

**Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
Washington, D.C.**

In the Matter of)	
)	
Distribution of the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds)	Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD (Phase II)
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)	

**WRITTEN DIRECT CASE OF
THE JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS**

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May 30, 2012

**Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
Washington, D.C.**

In the Matter of)

**Distribution of the 2000, 2001,
2002, and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds**)

Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD (Phase II)

**WRITTEN DIRECT CASE OF
THE JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS**

Pursuant to Section 351.4 of the Rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges (“Judges”), 37 C.F.R. § 351.4, and the Order dated January 11, 2012, the Office of the Commissioner of Baseball, the National Basketball Association, the National Football League, the National Hockey League, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Women’s National Basketball Association (“Joint Sports Claimants” or “JSC”), on their own behalf and on behalf of their more than 250 member clubs, institutions and athletic conferences, submit the attached Written Direct Case which consists of testimony, including exhibits, from the following witnesses:

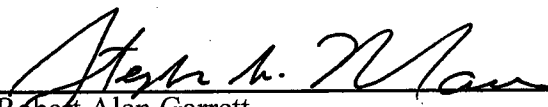
- Thomas J. Ostertag, Senior Vice President and General Counsel for the Office of the Commissioner of Baseball;
- William Koenig, Executive Vice President, Business Affairs, and General Counsel of NBA Entertainment and NBA TV;
- Gary Gertzog, Senior Vice President of Business Affairs and General Counsel of the National Football League;
- John Tortora, Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the San Jose Sharks, and formerly, Vice President of NHL Media;
- Scott Bearby, Deputy General Counsel and Managing Director of Legal Affairs for the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and

- James Trautman, Managing Director of Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 351.4(b)(3), the JSC respectfully request that the Judges award JSC 100% of the royalties allocated to the sports programming category in Phase I of this proceeding. JSC further reserves its right, under 37 C.F.R. § 351.4(c), to amend its written direct statement based on new information received during the discovery process.

Respectfully submitted,

JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS



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Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
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In the Matter of)	
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Distribution of the 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds)	Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD (Phase II)
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**WRITTEN DIRECT STATEMENT OF
THE JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS**

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**Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
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Distribution of the 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds)	Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD (Phase II)
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**SUMMARY OF THE
DIRECT CASE OF THE
JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS**

The Office of the Commissioner of Baseball, the National Basketball Association, the National Football League, the National Hockey League, the Women’s National Basketball Association, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (“Joint Sports Claimants” or “JSC”), on their own behalf and on behalf of their over 250 member clubs, institutions and athletic conferences, submit the following summary of JSC’s written direct case, requesting that the Judges award JSC all of the 2000-03 cable royalties allocated to the Phase I sports programming category.

I.

This Phase II proceeding calls upon the Copyright Royalty Judges (“Judges”) to determine whether the Independent Producers Group (“IPG”) should receive a share of the 2000-03 cable royalties allocated to the sports programming category in Phase I and, if so, what that share should be (if anything). At issue are the relative market values of (a) the 2000-03 Phase I sports programming for which JSC is authorized to claim and (b) the 2000-03 Phase I sports programming for which IPG is authorized to claim. *See Distribution of the 2000-2003 Cable*

Royalty Funds, Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD 2000-2003, 75 Fed. Reg. 26798, 26802 (May 12, 2010) (Phase I Distribution Order) (the “primary objective is to ‘simulate [relative] market valuation’ as if no compulsory license existed”) (quoting *Report of the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel to the Librarian of Congress*, Docket No. 2001-8 CARP CD 98-99 at 10 (Oct. 21, 2003)).

JSC, which has participated in every cable royalty distribution proceeding to establish the value of the Phase I sports programming category since enactment of the Section 111 cable compulsory license in 1976, has received all the cable royalties allocated to that category. The only exception was for the year 1982, where the former Copyright Royalty Tribunal awarded JSC 99.98% of the 1982 cable royalties allocated to sports programming. See *Final Determination, 1982 Cable Royalty Distribution Proceeding*, 49 Fed. Reg. 37653, 37657 (1984) (awarding the Spanish International Network 0.02% of the sports royalties for the 1982 World Cup telecasts). That 1982 proceeding was the only Phase II proceeding conducted for the sports category prior to the commencement of this proceeding.

Unlike JSC, IPG has never participated in any Phase I or Phase II proceeding to establish the value of sports programs. Also unlike JSC, IPG has never identified the programming within its claim that, it believes, is eligible for a share of sports royalties -- and for which IPG is authorized to claim such royalties. See *Order Denying Motion to Compel Identification of IPG-Represented Sports Programs*, Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD 2000-2003 (Phase II) (Aug. 17, 2011). While IPG asserted Phase II claims for the 1997 and 1998 cable royalties allocated to sports, IPG withdrew those claims prior to the initiation of Phase II proceedings. Consequently, this Phase II proceeding will be the first to determine which (if any) of the programs within IPG’s claim are eligible for sports royalties, whether IPG is authorized to claim sports royalties

for those programs and whether those programs had any cognizable value in the distant signal marketplace.¹

II.

JSC's direct case includes testimony from each member of the Joint Sports Claimants:

- Thomas J. Ostertag, Senior Vice President and General Counsel for the Office of the Commissioner of Baseball;
- William Koenig, Executive Vice President, Business Affairs, and General Counsel of NBA Entertainment and NBA TV;
- Gary Gertzog, Senior Vice President of Business Affairs and General Counsel of the National Football League;
- John Tortora, Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the San Jose Sharks, and formerly, Vice President of NHL Media; and
- Scott Bearby, Deputy General Counsel and Managing Director of Legal Affairs for the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The testimony of these witnesses demonstrates that JSC is entitled to receive the 2000-03 cable royalties allocated in Phase I to sports programs because its members own the copyrights in (or have been authorized to collect cable royalties on behalf of the copyright owners of) telecasts involving numerous professional and collegiate sports events.

JSC's direct case also includes the testimony of James Trautman, the Managing Director of Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc. ("Bortz"), who has testified in several prior cable royalty

¹ IPG did seek a share of the 1993-97 cable royalties allocated to the Phase I Program Suppliers category. See *Distribution of 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 Cable Royalty Funds*, 66 Fed. Reg. 66433 (Dec. 26, 2001). Although IPG initially claimed 1993-97 cable royalties for dozens of producers and numerous television programs, the Librarian of Congress ultimately concluded that IPG was entitled to receive royalties for only eight programs from a single producer. *Id.* at 66445 (citing Order in Docket No. 2000-02 CARP CD 93-97 at 1 (June 5, 2001)). The Librarian also rejected the CARP's award of 0.212% to IPG. *Id.* at 66444, 66454-55. IPG and the Program Suppliers appealed that decision and then entered into a settlement agreement. IPG subsequently disavowed that agreement, which is now the subject of pending state court litigation.

distribution proceedings on behalf of JSC. Mr. Trautman's testimony establishes that (1) the Phase I sports programming category consists of non-network live professional and college teams sports programming on distant signals; (2) the Bortz surveys of cable operators provide the best evidence of the relative value of Phase I sports programming as compared to all other Phase I programming; and (3) JSC telecasts account for all or virtually all of the value that the Bortz survey respondents accorded the Phase I sports programming category in the 2000-03 Bortz surveys which Mr. Trautman is sponsoring.

As Mr. Trautman explains, JSC programming drives the value cable systems accorded the Phase I sports category during the 2000-03 period. He notes, for example, that during the 2000-03 period, the only Phase I sports programming on Superstation WGN-TV (Chicago, IL), the most widely carried distant signal, was JSC programming. Because "WGN-only" cable systems -- systems that carried WGN as their only distant signal -- accounted for over half of the value accorded to the sports category in the 2000-03 Bortz surveys, Mr. Trautman concludes that JSC programming was responsible for all of the value given to the Phase I sports category by those cable systems. Mr. Trautman also notes that WGN was carried by approximately three-quarters of all Form 3 cable systems, including cable systems that carried distant signals other than WGN. Thus, for the most important signal in the distant signal marketplace (WGN), JSC programming accounts for all of the value accorded to sports programming on that signal.

Mr. Trautman also examined the data underlying studies introduced by other parties in the 1998-99 and 2004-05 Phase I Proceedings -- the years that "book end" the 2000-03 period. That data shows that JSC's programming accounts for almost all of the programming in the Phase I sports programming category. As Mr. Trautman explains, this data understates JSC's dominance in the distant signal marketplace insofar as it treats every minute of every program

equally, regardless of how many cable systems actually retransmitted the programs to their subscribers (*i.e.*, the data equates a minute of programming on a station carried by relatively few cable systems with a minute of programming broadcast by WGN, the most widely carried distant signal). The data also fails to take account of the manner in which the marketplace values different types of sports programming. Mr. Trautman examined evidence reflecting the value of JSC programming in the cable and broadcast television marketplace. Specifically, he considered rights fees paid for JSC programming by FOX and popular cable networks such as ESPN and TNT. As Mr. Trautman explains, both in absolute terms and on a per hour or per telecast basis, the rights fees paid to carry JSC programming far exceed the rights fees paid for the right to televise other non-JSC sports programs.

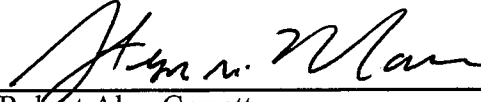
Because IPG has refused to identify any programming in the Phase I sports category for which it is allegedly authorized to claim cable royalties, Mr. Trautman is unable to assess directly the relative value of any such programming. However, given the evidence described above, Mr. Trautman concludes that any claim for the non-JSC programming within the 2000-03 Phase I sports programming category must be *de minimis* at best.

CONCLUSION

JSC's direct case will establish that JSC is entitled to receive, as it has in the past, all of the cable royalties allocated to the Phase I sports programming category.

Respectfully submitted,

JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS



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May 30, 2012

MLB - Thomas J.
Ostertag

**Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
Washington, D.C.**

In the Matter of)	
)	
Distribution of the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds)	Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD 2000-2003 (Phase II)
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TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. OSTERTAG

1. I am the Senior Vice President and General Counsel for the Office of the Commissioner of Baseball (“BOC”), which does business as Major League Baseball (“MLB” or “Baseball”). Baseball is an unincorporated association comprised of thirty individual clubs that organize, and field teams that participate in, more than 2,400 professional baseball games each year, culminating in the World Series. I joined BOC in 1985 and was named General Counsel in 1990. As General Counsel, I am responsible for supervising MLB’s legal work that involves the licensing of rights to telecast MLB games and the collection of copyright royalties that cable systems and satellite carriers pay to retransmit such telecasts pursuant to the compulsory licenses in Sections 111 and 119 of the Copyright Act. I have testified before both Congress and the Copyright Office concerning the Section 111 and 119 compulsory licenses and have been responsible for Baseball’s involvement (as a member of the Joint Sports Claimants) in every Section 111 and 119 royalty distribution and rate adjustment proceeding conducted during the past two decades. I received my law degree from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1981 and my undergraduate degree from Dartmouth College in 1978.

A. Baseball's 2000-03 Cable Royalty Claims

2. During the years 2000-03, the Fox Broadcasting Company ("FOX") televised several regular season and post-season MLB games (including the World Series and All-Star Games) over the approximately 200 broadcast television stations owned by or affiliated with FOX. BOC, as the agent for the MLB clubs, licensed FOX the rights to televise these games. BOC owns the copyright in each of the MLB game telecasts made by FOX during 2000-03 as well as in other years.

3. During the years 2000-03, individual MLB clubs licensed the rights to telecast their games to certain broadcast television stations, including, for example, WGN-TV (Chicago, IL), the superstation available via satellite throughout the United States to cable and satellite subscribers. BOC routinely reviews the contracts by which the clubs license their telecasting rights to ensure that, among other things, the clubs retain copyright ownership of such telecasts. BOC does not approve any grant of telecasting rights by a club unless the club retains copyright ownership of its game telecasts.

4. For more than thirty years, the MLB clubs have authorized BOC to file claims for the royalties that cable systems and satellite carriers pay to retransmit the telecasts of their games pursuant to the compulsory licenses in Sections 111 and 119 of the Copyright Act. Baseball's Central Fund Agreement originally authorized BOC to file copyright royalty claims and deposit any royalties collected into Baseball's Major League Central Fund. In 2000, the Central Fund Agreement was incorporated into the Major League Constitution, which was originally adopted as the Major League Agreement in 1921 and amended on various occasions since that time.

Article X, Section 4 of the Major League Constitution states:

The Clubs further authorize and empower the Commissioner, acting as their agent, to make exclusive demand and present formal

claim on their behalf, by appropriate notice, filings and otherwise, and to negotiate and enter into settlement agreements with respect to the collection of royalty fees for broadcasts of Major League Baseball games carried as distant signal programming by cable television systems, satellite providers and other media providers, pursuant to applicable provisions of the United States, Canada and foreign copyright laws.

In accordance with the Major League Constitution, BOC deposits all Section 111 and 119 royalties it receives for the retransmission of MLB telecasts in the Major League Central Fund and credits those royalties equally to all MLB clubs. *See id.* (“The proceeds received from . . . copyright royalty fees shall be made payable to the Commissioner as agent for the Clubs, and when received by the Commissioner, shall be deposited in the Major League Central Fund and shall be credited to each of them equally.”)

5. BOC annually files claims, on behalf of itself and the MLB clubs, for Section 111 and 119 royalties. Copyright Office records reflect that Claim Nos. 165 (2000), 156 (2001), 208 (2002) and 299 (2003) were timely filed. *See* JSC Exhibit Nos. 1-4.

B. The Joint Sports Claimants

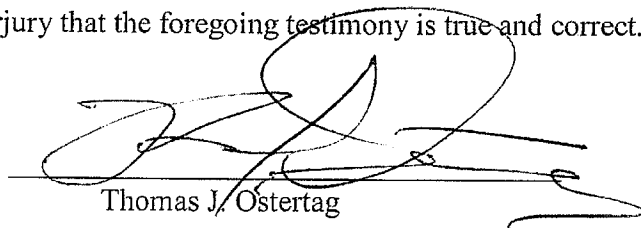
6. Baseball participated in the first Section 111 distribution proceeding -- in which the former Copyright Royalty Tribunal (“CRT”) made a “Phase I” allocation of 1978 cable royalties -- as a member of the Joint Sports Claimants (“JSC”). Three of the current JSC members -- Baseball, the National Basketball Association, and the National Hockey League -- were members of the JSC at that time. The CRT made an award of 1978 Section 111 royalties for sports programming jointly to JSC and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (“NCAA”), which had presented a separate case in the 1978 distribution proceeding.

Subsequently, NCAA, the Women’s National Basketball Association and the National Football League became members of JSC, which has participated in every Section 111 and 119 royalty

distribution and rate adjustment proceeding. The individual JSC members have routinely agreed among themselves on the proper allocation of the several hundred million dollars in copyright royalties that they have received during the past thirty-five years.

7. JSC members have received virtually all of the Phase I royalties for the sports category since 1978. There has been only one prior Phase II proceeding involving the sports category. In that proceeding, the CRT awarded the Spanish International Network 0.02% of the sports category for 1982 World Cup telecasts. JSC has also negotiated agreements with other copyright owners of live and professional sports team events. For example, JSC has entered into agreements with parties that have asserted Phase II claims to the sports category for the cable or satellite funds, including the Arena Football League and Major League Soccer.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing testimony is true and correct.



Thomas J. Ostertag

May 21, 2012

**Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
Washington, D.C.**

In the Matter of)	
)	
Distribution of the 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds)	Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD (Phase II)
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TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM S. KOENIG

1. I am the Executive Vice President, Business Affairs and General Counsel of NBA Entertainment (“NBAE”) and NBA TV. I joined the National Basketball Association (“NBA”) in 1990 and served as its Assistant General Counsel before becoming the General Counsel of NBAE in 1993. During my twenty-plus years with the NBA and its affiliates, I have been directly involved in developing the NBA’s television policy, overseeing and negotiating the NBA’s major domestic and international media agreements, advising NBA and Women’s National Basketball Association (“WNBA”) member teams on television and other media issues and supervising the participation of the NBA and the WNBA, as members of the Joint Sports Claimants, in copyright royalty distribution proceedings. Prior to joining the NBA, I was associated with the law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz, and Mendelsohn in New York City. I am a graduate of Harvard University, the London School of Economics and the University of Pennsylvania School of Law.

2. The NBA is an integrated business enterprise that engages in the production and marketing of NBA Basketball. The NBA is organized as a joint venture, with each of its 30 members operating a professional basketball team in a particular geographic location. The

WNBA is an integrated business enterprise, comprised of 12 member teams, that produce and market WNBA Basketball (which features women's basketball games). During the period 2000-03, the NBA and WNBA (a) licensed certain national broadcast networks the right to telecast on their owned-and-operated and affiliated television stations a number of exhibition, regular season and playoff basketball games, and (b) authorized their respective member teams to license broadcast television stations the right to telecast certain basketball games in which they participated. The vast majority of NBA and WNBA teams licensed broadcast stations to air games during this period.

3. The NBA owns the copyright in each telecast of a game involving NBA members, whether the telecast is licensed by the NBA or a member team, including each of the telecasts of NBA games played during the years 2000-03. In April 1993, the NBA Board of Governors passed a resolution amending its By-Laws to require that all agreements entered into for the telecasting of any of its games contain a provision that reserves to the NBA the copyright in those telecasts. The By-Laws also require that the Commissioner review any telecast agreements to ensure that those agreements reserve the copyrights in game telecasts to the NBA. Consequently, in accordance with the NBA By-Laws, the copyrights in all telecasts of NBA games during the 2000-03 period were reserved to the NBA.

4. Similarly, WNBA Enterprises LLC ("WNBAE"), an affiliate of WNBA, owns the copyright in each telecast of a game involving WNBA members, whether licensed by the league or a member team, including each of the telecasts of WNBA games played during the years 2000-03. Since the WNBA's founding in 1996, all WNBA members have agreed that:

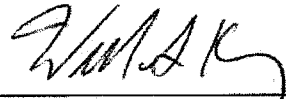
The copyright in all telecast and radio broadcasts by any means of technology (whether now known or hereafter developed) of League games shall be reserved to the Media Company [WNBAE], and, as provided in the League Rules, any and all agreements

purporting to authorize such telecasts or radio broadcasts must be submitted to, and approved by, the Media Company [WNBAE] and expressly made subject to League Rules before taking effect.

5. The NBA and WNBAE filed claims with the U.S. Copyright Office for the copyright royalties paid by cable systems to retransmit the telecasts referenced above, during the years 2000-03, pursuant to the compulsory license in Section 111 of the Copyright Act. Copyright Office records indicate that the 2000-03 NBA and WNBAE claims for Section 111 royalties were timely filed and included as Claim Nos. 214, (NBA 2000), 220 (WNBAE 2000), 36 (NBA 2001), 37 (WNBAE 2001), 136 (NBA 2002), 147 (WNBAE 2002), 367 (NBA 2003), and 370 (WNBAE 2003). *See* JSC Exhibit Nos. 1-4.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: May 22 2012



William S. Koenig

**Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
Washington, D.C.**

_____)	
In the Matter of)	
)	Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD (Phase II)
Distribution of the 2000, 2001,)	
2002, and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds)	
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TESTIMONY OF GARY GERTZOG

1. I am Senior Vice President of Business Affairs and General Counsel of the National Football League (“NFL”). Founded in 1920, the NFL is an unincorporated association comprised of thirty-two member clubs located throughout the United States. The NFL’s members jointly produce the entertainment product known as NFL Football -- an annual integrated series of more than 300 pre-season and regular season professional football games leading to playoffs and culminating in the Super Bowl Championship.


2. Among other things, I have supervised: (i) litigation to protect the intellectual property rights of the NFL and its members; (ii) the negotiation and drafting of the NFL Master Agreement that allocates intellectual property rights between the NFL and its members; and (iii) the NFL’s participation as a member of the Joint Sports Claimants (“JSC”) in the collection and distribution of copyright royalties. Prior to joining the NFL in 1994, I was a partner in Townley & Updike, where I specialized in intellectual property and sports marketing work. I received my J.D. from George Washington University Law School in 1983 and my undergraduate degree from Cornell University in 1980.

3. The NFL licenses the rights to televise regular season and post-season games involving its members over, among other media outlets, the broadcast television stations owned by, or affiliated with, Fox Broadcasting Company. During each of the years 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, the NFL televised more than 200 regular season games and four post-season games, in addition to the Super Bowl on January 27, 2002, over FOX stations. The NFL retained copyright ownership of these telecasts. Individual NFL members also license the rights to televise certain pre-season NFL games over broadcast stations and other media outlets. During each of the years 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, NFL members televised more than 60 of their pre-season games over broadcast stations (and over 260 pre-season games over the entire four-year period). The individual NFL members retain the copyright in these telecasts and have entrusted the NFL with the responsibility to pursue collection of the compulsory licensing royalties attributable to such telecasts.

4. The NFL filed claims with the Copyright Office for the cable television compulsory licensing royalties attributable to each of the telecasts referenced in paragraph 3 above. Copyright Office records reflect that these claims were timely filed as Claim Nos. 215 (2000), 35 (2001), 417 (2002) and 365 (2003). *See* JSC Exhibit Nos. 1-4.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: May 23, 2012



Gary Gertzog

Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
Washington, D.C.

In the Matter of)
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Distribution of the 2000, 2001,)
2002, and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds)
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_____)

Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD
(Phase II)

TESTIMONY OF JOHN TORTORA

1. I am the Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the San Jose Sharks, a National Hockey League (“NHL”) franchise located in San Jose, California. Prior to joining the San Jose Sharks in 2011, I spent fourteen years with the National Hockey League, most recently in the position as Vice President of NHL Media.

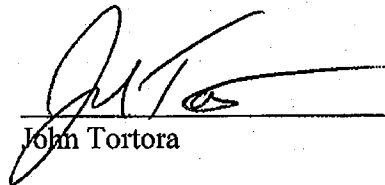
2. The NHL is an unincorporated 501(c)(6) association, composed of thirty member clubs. NHL teams are located in cities throughout the United States and Canada. During my fourteen years with the NHL, I was responsible for developing and promoting the NHL’s media platforms, including NHL Center Ice and the NHL Network. I also had responsibility for overseeing the NHL’s television agreements, including agreements between individual NHL teams and broadcast television stations. I also supervised the NHL’s participation in the Joint Sports Claimants in connection with copyright royalty distribution proceedings.

3. During the period 2000-03, several NHL teams licensed broadcast television stations the rights to televise their games. NHL Media reviewed the licensing agreements to ensure that the copyrights in such telecasts remained with the NHL members or the League itself.

For over thirty years, including the 2000-03 period covered by this proceeding, the NHL has been entrusted with the responsibility of collecting the Section 111 and 119 compulsory licensing royalties attributable to its member clubs' telecasts and distributing those royalties to its members.

4. The NHL filed claims with the U.S. Copyright Office for the copyright royalties paid by cable systems to retransmit the telecasts referenced above pursuant to the compulsory license in Section 111 of the Copyright Act. Copyright Office records indicate that the 2000-03 NHL claims for Section 111 royalties were timely filed and included as Claim Nos. 216 (2000), 33 (2001), 137 (2002), and 369 (2003). *See* JSC Exhibit Nos. 1-4.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing testimony is true and correct.



John Tortora

May 25, 2012

Before the
COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES
Washington, D.C.

In the Matter of)	
)	
)	Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD
)	2000-03 (Phase II)
Distribution of the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds)	
)	

TESTIMONY OF SCOTT BEARBY

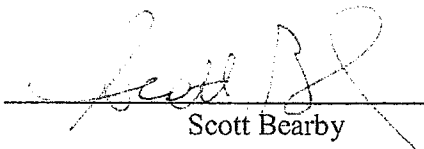
1. I am the Deputy General Counsel and Managing Director of Legal Affairs for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (“NCAA”). Founded in 1906, the NCAA is a voluntary unincorporated association that serves as the organizing, regulating and standard-setting body for twenty-three intercollegiate sports. The NCAA’s active membership includes over 1,000 institutions of higher education that jointly create seasons of amateur intercollegiate competition across three Divisions. The NCAA serves an important role in the creation of such competitions by promulgating and enforcing academic standards, rules of play, season-length and scheduling requirements, and rules regarding championship eligibility and permissible recruiting activities. The NCAA also stages dozens of national championship tournaments or competitions each year, involving tens of thousands of athletes who are students at its member institutions.

2. The NCAA licenses the rights to televise many of these championship events (e.g., NCAA Men’s and Women’s Division I Basketball Championships) over broadcast and cable television networks, such as CBS, TBS and ESPN. The NCAA’s individual members also license the rights to televise over broadcast television stations and other media outlets athletic contests in which they participate. For more than thirty years, the NCAA has assisted its

members in collecting the copyright royalties that cable systems and satellite carriers pay to retransmit telecasts of those events pursuant to the compulsory licensing provisions in Sections 111 and 119 of the Copyright Act. Since joining the NCAA Department of Legal Affairs in 1999, I have been directly involved in the process by which the NCAA and its members claim and receive such royalties as part of the Joint Sports Claimants.

3. The NCAA filed with the Copyright Office for 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 claims for cable royalties, respectively, on its own behalf and on behalf of its member institutions that authorized the NCAA to file claims on their behalf, as identified in those claims. Copyright Office records reflect that these claims were timely filed as Claim Nos. 430 (2000), 409 (2001), 457 (2002) and 454 (2003). See JSC Exhibit Nos. 1-4. The claims cover a wide variety of collegiate sports telecasts, although football and basketball represent the vast majority of NCAA telecasts. In some instances, individual colleges or universities have licensed others the rights to televise athletic events involving those institutions and have retained the rights to collect the compulsory licensing royalties attributable to those telecasts. In other cases, conferences comprised of a number of universities or colleges (such as the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC)) have licensed the telecast rights and retained the right to collect the compulsory licensing royalties. The NCAA also owns the copyright to certain telecasts.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing testimony is true and correct.



Scott Bearby

Executed on: May 22, 2012

cable royalty distribution proceedings. In the last such proceeding (involving the Phase I distribution of the 2004-05 cable royalties), I was qualified as "an expert in market research, including survey research and valuation in the cable, broadcast and television programming industry." My professional background and experience are described in greater detail in Attachment A.

II. Overview of Testimony

3. It is my opinion that JSC programming accounts for all or virtually all of the value that cable operators accorded to the Phase I sports programming category during the years 2000-03. I base this opinion on the following factors:

- a. The Bortz cable operator surveys provide the best available evidence of the relative value of the programming in the Phase I sports programming category, which consists of non-network live professional and college team sports programming on distant signals. This is reflected in Phase I royalty awards that the Copyright Royalty Judges (CRJs) made for sports programming in the 2004-05 cable royalty distribution proceeding -- as well as in the Phase I sports awards that the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) made in the 1998-99 cable royalty distribution proceeding. These awards correspond very closely with relative value allocations made by cable operators in responding to the Bortz surveys for those years. *See* pages 3-9 below.
- b. In the Bortz surveys for the years 2000-03, more than half of the value allocated to the Phase I sports programming category was attributable to cable systems that carried Superstation WGN (Chicago, IL) as their only commercial U.S. distant signal. In those years, the only Phase I sports programming televised by WGN was JSC programming. Therefore, this portion of the sports allocation in the 2000-03 Bortz surveys is entirely attributable to JSC programming. Most other cable systems responding to the Bortz survey also carried WGN (along with other distant stations that televised JSC events). *See* pages 9-11 below.
- c. Data presented by other claimants in the 1998-99 and 2004-05 cable royalty distribution proceedings show that virtually all of the Phase I sports programming carried during those years by cable systems (including the cable system respondents to the Bortz surveys) was JSC programming. I believe that the same result holds true for the years 2000-03. *See* pages 11-16 below.

- d. The marketplace value of JSC programming during the years 2000-03 (as evidenced by 2000-03 transactions involving both cable networks and broadcasters) was substantial, and typically much higher on a relative basis than the value accorded non-JSC sports programming. *See* pages 16-19 below.

4. I am not able to assess directly the value of any of the 2000-03 sports programming within the IPG claim because IPG has not identified any of that programming. However, based on the factors summarized above, I believe that the relative value of any 2000-03 non-JSC programming (including any IPG programming) in the Phase I sports programming category is de minimis.

III. The Bortz Survey of Cable Operator Program Valuations

A. Nature and History of the Bortz Surveys

5. For over twenty-five years, JSC has retained Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc., and its predecessors (Bortz) to determine, on an annual basis, the relative market value of the different categories of distant signal non-network programs -- including the Phase I sports programming category. The cornerstone of our analysis has been a "constant sum" survey of cable system operators. The surveys ask a sample of randomly-selected cable operators how they would have allocated a fixed budget among each of the Phase I categories of non-network programming on the distant signals that they actually carried during the year at issue.

6. JSC presented the results of the Bortz surveys during, among other proceedings, the two most recently-litigated cable royalty distribution proceedings where the CRJs and CARP made Phase I awards for sports programs -- the 2004-05 proceeding (CRJs) and the 1998-99

proceeding (CARP). See Attachments B and C. My understanding is that the CRJs and CARP tied the Phase I sports awards directly to the results of the Bortz surveys. As reflected in Table 1 below, the 1998-99 and 2004-05 sports awards correspond closely to the 1998-99 and 2004-05 Bortz survey results.

Table 1.
Comparison of CARP/CRJ Sports Awards and Bortz Cable Operator Survey Results,
1998-99 and 2004-05

Sports Category Allocation	1998	1999	2004	2005
Bortz Cable Operator Survey*	37.0%	38.8%	33.5%	36.9%
Unadjusted CARP/CRJ Royalty Award:**				
Basic Fund	37.3%	39.2%	33.7%	36.8%
3.75 Fund	40.0%	42.2%	36.7%	40.0%

*Weighted average relative value share for "live professional and college team sports" category. See Attachments B and C for additional details.

**Reflects relative share of royalties allocated for sports programming prior to adjusting for Music Claimants' share of the funds.

Sources: United States Copyright Royalty Judges, *Final Distribution Order*, Docket No. 2007-3 CRB CD 2004-05; and Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 16, January 26, 2004 at 3606-3620.

B. The Sports Category

7. I have included below the constant sum question utilized in our 1998-2005 surveys. As the question indicates, each respondent was read a list of the specific distant signals actually carried by his or her system during the relevant year, and was specifically instructed not to consider any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC on those distant signals (to avoid confusion, this instruction was deleted in instances where the respondent's cable system did not carry any distant network-affiliated stations). Each respondent was asked to assess the relative value of five mutually-exclusive categories of non-network programming on those distant signals; if the respondent's cable system carried distant noncommercial and/or Canadian signals, the respondent was asked to assess the relative value of all the programming on those signals as well

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during [year], other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____, and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during [year] by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during [year] by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports broadcast during [year] by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.</u>	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during [year] by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during [year] only by that station.	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during [year] by U.S. noncommercial station _____.	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during [year] by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming broadcast during [year] by Canadian station</u> _____.	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

8. The sports category was specifically worded as “live professional and college team sports” on the U.S. commercial stations carried by the respondent’s system. The language used to describe the sports category (as well as the other programming categories in the survey) was developed based on program categorization definitions to which the Phase I claimants have agreed (*see* Attachment D). In our judgment, the “live professional and college team sports” description best expresses the intent of the agreed upon definitions. Moreover, we believe that this description, coupled with the other instructions noted above, ensures that the value allocations provided by respondents to this category are for the non-network live professional and college team sports telecasts on the distant broadcast signals that their systems actually carried – and not for any other programming that might be considered “sports” programming in another context.¹

9. Based on my experience working with programming networks and cable operators, I believe the marketplace distinguishes between live professional and college team sports programming, on the one hand, and other types of programming that may be sports-related. I have observed these networks and distributors negotiate for, value and develop business strategies around live professional and college team sports in a manner that differs from such other programming.

¹ In Phase I of the 2000-03 cable royalty distribution proceedings, the Canadian Claimants Group (CCG) submitted a constant sum survey of cable operators to show the value of different categories of programming on distant Canadian signals. The CCG surveys worded the Phase I sports category as “live professional and college team sports.” Direct Case of the Canadian Claimants Group at Appx. 5.

