

HR 861

American Music Fairness Act of 2025

Congress: 119 (2025–2027, Current)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Commerce

Introduced: Jan 31, 2025

Current Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Latest Action: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. (Jan 31, 2025)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/861>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Issa, Darrell [R-CA-48]

Party: Republican • **State:** CA • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (13 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Green, Mark E. [R-TN-7]	R · TN		Jan 31, 2025
Rep. Lieu, Ted [D-CA-36]	D · CA		Jan 31, 2025
Rep. McClintock, Tom [R-CA-5]	R · CA		Jan 31, 2025
Rep. Nadler, Jerrold [D-NY-12]	D · NY		Jan 31, 2025
Rep. Doggett, Lloyd [D-TX-37]	D · TX		Mar 4, 2025
Rep. Raskin, Jamie [D-MD-8]	D · MD		Mar 4, 2025
Rep. Brownley, Julia [D-CA-26]	D · CA		Mar 18, 2025
Rep. Chu, Judy [D-CA-28]	D · CA		Mar 24, 2025
Rep. Jayapal, Pramila [D-WA-7]	D · WA		Jun 2, 2025
Rep. Friedman, Laura [D-CA-30]	D · CA		Jul 14, 2025
Rep. Evans, Dwight [D-PA-3]	D · PA		Aug 29, 2025
Rep. Gooden, Lance [R-TX-5]	R · TX		Feb 13, 2026
Rep. Kamlager-Dove, Sydney [D-CA-37]	D · CA		Feb 23, 2026

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred To	Jan 31, 2025

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Commerce

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
119 S 326	Related bill	Jan 30, 2025: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

American Music Fairness Act of 2025

This bill establishes that the copyright holder of a sound recording shall have the exclusive right to perform the sound recording through an audio transmission. (Currently, the public performance right only covers performances through a digital audio transmission in certain instances, which means that nonsubscription terrestrial radio stations generally do not have to get a license to publicly perform a copyright-protected sound recording.)

Under the bill, a nonsubscription broadcast transmission must have a license to publicly perform such sound recordings. The Copyright Royalty Board must periodically determine the royalty rates for such a license. When determining the rates, the board must base its decision on certain information presented by the parties, including the radio stations' effect on other streams of revenue related to the sound recordings.

Terrestrial broadcast stations (and the owners of such stations) that fall below certain revenue thresholds may pay certain flat fees, instead of the board-established rate, for a license to publicly perform copyright-protected sound recordings.

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