**Testimony of**

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**On**

**"The Satellite Television Law: Repeal, Reauthorize, or Revise?"**

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**House of Representatives**
**Committee on Energy and Commerce**
**Subcommittee on Communications and Technology**

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Good Morning, Chairman Walden, Ranking Member Eshoo, and members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to testify today. My name is Mike Palkovic, and I am the Executive Vice President of Services and Operations of DIRECTV.

The summer of 2013 is here. Americans are heading out on vacation, weekend getaways, and family gatherings. They will bring with them grills, refreshments, sunblock, and summer reading. They will also bring their favorite television shows and movies. Today, consumers demand the programming they want, when they want it, where they want it, on the device of their choosing, and at prices they can afford. For the most part, they get it.

The very idea that someone could take television to the beach would have been unimaginable twenty years ago. Actually, just about all of today's video marketplace would have been unrecognizable back then. From its first satellite in 1993 to TV Everywhere today, DIRECTV has played a big role in this transformation.

Unfortunately, one subset of television, over-the-air broadcast television remains governed by laws that have not kept up with these changes. These outdated laws work for the broadcasters, but not for the American viewing public. Broadcast television has gotten far too expensive. It is often unavailable where consumers want it, when they want it. Customers are forced to buy unwanted programming to get it, and the broadcast industry increasingly takes it away from viewers in "blackouts."

The growing tension between innovation and stale broadcast regulation has landed repeatedly in federal court. But this problem will not be solved in a courthouse. Only Congress can address it.

We see two paths that the 113th Congress should consider as it works to reauthorize the Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act (STELA). One is to jettison broadcast regulation altogether and create a truly free market in which broadcast programming is no longer treated differently than every other type of programming. The other is to make the laws smarter to reflect the 21st century video marketplace. Neither is easy, but the task is long overdue. DIRECTV is ready and eager to work with this committee and the entire Congress as we renew STELA to improve the video experience for all consumers.

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Congress last tackled major reform of the television marketplace in 1992. The 1992 Cable Act in turn expanded on decades of intervention by Congress, including the 1976 Copyright Act, the 1984 Cable Act, and the first Satellite Home Viewer Act in 1988.

But so much has changed since then and the pace continues to quicken. Consider the recent history of the video marketplace (for a complete timeline, please see **Attachment A**):

| | |
|---|---|
| 1980 | 28 national cable networks |
| 1985 | FOX Broadcasting established |
| 1990 | 57% of homes subscribe to cable; 79 cable nets |

1993 First DIRECTV satellite, DBS-1 launches

1994 DIRECTV’s first customer purchases a system in Jackson, MS at Cowboy Maloney’s

1995 1 million DIRECTV subscribers

1996 Residential cable broadband introduced; WRAL-HD broadcasts the 1st public HD signal

1998 171 cable nets; DIRECTV is first national provider to use 5.1 channel Dolby Digital surround sound; DIRECTV grows to 4 million subscribers

2000 65 million cable subscribers; DIRECTV TiVo service is launched, laying the foundation for the DVR revolution

2001 DIRECTV grows to 10 million and launches its first “spot beam” satellite to serve 40 local TV markets; average adult watches 4 hours of TV a day

2004 98% of homes have a TV; DIRECTV receives 1st Primetime Emmy in Interactive TV for its enhanced NFL Sunday Ticket

2005 Verizon launches FiOS TV; YouTube launched; Netflix has 4.2 million subscribers; DIRECTV reaches 15 million subscribers

2006 115 million homes have access to high speed internet; 800 cable nets; AT&T U-verse launches in San Antonio, Texas; Amazon Unbox launched

2007 Netflix adds streaming service and totals 7.5 million subscribers; DIRECTV launches 21 national HD channels becoming the HD content leader

2008 1 million FiOS subscribers; Hulu launches; Netflix partners with Xbox 360, Blu-ray, and Apple to deliver streaming content

2009 DIRECTV DVR Scheduler App is launched on iPhone and iTouch; June 12th Digital Transition of broadcasters; DIRECTV reaches 18 million subscribers; Netflix partners with PS3, Internet TV, and other Internet connected devices to deliver content, reaches 12.3 million subscribers

2010 DIRECTV launches 3D TV channels; Roku and Vimeo partner to bring video to TV; Boxee Box released

2011 3.4 million U-verse subscribers; Microsoft launches Xbox Apps Marketplace to 40 million users; Roku reaches 1 billion streams of content to the TV

2012 Aereo launches; 93% homes have cable broadband access; 4.5 million U-Verse subscribers; 5 million FiOS subscribers; 20 million DIRECTV subscribers; Boxee Cloud DVR launched; DISH launches Autohop and PrimeTime Anytime

2013 Roku surpasses 700 channels; Verizon/Redbox JV launched public beta; YouTube launches paid subscription service; Aereo launches in Boston and Atlanta; DISH launches the Hopper with Sling; Google Fiber announced for Kansas City and Austin; Netflix reaches 29 million US subscribers

So I think it's fair to say that those who passed the 1992 Cable Act would not recognize the video marketplace of today. If I had to distill all of these changes in the last twenty years into three key trends, I'd list the following:

First, in 1992, cable was the only game in town. If you wanted anything beyond over-the-air television, you had no place to go other than your cable operator. Today, most customers can choose from cable, satellite, and telco, not to mention offerings like Netflix, Roku, Boxee, Xbox and Hulu.

