

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Energy and Commerce
Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade Hearing
March 4, 2025
Questions for the Record
Responses from Anthony Egbo Jr

The Honorable Russ Fulcher (R-ID)

Question 1. To follow up on my question regarding strategies smaller schools can employ if they have a smaller budget and want to attract students, some of Idaho's schools have offered avenues like multi-year contracts for student-athletes. Other suggestions have included trying to gain multimedia contracts that increase the audience to help have more funds for student-athletes through the proposed revenue-sharing model. Can you suggest other strategies smaller schools can and should consider?

While I currently serve in a role within college athletics that focuses on fundraising and revenue generation, I wouldn't consider myself an expert in the broader financing of college sports or student-athlete compensation models. That said, I do believe smaller schools—like my own—that choose to opt into a revenue-sharing model will need to explore creative funding avenues such as increased donor contributions, broadcast revenue, strategic financial partnerships, and institutional support.

There will also likely need to be a stronger emphasis on the holistic marketing and branding of student-athletes. This includes telling their stories, highlighting their achievements, and positioning them as valuable representatives of the university. Doing so can help attract external support from local businesses, corporate sponsors, and the broader community around campus. That's something our university is already heavily leaning into and finding success with.

Question 2. Do you believe transparency in agent registration and contract standardization would be beneficial and help reduce any bad actors in this space?

Without a doubt. Agent registration and contract standardization are essential components of any NIL protections for student-athletes. That's why student-athletes advocated for—and played a key role in passing—a package of NCAA NIL protections last year. That package included the development of a standardized contract template and a voluntary registration system for NIL service providers to help student-athletes identify and select qualified agents.

While it may not be a full framework yet, the concept behind these efforts is clear: to weed out bad actors who are essentially preying on student-athletes and exploiting the current gray areas in the system.

The Honorable Debbie Dingell (D-MI)

1. Mr. Egbo, if Congress legislated on NIL, what are the top three things you would bargain for that Congress might guarantee as a part of the law?

Thank you for this question. I think first and foremost, if I had to emphasize one component that I believe has the most consensus across the student-athlete population, it's that the majority of student-athletes I've personally spoken with do not want to be considered employees of our schools.

Secondly, I believe agent and contract standardization is critical to help weed out bad actors and protect student-athletes from being taken advantage of.

Third, scholarship guarantees are essential to continue protecting and emphasizing the educational component of being a student-athlete.

Additionally, I hold a strong opinion about the importance of financial literacy. Many student-athletes have had little to no training in this area. Being compensated is a great step forward and should be celebrated—but we also need to ensure that this compensation is helping us achieve what our education is meant to do: put us in a better position to live better lives, build brighter futures, and serve our communities more effectively.

So, the three things I would bargain for in NIL legislation are:

- 1. Protection of student-athletes' non-employee status***
- 2. Agent and contract standardization***
- 3. Scholarship guarantees***

—alongside an emphasis on financial literacy education. I believe these are essential pillars for a fair and sustainable NIL framework.