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108TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

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[Report No. 108–141]

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to preserve localism, to foster and promote the diversity of television programming, to foster and promote competition, and to prevent excessive concentration of ownership of the Nation's television broadcast stations.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 13, 2003

Mr. Stevens (for himself, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Burns, Mr. Lott, Mr. Dorgan, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Feingold, Mr. Allard, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Murray, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Carper, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Nelson of Florida, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Baucus, Ms. Collins, Mr. Levin, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Byrd, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Sarbanes, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Daschle, Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Reed, Mr. Graham of Florida, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Chambliss, Mr. Biden, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Chafee, and Mr. Corzine) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

SEPTEMBER 3, 2003
Reported by Mr. McCain, with an amendment
[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to preserve localism, to foster and promote the diversity of television

programming, to foster and promote competition, and to prevent excessive concentration of ownership of the Nation's television broadcast stations.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Preservation of Local-
- 5 ism, Program Diversity, and Competition in Television
- 6 Broadcast Service Act of 2003".
- 7 SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.
- 8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
- 9 ings:
- 10 (1) The principle of localism is embedded in the
- 11 Communications Act in section 307(b) of the Com-
- munications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 307(b)). It has
- been the pole star for regulation of the broadcast in-
- dustry by the Federal Communications Commission
- for nearly 70 years.
- 16 (2) In the Telecommunications Act of 1996,
- 17 Congress directed the Federal Communications
- 18 Commission to increase the limitations on national
- multiple television ownership so that one party could
- 20 not own or control television stations whose aggre-
- 21 gate national audience reach exceeded 35 percent.
- Congress did so because it recognized that—

1	(A) further national concentration could
2	not be undone;
3	(B) other regulatory changes, such as the
4	repeal by the Commission of its financial and
5	syndication regulations, would heighten the
6	power of the national television networks; and
7	(C) the independence of non-network-
8	owned stations would be threatened if network
9	ownership exceeded 35 percent.
10	(3) If a limit to the national audience reach of
11	television stations that one party may own or control
12	is not codified at this time—
13	(A) further national concentration may
14	occur whose pernicious effects may be difficult
15	to eradicate; and
16	(B) the independence of non-network-
17	owned stations will be threatened, placing local
18	stations in danger of becoming mere passive
19	conduits for network transmissions.
20	(4) A cap on national multiple television owner-
21	ship will help preserve localism by limiting the net-
22	works' ability to dictate programming aired on local
23	stations.
24	(5) The landscape of national ownership has
25	changed dramatically over the past two decades

1	since the time when the networks were limited to
2	owning just seven television stations nationwide:
3	(A) the Commission's financial and syn-
4	dication regulations have been repealed;
5	(B) the networks can own more than one
6	television station in many local markets;
7	(C) the networks have embraced program-
8	ming ventures from studios to syndication to
9	foreign sales; and
10	(D) the networks own the most popular
11	cable and Internet content businesses.
12	Together these changes have strengthened the net-
13	works' hands and given them strong incentives to
14	override local interests.
15	(6) Unlike non-network-owned stations which
16	are only concerned with local viewers, network-owned
17	stations have multiple interests they must consider:
18	national advertising interests, syndicated program-
19	ming interests, foreign sales interests, cable pro-
20	gramming interests, and, lastly, local station inter-
21	ests.
22	(7) The possibility of further nationalization
23	threatens the current give-and-take between non-net-
24	work-owned affiliates and networks which can result
25	in programming being edited, scheduled, or pro-

- 1 moted in ways that are more appropriate for local 2 audiences.
 - (8) As network power has grown in recent years, the networks have forced affiliation agreements to tilt the balance of power even more in their favor. Contract provisions encroach on the ability of non-network-owned affiliates to reject programming that local stations determine not to be in the best interests of their local communities, and local stations are penalized for unauthorized preemptions (as determined by the network) and for exceeding preemption baskets.
 - (9) This Act will help to preserve localism in and to prevent the further nationalization of the television broadcast service.
 - (b) Purposes.—The purposes of this Act are—
 - (1) to promote the values of localism in the television broadcast service;
 - (2) to promote diversity of television programming and viewpoints;
 - (3) to promote competition; and
 - (4) to prevent excessive concentration of ownership by establishing a limit to the national audience reach of the television stations that any one party may own or control.

1 SEC. 3. NATIONAL TELEVISION MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP LIM-

- 2 ITATIONS.
- 3 (a) Establishment of National Television
- 4 Multiple Ownership Limitations.—Part I of title III
- 5 of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by insert-
- 6 ing after section 339 (47 U.S.C. 339) the following new
- 7 section:
- 8 "SEC. 340. NATIONAL TELEVISION MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP
- 9 LIMITATIONS.
- 10 "(a) National Audience Reach Limitation.—
- 11 The Commission shall not permit any license for a com-
- 12 mercial television broadcast station to be granted, trans-
- 13 ferred, or assigned to any party (including all parties
- 14 under common control) if the grant, transfer, or assign-
- 15 ment of such license would result in such party or any
- 16 of its stockholders, partners, or members, officers, or di-
- 17 rectors, directly or indirectly, owning, operating or control-
- 18 ling, or having a cognizable interest in television stations
- 19 which have an aggregate national audience reach exceed-
- 20 ing 35 percent.
- 21 "(b) No Grandfathering.—The Commission shall
- 22 require any party (including all parties under common
- 23 control) that holds licenses for commercial television
- 24 broadcast stations in excess of the limitation contained in
- 25 subsection (a) to divest itself of such licenses as may be