Second, in 1992 you watched television *on* your television. Now, you can watch "TV" on computers, tablets, phones, and just about every other device imaginable.

Third, so much more content is available than before. In 1992, there were four networks and approximately seventy cable channels. Today, there are more than 900 cable channels and an endless amount of video available online.

This sounds like a success story. And it is.

But there is one exception to this good news: broadcast television. We hear more complaints about broadcast related issues than almost anything else. Our subscribers complain about high prices, lack of choice, and blackouts. If DIRECTV's 20 million subscribers are any indication, the American viewing public is not as happy today about broadcasting as they were in 1992.

Much of this is because of the 21-year-old Cable Act and the retransmission consent regime it created.

First, **retransmission consent raises prices.** As I have said, there is much more competition now in pay-TV than there was in 1992. Competition normally drives down prices. But, as the

Congressional Research Service recently put it, "[i]ronically, the market consequence of greater competition in the distribution of video programming appears to be greater negotiating leverage for programmers with popular — and especially must-have — programming, resulting in higher programming prices that MVPDs tend to pass through at least partially to subscribers." [Congressional Research Service (July 2007)].

Staggering rate hikes are the result of this imbalance. To illustrate; between 2010 and 2015, DIRECTV's retransmission consent costs will increase ***600% per subscriber***. These cash payments are on top of, not in lieu of, the enormous fees we already pay the broadcasters for cable channels that were tied to the retransmission consent negotiations.

Second, **retransmission consent limits choice.** The retransmission consent regime has led to the consolidation and bundling of cable channels by broadcast-owned media conglomerates. In 1992, the broadcasters owned 4 cable channels. Today, they own over 104 cable channels, a ***2,500% ownership increase*** **(Attachment B)**. For example, in 1992, NBC owed one channel, CNBC. Today Comcast/NBCUniversal owns 22 cable channels, plus 11 regional sports networks. These broadcasting conglomerates use the retransmission consent process to force the vast majority of our customers to take and pay for all of their channels. Such bundling not only frustrates consumers but leads to higher costs for larger bundles that consumers often don't want and sometimes can't afford.

Third, **retransmission consent leads to blackouts.** Broadcasters increasingly use blackouts and the threat of blackouts to drive price increases and deny consumers access to what was once free network programming. As shown in **(Attachment C)**, broadcasters pulled the plug in 12 markets in 2010, 51 in 2011, and 91 last year.

The authors of the 1992 Cable Act cautioned against this tactic. The late Senator Inouye stated during Senate debate on January 30, 1992 (138 Cong. Rec. S643):

> *MR. INOUYE. … the FCC should monitor the workings of this section following its rulemaking implementing the regulations that will govern stations' exercise of retransmission consent so as to identify any such problems. If it identifies such unforeseen instances in which a lack of agreement results in a loss of local programming to viewers, the Commission should take the regulatory steps needed to address the problem. I assure my friend that my colleagues on the committee and I will make certain that the FCC uses its authority to prevent any such impasses from becoming permanent and frustrating the achievement of our goal to maximize local service to the public.*

In sum, the 1992 Cable Act has maximized broadcasters' leverage to levels unforeseen by its authors. The results for a consumer are higher prices, lack of choice and a total of 154 "loss[es] of local programming."

Nor is the 1992 Act alone in distorting the television marketplace to the detriment of consumers.  Nearly four decades of protections, preferences and carve outs have been layered on top of each other, creating a maze of laws that require teams of lawyers to understand. These include:

- Must-carry/carry-one, carry-all  (47 U.S.C. §§ 534-35, 338)
- Special copyright protections, including the ability to step into the shoes of upstream copyright holders and enhanced damages for violations (17 U.S.C. § 501(c)-(d); 17 U.S.C. § 119 (a)(6))
- Ability for a single station to negotiate retransmission consent for multiple stations in a market, either through "shared services agreements" and similar arrangements or thorough multicast carriage (The legality of SSAs and other similar arrangements remains in question.  See Amendment of the Commission's Rules Related to Retransmission Consent, 26 FCC Rcd. 2718 (2011).)
- Signal quality requirements (47 U.S.C. § 534(b)(3)(B)(4); 47 U.S.C. § 338(j))
- Channel placement and "neighborhooding" requirements (47 U.S.C. § 534(b)(3)(B)(6); 47 U.S.C. § 338(j))
- "Two dish" restrictions (47 U.S.C. § 338(g))
- Must-buy provisions for cable operators (47 U.S.C. § 543(b)(7))
- Network Nonduplication and syndicated exclusivity (47 C.F.R. § 76.92-95 (Cable Network Nonduplication Rule) 47 C.F.R. § 76.122 (Satellite Network Nonduplication Rule) 47 C.F.R. § 101-110 (Cable Syndicated Exclusivity) 47 C.F.R. § 123-125 (Satellite Syndicated Exclusivity))

- Notice requirements that apply before broadcast programming is moved (47 U.S.C. § 534(b)(9))
- A prohibition on distributors dropping broadcast programming during "sweeps weeks" (47 U.S.C. § 534(b)(9))

Every single one of these rules gives special privileges to broadcasters. These privileges do not apply to cable networks, Internet programming, or any other kind of video product other than broadcasting.