C. 2000-03 Bortz Survey Results for Sports Programming

10. Bortz conducted constant sum surveys of cable operators for each of the years 2000-03. Attachment E describes the methodology used in the 2000-03 surveys, while Attachment F contains the survey instruments utilized in each of those years. The key finding from the 2000-03 surveys is that cable operators would have allocated their distant signal non-network programming budgets in those years as follows:

Table 2.
Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies, 2000-2003

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Live professional and college team sports	35.4%	35.4%	36.2%	37.8%
Movies	23.6	20.1	20.6	20.1
Syndicated shows, series and specials	16.2	18.6	16.8	15.6
News and public affairs programs	15.6	16.5	16.3	17.3
Devotional and religious programming	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.1
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.0
All programming on Canadian signals	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

11. As Table 2 illustrates, cable operators would have allocated 35.4% of their 2000 distant signal non-network programming budgets to live professional and college team sports programming, *i.e.*, had cable operators negotiated in the marketplace for the different categories

of distant signal non-network programming, they would have spent 35.4% of their 2000 distant signal non-network programming budgets on live professional and college team sports programming. The comparable valuations for sports in 2001, 2002 and 2003 were 35.4%, 36.2% and 37.8%. As reflected in Table 3 below, the 2000-03 sports valuations are consistent with the 1998-99 and 2004-05 sports valuations.

Table 3.
Sports Allocation in Bortz Cable Operator Surveys, 1998-2005

Year	Allocation
1998	37.0%
1999	38.8%
2000	35.4%
2001	35.4%
2002	36.2%
2003	37.8%
2004	33.5%
2005	36.9%

IV. The Relative Value of JSC Programming (2000-03 Bortz Surveys)

12. I believe that the Bortz surveys fairly reflect the relative amounts that cable operators would have spent on *all* of the programming in the Phase I sports programming category -- as compared to the amounts that the cable operators would have spent on all other Phase I categories of non-network distant signal programming. The Bortz surveys do not ask

respondents to divide the value of the sports category between JSC programming, on the one hand, and any other programming that might come within that category, on the other hand. Thus, the Bortz surveys do not provide a precise basis for determining the relative value of JSC programming as compared to any other programming within the sports category. Nevertheless, for the reasons discussed below, it is my opinion that JSC programming accounts for all or virtually all of the value that cable operators accorded the Phase I sports programming category in the 2000-03 cable operator surveys.

A. 2000-03 Valuations of WGN Sports Programming

13. As reflected in Table 4 below, almost one-half of the respondents to the 2000-03 Bortz surveys carried Superstation WGN (Chicago, IL) (known as "WGN America") as their *only* commercial U.S. distant signal. And the *only* Phase I sports programming on Superstation WGN during 2000-03 was JSC programming. Specifically, WGN televised Major League Baseball games involving the Chicago Cubs and the Chicago White Sox and National Basketball Association games involving the Chicago Bulls. *See* Attachment G (identifying the programming on WGN eligible for 2000-03 cable royalties). Under these circumstances, I believe it is reasonable to conclude that all of the value that the "WGN-only" Bortz respondents accorded the Phase I sports programming category is attributable to JSC programming alone. As reflected in Table 4, that value accounted for over half of the value accorded to the Phase I sports programming category by 2000-03 Bortz respondents.

Table 4.
Contribution of "WGN-Only" Cable Systems* to Bortz Cable Operator Survey Results,
2000-03

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Bortz Cable Operator Survey Respondents:				
Total Respondents	165	206	150	138
Respondents with WGN as only commercial U.S. distant signal	84	99	80	64
"WGN-Only" Percent of Total Respondents	50.9%	48.1%	53.3%	46.4%
Weighted Sports Allocation of Survey Responses:**				
Overall Sports Allocation	35.4%	35.4%	36.2%	37.8%
Proportion of Total Allocation Attributable to WGN-Only Respondents	55.2%	49.6%	60.0%	50.3%

*Systems that carried WGN as their only commercial U.S. distant signal.

**The survey sample is stratified. As such, responses are weighted based on both the total royalties paid by the responding system and the sampling proportion of the system's strata.

14. It should be noted that WGN was, by far, the most widely-carried distant signal in 2000-03 and the source of the bulk of the 2000-03 cable royalties. Thus, in determining the relative value of JSC programming as compared to other sports programming in the distant signal marketplace, it is particularly important to understand how cable operators valued the 2000-03 sports programming on WGN. As shown in Table 5, (a) approximately 45-53% of the "Form 3" cable systems² that carried commercial U.S. distant signals (with 23-27 million subscribers) carried WGN as their only commercial U.S. distant signal during 2000-03; (b) approximately three-fourths of the Form 3 systems that carried commercial U.S. distant signals (33 million subscribers) carried WGN as at least one of its distant signals during that period; and (c) WGN accounted for 62-65% of the 2000-03 cable royalties paid by cable operators for commercial U.S. distant signals. No other distant signal came close to WGN in terms of its

² Form 3 cable systems are the largest cable systems; during much of the 2000-03 period, these systems had semi-annual gross receipts of at least \$527,600. Source: 37 CFR 201.17 (d) (establishing Form 3 threshold of \$527,6000 for accounting periods beginning July 1, 2000). During 2000-03, Form 3 systems paid approximately 97% of all cable royalties. Source: CDC.

significance to the 2000-03 distant signal marketplace and its contribution to the 2000-03 cable royalty funds.

Table 5. Summary of WGN Distant Signal Carriage and Royalty Parameters, 2000-2003

Cable System Carriage Pattern	Cable Systems		Subscribers		Fees Generated	
	Number	Percent of Total*	Number	Percent of Total*	Amount	Percent of Total*
2000						
WGN as Only Commercial U.S. Distant Signal	779	52.7%	26,651,671	64.1%	\$21,456,672	52.8%
WGN as Distant Signal	1,116	75.6%	33,152,297	79.7%	\$26,389,514	64.9%
All Systems with One or More U.S. Commercial Distant Signals	1,477		41,601,325		\$40,657,123	
2001						
WGN as Only Commercial U.S. Distant Signal	681	48.1%	25,242,847	59.9%	\$20,283,917	48.4%
WGN as Distant Signal	1,058	74.7%	33,369,642	79.2%	\$26,837,200	64.0%
All Systems with One or More U.S. Commercial Distant Signals	1,416		42,113,339		\$41,937,305	
2002						
WGN as Only Commercial U.S. Distant Signal	594	44.8%	22,923,395	53.3%	\$19,413,401	42.5%
WGN as Distant Signal	983	74.2%	33,381,681	77.6%	\$28,363,108	62.1%
All Systems with One or More U.S. Commercial Distant Signals	1,325		43,018,135		\$45,666,717	
2003						
WGN as Only Commercial U.S. Distant Signal	592	46.1%	23,965,213	57.1%	\$21,089,354	46.4%
WGN as Distant Signal	958	74.6%	33,144,705	78.9%	\$29,254,236	64.4%
All Systems with One or More U.S. Commercial Distant Signals	1,285		41,983,380		\$45,416,670	

* Represents percent of total for all systems with one or more U.S. commercial distant signals.

Source: Bortz Media compilation based on CDC data for the second accounting period of each year.

B. Composition of the Phase I Sports Programming Category

15. Studies that other claimants have introduced in prior cable royalty distribution proceedings show that virtually all of the non-network sports programming carried on a distant signal basis by cable systems is JSC programming. Certain of those studies relate specifically to the years immediately before and after the 2000-03 period (*i.e.*, 1998-99 and 2004-05). Given the consistency of the findings that reflect different data sets and that cover years that “book-end” 2000-03, I believe the same conclusion applies to the years 2000-03, *i.e.*, virtually all of the 2000-03 Phase I sports programming was JSC programming.

**1. Program Suppliers' Analysis of the Phase I Sports
Programming Carried by the 2004-05 Bortz Respondents**

16. In the 2004-05 cable royalty distribution proceeding, the Program Suppliers submitted a study in which they identified the sports programming broadcast by the U.S. commercial television stations that the respondents to the 2004 and 2005 Bortz surveys carried on a distant signal basis. According to Program Suppliers, those stations televised (during a randomly-selected 42-day period in 2004) 128,731 minutes of programming within the Phase I category of sports programming. The comparable number for 2005 was 129,644 minutes. The programming that the Program Suppliers classified as Phase I sports programming consisted of:

- i. Major League Baseball (MLB);
- ii. National Basketball Association (NBA) basketball/Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) basketball;
- iii. National Hockey League (NHL) hockey;
- iv. National Football League (NFL) football;
- v. College football;
- vi. College basketball (men's and women's);
- vii. College lacrosse;
- viii. MLL lacrosse;
- ix. Minor league baseball;
- x. NFL Europe football; and
- xi. Arena Football League (AFL) football

17. All of the MLB, NBA/WNBA, NHL, NFL, college football, college basketball, college lacrosse and NFL Europe programs identified by the Program Suppliers are affiliated with JSC members -- while MLL lacrosse, minor league baseball and AFL football do not come

within the JSC claim. According to the Program Suppliers data, 99.0% of the 128,731 minutes of 2004 Phase I sports programming (99.5% of the 129,644 minutes of 2005 Phase I sports programming) was JSC programming. These percentages, however, do not fully reflect the extent to which the Bortz respondents carried JSC and non-JSC programs because the Program Suppliers equated a minute of programming on WGN (carried by more than half of the Bortz respondents) with a minute of programming on a distant signal carried by only a handful or fewer of Bortz respondents. Nor do these percentages reflect the relative values of JSC and non-JSC programming because each minute of sports programming is valued equally under the Program Suppliers' analysis.

18. According to the Program Suppliers' data, (a) 158 cable systems that responded to the 2004 Bortz survey carried Phase I sports programming on a distant signal basis; (b) all of those systems carried distant signal non-network JSC programming during 2004; and (c) only six (3.8%) of those systems carried any Phase I sports programming that was not JSC programming during 2004. For 2005, the Program Suppliers' data showed that 167 Bortz survey respondents carried Phase I sports programming on a distant signal basis. Of these systems, 166 carried distant signal non-network JSC programming³; in contrast, only six (3.6%) of those systems carried any non-JSC programming in 2005.

19. It should be noted that the Program Suppliers also identified what they termed "sports-like" programs on the stations carried by the Bortz respondents, such as fishing/outdoors shows, bowling, boxing and poker. However, they acknowledged that these programs do not fall

³ Independent Bortz Media analysis determined that the one system for which JSC programming did not appear in the Program Suppliers' sample did in fact carry JSC programming in 2005.

within the Phase I sports category and should be attributed to other Phase I categories, *i.e.*, Program Suppliers, Commercial Television Claimants and Canadian Claimants Group.⁴

2. CTV's Regression Analyses

20. The Program Suppliers' analysis of 2004-05 Phase I sports programs relied upon data they received from CTV (which, as noted above, CTV obtained from TMS). CTV used its TMS data in a regression analysis that it submitted in support of the Bortz survey results. Similar to Program Suppliers, CTV identified the programming that falls within the Phase I sports programming category. However, the CTV data set reflects all broadcast stations carried on a distant basis in those years, rather than just those stations actually carried by the cable systems responding to the Bortz surveys. The CTV database included approximately 2,000 stations in both 2004 and 2005. CTV also conducted an analysis of TMS data for its 1998-99 regression study, using the same approach.

21. CTV identified the following programming as falling within the Phase I sports category in 1998-99 and 2004-05:

- i. Major League Baseball (MLB);
- ii. NBA/WNBA basketball;
- iii. NHL hockey;

⁴ The Program Suppliers' analysis relied on programming data that the Commercial Television Claimants (CTV) obtained from Tribune Media Services (TMS). TMS classifies each of the programs in its databases into one of several programming types. In performing their analysis, the Program Suppliers limited the Phase I sports category to programming that TMS categorized as either "TM" (team vs. team sports) or "PL" (playoff sports). Program Suppliers did not consider other program categories -- such as golf, ice skating, the Olympics, wrestling, boxing, poker, fishing, hunting, bowling, volleyball, bicycle riding, gymnastics, sports talk shows, motorcycle racing, triathlons, tennis, horseracing, diving, and high school sports -- to come within the Phase I sports category.

- iv. NFL football;
- v. College football;
- vi. College basketball (men's and women's);
- vii. College baseball;
- viii. Women's college volleyball;
- ix. College lacrosse;
- x. MLL lacrosse;
- xi. Minor league baseball;
- xii. Minor league hockey;
- xiii. ABA semi-professional basketball;
- xiv. NFL Europe football; and
- xv. Arena Football League (AFL) football

22. This list of programming within the sports category is largely the same as the list of programming identified by Program Suppliers. *See* paragraph 16 above. However, a few additional types of programming are evident -- including JSC programming types (college baseball and women's college volleyball), as well as non-JSC programming types (minor league hockey and ABA basketball).

23. According to the CTV data, there were 381,158 minutes of 2004 Phase I sports programming, of which 99.4% was JSC programming. For 2005, the comparable figures were 315,520 minutes and 99.1% JSC programming. Further, in 1998 and 1999, the CTV data showed 592,262 minutes (99.7% JSC) and 835,687 minutes (99.9% JSC), respectively. Similar

to the Program Suppliers' data, these percentages do not fully reflect the extent to which cable systems carried JSC and non-JSC programs. Nor do the CTV percentages reflect the relative values of JSC and non-JSC programming.

C. Market Values of Sports Programming

24. Of all the programming in the Phase I sports category, JSC programming typically commands the highest rights fees. In fact, in my experience, the types of non-JSC programming identified on pages 12-15 above -- Major League Lacrosse, Arena Football, ABA Semi-Professional Basketball, etc. -- would not generally receive any rights fee whatsoever for distribution by a local TV station (or by a cable network), but would rather be distributed on a barter/revenue-sharing or "time buy" basis.⁵ As an example, the Arena Football League's national contract with NBC, which started with the 2003 season, was a revenue sharing arrangement that reportedly resulted in little or no net revenue to the AFL. While it is possible that other types of programming that fall within the IPG claim (and belong in the Phase I sports programming category) could have greater market value than those identified above, it is still my experience that JSC programming is generally much more valuable (on a per telecast or per hour basis) than any other programming in the Phase I sports category.

25. Tables 6 and 7 show the amounts that were paid by cable networks (ESPN and TNT/TBS) and by FOX Broadcasting (which has affiliated stations that were carried on a distant basis in 2000-2003) for JSC programming from 2000-2003. Collectively, these networks paid more than \$8 billion in rights fees for JSC programming over the four year period:

⁵ In these types of arrangements, the producing entity pays to produce the programming (and, in a time buy, to obtain the airtime on the station) and then attempts to recoup the production costs through the revenues generated by advertising sales. Thus, there is no assurance that any net profit on the programming will be realized.

**Table 6. Rights Fees Per Telecast for Selected JSC Programming,
2000-2003**

	Rights Fees (Millions)*				Total:
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000-2003
MLB on ESPN/ESPN2	\$79.8	\$79.8	\$79.8	\$175.0	\$414.3
NBA/WNBA on ESPN/ESPN2	NA	NA	NA	320.0	320.0
NBA on TNT/TBS	222.5	222.5	222.5	366.7	1,034.2
NFL on ESPN	450.0	550.0	600.0	850.0	2,450.0
NHL on ESPN/ESPN2	<u>70.0</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>280.0</u>
TOTAL	\$822.3	\$922.3	\$972.3	\$1,781.7	\$4,498.5

Note: Columns and/or rows may not add to total due to rounding.

*The amounts paid for JSC programming do not include the costs of producing that programming, which are borne by the networks.

Source: Bortz Media & Sports Group compilation based on data reported in SNL Kagan, *Media Sports Business*, various issues; *Sports Business Daily*, various issues; and other published sources.

Table 7. Rights Fees for JSC Programming on Fox Network, 2000-2003

	Rights Fees (Millions)*				Total:
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000-2003
MLB on Fox	\$115.0	\$416.7	\$416.7	\$416.7	\$1,365.1
NFL on Fox	<u>525.0</u>	<u>525.0</u>	<u>625.0</u>	<u>525.0</u>	<u>2,200.0</u>
TOTAL	\$640.0	\$941.7	\$1,041.7	\$941.7	\$3,565.1

*The amounts paid for JSC programming do not include the costs of producing that programming, which are borne by the network.

Source: Bortz Media & Sports Group compilation based on data reported in SNL Kagan, *Media Sports Business*, various issues; *Sports Business Daily*, various issues; and other published sources.

26. JSC programming also commands significant rights fees as measured on a “per telecast” basis. Table 8 shows that, on a per telecast basis, rights values for the JSC programming summarized above averaged nearly \$2.5 million from 2000-03:

Table 8. Rights Fee Per Telecast for Selected JSC Programming, 2000-2003

	Year				Total: 2000-2003
	2000	2001	2002	2003	
JSC Professional Sports Programming:					
MLB on ESPN/ESPN2 Rights Fees (Mil.)*	\$79.8	\$79.8	\$79.8	\$175.0	\$414.3
Total Telecasts	118	112	102	162	494
Rights Cost Per Telecast	\$675,989	\$712,202	\$782,026	\$1,080,247	\$838,664
NBA/WNBA on ESPN/ESPN2 Rights Fees (Mil.)*	NA	NA	NA	\$320.0	\$320.0
Total Telecasts	NA	NA	NA	114	114
Rights Cost Per Telecast	NA	NA	NA	\$2,807,018	\$2,807,018
NBA on TNT/TBS Rights Fees (Mil.)*	\$222.5	\$222.5	\$222.5	\$366.7	\$1,034.2
Total Telecasts	126	117	114	101	458
Rights Cost Per Telecast	\$1,765,873	\$1,901,709	\$1,951,754	\$3,630,693	\$2,258,079
NFL on ESPN Rights Fees (Mil.)*	\$450.0	\$550.0	\$600.0	\$850.0	\$2,450.0
Total Telecasts	18	17	18	18	71
Rights Cost Per Telecast	\$25,000,000	\$32,352,941	\$33,333,333	\$47,222,222	\$34,507,042
NHL on ESPN/ESPN2 Rights Fees (Mil.)*	\$70.0	\$70.0	\$70.0	\$70.0	\$280.0
Total Telecasts	188	188	162	131	669
Rights Cost Per Telecast	\$372,340	\$372,340	\$432,099	\$534,351	\$418,535
Total JSC Professional Sports Rights Fees	\$822.3	\$922.3	\$972.3	\$1,781.7	\$4,498.5
Total Telecasts	450	434	396	526	1,806
Rights Cost Per Telecast	\$1,827,259	\$2,125,038	\$2,455,219	\$3,387,262	\$2,490,864

*The amounts paid for JSC programming do not include the costs of producing that programming, which are borne by the network.

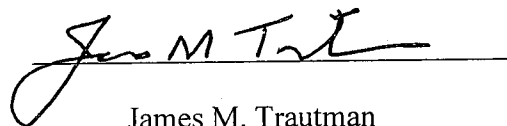
Source: Bortz Media & Sports Group compilation based on data reported in SNL Kagan, Economics of Basic Cable Networks, 2009 Edition; SNL Kagan, Media Sports Business, various issues; Sports Business Daily, various issues; and other published sources.

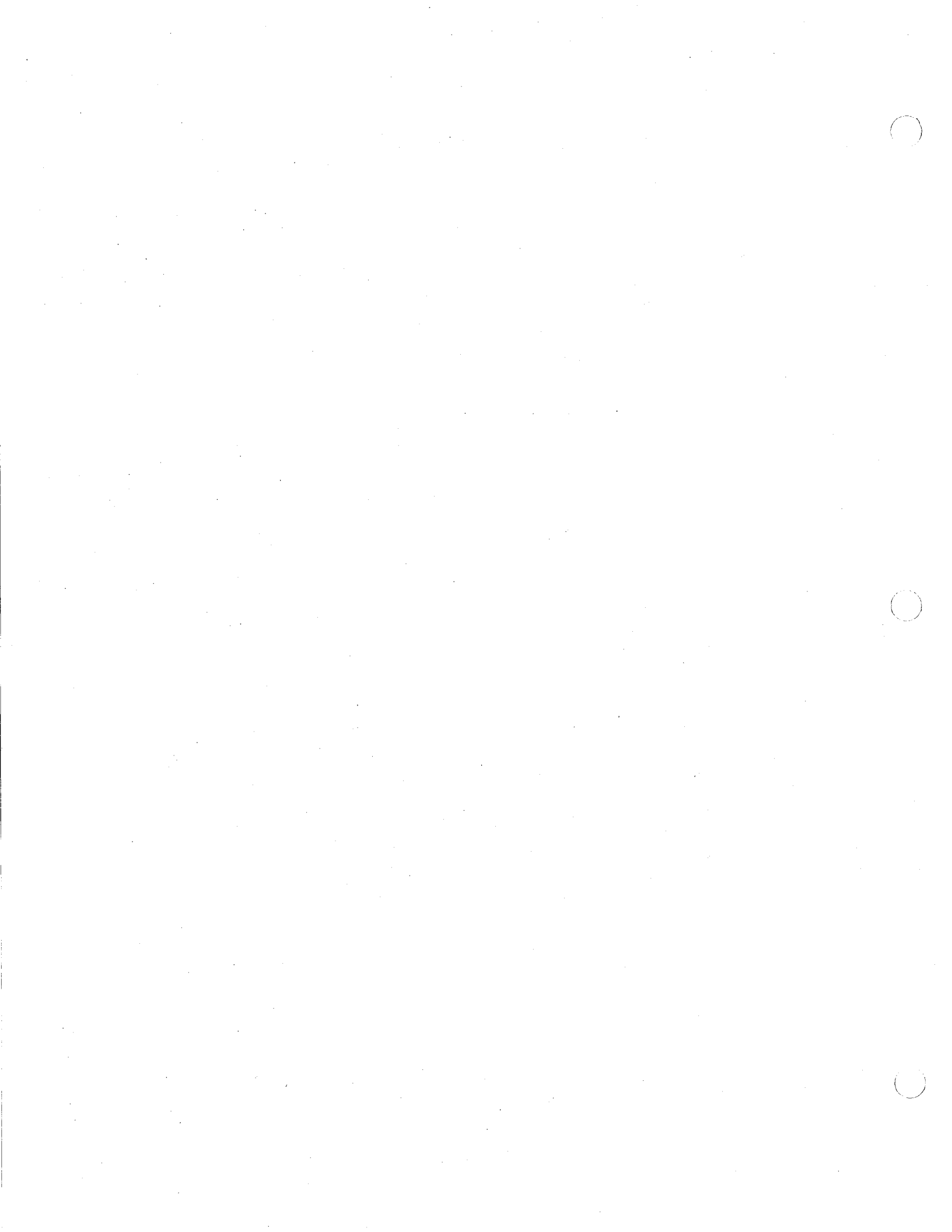
27. As the above data reflect, not all sports programming has the same market value. Even within the JSC category, the license fees paid by broadcasters and cable networks to acquire JSC programming reflect significant variations in demand by cable networks and broadcasters. However, as noted earlier, rights fees for non-JSC programming (to the extent broadcasters and cable networks even pay a fee for such programming) are typically far lower than those paid for JSC programming.

28. It is my understanding that IPG has refused to identify which sports programs fall within its claim in the sports category. Lacking information about IPG's programs, I cannot make a specific comparison of the value of IPG programming, if any, to the value of JSC programming. However, given the ubiquity of JSC sports programming in the distant signal marketplace in 1998-99 and 2004-05 and on WGN during the 2000-03 period, and given the significant value JSC programming commands in the cable and broadcast television marketplace relative to other types of non-JSC sports programming, it is my opinion that all, or virtually all, of the value of the sports category belongs to JSC.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

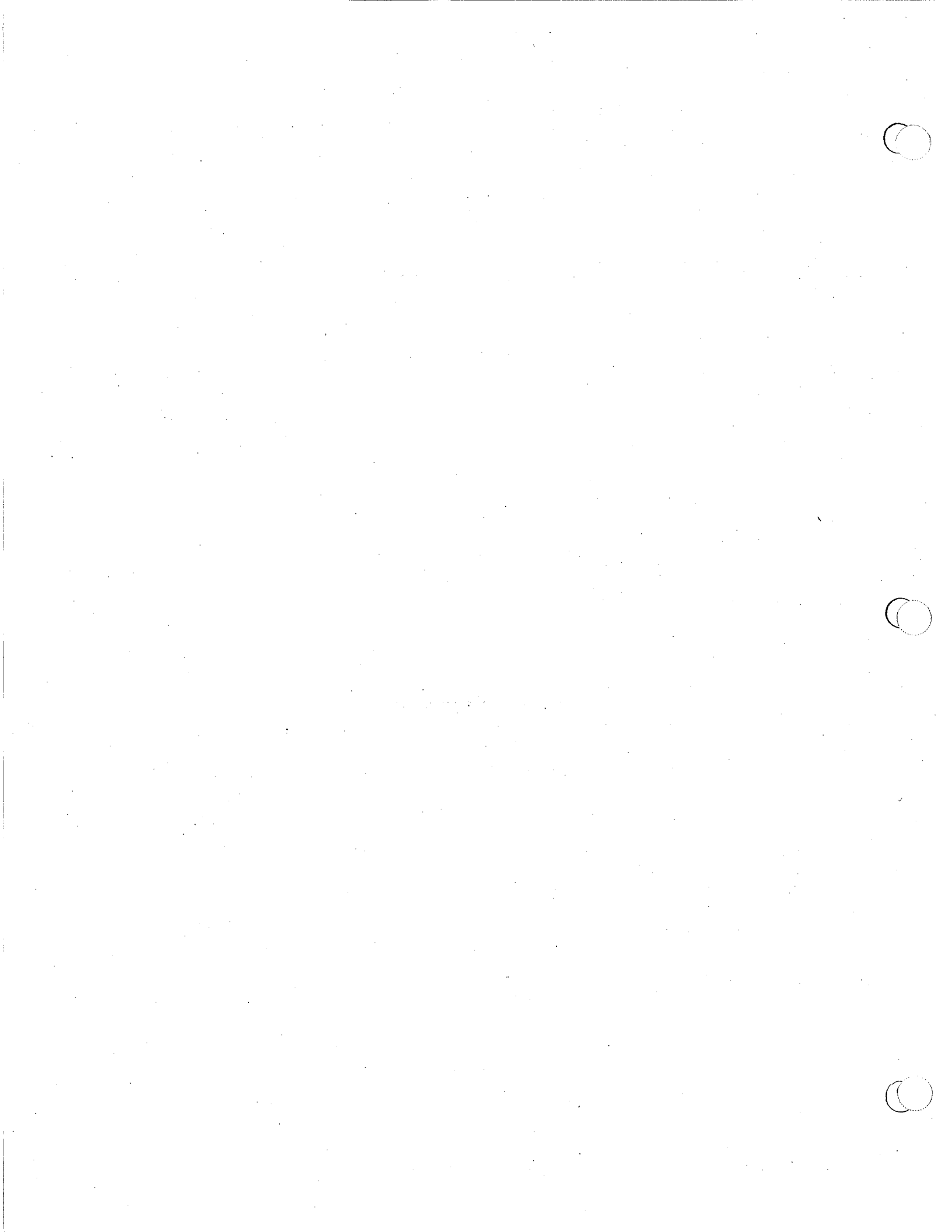
Executed on: May 24, 2012


James M. Trautman



ATTACHMENT A.

CURRICULUM VITAE OF JAMES M. TRAUTMAN



JAMES M. TRAUTMAN
Managing Director and Principal

Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc.
4582 S. Ulster St., Suite 1340
Denver, Colorado 80237
303-893-9903 (Direct)
trautman@bortz.com

EXPERIENCE:

Managing Director and Principal, Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc. (1988 to Present)

- Leads media/entertainment practice for analytically-based consulting firm.
- Expertise is concentrated in applied economic, market and competitive analysis – focusing on programming and programming networks; analysis of industry, company and product/service economics; evaluation of trends in media/entertainment market evolution; market forecasting/demand assessment; and market research.
- Extensive consulting history for a wide range of major media organizations is combined with considerable experience in expert testimony and litigation support.

Additional detail on primary areas of expertise includes:

Expert Testimony/Litigation Support

Has provided comprehensive analysis and expert testimony for multiple law firm clients including Arnold & Porter; Winston & Strawn; Manatt, Phelps & Phillips; Snell & Wilmer; Davis Wright Tremaine; Holme, Roberts & Owen; Dow, Lohnes & Albertson and Baird Holm. Support and testimony has encompassed assessment of programming and programming networks; valuation of media assets and properties; economic and market analysis of media industries, technologies and planned business ventures; analysis of industry and firm-level business practices and strategies; and design/execution of market research. Examples include:

- *United States Copyright Office.* On an ongoing basis over the past 20 years, has developed and provided comprehensive expert analysis and testimony in numerous adversarial proceedings before the U.S. Copyright Royalty Judges (and their predecessors), primarily addressing the allocation of more than \$200 million in annual copyright royalties among the owners of selected television programming. Specific elements of the analysis and testimony have included the following:
 - ✓ Testimony addressing the relative market value to the cable and satellite television industries of various television programming types.
 - ✓ Testimony addressing the factors that influence the programming carriage decisions of cable operators and satellite distributors, including detailed

evaluation of carriage patterns and market considerations affecting cable networks.

- ✓ Testimony identifying and evaluating comparative metrics for assessing programming value, and identifying and evaluating marketplace transactions and their economic relevance to the proceedings.
 - ✓ Testimony addressing the evolution of and prospects for the cable and satellite industries.
 - ✓ As a basis for testimony, completion of ongoing industry level economic and market analysis that has resulted in the creation of comparative metrics indicative of relative market value, and design and management of annual market research among cable television executives.
 - ✓ Numerous instances of written and oral testimony.
- *Bloomberg L.P. v. Comcast Cable Communications, LLC.* In 2011, developed and submitted an expert declaration to the Federal Communications Commission addressing cable programming industry distribution and channel placement practices.
 - *Schonfeld v. Hilliard, et al.* Provided expert support, written and deposition testimony addressing the market/economic prospects for and potential value of a television programming network. Analysis detailed the operating economics of a start-up/early stage news network, as well as the market factors influencing the distribution potential, licensing value and cost structure of the network.
 - *Northland Communications Corporation et al v. MTV Networks.* Provided expert support, written and deposition testimony addressing the licensing value of several television programming networks, as well as the influence of scale economies and other industry structural characteristics on the license fees charged to various classes of programming distributors.
 - *In Re Scientific-Atlanta, Inc. Securities Litigation.* In 2008 and 2009, provided comprehensive expert support, written testimony and deposition testimony on behalf of manufacturing firm Scientific-Atlanta, Inc. (a Cisco subsidiary) in connection with ongoing class action litigation. Support and testimony evaluated cable industry financial performance, growth characteristics, technology trends, marketing practices, supplier characteristics and other factors as a basis for determining whether Scientific-Atlanta's internal growth projections and public representations during the class period were reasonable.
 - *USA v. Barford, Kalkwarf and Smith.* Provided comprehensive expert support over a three-year period on behalf of an individual defendant in connection with an action brought by the Justice Department against Charter Communications and several Charter executives. Support related to a variety of issues including subscriber growth

expectations and results for Charter and the market conditions that affected those expectations.

- *Charter Communications Holding Company, LLC, and Charter Communications Operating, LLC v. DIRECTV, Inc.* Provided expert analysis, a written expert report and deposition testimony on behalf of DirecTV in connection with a false advertising claim brought against the company. This analysis evaluated the current operating performance and future operating prospects of one of the company's competitors by comparing the performance of the competitor to key industry benchmarks and the performance of its peers.
- *Alabama TV Cable, Inc. v. Locust Mountain Partners, II, LP, et al.* Provided written testimony addressing the fair market value of selected cable television systems, and rebuttal testimony discussing the economic and market factors that influence market value.
- *Gramercy Park Investments, et al v. Jones Intercable, Inc., et al.* Provided written testimony addressing the fair market value of several cable television systems.
- *Charter Communications, Inc. v. James H. ("Trey") Smith, III.* Developed written testimony addressing cable television industry business and marketing practices.
- On multiple occasions, provided expert support in similar litigation in which settlements were reached prior to submission and/or preparation of testimony.

Industry and Firm-Level Economic, Market and Competitive Analysis

Retained by dozens of major clients including A&E Television Networks, Blackstone Group, CBS, Comcast, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Cox Communications, Discovery Communications, Disney/ABC, ESPN Networks, Gannett, Landmark Communications, MTV Networks, Ziff-Davis, Times Mirror, Time Warner, Tribune, The Washington Post Company, Major League Baseball, the National Basketball Association, the National Cable & Telecommunications Association, the Big 12 Conference, Crown Media, Scripps Networks, National Public Radio, Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and the United States Olympic Committee (USOC). Example of projects and consulting services include:

- Provided business development support to and/or evaluated market prospects for more than 50 proposed subscription TV programming ventures and existing basic and premium television networks. Assignments have addressed both national networks and regional sports and news networks. Clients/properties have ranged from planning stage concepts (e.g., Outdoor Life – now Versus, U.S. Olympic Network) to services in the early stages of development (e.g., ZDTV – now G4, Classic Sports Network – now ESPN Classic) to widely penetrated networks such as ESPN and Discovery. Assignments have encompassed initial business planning, marketing/sales planning,

affiliate contract negotiations, programming strategy and content acquisition, and service implementation.

