



PUBLIC NOTICE

Federal Communications Commission
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FCC'S MEDIA BUREAU SEEKS COMMENT ON SPORTS BROADCASTING PRACTICES AND MARKETPLACE DEVELOPMENTS

MB Docket No. 26-45

Comments Due: March 27, 2026

Reply Comments Due: April 13, 2026

For decades, Americans have enjoyed turning on their television sets and quickly finding the games they wanted to watch for free on an over-the-air broadcast. Yet watching your favorite sports team play is not as easy these days. Many games are still available for free over broadcast TV, but there has been a surge in recent years of games going behind the paywalls of various streaming services. While this can increase the number of games and sports available to fans, many consumers today find it more difficult to find the events they want to watch and are now paying to sign up for one or more video distribution platforms that consumers can find difficult to navigate.

From a historic perspective, live sports and broadcast television have enjoyed a long and mutually beneficial relationship—one that worked well for consumers too. Sports leagues leveraged the wide distribution of broadcast TV to help grow their fan base and expand their revenues. In turn, broadcast television stations used the popularity of live sports and the advertising revenues from the programming to support their own industry and operations, including funding the local news and reporting that are so important to our country.

It is against this backdrop that the Media Bureau issues this Public Notice today. We would like for commenters to address the current and emerging trends in the distribution of live sports programming. How does the present marketplace benefit or harm consumers? How does the recent trends towards fragmentation facilitate or inhibit the ability of local broadcast television stations to meet their public interest obligations, including their production of local news and reporting? In what ways is the marketplace continuing to evolve and how will future changes impact consumer access to free over-the-air news and information, including public safety information? A broader range of questions are specified below.

Background. Live sports on television dates back to the 1939 World's Fair, when NBC (then owned by RCA) broadcast a college baseball game between Princeton and Columbia at Baker Field in New York. The picture quality left a lot to be desired back then, with reports indicating that the players looked like flies and the ball itself was rarely visible. It was early days for broadcast television. The signal was delivered through NBC's mobile television van and relayed to a transmitter atop the Empire State Building before being viewed across 400 or so television sets in the New York area. Princeton won 2-1 in ten innings.

Over the ensuing decades, a range of live sports—led by sports like boxing, baseball, hockey, basketball, and football—helped drive the American public's adoption of television. In turn, television led to an increased popularity of professional and collegiate sports, and a new source of revenue for sports leagues and teams through "media rights fees" paid by networks or stations for the right to broadcast sporting events. Since the 1960s, sports media rights fees have exponentially increased. For example, in

1960 the American Football League (AFL) entered into a five-year rights contract with ABC for \$8.5 million and in 1961 the National Football League (NFL) entered into a two-year rights agreement with CBS for \$9.8 million.¹ In comparison, the most recent media rights deals entered into by the NFL amounted to more than \$10 billion per year.²

In an era when broadcast TV was the only way for the American public to watch professional sports, short of buying a ticket to attend a game in-person, Congress passed the Sports Broadcasting Act of 1961 (SBA), which provided certain antitrust relief to sports leagues to negotiate media rights. In particular, the SBA exempts from antitrust laws joint agreements among individual teams engaged in professional football, baseball, basketball, or hockey.³ The SBA permits the professional sports leagues in each of those sports—the NFL, Major League Baseball (MLB), National Basketball Association (NBA), and National Hockey League (NHL)—to pool their individual teams’ television rights and sell those rights as a package. The packaging of individual teams’ television rights was thought to be necessary to enhance the financial stability of the leagues by assuring equal distribution of revenues among all teams.⁴

The SBA also permits the NFL, MLB, NBA, and NHL to “blackout” TV broadcasts “within the home territory of a member club of the league on a day when such club is playing a game at home.”⁵ TV blackouts were believed by the professional sports leagues to be necessary to protect gate receipts and encourage fans to attend games in-person.⁶ The SBA does not provide any antitrust exemptions to college sports.