Congress must address the imbalance created by decades of regulatory underbrush clogging the video marketplace. Outdated laws harm consumers. They limit choice, deny channels, and drive unsustainable price increases.

As stated earlier, I see two paths forward as you reauthorize STELA. One path is to eliminate these laws entirely. Representative Scalise's bill, the Next Generation Television Marketplace Act, does this. His legislation does not seek to balance the benefits and obligations of regulation. Instead, the bill seeks to start over with *no* regulation.

We applaud Mr. Scalise's leadership and initiative. While it may not be the final destination of this committee and the 113$^{th}$ Congress, exploring complete and unbiased deregulation will ultimately benefit the consumer. Decades of government intervention will not be corrected overnight by an unbound market. But make no mistake about the current TV marketplace; it is not a free market by any stretch. Contrary to repeated broadcaster assertions, the only thing "free" about this market is the significantly underutilized spectrum granted to broadcasters by the government.

The Scalise legislation is also elegant in its simplicity. By removing all government preferences, including the statutory copyright licenses DIRECTV itself relies on, it treats everyone the same and creates deregulatory parity. Cable, telco video, and satellite would operate under the same rules as our numerous Internet competitors, that is, none.

DIRECTV has thrived in today's highly regulated market. We think we could also succeed in a completely deregulated market, if we maintain our focus on the consumer.

The other path is to make the laws we have smarter. Here, of course, there are numerous proposals. Just as our success depends on delighting subscribers that choose DIRECTV, we think any changes must be driven by what is best for the consumer. Let me talk about a few of the most promising ideas.

First, Senator McCain recently introduced S. 912, the Television Consumer Freedom Act of 2013 or so called *a la carte* legislation. This legislation demonstrates the growing frustration over the rising cost of content and the inability of consumers to choose the programming they want. Over the years, we have tried in vain to negotiate more choice and packaging flexibility for our customers. The media conglomerates either outright refuse, or make offers that can best be described as hollow.  For example, they might charge as much, or more, for one of their most popular channels as they would for the entire bundle.  The result is always the same:  higher prices for consumers and the same forced bundles of channels they may not want and sometimes can't afford.

We believe the marketplace is best suited to resolve this conflict.  Ideally, we would like to work with the content companies to give consumers what they want:  more choice over their programming.  However, if the media conglomerates continue to reject calls for packaging flexibility, then they leave us no option but to support government intervention.  The *status quo* is simply unacceptable.

Second, Congress could address blackouts directly.  It could, of course, simply prohibit them in light of the fact that [the] broadcasters are using the public's spectrum.  Or it could permit pay-TV providers to deliver replacement distant signals during local blackouts.  Subscribers would pay for the distant network programming just as they do now.

The broadcasters claim their local content is enormously important to consumers.  If this is true, then distant network programming would be a poor substitute, and we would have every incentive to negotiate a carriage deal for the local programming.  Either way, this proposal supports Congress' long-standing policy objective of ensuring all consumers have access to network programming.

Third, Congress could allow broadcasters to negotiate directly with consumers, getting rid of the pay-TV middleman. Broadcasters would simply set their rates and publish them. We would offer the stations at the published price on an individual basis and pass the cost directly to subscribers. A consumer could, for example, choose ABC and NBC, but opt out of CBS and FOX, as they do today with HBO and Showtime. This would end blackouts, allow for consumer choice, and allow broadcasters to charge as much as they think consumers will pay for their content. In some ways, this would create the most "free" market of all, as broadcasters could set whatever prices they wanted and their viewers could accept or reject those prices. DIRECTV is not wedded to any of these particular approaches. We are open to other, new ideas. But the *status quo* no longer works for consumers.

DIRECTV has brought competition in pay-TV where there was once none. We have succeeded by relentlessly focusing on, and serving the consumer. We have tried to bring this same approach to our delivery of broadcast programming, but ossified laws and regulations stand in the way. We stand ready to work with this committee and the entire Congress as we renew STELA.

# Attachment A

**1934**

Communications Act[1]

**1936**

There are only about 200 TVs in use worldwide[2]

**1941**

FCC authorizes commercial TV broadcast[3]

There are about 7,000 TV sets in the U.S.[4]

**1946**

First broadcast TV signal in color demonstrated to FCC by CBS[5]

**1948**

John Walson launched the first commercial cable television system in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania[6]

Cable services deliver broadcast channels to communities in Oregon, Arkansas, and Pennsylvania[7]

**1950**

About 9,735,000 TV sets in the U.S. or 9% of households[8]

**1952**

70 cable systems serve 14,000 subs in rural areas[9]

**1954**

First nationwide color TV broadcast in U.S. Tournament of Roses parade[10]

**1962**

The FCC restricted a cable operator's actions in the Carter Mountain Transmission Corp v. FCC case when it denied the Riverton, Wyoming cable company permission to import distant broadcasters' signals[11]

**1963**

For the 1st time Americans say they get more news from TV than newspapers[12]