- The economics and marketing of programming tiers, competitive services and new television products has been an ongoing focus. Examples of tiering and new product-related assignments include:
 - ✓ Designed and managed consumer research and provided recommendations to Comcast regarding the composition, packaging and pricing of the company's initial digital service tiers in preparation for the deployment of digital settop boxes.
 - ✓ For a major content owner, evaluates media market trends and implications on an ongoing basis. The implications of tiering, channel placement and ownership of the organization's network distribution outlets has been a specific focus. Mobile distribution opportunities and economics, on-demand economics and interactive advertising prospects have also been assessed recently.
 - ✓ For multiple clients, assessment of the relative merits of cable HFC distribution infrastructure and telephone company fiber optic network architecture from a consumer perspective, emphasizing the relative advantages and disadvantages of each technical approach in terms of services and features provided to subscribers. Based on this assessment, developed detailed recommendations regarding client positioning and communications strategies in response to telephone company marketing initiatives.
 - ✓ For multiple clients, assessment of Internet-based video content distribution prospects, considering both economic opportunities and potential risks to existing distributors. Analyses have specifically addressed Internet-based delivery of movies and other television programming and its implications for cable networks and video-on-demand services.
 - ✓ For Cox, provided a comprehensive assessment of current and likely future satellite competitor technology and marketing/promotional initiatives as a basis for devising Cox product, packaging and marketing strategies.
 - ✓ Also for Cox, analyzed HDTV opportunities and timing considerations with respect to initial deployment of HDTV services.

- ✓ Assessment of home video rental market trends and prospects in the context of the evolution of cable-based video-on-demand services.
- ✓ Assessment of the premium television market, including prospects for major premium TV providers and the impact of movie distribution alternatives (including video-on-demand, Netflix and Internet-based services) on premium television content strategies.
- Co-author of Digital Broadcasting: Where Do We Go From Here? This report, released in 2010, evaluated future business prospects and market opportunities for the broadcast television industry – focusing on multicasting, mobile video and other services enabled by digital transmission technology.
- On behalf of the National Cable & Telecommunications Association (NCTA), authored An Analysis of the Cable Industry's Impact on the U.S. Economy. This comprehensive economic impact analysis, released in 2011, analyzed cable industry subscriber growth patterns and operating characteristics and utilized input-output modeling techniques to evaluate cable industry financial flows. These flows were then used to quantify the industry's direct and indirect contributions to U.S. employment, personal income and gross economic output at the national level as well as by individual Congressional District. Earlier versions of this analysis were prepared in 2008, 2003, 1998, 1990 and 1986.
- Created and has directed Bortz Media's subscription television industry competitive assessment practice since launching this practice in 1996. Services provided to major cable companies have included ongoing analysis of wireline, satellite and other competitors, addressing strategies, economics, technical capabilities/constraints and the overall threat profile presented by market-level cable competitors. In connection with these engagements, have developed market level strategic and tactical plans for cable operators to address competition. These analytical and planning efforts have emphasized competitor economics and consumer marketing strategies, as well as the development/deployment of new consumer products and technologies including digital settop boxes, DVRs, video-on-demand, HDTV, interactive television, high-speed Internet and telephone service.
- Analyzed the fair market value of television, radio and Internet rights for major professional and college sports organizations. Selected clients have included the NBA, NHL, MLB, MLS, NASCAR, PGA Tour, PBR, PRCA, Big East, Big 12, the WSOP and many local professional franchises. Engagements have represented over \$20 billion in rights values.
- For a major broadcast network, assessed digital television opportunities, considered technological and market factors in defining a digital television strategic focus, and developed recommendations relating to cable distribution of digital signals and high definition programming.

- Provided comprehensive digital transition business planning assistance to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Association of Public Television Stations, the Ford Foundation, the James Irvine Foundation and selected individual public broadcasters. These assignments assessed new service opportunities and involved working with individual public television (PTV) stations to develop digital service/financial models. Elements of the projects included assessment of the overall media environment and its implications for PTV (focusing on the impact of emerging technologies), exploration of digital capacity utilization issues and alternatives (including data-driven, interactive and commerce-based applications), and evaluation of partnership opportunities with both for profit and non-profit entities.
- Assisted various other public broadcasting organizations in numerous engagements over the past 20 years. In addition to the assignments noted above, these have included development of comprehensive market analyses, development of service and operating structure recommendations for stations, evaluation of advertising potential, assessment of merchandising and licensing practices, support in negotiations for programming distribution, and assessment of Internet business opportunities.
- Completed a comprehensive, multi-phase assessment of digital radio opportunities, addressing the market potential for both terrestrial and satellite-delivered digital radio.
- Analyzed financial prospects and estimated the fair market value of numerous commercial television station properties, including both network affiliates and independents in markets ranging from the largest to the smallest. Analyses evaluate market trends and likely future market capture in terms of both advertising revenue and audience, resulting in the development of pro forma financial projections.
- Provided strategic planning assistance to Landmark Communications on multiple occasions, supporting the company's efforts to enhance its television station operations.
- In the mid-1980s, developed and conducted an annual Cable Operating Performance Benchmarks study for participating cable companies on behalf of the National Cable & Telecommunications Association. This study focused on the interrelationships between operating characteristics and financial performance at the cable system level, utilizing detailed operating, financial and market information from more than 150 separate cable systems. Separate industry level analyses have addressed the industry's economics and financial characteristics on numerous subsequent occasions.
- Analyzed financial prospects and estimated the fair market value of over 100 cable television properties both domestically and internationally. Assessments of current

and future cable television economics have also been developed on a recurring basis for a major financial institution, as well as an international consulting organization.

- Designed, managed and executed a wide range of quantitative and qualitative research studies, including statistically representative national (as well as local and regional) telephone surveys, Internet-based surveys, focus groups, one-on-one interviews and new product trials.

Senior Associate, BBC, Inc. (1983 to 1988)

Responsible for execution of multi-faceted research and analytical assignments addressing industries including media, entertainment and telecommunications, real estate, banking and public facilities/recreation.

EDUCATION:

M.B.A., Finance (1990), University of Colorado

B.S., Economics (1982), Claremont McKenna College, Claremont, California

OTHER:

Author of Digital Broadcasting: Where Do We Go From Here?; An Analysis of Cable Television's Impact on the U.S. Economy; and Public Television's Transition to a Digital Future.
Co-Author of Public Television in the Information Age; Great Expectations: A Television Manager's Guide to the Future; and Sports on Television: A Whole New Ballgame.



ATTACHMENT B.

CABLE OPERATOR VALUATION OF DISTANT SIGNAL NON-NETWORK

PROGRAMMING: 2004-05

SP Exhibit _____

JSC 04-05 Ex. 1

Cable Operator Valuation of Distant Signal Non-Network Programming: 2004-05

June 1, 2009



Cable Operator Valuation of Distant Signal Non-Network Programming: 2004-05

— Prepared by —

**Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc.
4582 S. Ulster Street
Suite 1340
Denver, Colorado 80237**

June 1, 2009



SP Exhibit _____

JSC 04-05 Ex. 1

Cable Operator Valuation of Distant Signal Non-Network Programming: 2004-05

June 1, 2009



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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Copyright Royalty Board (CRB) allocates among copyright owners the compulsory licensing royalties paid by cable systems to retransmit broadcast stations. Our understanding is that in doing so, the CRB determines what the cable systems would have paid, on a relative basis, for the different types of non-network programming on the distant television stations they carried -- if, in fact, they had been required to negotiate in an open market absent compulsory licensing. During the past twenty-five years, the Joint Sports Claimants (JSC) have retained the principals of Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc.¹ to establish and to implement a methodology for determining how such royalties would be allocated among different groups of copyright owners in such a market. This report summarizes our findings for the years 2004 and 2005. It also compares them with the findings that we presented to the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) for the years 1998 to 1999 (the last cable distribution proceeding).²

A. Cable Operator Surveys

The cornerstone of our analysis is a survey of cable system operators (i.e., those responsible for paying the royalties at issue). For 2004 and 2005, as in all prior years, we sought to determine how cable operators valued, on a relative basis, the different categories of non-network distant signal television programming that they carried in

¹ Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc. operated under the name Bortz & Company prior to January 1998. For purposes of this report, all references to the Company use the name Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc. or Bortz Media.

² Prior to the formation of the CRB in 2004, allocation of cable royalties was the responsibility of the CARP (subject to review by the Librarian of Congress and Register of Copyrights) and, until 1993, the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT).

those years.³ Each year we asked a random sample of cable operators how they would allocate a fixed budget among the different programming categories on the distant signals they actually carried in the preceding year (i.e., a "constant sum" approach). The results of our survey reflect the collective valuations made by the respondents.

As the CARP noted in its report allocating the 1990-92 cable royalties, our approach has the advantage of answering essentially the same question as the CARP (now CRB) must answer:

"The critical significance of the Bortz surveys is the essential question it poses to cable system operators, that is: What is the relative value of the type of programming actually broadcast in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers? That is largely the question the Panel poses when it constructs a simulated market. Further, the question asks the cable system operator to consider the same categories we are presented here in the form of claimant groups – that is, sports, movies, and the others. That is also what the Panel must do."⁴

As the CARP also noted, our surveys have been "focused more directly than any other evidence to the issue presented: relative market value."⁵

We describe in greater detail below the historical background and methodology of the Bortz surveys, including the manner in which we have sought to respond to the

³ As discussed in Section III, Bortz Media has been responsible for the design and implementation of multiple cable operator surveys in connection with the cable royalty distribution proceedings going back to the 1983 proceeding and including surveys conducted annually since 1991.

⁴ Report of the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel in Docket No. 94-3 CARP CD 90-92 at 65 (May 31, 1996) (hereinafter, "1990-92 CARP Report").

⁵ *Id.* at 65.

various issues raised in prior distribution proceedings by the CARP, CRT and experts concerning these surveys (see Sections II.A and B and Appendix A).

B. Results of the 2004-05 Cable Operator Surveys

We discuss in Section II.C below the results of the 2004 and 2005 surveys. The key finding is that cable operators would have allocated their 2004 and 2005 distant signal programming budgets as follows:

**Table I-1.
Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies, 2004-05**

	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	33.5%	36.9%
Movies	17.8	19.2
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.7	18.4
News and public affairs programs	18.4	14.8
Devotional and religious programming	7.8	6.6
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	3.5	3.7
All programming on Canadian signals	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total*	100.0%	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

As Table I-1 reflects, in both 2004 and 2005, cable operators valued the live professional and collegiate sports programming on the distant signals they carried more highly than any other programming category. They would have allocated the largest percentage of a distant signal programming budget (33.5 percent in 2004 and 36.9 percent in 2005) to live professional and collegiate sports programming. The sports allocation is approximately twice that of the next most highly valued program category.

The value attributed to sports by cable operators is approximately equal to the aggregate value attributed to the two categories (movies and syndicated programming) represented by Program Suppliers in this proceeding – notwithstanding that movies and

syndicated programs on distant signals occupy more total hours and generate more cumulative "viewing hours" than sports programming. This result is consistent with the pattern evident in marketplace transactions, in which JSC programming typically commands a relative market value disproportionate to its share of broadcast time or viewing hours.⁶

Cable operators allocated 18.4 percent (2004) and 14.8 percent (2005) of the value of their distant signal non-network programming to news and public affairs programs, followed by devotional programming (7.8 percent in 2004 and 6.6 percent in 2005), programming on public television stations (3.5 percent in 2004 and 3.7 percent in 2005), and programming on Canadian distant signals (0.2 percent in 2004 and 0.3 percent in 2005).

As discussed further in Section II, respondents were only asked to allocate value to public television and Canadian programming in instances where their systems carried such stations as distant signals.⁷ Approximately one-third of cable systems that carried distant signals in 2004-05 carried public television signals as distant signals; less than four percent of cable systems that carried distant signals in 2004-05 carried Canadian signals as distant signals. Among systems that carried public television distant signals, respondents allocated an average value of 11.3 percent to public television programming in 2004 and 10.6 percent in 2005. For systems that carried Canadian distant signals, the average value attributed to the programming on these signals was 3.0 percent in 2004 and 3.8 percent in 2005.

⁶ Analysis of this pattern was presented in the Bortz report submitted in the 1998-99 cable proceeding (see JSC 04-05 Ex. 2) as well as in the Testimony of Larry D. Gerbrandt of Paul Kagan Associates, Inc., submitted in the 1990-92 cable proceeding (see JSC 04-05 Ex. 3).

⁷ Further, as discussed in Section II and Appendix A, systems carrying only public television or Canadian signals were excluded from the survey.

C. Comparison with 1998-99 Cable Operator Surveys

Over a period of more than two decades, JSC and other parties have commissioned numerous surveys of cable operators similar to those that we are presenting in this proceeding. In fact, since 1988, these surveys have been conducted annually. The JSC surveys, most of which have been designed by Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc., have all employed a constant sum approach similar (in most instances identical) to that described above.

Results for 2004 and 2005 are similar to results obtained in the surveys submitted in the 1998-99 CARP cable royalty distribution proceeding and in other years (see Section III below). Sports has consistently been accorded the highest value, followed by movies, syndicated and news programming, devotional programming, public television programming, and Canadian programming.

Table I-2 compares the results of the 2004-05 surveys with the results of the 1998-99 surveys.

**Table I-2.
Comparison of Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies,
1998-1999 and 2004-2005**

	1998	1999	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	37.0%	38.8%	33.5%	36.9%
Movies	21.9	22.0	17.8	19.2
Syndicated shows, series and specials	17.8	15.8	18.7	18.4
News and public affairs programs	14.8	14.7	18.4	14.8
Devotional and religious programming	5.3	5.7	7.8	6.6
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.7
All programming on Canadian signals	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

As in any survey, there is a certain amount of variability in the survey results from year-to-year. As discussed further in Section III, such variability is considered in the confidence intervals associated with the specific results (or "point estimates") for each year.⁸ Thus, while there are some differences in the specific point estimates for the various program categories over the four years shown above, the variations are generally minor. Most of the point estimates for 2004-2005 are within the confidence intervals surrounding the 1998 and the 1999 point estimates. The point estimates for some categories in 2004 and 2005 are slightly outside of the confidence intervals of point estimates in 1998 or 1999. However, based on my experience with the cable television industry, I am not aware of any significant market changes between 1998-99 and 2004-05 suggesting that the survey results reflect any significant change in the relative values of the different non-network programming types on distant signals.

⁸ Confidence intervals reflect the uncertainty surrounding a point estimate of value obtained using a sample-based survey methodology.

D. Analysis of 2004-05 Survey Results

In its report allocating the 1998-99 cable royalties, the CARP concluded that the Bortz survey was "an extremely robust (powerfully and reliably predictive) model for determining relative value" of the programming categories represented by JSC, the Program Suppliers and the National Association of Broadcasters.⁹ It also determined that the Bortz survey was "more reliable than any other methodology presented" in determining the relative market value of these three claimant groups.¹⁰ Accordingly, the CARP tied the royalty awards of each of these claimant groups directly to its shares in the Bortz surveys.

The CARP, however, did not rely upon the Bortz survey results to determine the awards to the Devotional Claimants (who had agreed to accept a share less than that reflected in the Bortz surveys). The CARP also did not rely upon the Bortz survey results to determine the awards to PBS, primarily because the Bortz survey respondents did not include those whose systems carried only distant public television signals. The CARP did conclude that the Bortz survey results provide a "floor" on the PBS award. In addition, the CARP did not rely upon the Bortz survey results to determine the award to the Canadians because of the small number of 1998-99 respondents that carried distant Canadian signals (two in 1998 and three in 1999). The CARP determined, however, that the Canadian award should be tied to, among other things, a comparable constant sum survey of cable operators conducted by the Canadians.

⁹ Report of the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel in Docket No. 2001-08 CD 98-99 at 31 (Oct. 21, 2003) ("1998-99 CARP Report").

¹⁰ *Id.*

As we have previously acknowledged, it is appropriate to adjust the Bortz survey results to account for cable operators that carry only PBS and/or only Canadian distant signals (neither of which are included in our survey). We proposed a methodology for adjusting our results to account for this factor in the 1998-99 proceeding, but the CARP did not accept that adjustment methodology (see pages 39-40 of Appendix A below).

In addition, the CARP observed (and we have acknowledged) that respondents to our survey are not informed that substantial portions of the movies and syndicated programming on Superstation WGN (the most widely carried distant signal) are not compensable in this proceeding because these programs are not broadcast by WGN on its over-the-air Chicago signal; thus, the values that respondents to our survey attribute to these categories likely represent a "ceiling" in that respondents are considering all programming on WGN rather than just the compensable programming on WGN. In the 1998-99 proceeding, PBS proposed a methodology for adjusting the Bortz survey results to account for this issue, but the CARP did not accept that methodology. The same issue affects the Devotional Claimants since a significant amount of the Devotional programming on WGN also is non-compensable in this proceeding.

In summary, we believe that our survey results provide a valid and reliable estimate of how cable operators valued the different types of non-network programming categories on the distant signals they actually carried in 2004 and 2005, and by extension the best approximation of how the cable operators themselves would have allocated the compulsory licensing royalties they paid to carry that programming. However, we recognize that some adjustment to the specific point estimates of the survey results may be appropriate to account for both the exclusion of systems that

carry only PBS or Canadian distant signals, as well as to account for the fact that survey respondents are not informed that certain movies, syndicated and devotional programming on Superstation WGN are non-compensable.

SECTION II. THE 2004-05 CABLE OPERATOR SURVEYS

This section provides a brief historical background on the cable operator surveys presented in cable copyright proceedings, summarizes the methodology underlying the 2004 and 2005 Bortz Media surveys, and sets forth the results of the 2004 and 2005 surveys.

A. Historical Background

Over a period of nearly thirty years, JSC has commissioned surveys of cable operators in connection with cable copyright royalty distribution proceedings. Other parties, specifically the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), the Devotional Claimants and Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), have supported the JSC surveys in prior proceedings (with or without adjustments). NAB also submitted a cable operator survey to the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT) in the 1983 proceeding, and the Canadian Claimants submitted cable operator surveys in the 1990-92, 1998-99 and 2000-03 proceedings. The purpose of all these surveys has been to determine how cable operators value, on a relative basis, the different categories of non-network programming on the distant signals that they carried.

There have been important similarities in the methodology employed in conducting these surveys, including the use of "constant sum" questions that allow the cable operators themselves to place relative values on different program types. The constant sum approach used in the surveys conducted by JSC, the NAB and the Canadians is a well-recognized market research tool that is used in a variety of contexts when a comparative value measure is being sought. As noted above, this tool allows respondents to address the same task that has confronted first the Copyright Royalty

Tribunal, more recently the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel and now the Copyright Royalty Board – that is, the task of allocating a fixed amount among several program categories based upon the relative value of those categories. Numerous expert witnesses for JSC and other parties have testified in support of the value and relevance of cable operator surveys, as well as the validity of the constant sum approach.

Bortz Media principals were initially retained by the JSC to determine the comparative value of distant signal non-network programming in 1983, and sought to improve upon earlier cable operator surveys. In the more than twenty-five years that have followed, a continual effort to refine and improve the Bortz Media cable operator surveys has been made – giving consideration to issues raised by the CRT and CARP, as well as by other claimants. The surveys completed for 2004 and 2005 reflect the benefit of those efforts.

B. Research Methodology

The research methodology employed in designing and conducting the 2004 and 2005 cable operator surveys is described in detail in Appendix A to this report. A brief overview is provided below.

In each of the 2004 and 2005 studies, as in prior studies, we surveyed only "Form 3" systems, which accounted for over 95 percent of the cable royalty payments. We utilized a "stratified" random sampling approach to select the systems to be surveyed, with the stratification based on copyright royalty payments (i.e., those cable operators who paid the greatest amount of royalties had the greatest likelihood of being included in our sample). This approach was intended to ensure that the responses we received would provide a statistically valid predictor for the allocation of royalty payments by all Form 3 cable systems that carried distant signals.

Questionnaires for the 2004 and 2005 studies were designed so that respondents had the qualifications and information necessary to address the key constant sum valuation question. The initial survey question "screened" potential respondents for their involvement in making decisions related to the carriage of distant signals, resulting in a qualified respondent group consisting overwhelmingly of general managers, marketing directors/managers and programming directors/managers. Respondents were (on multiple occasions) read a list of the distant signals actually carried by the systems based on filings they made at the Copyright Office and were specifically instructed to consider only the non-network programming on those distant signals.

Qualified respondents were asked preparatory questions about the popularity and advertising usage of distant signal non-network programming. These initial questions were intended to focus the respondent on the value of various programming types. Respondents were then asked the key constant sum question, which required them to allocate a distant signal non-network programming budget among different program categories.

Ted Heiman & Associates, a leading cable industry market research firm, was retained to conduct the telephone surveys in both years. Only interviewers who specialize in surveying professional and managerial personnel were utilized; interviewers were not told the name of the client or given any information, other than that on the questionnaire, regarding the nature of the study. Response rates of 65 percent and 68 percent were obtained on the key constant sum question in 2004 and 2005, respectively, comparable to or above response rates achieved in the 1998 and 1999 surveys.

C. 2004-05 Cable Operator Survey Results

1. Budget allocation. The value of distant signal programming to cable operators lies primarily in its ability to attract and to retain subscribers – particularly since cable operators may not insert any advertising on distant signals. As such, we designed the key survey question in the 2004 and 2005 studies to measure the relative value to cable operators, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers, of the different categories of non-network distant signal programming carried by their systems. Consistent with the task faced by the CRB, operators were asked to express this relative value allocation in terms of a percentage of a finite pool (a programming “budget”) that would have been allocated among the various types of programming.

In each of the 2004 and 2005 studies, cable operators allocated the largest percentage of their distant signal non-network programming budget to live professional and college sports. Sports programming was accorded 33.5 percent of the value in 2004 and 36.9 percent in 2005 (see Table II-1 below). The two categories represented by MPAA in this proceeding, movies and syndicated shows, series and specials, ranked between second and fourth in each of the two surveys. The total allocation to these two categories was 36.5 percent in 2004 and 37.6 percent in 2005, or approximately the same as the sports allocation.

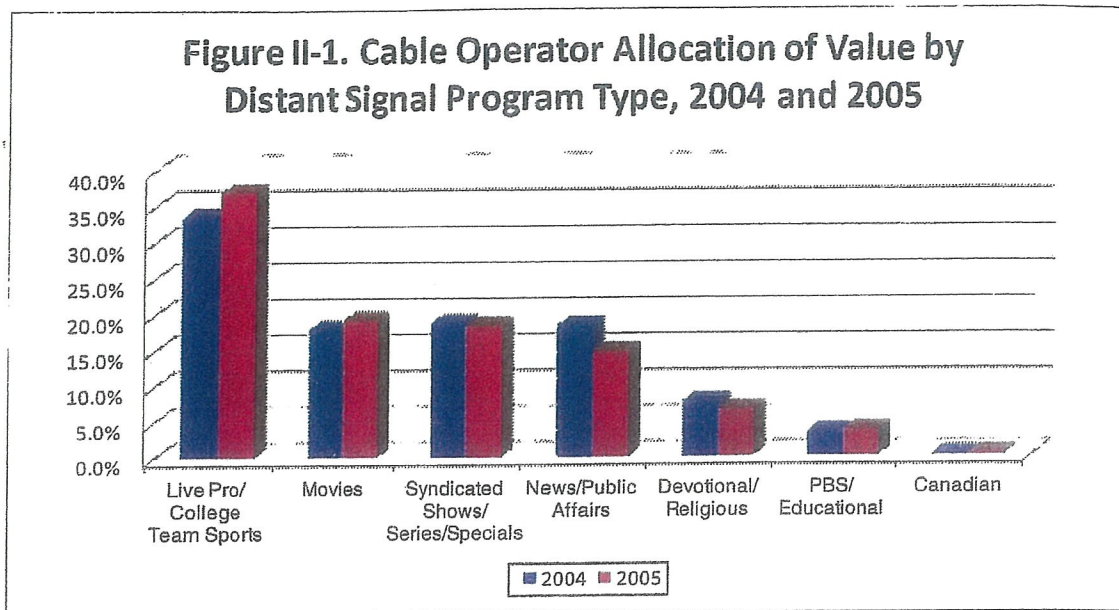
**Table II-1.
Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies, 2004-05**

	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	33.5%	36.9%
Movies	17.8	19.2
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.7	18.4
News and public affairs programs	18.4	14.8
Devotional and religious programming	7.8	6.6
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	3.5	3.7
All programming on Canadian signals	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total*	100.0%	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

Cable operators allocated 18.4 percent (2004) and 14.8 percent (2005) of the value of their distant signal non-network programming to news and public affairs programs, followed by devotional programming (7.8 percent in 2004 and 6.6 percent in 2005), programming on public television stations (3.5 percent in 2004 and 3.7 percent in 2005), and programming on Canadian distant signals (0.2 percent in 2004 and 0.3 percent in 2005).

Survey responses for 2004 and 2005 are illustrated graphically in Figure II-1.



2. PBS and Canadian allocations. Respondents were asked to allocate value to public television and Canadian programming only in instances when their systems actually carried such stations as distant signals. As shown on Table II-2 below, respondents at systems that carried public television distant signals allocated an average value of 11.3 percent to public television programming in 2004 and 10.6 percent in 2005.¹¹

¹¹ In 2004, 59 of the 162 responding systems carried one or more public television distant signals and were therefore asked to assign a value to distant signal public television programming. In 2005, 68 of the 171 responding systems carried one or more public television distant signals.

**Table II-2.
Distant Signal Programming Value Among Systems
Carrying Public Television Distant Signals, 2004-05**

	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	25.3%	36.2%
News and public affairs programs	20.0	17.2
Movies	17.3	16.4
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.3	13.7
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	11.3	10.6
Devotional and religious programming	7.2	5.8
All programming on Canadian signals	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total*	100.0%	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

Table II-3 shows that, for systems that carried Canadian distant signals, the average value attributed to the programming on these signals was 3.0 percent in 2004 and 3.8 percent in 2005.¹²

¹² In 2004, 11 of the 162 responding systems carried one or more Canadian distant signals and were therefore asked to assign a value to distant signal Canadian programming. In 2005, 13 of the 171 responding systems carried one or more Canadian distant signals. It should be noted that the comparable numbers in 1998 and 1999 were two of 138 and three of 132, respectively.

**Table II-3.
Distant Signal Programming Value Among Systems
Carrying Canadian Distant Signals, 2004-05**

	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	29.4%	41.8%
News and public affairs programs	25.1	16.6
Movies	11.4	15.8
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.3	13.0
Devotional and religious programming	7.0	5.1
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	5.8	3.9
All programming on Canadian signals	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%

3. Responses to preparatory questions: Respondents were asked to identify the types of distant signal programming they carried that were most popular with their subscribers. This question was asked on an unaided basis (i.e., respondents were not read a list of programming categories), and responses were tabulated without weighting by the amount of royalties paid by the responding systems. Multiple responses were allowed. The responses to this question are summarized below on Table II-4.

**Table II-4.
Distant Signal Program Popularity Among Subscribers, By Program Type,
2004 and 2005**

Response	Percent "Most Popular with Subscribers"	
	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	75.7%	65.7%
Syndicated shows, series and specials	29.1	35.6
Movies	20.4	28.7
News and public affairs programs	28.9	19.0
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	13.2	5.2
Devotional and religious programming	0.9	3.4
All programming on Canadian signals	0.0	0.4
Other*	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total**	168.4%	158.0%

*The other category as reported by Bortz Media included certain responses that were reclassified to other categories upon review by Bortz Media.

**Total exceeds 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Cable operators were also asked whether they used distant signal programming as part of their advertising and promotional efforts. As shown below on Table II-5, only about 11 percent of respondents reported using distant signal programming in their advertising and promotional efforts in 2004, and the percentage was less than five percent in 2005.

**Table II-5.
Percent of Systems Using Distant Signal Programming
in Cable Advertising and Promotion, 2004 and 2005**

Response	2004	2005
Use distant signal programming ("yes")	11.1%	4.9%
Do not use distant signal programming ("no")	88.9	95.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The cable systems that did use distant signal non-network programming in their advertising and promotional efforts were asked which types of programming they featured in these efforts. This question was first asked on an unaided basis, and respondents were then asked specifically about their use of programming types not mentioned on an unaided basis. As with the popularity question, responses were not weighted by the amount of royalty paid by the responding systems. The responses to this question are summarized on Table II-6.

Table II-6.
Use of Distant Signal Programming in Cable Advertising and Promotion,
Percent of Systems Using By Program Type, 2004 and 2005

Response	Percent of Systems Using Programming Category*	
	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	75.6%	96.1%
Movies	12.2	80.5
News and public affairs	58.7	62.2
Syndicated shows, series and specials	27.3	62.2
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	7.4	55.7
All programming on Canadian signals	0.0	3.9
Devotional and religious programming	0.0	0.0
Other	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Total**	181.2%	363.2%

*All percentages based only on respondents using distant signal programming for advertising/promotion.

**Total exceeds 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Finally, respondents that featured distant signal non-network programming in their advertising and promotional efforts were asked which of the types of programming that they featured was most important. The responses to this question are summarized in Table II-7.

**Table II-7.
Use of Distant Signal Programming in Cable Advertising and Promotion,
Most Important Program Type, 2004 and 2005**

Response	Percent "Most Important"	
	2004	2005
News and public affairs	17.6%	45.2%
Live professional and college team sports	50.2	44.4
Movies	5.6	2.6
Syndicated shows, series and specials	21.7	0.0
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	1.9	0.0
Devotional and religious programming	0.0	0.0
All programming on Canadian signals	0.0	0.0
Other/Don't Know	<u>3.1</u>	<u>7.8</u>
Total*	100.0%	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

Responses to both the "programming featured" and "most important to feature" questions should be viewed with caution based on the very limited number of respondents that reported using distant signal programming in their advertising and promotional efforts.

SECTION III. COMPARISON OF 2004-05 CABLE OPERATOR SURVEY RESULTS WITH THE RESULTS OF PRIOR CABLE OPERATOR SURVEYS

This section compares the results of the 2004 and 2005 cable operator surveys to the results of surveys conducted for prior years, focusing on the surveys addressing the years 1998 and 1999 that were submitted in the most recent CARP cable proceedings. Table III-1 shows the results of the constant sum surveys conducted on behalf of JSC and NAB. It demonstrates that, notwithstanding a number of changes in methodology over the years (many in response to issues raised by the CRT, CARPs or other parties), the results have been relatively consistent. For example, since 1983 JSC programming has consistently received the highest value by cable system operators in the constant sum surveys.¹³

As noted above, we believe it is useful to compare the results of our surveys over the years for the purpose of understanding broad trends in response patterns (i.e., for identifying long-term consistency in values or a long-term increase or decline in value for a particular category). At the same time, it is also important to understand that the surveys are not designed as a "tracking study."¹⁴ Rather, a unique and different sample of potential respondents is selected from the Form 3 universe each year. As

¹³ The early (1978-1980) cable operator surveys showed movies as the most highly valued programming. The 1978 survey placed a particularly high value on movies, but it was rightly criticized for not properly informing the respondents that they were valuing the programming shown on distant signals, as opposed to cable programming services including premium movie services such as HBO and Showtime.

such, some variability in results from year-to-year is to be expected, based in part on differences in samples and also on the variability in results inherent in any individual survey.

¹⁴ In a tracking study, the same group of respondents is asked the same questions over a period of time in order to monitor changes in attitudes or behavior during that time period.