¹ Dennis Deninger, *Live Sports Media, The What, How and Why of Sports Broadcasting* 28-29 (2d ed. 2022). The AFL and NFL agreed to merge into a single league in 1966, with the merger being completed under the NFL name in 1970.

² Eric Kasimov, *The NFL’s Partner Web: Inside the \$100B Media Rights Deals that Protect the Shield* (Aug. 22, 2025), <https://sportsepreneur.com/nfl-partner-web-media-rights/>.

³ 15 U.S.C. § 1291.

⁴ See *Telecasting of Professional Sports Contents*, House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. Report No. 87-1178, at 2-3 (Sept. 13, 1961).

⁵ 15 U.S.C. § 1292.

⁶ In 1975 the Commission adopted the “sports blackout rule” to address concerns that cable systems could frustrate sports leagues’ blackout policies by importing the distant signal of a television station carrying the home game of a sports team that has elected to black out the game on a local broadcast station in its home territory due to lacking ticket sales. *Amendment of Part 76 of the Commission’s Rules and Regulations Relative to Cable Television Systems and the Carriage of Sports Programs on Cable Television Systems*, Report and Order, 54 FCC 2d 265 (1975), recon. granted in part, denied in part, 56 FCC 2d 561 (1975). The rule was later extended to open video systems and direct broadcast satellite operators. *Implementation of Section 302 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, Second Report and Order, 11 FCC Rcd 18223 (1996), recon. granted in part, denied in part, Third Report and Order and Second Order on Reconsideration, 11 FCC Rcd 20227 (1996); *Implementation of the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act of 1999: Application of Network Non-Duplication, Syndicated Exclusivity, and Sports Blackout Rules to Satellite Retransmissions of Broadcast Signals*, Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 21688 (2000), recon. granted in part, denied in part, Order on Reconsideration, 17 FCC Rcd 27875 (2002). The sports blackout rule prohibited cable operators, satellite carriers, and open video systems from retransmitting, within a protected local blackout zone, the signal of a distant broadcast station carrying a sporting event if the event is not available live on a local television broadcast station. This rule was intended to ensure that the potential loss of gate receipts resulting from retransmission of distant stations did not lead sports teams to refuse to sell their broadcast rights to distant stations, which would reduce the overall availability of sports programming on television. Concluding that the rule was no longer necessary for ensuring the wide availability of sports programming to television viewers, the Commission eliminated its sports blackout rule in 2014. *Sports Blackout Rules*, Report and Order, 29 FCC Rcd 12053 (2014). Sports blackouts remain subject to private contractual arrangements between sports teams/leagues and their video program distributors.

Live sports are no longer on broadcast TV alone. Today, the NFL has media rights agreements with Disney (ESPN/ABC), Paramount (CBS/Paramount+), Fox Corporation (Fox/Fox One), NBCUniversal (NBC/Peacock), NFL Network, Amazon (Amazon Prime Video), Google (YouTube), and Netflix. Over the life of these agreements the NFL stands to bring in over \$100 billion in sports rights fees.⁷ The other major professional sports leagues, the NHL, MLB, and NBA, have also agreed to media rights contracts with a range of national video program distributors that amount to billions of dollars.⁸

Over the last two decades college athletic conferences have also entered into multi-billion dollar media rights agreements.⁹ Both professional sports leagues and college athletic conferences have also launched their own networks¹⁰ and direct-to-consumer streaming services.¹¹ As a result, today, NFL, MLB, NBA, and NHL games can be found on broadcast, cable, and streaming services. Further, revenue derived from sport rights fees (national and local) is now a vital revenue source in sports, and in some cases is replacing gate receipts and other forms of income as the largest source of revenue.¹²

At the same time, sports remain inherently local, despite the increasingly national nature and reach of both professional and college sports events. Just as communities turn to their local TV broadcasters for news, weather, and emergency information, they do the same for coverage of their local sports teams. Many sporting events that were previously available through free broadcast and traditional pay-TV packages, are now only available through a myriad of stand-alone subscription streaming services. This shift has led to notable frustration among many consumers and sports fans.¹³ Sports fans

⁷ *Supra* note 2.