**1966**

The FCC required cable operators operating in the 100 largest television markets (where 87 percent of the U.S. population then lived) to obtain formal permission—which almost never was granted—before importing distant signals[13]

**1970**

First cable programing networks emerge[14]

PBS network established[15]

**1972**

First pay-TV network - Home Box Office (HBO), owned by Time Warner[16]

FCC issued standards for the number of broadcast station signals that should be available in a community[17]

**1977**

C-SPAN launched[18]

**1979**

Nickelodeon (Viacom) & ESPN (The Walt Disney Co.) launched[19]

**1980**

Explosion of cable network options continues (28 networks), including 24/7 Cable News Network (CNN) owned by Time Warner[20]

**1981**

MTV (Viacom) launched[21]

**1984**

Cable Act of 1984[22]

FCC grants Hughes Communications Galaxy the authority to construct a DBS system[23]

**1986**

Fox Broadcasting established[24]

**1990**

57% of households subscribe to cable video service (79 cable networks)[25]

**1992**

Cable Act of 1992[26]

Construction begins on the DIRECTV Castle Rock Broadcast Center in Colorado[27]

**1993**

First DIRECTV satellite, DBS-1 launches[28]

**1994**

99% of U.S. households have at least 1 TV[29]

DIRECTV's first customer, LeMoine Martin, purchases a DSS system at Cowboy Maloney's in Jackson, MS[30]

ABC's *World News Now* was the first television show to be broadcast over the Internet[31]

**1995**

DIRECTV receives its first technical Emmy Award for its outstanding achievement in developing digital DBS technology[32]

DIRECTV activates 1,000,000th customer[33]

**1996**

Telecommunications Act of 1996[34]

Cable residential broadband introduced[35]

In just 2 years DIRECTV grows from 1 satellite to 3, 60 channels to 175+, 27 retailers to 25,000+, 1 manufacturer to 10, and 79 subs to 1.6 million[36]

Dish Network officially began operations as a service of EchoStar[37]

WRAL-HD broadcast the 1st HD signal to the public[38]

DIRECTV activates 2,000,000th customer.  Ranks 7th in the pay-TV market[39]

Approximately 1 billion TVs in use worldwide[40]

**1998**

Cable networks nearly triple in less than a decade (171 cable networks)[41]

DIRECTV becomes 1st national provider to deliver programming w/ 5.1 channel Dolby Digital surround sound[42]

DIRECTV broadcasts the 1st coast-to-coast HD TV demonstration[43]

**1999**

DIRECTV completes the acquisition of U.S. Satellite Broadcasting and surpasses the 7 million customer mark[44]

DIRECTV PARA TODOS debuts for Spanish speaking customers[45]

DIRECTV 1-R launches from a Sea Launch platform in the Pacific Ocean (1st commercial launch for Sea Launch consortium)[46]

DIRECTV commences local broadcast network channels in its first two local channel markets NY & LA[47]

Netflix launches its rental subscription service[48]

**2000**

65 million cable subs[49]

Fiber rich networks widely deployed[50]

DIRECTV receiver with TiVo® service is launched laying foundation for DVR revolution[51]

**2001**

DIRECTV GOES TO SCHOOL launches free programming for K-12 schools (Today the service reaches more than 6,500 schools)[52]

DIRECTV activates it 10,000,000th customer[53]

DIRECTV launches 4S, its first spot-beam satellite providing capacity for 225 channels, which is mainly used to provide local channels to customers expanding to local footprint to 40 markets[54]

Average American adult watches 4 hours of TV daily[55]

**2002**

DIRECTV ranked highest in customer satisfaction by the American Customer Satisfaction Index for 1st time[56]

DIRECTV receives the J.D. Power & Associates number one ranking for customer satisfaction among cable & DBS subs[57]

Roku, Inc. founded[58]

Netflix ends the year with 857,000 U.S. subs up 88% from 2001[59]

**2003**

DIRECTV activates its 12,000,000th customer[60]

**2004**

DIRECTV receives 1st Primetime Emmy Award for Outstanding Achievement in Interactive TV for its enhanced NFL Sunday Ticket® programming[61]

More than 98% of American households have a TV & the average home has more than 2[62]

**2005**

YouTube launched[63]

DIRECTV 8, the 10th satellite in company history launches[64]

Verizon launches FiOS TV[65]

Spaceway 2 launches, supporting the expansion of HD programming[66]

DIRECTV activates its 15,000,000th customer[67]

Netflix ends the year with 4.2 million U.S. subs up 60% from 2004[68]

**2006**

DVRs and VoD enhance viewing options[69]

115 million American homes with access to ultra-fast broadband networks[70]

800 cable networks[71]

High-definition TV, digital phone, high-speed Internet access offered throughout U.S.[72]

AT&T U-verse launches commercially in San Antonio[73]

Amazon Unbox launched (precursor to Amazon Instant Video)[74]

**2007**

13,000 AT&T U-verse customers in service with the fiber-rich network passing more than 2.8 million living units[75]

AT&T U-verse OnTheGo introduced[76]

DIRECTV Sat-Go goes on sale as the world's first portable satellite TV system[77]

DIRECTV 10 launches to prepare for historic HD programming capacity expansion[78]