Table III-1.
Summary of Cable Operator Distant Signal Programming Value Allocations, 1978-2005

Year	Live Professional & College Team Sports	Movies	Syndicated Shows, Series and Specials	News and Public Affairs	Devotional	Non-Comm.	Canadian	Total*
1978	35.66	25.02	15.84	13.33	7.24	2.51	0.40	\$100.00
1979	35.00	25.00	10.57	9.20	NA	7.73	NA	\$100.00
1980	33.98	25.38	10.62	12.62	NA	1.8	NA	\$100.00
1983	35.66	25.02	15.84	13.33	7.24	2.51	0.40	\$100.00
1986	38.5%	25.1	17.5	11.3	3.5	4.1	0.1	100.0%
1989	34.2%	31.2	16.9	11.8	4.3	1.3	0.2	100.0%
1991	36.3%	25.7	15.6	14.8	4.3	2.9	0.5	100.0%
1992	38.8%	25.6	16.0	12.4	3.9	3.0	0.3	100.0%
1993	43.4%	23.4	14.4	12.6	4.0	2.0	0.2	100.0%
1994	39.7%	26.3	16.4	11.2	3.7	2.1	0.5	100.0%
1995	41.4%	25.8	16.3	10.8	2.1	3.4	0.3	100.0%
1996	36.9%	22.3	16.8	16.4	4.5	2.8	0.4	100.0%
1997	42.5%	20.7	15.8	14.3	2.3	3.7	0.6	100.0%
1998	37.0%	23.9	17.8	17.8	6.0	2.9	0.4	100.0%
1999	38.1%	22.0	15.3	14.0	5.6	2.6	0.7	100.0%
2000	35.2%	23.6	16.2	15.6	6.8	2.6	0.5	100.0%
2001	35.2%	20.1	15.6	15.5	6.2	2.9	0.5	100.0%
2002	35.6%	20.2	16.3	15.5	6.2	3.0	0.5	100.0%
2003	37.8%	20.1	15.5	15.5	6.1	3.0	0.5	100.0%
2004	37.8%	20.1	15.5	15.5	6.1	3.0	0.5	100.0%
2005	37.8%	20.1	15.5	15.5	6.1	3.0	0.5	100.0%

*Rows may not add to total due to rounding.

NOTE: Prior to 1992, category definitions, the number of categories addressed and the research methodology of individual surveys summarized above varied, in some cases significantly.

Table III-2 summarizes value ranges by programming category in 1998-99 and 2004-05, factoring in the confidence intervals associated with the estimate for each programming category in each year. See Appendix A at 50-53. Confidence intervals reflect the uncertainty surrounding a point estimate of value obtained using a sample-based survey methodology. The range presented therefore illustrates the range of possible "true values" that would have been obtained (in this case, with 95% confidence) if all Form 3 systems that carried distant signals in 2004-05 had been surveyed.

**Table III-2.
Comparison of Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies, 1998-2005***

	1998	1999	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	34.3% - 39.7%	35.9% - 41.9%	31.2% - 35.8%	34.4% - 39.4%
Movies	20.3 - 23.5	20.1 - 24.1	16.5 - 19.1	17.4 - 21.0
Syndicated shows, series and specials	16.2 - 19.4	14.0 - 17.2	16.5 - 20.9	16.3 - 20.5
News and public affairs programs	13.0 - 16.6	12.4 - 16.8	16.7 - 20.1	13.1 - 16.5
Devotional and religious programming	4.5 - 6.1	4.7 - 6.9	7.1 - 8.5	5.8 - 7.4
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	1.9 - 3.9	1.6 - 4.2	2.6 - 4.4	2.8 - 4.6
All programming on Canadian signals	0.0 - 0.9	0.0 - 0.4	0.0 - 0.4	0.1 - 0.5

*Range reflects potential values for each year based on 95% confidence interval.

APPENDIX A. CABLE OPERATOR SURVEY HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Appendix A initially summarizes the history and evolution of cable operator surveys conducted in conjunction with CRT and CARP proceedings. This appendix then describes the methodology used in questionnaire design, sampling and interviewing for the cable operator surveys completed for 2004 and 2005, and it provides a statistical evaluation of survey results. The 2004 and 2005 survey instruments are set forth in Appendix B.

A. Historical Background

1. 1989 and prior surveys. Bortz Media principals (as members of Browne, Bortz & Coddington, Inc. [BBC]) were initially retained by JSC to determine the comparative value of distant signal non-network programming in 1983. With the assistance of Drs. Michael Wirth (Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Mass Communications) and George Bardwell (Professor of Mathematics and Statistics) of the University of Denver, BBC designed a study employing a constant sum survey technique to determine cable operators' valuation of distant signal non-network programming. The survey was executed by Burke Marketing Research (one of the largest market research firms in the United States), with administrative involvement and oversight by BBC. In developing the study, BBC sought to improve upon earlier constant sum studies that had been performed by the Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc. (BBDO) Research Department on behalf of the JSC and submitted in the 1978, 1979 and 1980 CRT proceedings. In particular, BBC sought to be responsive to concerns expressed by the Tribunal with respect to the prior BBDO studies and thus made several improvements in an effort to address those concerns.

This initial BBC study was presented to the Tribunal in the 1983 proceeding, as was an independent study completed by the ELRA Group for the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB). The results of the BBC and ELRA surveys were similar, and the findings of both studies were also generally consistent with those of the earlier BBDO surveys. See Table III-1.

Bortz Media principals were again retained by the JSC to develop surveys for both 1986 and 1989. The 1986 case was settled and therefore the results of this study were not presented in the 1986 proceeding. Results for 1986, which were subsequently presented to the CRT in the 1989 proceeding, were similar to those of the 1983 BBC and ELRA surveys. See Table III-1.

The study design for the 1989 survey reflected additional efforts to resolve issues raised by the Tribunal – in this instance focusing on issues raised in the CRT's decision in the 1983 case (which had not yet been released at the time the 1986 study was conducted). Survey and sample design again reflected the input of Drs. Wirth and Bardwell, as well as the assistance of Dr. Leonard Reid (Professor and Head of the Department of Advertising at the University of Georgia) who testified in the 1989 proceeding. Burke Marketing Research executed the survey. Results of the 1989 study were presented to the Tribunal in the 1989 proceeding. These results were comparable to those obtained in all of the prior constant sum studies. See Table III-1.

The 1989 study was supported by the NAB, PBS and the Devotional Claimants. The study was, however, criticized by the Program Suppliers. In its 1989 Final Determination, the CRT accorded weight to the Bortz survey and specifically acknowledged improvements made over the 1983 study. The Tribunal, however,

accepted certain of the Program Suppliers' criticisms and chose not to accord full weight to the survey results.

2. 1990 through 1992 surveys. In our 1989 report to the CRT, we also presented the results of a survey for 1990 that the Joint Sports Claimants had retained Burke Marketing Research to execute. Burke used the same sample and essentially the same questionnaire used by Bortz for the 1989 survey. The 1990 results were similar to the results of all prior surveys. See Table III-1.

Prior to the release of the Tribunal's 1989 Final Determination, Bortz conducted a survey (executed by Burke) for 1991 employing essentially the same methodology as in 1989 and 1990. The 1991 results were again similar to those of prior surveys. See Table III-1.

Following the release of the 1989 Final Determination in April 1992, Bortz made several modifications in designing a survey for 1992. Questionnaire and sample development again relied upon Drs. Wirth and Bardwell of the University of Denver, along with Dr. Samuel Book (President of MTA Marketing) who had testified in the 1989 proceeding. The resulting questionnaire (again executed by Burke) incorporated changes that were responsive to Program Suppliers' criticisms that had been accepted by the CRT in the 1989 proceedings. In essence, the 1992 survey reflected the culmination of a decade of improvements and refinements intended to enhance the accuracy and applicability of the Bortz cable operator survey for the purpose of assessing the relative value of distant signal programming. Even with these refinements, the results of the 1992 survey were again comparable to those obtained in earlier surveys. See Table III-1.

The Canadian Claimants conducted constant sum surveys of cable operators carrying distant Canadian signals in 1991 and 1992. The surveys were designed to estimate the relative values of the different types of programming on the Canadian signals, and (similar to the Bortz Media surveys) asked respondents to allocate a percentage of total programming value among six types of programming on these signals.

3. 1993 through 2005 surveys. Bortz Media has conducted surveys from 1993 forward, employing the same methodology, questionnaire and sampling design as in 1992. Telephone interviewing was performed by Burke Marketing Research through 1997. In 1998 through 2000, Bortz Media retained Creative & Response Research to conduct telephone interviewing. Ted Heiman & Associates provided telephone interviewing services for the years 2001 forward.

It is also worth noting that the Canadian Claimants conducted similar constant sum surveys that were presented in both the 1998-99 and 2000-03 cable royalty distribution proceedings.

B. Response to Issues Raised by the CRT

As indicated above, different constant sum surveys, conducted by Bortz Media principals and others, have been performed since the commencement of the CRT proceedings. Beginning in 1983 the basic approach and methodology have remained essentially the same. However, as suggested in the preceding historical review, Bortz Média has made a number of refinements over the years to address concerns raised in prior proceedings. Certain refinements made in response to issues raised by the CRT are summarized below. Issues raised by the CARP are discussed in the next section.

1. Respondent qualifications. The early BBDO surveys were directed at top executives of cable multiple system operators (MSOs). Beginning in 1983, BBC redesigned the survey to focus on interviewing management personnel at the cable system level in order to obtain responses from the person at the system "most familiar with programming carried by the system." The interviewers initially asked for the system general manager; if this was not the person "most familiar," the interviewer asked to be directed to the appropriate individual.

The Tribunal determined in the 1983 proceeding that the BBC survey "was designed to ascertain the proper individual."¹⁵ The same qualifier was used in the 1989 through 1991 studies. However, in its 1989 Final Determination the CRT expressed concern regarding the qualifications of approximately 11 percent of the survey respondents and also indicated uncertainty with respect to the involvement of the respondents in the program budgeting process.¹⁶

We believe respondents to the 1989 through 1991 surveys were qualified and were likely involved in program budgeting, as they were overwhelmingly individuals with general management, marketing or programming responsibilities. In conducting numerous market research studies and many other analyses involving cable systems operations for approximately two decades, it is our experience that these are the individuals at the system level most responsible for decisions (including budgeting) regarding programming. Further, in several instances where the titles of respondents did not imply programming oversight, the systems involved were small properties where

¹⁵ Report of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal in Docket No. CRT 84-1 83CD, 51 Fed. Reg. 12,792, 12810 (Apr. 15, 1986).

¹⁶ Report of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal in Docket No. CRT 91-2-89CD, 57 Fed. Reg. 15,286, 15,301 (Apr. 27, 1992).

individuals frequently have multiple responsibilities. Nevertheless, in light of the concerns expressed by the CRT in the 1989 case, the initial respondent qualifying question was modified in the 1992 and subsequent surveys to ensure that the respondent was the person "most responsible for programming decisions at the cable system." This approach has been utilized in all subsequent surveys, and as indicated later in this appendix, respondents in 2004 and 2005 consisted overwhelmingly of general managers or senior programming and marketing executives (see *infra* pages 47-48).

2. Category definitions. Since the survey was first introduced into these proceedings, concerns have been expressed regarding the wording of descriptions of the various programming types. In the 1983 study, BBC developed category definitions that improved upon those used in earlier surveys; ELRA also provided new category definitions. The BBC categories were retained in the 1986 through 1991 surveys while two new categories were added in the 1986 to 1992 surveys to represent the Devotional and Canadian Claimants.

We believe the descriptions used in these surveys provided respondents with clearly distinguishable and readily understood categories for which they were able to allocate value. We also acknowledge the potential for certain "fringe" programming to be interpreted as belonging in one category when for the purposes of these proceedings it may belong in another. However, categories must be defined as concisely as possible. Moreover, we believe the use of examples is inappropriate in that it necessarily excludes programming types not included as examples.

While acknowledging the complexity of the task, the Tribunal in its 1989 Determination continued to express a desire for enhanced programming definitions.¹⁷ In response, beginning with the 1992 survey Bortz Media incorporated the use of modified category descriptors based on definitions developed by the CRT itself to further aid respondents in accurately distinguishing among categories. In particular, adjustments were made to the syndicated and station-produced programming categories. The category definitions used in the 1992 survey have been used in all subsequent surveys including those conducted for 1998, 1999, 2004 and 2005.

3. Excluded systems and program categories. The objective of our surveys has been to determine the relative value that cable operators attach to the different categories of non-network programming on the distant signals that they actually carried. Consistent with that objective, not all cable systems are eligible for inclusion in our survey samples; nor are all survey respondents asked to value all types of programming represented in the royalty allocation proceedings. We discuss below the specific circumstances in which systems and programming categories are excluded from consideration.

The first situation involves Form 1 and 2 systems. Only Form 3 systems are eligible for inclusion in our samples. Form 1 and 2 systems have been excluded from our analysis because distant signal carriage data for these systems are not readily available – restricting our ability to question systems in this group about the signals that they actually carried. As explained below, we determine the identity of the particular distant signals for each Form 3 cable system in our sample by examining that system's Statement of Account filing at the Copyright Office; we then refer to these specific

¹⁷ *Id.* at 15,300.

distant signals in the survey questionnaire so that there is no confusion concerning the programming the respondent is asked to value. While the Copyright Office Statements of Account identify the distant signals that Form 3 cable systems carry, they do not do so for Form 1 and 2 systems. It should be noted that the Form 1 and 2 systems accounted for less than five percent of the 2004 and 2005 royalties. Furthermore, neither the CRT nor the CARP ever suggested that Form 1 and 2 systems should be included in our samples.

The second situation involves individual programming categories in instances where those categories were not among the distant signal programming carried by a particular cable system. In all of our surveys, questions regarding public television and/or Canadian stations have been deleted in instances where a cable system did not carry such stations, and respondents have not been asked to make a programming allocation to these categories. The CRT expressed concern regarding this approach in both the 1983 and 1989 proceedings. Bortz Media agrees with the Tribunal's Determination in the 1989 proceeding that programming not carried may have had a certain value and possibly would have been carried had it been available at a lower price (i.e., at a price that was less than that being charged under the statutory royalty rate). At the same time, we also concur with the Tribunal's 1989 conclusion that our survey design is intended to measure value based on programming actually carried and that questions regarding any distant signal programming in instances where it was not carried would cause confusion.¹⁸

¹⁸ *Id.* at 15,299-300. Note that if values were attributed to noncommercial and Canadian stations where no such stations were actually carried, the same approach would need to be followed for cable systems that carried no distant commercial signals or no distant signals at all.

Finally, we have not surveyed cable systems that carry no distant signals or cable systems that carry only a distant signal for which comparisons among the relevant Phase I program categories cannot be made (i.e., those that carried only a distant PBS station or only a distant Canadian station). As explained above, we have sought to determine the relative values of the different types of programming actually carried by the cable operator respondents. It is not possible to obtain an estimate of relative value where the cable operator carries no distant signals or carries only one type of distant signal programming. Further, as discussed in Section I, we acknowledge that an adjustment should be made to the Bortz survey results to account for cable operators that carry only PBS and/or only Canadian distant signals (which are not included in our survey).

4. Respondent recall. In the 1983 proceeding, the Tribunal expressed concern regarding the ability of respondents to recall programming actually carried in 1983, given that the BBC study presented in the 1983 proceeding was not actually conducted until 1985. To address this concern, surveys since 1989 have been conducted as close to the end of the year in question as is possible based on data availability from the Copyright Office. In fact, the 1989, 1990 and 1992 surveys were initiated during December of the survey year. In its 1989 Determination, the CRT acknowledged that this was an improvement, but continued to be concerned that respondents would have been unable to recall all of the individual programs they were being asked to value.¹⁹

In 2004 and 2005 (as in several prior years), surveying began in the summer of the year following the subject year. Bortz Media believes that the timing of the recent

¹⁹ *Id.* at 15,300.

surveys is appropriate in that it allows respondents to consider the value of programming immediately following the period in which it aired. Most important with respect to recall, however, is the recognition that cable system operators (in our experience) do not (and cannot) identify all programs on any particular program service in deciding whether to carry that service and how much to pay for it. Rather, in those marketplace dealings, operators make decisions based on a dominant impression of what is included on the service and its corresponding value. In other words, as in our surveys, marketplace programming decisions are made by cable operators without identifying every individual title. We believe that the respondents to the surveys did have such a dominant impression of the programming on distant signals.

5. Signal carriage data. The Tribunal criticized the BBDO surveys for failing to focus respondents on the actual distant signals carried. To address this criticism, the BBC study for 1983 and all subsequent surveys have incorporated actual signal carriage information obtained from Copyright Office Statements of Account.

6. Budget allocation process. In its 1983 Determination, the Tribunal raised questions regarding the formulation of the constant sum question and its relationship to tasks actually performed by cable operators. The 1983 constant sum question asked respondents to allocate "value" assuming that the total value of distant signal non-network programming was 100 percent. Bortz Media modified the question in the 1989 study to ask respondents to allocate a programming budget – a task closely related to activities operators actually perform.

While the Tribunal acknowledged in its 1989 Determination that this approach was an improvement, there was still concern regarding the short time period allowed for

respondents to consider their allocations in responding to a telephone survey.²⁰ Implicit in this assessment is the notion that further consideration might lead to different responses. As noted before, we believe responses to our survey reflect dominant impressions of programming value formed by respondents in their ongoing decision-making processes regarding programming and that survey results would not be materially different if respondents were given more time to consider their answers.

However, the allocation question for 1992 and all subsequent surveys was modified to ensure that respondents considered the question in a more formal manner. Respondents were first instructed to write down the programming categories and to think about their relative value; they were then asked to write down their estimates for each category. Subsequently, the interviewer reviewed the estimates for each category with the respondent to allow for any changes upon reconsideration.

7. Call backs. In the 1989 proceeding, the MPAA criticized Bortz Media's study on the basis that the repeated call backs which were necessary to obtain completed interviews raised questions as to the validity of the survey responses. The MPAA claimants said that a maximum of three attempts should be made to any one respondent. However, all of the interviews in the 2004 and 2005 studies were completed with a maximum of four direct contacts (including voice mail messages) with the respondent. Other call attempts reflect efforts to identify and/or directly contact the appropriate respondent and are common in executive interviewing.

²⁰ *Id.* at 15,301.

C. Response to Issues Raised by the CARP

The CARP addressed certain issues related to the Bortz survey methodology in both the 1990-92 and 1998-99 proceedings.

1. Survey length. The 1990-92 CARP expressed concern that respondents were asked to draw conclusions regarding value in the course of a 10 minute survey whereas the CARP itself required a period of six months to answer a similar question. While we understand the issue raised by the 1990-92 CARP, we also must emphasize that respondents to our survey make determinations regarding the relative value of programming on a regular basis. They are experienced and highly knowledgeable regarding the cable industry, the programming that they carry and the interests of their subscribers. We believe that they have a dominant impression of the value of the programming on the distant signals that they carry and that our survey reflects that collective impression.

The 1998-99 CARP shared this view, noting that, while "the interviews are relatively brief," the responding cable operators "are frequently called upon to assess the relative value of alternative types of programming such as news, sports, movies and series when deciding whether to carry a new program service or drop an existing service."²¹ Thus, the 1998-99 CARP concluded that this factor did not provide a basis for adjusting the "Bortz share" of any particular claimant group.

2. Supply side. The 1990-92 CARP also observed that the survey does not account for "the 'supply' side of the supply and demand equation in an open market." This CARP stated that the constant sum question should have asked "what would the

²¹ 1998-99 CARP Report at 19-20.

cable system operator have to and be willing to spend."²² We believe, however, that the survey does reflect the respondents' understanding of the marketplace prices of the different kinds of programming – which is a reflection of the "supply side." The cable system operators surveyed are active in the marketplace for cable programming and are familiar with the rates charged by the sellers of various genres of cable networks.

The 1998-99 CARP acknowledged that the Bortz survey does not directly survey the seller's perspective. However, the CARP concluded that "this does not materially undermine the utility of Bortz, and does not inform us whether any particular claimant group should receive more or less than implied by the Bortz survey."²³ Further, the 1998-99 CARP expressed the opinion that "the demand side would more likely determine relative values of programming in an unregulated marketplace."²⁴

In our view, if anything, it is JSC programming that experiences the greatest negative impact from any failure of the survey to take into account the "supply side" of the equation. It is our experience that, as suppliers of programming, JSC members are able to negotiate the highest possible prices for their programming in the open market. Indeed, JSC programming commands an extremely high price relative to other kinds of programming in the open market, where both supplier and customer are present. Based on this marketplace evidence, we believe there is no reason that "supply side" considerations would warrant a reduction in the JSC's award from that shown in the cable operator survey.

²² 1990-92 CARP Report at 65.

²³ 1998-99 CARP Report at 22.

²⁴ *Id.* at 22.

3. Attitudes versus conduct. The 1990-92 CARP noted that the constant sum question is a measure of "attitudes" rather than "conduct." However, the 1998-99 CARP did not see this as a concern, noting that "uncontroverted testimony and years of research indicate rather conclusively that constant sum methodology, as utilized in the Bortz survey, is highly predictive of actual marketplace behavior."²⁵

Moreover, the marketplace value of JSC programming relative to other types of programming is evidence of conduct. When cable systems meet copyright owners in the marketplace – their "conduct" shows that JSC programming is highly valued relative to other types of programming.

4. Value of programming not carried. Addressing an issue raised by PBS, both the 1990-92 and 1998-99 CARPs noted that programming that is not carried may nevertheless have some value to cable operators that is not captured through the Bortz survey methodology. However, both appear to have shared our view that it would not be possible to adjust the survey methodology to address this issue without causing confusion. In addition to causing confusion, we note that it would seem implausible (if not impossible) to determine at what level each "rejected" signal was valued, and how the various programming categories on those signals contributed to establishing that value.

5. Carriage of compensable sports programming. An issue was raised in the 1998-99 proceeding concerning the allocation of value to sports programming in instances where it was unclear that compensable sports programming was carried by a particular cable system's distant signals. In that proceeding, it was determined that one 1999 respondent had allocated value to sports programming even though that system

²⁵ *Id.* at 21.

may not have carried such programming. In order to correct for this, Bortz Media removed the responses for that system from its calculations – an approach that the CARP found appropriate.²⁶

For 2004 and 2005, Bortz Media conducted an extensive review of the programming carried by distant signals represented on the cable systems responding to our survey to verify that systems allocating value to sports programming actually carried compensable sports programming. Based on this review, we were unable to verify that compensable sports programming was carried by two responding cable systems in 2004, as well as one system in 2005.²⁷

Using the same approach as the CARP accepted in the 1998-99 proceeding, we have tabulated the 2004 and 2005 survey results excluding these respondents. As shown below in Table A-1, the results are nearly identical to those obtained when these respondents are included in the survey.

²⁶ *Id.* at 21.

²⁷ It is possible that some or all of these identified systems did carry compensable sports programming. For example, in one of the instances, we were able to determine that distant signals on the responding cable system consistently carried compensable sports programming in several years other than the year in which this system was included in the survey (2004). However, program listings and other information specific to 2004 were unavailable for the distant signals in question. As such, we could not definitively verify that such programming was carried in 2004.

Table A-1.

2004 and 2005 Programming Value Allocations (Excluding Systems Without Verified Compensable Sports Programming)		
	2004	2005
Live professional and college team sports	33.5%	37.0%
Movies	17.8	19.3
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.7	18.5
News and public affairs programs	18.4	14.6
Devotional and religious programming	7.8	6.6
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	3.5	3.8
All programming on Canadian signals	0.2	0.4
Total*	100.0%	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

6. PBS and Canadian value adjustments. Addressing issues related to public television and Canadian programming, the 1998-99 CARP noted that (as we acknowledged in the 1998-99 proceeding and discuss in Section I of this report) the Bortz survey understated the value of these programming categories by excluding from the survey any systems that carried only public television and/or Canadian signals. In the 1998-99 proceeding, we proposed an adjustment methodology that combined the Bortz survey results for these two categories of programming with the royalty fees generated by the "PBS-only" and "Canadian-only" cable systems that were excluded from the Bortz survey.²⁸

The Panel acknowledged that the Bortz survey was valuable in establishing a "floor" for public television's value, but did not accept the Bortz adjustment proposal for valuing either public television or Canadian programming. In making its public

²⁸ Testimony of James M. Trautman (JSC 04-05 Ex. 4)

television determination, the Panel expressed concern that the Bortz adjustment methodology did not account for the "automatic zero" issue raised by PTV (i.e., the value of public television programming not carried), and also indicated that the proposed adjustments "rel[ie]d too heavily on the fee generation methodology."²⁹ As noted above, we believe that value exists in programming not carried for all programming types at issue in this proceeding, and that no determination can reasonably be made as to which, if any, category is most affected by this issue.

7. WGN Substitution. Finally, the 1998-99 CARP identified the issue of "WGN Substitution" as an issue potentially affecting the value accorded to program suppliers (i.e., the movies and syndicated series categories).³⁰ This is because a substantial portion of the movie and syndicated programming carried by superstation WGN is not compensable – a fact that could not be known by respondents to the Bortz survey. As noted in Section I, this issue also applies to devotional programming on WGN – a significant percentage of which is not compensable.

In our view, this issue suggests that the survey allocations for these categories represent a "ceiling" on the relative value that should be assigned to each when considering the potential impact of substitution.

D. 2004 and 2005 Survey Methodology

1. Questionnaire design. The survey instrument for each year was drafted by Bortz Media, giving consideration to earlier Bortz Media survey instruments and responding to issues raised by the CARP and CRT in prior proceedings. Data as to

²⁹ 1998-99 CARP Report at 24. The 1998-99 CARP also did not accept an adjustment methodology proposed on behalf of public television by Dr. William Fairley. *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.* at 26-28. The CARP did not accept an adjustment proposed by the PTV Claimants to account for this issue. *Id.* at 26-28.

carriage of distant signal broadcast stations by cable operators were compiled by Bortz Media from 2004 and 2005 Statements of Account that were filed with the Copyright Office.

The initial survey question screened survey respondents, requiring an affirmation that the respondent was the individual "most responsible for programming decisions" made by the system during the year in question. After qualifying the respondent and identifying the distant signals carried by the respondent's cables system, the interviewer then asked each respondent which types of programming broadcast by its stations were "most popular" with its subscribers. This question was asked on an "unaided" basis – in other words, respondents were not given a list of programming categories from which to choose. Multiple responses were permitted to this question.

The third survey question addressed the use of distant signal programming for advertising and promotional purposes, and was asked in multiple parts. Respondents were first asked if they utilized any distant signal programming in advertising and promotional efforts to attract or retain subscribers. The question referred directly to the distant signal stations identified by the interviewer in the prior question (Q. 2).

Respondents who did use distant signal programming in their marketing efforts were then asked a series of follow-up questions addressing the specific types of programming utilized. They were first asked about usage on an unaided basis; follow-up questions asked specifically about usage of any programming types not mentioned. Only respondents whose systems carried PBS/educational and/or Canadian stations on a distant signal basis were asked about marketing use of these program types.

Finally, respondents were asked which of the program types used in advertising and promotion (including those identified on either an aided or unaided basis) was most important to their marketing efforts.

In the fourth and final survey question, Bortz Media utilized a constant sum approach for estimating cable operators' valuation of the various types of distant signal non-network programming, requiring the respondent to allocate a percentage of a finite pool to each of the program categories.

In order to avoid confusion as to the actual stations and programming under consideration in the survey, each respondent was read a list of the specific distant signal stations actually carried by his or her system. Individual stations were identified for each respondent based on Statements of Account filed with the Copyright Office. The questionnaire design was such that the list of stations was read for the second time during the operator valuation question (it was also read in question 2).

As further clarification, respondents were specifically instructed not to consider any national network programming from ABC, CBS, and NBC (to avoid possible confusion, this instruction was deleted in instances where no network affiliated stations were carried).

Five to seven program categories were used in all four surveys, depending upon whether or not the respondent's cable system carried distant PBS/educational and/or Canadian stations. The categories were:

- Movies broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations listed;

- Live professional and college team sports broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations listed;
- Syndicated shows, series and specials distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations listed;
- News and public affairs programs produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations listed, for broadcast during (survey year) only by that station;
- PBS and all other programming broadcast during (survey year) by U.S. noncommercial station _____;
- Devotional and religious programming broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations listed; and
- All programming broadcast during (survey year) by Canadian Station _____.

If no PBS or Canadian stations were carried, the operator was not asked to value these program types.

Respondents were asked to estimate the relative value to their systems of these programming categories, thinking in terms of the percentage of a fixed dollar amount they would spend for each programming type.

Program categories were read once so that the respondent had a chance to think about them, and the respondent was instructed to write the categories down. The

program types were then reread to allow the respondent to write down their estimates and provide them to the interviewer. The program types were randomly ordered to prevent ordering bias. The interviewer then reviewed the program categories and estimates with the respondent, providing the respondent an opportunity to revise the estimates if necessary. As discussed previously, both the writing down of categories and responses and the category-by-category review of responses in these surveys reflect changes made in response to comments from the CRT that were incorporated starting with the 1992 survey.

2. Cable system sampling. The cable system operator sampling plans were developed by Bortz Media, based on the design parameters initially developed for previous surveys by Dr. George E. Bardwell, Consultant in Mathematics and Statistics, and Professor of Mathematics and Statistics at the University of Denver. Sample selection was conducted by Bortz Media professional staff.

A stratified random sampling approach was utilized, with the stratification based on copyright royalty payments. As noted above, only Form 3 systems, which contributed approximately 95 percent of the royalties each year, were eligible for inclusion in the sample. Royalty data were obtained from Statements of Account filed with the Copyright Office. The sampling plans were constructed so that proportionately more systems with large royalty payments were sampled relative to systems with small royalty payments. This approach is intended to ensure that responses to the survey would provide a statistically valid predictor for allocation of royalty payments.

The sample design included four strata of royalty classes, one of which (largest royalty payers) required that all systems within that stratum be included in the sample. The boundaries of the remaining three strata were constructed using the 'cum square

root of f rule' applied to a frequency distribution of royalty payments in \$500 increments. This rule gives reasonable assurance the calculated stratum boundaries are maximally effective in reducing the sampling error for a given sample size. Neyman's allocation formulas provide an optimum allocation of the total samples to each stratum so as to achieve minimum sampling error in the overall survey estimates.

The required stratification and certain associated statistics for each study are summarized in Table A-2 below.

Table A-2.
Stratification Statistics for 2004 and 2005 Surveys*

Royalty Stratum	Number of Systems	Mean Royalty	Percent of Total Royalties	Royalty Standard Deviation	Original Sample Size**	Final Eligible Sample
2004						
\$0 - 20,628	936	\$10,104	14.4%	\$4,772	65	53
\$20,629 - 59,628	432	35,897	23.5	10,873	68	54
\$59,629 - 207,129	234	103,077	36.6	37,199	129	109
\$207,130 or more	45	373,148	25.5	253,603	45	35
Total/Average	1,647		100.0%		307	251
2005						
\$0 - 23,844	755	\$12,269	14.3%	\$5,150	58	46
\$23,845 - 65,344	378	39,639	23.1	11,372	64	56
\$65,345 - 239,844	210	114,824	37.2	44,527	140	118
\$239,845 or more	39	420,366	25.3	202,246	39	31
Total/Average	1,382		100.0%		301	251

*Stratification statistics are based on the first reporting period of each year.

**Includes all sampled systems. In 2004, 43 systems not carrying distant signals, nine systems carrying only PBS signals, and one carrying only Canadian signals were discarded. In addition, two systems could not be located at the Copyright Office and one system was determined to be a duplicate. In 2005, 39 systems not carrying distant signals, seven carrying only PBS signals, two carrying only PBS and Canadian signals, and one carrying only Canadian signals were discarded. In addition, one system could not be located at the Copyright Office.

Sample systems were randomly selected from each stratum in accordance with the sample size requirements given in the foregoing table and using randomly selected starts.

In both 2004 and 2005, a number of the systems selected within the initial sample frame reported above carried no distant signals. As discussed above at page 32, these systems were ineligible, since there was no set of signals/programming that would form the necessary basis upon which to conduct the survey among these systems. Similarly, some systems sampled carried only a distant PBS and/or only a distant Canadian signal. As discussed above on page 32, these systems were also excluded.

3. Survey. Telephone surveying in the 2004 and 2005 studies was completed by Ted Heiman & Associates (THA). James M. Trautman, Managing Director, and Brian Broderick, Senior Vice President, of Bortz Media oversaw selection and training of interviewers. Only interviewers specializing in surveying professional and managerial personnel were utilized. Supervisors listened to interviews over the initial phases of the studies to ensure that interviewers understood the subject matter, were communicating properly with survey respondents and were accurately recording the information supplied by the respondents.

Dates during which surveys were completed are as follows.

Study Year	Survey Period
2004	7/28/05-9/23/05
2005	7/23/06-11/20/06

Calls were placed between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Central Standard Time. Interviewers were instructed to call back as often as necessary to obtain a completed interview or refusal. While up to 30 calls were made to some systems, virtually every completed interview required only one or two direct contacts with the eventual respondent.

Interviewers were not told the name of the client or given any information, other than that on the survey form, regarding the nature of the study.