⁸ The NHL is currently in a 7-year contract with Disney (ESPN/ABC) and TNT Sports for nearly \$4.5 billion that is scheduled to expire in 2028. S&P Global, *NHL thriving as it hits midway point of current media rights deal* (Nov. 23, 2024), <https://www.spglobal.com/market-intelligence/en/news-insights/research/nhl-thriving-as-it-hits-midway-point-of-current-media-rights-deal>. In 2025 the NBA started an 11-year deal with Disney, Amazon and NBCUniversal valued at \$77 billion. Stephen Battaglio, *The new NBA TV deal begins Tuesday. Where are my games?* (Oct. 20, 2025), <https://www.latimes.com/entertainment-arts/business/story/2025-10-20/its-a-new-nba-season-where-are-my-games>. The MLB has rights deals with Disney (ESPN), Fox (Fox Broadcasting and Fox Sports), NBCUniversal (NBC and Peacock), TBS, AppleTV+, and Netflix, which collectively are valued at an estimated \$1.6 billion annually through the end of the 2028 season. *ESPN, MLB reach new 3-year media rights agreement* (Nov. 19, 2025), https://www.espn.com/mlb/story/_/id/47026249/espn-mlb-reach-new-3-year-media-agreement; see Steve McCaskill, *Apple could lose MLB to NBC as ESPN 'nears' MLB.TV deal* (Aug. 20, 2025), <https://www.sportspro.com/news/broadcast-ott/mlb-apple-tv-friday-night-baseball-august-2025/>.

⁹ In 2022 Fox, CBS, and NBC agreed to pay the Big Ten Conference \$8 billion over seven years to air a range of college sports, most notably football and basketball. In addition to the Big Ten, many other college sports conferences have entered into multi-billion dollar media rights agreements with national video distributors. Business of College Sports, *Current College Sports Television Contracts* (Mar. 19, 2024), <https://businessofcollegesports.com/current-college-sports-television-contracts/> (discussing media rights deals involving college conferences, including the ACC, Big Ten, Big 12, and SEC).

¹⁰ In college the Big Ten, ACC, and SEC all have their own TV networks and are operated in partnership with various national video distributors. The NHL, MLB, NBA and NFL also each have their own TV networks which are either owned and operated by the league or in partnership with national video distributors.

¹¹ The NFL, NBA and MLB all offer direct-to-consumer subscription streaming services – MLB offers ‘MLB.TV’; NFL offers ‘NFL+’; and NBA offers ‘NBA League Pass.’ NHL games are available on ESPN+. The availability of games on these direct-to-consumer streaming services are subject to certain local and national blackout restrictions.

¹² See Jon Lafayette, *PwC Sees Sports Media Rights Revenue Topping Ticket Sales in 2018* (Dec. 11, 2017), <https://www.sportsbusinessjournal.com/Journal/Issues/2018/11/05/Media/PwC/>; Kurt Badenhausen, *How NBA Teams and Owners Make Their Money* (Oct. 21, 2025), <https://www.sportico.com/leagues/basketball/2025/how-nba-teams-owners-make-money-1234874170/> (providing revenue breakdowns for the NFL, NBA, MLB, and NHL).

¹³ See e.g., Letter from Jim Jordan, Chairman, and Scott Fitzgerald, Chairman, Subcommittee on the Administrative State, Regulatory Reform, and Antitrust, U.S. House of Representatives, to Adam Silver, Commissioner, NBA at 2-3 (Aug. 11, 2025) (on file at <https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/evo->

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are increasingly left with a fragmented ecosystem that requires them to subscribe to multiple services to watch their favorite teams.¹⁴

Request for Comment. Given the nexus between sports programming and the local media marketplace—as well as the FCC’s ongoing work to support local news and reporting—we believe it is important for us to evaluate the sports media landscape and understand how changes have impacted consumers and broadcasters. Accordingly, we seek comment on the following questions.

