the plaintiffs], said
10 Syracuse officials, aware that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has no policy on
11 sexual harassment, had ignored complaints about Dwire’s sexual improprieties for years.”⁶⁷

12 103. In 2002, Penn State became aware Jerry Sandusky had committed sexual acts on a
13 young boy in a shower. In all, Sandusky abused ten young football players over a 15-year period
14 of time. Despite the knowledge of Penn State officials, they did nothing about it for years.

15 104. In 2007, Boston College women’s ice hockey coach Tom Mutch stepped down
16 amid allegations of improper behavior with one of his players.

17 105. Also in 2007, Louisiana State basketball coach Pokey Chatman resigned before the
18 NCAA tournament amid allegations of sexual relationships with players.

19 106. In 2008, Florida Gulf Coast University fired its head volleyball coach for showing
20 “an interest in an amorous relationship” with a student team manager.

21 107. In 2011, a former University of South Carolina women’s soccer player sued the
22 university, alleging she received unwanted sexual advances by the assistant coach – and that her
23 academic advisor admitted that the coach had sexually harassed other students. She also alleged
24 that the university failed to renew her scholarship in retaliation for her complaint.

25 108. In June 2012, Sandusky was convicted on 45 counts of relating to the abuse, and
26

27 ⁶⁶ Doug Lederman, “North Carolina and Coach Settlement Sexual Harassment Suit,” Inside
28 Higher Ed (Jan. 15, 2008), available at <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2008/01/15/north-carolina-and-coach-settle-sexual-harassment-suit> (last accessed 2/12/20).

⁶⁷ *Id.*

1 was sentenced to 30 to 60 years in prison. Several top Penn State University officials, including
 2 its president and athletic director, were sentenced to prison for their roles in covering up the
 3 crimes.

4 109. On July 23, 2012, in response to public pressure, the NCAA finally imposed
 5 punishment on Penn State's because of its "conspiracy of silence" relating to Jerry Sandusky's
 6 sexual abuse of minor boys. The penalty included a \$60,000,000 fine, which equates to one
 7 year's gross revenue that the university's football program brings, to endow a fund to support
 8 programs to assist victims of sexual abuse; a ban on Penn State's participation in post-season
 9 football games for four years; a reduction in the number of football scholarships from 25 to 15 per
 10 year for four years; and vacating all of the teams wins from 1998 (when university officials first
 11 heard that Sandusky might be sexually abusing young boys) to 2011.⁶⁸

12 110. The NCAA announced that its punishment of Penn State was intended to "driv[e]
 13 cultural change," because of the "tragic damage that has been done to the victims or their
 14 families." In announcing the punishment, NCAA President Mark Emmert stated:

15 This case involves tragic and tragically unnecessary circumstances.
 16 One of the grave dangers stemming from our love of sports is that
 17 the sports themselves can become too big to fail and indeed too big
 18 to even challenge. The result can be an erosion of academic values
 19 that are replaced by the value of hero worship and winning at all
 20 costs. All involved in intercollegiate athletics must be watchful that
 21 programs and individuals do not overwhelm the values of higher
 22 education. In the Penn State case, the results were perverse and
 23 unconscionable. No price the NCAA can levy will repair the
 24 grievous damage inflicted by Jerry Sandusky on his victims.
 25 However, we can make clear that the culture, actions and inactions
 26 that allowed them to be victimized will not be tolerated in collegiate
 27 athletics.⁶⁹

28 111. Yet some of these penalties were later rescinded because the NCAA had allegedly
 strong-armed Penn State into accepting the punishments.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ <https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2012/07/23/157222533/penn-state-fined-60m-banned-from-bowls-wins-from-1998-on-vacated> (last visited 1/2/20).

⁶⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MGItBWWTN0k> (last visited 1/2/20).

⁷⁰ <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/24/sports/ncaa-investigation-michigan-state.html> (last visited 1/2/20).

112. At the same time the NCAA sanctioned Penn State, the NCAA finally publicly acknowledged the epidemic of inappropriate relationships between coaches and student-athletes.

113. In May 2012, the NCAA distributed a new publication entitled “Staying in Bounds: An NCAA Model Policy to Prevent Inappropriate Relationships Between Student-Athletes and Athletics Department Personnel,” to all of its member institutions, recommending that athletic departments create policies that “unambiguously and effectively” prohibit relationships between coaches and student-athletes.⁷¹

114. At the time the NCAA published the guidelines, Erin Buzuvis, a law professor at Western New England University, commented that it was suggested, not required:

The NCAA is offering this as a resource, not a mandate, and in that sense **there is no consequence for a school that ignores the issue.** Nevertheless, I think this is the appropriate first step,’ Buzuvis said. ‘I believe that culture, not policy, is going to drive change on this issue. A tactic of providing resources and encouragement to change expectations within individual athletic departments will more effectively foster this change of culture, where a mandate is more likely to evoke backlash.’⁷²

115. The NCAA publication confirmed what researchers have been saying for decades and what Plaintiffs and the Class know all too well: “Sexual relationships between coaches and student-athletes **have become a serious problem.** NCAA member institutions must unambiguously and effectively prohibit such relationships to ensure that sport programs offer a safe and empowering experience for all student-athletes.”⁷³

116. The NCAA acknowledged that the power differential between coaches and student-athletes allows student-athletes to be exploited:

In the context of sports programs within institutions of higher learning, sexual abuse can occur regardless of the minor/adult status of the student-athlete, and regardless of the age difference between the perpetrator and victims. Whether the student-athlete is 17, 18,

⁷¹ <https://www.ncaa.org/sites/default/files/Staying+in+Bounds+Final.pdf> (last visited 2/7/20).

⁷² Allie Grasgreen, “Out-of-Bounds Relationships,” (May 1, 2012), found at <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2012/05/01/ncaa-asks-colleges-prohibit-romantic-relationships-between-athletes-coaches> (last visited 2/7/20) (quoting Erin Buzuvis).

⁷³ “Staying in Bounds,” at 4 (emphasis added).

19, 20, 21, or older, she or he is significantly less powerful than a head coach, assistant coach, athletics trainer, sport psychologist, athletics director, or other athletics department staff with supervisory control or authority over student-athletes. It is this power differential that makes such relationships inherently unequal, and when relationships are unequal, the concept of “mutual consent” becomes problematic.

Because of this power differential, any amorous or sexual relationship between coaches and student-athletes constitutes sexual abuse. In other words, the dynamics of the coach-athlete relationship in intercollegiate sport make any sexual contact between a coach and an athlete abusive, regardless of whether it was wanted by the athlete and regardless of whether the athlete is over the age of consent.⁷⁴

117. According to the NCAA’s publication, “Historically, most universities have not definitively prohibited such behavior. That lack of institutional boundary-setting has allowed coaches with bad boundaries to continue taking advantage of young, vulnerable student-athletes.”⁷⁵

118. Thus, the NCAA defined sexual abuse as including, but not limited to:

conduct that is sexual harassment (as where the athlete did not welcome a sexual relationship with the coach). Sexual abuse includes amorous or sexual relationships between a coach or other supervisory staff and student-athletes, even when these relationships are perceived by both parties to be consensual. Amorous or sexual relationships can be defined as any relationship that includes sexual touching, talking, or flirting; engaging in any form of sex; or otherwise developing a private, personal relationship that goes beyond the context of a staff and student professional relationship.

Unlike sexual harassment, which is demonstrably unwelcome, sexual abuse often involves a slow seduction (or “grooming”) whereby one person gradually prepares another to accept “special” attention, and then proceeds with sexual activity. The term sexual abuse is often used in reference to sexual activity between an adult and a minor, but adults can also sexually abuse other adults in contexts where one adult holds power over another.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ “Staying in Bounds,” at 5-6.

⁷⁵ *Id.* at 6.

⁷⁶ *Id.* at 6.

119. Also, the publication recommended a “model policy” which was based on the NCAA’s duty to protect student-athletes, stating:

The model policy is a natural extension of the purpose of the NCAA: to protect student-athletes. In the early 1900s, college football players were being injured and even killed as a result of the sport’s popular offense, called “the flying wedge.” A public outcry put pressure on universities to abolish or reform football. President Theodore Roosevelt urged college athletics leaders to work together to protect young people from dangerous and exploitive practices. This resulted in the formation of the NCAA in 1906. Since then, the NCAA has enacted many bylaws to curb harmful practices and to promote the educational mission of athletics, including instituting minimum educational standards for recruits, ensuring the academic progress of student-athletes, and instituting maximum practice and competitive limits. Today, the NCAA’s stated purpose is to “govern competition in a fair, safe, equitable and sportsmanlike manner, and to integrate intercollegiate athletics into higher education so that the educational experience of the student-athlete is paramount.”

This model policy and supporting best practice recommendations are fully in accord with the NCAA’s stated purpose. This resource is designed to ensure that student-athletes are safe from sexual advances by coaches or other athletics department employees, and that sexual or romantic relationships do not distract student-athletes or their teams from the educational experience.⁷⁷

120. At the time, NCAA’s Karen Morrison, Director of Gender Inclusion, stated that “[These relationships] had been going on forever,” yet “Staying in Bounds” was the first time NCAA had made a statement on the topic.⁷⁸

121. Morrison, however, added, “‘I think there is some hesitancy to prescribe what people consider to be the personal lives of their coaches,’ Morrison said. ‘A lot of times there’s fallback to, ‘Well, they’re consenting adults.’”⁷⁹

122. The hesitancy expressed by the NCAA has kept the NCAA from adopting minimum standards for coaches. Nevertheless, “Staying in Bounds,” provides that sexual or romantic relationships between a student-athlete and coach or other athletics staff with

⁷⁷ *Id.* at 4.

⁷⁸ Grassgreen, “Out-of-Bounds Relationships,” (*quoting* NCAA’s Karen Morrison).

⁷⁹ *Id.*

supervisory responsibility over the student-athlete constitutes sexual abuse even where the student-athlete claims consent.⁸⁰

123. The NCAA thereafter began to take a seemingly more visible stance on the topic of sexual assault prevention, yet at its core were policies and pronouncements without teeth. On its website, the NCAA states that the “NCAA’s Sports Science Institute **promotes health and safety** through research and training on...sexual assault prevention....”⁸¹

124. The NCAA’s website further states that: “Sexual assault and interpersonal violence on campus are important issues that impact the well-being of students and the campus community. The NCAA is committed to supporting and working with campuses to develop programming, resources, tool kits and best practices to create and maintain a safe environment.”⁸²

125. To that end, in 2014, the NCAA Executive Committee issued a Statement on Sexual Violence Prevention and Complaint Resolution.⁸³

**NCAA Executive Committee Statement
on Sexual Violence Prevention and
Complaint Resolution**

At the August 6, 2014, meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the following resolution was proposed and unanimously approved by the Executive Committee.

WHEREAS NCAA Constitution Article 4.1.2 charges the NCAA Executive Committee with identifying core issues that affect the Association as a whole and with overseeing Association-wide issues and ensuring that each division operates consistent with the basic purposes, fundamental policies and general principles of the Association;

WHEREAS the Executive Committee regularly takes action to preserve and enhance student-athlete health, safety and well-being and promote nondiscriminatory and effective learning and competitive environments;

WHEREAS NCAA Constitution Article 2.2.3 requires each member institution to protect the health of, and provide a safe environment for, each of its participating student-athletes;

WHEREAS the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights has issued guidance related to sexual harassment, bullying and violence against all students under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681 et seq, which applies to all educational activities, including athletics programs, of higher education institutions receiving federal financial assistance and which states that sexual harassment includes rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual coercion and gender-based harassment.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Executive Committee recognizes the importance of addressing the abhorrent societal issue of sexual violence, especially when it occurs on our campuses. The Executive Committee acknowledges that it is our members’ collective responsibility to maintain campuses as safe places to learn, live, work and play. The Executive Committee expects NCAA members to ensure that the values and principles articulated in the Constitution to protect the health and safety of student-athletes, operate fairly and ethically, and further to assure that student-athletes are neither advantaged nor disadvantaged by special treatment and that institutions’ athletics departments must:

- Comply with campus authorities and ensure that all athletics staff, coaches, administrators and student-athletes maintain a hostile-free environment for all student-athletes regardless of gender or sexual orientation; know and follow campus protocol for reporting incidents of sexual violence; report immediately any suspected sexual violence to appropriate campus offices for investigation and adjudication;
- Educate all student-athletes, coaches and staff about sexual violence prevention, intervention and response;
- Assure compliance with all federal and applicable state regulations related to sexual violence prevention and response; and
- Cooperate with but not manage, direct, control or interfere with college or university investigations into allegations of sexual violence ensuring that investigations involving student-athletes and athletics department staff are managed in the same manner as all other students and staff on campus.

⁸⁰ “Staying in Bounds,” at 4-5.

⁸¹ <http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/media-center/ncaa-101/how-we-support-college-athletes> (last visited 1/5/20).

⁸² <http://www.ncaa.org/health-and-safety> (last visited 2/7/20).

⁸³ “Addressing Sexual Assault and Interpersonal Violence, Preamble,” <http://www.ncaa.org/sites/default/files/Sexual-Violence-Prevention.pdf> (last visited 2/7/20).

1
2 126. To further that Statement, in 2014, the NCAA's Sport Science Institute published a
3 document entitled "Addressing Sexual Assault and Interpersonal Violence: Athletics' Role in
4 Support of Healthy and Safe Campuses."⁸⁴

5 127. The NCAA's guidance addressing sexual abuse on campus fails, however, to
6 recognize the potential for abuse by coaches, instead primarily recognizing coaches as those to
7 whom a student-athlete might turn to report abuse by others.⁸⁵

8 128. This is so even though the NCAA acknowledges that: "Athletics has long accepted
9 that **coaches and particularly head coaches** and the coach who works most closely with a given
10 student-athlete **have a very strong if not the strongest influence on a student-athlete during**
11 **his or her college years.**"⁸⁶

12 129. Despite the NCAA's recognition of the importance of the coach/student-athlete
13 relationship, the NCAA nevertheless puts coaches on the same footing as trainers and teammates:
14 "Certainly coaches are important; so too are teammates, other student-athletes, athletic trainers,
15 academic support personnel, mental health professionals, strength and conditioning coaches,
16 administrators and other staff in athletics."⁸⁷

17 130. The fact that the NCAA's guidelines have no force is demonstrated by the recent
18 scandal involving Michigan State and Larry Nassar. Under the guise of medical treatment, the
19 long-time USA Gymnastics national team doctor and physician at Michigan State University
20 sexually abused hundreds of athletes under his care. Over 350 athletes, including Olympic
21 champions Simone Biles, Gabby Douglas, Aly Raisman, and McKayla Maroney, publicly
22 accused Nassar of sexually abusing them. After numerous emotional testimonies from victims,
23
24
25

26 ⁸⁴ Found at <http://www.ncaa.org/sites/default/files/Sexual-Violence-Prevention.pdf> (last visited
27 2/7/20).

28 ⁸⁵ See, e.g. *id.* at 9.

⁸⁶ *Id.* at 19 (emphasis in original).

⁸⁷ *Id.*

1 the disgraced physician was sentenced up to 175 years in prison on sexual assault charges.⁸⁸

2 131. Complaints were reportedly made to Michigan State University about Larry
3 Nassar as far back as 1988, but Michigan State did not take any appropriate action, and instead,
4 chose to protect its reputation (and endowments) to the detriment of the victims, thereby allowing
5 Nassar to thrive unchecked at the expense of his victims for decades.

6 132. At least 14 individuals at Michigan State, including its President Lou Anna Simon,
7 athletic trainers, and assistant coaches, had known about complaints regarding Nassar, yet
8 allowed the abuse to continue unabated for 20 years.⁸⁹

9 133. Like with Penn State, it was only **after** Nassar was convicted and sentenced that
10 the NCAA announced an investigation into Michigan State's handling of the allegations against
11 Nassar in January 2018. The goal of the investigation was to determine if Michigan State
12 violated any NCAA rules.⁹⁰

13 134. In August 2018, the NCAA dropped its investigation of Michigan State, finding
14 that Michigan State had not violated any of the NCAA's bylaws. The NCAA stated that despite
15 the allegations of abuse (and apparently despite Nassar's convictions), the NCAA had "not
16 substantiated violations of N.C.A.A. legislation."⁹¹

17 135. While the NCAA freely metes out punishments for student-athletes for poor
18 academic performance and disciplines athletes for profiting off their own likeness, the NCAA's
19 Constitution and Bylaw simply do not contain any penalties for sexual, violent, or criminal
20 conduct by coaches or personnel in the athletics programs, despite the USOC's recognition that
21 there should be minimum standards.

22 136. The NCAA's Board of Governors has been keenly aware of the issue for years.