4. Survey completion. Interviews were completed with between 65 and 68 percent of cable systems included in the sample frame provided to THA:

	Eligible Sample	Surveys Completed	Response Rate to Q4
2004	251	162	64.5%
2005	251	171	68.1

5. Respondent qualifications. In contacting cable systems, interviewers were instructed to ask first for the system general manager and to confirm that the manager was the person at the system "most responsible for programming decisions made" by the system. If the general manager did not fit the description, the interviewer was instructed to ask for the person who was most responsible for programming decisions. In all cases, the eventual survey respondent, whether or not the system manager, was required to answer affirmatively the qualifying question. As indicated in Table A-3, respondents were overwhelmingly individuals with general management, marketing or programming responsibilities.

**Table A-3.
Persons Most Responsible for Programming Decisions,
By Job Title, 2004 and 2005**

Job Title	2004		2005	
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
SVP, Regl. VP or VP Marketing/Marketing Director	62	38.3%	47	27.5%
General Manager/Manager/Area VP or Director/Regional VP or SVP	40	24.7	71	41.5
Marketing Manager/Marketing Operations Dir./Marketing Coordinator/Regl. Mktg. Mgr.	17	10.5	17	9.9
VP or Dir. Sales & Marketing/Regl. Dir. Sales & Marketing	17	10.5	11	6.4
VP, Director or Manager Operations/Regl. VP or Director Operations	10	6.2	5	2.9
Product or Programming Director or Manager	9	5.6	7	4.1
VP or SVP	5	3.1	7	4.1
Other	2	1.2	6	3.5
Total*	162	100.1%	171	100.1%

*Does not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding.

6. Estimation procedures. In both studies, two different methodologies were used in making estimates for all systems based on the sample responses. For question 4 (valuation by program type), a ratio estimation methodology was used. This methodology weights responses by another variable. In this case, the responses (valuation of each type of programming) were weighted by the total royalty that the respondent's system had paid for the first reporting period of 2004 or 2005. Larger systems with greater royalty payments were given a greater weight compared with smaller systems in determining the average value of each type of programming. For the sample systems, the total royalty and percent of value by program type was known. For all other systems not in the sample, total royalties were also known. Statistically, knowledge of royalties for the total universe of systems improves the reliability of the estimates by reducing the uncertainty in this component of the estimation methodology.

For questions 2 and 3, the focus was not on value but rather on subscriber and advertising preference. In this case, there was no other supplemental variable available which related to preference for all systems, including those not in the sample. Therefore, the ratio estimation methodology did not apply to making estimates based on responses to these questions and a more straightforward method was applied in which all sample stations carried an equal weight after accounting for different sample sizes by strata. Formulas for calculating these statistics are set forth below.

a. *Statistical estimation procedures for question 4.* The following sets forth the mathematical and statistical basis for the valuation estimates obtained for the key constant sum question:

- h = stratum index,
- p_{ih} = proportionate value of program type x estimated by sample system i in stratum h from questionnaire,
- t_{ih} = total royalty of sample system i in stratum h.
- T_h = total royalty of all (sample and nonsample) systems in stratum h,
- x_{ih} = $p_{ih} t_{ih}$ = value of program type x to system i in stratum h,
- n_h = number of sample systems responding in stratum h,
- N_h = total number of systems in stratum h,

$$T_x = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}}{\sum_{h=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}} T_h = \text{estimated total value of program type x,}$$

$$s_{xh}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}\right)^2}{n_h}}{n_h} = \text{sample variance of value of program type x in stratum h,}$$

$$s_{th}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}\right)^2}{n_h}}{n_h} = \text{sample variance of royalty in stratum h,}$$

$$R_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}} = \text{ratio estimate of proportionate value of program type x for stratum h,}$$

$$r_h = \frac{n_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih} t_{ih} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}}{n_h s_x s_t} = \text{Pearson's correlation coefficient between } x_{ih} \text{ and } t_{ih} \text{ in stratum h,}$$

$$V(T_x) = \sum_{h=1}^4 \frac{N_h}{n_h - 1} (N_h - n_h) (s_x^2 + s_t^2 R_h^2 - 2R_h r_h s_x s_t) = \text{variance of estimate of total value of program x.}$$

b. *Statistical estimation procedures for questions 2 and 3.* The following sets forth the mathematical and statistical basis for the estimates obtained for questions 2 and 3.

- h = stratum index,
 n_h = number of sample systems responding in stratum h ,
 N_h = total number of systems in stratum h ,
 N = total systems in sample frame,
 t_{xh} = total number of positive answers for given cell for question x in stratum h ,
 p_{xh} = t_{xh}/n_h = estimated proportion of positive answers for given cell for question x in stratum h ,

$$P_x = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^4 p_{xh} N_h}{N} = \text{estimated proportion positive answers for given cell for question } x,$$

$$V(P_x) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{h=1}^4 \frac{N_h}{n_h - 1} (N_h - n_h) p_{xh} (1 - p_{xh}) = \text{variance of estimated proportion } P_x$$

7. Evaluation of survey estimates. The 95 percent confidence intervals for the estimates included in this report for the years 2004 and 2005 are set forth below.

2004

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent Allocation</u>	<u>Absolute Confidence Interval</u>
Live professional and college team sports	33.5%	±2.3
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.7	2.2
News and public affairs	18.4	1.7
Movies	17.8	1.3
Devotional and religious	7.8	0.7
PBS and all other non-commercial	3.5	0.9
Canadian	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0%*	

*Column does not add to total due to rounding

Question 2. Distant Programming Popularity Among Subscribers

Category	Percent Allocation*	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	75.7%	±8.6
Syndicated shows, series and specials	29.1	9.1
News and public affairs	28.9	9.4
Movies	20.4	7.9
PBS and all other non-commercial	13.2	7.1
Devotional and religious	0.9	1.4
Canadian	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.4

*Multiple responses are allowed to this question.

Question 3a. Use of Distant Signal Programming for Advertising/ Promotional Purposes

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Yes	11.1%	±6.3
No	88.9	
Total	100.0%	

Question 3b/3c. Combined Aided/Unaided Advertising/Promotional Use of Distant Signal Programming by Type

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	75.6%	NA
News and public affairs	58.7	NA
Syndicated shows, series and specials	27.3	NA
Movies	12.2	NA
PBS and all other non-commercial	7.4	NA
Devotional and religious	0.0	NA
Canadian	0.0	NA
Other	0.0	NA

*Multiple responses are allowed to this question.

Question 3d. Most Important Distant Signal Programming for Advertising/Promotional Purposes

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	50.2%	NA
Syndicated shows, series and specials	21.7	NA
News and public affairs	17.6	NA
Movies	5.6	NA
PBS and all other non-commercial	1.9	NA
Devotional and religious	0.0	NA
Canadian	0.0	NA
Other	0.0	NA
Don't know/no response	3.1	NA
Total	100.0%*	

*Column does not add to total due to rounding.

2005

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	36.9%	±2.5
Movies	19.2	1.8
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.4	2.1
News and public affairs	14.8	1.7
Devotional and religious	6.6	0.8
PBS and all other non-commercial	3.7	0.9
Canadian	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0%*	

*Column does not add to total due to rounding.

Question 2. Distant Programming Popularity Among Subscribers

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	65.7%	±10.5
Syndicated shows, series and specials	35.6	10.5
Movies	28.7	10.0
News and public affairs	19.0	8.2
PBS and all other non-commercial	5.2	5.2
Devotional and religious	3.4	4.0
Canadian	0.4	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0

*Multiple responses are allowed to this question.

Question 3a. Use of Distant Signal Programming for Advertising/ Promotional Purposes

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Yes	4.9%	±4.1
No	95.1	
Total	100.0%	

Question 3b/3c. Combined Aided/Unaided Advertising/Promotional Use of Distant Signal Programming by Type

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	96.1%	NA
Movies	80.5	NA
Syndicated shows, series and specials	62.2	NA
News and public affairs	62.2	NA
PBS and all other non-commercial	55.7	NA
Canadian	3.9	NA
Devotional and religious	0.0	NA
Other	2.6	NA

*Multiple responses are allowed to this question.

Question 3d. Most Important Distant Signal Programming for Advertising/Promotional Purposes

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
News and public affairs	45.2%	NA
Live professional and college team sports	44.4	NA
Movies	2.6	NA
Syndicated shows, series and specials	0.0	NA
PBS and all other non-commercial	0.0	NA
Devotional and religious	0.0	NA
Canadian	0.0	NA
Other	7.8	NA
Total	100.0%	

APPENDIX B. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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2004
SYSTEM OPERATOR
PROGRAMMING QUESTIONNAIRE

VERSION H

System Name: _____
City / State: _____
Subscribers: _____ Remit Number _____
Respondent's Name: _____
Position: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Date: _____
Interviewer: _____

(ASK TO SPEAK WITH SYSTEM MANAGER. IF UNAVAILABLE, CONFIRM HE / SHE IS PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS AND ARRANGE CALL BACK. IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS.)

Hello, I'm _____ from _____. We are conducting a short national survey among randomly selected cable systems regarding the programming they carry. I only have a few questions.

1. Are you the person at your system most responsible for programming decisions made by your system during 2004 or not?

Yes 1
No 2 ASK TO SPEAK WITH PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS. REPEAT INTRODUCTION AND Q.1.

2a. Industry data indicate that during 2004 your system carried the following broadcast stations from other cities:

<u>Com/ Non/ Call Letters</u>	<u>Can</u>	<u>Affil</u>	<u>City</u>	INSERT DISTANT SIGNAL CALL LETTERS, CITY AND AFFILIATION

2b. Thinking back to 2004, what types of programming broadcast by these stations, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, do you think were most popular with your subscribers? (DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES MENTIONED)

- Movies 1
 - Live professional and college team sports 2
 - Syndicated shows, series and specials 3
 - News and public affairs programs 4
 - PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____ 5
 - Devotional and religious programming 6
 - All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____ 7
 - Other (SPECIFY) 8
- _____
- _____
- _____

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3a. Did you feature any programming broadcast by the stations I mentioned, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, in your 2004 advertising and promotional efforts to attract and retain subscribers or not?

Yes 1
 No 2 GO TO Q.4

3b. What types of programming broadcast by these stations did you feature in your 2004 subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? (DO NOT READ LIST-RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3b, "UNAIDED")

(FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAMMING NOT MENTIONED IN Q.3b, ASK:)

3c. Did you also feature (INSERT EACH PROGRAMMING TYPE NOT MENTIONED) broadcast by these stations in your 2004 advertising and promotion to attract and retain subscribers or not? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3c, "AIDED")

3d. You said you used (READ ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES CHECKED IN Q.3b or 3c) from the stations I mentioned in 2004 subscription and retention advertising and promotion. Which of these do you feel was the most important programming type to feature in subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? Which was the next most important programming type? Which programming type was least important? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3d, "IMPORTANT" IN APPROPRIATE COLUMN. IF TWO OR FEWER WERE MENTIONED, MODIFY QUESTION ACCORDINGLY)

ndom 2.	Q.3b. Unaided	Q.3c. Aided	Q.3d. Important		
			Most	2nd	Least
) Movies	1	1	1	1	1
) Live professional and college team sports	2	2	2	2	2
) Syndicated shows, series and specials	3	3	3	3	3
) News and public affairs programs	4	4	4	4	4
) PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____	5	5	5	5	5
) Devotional/religious programming	6	6	6	6	6
) All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____	7	7	7	7	7
Other (SPECIFY BELOW)					
_____	8	8	8	8	8
_____	9	9	9	9	9
_____	10	10	10	10	10

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during 2004, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____, and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during 2004 by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during 2004 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.....	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports</u> broadcast during 2004 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.....	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during 2004 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during 2004 only by that station..	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during 2004 by U.S. noncommercial station	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during 2004 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming broadcast during 2004 by Canadian station</u>	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Version H

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

2005
SYSTEM OPERATOR
PROGRAMMING QUESTIONNAIRE

VERSION H

System Name: _____

City / State: _____

Subscribers: _____ Remit Number _____

Respondent's Name: _____

Position: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Date: _____

Interviewer: _____

(ASK TO SPEAK WITH SYSTEM MANAGER. IF UNAVAILABLE, CONFIRM HE / SHE IS PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS AND ARRANGE CALL BACK. IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS.)

Hello, I'm _____ from _____. We are conducting a short national survey among randomly selected cable systems regarding the programming they carry. I only have a few questions.

1. Are you the person at your system most responsible for programming decisions made by your system during 2005 or not?

- Yes 1
- No 2 ASK TO SPEAK WITH PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS. REPEAT INTRODUCTION AND Q.1.

2a. Industry data indicate that during 2005 your system carried the following broadcast stations from other cities:

<u>Com/ Non/ Call Letters</u>	<u>Can</u>	<u>Affil</u>	<u>City</u>	INSERT DISTANT SIGNAL CALL LETTERS, CITY AND AFFILIATION

2b. Thinking back to 2005, what types of programming broadcast by these stations, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, do you think were most popular with your subscribers? [DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES MENTIONED]

- Movies 1
 - Live professional and college team sports 2
 - Syndicated shows, series and specials 3
 - News and public affairs programs 4
 - PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____ 5
 - Devotional and religious programming 6
 - All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____ 7
 - Other (SPECIFY) 8
- _____
- _____
- _____

3a. Did you feature any programming broadcast by the stations I mentioned, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, in your 2005 advertising and promotional efforts to attract and retain subscribers or not?

Yes 1
 No 2 GO TO Q.4

3b. What types of programming broadcast by these stations did you feature in your 2005 subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? (DO NOT READ LIST-RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3b, "UNAIDED")

(FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAMMING NOT MENTIONED IN Q.3b, ASK:)

3c. Did you also feature (INSERT EACH PROGRAMMING TYPE NOT MENTIONED) broadcast by these stations in your 2005 advertising and promotion to attract and retain subscribers or not? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3c, "AIDED")

3d. You said you used (READ ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES CHECKED IN Q.3b or 3c) from the stations I mentioned in 2005 subscription and retention advertising and promotion. Which of these do you feel was the most important programming type to feature in subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? Which was the next most important programming type? Which programming type was least important? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3d, "IMPORTANT" IN APPROPRIATE COLUMN. IF TWO OR FEWER WERE MENTIONED, MODIFY QUESTION ACCORDINGLY)

ndom a.	Q.3b. Unaided	Q.3c. Aided	Q.3d. Important		
			Most	2nd	Least
) Movies	1	1	1	1	1
) Live professional and college team sports	2	2	2	2	2
) Syndicated shows, series and specials	3	3	3	3	3
) News and public affairs programs	4	4	4	4	4
) PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____	5	5	5	5	5
) Devotional/religious programming	6	6	6	6	6
) All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____	7	7	7	7	7
Other (SPECIFY BELOW)					
_____	8	8	8	8	8
_____	9	9	9	9	9
_____	10	10	10	10	10

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during 2005, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____ and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during 2005 by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during 2005 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports</u> broadcast during 2005 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during 2005 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during 2005 only by that station. .	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during 2005 by U.S. noncommercial station _____	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during 2005 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming broadcast during 2005 by Canadian station</u> _____	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Version H

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

Thank you for your time and cooperation.



B



ATTACHMENT C.

CABLE OPERATOR VALUATION OF DISTANT SIGNAL NON-NETWORK

PROGRAMMING: 1998-99

Cable Operator Valuation of Distant Signal Non-Network Programming



**Bortz Media &
Sports Group** INC

Cable Operator Valuation of Distant Signal Non-Network Programming

— Prepared by —

**Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc.
4582 S. Ulster Street
Suite 1450
Denver, Colorado 80237**

December 2002



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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) allocates among copyright owners the compulsory licensing royalties paid by cable systems to retransmit broadcast stations. In doing so, the CARP must determine what the cable systems would have paid, on a relative basis, for the different types of non-network programming on the distant television stations they carried -- if, in fact, they had been required to negotiate in an open market absent compulsory licensing. During the past 17 years, principals of Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc.¹ have been retained by the Joint Sports Claimants (JSC) to establish and to implement a methodology for determining how such royalties would be allocated among different groups of copyright owners in such a market. This report summarizes our findings for the years 1998 and 1999 and compares them with the findings that we presented to the CARP for the years 1990 to 1992 (the last cable distribution proceeding).

A. Cable Operator Survey

The cornerstone of our analysis is a survey of cable system operators (i.e., those responsible for paying the royalties at issue). For 1998 and 1999, as in all prior years, we sought to determine how cable operators valued, on a relative basis, the different categories of non-network distant signal television programming that they carried in those years. Each year we asked a random sample of cable operators how they would allocate a fixed budget among the different programming categories on the distant signals they actually carried in the preceding year (i.e., a "constant sum"

¹ Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc. operated under the name Bortz & Company prior to January 1998. For purposes of this report, all references to the Company use the name Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc. or Bortz Media.

approach). The results of our survey reflect the collective valuations made by the respondents.

We believe that our survey results provide the best indication of the relative value of the different types of non-network distant signal programming. As the CARP noted in its report allocating the 1990-92 cable royalties, our approach has the advantage of answering essentially the same question as the CARP itself must answer:

“The critical significance of the Bortz surveys is the essential question it poses to cable system operators, that is: What is the relative value of the types of programming actually broadcast in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers? That is largely the question the Panel poses when it constructs a simulated market. Further, the question asks the operator to consider the same categories we are presented here in the form of claimant groups – that is, sports, movies and the others. That is also what the Panel must do.”²

As the CARP also noted, our surveys have been “focused more directly than any other evidence to the issue presented: relative market value.”³

The results of the 1998 and 1999 surveys are shown in Table I-1 below:

² Report of the Panel, Docket No. 94-3 CARP CD 90-92, May 31, 1996, p. 65 (hereinafter, “1990-92 CARP Report”).

³ 1990-92 CARP Report at 65.

**Table I-1.
Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies, 1998-1999**

	1998	1999
Live professional and college team sports	37.0%	38.8%
Movies	21.9	22.0
Syndicated shows, series and specials	17.8	15.8
News and public affairs programs	14.8	14.7
Devotional and religious programming	5.3	5.7
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	2.9	2.9
All programming on Canadian signals	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total*	100.1%	100.1%

*Does not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding.

As Table I-1 reflects, in both 1998 and 1999, cable operators valued the live professional and collegiate sports programming on the distant signals they carried more highly than any other programming category. They would have allocated the largest percentage of a distant signal programming budget (37.0 percent in 1998 and 38.8 percent in 1999) to live professional and collegiate sports programming.

B. Comparison with Results of Marketplace Transactions

The results of the cable operator survey are corroborated by evidence from actual marketplaces where the types of programming that appear on distant signals are bought and sold. Whereas the CARP attempts to construct a hypothetical marketplace to value the programming on distant signals, there is ample evidence that in actual marketplaces for television programming, sports programming – particularly the programming of JSC members (MLB, NFL, NHL, NBA, WNBA and NCAA) – commands a premium, well beyond the amount of time that it is telecast or the amount of time that it is viewed. The previous CARP recognized that the negotiated value of programming

in actual marketplaces provides “direct evidence of supply and demand” that supplements the findings of the cable operator survey.⁴

We believe there are two basic markets relevant to the CARP’s inquiry. First, there is the market for the advertiser-supported cable networks that are distributed by cable system operators. The license fees paid by cable systems for each cable network are negotiated in an open market and are the product of each cable system’s determination of the value that the particular network brings to its lineup and the cable network’s determination of the license fee it will accept from the cable system. Because cable networks are often oriented towards particular kinds of programming – for example, ESPN is identified as a sports network – the market for cable networks is a useful proxy for determining the value of the programming that appears on those networks. The CARP in fact used the fees charged by 12 of the most widely distributed cable networks (the “CARP Cable Networks”) as the benchmark for setting the satellite carrier royalty in its 1997 rate adjustment.⁵ The CARP Cable Networks with JSC programming command the greatest license fees.

Second, there is a market for the programming that appears on cable networks. In this market, aggregators of programming (i.e., cable networks) purchase programming directly from copyright owners (or in some instances produce the programming themselves). Although cable systems are not direct participants in this market, the license fees that cable systems are willing to pay for the individual networks is a key factor in each network’s ability to pay for its programming. The CARP in the 1990-92 proceeding found this market to be relevant in assessing the value of

⁴ 1990-92 CARP Report at 100.

⁵ Report of the Panel, Docket No. 96-3, CARP-SRA, August 28, 1997, p. 30.

programming on distant signals. In this market, JSC programming – live professional and collegiate team sporting events – is valued much more highly than other programming types relative to the amount of time that is spent televising or watching that programming.

C. Comparison with 1990-92 Findings

Over a period of more than two decades, JSC and other parties have commissioned numerous surveys of cable operators similar to those that we are presenting in this proceeding. In fact, since 1988, these surveys have been conducted annually. The JSC surveys, most of which have been designed by Bortz Media & Sports Group, Inc., have all employed a constant sum approach similar (in most instances identical) to that described above.

A separate Bortz Media report, submitted in the 1990-92 proceeding, discussed the surveys conducted for the years 1978-93. For the purposes of this report, it is useful to note that results for 1998 and 1999 are similar to results obtained in the surveys submitted in the 1990-92 CARP cable proceeding and in other years before and after 1998 and 1999. Sports has consistently been accorded the most value, followed by movies, then syndicated programming, and finally the four other categories of programming (i.e., local news and public affairs programming, public television programming, devotional programming, and Canadian programming). In the surveys conducted for 1990, 1991 and 1992, for example, the value accorded to sports by cable operators averaged 37.4 percent, and ranged from a low of 36.3 percent (1991) to a high of 38.8 percent (1992). This compares to the average allocation to sports of 37.9 percent in the 1998 (37.0 percent) and 1999 (38.8 percent) surveys.

Table I-2 compares the results of the 1990-92 surveys with the results of the 1998-99 surveys. In each case, the numbers set forth reflect the range of allocations for the particular program category.

Table I-2.
Comparison of Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies,
1990-1992 and 1998-1999

	1990-1992	1998-1999
Live professional and college team sports	36.3% - 38.8%	37.0% - 38.8%
Movies	25.6 - 30.1	21.9 - 22.0
Syndicated shows, series and specials	14.5 - 16.0	15.8 - 17.8
News and public affairs programs	11.9 - 14.8	14.7 - 14.8
Devotional and religious programming	3.6 - 4.3	5.3 - 5.7
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	2.7 - 3.0	2.9 - 2.9
All programming on Canadian signals	0.0 - 0.5	0.2 - 0.4

D. Conclusion

Our analysis shows that: (1) live professional and collegiate non-network sports programming was the most valuable type of non-network programming on distant signals in 1998-99; (2) cable operators would have spent approximately 37 to 39 percent of their 1998-99 distant signal non-network programming budget on the live professional and collegiate sports programming that they carried; and (3) cable operators placed essentially the same relative value on JSC non-network distant signal programming they carried in 1998-99 as on the JSC non-network programming they carried in 1990-92.

SECTION II. THE 1998-99 CABLE OPERATOR SURVEYS

This section provides a brief historical background on the cable operator surveys presented in cable copyright proceedings, summarizes the methodology underlying the 1998 and 1999 Bortz Media surveys, and sets forth the results of the 1998 and 1999 surveys.

A. Historical Background

Over a period of nearly 25 years, JSC has commissioned surveys of cable operators in connection with cable copyright royalty distribution proceedings. Other parties, specifically the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), the Devotional Claimants and Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) supported the 1989 and 1990-92 surveys. NAB also submitted a cable operator survey to the Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT) in the 1983 proceeding, and the Canadian Claimants submitted a cable operator survey in the 1990-92 proceeding. The purpose of all of these surveys has been to determine how cable operators value, on a relative basis, the different categories of non-network programming on the distant signals that they carried.

There have been important similarities in the methodology employed in conducting these surveys, including the use of "constant sum" questions that allow the cable operators themselves to place relative values on different program types. The constant sum approach used in the surveys conducted by JSC, the NAB, and the Canadians is a well-recognized market research tool that is used in a variety of contexts when a comparative value measure is being sought. As noted elsewhere in this report, this tool allows respondents to address the same task that has confronted both the Copyright Royalty Tribunal and more recently the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel – that is, the task of allocating a fixed amount among several program categories

based upon the relative value of those categories. Numerous expert witnesses for JSC and other parties have testified in support of the value and relevance of cable operator surveys, as well as the validity of the constant sum approach.

Bortz Media principals were initially retained by the JSC to determine the comparative value of distant signal non-network programming in 1983, and sought to improve upon earlier cable operator surveys. In the nearly two decades that have followed, a continual effort to refine and improve the Bortz Media cable operator surveys has been made – giving consideration to issues raised by the CRT and CARP, as well as by other claimants. The surveys completed for 1998 and 1999 reflect the benefit of those efforts.

B. Research Methodology

The research methodology employed in designing and conducting the 1998 and 1999 cable operator surveys is described in detail in Appendix A to this report. A brief overview is provided below.

In each of the 1998 and 1999 studies, as in prior studies, we surveyed only “Form 3” systems, which accounted for over 95 percent of the cable royalty payments. We utilized a “stratified” random sampling approach to select the systems to be surveyed, with the stratification based on copyright royalty payments (i.e., those cable operators who paid the greatest amount of royalties had the greatest likelihood of being included in our sample). This approach was intended to ensure that the responses we received would provide a statistically valid predictor for the allocation of royalty payments by all Form 3 cable systems that carried distant signals.

Questionnaires for the 1998 and 1999 studies were designed so that respondents had the qualifications and information necessary to address the key constant sum valuation question. The initial survey question "screened" potential respondents for their involvement in making decisions related to the carriage of distant signals, resulting in a qualified respondent group consisting overwhelmingly of general managers, marketing directors/managers and programming directors/managers. Respondents were (on multiple occasions) read a list of the distant signals actually carried by the system based on filings they made at the Copyright Office and were specifically instructed to consider only the non-network programming on those distant signals.

Qualified respondents were asked preparatory questions about the popularity and advertising usage of distant signal non-network programming. These initial questions were intended to focus the respondent on the value of various programming types. Respondents were then asked the key constant sum question, which required them to allocate a distant signal non-network programming budget among different program categories.

Creative & Response Research, a leading cable industry market research firm, was retained to conduct the telephone surveys in both years. Only interviewers who specialize in surveying professional and managerial personnel were utilized; interviewers were not told the name of the client or given any information, other than that on the questionnaire, regarding the nature of the study. Response rates of 57 percent and 67 percent were obtained on the key constant sum question in 1998 and 1999, respectively.

C. 1998-99 Cable Operator Survey Results

1. Budget allocation. The value of any programming to cable operators, including distant signal programming, lies primarily in its ability to attract and to retain subscribers. As such, the key survey question in the 1998 and 1999 studies was designed to measure the relative value to cable operators, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers, of the different categories of non-network distant signal programming carried by their systems. Consistent with the task faced by the CARP, operators were asked to express this relative value allocation in terms of a percentage of a finite pool (a programming "budget") that would have been allocated among the various types of programming.

In each of the 1998 and 1999 studies, cable operators allocated the largest percentage of their distant signal non-network programming budget to live professional and college sports. Sports programming was accorded 37 to nearly 39 percent of the value (see Table II-1 below), with the average value allocated to sports programming over the two years studied equaling 37.9 percent. Movies ranked second in both years (with allocations of 21.9 to 22.0 percent), followed by syndicated shows, series and specials (17.8 and 15.8 percent). In fact, the rank order of the seven programming types remained the same in both 1998 and 1999.

Table II-1.
Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies, 1998-1999

	1998	1999	Average
Live professional and college team sports	37.0%	38.8%	37.9%
Movies	21.9	22.0	21.9
Syndicated shows, series and specials	17.8	15.8	16.8
News and public affairs programs	14.8	14.7	14.8
Devotional and religious programming	5.3	5.7	5.5
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	2.9	2.9	2.9
All programming on Canadian signals	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total*	100.1%	100.1%	100.2%

*Does not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Survey responses for 1998 and 1999 are illustrated graphically in Figures II-1 and II-2.

Figure II-1.
Cable Operator Allocation of Value by
Distant Signal Program Type, 1998 and 1999

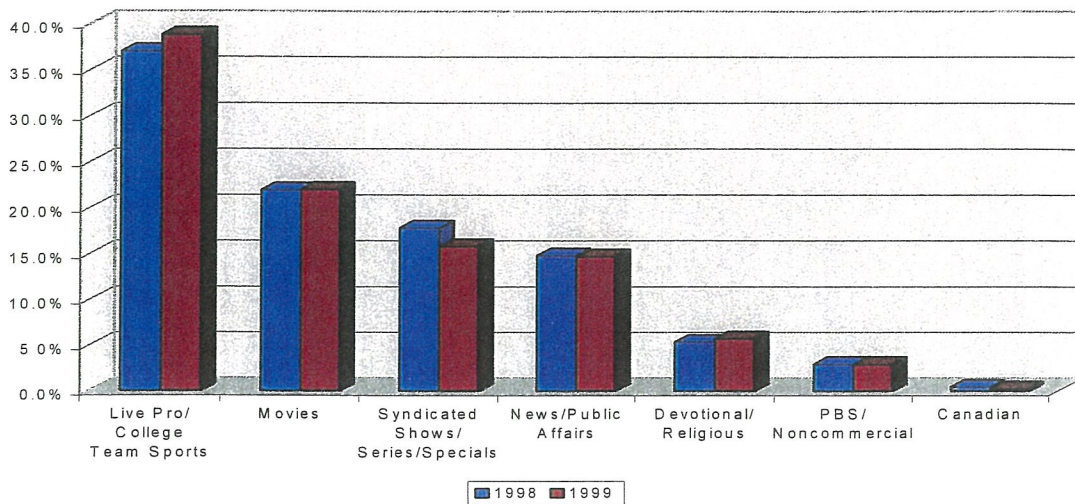
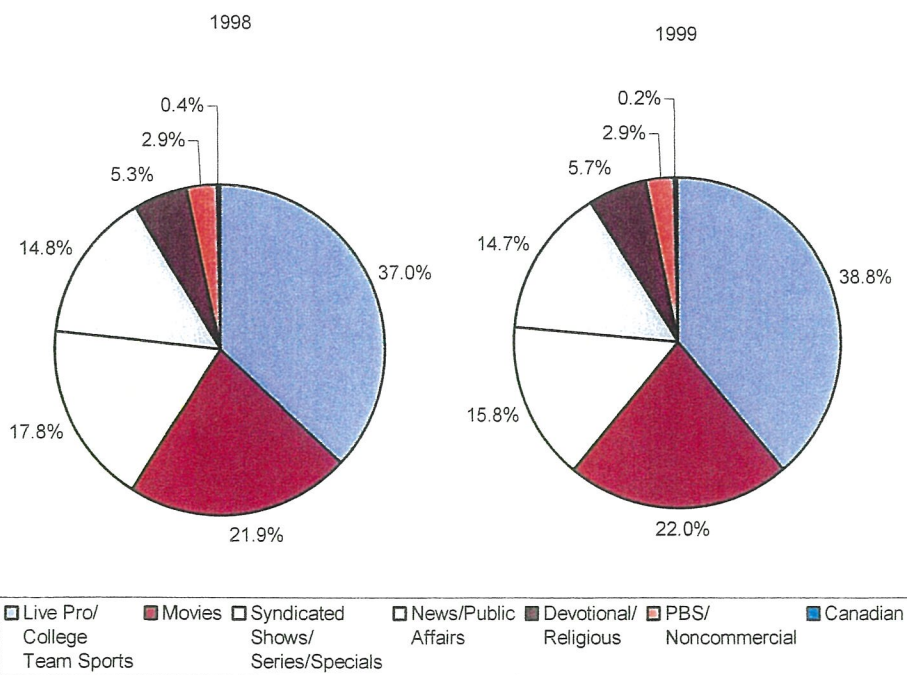


Figure II-2.
Cable Operator Allocation of Value by
Distant Signal Program Type, 1998 and 1999



2. Responses to preparatory questions. Respondents were asked to identify the types of distant signal programming they carried that were most popular with their subscribers. This question was asked on an unaided basis (i.e., respondents were not read a list of programming categories), and responses were tabulated without weighting by the amount of royalties paid by the responding systems. Multiple responses were allowed. The responses to this question are summarized below on Table II-2.

**Table II-2.
Distant Signal Program Popularity Among Subscribers, By Program Type,
1998 and 1999**

Response	Percent "Most Popular with Subscribers"	
	1998	1999
Live professional and college team sports	88.1%	71.9%
News and public affairs programs	18.5	26.5
Syndicated shows, series and specials	24.1	16.3
Movies	5.4	14.0
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	9.1	11.9
All programming on Canadian signals	0.2	0.6
Devotional and religious programming	0.8	0.3
Other*	<u>14.1</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total**	160.4%	145.1%

*The other category as reported by Bortz Media included certain responses that were reclassified to other categories upon review by Bortz Media.

**Total exceeds 100 percent due to multiple responses. Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

Cable operators were also asked whether they used distant signal programming as part of their advertising and promotional efforts. As shown below on Table II-3, only about 15 percent of respondents reported using distant signal programming in their advertising and promotional efforts in 1998 and 1999.