DIRECTV launches 21 national HD channels, becoming the HD leader[79]

Netflix adds streaming service and ends year with 7.5 million U.S. subs up 18% over 2006[80]

**2008**

1 million Verizon FiOS TV subs[81]

DVR Scheduler debuts allowing customers the ability to schedule DVR recordings from their mobile phone or computer[82]

Hulu launches[83]

Roku Announces the Netflix Player by Roku[84]

DIRECTV on DEMAND becomes available to customers nationwide[85]

Netflix partners with Xbox 360, Blu-ray, TV set-top boxes, and Apple to deliver streaming content[86]

Netflix available on Xbox transforms Xbox from gaming device to family TV device[87]

**2009**

Digital TV Transition, June 12th[88]

Amazon on Demand available on Roku[89]

DIRECTV DVR Scheduler App for the Apple iPhone & iTouch is launched immediately becoming one of the most popular Apps[90]

DIRECTV activates its 18,000,000th customer[91]

Netflix partners with PS3, Internet TVs and other Internet connected devices to deliver streaming content[92]

Netflix ends the year with 12.3 million U.S. subs up 31% over 2008[93]

**2010**

3 million Verizon FiOS TV subs[94]

Roku partners with UFC to deliver live and on demand in HD[95]

3D-at-home revealed at 2010 CES[96]

DIRECTV 1st provider to launch 3D & provides free access to all HD customers[97]

3D broadcast of MLB on FiOS[98]

Netflix becomes available on iPad, iPhone, iPod, and Nintendo Wii among other Internet connected devices[99]

Roku and Vimeo team up to bring video to TV[100]

Roku announces content partnership with Hulu[101]

Roku and NHL bringing NHL GameCenter LIVE to TV[102]

Boxee Box released[103]

**2011**

Comcast receives approval for NBC Universal merger[104]

Roku reaches 1 billion streams of content to the TV[105]

Roku upgrades Crackle Channel to deliver full-length movies and TV shows[106]

Roku enters retail with nationwide availability at Best Buy[107]

Roku hits 15 million channel downloads[108]

Roku expands to Wal-Mart[109]

3.4 million U-verse TV subs[110]

Disney short-form videos available on Roku[111]

Roku introduces new $49 streaming player[112]

HBO GO launching on Roku[113]

Microsoft launches Xbox Apps Marketplace to 40 million Xbox LIVE users coupling gaming with digital content delivery[114]

**2012**

Aereo launches[115]

DISH launched Autohop and PrimeTime Anytime[116]

DISH and Roku ink strategic partnership for international programming[117]

Spotify music service launches on Roku[118]

93% of American households have access to cable broadband[119]

$200 billion has been invested in networks and infrastructure since 1996[120]

4.5 million U-verse TV subs[121]

Boxee Cloud DVR launched[122]

**2013**

Verizon / Redbox JV launched public Beta[123]

Roku surpasses 700 channels[124]

TWC TV launching on Roku[125]

DISH launched the Hopper with Sling[126]

Google announced Google Fiber for Kansas City, KS and Austin, TX[127]

Netflix reaches 29.17 million U.S. subs[128]

Roku 3 introduced[129]

AT&T launches Digital Life Home Security & Automation joining Comcast, TWC, and Verizon[130]

YouTube launches paid subscription service[131]

Aereo launches in Boston and Atlanta metro regions[132]

CenturyLink gaining traction with its Prism IPTV service; Now at 120,000 subs[133]

EPA Names DIRECTV 2013 ENERGY STAR® Partner of the Year[134]

DIRECTV Tops DISH and AT&T U-verse to continue 13-year winning streak over cable in 2013 American Customer Satisfaction Index[135]