23 ⁸⁸ In February 2019, Nassar was sentenced to 40-175 years after pleading guilty to seven counts
24 of criminal sexual misconduct in Ingham County, Michigan. Two weeks later, he was sentenced
25 to 40-125 years for pleading guilty to three counts of criminal sexual conduct in Eaton County,
Michigan.

26 ⁸⁹ <https://www.detroitnews.com/story/tech/2018/01/18/msu-president-told-nassar-complaint-2014/1042071001/> (last visited 1/2/20).

27 ⁹⁰ <https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/24/us/ncaa-msu-nassar-investigation/index.html> (last visited
1/2/20).

28 ⁹¹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/30/sports/ncaa-michigan-state-nassar.html> (last visited
1/2/20).

1 Yet it has ignored previous calls by eight United States senators and its own study commission to
2 fix the problem.

3 137. In fact, in 2018, the NCAA Board of Governors disbanded the NCAA study group
4 called the Commission to Combat Campus Sexual Violence, promising only to continue to
5 “monitor and track on sexual violence issues.”⁹²

6 138. The *USA Today* recently reported on the “Predator Pipeline,” showing how
7 sexually violent student-athletes (not unlike coaches) are allowed to migrate from one NCAA
8 school to another and yet remain eligible to play:

9 if a school suspends, dismisses or expels athletes for sexual
10 misconduct, NCAA rules provide avenues for them to return to the
11 field on a new team within a year and sometimes immediately;
12 players routinely exploit the NCAA’s own loopholes to circumvent
13 penalties; a handful of the NCAA’s Division I conferences have
14 adopted their own policies ban athletes with past behavioral
15 problems, but definitions of culpability vary, and most rely on the
16 honor system, not record checks, to verify recruits.⁹³

17 139. According to Brenda Tracy, a survivor and advocate who was gang-raped by
18 college football players in 1998 at the University of Texas at San Antonio, “Despite receiving
19 over \$130 billion in federal subsidies, the NCAA continues to willfully ignore the problem of
20 violent athletes.”⁹⁴

21 140. In the wake of the *USA Today* investigatory report, the NCAA has indicated a
22 willingness to “modernize” its rules and promised that, at its January 2020 meeting, “the Board of
23 Governors will review and examine NCAA policies regarding those accused and/or convicted of
24 sexual assault....”⁹⁵

25 ⁹² See <https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/college/2020/01/16/ncaa-predator-pipeline-focus-congressional-bill-athletes-sexual-assault/4492088002/> (last visited 1/20/20).

26 ⁹³ <https://www.usatoday.com/in-depth/news/investigations/2019/12/12/ncaa-looks-other-way-athletes-punished-sex-offenses-play/4360460002/> (last visited 1/20/20).

27 ⁹⁴ See <https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/college/2020/01/16/ncaa-predator-pipeline-focus-congressional-bill-athletes-sexual-assault/4492088002/> (last visited 2/20/20) (Tracy recognizes that “[p]redators hunt where they’re safe and thrive in cultures that enable them.”
28 <https://www.usatoday.com/in-depth/news/investigations/2019/12/12/ncaa-looks-other-way-athletes-punished-sex-offenses-play/4360460002/> (last visited 2/20/20).

⁹⁵ *Id.*, <https://www.usatoday.com/story/sports/college/2020/01/16/ncaa-predator-pipeline-focus-congressional-bill-athletes-sexual-assault/4492088002/> (last visited 2/20/20).

141. The NCAA is not without enforcement ability. It employs a nearly 60-member enforcement staff to investigate potential violations of amateurism and academic eligibility rules.⁹⁶ But the enforcement staff has been criticized for placing too much emphasis on minor infractions, such as having noncoaching staff members perform coaching duties and impermissibly producing personalized recruiting videos,⁹⁷ and insufficient attention on serious misconduct such as sexual violence.

142. The irony was well stated by Brenda Tracy: “Getting bad grades and accepting money is an NCAA violation. You know what’s not an NCAA violation? Rape.”⁹⁸

143. And while the focus in the media at the moment is on the sexually violent student-athletes whom the NCAA fails to punish, coaches, trainers, and other athletics department personnel who commit the same or similar acts continue to enjoy perhaps even greater immunity as they migrate from one NCAA institution to another for entire careers.⁹⁹

D. Without NCAA controls, Coach John Rembao was permitted to move among schools without recrimination despite multiple schools’ knowledge of his sexual abuse of student-athletes, including Plaintiffs.

144. John Rembao is just the latest predator in the NCAA who has been publicly outed by several of his victims. Without NCAA rules requiring member institutions to report predators like Rembao to the NCAA, Rembao moved among NCAA schools, preying on female track and field student-athletes. Rembao’s unfettered sexual and emotional abuse physically and emotionally damaged multiple student-athletes, including Plaintiffs.

145. Yet even today, Rembao is heralded as an icon in track and field. In a biography

⁹⁶ <https://www.usatoday.com/in-depth/news/investigations/2019/12/12/ncaa-looks-other-way-athletes-punished-sex-offenses-play/4360460002/> (last accessed 2/13/20).

⁹⁷ <http://www.ncaa.org/about/resources/media-center/news/pittsburgh-men-s-basketball-and-football-programs-commit-violations> (last accessed 2/21/20). *See also* “NCAA announces violations against Pitt football, basketball,” found at <https://triblive.com/sports/ncaa-announces-violations-against-pitt-football-basketball/> (“Serious employment restrictions were also placed on Stallings, who is no longer coaching, and former director of basketball operations Dan Cage that would make it difficult for them to return to collegiate athletics”) (last accessed 2/21/20).

⁹⁸ <https://settheexpectation.org/the-tracy-rule> (last accessed 2/13/20).

⁹⁹ *See* Joan Ryan, “Little Girls in Pretty Boxes, the Making and Breaking of Elite Gymnasts and Figure Skaters,” Introduction to 2018 Edition at 7 (“In other words, they let a sexual predator [Nassar] walk away with his reputation intact”).

1 on the University of California at Berkeley website, Rembao is lauded as a skilled, winning coach
2 who has coached at the University of California, Cal Poly, Arizona, Texas, SMU, and Stanford
3 for 26 years.¹⁰⁰

4 1. **Coach John Rembao groomed and sexually abused NCAA student-**
5 **athlete Erin Aldrich at the University of Arizona and retaliated against**
6 **her at the University of Texas-Austin.**

7 146. While watching the 1984 Olympics on television when she was six years old,
8 Plaintiff Erin Aldrich told her parents she was going to be an Olympian.

9 147. In junior high school, she was first exposed to track and field, and fell in love with
10 the sport. Because of her height and athleticism, she was immediately successful in the high
11 jump event and was also successful at volleyball.

12 148. By high school, Ms. Aldrich was receiving invitations to Junior Elite Development
13 Camps in Colorado Springs, which she attended each summer accompanied by her female high
14 school coach. There, she met Coach John Rembao, who began running the camps her sophomore
15 or junior year of high school.

16 149. Coach Rembao was known as the high jump guru – and Ms. Aldrich was excited
17 to train with him.

18 150. Coach Rembao began regularly calling Ms. Aldrich while she was in high school,
19 frequently talking to her on the phone sometimes up to two hours a night. They would talk about
20 her dreams, aspirations, training, and life in general. At the time, Coach Rembao coached at
21 University of Arizona, so they would also discuss her college plans.

22 151. Coach Rembao also began regularly sending Ms. Aldrich and her parents gifts,
23 such as University of Arizona gear and fresh tortillas made by his mother.

24 152. By her senior year, Ms. Aldrich had committed to Arizona on a volleyball
25 scholarship with a plan to also train for the high jump. At that time, Coach Rembao started
26 directing his nightly phone calls to more personal topics and conversations that had nothing to do
27 with sports.

28 ¹⁰⁰ <https://calbears.com/sports/track-and-field/roster/coaches/john-rembao/498> (last visited 12/23/19).

1 153. He commented on Ms. Aldrich's senior pictures, telling her which one was his
2 favorite and why. In the picture, Ms. Aldrich was wearing a black dress and jean jacket:



17 154. Commenting on the picture, Coach Rembao told her that he loved the muscle that
18 showed on the side of her leg, calling it "super sexy."

19 155. Coach Rembao asked about Ms. Aldrich's dating life. He knew she didn't date in
20 high school because she was so focused on making an Olympic team. Coach Rembao supported
21 her laser focus on training.

22 156. While Ms. Aldrich was going to attend Arizona on a volleyball scholarship, Coach
23 Rembao told her that he planned to oversee all of her workouts and help to manage her nutrition
24 and physique.

25 157. By June 1996, the summer after Ms. Aldrich's senior year, Coach Rembao
26 regularly attended competitions with Ms. Aldrich. For example, below is a picture of Coach
27 Rembao and Ms. Aldrich together at the 1996 United States Olympic Trials for track and field
28 held at Centennial Olympic Stadium in Atlanta, Georgia from June 14-23, 1996. She did not

1 make the Olympic Team. By this time, Coach Rembao had effectively groomed and gained Ms.
2 Aldrich's trust.



14
15 158. Ms. Aldrich gained a spot to compete for Team USA for USA Track and Field at
16 the World Junior Championships in Sydney, Australia. Because Ms. Aldrich's high school coach
17 was unable to attend, her parents paid for Coach Rembao to accompany her to the August 20-25,
18 1996 event.

19 159. On the plane ride to Australia, Ms. Aldrich was sitting in a middle seat and Coach
20 Rembao was sitting in the aisle seat. On the overnight flight, he covered Ms. Aldrich with a
21 blanket and proceeded to fondle her under the blanket.

22 160. Ms. Aldrich trusted Coach Rembao implicitly. She had never had any sexual
23 experiences before but he had groomed her to a place where she submitted.

24 161. Coach Rembao penetrated Ms. Aldrich with his fingers, and joked with her that
25 they were now members of the "mile high club." He also told her he was going to divorce his
26 wife and move with Ms. Aldrich to Australia.

27 162. Because of Ms. Aldrich's repressed memories of the events, this incident may or
28 may not have been the first time that Rembao sexually assaulted her. During Ms. Aldrich's

1 freshman year at Arizona, Coach Rembao acted as though she was his girlfriend even while he
2 was married. He would even have Ms. Aldrich over to his house once a week, where his wife
3 would cook them dinner.

4 163. Coach Rembao would give Ms. Aldrich massages in his home; Ms. Aldrich would
5 not know where his wife would disappear to.

6 164. Coach Rembao would perform oral sex on Ms. Aldrich in his office, at his house,
7 in the car, and on road trips for competitions and camps.

8 165. Coach Rembao kept Ms. Aldrich on a strict nutritional plan. He emphasized
9 calorie-counting and having her thin so much that it became an obsession for him, as well as an
10 obsession for Ms. Aldrich to be in the shape he wanted her to be. Coach Rembao made Ms.
11 Aldrich feel that he knew where every fat cell was on her body; he would tell her she could
12 always be leaner. He required that she write down everything she ate. His criticisms traumatized
13 Ms. Aldrich, causing her to be in starvation mode a lot.

14 166. Based on the amount of time and attention that Coach Rembao would give Ms.
15 Aldrich, Arizona coaches of both the volleyball and track and field teams knew or should have
16 known that Coach Rembao was acting inappropriately with her.

17 167. In fact, Coach Rembao would come watch Ms. Aldrich's volleyball practices
18 under the guise of counting how many times she jumped during practice so that he could monitor
19 her training for the high jump and help her "recover."

20 168. Coach Rembao's actions were caught in the fall of Ms. Aldrich's freshman year
21 (1996) by her roommate, a fellow volleyball teammate.

22 169. Coach Rembao was in Ms. Aldrich's dorm room, when Ms. Aldrich's roommate
23 came home. They were not expecting her roommate to come home. When the door handle
24 jiggled, he quickly jumped into the closest closet – which was her roommate's closet.

25 170. Ms. Aldrich's roommate opened the door to her closet and discovered Coach
26 Rembao hiding.

27 171. On information and belief, Ms. Aldrich's roommate reported the incident to the
28 University of Arizona.

1 172. In May 1997, Arizona's Athletic Director pulled Ms. Aldrich into a conference
2 room with her parents. He told her that Coach Rembao was leaving Arizona and going to the
3 University of Texas at Austin. The Athletic Director asked that Ms. Aldrich stay at Arizona and
4 play her sophomore year of volleyball. He told her that, if she was unhappy, Arizona would then
5 release her with full eligibility.

6 173. In 1997, the summer between her freshman and sophomore year, Ms. Aldrich
7 qualified for the World Championship team. With Coach Rembao, Ms. Aldrich traveled between
8 multiple European cities to attend track meets in preparation for the championships.

9 174. At one stop at a training camp between meets, Coach Rembao came to Ms.
10 Aldrich's room and told her he needed to take her upstairs. He told her that he suspected that his
11 wife had herpes, and that he needed to check her.

12 175. Rembao took Ms. Aldrich to a vacant room in the hotel, laid her on the bed, and
13 began to probe and physically inspect her vaginal area.

14 176. Ms. Aldrich was scared, ashamed, and concerned that Coach Rembao thought she
15 would have herpes.

16 177. Ms. Aldrich stayed at Arizona to play her sophomore year of volleyball in the fall
17 of 1997. With Coach Rembao gone, she started dating boys on the track team, her own age, for
18 the first time ever.

19 178. After her volleyball season ended in December 1997, Ms. Aldrich transferred to
20 the University of Texas. She started at Texas in January 1998.

21 179. There, Coach Rembao continued to attempt to engage Ms. Aldrich in sexual
22 relations.

23 180. Coach Rembao would sit down next to her on the bench during weight training,
24 and say "Je t'aime," *i.e.*, "I love you" in French. Ms. Aldrich, however, would say thank you and
25 walk away. He would tell her he missed her, but Ms. Aldrich maintained her distance.
26 Eventually, Coach Rembao stopped trying and the retaliation began.

27 181. Coach Rembao continued to heavily monitor her calorie intake in such a way that
28 she began to lose her energy and ability to train at her full potential. If she didn't jump well, he

1 made her feel unqualified, insignificant, and a loser.

2 182. By 1999, Ms. Aldrich was beaten down by Coach Rembao. She was mentally,
3 emotionally, and physically depleted. She started performing very poorly in the high jump.
4 Coach Rembao was livid, constantly berating her. He retaliated against her for putting distance
5 between them and not engaging in a sexual relationship.

6 183. While at a track meet in Disney World for spring break, Coach Rembao was
7 particularly critical of Ms. Aldrich. She called her parents out of desperation, and her dad jumped
8 on the next plane to support her. He showed up at the hotel that evening and comforted her. The
9 next day, she jumped a personal record, which she now believes was the result of realizing she
10 had loving support.

11 184. Ms. Aldrich made the Olympic team the following year in 2000. Under such a
12 microscope for food and with the constant criticism from Coach Rembao, Ms. Aldrich was on
13 fumes by the time she got to the Olympics. She gained 15 pounds between the Olympic trials and
14 the Olympics, because she could not sustain the caloric restrictions Coach Rembao had imposed
15 on her. She was emotionally, mentally, and physically exhausted, and did not perform well.

16 185. Ms. Aldrich did not recognize she had been sexually abused by Coach Rembao
17 until the end of March or early April 2019, when she watched *Leaving Neverland*, the
18 documentary about the young boys who were sexually abused by Michael Jackson under the
19 guise of love.

20 186. The realization of her abuse manifested itself in physical injury. Shortly after
21 watching *Leaving Neverland*, with the pressure and stress of the past triggered and realized, Ms.
22 Aldrich was hospitalized with sepsis from bacterial pneumonia for eight days. Her body had shut
23 down, and during those eight days, she believed that she was going to die with the secret of the
24 events that had occurred.

25 187. Rembao's sexual abuse has had a devastating effect on Ms. Aldrich's life. She has
26 experienced extreme distress, depression, and anxiety. She feels guilt and shame. Feelings of
27 self-doubt overshadow her relationships and cause her to question the validity of her feelings.
28 She has sought and continues to seek counseling and psychiatric care. She also believes that

1 Rembao's training demands and dietary restrictions caused lifelong issues with her hypothalamus,
2 leading to fertility issues.

3 2. **Coach John Rembao groomed, sexually harassed and abused, and**
4 **retaliated against student-athlete Jessica Johnson at the University of**
5 **Texas-Austin.**

6 188. When Jessica Johnson was nine, she started competing in track and field. At
7 competitions, she would pick the events in which she knew she could win a medal. By age 11,
8 she was competing in the high jump. By middle school, she was regularly winning every event in
9 which she competed.

10 189. During her freshman year of high school, she won the high jump event at the
11 Texas state track meet. Her success caught the attention of multiple colleges and Olympic
12 trainers.

