

Questions for the Record from Representative Johnson to Mr. LeGeyt

“Examining the Sports Broadcasting Act”

June 10, 2026

- 1) The NFL claims that 100% of NFL games are available on free, over-the-air broadcast television in the home markets of the competing teams, and that 87% of games are primarily distributed on free, over-the-air broadcast television. Are those percentages accurate?
 - a. How many MLB games are available on free, over-the-air broadcast television in the home markets of the competing teams? What percentage of MLB games are primarily distributed on free, over-the-air broadcast television?
 - b. How many NBA games are available on free, over-the-air broadcast television in the home markets of the competing teams? What percentage of NBA games are primarily distributed on free, over-the-air broadcast television?
 - c. How many NHL games are available on free, over-the-air broadcast television in the home markets of the competing teams? What percentage of NHL games are primarily distributed on free, over-the-air broadcast television?
- 2) On Monday, June 15, 2026, Fox Corporation announced a \$22 billion deal to acquire Roku, marking the broadcaster’s significant venture into the digital streaming business and potentially shaping the future of television. The new deal will give Fox access to the more than 100 million households that use Roku’s streaming platform, strengthening the network’s advertising business, and expanding its online reach for its valuable content. Given last week’s hearing, should the House Judiciary Committee convene a follow-on hearing to examine Fox’s proposed acquisition, and whether the transaction represents an abrupt departure from or diminution of the broadcast ecosystem of which the legacy broadcaster has long been a part?
- 3) Do you have any knowledge of or insight into whether Fox intends to leverage its acquisition of Roku to distribute premium sports content (e.g. live NFL games) exclusively via digital streaming? In the future, if Fox were to distribute sports content exclusively through a streaming platform, would doing so be inconsistent or incompatible with the interests and public service obligations of the broadcast ecosystem? Do you consider the distribution of sports programming via digital platforms to be identical or substantially equivalent to such distribution via cable television?

Questions for the Record from Representative Johnson to Mr. LeGeyt

“Examining the Sports Broadcasting Act”

June 10, 2026

- 1) The NFL claims that 100% of NFL games are available on free, over-the-air broadcast television in the home markets of the competing teams, and that 87% of games are primarily distributed on free, over-the-air broadcast television. Are those percentages accurate?
 - a. How many MLB games are available on free, over-the-air broadcast television in the home markets of the competing teams? What percentage of MLB games are primarily distributed on free, over-the-air broadcast television?
 - b. How many NBA games are available on free, over-the-air broadcast television in the home markets of the competing teams? What percentage of NBA games are primarily distributed on free, over-the-air broadcast television?
 - c. How many NHL games are available on free, over-the-air broadcast television in the home markets of the competing teams? What percentage of NHL games are primarily distributed on free, over-the-air broadcast television?

Congress, through the Sports Broadcasting Act of 1961, granted professional sports leagues a limited antitrust exemption to collectively sell television rights in exchange for a public benefit: broad access to live sports. The statute covered sponsored telecasting and excluded subscription and closed-circuit television, reflecting a focus on widely available, free viewing – through broadcast -- rather than paywalled distribution. As the Committee’s report highlights, based on the NFL’s own analysis, less than half of its games (39 percent) are actually available to a consumer on broadcast television. The movement of games to exclusive streaming and subscription platforms creates new costs, fragmentation and access barriers. With the percentage of games estimated to be available on free, over-the-air broadcast television even lower for Major League Baseball (5-10 percent), National Basketball Association (17 percent), and the National Hockey League (22 percent), Congress should therefore ask whether leagues receiving this special antitrust protection are still delivering the broadly accessible public benefits the law was designed to promote.

Questions for the Record from Representative Johnson to Mr. LeGeyt

“Examining the Sports Broadcasting Act”

June 10, 2026

- 2) On Monday, June 15, 2026, Fox Corporation announced a \$22 billion deal to acquire Roku, marking the broadcaster’s significant venture into the digital streaming business and potentially shaping the future of television. The new deal will give Fox access to the more than 100 million households that use Roku’s streaming platform, strengthening the network’s advertising business, and expanding its online reach for its valuable content. Given last week’s hearing, should the House Judiciary Committee convene a follow-on hearing to examine Fox’s proposed acquisition, and whether the transaction represents an abrupt departure from or diminution of the broadcast ecosystem of which the legacy broadcaster has long been a part?

No. This transaction does not involve the transfer of any broadcast licenses and NAB does not opine on the specifics of member company transactions. As referenced in my testimony, broadcasters are artificially constrained by outdated ownership regulations and, generally, would benefit from increased scale to compete in today’s media marketplace dominated by big tech platforms.

- 3) Do you have any knowledge of or insight into whether Fox intends to leverage its acquisition of Roku to distribute premium sports content (e.g. live NFL games) exclusively via digital streaming? In the future, if Fox were to distribute sports content exclusively through a streaming platform, would doing so be inconsistent or incompatible with the interests and public service obligations of the broadcast ecosystem? Do you consider the distribution of sports programming via digital platforms to be identical or substantially equivalent to such distribution via cable television?

No. NAB does not opine or have knowledge on the specifics of member company transactions.