## Endnotes

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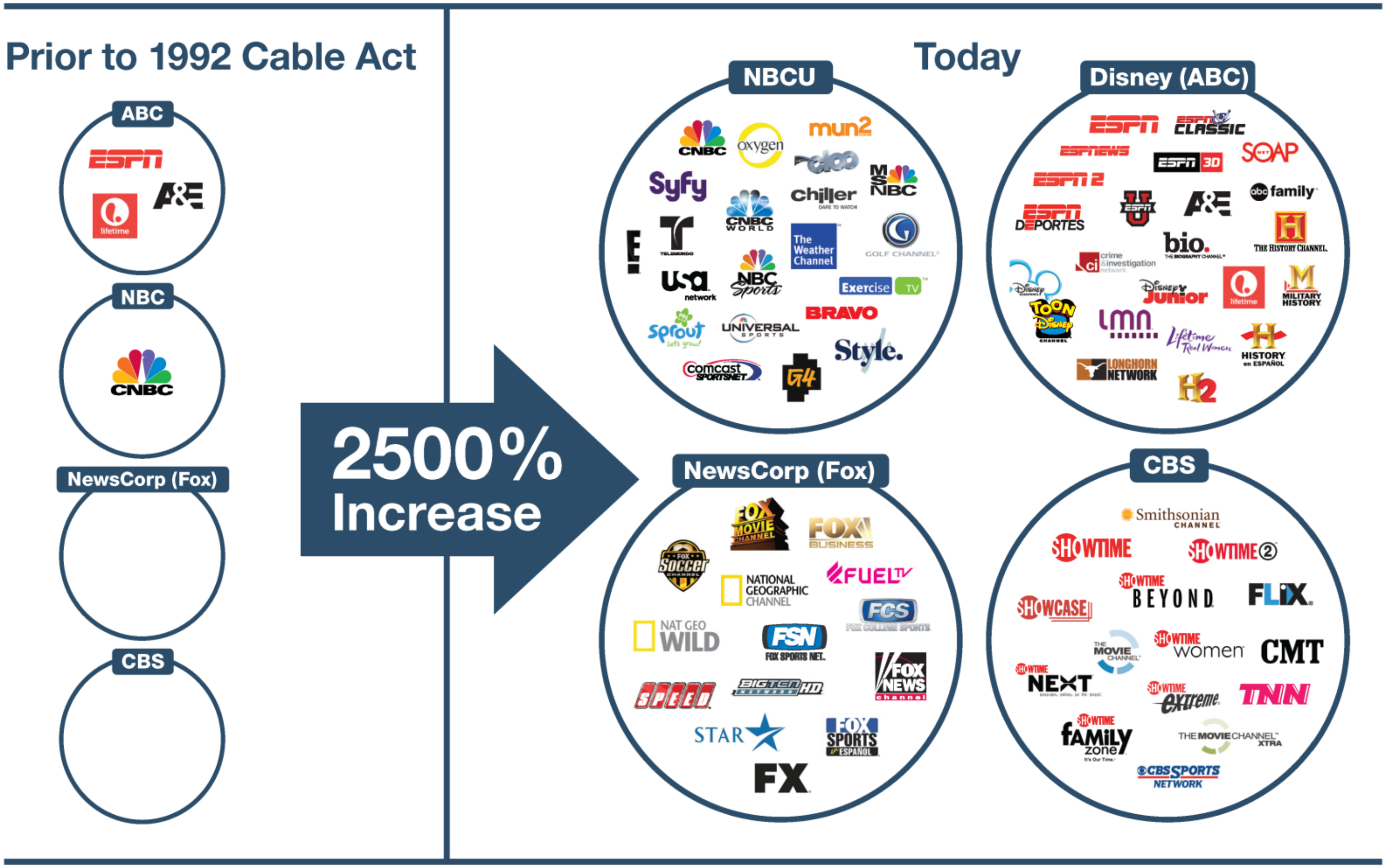
# Attachment B