13 190. After her freshman year of track, Ms. Johnson was invited to the Olympic Training
14 Center of Chula Vista in San Diego, California. There, in 1996 when she was 15 years old, Ms.
15 Johnson met John Rembao, who was a coach and clinician at the center from 1995-1999 (and
16 again from 2001-2004).



27 191. As Ms. Johnson flourished in the high jump (and in volleyball), her parents hired
28

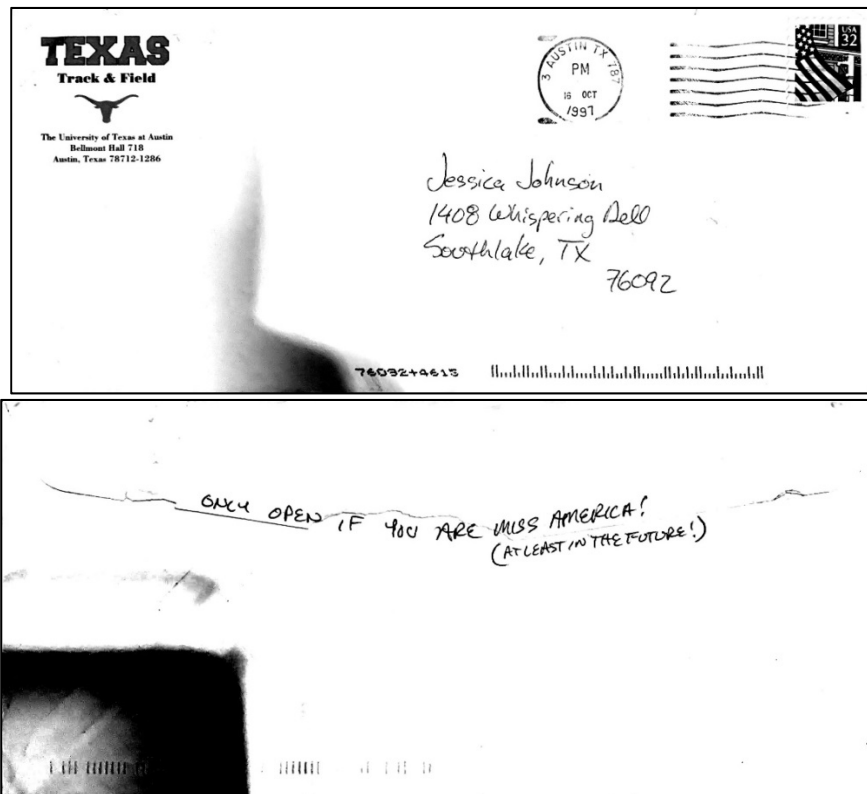
her a private coach who was recommended by Rembao. Rembao took a keen interest in Ms. Johnson and her track career, regularly providing advice to her and her parents.

192. Over winter break her sophomore year of high school, Ms. Johnson was invited to attend a track camp at the University of Arizona where Rembao was then coaching. Rembao invited Ms. Johnson to stay at his house. During the break, Rembao and his wife Sue regularly took Ms. Johnson on outings.

193. Between Ms. Johnson's sophomore and junior year, Rembao left Arizona and began coaching at the University of Texas-Austin.

194. By her junior year, Rembao regularly called, emailed (from his University of Texas email address: jrembao@mail.utexas.edu), and wrote letters to Ms. Johnson, and the topics of conversation became more and more personal. Examples follow.

195. On October 16, 1997, Rembao mailed Ms. Johnson a handwritten letter on official UT letterhead, noting on the envelope: "ONLY OPEN IF YOU ARE MISS AMERICA! (AT LEAST IN THE FUTURE!)."



196. In the letter, Rembao laments that he doesn't "miss Arizona all that much," but

1 that “I miss Erin from time to time, but she is creating her own life in Arizona.” He tells Ms.
 2 Johnson: “There aren’t too many young ladies who have to offer your wit, charm, athleticism[sic],
 3 and Miss America looks!”

4 197. In a December 16, 1997 email exchange, Ms. Johnson and Rembao talked about
 5 her dating life. Rembao stated: “How old are you? You have lots of time to find a boy, husband,
 6 whatever..... *** So, are you saying I’m going to get old to you sometime? Thanks a lot!”

7 198. On December 17, 1997, Rembao sent Ms. Johnson an email, stating:

8
 9 ...when I tell you things, I expect them to stay between me and you,
 10 or I just won’t tell you things anymore. Trust is important to me.
 Loyalty too. And I will return it the way I receive it.

11 * * *

12 Sometimes you can be so wierd[sic] and I love it! Good luck on
 13 your English and Spanish exams. You multilingual, long legged,
 14 Miss America looking, sincere, young, gorgeous looking young
 lady (I guess that was covered under Miss America looking), high
 jump/heptathlete STUD-ette!

15
 16 199. On December 31, 1997, Rembao emailed Ms. Johnson: “...I appreciate your
 17 friendship and the conversations that we have. We could be really, really good friends.” He also
 18 said: “That will be your nickname, “Princess”. You look like one anyways! I like it better than
 19 Miss America because it still describes beauty and is less obnoxious.”

20 200. On January 13, 1998, Rembao emailed Ms. Johnson, stating: “I meant what I said.
 21 You are special, and are becoming more so the better I get to know you.” After telling him she
 22 got a speeding ticket that day, he wrote back: “Was your first time special? Like your first kiss,
 23 boyfriend.....”

24 201. Throughout this time, Ms. Johnson was excelling at track and field and in
 25 volleyball. By January 1998, the University of Texas had told Ms. Johnson they were interested
 26 in offering her a volleyball scholarship based on her test results at the Olympic training center.
 27 However, Ms. Johnson’s first love was track and field, and Rembao reassured her and her parents
 28 that she could play both sports.

1 202. During Ms. Johnson's senior year, she suffered from mononucleosis and dropped
2 from first in state to second. She gained some weight that she wanted to drop to be more
3 successful in the high jump. During this time, Rembao continued to be supportive of and
4 personal with Ms. Johnson.

5 203. Based on Rembao's grooming and the fact that the University of Texas-Austin had
6 won the national championships in track and field, Ms. Johnson committed to attending Texas.



17
18 204. Ms. Johnson started at Texas as a freshman in the fall of 1999.

19 205. Before the semester started, Rembao invited Ms. Johnson to dinner at his home
20 with his wife. During dinner, they discussed her work-outs, and she explained that she had been
21 lifting heavy weights which caused her legs to be sore.

22 206. After dinner, Rembao told Ms. Johnson to go into the living room and lay down on
23 the floor so he could work on her legs.

24 207. Thinking she was safe because Rembao's wife was home, Ms. Johnson went into
25 the living room and laid down face down. Rembao's wife disappeared.

26 208. Rembao came into the living room, sat down and pushed Ms. Johnson's running
27 shorts and the built-in underwear inside the shorts up so that her buttocks were fully exposed. He
28 massaged her inner thighs and buttocks, which made Ms. Johnson extremely uncomfortable.

1 Distressed, she frantically tried to figure out how to escape without offending her new coach. As
2 soon as he stopped, she excused herself and left.

3 209. In another incident at his home, she complained of a stomachache and Rembao
4 proceeded to rub her stomach under her shirt with his wife present.

5 210. On another occasion that fall, he invited her and another athlete to his house, and
6 they watched the movie “American Pie.” During the sexual parts and when sexual comments
7 were made, Rembao would watch Ms. Johnson to gauge her reaction. Uncomfortable, Ms.
8 Johnson avoided Rembao’s gaze.

9 211. Ms. Johnson lived in an all-girls’ dormitory with the track and cross-country team.
10 From the beginning of freshman year, Rembao would call Ms. Johnson’s dorm room most nights,
11 trying to keep track of her whereabouts.

12 212. In fact, Ms. Johnson did go on one date, which Rembao discovered when he called
13 her room and talked to her roommate when she was not there. For the next week, Rembao
14 refused to speak with Ms. Johnson or give her workouts. Rembao told her he was “jealous,” and
15 ostracized her from the team. In fear of the punishment, Ms. Johnson did not go out on another
16 date.

17 213. Rembao started controlling what Ms. Johnson ate, requiring her to keep detailed
18 food diaries, telling her to eat a sardine if she got hungry, and telling her he knew where every
19 ounce of fat was on her body. Rembao would make Ms. Johnson weigh in weekly in front of
20 other athletic teams and shame her if he didn’t like the numbers. He would say things like, “I’ve
21 never seen so much subcutaneous fat on the side of your leg,” for everyone to hear.

22 214. He would sometimes call Ms. Johnson into his office, under the guise of official
23 meetings, but instead use the time as an excuse to give her uncomfortably-long hugs. At other
24 times and in other places away from the track, he would give her long and intimate back rubs. He
25 would cup her face and rub his thumbs on her cheeks and jaw. Ms. Johnson would try to find
26 excuses to get away from him.

27 215. Rembao regularly commented on Ms. Johnson’s looks and his feelings for her,
28 including that she had a sexy haircut, her legs were good-looking, her butt was getting smaller,

1 she was beautiful, he was jealous of her boyfriends, he had feelings for her that he didn't
2 understand, and that their conversations should remain confidential.

3 216. On January 21, 2000, Rembao called and told Ms. Johnson to meet him in his
4 office. Ms. Johnson told him she had just finished a workout and needed to go back to her dorm
5 room to shower. Rembao insisted that she come to his office first.

6 217. When Ms. Johnson arrived in Rembao's office, he shut the door. He walked
7 toward her and she put both hands up to maintain her personal space. Rembao pushed forward,
8 grabbed her in a full hug, and licked her neck. He told her she tasted "salty." She was horrified.

9 218. Ms. Johnson thought she was to blame for Rembao's actions. She didn't know
10 how to get him to stop. She avoided him when she could, but he controlled her eating, her
11 athletic career, and her scholarship. She was dependent on Rembao for her workouts and
12 training, so she could not afford to offend him.

13 219. On February 19, 2000, while at the Oklahoma Invitational, Rembao told Ms.
14 Johnson that he needed to talk to her and to come to his hotel room. He told her to sit on the bed,
15 and she had a sick feeling. She complied, and he pushed her backwards so that she was laying
16 down, and told her to relax. He reached under her shirt, and she felt his hand slipping underneath
17 the waistband of her shorts. Ms. Johnson panicked and feigned sleep. She then got up and left
18 the room.

19 220. Rembao's comments and actions caused Ms. Johnson severe physical and
20 emotional distress. She became increasingly depressed, had a hard time getting out of bed,
21 developed an eating disorder (alternating between starving herself and bingeing), and developed
22 panic attacks. She went to the University of Texas student health center, which prescribed her an
23 anti-depressant and sleeping pills. She could not effectively compete due to her mental and
24 physical state.

25 221. During her indoor track season, Ms. Johnson suffered an ankle injury and could
26 not participate in the spring outdoor season. She was relieved that it happened so that she could
27 avoid Rembao.

28 222. About this time, Ms. Johnson ran into a teammate, Londa Bevins, who was crying.

1 As they began talking, they realized that Rembao was abusing both of them and others on the
2 team. They concluded that they needed to transfer. Ultimately, nine freshmen from the track and
3 field and cross-country teams quit that year. Ms. Johnson was both horrified and relieved that she
4 was not alone.

5 223. Shortly thereafter, Ms. Johnson told her parents she needed to leave Texas.
6 Severely depressed and anxious, she told them she had to transfer to a new school.

7 224. When her parents saw the severely depressed state she was in, they encouraged her
8 to withdraw from school. However, she was determined to finish the semester.

9 225. She submitted her resignation to Rembao on March 5, 2000.

10 226. On Saturday, March 20, 2000, she awoke to a distressing sight. Rembao was in
11 her dorm room, pulling back the blankets to look at her injured foot.

12 227. Ms. Johnson was in bed in her dorm room, sleeping in a nightgown without a bra.
13 Her injured ankle was propped up on a pillow. The dormitory required a key to access the
14 building and her room, so she did not expect anyone to be in or have access to her room (other
15 than her roommate).

16 228. When she awoke, she saw Rembao next to her bed. She was not only surprised,
17 but immediately felt freaked out. Rembao began to examine her foot, telling her that he missed
18 her. He began kissing her ankle. He hugged her and rubbed her back. She became extremely
19 upset and felt violated.

20 229. Thereafter, Ms. Johnson took steps so that she wouldn't have to encounter
21 Rembao. However, on June 15, 2000, her last day at Texas, she went to get her car in the parking
22 garage to go home. As she began backing out of the stall, she saw a four-door sedan blocking her
23 car in.

24 230. She looked in her sideview mirror and saw Rembao standing there. He told her
25 that he was not going to let her go until she got out and gave him a hug. She was trapped. She
26 could not move her car without doing as he demanded.

27 231. She got out of the car, and he gave her a full-body hug. He told her "I just want
28 you to know I don't hold hard feelings against you." She said whatever she needed to say to

1 escape.

2 232. When she came home that summer, Ms. Johnson was severely depressed, a shell
3 of her former self. She experienced a sadness that was deep and painful. She began cutting her
4 wrists and attempting to hide the cuts with a bandanna (her mom discovered the cutting). The
5 physical pain of the cutting, repeated over and over, with just enough pressure to break the skin to
6 cause bleeding, would overwhelm her emotional pain and would provide a measure of
7 momentary relief.

8 233. She was ashamed and felt dirty. She found that she couldn't look people in the
9 eyes. That summer she would lie in her bed and cry and hurt herself. She went to counseling and
10 was on anti-depressants and anti-anxiety medication.

11 234. Ms. Johnson did not return to Texas; she transferred to the University of Arkansas
12 and joined the track and field team. That summer however, she submitted a formal complaint to
13 the University of Texas-Austin.

14 235. During the course of Texas' investigation, Rembao admitted to the majority of the
15 conduct about which Ms. Johnson complained. Nonetheless, Texas attacked Ms. Johnson, found
16 that Rembao's conduct did not constitute sexual misconduct, and led Ms. Johnson to believe she
17 could not sue and/or did not have a claim against Texas or Rembao.

18 236. Ms. Johnson was only offered a 50% scholarship to be a member of the Arkansas
19 track team. She chose the University of Arkansas because she felt it was a safe place for her,
20 because a friend told her she would not be abused by the coaching staff.

21 237. When Ms. Johnson arrived at Arkansas and one of her new coaches heard what
22 had happened, he did not act surprised but instead acknowledged that Rembao had a reputation
23 with female student-athletes.

24 238. In the Spring of 2003, while competing for Arkansas, Ms. Johnson attended an
25 indoor track meet in Oklahoma. At the high jump area, Ms. Johnson had bent down to put her
26 things away in her bag. She saw a hand extended to give her a handshake and grabbed it before
27 she looked up. When she looked up, she froze. It was Rembao, who was then coaching at
28 Southern Methodist University.

1 239. She pulled away, grabbed her things, and ran to her parents. Her heart was
2 pounding as she replayed the abuse in her head.

3 240. Ms. Johnson's parents spoke with SMU, which agreed that Rembao was not
4 permitted any further contact with Ms. Johnson. During the conversation, the school
5 acknowledged that coaches hire their buddies and there was no vetting or checks and balances
6 among schools to track wrongdoing.

7 241. In June 2003, Ms. Johnson attended the NCAA championships in Sacramento
8 California. While lined up to compete, she saw Rembao speaking with her coach. Rembao
9 proceeded to film her while she competed.

10 242. Ms. Johnson felt sick and violated, because Rembao would not leave her alone.

11 243. Rembao subsequently sent her a binder containing an analysis of her jumps under
12 the guise of Olympic training development.

13 244. As a result of Rembao's abuse, Ms. Johnson forfeited a full scholarship at the
14 University of Texas; as a result, she was required to pay one-half of tuition at the University of
15 Arkansas her sophomore year, as well as during a fifth year of college, prior to the 2004 Olympic
16 Trials, due to missing out on her first outdoor season because of injury.

17 245. Rembao's abuse of Ms. Johnson has had a profound and traumatic effect on her
18 life and her relationships. Ms. Johnson has continued to seek psychiatric and counseling
19 treatment for depression and anxiety. She has struggled with eating disorders. She regularly has
20 nightmares about Rembao's sexual misconduct.

21 3. **Coach John Rembao groomed, sexually harassed and abused, and**
22 **retaliated against student-athlete Londa Bevins at the University of**
23 **Texas-Austin.**

24 246. Londa Bevins grew up in a Dallas, Texas suburb and attended Mesquite High
25 School. Running was the most important thing during her high school days. She lived it,
26 breathed it, ate it, and slept it. Success in running came very easily to Ms. Bevins, who was 5' 6"
27 and weighed 120 pounds.