With respect to the sports media marketplace, how have recent developments in the marketplace affected the ability of broadcasters to obtain media rights to sports programming? How have changes in the marketplace affected viewers’ ability to watch nationally televised live sports, as well as their local team(s), on broadcast TV? What type of rights (e.g. exclusive, simulcast, replay) are included in agreements between leagues or conferences and national video programming distributors? How prevalent are sports media rights deals between local TV broadcasters and local sports teams and what are their terms and conditions? How have changes in the marketplace impacted costs to consumers?

While streamers have helped expand access to professional and collegiate sports, they also appear to have contributed to the fragmentation of the sports media marketplace. In 2025, NFL games aired on 10 different services, which, according to some estimates, could cost a consumer over \$1,500 to watch all games.¹⁵ In addition, 20 NFL regular season games and one playoff game were nationally distributed, exclusively, on four different streaming services—Amazon Prime Video, YouTube, Peacock, and Netflix.¹⁶ While the NFL requires streamers to syndicate/simulcast games over TV broadcast stations in the local markets of the competing teams, this is a private contractual arrangement between the NFL and its distributors. Do any other professional or collegiate sports also have such a requirement? Are there relevant differences between games being distributed on linear broadcast services versus other streaming platforms? Are there any SBA implications associated with games distributed through non-broadcast channels? Does it matter if the distribution platforms are subscription-based services or not?¹⁷

To what extent do current sports media rights contracts conflict with or impede TV broadcasters from meeting their public interest obligations? How should these arrangements be considered in the context of broadcasters’ public interest obligations and the FCC’s duty to ensure licensees meet their

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[media-document/2025-08-11-jdj-sf-to-silver-nba-re-sports-broadcasting.pdf](#)); Senate Commerce Hearing at 15-16 (Statement of John Bergmayer).

¹⁴ See Joon Lee, \$4,785. *That’s How Much It Costs to Be a Sports Fan Now*, N.Y. Times (Jun. 22, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/16/opinion/sports-nba-mlb-leagues-streaming-fan.html>. See also Jessica Guynn, *Sports Streaming Shake-up? What the Disney Hulu + Live FuboTV Deal Means for You*, USA Today (Jan. 6, 2025), <https://www.usatoday.com/story/money/2025/01/06/disney-hulu-live-tv-fubo/77492254007/> (“But what consumers really want does not exist in the market ... They want one service to go and get every piece of sports content they could possibly ever get.”).

¹⁵ Brandon Truitt, *Price of watching NFL adds up with more games on streaming services* (May 15, 2025), <https://www.cbsnews.com/boston/news/nfl-streaming-games-cost-to-watch/>.

¹⁶ In addition to games that were exclusively streamed, games that were televised on ABC/ESPN, CBS, Fox, and NBC were also streamed on each networks respective streaming platform—ESPN+, Paramount+, Fox One, and Peacock, respectively. James K. Willcox, *How to Watch Every 2025-26 NFL Game*, Consumer Reports (Sept. 4, 2025), <https://www.consumerreports.org/electronics-computers/streaming-media/how-to-stream-nfl-games-a8686490273/>.