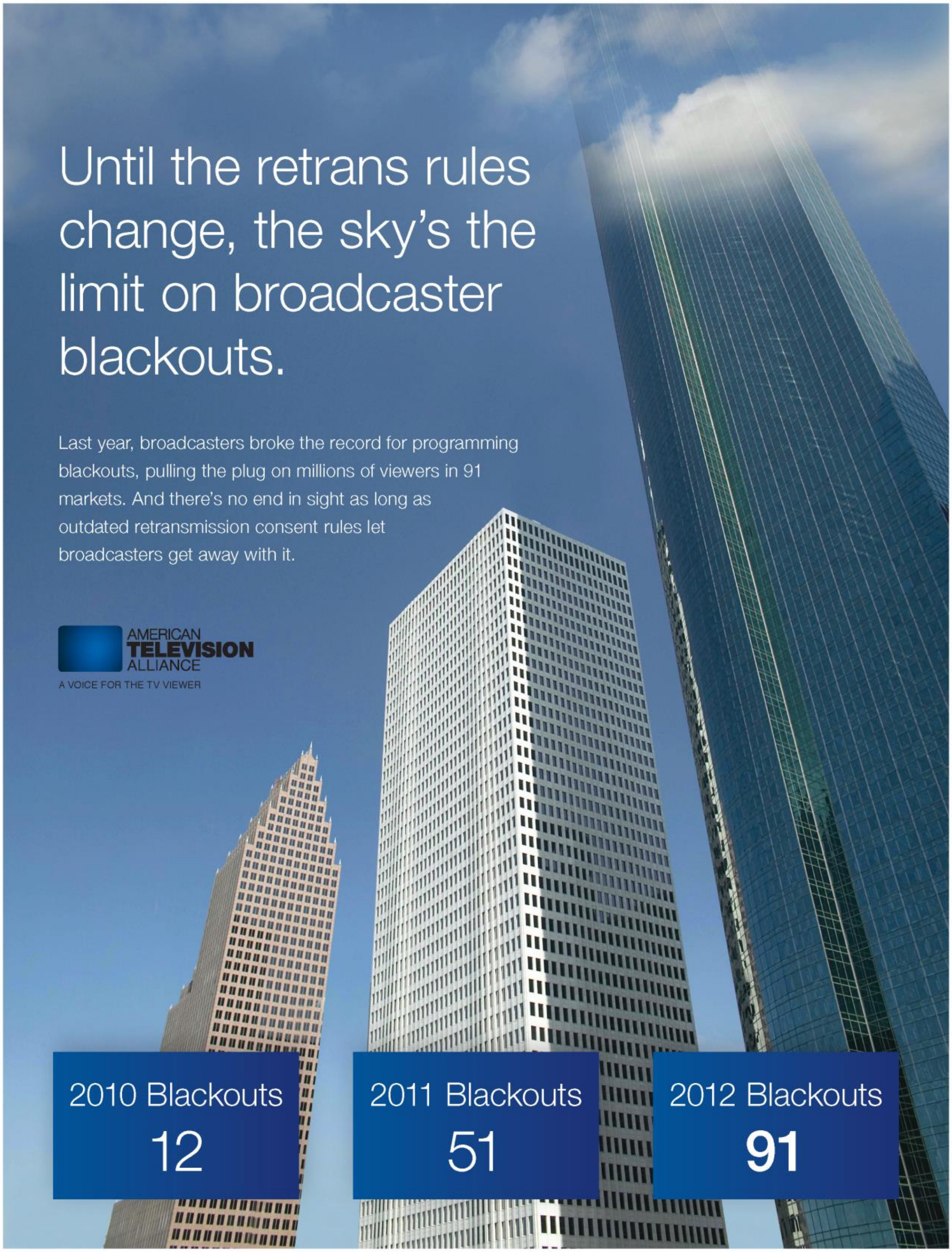
# BROADCAST NETWORK OWNERSHIP




Prior to 1992, broadcast companies owned at least 4 cable networks. Today, they own at least 104 cable networks.
Compilation based on public securities filings and other publicly available materials.
Note: Not all networks shown in chart, e.g. multiple regional sports networks, though those networks are included in percent increase figure.

AMERICAN TELEVISION ALLIANCE
A VOICE FOR THE TV VIEWER

# Attachment C


Until the retrans rules change, the sky's the limit on broadcaster blackouts.
Last year, broadcasters broke the record for programming blackouts, pulling the plug on millions of viewers in 91 markets. And there's no end in sight as long as outdated retransmission consent rules let broadcasters get away with it.
AMERICAN TELEVISION ALLIANCE
A VOICE FOR THE TV VIEWER
2010 Blackouts
12
2011 Blackouts
51
2012 Blackouts
91