28 247. As a sophomore in high school, Ms. Bevins came in second in the mile at the 5A
state meet in Austin, Texas in 1997. The next year, Ms. Bevins came in seventh in the 1500m at

1 the USA Track and Field Championships/Junior Championships at Southern Illinois University,
2 where she competed against some college athletes. Coach John Rembao from the University of
3 Texas, the head cross-country coach, began calling Ms. Bevins's home to recruit her for the
4 cross-country and track and field teams at University of Texas at Austin.

5 248. In July 1998, prior to her senior year in high school, Ms. Bevins orally committed
6 to attend University of Texas at Austin. She visited Texas in October 1998, and her first college
7 visit was her last. She told her parents, who were supportive of her running career, that UT-
8 Austin was the place for her. She was excited to join the University of Texas women's track
9 team, which won the NCAA Division I championships in 1988 and 1989 in both indoor and
10 outdoor track.

11 249. Ms. Bevins formalized her commitment to UT-Austin in November 1998, when
12 she signed a contract to attend in exchange for a full scholarship as a three-sport athlete: cross-
13 country, indoor track, and outdoor track. Below is a photograph of the day she signed her
14 contract to attend University of Texas at Austin:



26 250. A week later, Ms. Bevins participated in a state cross-country track meet where
27 she was slated to win or place second in the 5A Division. Instead, she tripped and was gashed in
28 the leg with other runners' spikes and developed complications from her injury. She did not run

1 for ten weeks.

2 251. During that time she regularly received telephone calls from Coach Rembao, who
3 would offer words of encouragement such as, “You don’t have to impress me – I already know
4 what you can do.”

5 252. After Ms. Bevins’ injuries healed, she redoubled her training, knowing that her
6 injury had put her behind the other competitors.

7 253. During that time, Coach Rembao would continue to telephone Ms. Bevins once a
8 week. Some of those telephone calls lasted over an hour. He began to ask her personal questions
9 about the boys she liked and the high school events she attended. He also complimented her
10 appearance, saying that she was “pretty.” Several times he would call to say he was having a bad
11 day, and that just talking to Ms. Bevins cheered him up. This made her feel special.

12 254. Ms. Bevins’s intense training paid off, and in she won the mile in the 5A state
13 track meet in May 1999, prior to her high school graduation.

14 255. Through Coach John Rembao, Ms. Bevins was invited to attend the United States
15 Olympic Committee’s high altitude training camp in Dallas and Utah the summer prior to her
16 freshman year of college. She was thrilled to be among college students and excited to share a
17 dorm room with a UT-Austin star athlete.

18 256. A few times Ms. Bevins stayed out late. When Rembao learned of these incidents,
19 he telephoned Ms. Bevins and told her she had lost his trust, making her feel miserable.

20 257. Ms. Bevins started at the University of Texas in the fall of 1999.

21 258. Immediately, Coach John Rembao’s psychological abuse began to take hold and
22 his sexual abuse of Ms. Bevins began.

23 259. One day he made her feel accomplished and talented, and the next he would make
24 her feel like a despicable failure, so that she began to mistrust her own feelings. He wielded
25 immense power over her: not only was he an adult and male, but he was her track coach who
26 held Ms. Bevins’ scholarship in his hands. Rembao was keenly aware of the power differential,
27 and he used it to his benefit.

28 260. The psychological abuse began in August 1999 at the University of Texas’s first

1 official cross-country practice. There, Rembao began bullying Ms. Bevins, saying, “You wasted
2 your summer.” He said words to the effect of, “Just tell me and I can send you to any school you
3 want,” suggesting that she was unqualified for the University of Texas team and that he did not
4 want her on the team.

5 261. He repeatedly threatened to take away her scholarship, suggesting that she was not
6 qualified. Another of his oft-repeated phrases was, “Stop wasting our time and yours,” again
7 suggesting that she was not qualified for the teams.

8 262. In the fall of 1999, Ms. Bevins participated in a Big 12 Conference cross-country
9 meet at Texas A&M. After the meet, Rembao gathered the team around him and picked out those
10 who performed well and those who performed poorly. Ms. Bevins had had a bad race and he told
11 her, in front of her teammates and within earshot of the Texas A&M cross-country team, that she
12 did a crappy job and that she should just save everyone the trouble and give her scholarship back.
13 This was one of the most mortifying and humiliating experiences that Ms. Bevins suffered up to
14 that point in her life because she had always prided herself on hard work and diligence. She
15 began sobbing and cried during the two-hour bus ride back to Austin.

16 263. Ms. Bevins’ parents attended that cross-country meet, and Rembao told them
17 certain things that Ms. Bevins was supposedly doing wrong that made her perform poorly. Her
18 parents were so concerned, because again, she had always worked and trained hard, that they
19 drove from College Station to Austin, and sat with Ms. Bevins in the lobby of her dormitory and
20 questioned her behavior. She just cried. She was giving track her all during two, exhausting
21 workouts a day, and yet Rembao’s bullying and the words he used had reduced her to thinking
22 that she was fat and lazy. She did not tell her parents about Rembao’s behavior because she had
23 always been taught to be respectful, and he had by that time skillfully manipulated her into
24 thinking that there was indeed something wrong with her.

25 264. In early 1999, someone complained to University of Texas officials about Rembao
26 telling his track and field athletes that they were fat. Rembao then grilled Ms. Bevins as to
27 whether she had told anyone what they talked about.

28 265. Rembao would often yell at Ms. Bevins in front of others and say cruel, hurtful

1 things. One day he came in the weight room, menacingly approached her and said, "Come with
2 me." He took her into the weight trainer's lounge and closed the door and put his face close to
3 hers and screamed at her for ignoring another teammate. He said that he did not like her attitude
4 and was not going to take her to the next track meet, making her cry. Rembao told Ms. Bevins
5 that another teammate had told him that Ms. Bevins did not say hello. Ms. Bevins was dazed
6 because of the intensity of his rage and because she was utterly unaware of this supposed
7 encounter with her teammate.

8 266. All during this time, Rembao would claim that Ms. Bevins' poor performance
9 warranted meetings in his office. The meetings, however, were a ruse for sexual assaults. Ms.
10 Bevins would sit in a stationary chair backed against the wall of Rembao's office, and Rembao
11 would sit in a desk chair on wheels. The door was always closed; sometimes it was locked. She
12 was trapped and felt paralyzed.

13 267. Rembao would cunningly use a carrot and stick, criticizing Ms. Bevins's drive,
14 skill, and performance, and always threatening her scholarship, but at the same time seemingly
15 offering care and concern for her track career and well-being.

16 268. Rembao would move his chair with his legs spread apart to where Ms. Bevins was
17 sitting. Rembao would wrap his arms around her in an embrace that would last for minutes at a
18 time. He would hold his body against hers and rub his erection on her.

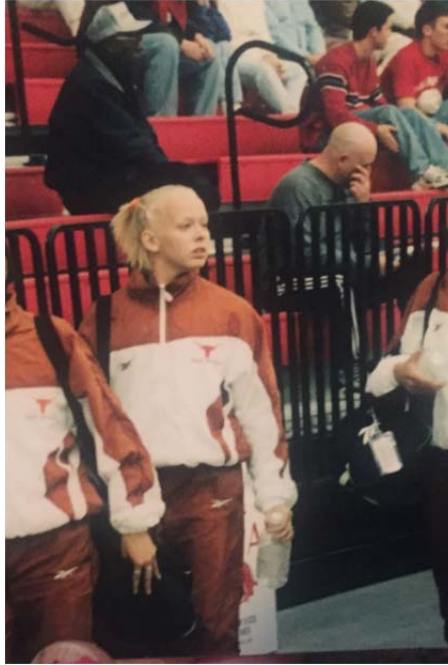
19 269. At times he would touch her hair. He kissed her head, hair and neck. He would
20 tell her she had nice legs, while touching and rubbing them inappropriately.

21 270. He would rub her shoulders and ask, "Tell me what's going on?" or "What can I
22 do?" He would tell her that he liked her so very much, and that she was special.

23 271. Rembao would tell Ms. Bevins that she was one of his favorite people, and she
24 believed him. She believed everything he said because he was an adult and he was her coach,
25 people whom she was taught to respect. Rembao would often tell Ms. Bevins that if she didn't
26 want to be great, he would start treating her the way he treated her teammates who weren't as fast
27 or who were injured. He hardly spoke to those girls at all.

28 272. These office meetings spanned nearly the entire academic year that Ms. Bevins

1 attended UT-Austin. They were all variations on the same theme. Ms. Bevins felt alone, trapped,
2 threatened, and scared. In the picture shown below, Ms. Bevins cut her hair shorter her freshman
3 year in the hopes that Rembao would stop touching her platinum blonde hair:



16 273. Rembao took every opportunity to seclude and isolate Ms. Bevins, to make her
17 feel that she was doing something wrong so that she began to doubt her own feelings and
18 judgment about events. He did that so he had complete power and control over her. To this day,
19 Londa Bevins cannot be in a closed office with a male without suffering from a panic attack.

20 274. Prior to the winter break in 1999, Ms. Bevins was not feeling well. She was
21 mandated to run six miles, but only ran four. When Rembao heard, he ordered Ms. Bevins to stay
22 at school a week longer during the Christmas break as punishment because he did not “trust” her.
23 Jessica Johnson was also punished in the same way. Rembao arranged for them to stay at Erin
24 Aldrich’s apartment. During that time, Rembao and his wife Sue invited Ms. Bevins and Ms.
25 Johnson over for dinner.

26 275. When Ms. Bevins finally went home, Rembao telephoned her almost every single
27 day under the guise of seeing if she did her workout. He would say things like, “Do you miss
28 me?” and she would nervously laugh, and he would say “Oh, I see how it is. You don’t miss me

1 at all.”

2 276. In January 2000, Ms. Bevins was required to take the Texas Academic Skills
3 Program (TASP) test, administered at Southwest Texas State in San Marcos, Texas. Ms. Bevins
4 had arranged for a ride with a friend, but Rembao insisted on driving her.

5 277. During that 30-minute car ride, Rembao put his hand on her thigh, moving it all
6 the way up, trying to reach and touch her labia and vagina. He told her that she had nice legs and
7 hamstrings, that they were “really sexy.” He also told her that if she was younger, he would
8 “definitely date” someone like her. Ms. Bevins squirmed away from his hand. She was too
9 afraid to tell him to stop. Ms. Bevins shook the entire time she took the test, dreading the car ride
10 back.

11 278. Early in 2000, Ms. Bevins competed in the Big 12 Indoor Track and Field
12 Championships in Iowa. That indoor track and field season was the first time that she had ever
13 competed on an indoor track.

14 279. At some point between the preliminaries and the finals, Rembao asked Ms. Bevins
15 to come to his hotel room under the guise of discussing the finals. While there Rembao told Ms.
16 Bevins that she looked stressed and he began to rub her shoulders, and he asked her to sit on the
17 bed in front of him. He managed to move her back towards him so that her body touched his
18 erection. Ms. Bevins was scared, ashamed and disgusted, and told him that she was tired and left
19 his room.

20 280. To her surprise because she had never run on an indoor track, she ran two personal
21 bests times in the 1000m, coming in fifth place, and set a school record in the distance medley
22 relay, with the relay team coming in second. Despite these personal and team successes, the
23 coaches made it feel like a funeral. At a team meeting at the conclusion of the meet, Ms. Bevins
24 was reduced to tears.

25 281. Jessica Johnson attempted to console Ms. Bevins afterwards, telling her that she
26 knew what it felt like to be yelled at, screamed at, told she was fat or not good enough, and what
27 it was like to cry a lot. Ms. Bevins asked Ms. Johnson why she wasn’t crying and Ms. Johnson
28 said, “I don’t have any tears left.”

1 282. That evening, after returning to the hotel from dinner, Rembao pointed to certain
2 girls walking down the hall and said, “You, you, you, and you,” and directed those girls to his
3 hotel room. He said to those remaining girls, including Ms. Bevins, “The rest of you can go to
4 your rooms.” After that meeting, one of the girls who was selected to go to Rembao’s hotel room
5 confided in Ms. Bevins that Rembao had told them to stay away from Londa Bevins because “she
6 will be a bad influence on you.” Ms. Bevins, who had always prided herself on hard work, was
7 humiliated.

8 283. By the Spring of 2000, Ms. Bevins could not sleep. For nights at a time, she
9 would lay in bed, crying, wishing that she was not at University of Texas at Austin and did not
10 have to go to practice. She could not face Rembao, and she dreaded track practice. She did not
11 want to be near the track, which was near Rembao’s office.

12 284. In high school, running was the most important thing in Ms. Bevins’s life, and she
13 enjoyed it so much. Now the thing she loved so much was making her dreadfully sad and
14 hopeless. She contemplated taking a bunch of pills because she could not deal with the situation
15 any longer.

16 285. She was also exhausted from other girls on her team coming to her dorm room at
17 night and crying about how unhappy they also were. Ms. Bevins had no answers, and could not
18 help herself, let alone her teammates.

19 286. In or around March 2000, Ms. Bevins and Ms. Johnson admitted to each other that
20 they were both victims of Rembao’s sexual and mental abuse. They both discussed that they
21 needed to get out of there, to leave UT-Austin because of his conduct.

22 287. Attending track practice began to provoke anxiety attacks in Ms. Bevins. She
23 would be relatively fine during the day, and when she would walk from class to the track, the
24 closer she got her stomach would turn into a knot, she would get nervous, and her legs would start
25 to shake.

26 288. One day in or around April, during warm-ups, she just started sobbing. She could
27 not stop and she could not breathe. She started shaking and thought that she was going to throw
28 up. She did not know why she was crying because no one had said anything to her that particular

1 day. She went into the bathroom and sat on the floor and just cried. Two teammates attended her
2 and tried to talk her into going back to practice. She eventually did, and was determined to
3 complete the workout, but continued to cry.

4 289. Ms. Bevins walked to the starting line and turned and saw Rembao and she started
5 crying harder. He looked at her and said, “Get that look out of your eyes. I don’t like that. I
6 know that look.” She responded, “I don’t know if I can do this. I’m crying and shaking and I
7 can’t breathe, and I don’t know what’s wrong with me.” Rembao responded, “Then leave. You
8 are a distraction to the other girls. Just get your stuff and leave.”

9 290. And so she did. She took the bus and went straight to Jessica Johnson’s dorm
10 room and Ms. Johnson attempted to console Ms. Bevins. To distract her, Ms. Johnson took Ms.
11 Bevins to a movie. After the movie Ms. Bevins telephoned her roommate to tell her where she
12 was.

13 291. Her roommate said that Coach John Rembao had called a number of times, and
14 that Ms. Bevins must call him. She did not want to telephone him but did. He told Ms. Bevins
15 that he wanted to meet with her the next day.

16 292. The next day, Rembao told Ms. Bevins to quit running. She tried to talk to him
17 about why she was so upset, why she was having anxiety attacks, but he did not want to listen to
18 her. He encouraged her to call her parents and tell them that she wanted to quit track. He would
19 only get her scholarship money back if she quit.

20 293. The stress made Ms. Bevin physically sick a few days later. Although sick, she
21 was relieved for the physical excuse of missing track practice.

22 294. Around April 2000, Ms. Bevins quit the Texas track team, ending her high school
23 dream and terminating her scholarship. Her parents came to Austin to help Ms. Bevins approach
24 Rembao to have him sign a required paper “releasing” her so that she could transfer to another
25 school yet still participate in track. This was an NCAA requirement – that the victim of the abuse
26 had to ask her abuser for “permission” to compete in track at another institution.

27 295. During the Summer of 2000, Ms. Bevins attended counseling and was diagnosed
28 with depression and anxiety and was prescribed anti-depressant medication. If she did not take

1 the medication, she would lay in bed and cry, but if she did take the medication, she would feel
2 physically awful and unable to train.

3 296. That summer she contacted the University of Arkansas and made plans to transfer
4 in the fall of 2000.

5 297. Ms. Bevins received only a 50% scholarship to be a member of the Arkansas track
6 team in exchange for attending. The transition to a new school and a new track program was very
7 difficult for Ms. Bevins. She was very depressed and angry at giving up her full scholarship at
8 the university of her choice, all because of Rembao's abuse. At one point she attempted suicide.

9 298. After the first year at the University of Arkansas, Ms. Bevins lost her 50%
10 scholarship due to lack of performance.

11 299. Jessica Johnson had filed a formal complaint with UT-Austin regarding Coach
12 John Rembao. Ms. Johnson identified Ms. Bevins as a witness who could support Ms. Johnson's
13 allegations.

14 300. While Ms. Bevins was at the University of Arkansas, a lawyer for UT-Austin
15 summarily interviewed Ms. Bevins.

