110TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 4882

To ensure broadcast station licenses are utilized to serve the public interest.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 19, 2007

Ms. Eshoo (for herself and Ms. Baldwin) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To ensure broadcast station licenses are utilized to serve the public interest.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
 4 This Act may be cited as the "Broadcast Licensing
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 The Congress finds the following:

in the Public Interest Act".

- 8 (1) The broadcast airwaves are an extremely
- 9 vital and valuable public resource. If television and
- 10 radio broadcast spectrum were to be auctioned for

- commercial use it could generate several hundred billion dollars for the public treasury.
- the Federal Communications Act of 1934 requires
 the Federal Communications Commission and broadcast licensees to promote the public interest. As public trustees, over-the-air television and radio broadcast licensees have been granted the unique privilege
 of using a scarce public asset—the airwaves—for
 free in exchange for their promise to serve the public
 interest, convenience and necessity.
 - (3) In 1969, the Supreme Court declared in Red Lion Broadcasting Co. v. Federal Communications Commission that "it is the purpose of the First Amendment to preserve an uninhibited marketplace of ideas in which truth will ultimately prevail, rather than to countenance monopolization of the market," and thus, it is "the right of the viewers and listeners, not the right of the broadcasters, which is paramount".
 - (4) Drastic media consolidation over the past decade has greatly diminished the broadcast licensees' performance of public interest obligations and broadcast media's ability to foster diversity, competition, and localism.

- (5) An October 2003 analysis of seven media markets shows that just 0.4 percent of television programming is devoted to local public affairs. By contrast, 14.4 percent is paid programming such as infomercials, 9.9 percent is reality or game shows and 7.9 percent is sporting events. In addition, most of the local public affairs programming airs on week-end mornings, at times with lower television viewership.
 - (6) Independently produced programming now accounts for less than one-fifth of television prime time programming. On the four major networks, independent programming accounts for about one-seventh.
 - (7) A survey of evening television news broadcasts of 44 local affiliates of broadcasters in 11 markets prior to the 2004 election showed that only eight percent of such broadcasts contained a story about local elections. By contrast, 8 times more coverage went to stories about accidental injuries, and 12 times more coverage to sports and weather. In 2006, news about politics and government accounted for about 10 percent of stories on local television news while crime and traffic comprised nearly 50 percent of the coverage.

1 SEC. 3. BASIS FOR PUBLIC INTEREST DETERMINATIONS.

2	Section 309(k) of the Communications Act of 1934
3	(47 U.S.C. 309(k)) is amended by adding at the end the
4	following new paragraph:
5	"(5) Basis for finding station has served
6	THE PUBLIC INTEREST, CONVENIENCE, AND NECES-
7	SITY.—
8	"(A) DEMONSTRATION REQUIRED.—The
9	Commission shall not find for purposes of para-
10	graph (1)(A) that a station, through its pro-
11	gramming, has served the public interest, con-
12	venience, and necessity unless the applicant has
13	fulfilled these obligations by demonstrating—
14	"(i) a dedication to the civic affairs of
15	its community;
16	"(ii) a dedication to local news gath-
17	ering;
18	"(iii) local production of program-
19	ming;
20	"(iv) a commitment to providing the
21	viewing public a presentation of the issues,
22	candidates, and ballot items that are be-
23	fore voters during a local, statewide or na-
24	tional election, including coverage of can-
25	didate debates and forums, political con-
26	ventions, and ongoing news coverage; and

1	"(v) presentation of quality edu-
2	cational programming for children.
3	"(B) REGULATIONS.—The Commission
4	shall prescribe regulations to implement sub-
5	paragraph (A) that—
6	"(i) require each licensee for a station
7	to submit to the Commission an annual re-
8	port identifying with particularity the
9	methods and actions taken to fulfill the ob-
10	ligations identified in subparagraph (A);
11	"(ii) require each such licensee to as-
12	certain its compliance with such obliga-
13	tions with appropriate public input from
14	the community of license for such station;
15	and
16	"(iii) contain such exemptions from
17	one or more of such obligations for par-
18	ticular classes or categories of such licens-
19	ees if the Commission determines that
20	such obligation is inappropriate for such
21	class or category.".
22	SEC. 4. TERMS OF LICENSES.
23	(a) Amendment.—Section 307(c)(1) of the Commu-
24	nications Act of 1934 (47 II S.C. 307(c)(1)) is amended

- 1 by striking "8 years" each place it appears and inserting
- 2 "3 years".
- 3 (b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by
- 4 subsection (a) shall be effective with respect to any license
- 5 granted by the Federal Communications Commission after
- 6 the date of enactment of this Act.

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