**BROADCASTER RETRANS BLACKOUTS 2010-2013**

*(as of April 29, 2013)*

| DATE | STATION OWNER | Provider | STATIONS | CITIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6-Mar-10 | Disney | Cablevision | ABC | New York, York New Jersey , Philadelphia, Connecticut |
| September 2 – September 16, 2011 | Citadel Communications | Time Warner Cable | ABC | Lincoln, NE |
| October 15 - October 30 2010 | News Corp | Cablevision | FOX | New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Connecticut |
| Dec 15 – January 7, 2011 | Smith Media LLC | Time Warner | NBC and CW-11 | Burlington/Plattsburgh and Utica, VT and NY |
| Dec 16 2010- Dec 30 2010 | Chambers | DISH | ABC | Oregon |
| Jan 1 2011 – Jan, 7 2011 | KOMU | Mediacom | NBC & CW | Columbia, MO |
| Jan 1 - February 2, 2011 | Northwest | DIRECTV | Fox | Yakima and Spokane WA, Medford, OR & Binghamton, NY |
| Jan 1 – Jan, 15 2011 | Frontier Radio | DISH | Fox & ABC | Central Georgia (Macon) |
| March 5 – March 14, 2011 | LIN Media | DISH | CBS, FOX, NBC, CW and MyNetwork affiliates | 17 markets: Albuquerque, N.M.; Austin, Texas; Buffalo, N.Y.; Columbus, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Green Bay, Wis.; Indianapolis; Lafayette, Ind.; Mobile, Ala.; New Haven, Conn.; Norfolk, Va.; Providence, R.I.; Springfield, Mass.; Terre Haute, Ind.; and Toledo, Ohio |
| March 31 – June 2, 2011 | Woods Communications | DISH | | Montgomery, AL |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March – May 2011 | WUNI-TV | Full Channel | Univision | Rhode Island viewers of Worcester, MA station |
| May 2 – June 21, 2011 | WCOV Fox20 | DISH | Fox | Montgomery – Selma, AL |
| July 1 – October 14, 2011 | ComCorp | DISH | Fox | Evansville, IN |
| August 31 – October 15, 2011 | LIN Media | Mediacom | ABC, CBS, Fox, NBC, CW affiliates | Mobile-Pensacola; Grand Rapids – Kalamazoo – Battle Creek; Green Bay – Appleton; Ft. Wayne; Lafayette; Terre Haute; Norfolk |
| September 3 – September 11, 2011 | Prime Citites | DISH | | Minot/Bismarck/Dickinson, ND |
| October 31, 2011 – Dec 21, 2011 | Sarkes Tazian | DISH | NBC, CBS | Chattanooga; Reno |
| Dec 12, 2011 – May 25, 2012 | Cordillera Communications | Time Warner Cable | NBC, Telemundo, CW South Texas | Corpus Christi |
| Dec 15 – Dec 21, 2011 | Heritage Broadcasting | DISH | CBS, Fox | Traverse City, MI |
| Dec 31, 2011 – February 2, 2012 | Rapid City Broadcasting | DISH | | Rapid City, SD |
| January 1, 2012 (Settled) | Jackson/Lingard/Southern | DISH | ABC, Fox, NBC | Columbus-Tupelo, Mississippi |
| January 1, 2012 – May 1, 2012 | Wyomedia/Silverton/Mark III | DISH | Fox, ABC, and CBS | Casper, WY |
| January 1, 2012 – May 1, 2012 | Wyomedia/Silverton/Mark III | DISH | Fox, ABC | Cheyenne, WY |
| Jan 1, 2012 – February 2, 2012 | KNBN | DISH | NBC | Rapid City, SD |
| **January 1, 2012 –** | **Allbritton** | **Shentel** | **ABC** | **Suburban Washington, DC** |
| Jan 5 – Feb 17, 2012 | Hoak Media | Golden West | ABC | Sioux Falls, SD |
| Jan 13 – January 26, 2012 | Sunbeam Television Corp | DirecTV | Fox, NBC | Miami; Boston |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 13 – Jan 15, 2012 | Newport Television | Verizon FiOS | CBS, CW Television, My Network, ABC, Fox | Harrisburg, Pa; Syracuse, NY; Albany, NY |
| Jan. 27, 2012 – May 10, 2012 | Turner Broadcasting System | DISH | Independent | Atlanta |
| Jan. 31 – Feb 21, 2012 | Louisiana Media | DISH | Fox | New Orleans |
| Jan 31 – February 4, 2012 | Eagle Creek | DISH | | Laredo, TX |
| February 29 – March 9, 2012 | Bayou City Broadcasting | DISH | Fox | Abilene, TX<br>and San Angelo, TX |
| March 16 – March 17, 2012 | Murphy Media | DISH | CBS, ABC, My Network | Yakima , WA; Spokane, WA; LaCrosse – Eau Claire, WI; Madison, WI |
| March 31 – April 5, 2012 | Tribune | DirecTV | independent stations, Fox, ABC and The CW affiliates | *19 Markets:*<br>Los Angeles – Sacramento – San Diego, CA; Denver; Hartford, CT; Miami – Fort Lauderdale, FL; Chicago; Indianapolis; New Orleans; Grand Rapids, MI; St. Louis, MO; New York, NY; Harrisburg – Philadelphia, PA; Portland, OR; Dallas – Houston, TX; Seattle, WA; Washington D.C. |
| April 1 – April 13, 2012 | Pappas Telecasting | DirecTV | Fox, ABC, CW, Azteca | Lincoln, NE; Omaha, NE; Des Moines, IA; Yuma, AZ |
| April 9, 2012 – May 16, 2012 | Prime Cities Broadcasting, Inc. | Midcontinent Communications | Fox | Bismarck, ND |
| May 31, 2011 – June 6, 2012 | Block Communications | Time Warner Cable | Fox, MyNetworkTV | Louisville, KY |
| June 5 – July 3, 2012 | Diversified Communications | DirecTV | CBS, CW, ABC | Bangor ME; Gainesville, FL |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 7 – June 13, 2012 | Hoak Media | DISH | ABC, CBS, Fox, NBC | Grand Junction, CO; Fargo, ND; Panama City, FL; North Platte, NE; Lincoln, NE; Sioux Falls, SD; Monroe, LA; Alexandria, LA |
| July 1, 2012 – July 18, 2012 | West Virginia Media | DISH | NBC, ABC, CBS, Fox | Clarksburg - Weston, WV; Charleston - Huntington, WV; Bluefield - Beckley, WV; Wheeling, WV -Steubenville, OH |
| July 6, 2012 – July 24, 2012 | WFMJ-TV | DISH | NBC | Youngstown, Ohio |
| July 10, 2012 – July 19, 2012 | Hearst | Time Warner Cable | ABC, NBC, CBS and CW affiliates | Hawaii; Boston, MA; Portland, ME; Hartford, VT; Plattsburgh, NY; Winston-Salem, NC; Kansas City, MO; Lincoln, NE; Louisville, KY; Cincinnati, OH and Pittsburgh, PA |
| August 13, 2012 – October 26, 2012 | Northwest Broadcasting | DirecTV | ABC, CBS and NBC affiliates | Spokane, WA; Yakima-Pasco-Richland-Kennewick, WA; Medford-Klamath Falls, OR; Binghamton, NY |
| August 17, 2012 – October 29, 2012 | Tribune Broadcasting | Cablevision | CW, MyNetwork, Fox | New York; Waterbury, CT; Denver, CO; Philadelphia; Hartford, CT |
| September 4 – September 4, 2012 (1 day) | Dispatch Broadcast | Dish | CBS, NBC | Columbus, OH; Indianapolis, IN |
| November 26, 2012-January 12, 2013 | Northwest Broadcasting | Dish | Fox | Spokane, WA; Yakima, WA; Medford, OR; Binghamton, NY |
| December 18, 2012-January 25, 2013 | Cedar Rapids TV | Dish | ABC affiliate | Cedar Rapids, IA |
| **January 1, 2012-** | **Mt. Baker Cable** | **Cox** | **CBS** | **Seattle, WA** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **May 30, 2012-** | **TVC (InterBel) Morgan Murphy** | **TVC (InterBel)** | **ABC** | **Spokane, WA** |
| December 12, 2012- January 21, 2013 | American Spirit | Buckeye Cable | FOX | Toledo, OH |

**Total Markets Blacked Out in 2012: 91**