16 301. During the interview Ms. Bevins had a hard time explaining the abuse she suffered
17 because she was still traumatized and could barely talk about it. During the interview, the
18 attorney asked if she was certain that the events happened and asked her if she was sure,
19 attempting to cast doubt what she said. He led her to believe that she did not have a claim, and
20 that Rembao's conduct was not wrong or abusive. The interview re-traumatized her.

21 302. Even though Ms. Bevins left UT-Austin to get away from Rembao, she
22 nevertheless could not because the University of Arkansas was in the same NCAA Region as
23 SMU, where Rembao was then coaching. As a result, she had to run every cross-country, indoor
24 track, and outdoor track regional and national meets for the next three years in front of John
25 Rembao. As she looped the track in her events, she had to see Rembao, who was on the sidelines,
26 again and again. At times he said things to her. One time she distinctly heard him call her a
27 "bitch."

28 303. During her junior year Ms. Bevins qualified for the 2003 NCAA DI Outdoor Track

1 and Field Championships in Sacramento, California, where she ran a personal best in
2 preliminaries in the 1500m. Rembao came up to Ms. Bevens during the meet and said words to
3 the effect that he had helped her achieve that result. Not only was seeing him deeply distressing
4 to Ms. Bevens, but Rembao arrogantly claiming Ms. Bevens's success, when in fact he was the
5 cause of her emotional and psychological problems, was profoundly disturbing.

6 304. During her senior year, Ms. Bevens qualified for the NCAA DI Outdoor Track and
7 Field Championships, which to Ms. Bevens's distress, was by chance held at the University of
8 Texas at Austin. She became physically sick to her stomach. She was so distraught from being at
9 that venue where she was abused that she pinned her bib number upside down, and another
10 competitor pointed that out to her at the starting line. As a result, she had a terrible race and
11 placed seventh overall.

12 305. Ms. Bevens qualified to run in the 1500m at the 2004 USA Outdoor Track and
13 Field Championships held in Sacramento, California, which is a qualifying meet for the United
14 States Olympic Team. This was Ms. Bevens very last track meet. Again, Ms. Bevens saw
15 Rembao at that event, causing her additional distress and trauma.



25 306. Ms. Bevens was forced to transfer schools, to start in new athletic and academic
26 programs, and all the while manage depression and anxiety due to Rembao's abuse. Rembao not
27 only physically and emotionally harmed Ms. Bevens but caused her to lose opportunities as a
28 track and field runner. She does not believe that she ever performed to the best of her abilities.

1 College athletes have a mere four years to perform in their sports, and no more. Coaches like
2 Rembao, however, have entire careers.

3 307. Due to Rembao's abuse, Ms. Bevins forfeited a full scholarship at the University
4 of Texas; as a result, she was required to pay one-half of tuition at the University of Arkansas her
5 sophomore year and her full tuition her junior year.

6 308. The sexual and emotional assaults that Rembao inflicted on Ms. Bevins at the
7 University of Texas affected her athletic performance her entire college career, and her personal
8 life to this day. Even today, Ms. Bevins suffers anxiety and panic attack under certain
9 circumstances, such as being in a confined space with a man. Her work and interpersonal
10 relationships have suffered. She has a mistrust of people and has a hard time communicating her
11 feelings. Ms. Bevins also has difficulty in establishing and maintaining intimate relationships,
12 and she gets angry easily.

13 **E. Plaintiffs and the Class were damaged.**

14 309. In cases of delayed reporting of physical, emotional or sexual student-athlete
15 abuse, the focus becomes on not the adult, predator coaches or the institutions that harbored them
16 for entire careers, but on the victims' delay in reporting. Why did the innumerable young,
17 innocent, and impressionable boys and girls who were their prey wait so long to come forward?

18 310. The answer is simple: the victims have been trapped in a system created from the
19 top down by organizations such as the NCAA and their member institutions of higher learning
20 which have placed a higher value on continuing their respective revenue streams by maintaining
21 secrecy of this epidemic of abuse, rather than protecting the innumerable young lives over which
22 the predators have trod.

23 311. Also asked is how could assaults like this have gone on for years and years? Joan
24 Ryan, author of "Little Girls in Pretty Boxes, the Making and Breaking of Elite Gymnasts and
25 Figure Skaters," offered an explanation relevant to any sport and not limited to gymnastics:

26 Elite gymnastics systematically strips away a girl's connection to
27 her own body and mind as she is groomed from a young age to
28 distrust what her body and mind are telling her. When she's in too
much pain to train, her coach says she's lazy. When she's hungry,
he says she's fat and eats *too* much. When she's too exhausted for

one more high-risk vault, she's a loser. She comes to understand that her own feelings and perceptions not only are unreliable, they don't matter. Her pain is dismissed. Her hunger is dismissed. Her exhaustion is dismissed. To fit into elite gymnastics' reality, a gymnast has to deny her own. She becomes an expert at withstanding all manner of insult to her body. She doesn't complain or make waves. She is the perfect target for a sexual predator like Larry Nassar.¹⁰¹

312. As such, the sexual, physical and mental abuse that many young student-athletes, such as the Plaintiffs in this case, have suffered is accompanied by self-doubt, shame, blame, and guilt, and only after years of reflection, meditation, counseling, medication, and psychotherapy are these individuals able to see the events for what they were: sexual, physical, and emotional abuse and exploitation. All the while many of these young lives are plagued with eating disorders, alcoholism, drug use and abuse, self-harm, emotional disorders, intimacy issues, and many to this day are simply broken individuals.

313. Sexual abuse in athletes results in long-term posttraumatic symptomology, with core symptoms including re-experiencing, avoidance, and hyperarousal. Furthermore, disclosing or recounting the experience of sexual abuse can be traumatic and lead to a "double-trauma," which can cause an aftermath involving intense ruptures in day-to-day life.¹⁰²

314. Sex abuse also leads to depression, phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, sexual disorders, and suicidal ideation and attempts.¹⁰³

VI. TOLLING OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

A. The statute of limitations should be tolled by the discovery rule.

315. After she left the University of Arizona, Ms. Aldrich repressed the majority of her memories of Rembao's sexual contact with her.

316. The Arizona Supreme Court has explained repressed memories as follows:

¹⁰¹ Joan Ryan, "Little Girls in Pretty Boxes, the Making and Breaking of Elite Gymnasts and Figure Skaters," Introduction to 2018 Edition at 3-4 (emphasis original).

¹⁰² Helen Owton & Andrew C. Sparkes (2017), Sexual abuse and the grooming process in sport: Learning from Bella's story, *Sport Education and Society*, 22:6, 732-743, at 733, available at <https://doi.org/10.1080/13573322.2015.1063484>.

¹⁰³ Ingunn Bjørnseth & Attila Szabo (2018) Sexual Violence Against Children in Sports and Exercise: A Systematic Literature Review, *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 27:4, 365-385, at 365

In laymen's terms, memory repression is the involuntary blocking of memory so that the memory remains stored but inaccessible to the conscious mind. Repression is a psychological defense mechanism that protects the individual from being confronted with the memory of an event that is too traumatic to cope with. A documented example is the woman known as the "Central Park Jogger," who was incapable of recalling the brutal attack and repeated rape she suffered just one year earlier. Physiological research conducted on the functioning of memory demonstrates the brain's biological capacity to retain memories yet prevent conscious access to them. See Cynthia Grant Bowman & Elizabeth Mertz, A Dangerous Direction: Legal Intervention in Sexual Abuse Survivor Therapy, 109 HARV. L. REV. 549, 600-04 (1996). The memory is not lost but remains dormant and inaccessible. The individual functions with no conscious awareness of the traumatic event. Researchers and clinicians attest that the inaccessible memory may nonetheless adversely impact the individual's psychological well-being and is frequently manifested by substance abuse, severe depression, suicidal tendencies, and sexual and social dysfunctions. See Judith Herman & Emily Schatzow, Recovery and Verification of Memories of Childhood Sexual Trauma, 4 PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHOL. 1, 2 (1987).

Doe v. Roe, 955 P.2d 951, 957 (Ariz. 1998).

317. In late March or early April of 2019, Ms. Aldrich watched the HBO documentary called *Leaving Neverland*, which was about two boys, now men, who were sexually abused by Michael Jackson as children. These men had previously denied any sexual abuse during Jackson's criminal trial, but admitted in the documentary that it took years to recognize that Jackson did in fact abuse them.

318. While watching the documentary, Ms. Aldrich experienced strong flashback memories of Rembao's sexual abuse of her. It was the first time Ms. Aldrich realized she had been sexually abused.

319. Ms. Aldrich's realization is consistent with experts' recognition that an athlete "might not recognise the events as sexual abuse for several years after the event."¹⁰⁴

320. "Research on the biology of memory verifies the brain's capacity to retrieve

¹⁰⁴ Helen Owton & Andrew C. Sparkes (2017), Sexual abuse and the grooming process in sport: Learning from Bella's story, *Sport Education and Society*, 22:6, 732-743, at n.1, available at <https://doi.org/10.1080/13573322.2015.1063484>.

1 previously inaccessible memory in response to stimuli. These stimuli, commonly referred to as
2 triggers, include sensory experiences, therapy, and spontaneous recall.” *Doe*, 955 P.2d at 957.

3 321. In Ms. Aldrich’s case, the documentary *Leaving Neverland* was the trigger leading
4 to her recall and (partially) understand the sexual abuse.

5 322. Upon realizing the abuse, Ms. Aldrich developed feelings of panic, remorse,
6 distress, shame, and guilt. She sought counseling, but is still unable to recall whether she ever
7 was forced to engage in any sexual acts, other than Rembao taking advantage of her (by
8 penetrating her with his fingers and performing oral sex on her).

9 323. The realization of the abuse also manifested itself in physical injury. Shortly after
10 watching *Leaving Neverland*, with the pressure and stress of the past triggered and realized, Ms.
11 Aldrich was hospitalized with sepsis from bacterial pneumonia for eight days. Her body had
12 literally shut down. For eight long days, she feared she was going to die with the secret of
13 Rembao’s abuse.

14 324. To this day and despite counseling, she continues to experience feelings of guilt,
15 shame, self-doubt, depression, and anxiety.

16 325. Ms. Aldrich’s statute of limitations was tolled until the end of March or early April
17 2019, when she viewed that HBO documentary.

18 326. Since watching the documentary and recovering her memories of abuse, Ms.
19 Aldrich has exercised due diligence to investigate and discover the nature and extent of her
20 injuries.

21 327. Several months after watching the documentary, in October of 2019, Ms. Aldrich
22 telephoned Ms. Johnson. After not having heard from Ms. Aldrich in 20 years, Ms. Johnson
23 intuitively knew the subject of the telephone call: “Is this about our coach?” Ms. Aldrich shared
24 the facts of her interactions with Rembao, and Ms. Johnson confirmed that she, too, was sexually
25 abused and harassed by Rembao.

26 328. The statute of limitations should also be tolled based on these facts where Ms.
27 Aldrich was not able to comprehend her legal rights until the fall of 2019. Statutes of limitations
28 should be tolled where:

Plaintiff repressed memories of abuse (one cannot understand legal rights with respect to a wrong of which the person was unaware); she was in denial that any abuse took place, was unable to accept that the events had occurred, and was unable to articulate them; she experienced feelings of complicity with her abuser (evidencing, perhaps, that she did not understand that a wrong had occurred); and she experienced feelings of responsibility and guilt for the abuse (same).... Moreover, in the present case consultation with an attorney, the single factor evidencing an ability to understand legal rights in both *Allen* and *Florez*, occurred within two years of the filing date.

Doe, 955 P.2d at 967. Because Ms. Aldrich filed this lawsuit within two years of understanding her legal rights, Ms. Aldrich's claims are timely.

B. The statutes of limitations should be tolled based on equitable estoppel, fraudulent concealment, and/or equitable tolling.

329. Jessica Johnson complained to the University of Texas at Austin of Rembao's abuse on June 16, 2000, and, at the university's direction, was required to file a formal complaint in writing, which she did on August 9, 2000. In connection with its investigation of her complaint, UT-Austin interviewed 23 witnesses and reviewed over 200 documents.

330. On November 21, 2000, the university issued its Final Report on Complaint of Sexual Harassment by Jessica Johnson ("UT-Austin Report")

331. The UT-Austin Report is an unmitigated whitewash where the university goes to great lengths to minimize Rembao's unquestionably inappropriate conduct in order to exonerate itself, finding that Rembao did not violate University of Texas at Austin's Sexual Misconduct or Sexual Harassment Policies. UT-Austin Report at 11.¹⁰⁵

332. The UT-Austin Report is utterly dismissive of Ms. Johnson's facially plausible allegations, many of which were corroborated, making untenable excuses for what was nothing more than sexual abuse she suffered at Rembao's hands. For example, Ms. Johnson complained

¹⁰⁵ Two such "whitewash" investigations with hauntingly parallel facts were recently reported in, "Internal Investigations Won't Stop Abusive Coaches" (Feb. 26, 2020), available at <https://www.outsideonline.com/2409753/alberto-salazar-dave-scott-thomas-coaching-abuse#close> (last visited 2/28/20) ("both coaches benefitted from being ensconced in a large institution – the University of Guelph [in Canada] and Nike – that said it would look into the issue, despite having little incentive to expose the wrongdoings of its more prominent employees").

1 that Rembao gave her a massage at his house on her upper thighs and gluteus. Rembao did not
2 deny this and admitted giving Ms. Johnson three massages, including two “stomach massages.”
3 Although such massages were not authorized by the Women’s Athletic Department, the
4 university absurdly concluded that such touching was done by Rembao in his role as a coach. *Id.*
5 at 6.

6 333. The same is true of the “chair hugs,” to which Rembao subjected his athletes. The
7 UT-Austin Report states that “virtually every athlete interviewed expressed at least initial
8 discomfort with the ‘bear hugs’ and ‘chair hugs’ Mr. Rembao engages in,” yet concluded that
9 hugging student-athletes in such a way does not violate the university’s Sexual Harassment and
10 Sexual Misconduct policy. *Id.* at 7.

11 334. The University of Texas at Austin exonerated Rembao from sexual harassment and
12 sexual abuse and, predictably, laid the blame for the events at Ms. Johnson’s feet. The
13 investigative process showed no care or concern for Ms. Johnson’s or Ms. Bevins’s well-being.
14 The University of Texas failed to have a trauma-informed trained professional interview them
15 who would have immediately recognized and identified their allegations, which included doubt,
16 self-blame, minimization, and uncertainty, as classic ones of survivors of sexual abuse. The UT-
17 Austin Report was designed to protect the school’s reputation and cause Ms. Johnson and Ms.
18 Bevins to believe they did not have any legal rights.

19 335. The manner in which the University of Texas at Austin conducted its investigation
20 of Rembao, and its exoneration of him for sexual harassment and assault, effectively tolled the
21 statutes of limitations for the claims alleged by Plaintiffs herein based on the doctrines of
22 equitable estoppel, fraudulent concealment, and/or equitable tolling.

23 336. University of Texas at Austin’s exoneration of Rembao from sexual harassment
24 and sexual abuse was fraudulent in a number of ways. First, Texas’s exoneration of Rembao **in**
25 **the face of the UT-Austin Report’s factual findings**, cannot be reconciled. There is only one
26 conclusion based on UT-Austin’s own documented factual findings, and that is that by any
27 standard and under any guidelines, Rembao sexually harassed and abused both Ms. Johnson and
28 Ms. Bevins.

1 337. Second, the University of Texas's characterizations of Ms. Johnson and Ms.
2 Bevins, and the information they provided, was intentionally designed to detract from Rembao's
3 serial predation, to divert from any question that there may have been other victims, and to shame
4 and embarrass the complainants, further bolstering the fraudulent, result-oriented conclusion
5 while at the same time undermining the credibility of Ms. Johnson and Ms. Bevins.

6 338. The University of Texas at Austin undertook this fraudulent conduct in order to
7 silence Ms. Johnson and Ms. Bevins, to ensure, among other things, that they would not make
8 their experiences public by complaining in other fora or otherwise filing suit. When the UT-
9 Austin Report was issued on November 21, 2000, UT-Austin unequivocally told Ms. Johnson and
10 Ms. Bevins that their allegations were not believable and that they did not have a claim. With
11 such a conclusion, University of Texas at Austin also implicitly told them their complaints were
12 isolated and that there were no other victims.

13 339. As set out above, in October 2019, Jessica Johnson received a telephone call from
14 Erin Aldrich.

15 340. It was at that point that Ms. Johnson was informed that in addition to Londa
16 Bevins, there were indeed other victims of Rembao's abuse. Because of the university's acts and
17 omissions, Jessica Johnson's statute of limitations was tolled from November 21, 2000, the date
18 of the UT-Austin Report, until October 2019.