¹⁷ See *Shaw v. Dallas Cowboys Football Club, Ltd.*, 172 F.3d 299 (3d Cir. 1999); *In re Nat’l Football League’s Sunday Ticket Antitrust Litig.*, 933 F.3d 1136 (9th Cir. 2019); *Chicago Prof’l Sports Ltd. P’ship v. Nat’l Basketball Ass’n*, 961 F.2d 667 (7th Cir. 1992); *Chicago Prof’l Sports Ltd. P’ship v. Nat’l Basketball Ass’n*, 95 F.3d 593 (7th Cir. 1996).

statutory requirements?¹⁸ Does it impact consumer access to public safety and other emergency information? What role does the FCC have and what steps could it take to ensure any broadcast licensee responsibilities are fulfilled? Do local broadcast TV stations face challenges in airing other sports programming of interest to their local communities (e.g., local high school sports)? With one or more significant sports rights deals coming up for renewal, how should those negotiations factor into the FCC's analysis?

In addition to these specific questions, we invite comment on any other matters that parties believe would help the Commission understand the current sports media marketplace, its legal authority, and what actions the FCC could take to ensure continued access by viewers to live sports through free over-the-air broadcast TV.

Interested parties may file comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Parties should file all comments and reply comments in **MB Docket No. 26-45**.

Ex Parte Rules—Permit-But-Disclose. This proceeding shall be treated as a “permit-but-disclose” proceeding in accordance with the Commission’s *ex parte* rules.¹⁹ Persons making *ex parte* presentations must file a copy of any written presentation or a memorandum summarizing any oral presentation within two business days after the presentation (unless a different deadline applicable to the Sunshine period applies). Persons making oral *ex parte* presentations are reminded that memoranda summarizing the presentation must (1) list all persons attending or otherwise participating in the meeting at which the *ex parte* presentation was made, and (2) summarize all data presented and arguments made during the presentation. If the presentation consisted in whole or in part of the presentation of data or arguments already reflected in the presenter’s written comments, memoranda, or other filings in the proceeding, the presenter may provide citations to such data or arguments in his or her prior comments, memoranda, or other filings (specifying the relevant page and/or paragraph numbers where such data or arguments can be found) in lieu of summarizing them in the memorandum. Documents shown or given to Commission staff during *ex parte* meetings are deemed to be written *ex parte* presentations and must be filed consistent with section 1.1206(b).²⁰ In proceedings governed by section 1.49(f),²¹ or for which the Commission has made available a method of electronic filing, written *ex parte* presentations and memoranda summarizing oral *ex parte* presentations, and all attachments thereto, must be filed through the electronic comment filing system available for that proceeding, and must be filed in their native format (e.g., .doc, .xml, .ppt, searchable .pdf). Participants in this proceeding should familiarize themselves with the Commission’s *ex parte* rules.

Filing Requirements. Interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS).

- Electronic Filers: Comments may be filed electronically using the Internet by accessing the ECFS: <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/>.
- Paper Filers: Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing. Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial courier, or by the U.S. Postal Service. All filings must be addressed to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

¹⁸ See e.g., 47 U.S.C. §§ 307, 310(d), 309(k). The Communications Act also authorizes the Commission to promulgate regulations promoting the maximum utilization of broadcast facilities in the public interest. See 47 U.S.C. § 303; *Nat’l Broadcasting Corp. v. U.S.*, 319 U.S. 190, 224 (1943).

¹⁹ 47 CFR §§ 1.1200 *et seq.*

²⁰ 47 CFR § 1.1206(b).

²¹ 47 CFR § 1.49(f).

- Hand-delivered or messenger-delivered paper filings for the Commission's Secretary are accepted between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. by the FCC's mailing contractor at 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. All hand deliveries must be held together with rubber bands or fasteners. Any envelopes and boxes must be disposed of before entering the building.
- Commercial courier deliveries (any deliveries not by the U.S. Postal Service) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
- Filings sent by U.S. Postal Service First-Class Mail, Priority Mail, and Priority Mail Express must be sent to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

Availability of Documents. Comments, reply comments, and *ex parte* submissions will be publicly available online via ECFS. Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, and/or Adobe Acrobat.

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Additional Information. For further information regarding this Public Notice, please contact Chad Guo, Media Bureau, at Chad.Guo@fcc.gov or (202) 418-0652.

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