Table II-3.
Percent of Systems Using Distant Signal Programming
in Cable Advertising and Promotion, 1998 and 1999

Response	1998	1999
Use distant signal programming ("yes")	14.4%	16.6%
Do not use distant signal programming ("no")	<u>85.6</u>	<u>83.4</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The cable systems that did use distant signal non-network programming in their advertising and promotional efforts were asked which types of programming they featured in these efforts. This question was first asked on an unaided basis, and respondents were then asked specifically about their use of programming types not mentioned on an unaided basis. As with the popularity question, responses were not weighted by the amount of royalty paid by the responding systems. The responses to this question are summarized on Table II-4.

Table II-4.
Use of Distant Signal Programming in Cable Advertising and Promotion,
Percent of Systems Using By Program Type, 1998 and 1999

Response	Percent of Systems Using Programming Category*	
	1998	1999
Live professional and college team sports	87.2%	77.3%
News and public affairs programs	5.4	21.8
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	0.0	14.9
Movies	8.1	14.7
Syndicated shows, series and specials	15.2	3.9
Devotional and religious programming	0.0	0.0
All programming on Canadian signals	0.0	0.0
Other	<u>0.3</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total**	116.2%	135.9%

*All percentages based only on respondents using distant signal programming for advertising/promotion.

**Total exceeds 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Finally, respondents that featured distant signal non-network programming in their advertising and promotional efforts were asked which of the types of programming that they featured was most important. The responses to this question are summarized in Table II-5.

Table II-5.
Use of Distant Signal Programming in Cable Advertising and Promotion,
Most Important Program Type, 1998 and 1999

Response	Percent "Most Important"	
	1998	1999
Live professional and college team sports	84.8%	75.3%
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	0.0	14.9
Movies	7.8	5.0
News and public affairs	1.2	1.5
Syndicated shows, series and specials	6.2	0.0
Devotional and religious programming	0.0	0.0
All programming on Canadian signals	0.0	0.0
Other	<u>0.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total*	100.0%	100.1%

*Total may not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding.

SECTION III. COMPARISON OF 1998-99 CABLE OPERATOR SURVEY RESULTS WITH THE RESULTS OF MARKETPLACE TRANSACTIONS

Bortz Media believes that the constant sum survey results set forth above provide the best indication of the relative license fees that cable operators would have paid for the various categories of distant signal non-network programming in a free market during 1998 and 1999. However, the CRT in the 1989 proceeding and the CARP in the 1990-92 proceeding concluded that they should consider whether the survey results are corroborated by marketplace evidence.⁶

The CARP has noted that the "simulated market" it must construct "looks a great deal like the cable network market."⁷ In this context, we have considered certain characteristics of the cable network marketplace that are instructive in assessing the relative value of various types of programming – and particularly the value of JSC programming. These characteristics include: (1) the license fees paid by cable systems for the right to carry various cable programming networks; and (2) the amounts paid by cable networks to acquire and/or produce all of the programming that they carry.

A. License Fees for CARP Cable Networks

Unlike distant broadcast signals, cable programming networks are not offered to cable operators under a compulsory license, and cable operators that choose to distribute these networks pay no compulsory licensing royalty for doing so. Rather, these networks negotiate free market license fee agreements with cable system operators.

⁶ 57 Fed. Reg. at 15301; and 1990-92 CARP Report at 93.

⁷ 1990-92 CARP Report at 24.

In making carriage decisions with respect to cable programming networks, cable operators must therefore determine not only whether an individual network would be of value in attracting and retaining subscribers (and in selling advertising), but also whether its value in that regard is sufficient to warrant payment of the license fee charged by the network. Not surprisingly, individual cable programming networks charge different license fees depending on the amount of "leverage" or value that they believe they possess in negotiations with cable operator distributors. In this respect, the marketplace negotiations that occur between cable programming networks and cable operators are analogous to the simulated market that the CARP attempts to create in allocating royalties among the various claimants.

The CARP itself used the license fees of 12 major cable networks as the relevant benchmark in determining the satellite carrier compulsory licensing royalty rate.⁸ We refer to these networks as the "CARP Cable Networks."

As shown below in Table III-1 and Figure III-1, the CARP Cable Networks that carried JSC programming obtained much higher license fees than those that did not carry JSC programming. Specifically, the average license fee for the sports network ESPN during 1998 and 1999 was nearly 92 cents per subscriber per month (85 cents in 1998, growing to 98 cents in 1999) – approximately 73 cents more than the average fee for the "non-JSC" networks. The license fee for TNT (which featured NBA basketball programming) in 1998 and 1999 averaged 53 cents per subscriber per month, or about 34 cents more than the average for non-JSC networks. While the average license fee for the CARP Cable Networks without JSC programming increased by approximately 9

⁸ Report of the Panel, Docket No. 96-3, CARP-SRA, August 28, 1997, p. 30.

cents between 1990-92 and 1998-99, the average ESPN license fee increased by 46 cents; TNT's average fee increased by 16 cents.⁹

**Table III-1.
Average License Fees for CARP Cable Networks,
1990-1992 and 1998-1999**

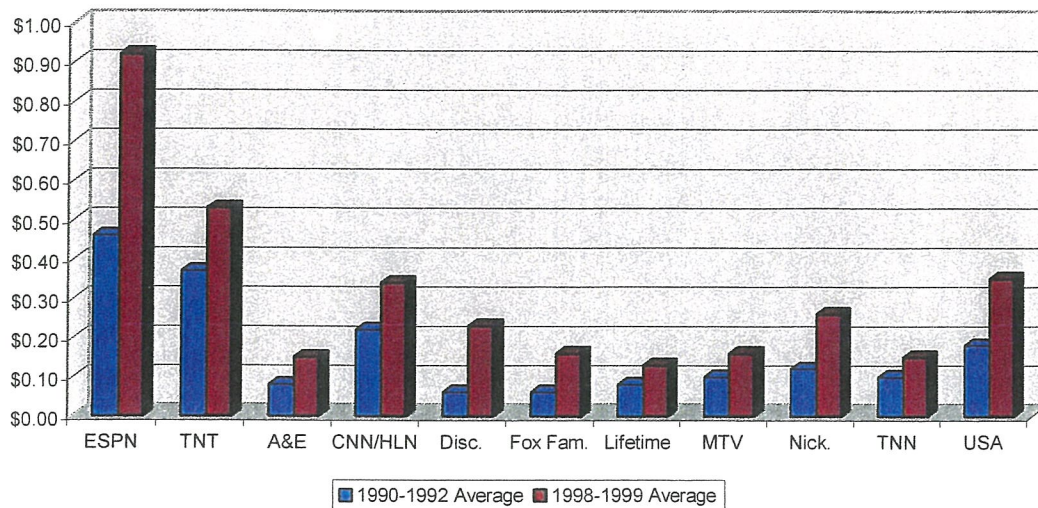
	1990-1992 Average	1998-1999 Average
CARP Cable Networks With JSC Programming:		
ESPN	\$0.46	\$0.92
TNT	0.37	0.53
CARP Cable Networks Without JSC Programming:		
A&E	\$0.08	\$0.15
CNN/Headline News	0.22	0.34
Discovery	0.06	0.23
Fox Family	0.06	0.16
Lifetime	0.08	0.13
MTV	0.10	0.16
Nickelodeon	0.12	0.26
TNN	0.10	0.15
USA	0.18	0.35
Average	\$0.10	\$0.19

Note: CNN/Headline News treated as two networks in computing averages.

Source: Kagan World Media, *Economics of Basic Cable Networks 2002*, September 2002.

⁹ In 1992, TNT offered both NFL and NBA programming, but in 1998 only offered NBA programming. ESPN offered the same types of JSC programming in 1998 as it did in 1992, i.e., MLB, NFL, NHL and collegiate football and basketball.

Figure III-1.
Average License Fees for CARP Cable Networks,
1990-1992 and 1998-1999



B. Program Expenditures by CARP Cable Networks

The relative values of the different types of distant signal programming are also evident in the amounts that cable networks pay to obtain the programming that they deliver. The CARP Cable Networks discussed above invested more than \$6 billion to acquire and produce programming during 1998 and 1999.¹⁰ Table III-2 and Figure III-2 below compare total programming expenditures for networks with and without JSC programming during the 1990-92 and 1998-99 periods. In 1998 and 1999, ESPN invested a total of \$1.94 billion to acquire and to produce the programming that it delivered. This is \$1.60 billion more than the average two-year expenditures among the non-JSC networks, and \$1.34 billion more than the largest two-year investment by a non-JSC network. TNT spent over \$900 million – \$573 million more than the non-JSC

¹⁰ It should be noted that Kagan World Media estimated the expenditures of more than 80 basic cable networks during 1998 and/or 1999. However, the expenditures by the 12 networks discussed in this section account for greater than half of all programming investment by the 80 basic cable networks over this two-year period.

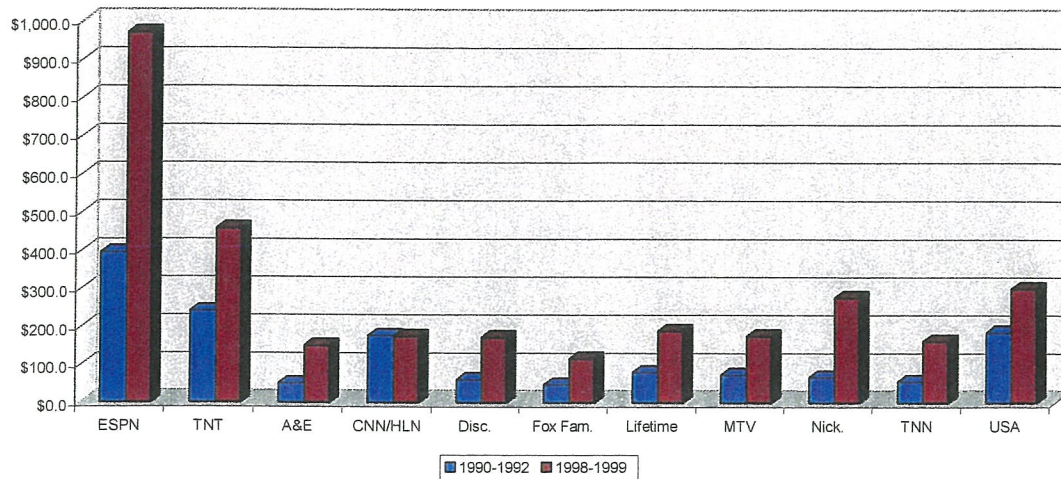
JSC network average. By comparison, from 1990 to 1992, ESPN invested \$1.18 billion in programming -- almost \$1 billion more than the average non-JSC network investment -- and TNT spent \$720 million or nearly \$500 million more than the non-JSC average.

Table III-2.
CARP Cable Network Programming Expenditures
1990-1992 and 1998-1999 (in Millions)

	1990-1992		1998-1999	
	Annual Average	Three Year Total	Annual Average	Two Year Total
CARP Cable Networks With JSC Programming:				
ESPN	\$394.3	\$1,183.0	\$970.0	\$1,939.9
TNT	240.0	720.0	457.8	915.6
CARP Cable Networks Without JSC Programming:				
A&E	\$49.6	\$148.8	\$148.9	\$297.7
CNN/Headline News	175.9	527.7	173.2	346.4
Discovery	59.9	179.8	171.0	341.9
Fox Family	46.3	139.0	114.9	229.8
Lifetime	79.0	237.0	188.1	376.2
MTV	72.6	217.7	174.8	349.6
Nickelodeon	66.3	199.0	276.9	553.8
TNN	54.3	162.8	161.3	322.5
USA	185.0	555.0	300.1	600.1

Source: Kagan World Media, *Economics of Basic Cable Networks 2002*, September 2002.

Figure III-2.
 CARP Cable Network Programming Expenditures,
 1990-1992 and 1998-1999 (in Millions)



In the 1990-92 proceeding, the CARP observed that cable networks spend significant amounts for JSC programming even though that programming occupies fewer telecast hours or viewing hours than non-JSC programming. The same was true in the period 1998-99, as reflected in Table III-3.

**Table III-3.
Cable Network Expenditures for JSC and Non-JSC Programming**

Programming	1998- 1999	1998-1999	Market Price
	Telecast Hours	Viewing Hours (in millions)	(in millions)
MLB on F/X & Fox Sports Net	312	128	\$90
NBA on TNT & TBS*	553	981	310
NHL on ESPN & ESPN 2	963	410	26
NFL on ESPN	108	673	1,200
A&E	13,974	8,844	\$298
CNN/Headline News	35,040	9,426	346
Discovery	12,879	6,292	342
Family Channel	12,435	5,176	230
Lifetime	13,820	9,831	376
MTV	17,520	6,895	350
Nickelodeon	17,520	19,851	554
TNN	13,140	4,313	323
USA	17,520	12,919	600

*Telecast and viewing hours for 1999 (i.e., the 1998-99 season) reflect a lockout shortened season. Assuming a full season, the totals for the two-year period set forth above would have approximated 644 telecast hours and 1.13 billion viewing hours.

Source: Bortz Media compilation based on Kagan World Media, *Economics of Basic Cable Networks*, September 2002; and *Media Sports Business*, various issues.

With the exception of the NFL on ESPN, the JSC programming expenditures in Table III-3 reflect contracts executed prior to the 1998-99 period. The other three leagues – Major League Baseball (MLB), the NBA, and the NHL – all negotiated new contracts during the 1998-99 period that took effect either in the latter half of that period or shortly thereafter. These contracts reflect the actual marketplace value of JSC programming in 1998-99, and show a continuing increase in the rights fees for JSC programming. Specifically, the NBA negotiated an agreement with Turner that would pay the NBA an average of \$222.5 million per year for the right to televise 78 regular season games (195 hours) plus approximately 40 playoff games (100 hours) on TNT and TBS, effective with the 1998-99 season.¹¹ The NHL negotiated an agreement

¹¹ The value of the first year of this contract is reflected in Table III-3.

with Disney that would pay the NHL an average of \$120 million per year for the right to televise 209 regular season and playoff games (627 hours) on ESPN, ESPN2 and ABC, effective with the 1999-2000 season. Finally, at the end of 1999, Major League Baseball renegotiated its existing agreement with ESPN (which MLB had terminated in 1998). Under the new agreement, MLB rescinded its termination of the existing agreement, which had been the subject of litigation; in return, ESPN agreed to pay MLB a total of \$815 million (including a \$125 million signing bonus) for the right to televise up to 108 games per year (324 hours) on ESPN and ESPN2 during the 2000-2005 period.

SECTION IV. COMPARISON OF 1998-99 CABLE OPERATOR SURVEY RESULTS WITH THE RESULTS OF PRIOR CABLE OPERATOR SURVEYS

This section compares the results of the 1998-99 cable operator surveys to the results of surveys conducted for prior years, focusing on the surveys addressing the years 1990-92 that were submitted in the prior CARP cable proceedings. Table IV-1 shows the results of the prior surveys conducted on behalf of JSC and NAB.

Table IV-1.
Summary of Cable Operator Distant Signal Programming Value Allocations, 1978 to 2000

	1978	1979 – MSOS	1979 – Managers	1980	1983	1983	1986	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Movies	Syndicated Shows, Series and Specials	News and Public Affairs	Devotional and Religious	PBS and all other Non-Comm.	Canadian	Total
	\$27			66	5	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$100							
	\$35.00			38.00	10.57	9.40													\$100.00							
BBDO	\$33.98			42.98	10.62	6.21													\$100.00							
ELRA	\$32.95			37.76	11.76	12.62													\$100.00							
BBC	\$35.66			25.02	15.84	13.33													\$100.00							
	36.1%			30.2	18.6	12.1													100.1%*							
Bortz & Company	38.5%			25.1	17.5	11.3													100.1%*							
	34.2%			31.2	16.9	11.8													99.9%*							
Burke	37.2%			30.1	14.5	11.9													100.0%							
	36.3%			25.7	15.6	14.8													100.1%*							
Bortz & Company	38.8%			25.6	16.0	12.4													100.0%							
	43.4%			23.4	14.4	12.6													100.0%							
Bortz & Company	39.7%			26.3	16.4	11.2													100.0%							
	41.4%			25.8	16.3	10.8													99.9%*							
	36.9%			22.3	16.8	16.4													100.1%*							
Bortz Media & Sports Group	42.5%			20.7	15.8	14.3													100.1%*							
	37.0%			21.9	17.8	14.8													99.9%*							
	38.8%			22.0	15.8	14.7													100.1%*							
	36.0%			24.4	15.4	14.9													99.8%*							

* Does not equal 100% due to rounding.

NOTE: Category definitions, the number of categories addressed and the research methodology of the individual surveys summarized above varied, in some cases significantly.

Table IV-1 demonstrates that, notwithstanding a number of changes in methodology over the years (many in response to criticisms raised by the CRT or the other Phase I parties) and notwithstanding changes in the cable marketplace, since 1983 JSC programming has consistently received the highest value by cable system operators in the constant sum surveys.¹² In every survey since 1978, survey respondents have accorded JSC programming a relative value of 33 percent or greater, with peak values between 1993 and 1997 exceeding 40 percent.

Table IV-2 below summarizes value ranges by programming category during the 1990's. Over this most recent decade, the gap in value between JSC programming and the next highest category of programming has widened. Since 1990, the value of JSC programming remained consistently within the 35 to 42 percent range, while no other categories of programming exceeded 30 percent in value on a consistent basis. More specifically, since 1993, no other category of programming has exceeded 26 percent in value on a consistent basis.

¹² The early (1978-1980) cable operator surveys showed movies as the most highly valued programming. The 1978 survey placed a particularly high value on movies, but it was rightly criticized for not properly informing the respondents that they were valuing the programming shown on *distant* signals, as opposed to cable programming services including premium movie channels such as HBO and Showtime.

Table IV-2.
Comparison of Distant Signal Programming Valuation Studies, Selected Years

	1990-1992	1993-1997	1998-1999
Live professional and college team sports	36.3% - 38.8%	36.9% - 43.4%	37.0% - 38.8%
Movies	25.6 - 30.1	20.7 - 26.3	21.9 - 22.0
Syndicated shows, series and specials	14.5 - 16.0	14.4 - 16.4	15.8 - 17.8
News and public affairs programs	11.9 - 14.8	10.8 - 16.4	14.7 - 14.8
Devotional and religious programming	3.6 - 4.3	2.1 - 4.5	5.3 - 5.7
PBS and all other programming on non-commercial signals	2.7 - 3.0	2.0 - 3.7	2.9 - 2.9
All programming on Canadian signals	0.0 - 0.5	0.2 - 0.6	0.2 - 0.4

APPENDIX A. CABLE OPERATOR SURVEY HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Appendix A initially summarizes the history and evolution of cable operator surveys conducted in conjunction with Copyright Royalty Tribunal and CARP proceedings. This appendix then describes the methodology used in questionnaire design, sampling and interviewing for the cable operator surveys completed for 1998 and 1999 as well as providing statistical evaluation of survey results. The survey instruments are set forth in Appendix B.

A. Historical Background

1. 1989 and prior surveys. Bortz Media principals (as members of Browne, Bortz & Coddington, Inc. [BBC]) were initially retained by the Joint Sports Claimants to determine the comparative value of distant signal non-network programming in 1983. With the assistance of Drs. Michael Wirth (Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Mass Communications) and George Bardwell (Professor of Mathematics and Statistics) of the University of Denver, BBC designed a study employing a constant sum survey technique to determine cable operators' valuation of distant signal non-network programming. The survey was executed by Burke Marketing Research (one of the largest market research firms in the United States), with administrative involvement and oversight by BBC. In developing the study, BBC sought to improve upon earlier constant sum studies that had been performed by the Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc. (BBDO) Research Department on behalf of the Joint Sports Claimants and submitted in the 1978, 1979 and 1980 Copyright Royalty Tribunal (CRT) proceedings. In particular, BBC sought to be responsive to concerns expressed by the Tribunal with

respect to the prior BBDO studies and thus made several improvements in an effort to address those concerns.

This initial BBC study was presented to the Tribunal in the 1983 proceeding, as was an independent study completed by the ELRA Group for the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB). The results of the BBC and ELRA surveys were similar; and the findings of both studies were also generally consistent with those of the earlier BBDO surveys.

Bortz Media principals were again retained by the JSC to develop surveys for both 1986 and 1989. The 1986 case was settled and therefore the results of this study were not presented in the 1986 proceeding. Results for 1986, which were subsequently presented to the CRT in the 1989 proceeding, were similar to those of the 1983 BBC and ELRA surveys.

The study design for the 1989 survey reflected additional efforts to resolve issues raised by the Tribunal – in this instance focusing on issues raised in the CRT's decision in the 1983 case (which had not yet been released at the time the 1986 study was conducted). Survey and sample design again reflected the input of Drs. Wirth and Bardwell, as well as the assistance of Dr. Len Reid (Professor and Head of the Department of Advertising at the University of Georgia) who testified in the 1989 proceeding. Burke Marketing Research executed the survey. Results of the 1989 study were presented to the Tribunal in the 1989 proceeding. These results were comparable to those obtained in all of the prior constant sum studies.

The 1989 study was supported by the NAB, PBS and the Devotional Claimants. The study was, however, criticized by the Motion Picture Association of America

(MPAA). In its 1989 Final Determination, the CRT accorded weight to the Bortz survey and specifically acknowledged improvements made over the 1983 study. The Tribunal, however, accepted certain of the MPAA criticisms and chose not to accord full weight to the survey results.

2. 1990 through 1992 surveys. In our 1989 report to the CRT, we also presented the results of a survey for 1990 that the Joint Sports Claimants had retained Burke Marketing Research to execute. Burke used the same sample and essentially the same questionnaire used by Bortz for the 1989 survey. The 1990 results were similar to the results of all prior surveys.

Prior to the release of the Tribunal's 1989 Final Determination, Bortz conducted a survey (executed by Burke) for 1991 employing essentially the same methodology as in 1989 and 1990. The 1991 results were again similar to those of prior surveys.

Following the release of the 1989 Final Determination in April 1992, Bortz made several modifications in designing a survey for 1992. Questionnaire and sample development again relied upon Drs. Wirth and Bardwell of the University of Denver, along with Dr. Samuel Book (President of MTA Marketing) who had testified in the 1989 proceeding. The resulting questionnaire (again executed by Burke) incorporated changes that were responsive to MPAA criticisms that had been accepted by the CRT in the 1989 proceedings. In essence, the 1992 survey reflected the culmination of a decade of improvements and refinements intended to enhance the accuracy and applicability of the Bortz cable operator survey for the purpose of assessing the relative value of distant signal programming. Even with these refinements, the results of the 1992 survey were again comparable to those obtained in earlier surveys.

The Canadian Claimants conducted constant sum surveys of cable operators carrying distant Canadian signals in 1991 and 1992. The surveys were designed to estimate the relative values of the different types of programming on the Canadian signals, and (similar to the Bortz Media surveys) asked respondents to allocate a percentage of total programming value among six types of programming on these signals.

3. 1993 through 2000 surveys. Bortz Media has conducted surveys from 1993 forward (currently through 2000), employing the same methodology as in 1992. Questionnaire and sample development has again relied upon Drs. Wirth and Bardwell of the University of Denver, along with Dr. Samuel Book. Telephone interviewing was performed by Burke Marketing Research through 1997. In 1998 through 2000, Bortz Media retained Creative & Response Research to conduct telephone interviewing. The results of these surveys are again comparable to those obtained in earlier surveys.

B. Response to Issues Raised by the CRT

As indicated above, different constant sum surveys, conducted by Bortz Media principals and others, have been performed since the commencement of the CRT proceedings. Beginning in 1983 the basic approach and methodology have remained essentially the same. However, as suggested in the preceding historical review, Bortz Media has made a number of refinements over the years to address concerns raised in prior proceedings. Certain refinements made in response to issues raised by the CRT are summarized below. Issues raised by the 1990-92 CARP are discussed in the next section.

1. Respondent qualifications. The early BBDO surveys were directed at top executives of cable multiple system operators (MSOs). Beginning in 1983, BBC redesigned the survey to focus on interviewing management personnel at the cable system level in order to obtain responses from the person at the system "most familiar with programming carried by the system." The interviewers initially asked for the system general manager; if this was not the person "most familiar," the interviewer asked to be directed to the appropriate individual.

The Tribunal determined in the 1983 proceeding that the BBC survey "was designed to ascertain the proper individual."¹³ The same qualifier was used in the 1989 through 1991 studies. However, in its 1989 Final Determination the CRT expressed concern regarding the qualifications of approximately 11 percent of the survey respondents and also indicated uncertainty with respect to the involvement of the respondents in the program budgeting process.¹⁴

We believe respondents to the 1989 through 1991 surveys were qualified and were likely involved in program budgeting, as they were overwhelmingly individuals with general management, marketing or programming responsibilities. In conducting numerous market research studies and many other analyses involving cable systems operations for approximately two decades, it is our experience that these are the individuals at the system level most responsible for decisions (including budgeting) regarding programming. Further, in several instances where the titles of respondents did not imply programming oversight, the systems involved were small properties where individuals frequently have multiple responsibilities. Nevertheless, in light of the

¹³ Federal Register, Vol. 51, No. 72, April 15, 1986, p. 12810.

¹⁴ Federal Register, Vol. 57, No. 61, April 27, 1992, p. 15301.

concerns expressed by the CRT in the 1989 case, the initial respondent qualifying question was modified in the 1992 and subsequent surveys to ensure that the respondent was the person "most responsible for programming decisions at the cable system." As indicated later in this appendix, respondents in 1998 and 1999 consisted overwhelmingly of general managers or senior programming and marketing executives (see page 51).

2. Category definitions. Since the survey was first introduced into these proceedings, concerns have been expressed regarding the wording of descriptions of the various programming types. In the 1983 study, BBC developed category definitions that improved upon those used in earlier surveys; ELRA also provided new category definitions. The BBC categories were retained in the 1986 through 1991 surveys while two new categories were added in the 1986 to 1992 surveys to represent the Devotional and Canadian Claimants.

We believe the descriptions used in these surveys provided respondents with clearly distinguishable and readily understood categories for which they were able to allocate value. We also acknowledge the potential for certain "fringe" programming to be interpreted as belonging in one category when for the purposes of these proceedings it may belong in another. However, categories must be defined as concisely as possible. Moreover, we believe the use of examples is inappropriate in that it necessarily excludes programming types not included as examples. It should be noted that we are aware of no instances in any of our surveys where respondents expressed confusion regarding the programming categories.

While acknowledging the complexity of the task, the Tribunal in its 1989 Determination continued to express a desire for enhanced programming definitions.¹⁵ In response, beginning with the 1992 survey Bortz Media incorporated the use of modified category descriptors based on definitions developed by the CRT itself to further aid respondents in accurately distinguishing among categories. In particular, adjustments were made to the syndicated and station-produced programming categories.

3. Excluded systems and program categories. The objective of our surveys has been to determine the relative value that cable operators attach to the different categories of non-network programming on the distant signals that they actually carried. Consistent with that objective, not all cable systems are eligible for inclusion in our survey samples; nor are all survey respondents asked to value all types of programming represented in the royalty allocation proceedings. We discuss below the specific circumstances in which systems and programming categories are excluded from consideration.

The first situation involves Form 1 and 2 systems. Only Form 3 systems are eligible for inclusion in our samples. Form 1 and 2 systems have been excluded from our analysis because distant signal carriage data for these systems are not readily available – restricting our ability to question systems in this group about the signals that they actually carried. As explained below, we determine the identity of the particular distant signals for each Form 3 cable system in our sample by examining that system's Statement of Account filing at the Copyright Office; we then refer to these specific distant signals in the survey questionnaire so that there is no confusion concerning the programming the respondent is asked to value. While the Copyright Office Statements

¹⁵ Federal Register, Vol. 57, No. 61, April 27, 1992, pp. 15295, 15300.

of Account identify the distant signals that Form 3 cable systems carry, they do not do so for Form 1 and 2 systems. It should be noted that the Form 1 and 2 systems accounted for less than five percent of the 1998 and 1999 royalties. Furthermore, neither the CRT nor the CARP has suggested that Form 1 and 2 systems should be included in our samples.

The second situation involves individual programming categories in instances where those categories were not among the distant signal programming carried by a particular cable system. In all of our surveys, questions regarding public television and/or Canadian stations have been deleted in instances where a cable system did not carry such stations, and respondents have not been asked to make a programming allocation to these categories. The CRT expressed concern regarding this approach in both the 1983 and 1989 proceedings. Bortz Media agrees with the Tribunal's Determination in the 1989 proceeding that programming not carried may have had a certain value and possibly would have been carried had it been available at a lower price (i.e., at a price that was less than that being charged under the statutory royalty rate). At the same time, we also concur with the Tribunal's 1989 conclusion that our survey design is intended to measure value based on programming actually carried and that questions regarding any distant signal programming in instances where it was not carried would cause confusion.¹⁶

Finally, we have not surveyed cable systems that carry no distant signals or cable systems that carry only a distant signal for which comparisons among the relevant Phase I program categories cannot be made (i.e., those that carried only a

¹⁶ Ibid., pp. 15299 – 15300. Note that if values were attributed to noncommercial and Canadian stations where no such stations were actually carried, the same approach would need to be followed for cable systems that carried no distant commercial signals or no distant signals at all.

distant PBS station or only a distant Canadian station). As explained above, we have sought to determine the relative values of the different types of programming actually carried by the cable operator respondents. It is not possible to obtain an estimate of relative value where the cable operator carries no distant signals or carries only one type of distant signal programming.

4. Respondent recall. In the 1983 proceeding, the Tribunal expressed concern regarding the ability of respondents to recall programming actually carried in 1983, given that the BBC study presented in the 1983 proceeding was not actually conducted until 1985. To address this concern, surveys since 1989 have been conducted as close to the end of the year in question as is possible based on data availability from the Copyright Office. In fact, the 1989, 1990 and 1992 surveys were initiated during December of the survey year. In its 1989 Determination, the CRT acknowledged that this was an improvement, but continued to be concerned that respondents would have been unable to recall all of the individual programs they were being asked to value.¹⁷

In 1998 and 1999 (as in several prior years), surveying began in the spring of the year following the subject year. Bortz Media believes that the timing of the recent surveys is appropriate in that it allows respondents to consider the value of programming immediately following the period in which it aired. Most important with respect to recall, however, is the recognition that cable system operators (in our experience) do not (and cannot) identify all programs on any particular program service in deciding whether to carry that service and how much to pay for it. Rather, in those marketplace dealings, operators make decisions based on a dominant impression of what is included on the service and its corresponding value. In other words, as in our

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 15300.

surveys, marketplace programming decisions are made by cable operators without identifying every individual title. We believe that the respondents to the surveys did have such a dominant impression of the programming on distant signals.

5. Signal carriage data. The Tribunal criticized the BBDO surveys for failing to focus respondents on the actual distant signals carried. To address this criticism, the BBC study for 1983 and all subsequent surveys have incorporated actual signal carriage information obtained from Copyright Office Statements of Account. (It should be noted that some adjustments were made by Bortz Media during 1998 in instances where cable operators had submitted Statements of Account that continued to list WTBS as a distant signal. Specifically, only systems that reported carrying distant signals other than WTBS were surveyed, and respondents were not asked to value the programming on WTBS even in cases where the system reported this station as a distant signal.)

6. Budget allocation process. In its 1983 Determination, the Tribunal raised questions regarding the formulation of the constant sum question and its relationship to tasks actually performed by cable operators. The 1983 constant sum question asked respondents to allocate "value" assuming that the total value of distant signal non-network programming was 100 percent. Bortz Media modified the question in the 1989 study to ask respondents to allocate a programming budget – a task closely related to activities operators actually perform.

While the Tribunal acknowledged in its 1989 Determination that this approach was an improvement, there was still concern regarding the short time period allowed for

respondents to consider their allocations in responding to a telephone survey.¹⁸ Implicit in this assessment is the notion that further consideration might lead to different responses. As noted before, we believe responses to our survey reflect dominant impressions of programming value formed by respondents in their ongoing decision-making processes regarding programming and that survey results would not be materially different if respondents were given more time to consider their answers.

However, the allocation question for 1992 and all subsequent surveys was modified to ensure that respondents considered the question in a more formal manner. Respondents were first instructed to write down the programming categories and to think about their relative value; they were then asked to write down their estimates for each category. Subsequently, the interviewer reviewed the estimates for each category with the respondent to allow for any changes upon reconsideration.

