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JAE C. HONG AP

A team of nurses and doctors recall the joys, heartbreak in battling the coronavirus.

JESSICA HILL AP

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SPORTS: Sue Bird and Diana Taurasi hope to become the first five-time Olympic gold medalists in basketball as they lead the US team. **1B**

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The Olympian

High court sides with ex-athletes in NCAA compensation case

BY JESSICA GRESKO
Associated Press

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court decided unanimously Monday that the NCAA can't enforce rules limiting education-related benefits – like computers and paid internships – that colleges offer to student-athletes, a ruling that could help push changes in how the student-athletes are compensated.

The case doesn't decide whether students can be paid salaries. Instead, the ruling will help determine whether schools can offer athletes tens of thousands of dollars in education benefits for things including tutoring, study abroad programs and graduate scholarships.

The high court said that NCAA limits on the education-related benefits colleges can offer athletes who play Division I basketball and football violate antitrust laws.

Justice Neil Gorsuch wrote for the court that the NCAA sought "immunity from the normal operation of the antitrust laws." And he said that allowing colleges and universities to offer "enhanced education-related benefits ... may encourage scholastic achievement and allow student-athletes a measure of compensation more consistent with the value they bring to their schools."

Under current NCAA rules, students cannot be paid, and the scholarship money colleges can offer is capped at the cost of attending the school. The NCAA had defended its rules as necessary to preserve the amateur nature of college sports.

NAM Y. HUH AP file

Northwestern quarterback Kain Colter wears APU for "All Players United" on his wrist as he scores a touchdown against Maine in Evanston, Ill., in 2013. The Supreme Court has ruled the NCAA can't enforce rules limiting education-related benefits colleges offer to student-athletes.

But the former athletes who brought the case, including former West Virginia football player Shawne Alston, argued that the NCAA's rules on education-related compensation were

SEE HIGH COURT, 4A

KATHERINE FREY The Washington Post

Mary Brough and Manuel Calero are part of a mobile crisis unit, a team of clinicians who respond to individuals during mental health crises in Maryland.

Mental health crisis teams, like police, face challenges

BY REBECCA TAN
Washington Post

Manuel Calero was looking through patient files when his shift partner knocked on the desk divider and handed him a notepad. With the phone still squeezed between her ear and her shoulder, Mary Brough nodded in a way that, Calero knew, meant they would be heading out shortly.

He scanned the scribbled notes – a woman calling about her 21-year-old son with bipolar disorder who had recently checked himself out of the hospital and was now home, emptying bags of trash in the living room. Calero was looking up the young man's name in the patient system when Brough, still on the phone, bolted from her seat.

"Oh my god."

"He broke his dad's hand," she told Calero, who was already punching in the number for the Montgomery County, Md., police department. "Tell them to go lights and sirens – she's screaming."

Calero grabbed a police radio, a folder of documents and a jacket. Brough reached for the car keys.

"Police are on their way," she said into the phone. "But we'll be right behind them, all right? We'll be right there."

Amid a nationwide reckoning over police brutality, crisis centers like this one are being hailed as a vital alternative to having officers respond to mental health emergencies – a way to keep police and their guns away from people in need of help, rather than arrest.

A study recently commissioned by the city of Tacoma found that such crisis teams could divert police from thousands of calls every year.

According to a Washington Post database, about a quarter of all fatal police shootings in the last six years involved someone in the throes of a mental health crisis. A man in psychological distress died after police in Rochester, N.Y., placed a bag over his head and pinned him to the ground. In Salt Lake City, a mother called 911 for help with her 13-year-old son, who has autism, only to watch as officers shot him 11 times, leaving him partly paralyzed. More than one-third of the calls where Montgomery County police exerted force in 2020 involved people "suffering from some form of mental illness," a report said.

Montgomery's crisis center has built a strong record over three decades of resolving conflicts peacefully and keeping people out of jail. But like many other government health services, it has seen funding cut in tight budget years. Saddled with a growing slate of responsibilities, the center's 24 counselors have had to turn down more calls for help, leaving a service gap that has been filled by police.

After the killing of George Floyd last spring, Montgomery's all-Democratic county council found itself divided over whether to cut the police budget. But lawmakers unanimously agreed to hire 12 more crisis counselors, part of a long-term plan that also includes having counselors respond to certain incidents without a police escort. Dozens of other cities and counties, including the District of Columbia and Baltimore, are taking similar steps.

Montgomery leaders tout the changes as an early step in their effort to "reimagine police." But inside the center's old, cramped operations room in Rockville, staff are ambivalent about being cast as the new face of public safety. Some are concerned about changing their long-

SEE MENTAL HEALTH, 5A

Iran president-elect takes hard line, refuses to meet with Biden

BY ISABEL DEBRE AND JON GAMBRELL
Associated Press

DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Iran's president-elect staked out a hard-line position Monday in his first remarks since his landslide election victory, rejecting the possibility of meeting with President Joe Biden or negotiating Tehran's ballistic missile program and support of regional militias.

The comments by Ebrahim Raisi offered a blunt preview of how Iran might deal with the wider world in the next four years as it enters a new stage in negotiations to resurrect its 2015 nuclear deal with global powers.

The news conference in Tehran also marked the first time the judiciary chief found himself confronted on live television about his role in the 1988 mass execution of political prisoners at the end of the Iran-Iraq war. Raisi offered no specific response but appeared confident and defiant as he described himself as a "defender of human rights."

Raisi took questions ranging from his views on the nuclear talks to relations with regional rival Saudi Arabia. He appeared nervous at the start of the hourlong session but grew increasingly at ease as he returned to vague campaign themes of promoting Iran's economic self-sufficiency and combating corruption.

The 60-year-old cleric, a protege of Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, swept nearly 62% of the 28.9 million votes in Friday's presidential election, which saw the lowest turnout in the Islamic Republic's history. Millions of Iranians stayed home in defiance of a vote they saw as tipped in Raisi's favor after a panel under Khamenei disqualified prominent reformist candidates and allies of relatively moderate President Hassan Rouhani.

SEE IRAN, 4A

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