1	necessary to come into compliance with such limitation
2	within one year after the date of enactment of this section.
3	"(c) Section Not Subject to Forbearance.—
4	Section 10 of this Act shall not apply to the requirements
5	of this section.
6	"(d) Definitions.—
7	"(1) NATIONAL AUDIENCE REACH.—The term
8	'national audience reach' means—
9	"(A) the total number of television house-
10	holds in the Nielsen Designated Market Area
11	(DMA) markets in which the relevant stations
12	are located, or as determined under a successor
13	measure adopted by the Commission to delin-
14	eate television markets for purposes of this sec-
15	tion; divided by
16	"(B) the total national television house-
17	holds as measured by such DMA data (or such
18	successor measure) at the time of a grant,
19	transfer, or assignment of a license.
20	No market shall be counted more than once in mak-
21	ing this calculation.
22	"(2) Cognizable interest.—Except as may
23	otherwise be provided by regulation by the Commis-
24	sion, the term 'cognizable interest' means any part-
25	nership or direct ownership interest and any voting

1	stock interest amounting to 5 percent or more of the
2	outstanding voting stock of a licensee.".
3	(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 202(c)(1)
4	of the Telecommunications Act of 1934 (Public Law 104–
5	104; 110 Stat. 111) is amended—
6	(1) by striking "its regulations" and all that
7	follows through "by eliminating" and inserting "its
8	regulations (47 C.F.R. 73.3555) by eliminating";
9	(2) by striking "; and" at the end of subpara-
10	graph (A) and inserting a period; and
11	(3) by striking subparagraph (B).
12	SEC. 4. NO GRANDFATHERING.
13	(a) In General.—Notwithstanding any provision
14	that permits a party to exceed the caps on local radio own-
15	ership established by the Federal Communications Commis-
16	sion in its media ownership proceeding, no party shall ex-
17	ceed those caps 1 year after the date of enactment of this
18	Act.
19	(b) Definitions.—In this section:
20	(1) In General.—Any term used in this section
21	that is defined in section 3 of the Communications
22	Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153) has the meaning given
23	that term in that section.
24	(2) Media ownership proceeding.—The term
25	"media ownership proceeding" means the Federal

1	Communications Commission proceeding on broad-
2	cast media ownership rules (MB Docket No. 02–277,
3	MM Docket No. 01–235, MM Docket No. 01–317, and
4	MM Docket No. 00–244).
5	SEC. 5. CLARIFICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL INTENT WITH
6	RESPECT TO OWNERSHIP RULES REVIEW.
7	Section 202(h) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996
8	is amended to read as follows:
9	"(h) Further Commission Review.—
10	"(1) In general.—The Commission shall review
11	its rules adopted pursuant to this section, and all of
12	its ownership rules biennially as part of its regu-
13	latory reform review under section 11 of the Commu-
14	nications Act of 1934 and shall determine whether—
15	"(A) any rule requires strengthening or
16	broadening;
17	"(B) any rule requires limiting or nar-
18	rowing;
19	"(C) any rule should be repealed; or
20	"(D) any rule should be retained.
21	"(2) Change, repeal, or retain.—The Com-
22	mission shall change, repeal, or retain such rules pur-
23	suant to its review under paragraph (1) as it deter-
24	mines to be in the nublic interest"

1 SEC. 6. PUBLIC HEARING REQUIREMENT.

- 2 Section 202(h) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996
- 3 is amended by adding at the end "Before making any deter-
- 4 mination under this subsection concerning an ownership
- 5 rule or regulation, the Commission shall hold no less than
- 6 5 public hearings in different areas of the United States
- 7 with respect to that rule or regulation.".

8 SEC. 7. RESTORATION OF CROSS-OWNERSHIP RULES.

- 9 (a) In General.—The cross-media limits rule adopt-
- 10 ed by the Federal Communications Commission on June
- 11 2, 2003 pursuant to its proceeding on broadcast media own-
- 12 ership rules (MB Docket No. 02–277, MM Docket No. 01–
- 13 235, MM Docket No. 01–317, and MM Docket No. 00–244)
- 14 is hereby declared null and void. The rules pertaining to
- 15 broadcast-newspaper and radio-television cross-ownership
- 16 in effect on June 1, 2003 are hereby reinstated as they were
- 17 in effect on June 1, 2003, and shall be applied by the Com-
- 18 mission retroactively to June 2, 2003.
- 19 (b) Rural State Exemption.—Notwithstanding
- 20 anything to the contrary under the Commission's broadcast-
- 21 newspaper cross-ownership rules, in a small market with
- 22 a Designated Market Area of 150 or higher, the public util-
- 23 ity commission of the State or States in which such market
- 24 is located may recommend, on a case-by-case basis, that the
- 25 Commission grant a waiver of such cross-ownership rules
- 26 if the public utility commission finds that the proposed

- 1 transaction for which the waiver is required will enhance
- 2 local news and information, promote the financial stability
- 3 of a newspaper, radio station, or television station, or other-
- 4 wise promote the public interest. The Commission may ap-
- 5 prove such recommendation within 60 days after the Com-
- 6 mission receives it unless there is compelling evidence that
- 7 the transaction to which the recommendation relates would
- 8 be contrary to the public interest. If the Commission grants
- 9 the recommended waiver each newspaper, radio station,
- 10 and television station covered by the waiver shall maintain
- 11 a separate editorial board and the editorial views of each
- 12 of those boards shall be broadcast or printed, as the case
- 13 may be, whenever the editorial views of one of the other
- 14 boards are broadcast or printed.

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