7. Call backs. In the 1989 proceeding, the MPAA criticized Bortz Media's study on the basis that the repeated call backs which were necessary to obtain completed interviews raised questions as to the validity of the survey responses. The MPAA claimants said that a maximum of three attempts should be made to any one respondent. However, all of the interviews in the 1998 and 1999 studies were completed with a maximum of four direct contacts (including voice mail messages) with the respondent. Other call attempts reflect efforts to identify and/or directly contact the appropriate respondent and are common in executive interviewing.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 15301.

C. Response to Issues Raised by the 1990-92 CARP

In its 1990-92 Report, the CARP noted that the Bortz Media surveys were well-designed, and did not suggest any procedural changes with respect to its execution.¹⁹ However, the CARP did express certain concerns regarding the survey.

First, the CARP expressed concern that respondents were asked to draw conclusions regarding value in the course of a 10 minute survey whereas the CARP itself required a period of six months to answer a similar question. While we understand the issue raised by the CARP, we also must emphasize the distinction between the CARP and the cable operators responding to our surveys. As noted elsewhere in this report, respondents to our survey make determinations regarding the relative value of programming on a regular basis. They are experienced and highly knowledgeable regarding the cable industry, the programming that they carry and the interests of their subscribers. We believe that they have a dominant impression of the value of the programming on the distant signals that they carry and that our survey reflects that collective impression. In sum, we concur with the dissenting member of the 1990-92 CARP, who would have accorded greater weight to the survey results, when he stated:

“In having to make programming choices that directly impact on the ability of the cable system to stay in business, the cable operators are required to evaluate programming on a routine, full-time, professional basis. This constant exposure enables them to answer questions

¹⁹ 1990-92 CARP Report at 66.

involving both programming and a constant sum budget on relatively short notice, and to recall the choices made without difficulty.”²⁰

The 1990-92 CARP also observed that the survey does not account for “the ‘supply’ side of the supply and demand equation in the open market.” The CARP stated that the constant sum question should have asked “what would the cable system operator have to and be willing to spend.”²¹ We believe, however, that the survey does reflect the respondents’ understanding of the marketplace prices of the different kinds of programming – which is a reflection of the “supply side.” The cable system operators surveyed are active in the marketplace for cable programming and are familiar with the rates charged by the sellers of various genres of cable networks.

Moreover, if anything, it is JSC programming that experiences the greatest negative impact from any failure of the survey to take into account the “supply side” of the equation. It is our experience that, as suppliers of programming, JSC members are able to negotiate the highest possible prices for their programming in the open market. Indeed, the marketplace evidence discussed above in Section III demonstrates that JSC programming commands an extremely high price relative to other kinds of programming in the open market, where both supplier and customer are present. Based on this marketplace evidence, we believe there is no reason that “supply side” considerations would warrant a reduction in the JSC’s award from that shown in the cable operator survey.

In the same way, the CARP’s criticism that the constant sum question is a measure of “attitudes” rather than “conduct” is no reason to reduce the JSC’s award.

²⁰ 1990-92 CARP Report at 170.

²¹ 1990-92 CARP Report at 65.

The marketplace value of JSC programming relative to other types of programming shown in Section III is evidence of conduct. When cable systems meet copyright owners in the marketplace – their “conduct” shows that JSC programming is highly valued relative to other types of programming.

The 1990-92 CARP report also noted the difficulty of using the cable operator surveys to determine the value to be accorded Canadian programming. This assessment was based on Bortz Media testimony regarding the very small number of responding systems that carried Canadian signals, and the resulting statistical uncertainty reflected in the allocation estimate for Canadian programming. We acknowledge that the survey methodology is not designed to develop estimates with small relative error rates for programming carried by fewer than four percent of systems and that (when measured across all systems) accounts for only fractions of a percentage point of value.

Finally, the 1990-92 CARP was troubled by, but nevertheless adhered to, the decision by the CRT in 1989 that an adjustment could be made to the PBS allocation in instances where these signals were not carried but may in any event have had some value (see discussion above at page 36). Such an argument could be applied to any (and, in fact, all) signals that an operator considered but chose not to carry. The CARP itself noted that asking cable system operators to value programming they did not carry would be likely to cause confusion, and therefore no change to the survey methodology should be made.²² In addition to such confusion, we note that it would seem implausible (if not impossible) to determine at what level each of these “rejected”

²² 1990-92 CARP Report at 116.

signals was valued, and how the various programming categories on those signals contributed to establishing that value.

D. 1998 and 1999 Survey Methodology

1. Questionnaire design. The survey instrument for each year was drafted by Bortz Media, giving consideration to earlier Bortz Media survey instruments and responding to issues raised by the CARP and CRT in prior proceedings (see Section II). Drs. Samuel Book and Michael Wirth provided input into the questionnaire design for 1992 that continued to be used for 1998 and 1999. Data as to carriage of distant signal broadcast stations by cable operators were compiled by Bortz Media from 1998 and 1999 Statements of Account that were filed with the Copyright Office.

The initial survey question screened survey respondents, requiring an affirmation that the respondent was the individual "most responsible for programming decisions" made by the system during the year in question. After qualifying the respondent and identifying the distant signals carried by the respondent's cable's system, the interviewer then asked each respondent which types of programming broadcast by these stations were "most popular" with their subscribers. This question was asked on an "unaided" basis – in other words, respondents were not given a list of programming categories from which to choose. Multiple responses were permitted to this question.

The third survey question addressed the use of distant signal programming for advertising and promotional purposes, and was asked in multiple parts. Respondents were first asked if they utilized any distant signal programming in advertising and

promotional efforts to attract or retain subscribers. The question referred directly to the distant signal stations identified in the prior question (Q. 2).

Respondents who did use distant signal programming in their marketing efforts were then asked a series of follow-up questions addressing the specific types of programming utilized. They were first asked about usage on an unaided basis; follow-up questions asked specifically about usage of any programming types not mentioned. Only respondents whose system carried PBS/educational and/or Canadian stations on a distant signal basis were asked about marketing use of these types of program types.

Finally, respondents were asked which of the program types used in advertising and promotion (including those identified on either an aided or unaided basis) was most important to their marketing efforts.

In the fourth and final survey question, Bortz Media utilized a constant sum approach for estimating cable operators' valuation of the various types of distant signal non-network programming, requiring the respondent to allocate a percentage of a finite pool to each of the program categories.

In order to avoid confusion as to the actual stations and programming under consideration in the survey, each respondent was read a list of the specific distant signal stations actually carried by his or her system. Individual stations were identified for each respondent based on Statements of Account filed with the Copyright Office. The questionnaire design was such that the list of stations was read for the second time during the operator valuation question (it was also read in question 2).

As further clarification, respondents were specifically instructed not to consider any national network programming from ABC, CBS, and NBC (to avoid possible

confusion, this instruction was deleted in instances where no network affiliated stations were carried).

Five to seven program categories were used in all four surveys, depending upon whether or not the respondent's cable systems carried distant PBS/educational and/or Canadian stations. The categories were:

- Movies broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.
- Live professional and college team sports broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.
- Syndicated shows, series and specials distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.
- News and public affairs programs produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during (survey year) only by that station.
- PBS and all other programming broadcast during (survey year) by U.S. noncommercial station _____.
- Devotional and religious programming broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.
- All programming broadcast during (survey year) by Canadian Station _____.

If no PBS or Canadian stations were carried, the operator was not asked to value these program types.

Respondents were asked to estimate the relative value to their system of these programming categories, thinking in terms of the percentage of a fixed dollar amount they would spend for each programming type.

Program categories were read once so that the respondent had a chance to think about them, and the respondent was instructed to write the categories down. The program types were then reread to allow the respondent to write down their estimates and provide them to the interviewer. The program types were randomly ordered to prevent ordering bias. The interviewer then reviewed the program categories and estimates with the respondent, providing the respondent as opportunity to revise the estimates if necessary. As discussed previously, both the writing down of categories and responses and the category-by-category review of responses in these surveys reflect changes made in response to comments from the Tribunal that were incorporated starting with the 1992 survey.

2. Cable system sampling. The cable system operator sampling plans were developed by Dr. George E. Bardwell, Consultant in Mathematics and Statistics, and Professor of Mathematics and Statistics at the University of Denver, with sample selection conducted by Bortz Media professional staff based on parameters established by Dr. Bardwell.

A stratified random sampling approach was utilized, with the stratification based on copyright royalty payments. As noted above, only Form 3 systems, which contributed approximately 95 percent of the royalties each year, were eligible for

inclusion in the sample. Royalty data were obtained from Statements of Account filed with the Copyright Office. The sampling plans were constructed so that proportionately more systems with large royalty payments were sampled relative to systems with small royalty payments. This approach is intended to ensure that responses to the survey would provide a statistically valid predictor for allocation of royalty payments.

The sample design included four strata of royalty classes, one of which (largest royalty payers) required that all systems within that stratum be included in the sample. The boundaries of the remaining three strata were constructed using the 'cum square root of f rule' applied to a frequency distribution of royalty payments in \$500 increments. This rule gives reasonable assurance the calculated stratum boundaries are maximally effective in reducing the sampling error for a given sample size. Neyman's allocation formulas provide an optimum allocation of the total samples to each stratum so as to achieve minimum sampling error in the overall survey estimates.

The required stratification and certain associated statistics for each study are summarized in Table A-1 below.

**Table A-1
Stratification Statistics for 1998 and 1999 Surveys***

Royalty Stratum	Number of Systems	Mean Royalty	Percent of Total Royalty	Royalty Standard Deviation	Original Sample Size	Final Eligible Sample
1998						
\$0 - 12,999	1,260	\$6,446	17.0%	\$2,885	60	41
\$13,000 - 39,999	578	22,781	28.1	7,588	77	63
\$40,000 - 149,999	250	69,714	37.2	27,915	125	116
\$150,000 or more	<u>36</u>	285,107	<u>17.7</u>	298,880	<u>36</u>	<u>25</u>
Total/Average	2,124	22,165	100.0%		298**	245
1999						
\$0 - 13,999	1,317	\$6,624	17.4%	\$3,150	57	49
\$14,000 - 42,999	595	24,108	27.6	8,021	67	55
\$43,000 - 149,999	262	71,728	35.9	26,452	93	71
\$150,000 or more	<u>36</u>	269,644	<u>19.1</u>	158,472	<u>36</u>	<u>25</u>
Total/Average	2,210	23,033	100.0%		253**	200

*Stratification statistics are based for the first reporting period of each year.

**Includes all sampled systems. In 1998, 34 systems not carrying distant signals, 12 systems carrying only PBS signals, and seven carrying only Canadian signals were discarded. In 1999, 41 systems not carrying distant signals, eight carrying only PBS signals, and four carrying only Canadian signals were discarded.

Sample systems were randomly selected from each stratum in accordance with the sample size requirements given in the foregoing table and using starts randomly based on specifications established by Dr. Bardwell.

In both 1998 and 1999, a number of the systems selected within the initial sample frame reported above carried no distant signals. As discussed above at page 36, these systems were ineligible, since there was no set of signals/programming that would form the necessary basis upon which to conduct the survey among these systems. Similarly, some systems sampled carried only a distant PBS or only a distant Canadian signal. As discussed above on page 36, these systems were also excluded.

3. Survey. Telephone surveying in the 1998 and 1999 studies was completed by Creative & Response Research (C & R). James M. Trautman, Managing Director, and Steve Lehan, Senior Vice President, of Bortz Media oversaw selection and training

of interviewers. Only interviewers specializing in surveying professional and managerial personnel were utilized. Supervisors listened to interviews over the initial phases of the studies to ensure that interviewers understood the subject matter, were communicating properly with survey respondents and were accurately recording the information supplied by the respondents.

In both years, respondents were offered an incentive in order to encourage participation in the survey. The incentive offered was a small donation (on behalf of either the participating system or the respondent) to the CTAM Educational Foundation, a non-profit entity associated with the Cable & Telecommunications Association for Marketing (CTAM).

Dates during which surveys were completed are as follows.

Study Year	Survey Period
1998	04/26/99 – 10/4/99
1999	06/10/00 – 08/07/00

Calls were placed between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Central Standard Time. Interviewers were instructed to call back as often as necessary to obtain a completed interview or refusal. While up to 30 calls were made to some systems, virtually every completed interview required only one or two direct contacts with the eventual respondent.

Interviewers were not told the name of the client or given any information, other than that on the survey form, regarding the nature of the study.

4. Survey completion. Interviews were completed with between 57 and 67 percent of cable systems included in the sample frame provided to C & R:

	Eligible Sample	Surveys Completed	Response Rate	Response Rate to Q4
1998	245	139	56.7%	56.3%
1999	200	133	67.0	66.5

5. Respondent qualifications. In contacting cable systems, interviewers were instructed to ask first for the system general manager and to confirm that the manager was the person at the system "most responsible for programming decisions made" by the system. If the general manager did not fit the description, the interviewer was instructed to ask for the person who was most responsible for programming decisions. In all cases, the eventual survey respondent, whether or not the system manager, was required to answer affirmatively the qualifying question. As indicated in Table A-2, respondents were overwhelmingly individuals with general management, marketing or programming responsibilities.

Table A-2.
Persons Most Responsible for Programming Decisions,
By Job Title, 1998 and 1999

Job Title	1998		1999	
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
SVP or VP Marketing/Marketing Director/Marketing Manager	41	29.5%	62	46.6%
Manager/General Manager/Area Manager/Division Manager/President	82	59.0	56	42.1
VP Programming/Programming Director/Programming Manager	4	2.9	4	3.0
VP Sales/Sales Manager/Local Sales Manager	3	2.2	3	2.3
VP Operations/Chief Technician/Plant Manager	3	2.2	3	2.3
VP Sales & Marketing	3	2.2	2	1.5
Public Relations Director/Director of Communications	2	1.4	2	1.5
Other	1	0.7	1	0.8
Total*	139	100.1%	133	100.1%

*Does not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding.

6. Estimation procedures. In both studies, two different methodologies were used in making estimates for all systems based on the sample responses. For question 4 (valuation by program type), a ratio estimation methodology was used. This methodology weights responses by another variable. In this case, the responses (valuation of each type of programming) were weighted by the total royalty that the respondent's system had paid for the first reporting period of 1998 or 1999. Larger systems with greater royalty payments were given a greater weight compared with smaller systems in determining the average value of each type of programming. For the sample systems, the total royalty and percent of value by program type was known. For all other systems not in the sample, total royalties were also known. Statistically, knowledge of royalties for the total universe of systems improves the reliability of the estimates by reducing the uncertainty in this component of the estimation methodology.

For questions 2 and 3, the focus was not on value but rather on subscriber and advertising preference. In this case, there was no other supplemental variable available which related to preference for all systems, including those not in the sample. Therefore, the ratio estimation methodology did not apply to making estimates based on responses to these questions and a more straightforward method was applied in which all sample stations carried an equal weight after accounting for different sample sizes by strata. Formulas for calculating these statistics are set forth below.

a. *Statistical estimation procedures for question 4.* The following sets forth the mathematical and statistical basis for the valuation estimates obtained for the key constant sum question:

- Let h = stratum index,
 p_{ih} = proportionate value of program type x estimated by sample system i in stratum h from questionnaire,
 t_{ih} = total revenue of sample system i in stratum h .
 T_h = total royalty of all (sample and nonsample) systems in stratum h ,
 x_{ih} = $p_{ih} t_{ih}$ = value of program type x to system i in stratum h ,
 n_h = number of sample systems responding in stratum h ,
 N_h = total number of systems in stratum h ,

$$T_x = \sum_{h=1}^4 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}} T_h = \text{estimated total value of program type } x,$$

$$s_{xh}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}\right)^2}{n_h}}{n_h} = \text{sample variance of value of program type } x \text{ in stratum } h,$$

$$s_{th}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}\right)^2}{n_h}}{n_h} = \text{sample variance of royalty in stratum } h,$$

$$R_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}} = \text{ratio estimate of proportionate value of program type } x \text{ for stratum } h,$$

$$r_h = \frac{n_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih} t_{ih} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}}{n_h^2 s_{xh} s_{th}} = \text{Pearson's correlation coefficient between } x_h \text{ and } t_h \text{ in stratum } h,$$

$$V(T_x) = \sum_{h=1}^4 \frac{N_h}{n_h - 1} (N_h - n_h) (s_{xh}^2 + s_{th}^2 R_h^2 - 2R_h r_h s_{xh} s_{th}) = \text{variance of estimate of total value of program } x.$$

b. *Statistical estimation procedures for questions 2 and 3.* The following sets forth the mathematical and statistical basis for the estimates obtained for questions 2 and 3.

Let h = stratum index,
 n_h = number of sample systems responding in stratum h ,
 N_h = total number of systems in stratum h ,
 N = total systems in sample frame,
 t_{xh} = total number of positive answers for given cell for question x in stratum h ,
 p_{xh} = t_{xh}/n_h = estimated proportion of positive answers for given cell for question x in stratum h ,

$$P_x = \sum_{h=1}^4 P_{xh} \frac{N_h}{N} = \text{estimated proportion positive answers for given cell for question } x,$$

$$V(P_x) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{h=1}^4 \frac{N_h}{n_h - 1} (N_h - n_h) p_{xh} (1 - p_{xh}) = \text{variance of estimated proportion } P_x$$

7. Evaluation of survey estimates. The 95 percent confidence intervals for the estimates included in this report for the years 1998 and 1999 are set forth below.

1998

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	37.0%	±2.7
Movies	21.9	1.6
Syndicated shows, series and specials	17.8	1.6
News and public affairs	14.8	1.8
Devotional and religious	5.3	0.8
PBS and all other non-commercial	2.9	1.0
Canadian	0.4	0.5
Total	100.1*	

*Does not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding

Question 2. Distant Programming Popularity Among Subscribers

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	88.1%	±9.4
Syndicated shows, series and specials	24.1	12.6
News and public affairs	18.5	11.1
PBS and all other non-commercial	9.1	7.5
Movies	5.4	3.3
Devotional and religious	0.8	1.6
Canadian	0.2	0.3
Other	14.1	11.1

Question 3a. Use of Distant Signal Programming for Advertising/ Promotional Purposes

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Yes	14.4%	±9.8
No	85.6	
Total	100.0%	

Question 3b/3c. Combined Aided/Unaided Advertising/Promotional Use of Distant Signal Programming by Type

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	87.2%	±11.2
Syndicated shows, series and specials	15.2	11.5
Movies	8.1	10.0
News and public affairs	5.4	8.1
Devotional and religious	0.0	0.0
PBS and all other non-commercial	0.0	0.0
Canadian	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.6

Question 3d. Most Important Distant Signal Programming for Advertising/Promotional Purposes

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	84.8%	±11.5
Movies	7.8	10.0
Syndicated shows, series and specials	6.2	8.3
News and public affairs	1.2	2.3
PBS and all other non-commercial	0.0	0.0
Devotional and religious	0.0	0.0
Canadian	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0
Don't know/no response	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	100.0%	

1999

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	38.8%	±3.0
Movies	22.0	2.0
Syndicated shows, series and specials	15.8	1.6
News and public affairs	14.7	2.2
Devotional and religious	5.7	1.1
PBS and all other non-commercial	2.9	1.3
Canadian	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	100.1*	

*Does not equal 100.0 percent due to rounding

Question 2. Distant Programming Popularity Among Subscribers

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	71.9%	±11.5
News and public affairs	26.5	11.1
Syndicated shows, series and specials	16.3	9.1
Movies	14.0	8.3
PBS and all other non-commercial	11.9	8.8
Canadian	0.6	1.2
Devotional and religious	0.3	0.5
Other	3.5	4.8

Question 3a. Use of Distant Signal Programming for Advertising/ Promotional Purposes

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Yes	16.6%	±9.2
No	83.4	
Total	100.0%	

Question 3b/3c. Combined Aided/Unaided Advertising/Promotional Use of Distant Signal Programming by Type

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	77.3%	±30.8
News and public affairs	21.8	30.8
PBS and all other non-commercial	14.9	29.8
Movies	14.7	9.8
Syndicated shows, series and specials	3.9	0.0
Devotional and religious	0.0	0.0
Canadian	0.0	0.0
Other	3.4	6.7

**Question 3d. Most Important Distant Signal Programming for
Advertising/Promotional Purposes**

Category	Percent Allocation	Absolute Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	75.3%	±30.8
PBS and all other non-commercial	14.9	29.8
Movies	5.0	4.4
News and public affairs	1.5	2.9
Syndicated shows, series and specials	0.0	0.0
Devotional and religious	0.0	0.0
Canadian	0.0	0.0
Other	3.4	6.7
Total	100.1%	

*Does not equal 100 percent due to rounding

APPENDIX B. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Royalties _____
Strata _____

1998
SYSTEM OPERATOR
PROGRAMMING QUESTIONNAIRE

VERSION H

System Name: _____
City / State: _____
Subscribers: _____ Remit Number _____
Respondent's Name: _____
Position: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Date: _____
Interviewer: _____

(ASK TO SPEAK WITH SYSTEM MANAGER. IF UNAVAILABLE, CONFIRM HE / SHE IS PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS AND ARRANGE CALL BACK. IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS.)

Hello, I'm _____ from _____. We are conducting a short national survey among randomly selected cable systems regarding the programming they carry. I only have a few questions.

1. Are you the person at your system most responsible for programming decisions made by your system during 1998 or not?

Yes 1
No 2

ASK TO SPEAK WITH PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS. REPEAT INTRODUCTION AND Q.1.

2a. Industry data indicate that during 1998 your system carried the following broadcast stations from other cities:

<u>Com/</u> <u>Non/</u> <u>Call Letters</u>	<u>Can</u>	<u>Affil</u>	<u>City</u>	INSERT DISTANT SIGNAL CALL LETTERS, CITY AND AFFILIATION

2b. Thinking back to 1998, what types of programming broadcast by these stations, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, do you think were most popular with your subscribers? (DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES MENTIONED)

- Movies 1
 - Live professional and college team sports 2
 - Syndicated shows, series and specials 3
 - News and public affairs programs 4
 - PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station..... 5
 - Devotional and religious programming 6
 - All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____ 7
 - Other (SPECIFY) 8
- _____
- _____
- _____

3a. Did you feature any programming broadcast by the stations I mentioned, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, in your 1998 advertising and promotional efforts to attract and retain subscribers or not?

Yes 1
 No 2 GO TO Q.4

3b. What types of programming broadcast by these stations did you feature in your 1998 subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? (DO NOT READ LIST--RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3b, "UNAIDED")

(FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAMMING NOT MENTIONED IN Q.3b, ASK:)

3c. Did you also feature (INSERT EACH PROGRAMMING TYPE NOT MENTIONED) broadcast by these stations in your 1998 advertising and promotion to attract and retain subscribers or not? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3c, "AIDED")

3d. You said you used (READ ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES CHECKED IN Q.3b or 3c) from the stations I mentioned in 1998 subscription and retention advertising and promotion. Which of these do you feel was the most important programming type to feature in subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? Which was the next most important programming type? Which programming type was least important? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3d, "IMPORTANT" IN APPROPRIATE COLUMN. IF TWO OR FEWER WERE MENTIONED, MODIFY QUESTION ACCORDINGLY)

Random Sequence	Q.3d. Q.3b. Unaided	Q.3c. Aided	Important		
			Most	2nd	Least
()	Movies	1	1	1	1
()	Live professional and college team sports	2	2	2	2
()	Syndicated shows, series and specials	3	3	3	3
()	News and public affairs programs	4	4	4	4
()	PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____	5	5	5	5
()	Devotional / religious programming	6	6	6	6
()	All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____	7	7	7	7
	Other (SPECIFY BELOW)				
	- 8	8	8	8	8
	- 9	9	9	9	9
	- 10	10	10	10	10

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during 1998, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____ and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during 1998 by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during 1998 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports</u> broadcast during 1998 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during 1998 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during 1998 only by that station.	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during 1998 by U.S. noncommercial station _____.	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during 1998 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming broadcast during 1998 by Canadian station</u> _____.	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Royalties _____
Strata _____

1999
SYSTEM OPERATOR
PROGRAMMING QUESTIONNAIRE

VERSION H

System Name: _____
City / State: _____
Subscribers: _____ Remit Number _____
Respondent's Name: _____
Position: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Date: _____
Interviewer: _____

(ASK TO SPEAK WITH SYSTEM MANAGER. IF UNAVAILABLE, CONFIRM HE / SHE IS PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS AND ARRANGE CALL BACK. IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS.)

Hello, I'm _____ from _____. We are conducting a short national survey among randomly selected cable systems regarding the programming they carry. I only have a few questions.

1. Are you the person at your system most responsible for programming decisions made by your system during 1999 or not?

Yes 1
No 2

ASK TO SPEAK WITH PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS. REPEAT INTRODUCTION AND Q. 1.

2a. Industry data indicate that during 1999 your system carried the following broadcast stations from other cities:

<u>Com/ Non/ Call Letters</u>	<u>Can</u>	<u>Affil</u>	<u>City</u>	INSERT DISTANT SIGNAL CALL LETTERS, CITY AND AFFILIATION

2b. Thinking back to 1999, what types of programming broadcast by these stations, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, do you think were most popular with your subscribers? (DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES MENTIONED)

- Movies 1
 - Live professional and college team sports 2
 - Syndicated shows, series and specials 3
 - News and public affairs programs 4
 - PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station..... 5
 - Devotional and religious programming 6
 - All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____ 7
 - Other (SPECIFY) 8
- _____
- _____
- _____

3a. Did you feature any programming broadcast by the stations I mentioned, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, in your 1999 advertising and promotional efforts to attract and retain subscribers or not?

Yes 1
 No 2 GO TO Q.4

3b. What types of programming broadcast by these stations did you feature in your 1999 subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? (DO NOT READ LIST--RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3b, "UNAIDED")

(FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAMMING NOT MENTIONED IN Q.3b, ASK:)

3c. Did you also feature (INSERT EACH PROGRAMMING TYPE NOT MENTIONED) broadcast by these stations in your 1999 advertising and promotion to attract and retain subscribers or not? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3c, "AIDED")

3d. You said you used (READ ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES CHECKED IN Q.3b or 3c) from the stations I mentioned in 1999 subscription and retention advertising and promotion. Which of these do you feel was the most important programming type to feature in subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? Which was the next most important programming type ? Which programming type was least important? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3d, "IMPORTANT" IN APPROPRIATE COLUMN. IF TWO OR FEWER WERE MENTIONED, MODIFY QUESTION ACCORDINGLY)

Random Sequence	Q.3d. Q.3b. Unaided	Q.3c. Aided	Important		
			Most	2nd	Least
()	Movies	1	1	1	1
()	Live professional and college team sports	2	2	2	2
()	Syndicated shows, series and specials	3	3	3	3
()	News and public affairs programs	4	4	4	4
()	PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____	5	5	5	5
()	Devotional / religious programming	6	6	6	6
()	All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____	7	7	7	7
	Other (SPECIFY BELOW)				
	- 8	8	8	8	8
	- 9	9	9	9	9
	- 10	10	10	10	10

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during 1999, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____ and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during 1999 by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during 1999 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports</u> broadcast during 1999 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during 1999 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during 1999 only by that station.	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during 1999 by U.S. noncommercial station _____.	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during 1999 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming</u> broadcast during 1999 by Canadian station _____.	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

Thank you for your time and cooperation.



**BortzMedia &
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ATTACHMENT D.

CLAIMANT PROGRAM CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Phase I Claimant Category Definitions

"Program Suppliers." Syndicated series, specials and movies, other than Devotional Claimants programs as defined below.

Syndicated series and specials are defined as including (1) programs licensed to and broadcast by at least one U.S. commercial television station during the calendar year in question, (2) programs produced by or for a broadcast station that are broadcast by two or more U.S. television stations during the calendar year in question, and (3) programs produced by or for a U.S. commercial television station that are comprised predominantly of syndicated elements, such as music video shows, cartoon shows, "PM Magazine," and locally hosted movie shows.

"Joint Sports Claimants." Live telecasts of professional and college team sports broadcast by U.S. and Canadian television stations, except for programs coming within the Canadian Claimants category as defined below.

"Commercial Television Claimants." Programs produced by or for a U.S. commercial television station and broadcast only by that one station during the calendar year in question and not coming within the exception described in subpart 3) of the "Program Suppliers" definition.

"Public Television Claimants." All programs broadcast on U.S. noncommercial educational television stations.

"Devotional Claimants." Syndicated programs of a primarily religious theme, not limited to those produced by or for religious institutions.

"Canadian Claimants." All programs broadcast on Canadian television stations, except (1) live telecasts of Major League Baseball, National Hockey League, and U.S. college team sports, and (2) other programs owned by U. S. copyright owners.

"Music Claimants." Musical works performed during the course of programs that are themselves separately represented as parts of the preceding categories.

ATTACHMENT E.

2000-03 BORTZ CABLE OPERATOR SURVEY METHODOLOGY



Attachment E describes the methodology used in questionnaire design, sampling and interviewing for the cable operator surveys completed for 2000 through 2003 as well as providing statistical evaluation of survey results. The 2000 through 2003 survey instruments are set forth in Attachment F.

A. Questionnaire Design

The survey instrument for each of the years 2000-03 was drafted by Bortz Media, giving consideration to earlier Bortz Media survey instruments and responding to issues raised by the CARP and CRT in prior proceedings. Data as to carriage of distant signal broadcast stations by cable operators was compiled by Bortz Media from 2000-03 Statements of Account that were filed with the Copyright Office.

The initial survey question screened survey respondents, requiring an affirmation that the respondent was the individual "most responsible for programming decisions" made by the system during the year in question. After qualifying the respondent and identifying the distant signals carried by the respondent's cable system, the interviewer then asked each respondent which types of programming broadcast by these stations were "most popular" with their subscribers. This question was asked on an "unaided" basis -- in other words, respondents were not given a list of programming categories from which to choose. Multiple responses were permitted to this question.

The third survey question addressed the use of distant signal programming for advertising and promotional purposes, and was asked in multiple parts. Respondents were first asked if they utilized any distant signal programming in advertising and promotional efforts to attract or retain

subscribers. The question referred directly to the distant signal stations identified in the prior question (Q. 2).

Respondents who did use distant signal programming in their marketing efforts were then asked a series of follow-up questions addressing the specific types of programming utilized. They were first asked about usage on an unaided basis; follow-up questions asked specifically about usage of any programming types not mentioned. Only respondents whose system carried PBS/educational and/or Canadian stations on a distant signal basis were asked about marketing use of these types of program types.

Finally, respondents were asked which of the program types used in advertising and promotion (including those identified on either an aided or unaided basis) was most important to their marketing efforts.

In the fourth and final survey question, Bortz Media utilized a constant sum approach for estimating cable operators' valuation of the various types of distant signal non-network programming, requiring the respondent to allocate a percentage of a finite pool to each of the program categories.

In order to avoid confusion as to the actual stations and programming under consideration in the survey, each respondent was read a list of the specific distant signal stations actually carried by his or her system. Individual stations were identified for each respondent based on Statements of Account filed with the Copyright Office. The questionnaire design was such that the list of stations was read for the second time during the operator valuation question (it was also read in question 2).

As further clarification, respondents were specifically instructed not to consider any national network programming from ABC, CBS, and NBC (to avoid possible confusion, this instruction was deleted in instances where no network affiliated stations were carried).

Five to seven program categories were used in all four surveys, depending upon whether or not the respondent's cable systems carried distant PBS/educational and/or Canadian stations. The categories were:

Movies broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.

Live professional and college team sports broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.

Syndicated shows, series and specials distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.

News and public affairs programs produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed; for broadcast during (survey year) only by that station.

PBS and all other programming broadcast during (survey year) by U.S. noncommercial station ____.

Devotional and religious programming broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.

All programming broadcast during (survey year) by Canadian Station ____.

If no PBS or Canadian stations were carried, the operator was not asked to value these program types.

Respondents were asked to estimate the relative value to their system of these programming categories, thinking in terms of the percentage of a fixed dollar amount they would spend for each programming type.

Program categories were read once so that the respondent had a chance to think about them, and the respondent was instructed to write the categories down. The program types were then reread to allow the respondent to write down their estimates and provide them to the interviewer. The program types were randomly ordered to prevent ordering bias. The interviewer then reviewed the program categories and estimates with the respondent, providing the respondent as opportunity to revise the estimates if necessary. As discussed previously, both the writing down of categories and responses and the category-by-category review of responses in these surveys reflect changes made in response to comments from the Tribunal that were incorporated starting with the 1992 survey.

B. Cable System Sampling

The cable system operator sampling plans were developed by Bortz Media, based on the design parameters initially developed for previous surveys by Dr. George E. Bardwell, Consultant in Mathematics and Statistics, and Professor of Mathematics and Statistics at the University of Denver. Sample selection was conducted by Bortz Media professional staff.

