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(Original Signature of Member)

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. _____

To empower independent music creator owners to collectively negotiate with dominant online platforms regarding the terms on which their music may be distributed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. Ross introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To empower independent music creator owners to collectively negotiate with dominant online platforms regarding the terms on which their music may be distributed.

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 “Protect Working Musi-
5 cians Act of 2026”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

1 (1) Music is a cultural treasure and a unique
2 source of spiritual inspiration, emotional comfort,
3 community connection, and joy. It is also a powerful
4 economic driver that directly and indirectly supports
5 nearly 2 million American jobs and almost \$150 bil-
6 lion in annual economic activity.

7 (2) A healthy music ecosystem is a fundamental
8 bedrock for a healthy society.

9 (3) Fair and competitive markets for the use
10 and licensing of recorded music are integral to a
11 healthy music ecosystem.

12 (4) As music distribution has moved online, the
13 market for use and licensing has become distorted
14 and imbalanced. The largest Dominant Online Music
15 Distribution Platforms use their market power to
16 distort legal requirements and force music creators
17 into licensing agreements that do not reflect market
18 value. Those agreements essentially dictate a price
19 to music creators. If music creators do not agree to
20 licensing terms, the online platforms profit from un-
21 licensed uploads of music anyway.

22 (5) These platforms game the system created
23 by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, which al-
24 lows dominant online platforms to ignore and profit
25 from unlicensed use of music and places the respon-

1 sibility for finding each and every instance of unli-
2 censed use of music on music creators. This “notice
3 and takedown” scheme has been described as a gig-
4 abit-speed game of whack-a-mole.

5 (6) The trade association for the major record
6 labels spends millions of dollars engaged in this ef-
7 fort which it says has grown to be “largely useless.”
8 The trade association for the independent record la-
9 bels agrees, calling it a “dysfunctional relic”.

10 (7) An effort that is largely useless for major
11 and independent record labels is an exercise in futil-
12 ity for Independent Music Creator Owners—those
13 who own the copyrights and market their work
14 themselves. Independent Music Creator Owners lack
15 the economic, legal, and political resources to stand
16 up to the Dominant Online Music Distribution Plat-
17 forms and have no way to meaningfully negotiate
18 fair licensing rates for their work.

19 (8) That power imbalance means that Inde-
20 pendent Music Creator Owners are forced to take
21 whatever terms dominant online platforms offer for
22 their work. If they decline, the platforms simply ig-
23 nore them since in most cases lacking access to any
24 single artists’ work does not present a threat to the
25 platforms’ overall attractiveness to consumers.

1 (9) This imbalance has decimated careers in
2 music at an untold cost to our society and culture.
3 Multi Grammy-award winning musician Rosanne
4 Cash recently lamented: “I see young musicians give
5 up their missions and dreams all the time because
6 they can’t make a living.”

7 (10) The antitrust laws were intended to and
8 do provide important economic and civic benefits.

9 (11) A central purpose of these laws is to pro-
10 mote, protect, and strengthen fair and open mar-
11 kets, including those for music.

12 (12) While antitrust exemptions are generally
13 disfavored, should the application of the antitrust
14 laws ever be applied in a manner that conflicts with
15 their purpose—such as protecting the online market-
16 place for creative works—it is the duty and preroga-
17 tive of the Congress to resolve the conflict.

18 **SEC. 3. SAFE HARBOR FOR CERTAIN COLLECTIVE NEGO-**
19 **TATIONS.**

20 (a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

21 (1) The term “antitrust laws” has the meaning
22 given such term in subsection (a) of the first section
23 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12), and includes—

24 (A) section 5 of the Federal Trade Com-
25 mission Act (15 U.S.C. 45) to the extent that

1 such section applies to unfair methods of com-
2 petition; and

3 (B) any State law, rule, or regulation that
4 prohibits or penalizes the conduct described in,
5 or is otherwise inconsistent with, subsection (b)
6 of this section.

7 (2) The term “Dominant Online Music Dis-
8 tribution Platform” means any entity that—

9 (A) operates an app, website or other on-
10 line service that is used by members of the pub-
11 lic to listen to sound recordings, whether via a
12 digital audio transmission, an audio-visual pres-
13 entation, or any other means;

14 (B) has annual revenues related to the dis-
15 tribution of music of more than \$100 million;
16 and

17 (C) is not eligible for a license under sec-
18 tion 114(d)(2) of title 17 of the United States
19 Code.

20 (3) The term “generative artificial intelligence”
21 means an artificial intelligence system that is capa-
22 ble of generating novel text, video, images, audio,
23 and other media based on prompts or other forms of
24 data provided by a person.

1 (4) The term “Individual Music Creator
2 Owner” means any musician or group of musician,
3 producers, mixers, and sound engineers that—

4 (A) owns the copyrights to one or more
5 sound recordings created by the musician or
6 group of musicians, producers, and sound engi-
7 neers; and

8 (B) either:

9 (i) has earned less than \$1,000,000 in
10 licensing revenues associated with these
11 copyrights in the prior year; or

12 (ii) qualifies as a small business under
13 the Office of Management and Budget
14 North American Industry Classification
15 System (NAICS) code 512250.

16 (b) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.—An Individual Music
17 Creator Owner shall not be held liable under the antitrust
18 laws for agreeing with other Individual Music Creator
19 Owners to collectively negotiate music licensing terms with
20 a Dominant Online Music Distribution Platform or a com-
21 pany engaged in development or deployment of generative
22 artificial intelligence, or agreeing with other Individual
23 Music Creator Owners to collectively refuse to license their
24 music to a Dominant Online Music Distribution Platform

1 or a company engaged in development or deployment of
2 generative artificial intelligence, if—

3 (1) the negotiations are not limited to price, are
4 nondiscriminatory as to similarly situated inde-
5 pendent creator/owners;

6 (2) the coordination among Independent Music
7 Creator Owners is directly related to and reasonably
8 necessary for negotiations with a Dominant Online
9 Music Distribution Platform that are otherwise con-
10 sistent with the operation of the Antitrust laws; and

11 (3) the negotiations do not involve any person
12 that is not an Independent Music Creator Owner or
13 a Dominant Online Music Distribution Platform.

14 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Except as provided in
15 this Act, this Act shall not be construed to modify, impair,
16 or supersede the operation of the antitrust laws.