19 341. In October 2019, Ms. Johnson telephoned Ms. Bevins to advise her of the call
20 from Erin Aldrich. Because of University of Texas at Austin's acts and omissions, Ms. Bevins's
21 statute of limitations was also tolled from November 21, 2000 until October 2019.

22 **C. Because Ms. Johnson and Ms. Bevins filed this lawsuit promptly after**
23 **understanding their legal rights, their claims are timely. A new rule must be**
24 **created to toll the statute of limitations favoring victims sexually abused by a**
 person in a position of authority over them.

25 342. Statutes of limitations are not intended to shield wrongdoers, yet this is precisely
26 the state of the law today in nearly every jurisdiction regarding sexual abuse claims. Recently,
27 there has been some progress made in changed limitations periods regarding the sexual abuse of
28 minors, but the law still imposes an artificial cutoff after an individual celebrates their eighteenth

1 birthday. Such statutory changes are for the legislature, but the judiciary has crafted certain
2 exceptions to toll statutes of limitations, like those mentioned above.

3 343. Plaintiffs contend that courts – and this Court in particular – should create an
4 exception called the victimization exception to toll limitations periods for victims of sexual abuse
5 in instances where the abuser is in a recognized position of power over their victims, like an
6 NCAA coach over a student-athlete. The limitations period should be tolled until the victim can
7 identify the conduct for what it was: sexual abuse.

8 344. Such an exception is essential because sexual abuse is not an event with a discrete
9 begin and end date – a factor which is imperative for the application of all existing statutes of
10 limitations and the existing exceptions. Instead, sexual abuse is a course of conduct that may
11 begin innocently at first and may extend over time. During much, or sometimes even all, of that
12 time, the victim does not realize that the predator’s conduct is unlawful, or even inappropriate.
13 With some victims, the abnormal events become normalized; with others, the events are
14 suppressed because of shame, fear, or manipulation. Not only are the events themselves viewed
15 through the victim’s distorted lens, but the victim is not emotionally capable of understanding
16 their victimization and taking meaningful action for their own protection. With some victims,
17 memories are not always completely repressed so as to fall within the discovery rule, but they are
18 unclear, unfocused, and uncertain about the nature of the acts and conduct inflicted upon them.

19 345. For these reasons and in such circumstances, the “discovery rule” regarding tolling
20 is wholly inadequate, therefore requiring a judicially created exception predicated on equitable
21 considerations.

22 346. Equitable concepts benefitting victims are not new in the law. For example, the
23 marital privilege affords a spouse the ability to bar his spouse from testifying against him in civil
24 or criminal proceedings. This privilege arises from medieval jurisprudence where the wife had no
25 separate legal existence. The common law then crafted an equitable and, indeed, humanitarian
26 exception where the defendant committed an offense against the witness-spouse. This common
27 law exception was designed to afford the victimized witness-spouse the opportunity to testify
28 over the defendant’s objection. It has since been extended in situations where the defendant also

1 commits offenses against their children. This common law exception to the marital privilege
2 shows that the law valuing protecting victims over wrongdoers.

3 347. Plaintiffs contend that this equitable theory must be judicially created and applied
4 where a victim is sexually abused by a person in a recognized position of authority, and the
5 limitations period remains tolled until the victim is able to comprehend that the conduct was
6 sexual abuse. To hold otherwise would allow sexual predators and the organizations that
7 protected them to escape liability from suit by the victims, who, because of the nature of sexual
8 abuse, oftentimes for years cannot immediately and timely (so as to comply with inflexible
9 limitations periods) identify the conduct for what it is.

10 **VII. CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

11 348. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of the following “Nationwide Class” pursuant
12 to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or 23(c)(4): “All student-
13 athletes who participated in NCAA sports at NCAA member institutions from 1992 to the
14 present.”

15 349. Plaintiffs also bring this action on behalf of the following “NCAA-Rembao Class”
16 pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or 23(c)(4): “All
17 student-athletes at NCAA member institutions who were coached by John Rembao.”

18 350. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify or amend the class definitions, including the
19 addition of one or more subclasses, after having the opportunity to conduct discovery.

20 351. Excluded from the Classes are Defendants and any of their affiliates, parents,
21 subsidiaries, officers, and directors; any entity in which Defendants have a controlling interest; all
22 persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the class; governmental entities; and all
23 judges assigned to hear any aspect of this litigation, including their immediate family members.

24 352. Numerosity: The NCAA reports that there are more than 460,000 NCAA student-
25 athletes competing in 24 sports every year.¹⁰⁶ As such, the members of the Classes are so
26 numerous that joinder is impractical.

27
28

¹⁰⁶ <http://www.ncaa.org/student-athletes> (last visited 2/11/20).

1 353. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of each class member in that
 2 Plaintiffs, like all class members, were NCAA student-athletes. Plaintiffs and the class members
 3 were injured through NCAA's failure to protect them, and Plaintiffs are advancing the same legal
 4 theories on behalf of themselves and the Classes.

5 354. Adequacy: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the Class.
 6 Plaintiffs' interests and the interests of all other members of the Class are identical, and Plaintiffs
 7 are cognizant of their duty and responsibility to the Class. Accordingly, Plaintiffs can fairly and
 8 adequately represent the interests of the Class. Moreover, Plaintiffs' counsel are competent and
 9 experienced in litigating class actions, including litigation of this kind. Plaintiffs and counsel
 10 intend to vigorously prosecute this case and will fairly and adequately protect the Class's
 11 interests.

12 355. Commonality and Predominance: There are numerous questions of law and fact
 13 common to the Classes, and these common questions predominate over any issues affecting only
 14 individual class members. Questions common to the class include:

- 15 a. Whether the NCAA and its Board of Governors had a duty to implement
 16 and enforce rules and bylaws to, *inter alia*:
- 17 • prohibit sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by
 - 18 athletics department personnel;
 - 19 • prohibit any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics
 - 20 department personnel and student-athletes;
 - 21 • prohibit grooming and other sexually-exploitative behavior by athletics
 - 22 department personnel of student-athletes;
 - 23 • require NCAA member institutions to immediately report any
 - 24 allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-
 - 25 athlete by athletics department personnel;
 - 26 • maintain all reports in a centralized repository so that all complaints
 - 27 about sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by
 - 28

athletics department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member institutions;

- require that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel be independently investigated;
- implement public sanctions on member institutions and athletics department personnel where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- ban athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by such athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- mandate training of athletics department personnel regarding grooming, sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual abuse and harassment, the prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations.
- mandate training of athletics department personnel and student-athletes to recognize the signs of grooming and sexual abuse and harassment by athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to report the abuse;
- protect Plaintiffs and members of the Classes from such abuse and other known and/or foreseeable risks; and
- provide a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual abuse and/or sexual harassment:

b. Whether the NCAA and its Board of Governors breached the foregoing duties;

c. Whether the NCAA and the student-athletes entered into a contract requiring the NCAA to abide by, implement and enforce rules concerning

gender equity, including with respect to the prohibition of sexual relationships between coaches and student-athletes, and the sexual abuse and harassment of student-athletes;

- d. Whether the NCAA breached the foregoing express or implied contract;
- e. Whether John Rembao battered, assaulted, and falsely imprisoned Plaintiffs and the subclass;
- f. Whether John Rembao intentionally or negligently inflicted emotional distress on Plaintiffs and members of the NCAA-Rembao Subclass;
- g. Whether the NCAA should be held vicariously liable for Rembao's tortious conduct;
- h. Whether the NCAA ratified Rembao's tortious conduct; and
- i. The scope of the injunctive relief and damages to which the Plaintiffs and members of the Classes are entitled.

356. Superiority: A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The purpose of a class action is to permit litigation against wrongdoers even when damages to an individual plaintiff may not be sufficient to justify individual litigation. Individual litigation by each class member would also strain the court system, create the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. Moreover, the highly sensitive and traumatic nature of the facts involved here makes a class action superior, because in circumstances like these, there will be some victims who are emotionally ready and able to come forward and bring suit on behalf of the many others who may not be able or ready to come forward to bring suit on their own. In sum, the class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of a single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

357. Equitable Relief: Class certification is also appropriate under Rule 23(b)(2) because Defendants have acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Classes

as a whole, such that final injunctive relief is appropriate with respect to the Classes as a whole. Such injunctive relief includes, but is not limited to, the implementation of systemic changes to prevent such conduct in the future as mentioned above.

358. This action is also properly maintainable under Rule 23(c)(4) in that particular issues common to the class, as set out supra, are most appropriately and efficiently resolved via class action, and would advance the disposition of this matter and the parties' interests therein.

VIII. CLAIMS AGAINST THE NCAA ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONWIDE CLASS

COUNT I GROSS NEGLIGENCE (PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS AGAINST THE NCAA AND ITS BOARD OF GOVERNORS)

359. Plaintiffs incorporate by references all prior paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

360. At all relevant times, the NCAA and its Board of Governors owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to implement and enforce rules and bylaws to, *inter alia*:

- a. prohibit sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by athletics department personnel;
- b. prohibit any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics department personnel and student-athletes;
- c. prohibit grooming and other sexually-exploitative behavior by athletics department personnel of student-athletes;
- d. require NCAA member institutions to immediately report any allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athletes by athletics department personnel;
- e. maintain all reports in a centralized repository so that all complaints about sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member institutions;
- f. require that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a

1 student-athlete by athletics department personnel be independently
 2 investigated;

3 g. implement public sanctions on member institutions and athletics
 4 department personnel where allegations of sexual relationships,
 5 harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel
 6 are substantiated;

7 h. ban athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any
 8 member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment,
 9 or abuse of a student-athlete by such athletics department personnel are
 10 substantiated;

11 i. mandate training of athletics department personnel regarding grooming,
 12 sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual abuse and harassment, the
 13 prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations.

14 j. mandate training of athletics department personnel and student-athletes to
 15 recognize the signs of grooming and sexual abuse and harassment by
 16 athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to
 17 report the abuse;

18 k. protect Plaintiffs and members of the Classes from such abuse and other
 19 foreseeable risks; and

20 l. provide a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual
 21 abuse and harassment.

22 2. The NCAA and its Board of Governors' duty arose from the following:

23 m. The NCAA's Constitution and Bylaws, which, among other things,
 24 establish a duty to protect the health and well-being of NCAA student-
 25 athletes, including in the areas of health and safety and in gender equity,
 26 which includes student-athlete/coach relationships;

27 n. The NCAA's website, which establishes a duty to exercise reasonable care
 28 concerning the health and well-being of its student-athletes in connection

1 with its sports;

- 2 o. The NCAA's positioning of itself as the exclusive authority in
3 intercollegiate athletics to preserve its goal of preserving amateurism; and
4 p. The Board of Governors being charged with ensuring that each NCAA
5 Division operates consistently with the basic purposes, fundamental
6 policies, and general principles of the NCAA.

7 361. The NCAA acted recklessly and indifferently in its position as the regulatory body
8 for college athletics among its members institutions and its student-athletes, including Plaintiffs
9 and the Class, and the NCAA Board of Governors acted recklessly and indifferently in its role of
10 ensuring that each NCAA Division operates consistently with the purposes, policies, and
11 principles of the NCAA.

12 362. The NCAA and its Board of Governors knew or should have known that its
13 actions or inactions in the area of gender equity with respect to sexual relationships, abuse, and
14 harassment by athletics department personnel of student-athletes created an unreasonable risk of
15 harm to Plaintiffs and the Class, such that the risk was so great that it was highly probable that the
16 harm would result.

17 363. The NCAA's Board of Governors has been aware of the issue for years, and has
18 ignored previous calls by eight United States senators and its own study commission to fix the
19 problem. In fact, the NCAA Board of Governors disbanded the NCAA study group called the
20 Commission to Combat Campus Sexual Violence in 2018, promising only to continue to
21 "monitor and track on sexual violence issues."

22 364. The NCAA and its Board of Governors knew or should have known that the power
23 differential between coaches, trainers and other athletics department personnel on the one hand,
24 and student-athletes on the other hand, so favors the athletics department personnel that student-
25 athletes cannot effectively protect themselves from inappropriate conduct. Moreover, this
26 disparity of power negates any purported consent by the student-athlete when confronted by
27 inappropriate conduct.

28 365. The NCAA and its Board of Governors thus owed its student-athletes a duty to

1 protect them from the foreseeable risk of coaches or trainers who take advantage of the power
2 differential for improper purposes.

3 366. The NCAA and its Board of Governors knew or should have known that college
4 athletics attracts sexual predators who secure jobs as coaches and trainers at NCAA member
5 institutions to have nearly unfettered access to victims, and so owed its student-athletes a duty to
6 protect them from the foreseeable risk of such coaches or trainers.

7 367. The NCAA and its Board of Governors knew or should have known of an
8 extremely high incidence of marriages between coaches or trainers and student-athletes/former
9 student-athletes to indicate the existence of improper relationships between coaches and trainers
10 and student-athletes, and so owed its student-athletes a duty to protect them from the foreseeable
11 risk of such improper relationships.

12 368. Plaintiffs had a reasonable expectation that the NCAA and its Board of Governors
13 would require its member institutions to employ (and the member institutions would employ)
14 skilled, trained, competent, and ethical coaches and trainers in connection with NCAA sports,
15 who would carry out said coaching and training without sexual harassment, sexual, physical, and
16 psychological abuse, and molestation.

17 369. Plaintiffs also had a reasonable expectation that the NCAA and its Board of
18 Governors would inform Plaintiffs and the public of sexual harassment, sexual, physical, and
19 psychological abuse, and molestation committed by NCAA coaches and trainers.

20 370. The NCAA and its Board of Governors willfully disregarded precautions that
21 would reasonably protect Plaintiffs and the Class and their safety and well-being in the following,
22 including but not limited to by failing to:

- 23 a. prohibit sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by
24 athletics department personnel;
- 25 b. prohibit any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics department
26 personnel and student-athletes;
- 27 c. prohibit grooming and other sexually-exploitative behavior by athletics
28 department personnel of student-athletes;

- d. require NCAA member institutions to immediately report any allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel;
- e. maintain all reports in a centralized repository so that all complaints about sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member institutions;
- f. require that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel be independently investigated;
- g. implement public sanctions on member institutions and athletics department personnel where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- h. ban athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by such athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- i. mandate training of athletics department personnel regarding grooming, sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual abuse and harassment, the prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations.
- j. mandate training of athletics department personnel and student-athletes to recognize the signs of grooming and sexual abuse and harassment by athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to report the abuse;
- k. protect Plaintiffs and members of the Classes from such abuse and other known and foreseeable risks; and
- l. provide a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual

abuse and/or sexual harassment.

371. The NCAA and its Board of Governors' conduct described above demonstrated a willful disregard for substantial risks to Plaintiffs and the Class.

372. The NCAA and its Board of Governors' reckless conduct exhibited a willful disregard for necessary precautions to reasonably protect Plaintiffs and the Class, which was a substantial contributing cause of Plaintiffs' sexual assault, sexual and psychological abuse, and molestation.

373. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' reckless indifference to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer from emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, loss of self-esteem, fright, anxiety, grief, humiliation and loss of enjoyment of life; were prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; and have sustained financial losses including but not limited to the amounts of tuition paid because of loss of scholarship due to Defendants' actions and inactions, as well as out-of-pocket costs for therapy, counseling, and medication to address the mental anguish and despair caused by Defendants' actions.

**COUNT II
NEGLIGENCE
(PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS AGAINST THE NCAA AND ITS
BOARD OF GOVERNORS)**

374. Plaintiffs incorporate by references all prior paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

375. At all relevant times, the NCAA and its Board of Governors owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to implement and enforce rules and bylaws to, *inter alia*:

- a. prohibit sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by athletics department personnel;
- b. prohibit any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics department personnel and student-athletes;
- c. prohibit grooming and other sexually-exploitative behavior by athletics department personnel of student-athletes;

- d. require NCAA member institutions to immediately report any allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel;
- e. maintain all reports in a centralized repository so that all complaints about sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member institutions;
- f. require that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel be independently investigated;
- g. implement public sanctions on member institutions and athletics department personnel where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- h. ban athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by such athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- i. mandate training of athletics department personnel regarding grooming, sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual abuse and harassment, the prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations.
- j. mandate training of athletics department personnel and student-athletes to recognize the signs of grooming and sexual abuse and harassment by athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to report the abuse;
- k. protect Plaintiffs and members of the Classes from such abuse and other foreseeable risks; and
- l. provide a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual

1 abuse and/or sexual harassment.

