To repeal the limitations on multiple ownership of radio and television stations imposed by the Federal Communications Commission, to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from limiting common ownership of daily newspapers and full-power broadcast stations, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. PAUL introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on ________________

A BILL

To repeal the limitations on multiple ownership of radio and television stations imposed by the Federal Communications Commission, to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from limiting common ownership of daily newspapers and full-power broadcast stations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Local News and Broadcast Media Preservation Act of 2022”.

1

2

3

4

5
SEC. 2. REGULATION OF BROADCAST OWNERSHIP BY THE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

(a) Repeal of Multiple Broadcast Station
Ownership Rules.—

(1) In general.—The Federal Communications
Commission may not impose any limitation on
the number of radio or television stations—

(A) that a person or entity may directly or
indirectly own, operate, or control; or

(B) in which a person or entity may have
a cognizable interest.

(2) Regulations.—In accordance with para-
graph (1), the Federal Communications Commission
shall repeal section 73.3555 of title 47, Code of Fed-
eral Regulations.

(3) Technical and Conforming Amend-
ment.—Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act
of 1996 (Public Law 104–104; 110 Stat. 108) is
amended by striking subsections (a) through (d) and
(h).

(b) Prohibition on Limitation of Newspaper
and Broadcast Station Cross-ownership.—The
Federal Communications Commission may not impose any
limitation on the ability of a person or entity to own 1
or more daily newspapers and 1 or more full-power broad-
cast stations.
SEC. 3. CLAYTON ACT.

Section 7 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“For purposes of an acquisition described in this section, the market share in any geographic market of the television broadcasting market, the radio broadcasting market, or the daily newspaper publication market (or any relevant product market within such markets) of the acquiring person as a result of the acquisition shall not be considered to substantially lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly.”

SEC. 4. SAFE HARBOR FOR CERTAIN COLLECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Antitrust laws.—The term “antitrust laws”—

(A) has the meaning given the term in subsection (a) of the first section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12); and

(B) includes—

(i) section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45) to the extent that section applies to unfair methods of competition; and

(ii) any State law (including regulations) that prohibits or penalizes the con-
duct described in, or is otherwise inco-
istent with, subsection (b).

(2) NEWS CONTENT CREATOR.—The term “news content creator” means—

(A) any print, broadcast, or digital news organization that—

(i) has a dedicated professional editorial staff that creates and distributes original news and related content concerning local, national, or international matters of public interest on at least a weekly basis; and

(ii) is commercially marketed through subscriptions, advertising, or sponsorship; and

(B)(i) provides original news and related content, with the editorial content consisting of not less than 25 percent current news and related content; or

(ii) broadcasts original news and related content pursuant to a license granted by the Federal Communications Commission under title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).
(3) **Online Content Distributor.**—The term “online content distributor” means any entity that—

(A) operates a website or other online service that displays, distributes, or directs users to news articles, works of journalism, or other content on the internet that is generated by third-party news content creators; and

(B) has not fewer than 1,000,000,000 monthly active users, in the aggregate, of all of its websites or online services worldwide.

(b) **Limitation of Liability.**—A news content creator may not be held liable under the antitrust laws for engaging in negotiations with any other news content creator during the 4-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act to collectively withhold content from, or negotiate with, an online content distributor regarding the terms on which the news content of the news content creator may be distributed by the online content distributor, if—

(1) the negotiations with the online content distributor—

(A) are not limited to price;

(B) are nondiscriminatory as to similarly situated news content creators;
(C) directly relate to the quality, accuracy, attribution or branding, and interoperability of news; and

(D) pertain to terms that would be available to all news content creators;

(2) the coordination between the news content creators is directly related to and reasonably necessary for negotiations with an online content distributor that are otherwise consistent with this Act; and

(3) the negotiations do not involve any person that is not a news content creator or an online content distributor.

(e) Rule of Construction.—Except as provided in this Act, this Act shall not be construed to modify, impair, or supersede the operation of the antitrust laws.