2 376. The NCAA and its Board of Governors' duty arose from the following:

- 3 a. The NCAA's Constitution and Bylaws, which, among other things,
- 4 establish a duty to protect the health and well-being of NCAA student-
- 5 athletes, including in the areas of health and safety and in gender equity,
- 6 which includes student-athlete/coach relationships;
- 7 b. The NCAA's website, which establishes a duty to exercise reasonable care
- 8 concerning the health and well-being of its student-athletes in connection
- 9 with its sports;
- 10 c. The NCAA's positioning of itself as the exclusive authority in
- 11 intercollegiate athletics to preserve its goal of preserving amateurism; and
- 12 d. The Board of Governors being charged with ensuring that each NCAA
- 13 Division operates consistently with the basic purposes, fundamental
- 14 policies, and general principles of the NCAA.

15 377. The NCAA acted negligently, carelessly, and indifferently in its position as the
 16 regulatory body for college athletics among its members' institutions and its student-athletes,
 17 including Plaintiffs and the Class, and the NCAA Board of Governors acted negligently,
 18 carelessly, and indifferently in its role of ensuring that each NCAA Division operates consistently
 19 with the purposes, policies, and principles of the NCAA.

20 378. The NCAA and its Board of Governors knew or should have known that its
 21 actions or inactions in the area of gender equity with respect to sexual relationships, abuse and
 22 harassment by athletics department personnel of student-athletes created an unreasonable risk of
 23 harm to Plaintiffs and the Class, such that the risk was so great that it was highly probable that the
 24 harm would result.

25 379. The NCAA's Board of Governors has been aware of the issue for years, and has
 26 ignored previous calls by eight United States senators and its own study commission to fix the
 27 problem. In fact, the NCAA Board of Governors disbanded the NCAA study group called the
 28 Commission to Combat Campus Sexual Violence in 2018, promising only to continue to

1 “monitor and track on sexual violence issues.”

2 380. The NCAA and its Board of Governors knew or should have known that the power
3 differential between coaches, trainers and other athletics department personnel on the one hand,
4 and student-athletes on the other hand, so favors the athletics department personnel that student-
5 athletes cannot effectively protect themselves from inappropriate conduct. Moreover, this
6 disparity of power negates any purported consent by the student-athlete when confronted by
7 inappropriate conduct.

8 381. The NCAA and its Board of Governors thus owed its student-athletes a duty to
9 protect them from the foreseeable risk of coaches or trainers who take advantage of the power
10 differential for improper purposes.

11 382. The NCAA and its Board of Governors knew or should have known that college
12 athletics attracts sexual predators who secure jobs as coaches and trainers at NCAA member
13 institutions to have nearly unfettered access to victims, and so owed its student-athletes a duty to
14 protect them from the foreseeable risk of such coaches or trainers.

15 383. The NCAA and its Board of Governors knew or should have known of an
16 extremely high incidence of marriages between coaches or trainers and student-athletes/former
17 student-athletes to indicate the existence of improper relationships between coaches and trainers
18 and student-athletes, and so owed its student-athletes a duty to protect them from the foreseeable
19 risk of such improper relationships.

20 384. Plaintiffs had a reasonable expectation that the NCAA and its Board of Governors
21 would require its member institutions to employ (and the member institutions would employ)
22 skilled, trained, competent, and ethical coaches and trainers in connection with NCAA sports,
23 who would carry out said coaching and training without sexual harassment, sexual, physical, and
24 psychological abuse, and molestation.

25 385. Plaintiffs also had a reasonable expectation that the NCAA and its Board of
26 Governors would inform Plaintiffs and the public of sexual harassment, sexual, physical, and
27 psychological abuse, and molestation committed by NCAA coaches and trainers.

28 386. The NCAA and its Board of Governors willfully disregarded precautions that

1 would reasonably protect Plaintiffs and the Class and their safety and well-being in the following,
2 including but not limited to by failing to:

- 3 a. prohibit sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by
4 athletics department personnel;
- 5 b. prohibit any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics department
6 personnel and student-athletes;
- 7 c. prohibit grooming and other sexually-exploitative behavior by athletics
8 department personnel of student-athletes;
- 9 d. require NCAA member institutions to immediately report any allegations
10 of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by
11 athletics department personnel;
- 12 e. maintain all reports in a centralized repository so that all complaints about
13 sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics
14 department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member
15 institutions;
- 16 f. require that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a
17 student-athlete by athletics department personnel be independently
18 investigated;
- 19 g. implement public sanctions on member institutions and athletics
20 department personnel where allegations of sexual relationships,
21 harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel
22 are substantiated;
- 23 h. ban athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any
24 member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment,
25 or abuse of a student-athlete by such athletics department personnel are
26 substantiated;
- 27 i. mandate training of athletics department personnel regarding grooming,
28 sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual abuse and harassment, the

prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations.

- j. mandate training of athletics department personnel and student-athletes to recognize the signs of grooming and sexual abuse and harassment by athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to report the abuse;
- k. protect Plaintiffs and members of the Classes from such abuse and other foreseeable risks; and
- l. provide a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual abuse and/or sexual harassment.

387. The NCAA and its Board of Governors' conduct described above demonstrated a negligent disregard for substantial risks to Plaintiffs and the Class.

388. The NCAA and its Board of Governors' negligent conduct exhibited a disregard for necessary precautions to reasonably protect Plaintiffs and the Class, which was a substantial contributing cause of Plaintiffs' sexual assault, sexual and psychological abuse, and molestation.

389. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent indifference to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer from emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, loss of self-esteem, fright, anxiety, grief, humiliation and loss of enjoyment of life; were prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; and have sustained financial losses including but not limited to the amounts of tuition paid because of loss of scholarship due to Defendants' actions and inactions, as well as out-of-pocket costs for therapy, counseling, and medication to address the mental anguish and despair caused by Defendants' actions.

**COUNT III
BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY
(PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS AGAINST THE NCAA)**

390. Plaintiffs incorporate by references all prior paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

391. The NCAA owed a fiduciary duty to Plaintiffs and the Class that arose out of the

1 special relationship founded upon trust and confidence between the NCAA and its student-
2 athletes. A fiduciary duty was formed because the NCAA actively promoted itself as providing a
3 safe and nurturing environment for its student-athletes, and intended that Plaintiffs and the Class
4 believe this to be true so as to participate in NCAA sports.

5 392. Plaintiffs and the Class believed and trusted the NCAA that its member institutions
6 would employ skilled, trained, competent, and ethical coaches and trainers in connection with
7 NCAA sports, who would carry out said coaching and training without sexual assault, sexual,
8 physical, and psychological abuse, and molestation.

9 393. Plaintiffs and the Class believed and trusted that the NCAA would inform
10 Plaintiffs and the public of any allegations and concerns relating to sexual harassment, sexual,
11 physical, and psychological abuse, and molestation committed by NCAA coaches and trainers.

12 394. The NCAA owed Plaintiffs the highest duty to protect them and other student-
13 athletes from sexual predator coaches and trainers like Rembao.

14 395. The NCAA breached its fiduciary duty to Plaintiffs and the Class by failing to
15 protect them from sexual predators such as Rembao, and failing to warn them regarding same.

16 396. NCAA's breaches of its fiduciary duties were substantial contributing casus of
17 Plaintiffs' injuries and played a substantial part in bringing about the harm to Plaintiffs.

18 397. As a direct and proximate result of NCAA's breaches of its fiduciary duties,
19 Plaintiffs suffered and continue to suffer from emotional distress, physical manifestations of
20 emotional distress, loss of self-esteem, fright, anxiety, grief, humiliation and loss of enjoyment of
21 life; were prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and
22 obtaining the full enjoyment of life; and have sustained financial losses including but not limited
23 to the amounts of tuition paid because of loss of scholarship due to NCAA's actions and
24 inactions, as well as out-of-pocket costs for therapy, counseling, and medication to address the
25 mental anguish and despair caused by NCAA's actions.

COUNT IV
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATIONS AND OMISSIONS
(PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS AGAINST NCAA)

398. Plaintiffs incorporate by references all prior paragraphs as if set forth in full herein.

399. The NCAA negligently concealed facts and information which were material to Plaintiffs and the Class. As more fully described above, the NCAA knew or should have known that its actions or inactions in the area of gender equity, including with respect to sexual harassment, sexual, physical, and psychological abuse, and molestation of its student-athletes by coaches or trainers, would cause harm to Plaintiffs and the Class.

400. The NCAA knew or should have known but negligently concealed the following facts:

- a. The power differential between coaches and trainers and student-athletes exists and/or that certain coaching styles create a disparity of power, which would make student-athletes vulnerable to coaches or trainers who take advantage of the power differential for improper purposes, including sexual harassment, physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, and molestation;
- b. College athletics attracts sexual predators who secure jobs as coaches and trainers at NCAA member institutions to have nearly unfettered access to victims, which would make student-athletes vulnerable to such predators; and
- c. An extremely high incidence of marriages between coaches or trainers and student-athletes/former student-athletes which indicates the existence of improper relationships between coaches and trainers and student-athletes, making student-athletes vulnerable to such inappropriate relationships.

401. Through negligent concealment of material facts, the NCAA intended to induce a false belief in its student-athletes that NCAA sports were safe from sexual relationships, abuse or harassment by athletics department personnel, and that NCAA sports were a safe and nurturing

1 environment for student-athletes. It failed to provide Plaintiffs and other student-athletes with a
2 reasonably safe place for NCAA sports activities and interactions with coaches and trainers of
3 NCAA member institutions.

4 402. Plaintiffs and the Class were lulled into a false sense of belief that NCAA member
5 institutions employed skilled, trained, competent, and ethical coaches and trainers in connection
6 with NCAA sports, who would carry out said coaching and training without sexual harassment,
7 sexual, physical, and psychological abuse, and molestation.

8 403. Plaintiffs could not have discovered the truth through a reasonably inquiry and/or
9 were prevented from doing so, because (1) the NCAA did not require nor encourage member
10 institutions to publicly or privately report sexual abuse or harassment by athletics department
11 personnel and thus fraudulently concealed the true nature and scope of the problem; (2) coaches
12 demand unquestioning loyalty, and the NCAA and member institutions knowingly empowered
13 the coaches with full discretion over the student-athlete's scholarship and, hence, academic and
14 athletic careers.

15 404. The concealed information was such that Plaintiffs would have acted differently,
16 including with respect to their college and coaching choices, had they been aware of all material
17 facts.

18 405. As a proximate cause of NCAA's concealment, Plaintiffs and the Class suffered
19 harm described above.

20 **COUNT V**
21 **BREACH OF CONTRACT**
(PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS AGAINST NCAA)

22 406. Plaintiffs incorporate by references all prior paragraphs as if set forth in full
23 herein.

24 407. Each Plaintiff and class member entered into a contract with the NCAA. The
25 NCAA required that each student-athlete, prior to participation as an NCAA athlete, affirm in
26 writing that they read the NCAA regulations and the respective NCAA Division Manual, each of
27 which expressly encompasses the NCAA Constitution, Operating Bylaws, and Administrative
28

1 Bylaws (collectively “Manual”). The contract for Division I is called a Form 19-1a, and the most
 2 recent version is attached as Exhibit A. Based upon information and belief, the NCAA,
 3 University of Arizona, and/or University of Texas at Austin would have Ms. Aldrich’s contract
 4 and the NCAA and University of Texas at Austin would have Ms. Johnson’s and Ms. Bevins’s
 5 contracts.

6 408. The NCAA required that each student-athlete affirm in writing to having “read the
 7 Summary of NCAA Regulations, or another outline or summary of NCAA legislation provided
 8 by your director of athletics (or his or her designee) or read the bylaws of the NCAA Division I
 9 Manual that address your eligibility. You are responsible for knowing and understanding the
 10 application of all NCAA Division I bylaws related to your eligibility.” *Id.* at 1.

11 409. For its part, in the Manual, the NCAA promised to perform the following for the
 12 student-athlete’s benefit:

- 13 a. “To initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletics programs for
 14 student athletes...,” NCAA Const., Art.1, § 1.2(a);
- 15 b. “To uphold the principal of institutional control of, and responsibility for,
 16 all intercollegiate sports in conformity with the constitution and bylaws of
 17 this association,” NCAA Const., Art.1, § 1.2(b);
- 18 c. “To legislate, through bylaws or by resolutions of a Convention, upon any
 19 subject of general concern to the members related to the administration of
 20 intercollegiate athletics;.... NCAA Const., Art.1, § 1.2(h);
- 21 d. To conduct intercollegiate athletics programs “in a manner designed to
 22 protect and enhance the physical and educational wellbeing of student-
 23 athletes,” NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.2 (Revised: 11/21/05);
- 24 e. To require “each member institution to protect the health of, and provide a
 25 safe environment for, each of its participating student-athletes,” NCAA
 26 Const., Art. 2, § 2.2.3 (Adopted: 1/10/95);
- 27 f. To require “each member institution to establish and maintain an
 28 environment that fosters a positive relationship between the student-athlete

and coach,” NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.2.4 (Adopted: 1/10/95);

g. To require that “each member institution to establish and maintain an environment in which a student-athlete’s activities are conducted as an integral part of the student-athlete’s educational experience,” NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.2 (Adopted: 1/10/95); and

h. To “assist the institution in its efforts to achieve full compliance with all rules and regulations and shall afford the institution, its staff and student-athletes fair procedures in the consideration of an identified or alleged failure in compliance,” NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.8.2.

410. For consideration in return for the NCAA’s undertakings, each student-athlete agrees to abide by the Manual and any other NCAA rules, participates in an NCAA sport which provides a benefit to the NCAA and its member institutions, and agrees to waive certain rights, including the right to profit from participation.

411. The Manual thus constitutes a contract between the NCAA and Plaintiffs and the Class members.

412. Plaintiffs have fulfilled their obligations under the contract by providing their services as student-athletes in the NCAA.

413. The NCAA has breached its contractual obligations to Plaintiffs and the Class by failing to:

- a. prohibit sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by athletics department personnel;
- b. prohibit any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics department personnel and student-athletes;
- c. prohibit grooming and other sexually-exploitative behavior by athletics department personnel of student-athletes;
- d. require NCAA member institutions to immediately report any allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel;

- e. maintain all reports in a centralized repository so that all complaints about sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member institutions;
- f. require that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel be independently investigated;
- g. implement public sanctions on member institutions and athletics department personnel where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- h. ban athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by such athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- i. mandate training of athletics department personnel regarding grooming, sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual abuse and harassment, the prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations;
- j. mandate training of athletics department personnel and student-athletes to recognize the signs of grooming and sexual abuse and harassment by athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to report the abuse;
- k. protect Plaintiffs and members of the Classes from such abuse and other foreseeable risks; and
- l. provide a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual abuse and/or sexual harassment.

414. As a direct result of those breaches, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered harm described above, including but not limited to the amounts of tuition paid because of loss of

1 scholarship due to NCAA's actions and inactions, as well as out-of-pocket costs for therapy,
2 counseling, and medication to address the mental anguish and despair caused by NCAA's actions.

3 **COUNT VI**
4 **BREACH OF IMPLIED CONTRACT**
5 **(PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS AGAINST NCAA)**

6 415. Plaintiffs incorporate by references all prior paragraphs as if set forth in full
7 herein.

8 416. To the extent an express contract does not exist, the facts and circumstances set
9 forth above establish an implied contract wherein student-athletes, in return for participation,
10 agreed to be bound by NCAA rules and expected the NCAA to provide appropriate rules and
11 regulations so as to protect their health and safety to the extent possible.

12 417. NCAA has breached its contractual obligations to Plaintiffs and the Class by
13 failing to:

- 14 a. prohibit sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by
15 athletics department personnel;
- 16 b. prohibit any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics department
17 personnel and student-athletes;
- 18 c. prohibit grooming and other sexually-exploitative behavior by athletics
19 department personnel of student-athletes;
- 20 d. require NCAA member institutions to immediately report any allegations
21 of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by
22 athletics department personnel;
- 23 e. maintain all reports in a centralized repository so that all complaints about
24 sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics
25 department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member
26 institutions;
- 27 f. require that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a
28 student-athlete by athletics department personnel be independently

investigated;

- g. implement public sanctions on member institutions and athletics department personnel where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- h. ban athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by such athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- i. mandate training of athletics department personnel regarding grooming, sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual abuse and harassment, the prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations.
- j. mandate training of athletics department personnel and student-athletes to recognize the signs of grooming and sexual abuse and harassment by athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to report the abuse;
- k. protect Plaintiffs and members of the Classes from such abuse and other foreseeable risks; and
- l. provide a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual abuse and/or sexual harassment.

418. As a direct result of those breaches, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered harm described above, including but not limited to the amounts of tuition paid because of loss of scholarship due to NCAA's actions and inactions, as well as out-of-pocket costs for therapy, counseling, and medication to address the mental anguish and despair caused by NCAA's actions.

COUNT VII
BREACH OF CONTRACT AS THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES
(PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS AGAINST THE NCAA)

419. Plaintiffs incorporate by references all prior paragraphs as if set forth in full

1 herein.

2 420. To the extent the Court finds no contract exists, either express or implied, between
 3 Plaintiffs and the Class and the NCAA, then the NCAA and its member institutions were parties
 4 to a contract. As an express condition of their membership in the NCAA, each institution must
 5 agree to abide by the respective NCAA Division Manual, each of which expressly encompasses
 6 the NCAA Constitution, Operating Bylaws, and Administrative Bylaws (collectively “Manual”).
 7 The Manual thus constitutes a contract between the NCAA and its member institutions.

8 421. Plaintiffs and the Class are third-party beneficiaries of the contract between the
 9 NCAA and its members because the parties to the contract intended to benefit the student-
 10 athletes.

11 422. In the Manual, NCAA promises to perform the following for the student-athlete’s
 12 benefit:

- 13 a. “to initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletics programs for
 14 student athletes...,” NCAA Const., Art.1, § 1.2(a);
- 15 b. “to uphold the principal of institutional control of, and responsibility for,
 16 all intercollegiate sports in conformity with the constitution and bylaws of
 17 this association,” NCAA Const., Art.1, § 1.2(b);
- 18 c. to conduct intercollegiate athletics programs “in a manner designed to
 19 protect and enhance the physical and educational wellbeing of student-
 20 athletes,” NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.2 (Revised: 11/21/05);
- 21 d. to require “each member institution to protect the health of, and provide a
 22 safe environment for, each of its participating student-athletes,” NCAA
 23 Const., Art. 2, § 2.2.3 (Adopted: 1/10/95);
- 24 e. to require “each member institution to establish and maintain an
 25 environment that fosters a positive relationship between the student-athlete
 26 and coach,” NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.2.4 (Adopted: 1/10/95);
- 27 f. to require that “each member institution to establish and maintain an
 28 environment in which a student-athlete’s activities are conducted as an

1 integral part of the student-athlete's educational experience," NCAA
2 Const., Art. 2, § 2.2 (Adopted: 1/10/95);

- 3 g. to "assist the institution in its efforts to achieve full compliance with all
4 rules and regulations and shall afford the institution, its staff and student-
5 athletes fair procedures in the consideration of an identified or alleged
6 failure in compliance," NCAA Const., Art. 2, § 2.8.2.

7 423. NCAA has breached its contractual obligations to Plaintiffs and the Class by
8 failing to:

- 9 a. prohibit sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse of student-athletes by
10 athletics department personnel;
11 b. prohibit any romantic or sexual relationships between athletics department
12 personnel and student-athletes;
13 c. prohibit grooming and other sexually-exploitative behavior by athletics
14 department personnel of student-athletes;
15 d. require NCAA member institutions to immediately report any allegations
16 of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by
17 athletics department personnel;
18 e. maintain all reports in a centralized repository so that all complaints about
19 sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics
20 department personnel can be tracked by the NCAA and its member
21 institutions;
22 f. require that all reports of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a
23 student-athlete by athletics department personnel be independently
24 investigated;
25 g. implement public sanctions on member institutions and athletics
26 department personnel where allegations of sexual relationships,
27 harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by athletics department personnel
28 are substantiated;

- h. ban athletics department personnel from working or volunteering for any member institution where allegations of sexual relationships, harassment, or abuse of a student-athlete by such athletics department personnel are substantiated;
- i. mandate training of athletics department personnel regarding grooming, sexual relationships with student-athletes, sexual abuse and harassment, the prohibition thereof, and reporting obligations.
- j. mandate training of athletics department personnel and student-athletes to recognize the signs of grooming and sexual abuse and harassment by athletics department personnel, and to provide confidential avenues to report the abuse;
- k. protect Plaintiffs and members of the Classes from such abuse and other foreseeable risks; and
- l. provide a safe environment for NCAA student-athletes free from sexual abuse and/or sexual harassment.

424. As a direct result of those breaches, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered harm described above, including but not limited to the amounts of tuition paid because of loss of scholarship due to NCAA's actions and inactions, as well as out-of-pocket costs for therapy, counseling, and medication to address the mental anguish and despair caused by NCAA's actions.

IX. CLAIMS AGAINST THE NCAA AND JOHN REMBAO ON BEHALF OF THE NCAA-REMBAO SUBCLASS

**COUNT VIII
CIVIL BATTERY
(PLAINTIFFS AND THE REMBAO SUBCLASS AGAINST THE NCAA AND JOHN REMBAO)**

425. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate herein by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

426. Rembao intended to commit an act of unwanted contact and/or caused imminent apprehension of such an act against Plaintiffs and the Class members. He did so by, *inter alia*:

- a. Isolating Plaintiffs and Class members in closed quarters and dismissing any bystanders; and
- b. Demanding or threatening sexual contact.

427. Rembao did commit an unwanted contact with Plaintiffs and the Class members' person or property in a harmful or offensive manner, including, but not limited to, causing sexual contact between Rembao and each Class member.

428. Rembao's battery of Plaintiffs and the Class caused harm, including physical, mental, and/or emotional harm of each Class member.

429. Rembao's conduct was committed within the scope of his position as an NCAA coach.

430. A causal nexus existed between (i) Rembao's recruitment and grooming of student-athletes to participate in the NCAA; and (ii) his abuse of his power to coerce and batter those women.

431. Each act of battery of a Class member lured with the prospect of being an NCAA student-athlete and/or to be coached by Rembao was foreseeable given, *inter alia*, the use of NCAA materials to lure the victims and the commission of the acts on the property of NCAA member institutions or with the chattels of NCAA member institutions.

432. Rembao's conduct is not so unusual or startling that it would seem unfair to include the loss resulting from it among other costs of the NCAA's business. Assaults in the

context of NCAA athletics by coaches and other athletics department personnel are exactly why student-athletes would expect the NCAA to take extra precautions, or would expect the NCAA to require member institutions to implement extra precautions, to ensure that they are protected from abuse by athletics department personnel.

433. Holding the NCAA liable furthers the policy goals of *respondeat superior*, including the prevention of future injuries and the assurance of compensation to victims, given that Plaintiffs and the Class members do not have separate remedies under Title VII because they were not employees of the NCAA, or Title IX because the NCAA does not receive federal funding.

**COUNT IX
ASSAULT
(PLAINTIFFS AND THE REMBAO SUBCLASS VERSUS THE NCAA AND JOHN
REMBAO)**

434. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate herein by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

435. Rembao intended to cause apprehension of harmful or offensive conduct against Plaintiffs and the Subclass members. He did so by, *inter alia*:

- a. Isolating Plaintiffs and the Subclass members in closed quarters and dismissing any bystanders;
- b. Demanding or threatening sexual contact;
- c. Cornering, blocking, or otherwise using his heft to cause Plaintiffs and the Subclass to fear that Rembao had the ability to carry out his physical threats; and
- d. Threatening harm to the athletic careers, team participation, scholarships, and reputations of Plaintiffs and the Subclass members if they did not participate in such conduct.

436. Rembao's actions did, in fact, cause Plaintiffs and the Subclass members to fear imminent harmful or offensive contact by Rembao.

437. Rembao's conduct was committed within the scope of his position as an NCAA

1 coach.

2 438. A causal nexus existed between (i) Rembao's recruitment and grooming of
3 student-athletes to participate in the NCAA; and (ii) his abuse of his power to coerce and batter
4 those women.

5 439. Each act of assault of a Subclass member lured with the prospect of being an
6 NCAA student-athlete and/or to be coached by Rembao was foreseeable given, *inter alia*, the use
7 of NCAA materials to lure the victims and the commission of the acts on the property of NCAA
8 member institutions or with the chattels of NCAA member institutions.

9 440. Rembao's conduct is not so unusual or startling that it would seem unfair to
10 include the loss resulting from it among other costs of the NCAA's business. Assaults in the
11 context of NCAA athletics by coaches and other athletics department personnel are exactly why
12 student-athletes would expect the NCAA to take extra precautions, or would expect the NCAA to
13 require member institutions to implement extra precautions, to ensure that they are protected from
14 abuse by athletics department personnel.

15 441. Holding the NCAA liable furthers the policy goals of *respondeat superior*,
16 including the prevention of future injuries and the assurance of compensation to victims, given
17 that Plaintiffs and the Subclass members do not have separate remedies under Title VII because
18 they were not employees of the NCAA, or Title IX because the NCAA does not receive federal
19 funding.

20 **COUNT X**
21 **FALSE IMPRISONMENT**
22 **(PLAINTIFFS AND THE REMBAO SUBCLASS VERSUS JOHN REMBAO AND THE NCAA)**

23 442. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate herein by reference the preceding paragraphs as if
24 fully set forth herein.

25 443. Plaintiffs and Class members were willfully detained by Rembao, without their
26 consent, while he battered, assaulted, and attempted to assault them.

27 444. Rembao willfully detained Plaintiffs and Class Members through physical force
28 and/or through intimidation. In many instances, Rembao used such intimidation that Plaintiffs and

1 Class Members stopped resisting rather than risk injury.

2 445. Rembao's conduct was committed within the scope of his position as an NCAA
3 coach.

4 446. A causal nexus existed between (i) Rembao's recruitment and grooming of
5 student-athletes to participate in the NCAA; and (ii) his abuse of his power to coerce and batter
6 those women.

7 447. Each act of false imprisonment of a Class member lured with the prospect of being
8 an NCAA student-athlete and/or to be coached by Rembao was foreseeable given, *inter alia*, the
9 use of NCAA materials to lure the victims and the commission of the acts on the property of
10 NCAA member institutions or with the chattels of NCAA member institutions.

11 448. Rembao's conduct is not so unusual or startling that it would seem unfair to
12 include the loss resulting from it among other costs of the NCAA's business. Assaults in the
13 context of NCAA athletics by coaches and other athletics department personnel are exactly why
14 student-athletes would expect the NCAA to take extra precautions, or would expect the NCAA to
15 require member institutions to implement extra precautions, to ensure that they are protected from
16 abuse by athletics department personnel.

17 449. Holding the NCAA liable furthers the policy goals of *respondeat superior*,
18 including the prevention of future injuries and the assurance of compensation to victims, given
19 that Plaintiffs and the Subclass members do not have separate remedies under Title VII because
20 they were not employees of the NCAA, or Title IX because the NCAA does not receive federal
21 funding.

22 **COUNT XI**
23 **INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**
24 **(PLAINTIFFS AND THE REMBAO SUBCLASS VERSUS JOHN REMBAO AND THE**
25 **NCAA)**

26 450. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate herein by reference the preceding paragraphs as if
27 fully set forth herein.

28 451. Rembao's extreme and outrageous conduct intentionally or recklessly caused
severe emotional distress to Plaintiffs and the Subclass members.

1 452. Rembao's outrageous conduct was not the type of ordinary rude or obnoxious
2 behavior that student-athletes should be expected to weather. Rather, Rembao's conduct
3 exceeded all possible bounds of decency.

4 453. Rembao acted with intent or recklessness, knowing that the student-athletes were
5 likely to endure emotional distress. Indeed, he used this distress to subdue and threaten the
6 women and prevent them from complaining or suing based on his actions. He did so with
7 deliberate disregard as to the high possibility that severe emotional distress would occur.

8 454. Rembao's conduct caused suffering for Plaintiffs and the Subclass members at
9 levels that no reasonable person should have to endure.

10 455. Rembao's conduct was committed within the scope of his position as an NCAA
11 coach.

12 456. A causal nexus existed between (i) Rembao's recruitment and grooming of
13 student-athletes to participate in the NCAA; and (ii) his abuse of his power to coerce and batter
14 those women.

15 457. Each act of false imprisonment of a Subclass member lured with the prospect of
16 being an NCAA student-athlete and/or to be coached by Rembao was foreseeable given, *inter*
17 *alia*, the use of NCAA materials to lure the victims and the commission of the acts on the
18 property of NCAA member institutions or with the chattels of NCAA member institutions.

19 458. Rembao's conduct is not so unusual or startling that it would seem unfair to
20 include the loss resulting from it among other costs of the NCAA's business. Assaults in the
21 context of NCAA athletics by coaches and other athletics department personnel are exactly why
22 student-athletes would expect the NCAA to take extra precautions, or would expect the NCAA to
23 require member institutions to implement extra precautions, to ensure that they are protected from
24 abuse by athletics department personnel.

25 459. Holding the NCAA liable furthers the policy goals of *respondeat superior*,
26 including the prevention of future injuries and the assurance of compensation to victims, given
27 that Plaintiffs and the Subclass members do not have separate remedies under Title VII because
28 they were not employees of the NCAA, or Title IX because the NCAA does not receive federal

1 funding. Rembao's conduct was committed within the scope of his position as an NCAA coach.

2 460. A causal nexus existed between (i) Rembao's recruitment and grooming of
3 student-athletes to participate in the NCAA; and (ii) his abuse of his power to coerce and batter
4 those women.

5 461. Each act of false imprisonment of a Subclass member lured with the prospect of
6 being an NCAA student-athlete and/or to be coached by Rembao was foreseeable given, *inter*
7 *alia*, the use of NCAA materials to lure the victims and the commission of the acts on the
8 property of NCAA member institutions or with the chattels of NCAA member institutions.

9 462. Rembao's conduct is not so unusual or startling that it would seem unfair to
10 include the loss resulting from it among other costs of the NCAA's business. Assaults in the
11 context of NCAA athletics by coaches and other athletics department personnel are exactly why
12 student-athletes would expect the NCAA to take extra precautions, or would expect the NCAA to
13 require member institutions to implement extra precautions, to ensure that they are protected from
14 abuse by athletics department personnel.

15 463. Holding the NCAA liable furthers the policy goals of *respondeat superior*,
16 including the prevention of future injuries and the assurance of compensation to victims, given
17 that Plaintiffs and the Subclass members do not have separate remedies under Title VII because
18 they were not employees of the NCAA, or Title IX because the NCAA does not receive federal
19 funding.

20 **COUNT XII**
21 **NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**
22 **(PLAINTIFFS AND THE REMBAO SUBCLASS VERSUS JOHN REMBAO AND THE**
23 **NCAA)**

24 464. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate herein by reference the preceding paragraphs as if
25 fully set forth herein.

26 465. Rembao's conduct negligently caused emotional distress to Plaintiffs and the
27 Subclass members.

28 466. Rembao could reasonably foresee that his action would have caused emotional
distress to Plaintiffs and the Subclass members.

1 fully set forth herein.

2 475. Rembao was an NCAA coach for several decades.

3 476. At the time of the acts alleged herein, there was an actual or assumed agency
4 relationship between Rembao and the NCAA.

5 477. All acts or omissions alleged herein were ratified by the NCAA. The NCAA had
6 knowledge that coaches like Rembao were in sexual relationships with student-athletes and/or
7 were sexually abusing or harassing student-athletes and refused to take any action to stop him or
8 other predators like him. Moreover, NCAA member institutions hid this information so that
9 Rembao could continue to work for the NCAA and its member institutions.

10 478. Despite knowledge of Rembao's sexual misconduct by the NCAA and/or its
11 agents, no disciplinary action was taken and he was allowed to be alone with student-athletes
12 while on NCAA business.

13 479. The NCAA is thus responsible for Rembao's acts of assault, battery, and
14 intentional or negligent infliction of emotional distress.

15 **X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Class, respectfully request
17 that the Court enter a judgment on their behalf and against the NCAA, its Board of Governors,
18 and John Rembao, and further grant the following relief:

19 A. Certify the proposed Class and Subclass pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil
20 Procedure Rule 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3) and/or (c)(4);

21 B. Designate Plaintiffs as representatives of the proposed Class and Subclass and
22 Plaintiffs' counsel as Class counsel;

23 C. Award injunctive relief requiring the NCAA and its Board of Governors to
24 implement and enforce rules and bylaws that are considered consensus best practices, including
25 those set out above because (1) there is a substantial likelihood that Plaintiffs and Class will
26 prevail on the merits; (2) there is a real and substantial threat that the Class will suffer irreparable
27 injury if the injunction is not granted; (3) the Class's threatened injury outweighs any threatened
28

harm to the NCAA and its Board of Governors; and (4) granting the injunction will serve the public interest.

D. Award Plaintiffs and Class members compensatory damages, punitive damages, pain and suffering, and any other relief to which they are entitled under the law;

E. Award Plaintiffs and the Class prejudgment interest, costs and attorneys' fees; and

F. Award to the Plaintiffs and Class for such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

XI. DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, respectfully request a trial by jury as to all matters so triable.

Dated: March 11, 2020

Respectfully submitted,



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