A stratified random sampling approach was utilized, with the stratification based on copyright royalty payments. As noted above, only Form 3 systems, which contributed approximately 97 percent of the royalties each year, were eligible for inclusion in the sample. Royalty data were obtained from Statements of Account filed with the Copyright Office. The sampling plans were constructed so that proportionately more systems with large royalty

payments were sampled relative to systems with small royalty payments. This approach is intended to ensure that responses to the survey provide a statistically valid predictor for allocation of royalty payments.

The sample design included four strata of royalty classes, one of which (largest royalty payers) required that all systems within that stratum be included in the sample. The boundaries of the remaining three strata were constructed using the 'cum square root of f rule' applied to a frequency distribution of royalty payments in \$500 increments. This rule gives reasonable assurance the calculated stratum boundaries are maximally effective in reducing the sampling error for a given sample size. Neyman's allocation formulas provide an optimum allocation of the total samples to each stratum so as to achieve minimum sampling error in the overall survey estimates.

The required stratification and certain associated statistics for each study are summarized in Table E-1 below.

Table E-1.
Stratification Statistics for 2000-03 Surveys*

Royalty Stratum	Number of Systems	Mean Royalty	Percent of Total Royalties**	Royalty Standard Deviation	Original Sample Size***	Final Eligible Sample****
2000						
\$0 - 14,189	1,192	\$6,755	16.0%	\$3,243	65	NA
\$14,190 - 42,189	549	24,174	26.4	7,801	72	NA
\$42,190 - 167,690	245	75,740	36.8	30,905	127	NA
\$167,691 or more	<u>36</u>	291,233	<u>20.8</u>	195,732	<u>36</u>	<u>NA</u>
Total/Average	2,022		100.0%		300	240
2001						
\$0 - 15,689	1,214	\$7,260	15.4%	\$3,824	120	70
\$15,690 - 45,689	578	26,997	27.2	8,838	102	80
\$45,690 - 185,690	260	83,464	37.8	33,107	181	126
\$185,691 or more	<u>36</u>	313,801	<u>19.7</u>	152,806	<u>48</u>	<u>30</u>
Total/Average	2,088		100.0%		451	306
2002						
\$0 - 18,629	885	\$9,349	15.1%	\$4,312	66	55
\$18,630 - 49,129	441	30,388	24.4	8,849	68	49
\$49,130 - 187,129	217	88,494	35.0	33,493	126	94
\$187,130 or more	<u>40</u>	348,586	<u>25.4</u>	194,782	<u>40</u>	<u>27</u>
Total/Average	1,583		100.0%		300	225
2003						
\$0 - 19,129	943	\$9,541	14.6%	\$4,407	64	53
\$19,130 - 53,129	469	32,441	24.7	9,719	71	51
\$53,130 - 182,629	243	90,572	35.7	33,278	125	94
\$182,630 or more	<u>52</u>	297,972	<u>25.1</u>	137,498	<u>52</u>	<u>39</u>
Total/Average	1,707		100.0%		312	237

*Stratification statistics are based on the first reporting period of each year.

**Column may not add to total due to rounding.

***Includes all sampled systems.

****Includes all systems for which questionnaires were created, after exclusion of systems that carried no distant signals, carried only PBS or Canadian signals, or for which Statements of Account were unavailable from the Copyright Office.

Sample systems were randomly selected from each stratum in accordance with the sample size requirements given in the foregoing table and using randomly selected starts.

In each year from 2000 through 2003, a number of the systems selected within the initial sample frame reported above carried no distant signals. These systems were ineligible, since there was no set of signals/programming that would form the necessary basis upon which to conduct the survey among these systems. Similarly, some systems sampled carried only a distant PBS and/or only a distant Canadian signal. These systems were also excluded since it was not possible for respondents to allocate value among the various categories of programming used in the survey for these systems.

C. Survey

Telephone surveying in the 2000, 2001 and 2002 studies was completed by Creative & Response Research (C&R). Ted Heiman & Associates (THA) conducted telephone surveying for the 2003 study. James M. Trautman, Managing Director, and Steve Lehan, Senior Vice President, of Bortz Media, oversaw selection and training of interviewers. Only interviewers specializing in surveying professional and managerial personnel were utilized. Supervisors listened to interviews over the initial phases of the studies to ensure that interviewers understood the subject matter, were communicating properly with survey respondents and were accurately recording the information supplied by the respondents.

Dates during which surveys were completed are as follows.

Study Year	Survey Period
2000	5/31/01-8/02/01
2001	9/11/02-1/21/03
2002	9/11/03-12/18/03
2003	8/12/04-11/01/04

Calls were placed between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Central Standard Time. Interviewers were instructed to call back as often as necessary to obtain a completed interview or refusal. While up to 30 calls were made to some systems, virtually every completed interview required only one or two direct contacts with the eventual respondent.

Interviewers were not told the name of the client or given any information, other than that on the survey form, regarding the nature of the study.

D. Survey Completion

Interviews were completed with between 58 and 69 percent of cable systems included in the sample frame provided to C&R or THA:

	Eligible Sample	Surveys Completed	Response Rate to Q4
2000	240	165	68.8%
2001	306	206	67.3%
2002	225	150	66.7%
2003	237	138	58.2%

E. Respondent Qualifications

In contacting cable systems, interviewers were instructed to ask first for the system general manager and to confirm that the manager was the person at the system "most responsible for programming decisions made" by the system. If the general manager did not fit the description, the interviewer was instructed to ask for the person who was most responsible for programming decisions. In all cases, the eventual survey respondent, whether or not the system manager, was required to answer affirmatively the qualifying question. As indicated in Table E-

2, respondents were overwhelmingly individuals with general management, marketing or programming responsibilities.

Table E-2.
Persons Most Responsible for Programming Decisions,
By Job Title, 2000-03

Job Title	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
SVP, Regl. VP or VP Marketing/Marketing Director/Marketing Manager	121	73.3%	139	67.5%	105	70.0%	64	46.4%
General Manager/Manager/Area VP or Director/Regional VP or SVP	21	12.7%	40	19.4%	24	16.0%	34	24.6%
VP or Dir. Sales & Marketing/Regl. Dir. Sales & Marketing	3	1.8%	6	2.9%	9	6.0%	8	5.8%
VP, Director or Manager Operations/Regl. VP or Director Operations	2	1.2%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	8	5.8%
Product or Programming Director or Manager	15	9.1%	14	6.8%	9	6.0%	21	15.2%
Other	3	1.8%	5	2.4%	3	2.0%	3	2.2%
Total*	165	100.0%	206	100.0%	150	100.0%	138	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

6. Estimation procedures. In all four studies, a ratio estimation methodology was used to make estimates for all systems based on the sample responses for question 4 (valuation by program type). This methodology weights responses by another variable. In this case, the responses (valuation of each type of programming) were weighted by the total royalty that the respondent's system had paid for the first reporting period of 2000, 2001, 2002 or 2003. Larger systems with greater royalty payments were given a greater weight compared with smaller systems in determining the average value of each type of programming. For the sample systems, the total royalty and percent of value by program type was known. For all other systems not in the sample, total royalties were also known. Statistically, knowledge of royalties for the total universe of systems improves the reliability of the estimates by reducing the uncertainty in this component of the estimation methodology.

The following sets forth the mathematical and statistical basis for the valuation estimates obtained for the key constant sum question:

Let h = stratum index,

p_{ih} = proportionate value of program type x estimated by sample system i in stratum h from questionnaire,

t_{ih} = total royalty of sample system i in stratum h .

T_h = total royalty of all (sample and nonsample) systems in stratum h ,

x_{ih} = $p_{ih} t_{ih}$ = value of program type x to system i in stratum h ,

n_h = number of sample systems responding in stratum h ,

N_h = total number of systems in stratum h ,

$$T_x = \sum_{h=1}^4 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}} T_h = \text{estimated total value of program type } x,$$

$$s_{xh}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}\right)^2}{n_h}}{n_h} = \text{sample variance of value of program type } x \text{ in stratum } h,$$

$$s_{th}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}\right)^2}{n_h}}{n_h} = \text{sample variance of royalty in stratum } h,$$

$$R_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}} = \text{ratio estimate of proportionate value of program type } x \text{ for stratum } h,$$

$$r_h = \frac{n_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih} t_{ih} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}}{n_h s_{xh} s_{th}} = \text{Pearson's correlation coefficient between } x_h \text{ and } t_h \text{ in stratum } h,$$

$$V(T_x) = \sum_{h=1}^4 \frac{N_h}{n_h - 1} (N_h - n_h) (s_{xh}^2 + s_{th}^2 R_h^2 - 2R_h s_{xh} s_{th}) = \text{variance of estimate of total value of program } x.$$

7. Evaluation of survey estimates. The 95 percent confidence intervals for the estimates included in this report for the years 2000-03 are set forth below.

2003

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

Category	Percent	Absolute
	Allocation	Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	37.79%	2.93
Movies	20.12%	1.72
News and public affairs programs	17.25%	2.16
Syndicated shows, series and specials	15.56%	1.69
Devotional and religious programming	6.07%	0.86
PBS	2.97%	0.83
Canadian	0.23%	0.23
Total	99.99%	

2002

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

Category	Percent	Absolute
	Allocation	Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	36.16%	2.60
Movies	20.55%	1.85
Syndicated shows, series and specials	16.75%	1.64
News and public affairs programs	16.30%	1.97
Devotional and religious programming	6.38%	0.79
PBS	3.85%	1.52
Canadian	0.02%	0.04
Total	100.01%	

2001

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

Category	Percent	Absolute
	Allocation	Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	35.43%	2.17
Movies	20.10%	1.88
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.63%	1.59
News and public affairs programs	16.47%	1.83
Devotional and religious programming	6.21%	0.76
PBS	2.85%	0.86
Canadian	0.33%	0.38
Total	100.02%	

2000

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

Category	Percent	Absolute
	Allocation	Confidence Interval
Live professional and college team sports	35.41%	2.60
Movies	23.64%	1.94
Syndicated shows, series and specials	16.15%	1.46
News and public affairs programs	15.58%	1.60
Devotional and religious programming	6.61%	0.77
PBS	2.57%	0.79
Canadian	0.04%	0.08
Total	100.00%	

Attachment E describes the methodology used in questionnaire design, sampling and interviewing for the cable operator surveys completed for 2000 through 2003 as well as providing statistical evaluation of survey results. The 2000 through 2003 survey instruments are set forth in Attachment F.

A. Questionnaire Design

The survey instrument for each of the years 2000-03 was drafted by Bortz Media, giving consideration to earlier Bortz Media survey instruments and responding to issues raised by the CARP and CRT in prior proceedings. Data as to carriage of distant signal broadcast stations by cable operators was compiled by Bortz Media from 2000-03 Statements of Account that were filed with the Copyright Office.

The initial survey question screened survey respondents, requiring an affirmation that the respondent was the individual "most responsible for programming decisions" made by the system during the year in question. After qualifying the respondent and identifying the distant signals carried by the respondent's cable system, the interviewer then asked each respondent which types of programming broadcast by these stations were "most popular" with their subscribers. This question was asked on an "unaided" basis – in other words, respondents were not given a list of programming categories from which to choose. Multiple responses were permitted to this question.

The third survey question addressed the use of distant signal programming for advertising and promotional purposes, and was asked in multiple parts. Respondents were first asked if they utilized any distant signal programming in advertising and promotional efforts to attract or retain

subscribers. The question referred directly to the distant signal stations identified in the prior question (Q. 2).

Respondents who did use distant signal programming in their marketing efforts were then asked a series of follow-up questions addressing the specific types of programming utilized. They were first asked about usage on an unaided basis; follow-up questions asked specifically about usage of any programming types not mentioned. Only respondents whose system carried PBS/educational and/or Canadian stations on a distant signal basis were asked about marketing use of these types of program types.

Finally, respondents were asked which of the program types used in advertising and promotion (including those identified on either an aided or unaided basis) was most important to their marketing efforts.

In the fourth and final survey question, Bortz Media utilized a constant sum approach for estimating cable operators' valuation of the various types of distant signal non-network programming, requiring the respondent to allocate a percentage of a finite pool to each of the program categories.

In order to avoid confusion as to the actual stations and programming under consideration in the survey, each respondent was read a list of the specific distant signal stations actually carried by his or her system. Individual stations were identified for each respondent based on Statements of Account filed with the Copyright Office. The questionnaire design was such that the list of stations was read for the second time during the operator valuation question (it was also read in question 2).

As further clarification, respondents were specifically instructed not to consider any national network programming from ABC, CBS, and NBC (to avoid possible confusion, this instruction was deleted in instances where no network affiliated stations were carried).

Five to seven program categories were used in all four surveys, depending upon whether or not the respondent's cable systems carried distant PBS/educational and/or Canadian stations.

The categories were:

Movies broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.

Live professional and college team sports broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.

Syndicated shows, series and specials distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.

News and public affairs programs produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during (survey year) only by that station.

PBS and all other programming broadcast during (survey year) by U.S. noncommercial station _____.

Devotional and religious programming broadcast during (survey year) by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.

All programming broadcast during (survey year) by Canadian Station _____.

If no PBS or Canadian stations were carried, the operator was not asked to value these program types.

Respondents were asked to estimate the relative value to their system of these programming categories, thinking in terms of the percentage of a fixed dollar amount they would spend for each programming type.

Program categories were read once so that the respondent had a chance to think about them, and the respondent was instructed to write the categories down. The program types were then reread to allow the respondent to write down their estimates and provide them to the interviewer. The program types were randomly ordered to prevent ordering bias. The interviewer then reviewed the program categories and estimates with the respondent, providing the respondent as opportunity to revise the estimates if necessary. As discussed previously, both the writing down of categories and responses and the category-by-category review of responses in these surveys reflect changes made in response to comments from the Tribunal that were incorporated starting with the 1992 survey.

B. Cable System Sampling

The cable system operator sampling plans were developed by Bortz Media, based on the design parameters initially developed for previous surveys by Dr. George E. Bardwell, Consultant in Mathematics and Statistics, and Professor of Mathematics and Statistics at the University of Denver. Sample selection was conducted by Bortz Media professional staff.

A stratified random sampling approach was utilized, with the stratification based on copyright royalty payments. As noted above, only Form 3 systems, which contributed approximately 97 percent of the royalties each year, were eligible for inclusion in the sample. Royalty data were obtained from Statements of Account filed with the Copyright Office. The sampling plans were constructed so that proportionately more systems with large royalty

payments were sampled relative to systems with small royalty payments. This approach is intended to ensure that responses to the survey provide a statistically valid predictor for allocation of royalty payments.

The sample design included four strata of royalty classes, one of which (largest royalty payers) required that all systems within that stratum be included in the sample. The boundaries of the remaining three strata were constructed using the 'cum square root of f rule' applied to a frequency distribution of royalty payments in \$500 increments. This rule gives reasonable assurance the calculated stratum boundaries are maximally effective in reducing the sampling error for a given sample size. Neyman's allocation formulas provide an optimum allocation of the total samples to each stratum so as to achieve minimum sampling error in the overall survey estimates.

The required stratification and certain associated statistics for each study are summarized in Table E-1 below.

Table E-1.
Stratification Statistics for 2000-03 Surveys*

Royalty Stratum	Number of Systems	Mean Royalty	Percent of Total Royalties**	Royalty Standard Deviation	Original Sample Size***	Final Eligible Sample****
2000						
\$0 - 14,189	1,192	\$6,755	16.0%	\$3,243	65	NA
\$14,190 - 42,189	549	24,174	26.4	7,801	72	NA
\$42,190 - 167,690	245	75,740	36.8	30,905	127	NA
\$167,691 or more	<u>36</u>	291,233	<u>20.8</u>	195,732	<u>36</u>	<u>NA</u>
Total/Average	2,022		100.0%		300	240
2001						
\$0 - 15,689	1,214	\$7,260	15.4%	\$3,824	120	70
\$15,690 - 45,689	578	26,997	27.2	8,838	102	80
\$45,690 - 185,690	260	83,464	37.8	33,107	181	126
\$185,691 or more	<u>36</u>	313,801	<u>19.7</u>	152,806	<u>48</u>	<u>30</u>
Total/Average	2,088		100.0%		451	306
2002						
\$0 - 18,629	885	\$9,349	15.1%	\$4,312	66	55
\$18,630 - 49,129	441	30,388	24.4	8,849	68	49
\$49,130 - 187,129	217	88,494	35.0	33,493	126	94
\$187,130 or more	<u>40</u>	348,586	<u>25.4</u>	194,782	<u>40</u>	<u>27</u>
Total/Average	1,583		100.0%		300	225
2003						
\$0 - 19,129	943	\$9,541	14.6%	\$4,407	64	53
\$19,130 - 53,129	469	32,441	24.7	9,719	71	51
\$53,130 - 182,629	243	90,572	35.7	33,278	125	94
\$182,630 or more	<u>52</u>	297,972	<u>25.1</u>	137,498	<u>52</u>	<u>39</u>
Total/Average	1,707		100.0%		312	237

*Stratification statistics are based on the first reporting period of each year.

**Column may not add to total due to rounding.

***Includes all sampled systems.

****Includes all systems for which questionnaires were created, after exclusion of systems that carried no distant signals, carried only PBS or Canadian signals, or for which Statements of Account were unavailable from the Copyright Office.

Sample systems were randomly selected from each stratum in accordance with the sample size requirements given in the foregoing table and using randomly selected starts.

In each year from 2000 through 2003, a number of the systems selected within the initial sample frame reported above carried no distant signals. These systems were ineligible, since there was no set of signals/programming that would form the necessary basis upon which to conduct the survey among these systems. Similarly, some systems sampled carried only a distant PBS and/or only a distant Canadian signal. These systems were also excluded since it was not possible for respondents to allocate value among the various categories of programming used in the survey for these systems.

C. Survey

Telephone surveying in the 2000, 2001 and 2002 studies was completed by Creative & Response Research (C&R). Ted Heiman & Associates (THA) conducted telephone surveying for the 2003 study. James M. Trautman, Managing Director, and Steve Lehan, Senior Vice President, of Bortz Media, oversaw selection and training of interviewers. Only interviewers specializing in surveying professional and managerial personnel were utilized. Supervisors listened to interviews over the initial phases of the studies to ensure that interviewers understood the subject matter, were communicating properly with survey respondents and were accurately recording the information supplied by the respondents.

Dates during which surveys were completed are as follows.

Study Year	Survey Period
2000	5/31/01-8/02/01
2001	9/11/02-1/21/03
2002	9/11/03-12/18/03
2003	8/12/04-11/01/04

Calls were placed between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Central Standard Time. Interviewers were instructed to call back as often as necessary to obtain a completed interview or refusal. While up to 30 calls were made to some systems, virtually every completed interview required only one or two direct contacts with the eventual respondent.

Interviewers were not told the name of the client or given any information, other than that on the survey form, regarding the nature of the study.

D. Survey Completion

Interviews were completed with between 58 and 69 percent of cable systems included in the sample frame provided to C&R or THA:

	Eligible Sample	Surveys Completed	Response Rate to Q4
2000	240	165	68.8%
2001	306	206	67.3%
2002	225	150	66.7%
2003	237	138	58.2%

E. Respondent Qualifications

In contacting cable systems, interviewers were instructed to ask first for the system general manager and to confirm that the manager was the person at the system "most responsible for programming decisions made" by the system. If the general manager did not fit the description, the interviewer was instructed to ask for the person who was most responsible for programming decisions. In all cases, the eventual survey respondent, whether or not the system manager, was required to answer affirmatively the qualifying question. As indicated in Table E-

2, respondents were overwhelmingly individuals with general management, marketing or programming responsibilities.

Table E-2.
Persons Most Responsible for Programming Decisions,
By Job Title, 2000-03

Job Title	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
SVP, Regl. VP or VP Marketing/Marketing Director/Marketing Manager	121	73.3%	139	67.5%	105	70.0%	64	46.4%
General Manager/Manager/Area VP or Director/Regional VP or SVP	21	12.7%	40	19.4%	24	16.0%	34	24.6%
VP or Dir. Sales & Marketing/Regl. Dir. Sales & Marketing	3	1.8%	6	2.9%	9	6.0%	8	5.8%
VP, Director or Manager Operations/Regl. VP or Director Operations	2	1.2%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	8	5.8%
Product or Programming Director or Manager	15	9.1%	14	6.8%	9	6.0%	21	15.2%
Other	3	1.8%	5	2.4%	3	2.0%	3	2.2%
Total*	165	100.0%	206	100.0%	150	100.0%	138	100.0%

*Columns may not add to total due to rounding.

6. Estimation procedures. In all four studies, a ratio estimation methodology was used to make estimates for all systems based on the sample responses for question 4 (valuation by program type). This methodology weights responses by another variable. In this case, the responses (valuation of each type of programming) were weighted by the total royalty that the respondent's system had paid for the first reporting period of 2000, 2001, 2002 or 2003. Larger systems with greater royalty payments were given a greater weight compared with smaller systems in determining the average value of each type of programming. For the sample systems, the total royalty and percent of value by program type was known. For all other systems not in the sample, total royalties were also known. Statistically, knowledge of royalties for the total universe of systems improves the reliability of the estimates by reducing the uncertainty in this component of the estimation methodology.

The following sets forth the mathematical and statistical basis for the valuation estimates obtained for the key constant sum question:

Let h = stratum index,

p_{ih} = proportionate value of program type x estimated by sample system i in stratum h from questionnaire,

t_{ih} = total royalty of sample system i in stratum h .

T_h = total royalty of all (sample and nonsample) systems in stratum h ,

x_{ih} = $p_{ih} t_{ih}$ = value of program type x to system i in stratum h ,

n_h = number of sample systems responding in stratum h ,

N_h = total number of systems in stratum h ,

$$T_x = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}} T_h = \text{estimated total value of program type } x,$$

$$S_{xh}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}\right)^2}{n_h}}{n_h} = \text{sample variance of value of program type } x \text{ in stratum } h,$$

$$S_{th}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}\right)^2}{n_h}}{n_h} = \text{sample variance of royalty in stratum } h,$$

$$R_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}} = \text{ratio estimate of proportionate value of program type } x \text{ for stratum } h,$$

$$r_h = \frac{n_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih} t_{ih} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{ih} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} t_{ih}}{n_h S_{xh} S_{th}} = \text{Pearson's correlation coefficient between } x_{ih} \text{ and } t_{ih} \text{ in stratum } h,$$

$$V(T_x) = \frac{4}{1} \frac{N_h}{n_h - 1} (N_h - n_h) (S_{xh}^2 + S_{th}^2 R_h^2 - 2R_h r_h S_{xh} S_{th}) = \text{variance of estimate of total value of program } x.$$

7. Evaluation of survey estimates. The 95 percent confidence intervals for the estimates included in this report for the years 2000-03 are set forth below.

2003

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent Allocation</u>	<u>Absolute Confidence Interval</u>
Live professional and college team sports	37.79%	2.93
Movies	20.12%	1.72
News and public affairs programs	17.25%	2.16
Syndicated shows, series and specials	15.56%	1.69
Devotional and religious programming	6.07%	0.86
PBS	2.97%	0.83
Canadian	0.23%	0.23
Total	99.99%	

2002

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent Allocation</u>	<u>Absolute Confidence Interval</u>
Live professional and college team sports	36.16%	2.60
Movies	20.55%	1.85
Syndicated shows, series and specials	16.75%	1.64
News and public affairs programs	16.30%	1.97
Devotional and religious programming	6.38%	0.79
PBS	3.85%	1.52
Canadian	0.02%	0.04
Total	100.01%	

2001

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent Allocation</u>	<u>Absolute Confidence Interval</u>
Live professional and college team sports	35.43%	2.17
Movies	20.10%	1.88
Syndicated shows, series and specials	18.63%	1.59
News and public affairs programs	16.47%	1.83
Devotional and religious programming	6.21%	0.76
PBS	2.85%	0.86
Canadian	0.33%	0.38
Total	100.02%	

2000

Question 4. Cable Operator Allocation of Distant Signal Program Budget

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent Allocation</u>	<u>Absolute Confidence Interval</u>
Live professional and college team sports	35.41%	2.60
Movies	23.64%	1.94
Syndicated shows, series and specials	16.15%	1.46
News and public affairs programs	15.58%	1.60
Devotional and religious programming	6.61%	0.77
PBS	2.57%	0.79
Canadian	0.04%	0.08
Total	100.00%	

ATTACHMENT F.

BORTZ CABLE OPERATOR SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, 2000-03



**2000 SYSTEM OPERATOR
PROGRAMMING QUESTIONNAIRE**

VERSION H

System Name: _____
City / State: _____
Subscribers: _____ Remit Number _____
Respondent's Name: _____
Position: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Date: _____
Interviewer: _____

(ASK TO SPEAK WITH SYSTEM MANAGER. IF UNAVAILABLE, CONFIRM HE / SHE IS PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS AND ARRANGE CALL BACK. IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS.)

Hello, I'm _____ from _____. We are conducting a short national survey among randomly selected cable systems regarding the programming they carry. I only have a few questions.

1. Are you the person at your system most responsible for programming decisions made by your system during 2000 or not?

Yes 1

No 2 ASK TO SPEAK WITH PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS. REPEAT INTRODUCTION AND Q.1.

2a. Industry data indicate that during 2000 your system carried the following broadcast stations from other cities:

<u>Call Letters</u>	<u>Com/ Non/ Can</u>	<u>Affil</u>	<u>City</u>	INSERT DISTANT SIGNAL CALL LETTERS, CITY AND AFFILIATION

2b. Thinking back to 2000, what types of programming broadcast by these stations, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, do you think were most popular with your subscribers? (DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES MENTIONED)

- Movies 1
 - Live professional and college team sports 2
 - Syndicated shows, series and specials 3
 - News and public affairs programs 4
 - PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____ 5
 - Devotional and religious programming 6
 - All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____ 7
 - Other (SPECIFY) 8
- _____
- _____
- _____

3a. Did you feature any programming broadcast by the stations I mentioned, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, in your 2000 advertising and promotional efforts to attract and retain subscribers or not?

Yes 1
 No 2 GO TO Q.4

3b. What types of programming broadcast by these stations did you feature in your 2000 subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? (DO NOT READ LIST--RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3b, "UNAIDED")

(FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAMMING NOT MENTIONED IN Q.3b, ASK:)

3c. Did you also feature (INSERT EACH PROGRAMMING TYPE NOT MENTIONED) broadcast by these stations in your 2000 advertising and promotion to attract and retain subscribers or not? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3c, "AIDED")

3d. You said you used (READ ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES CHECKED IN Q.3b or 3c) from the stations I mentioned in 2000 subscription and retention advertising and promotion. Which of these do you feel was the most important programming type to feature in subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? Which was the next most important programming type? Which programming type was least important? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3d, "IMPORTANT" IN APPROPRIATE COLUMN. IF TWO OR FEWER WERE MENTIONED, MODIFY QUESTION ACCORDINGLY)

Random Sequence	Q.3b. Unaided	Q.3c. Aided	Q.3d. Important	
			Most	2nd
() Movies	1	1	1	1
() Live professional and college team sports	2	2	2	2
() Syndicated shows, series and specials	3	3	3	3
() News and public affairs programs	4	4	4	4
() PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____	5	5	5	5
() Devotional / religious programming	6	6	6	6
() All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____	7	7	7	7
Other (SPECIFY BELOW)				
_____	8	8	8	8
_____	9	9	9	9
_____	10	10	10	10

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during 2000; other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____, and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during 2000 by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during 2000 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports</u> broadcast during 2000 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during 2000 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during 2000 only by that station. ..	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during 2000 by U.S. noncommercial station ____.	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during 2000 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming broadcast during 2000 by Canadian station</u> _____.	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

Thank you for your time and cooperation.



**2001 SYSTEM OPERATOR
PROGRAMMING QUESTIONNAIRE**

VERSION H

System Name: _____
City / State: _____
Subscribers: _____ Remit Number _____
Respondent's Name: _____
Position: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Date: _____
Interviewer: _____

(ASK TO SPEAK WITH SYSTEM MANAGER. IF UNAVAILABLE, CONFIRM HE / SHE IS PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS AND ARRANGE CALL BACK. IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS.)

Hello, I'm _____ from _____. We are conducting a short national survey among randomly selected cable systems regarding the programming they carry. I only have a few questions.

1. Are you the person at your system most responsible for programming decisions made by your system during 2001 or not?

Yes 1

No 2

ASK TO SPEAK WITH PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS. REPEAT INTRODUCTION AND Q.1.

2a. Industry data indicate that during 2001 your system carried the following broadcast stations from other cities:

<u>Call Letters</u>	<u>Com/ Non/ Can</u>	<u>Affil</u>	<u>City</u>	INSERT DISTANT SIGNAL CALL LETTERS, CITY AND AFFILIATION

2b. Thinking back to 2001, what types of programming broadcast by these stations, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, do you think were most popular with your subscribers? (DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES MENTIONED)

- Movies 1
 - Live professional and college team sports 2
 - Syndicated shows, series and specials 3
 - News and public affairs programs 4
 - PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____ 5
 - Devotional and religious programming 6
 - All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____ 7
 - Other (SPECIFY) 8
- _____
- _____
- _____

3a. Did you feature any programming broadcast by the stations I mentioned, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, in your 2001 advertising and promotional efforts to attract and retain subscribers or not?

Yes 1
 No 2 GO TO Q.4

3b. What types of programming broadcast by these stations did you feature in your 2001 subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? (DO NOT READ LIST--RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3b, "UNAIDED")

(FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAMMING NOT MENTIONED IN Q.3b, ASK:)

3c. Did you also feature (INSERT EACH PROGRAMMING TYPE NOT MENTIONED) broadcast by these stations in your 2001 advertising and promotion to attract and retain subscribers or not? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3c, "AIDED")

3d. You said you used (READ ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES CHECKED IN Q.3b or 3c) from the stations I mentioned in 2001 subscription and retention advertising and promotion. Which of these do you feel was the most important programming type to feature in subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? Which was the next most important programming type? Which programming type was least important? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3d, "IMPORTANT" IN APPROPRIATE COLUMN. IF TWO OR FEWER WERE MENTIONED, MODIFY QUESTION ACCORDINGLY)

Random Sequence		Q.3b. Unaided	Q.3c. Aided	Q.3d. Important	
				Most	2nd
()	Movies	1	1	1	1
()	Live professional and college team sports	2	2	2	2
()	Syndicated shows, series and specials	3	3	3	3
()	News and public affairs programs	4	4	4	4
()	PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____	5	5	5	5
()	Devotional / religious programming	6	6	6	6
()	All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____	7	7	7	7
	Other (SPECIFY BELOW)				
	_____	8	8	8	8
	_____	9	9	9	9
	_____	10	10	10	10

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during 2001, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____, and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during 2001 by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during 2001 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports</u> broadcast during 2001 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during 2001 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during 2001 only by that station. . .	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during 2001 by U.S. noncommercial station _____.	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during 2001 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming broadcast during 2001 by Canadian station</u> _____.	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

Thank you for your time and cooperation.



**2002 SYSTEM OPERATOR
PROGRAMMING QUESTIONNAIRE**

VERSION H

System Name: _____
City / State: _____
Subscribers: _____ Remit Number _____
Respondent's Name: _____
Position: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Date: _____
Interviewer: _____

(ASK TO SPEAK WITH SYSTEM MANAGER. IF UNAVAILABLE, CONFIRM HE / SHE IS PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS AND ARRANGE CALL BACK. IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS.)

Hello, I'm _____ from _____. We are conducting a short national survey among randomly selected cable systems regarding the programming they carry. I only have a few questions.

1. Are you the person at your system most responsible for programming decisions made by your system during 2002 or not?

Yes 1

No 2

ASK TO SPEAK WITH PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS. REPEAT INTRODUCTION AND Q.1.

2a. Industry data indicate that during 2002 your system carried the following broadcast stations from other cities:

<u>Call Letters</u>	<u>Com/ Non/ Can</u>	<u>Affil</u>	<u>City</u>	INSERT DISTANT SIGNAL CALL LETTERS, CITY AND AFFILIATION

2b. Thinking back to 2002, what types of programming broadcast by these stations, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, do you think were most popular with your subscribers? (DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES MENTIONED)

- Movies 1
 - Live professional and college team sports 2
 - Syndicated shows, series and specials 3
 - News and public affairs programs 4
 - PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____ 5
 - Devotional and religious programming 6
 - All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____ 7
 - Other (SPECIFY) 8
- _____
- _____
- _____

3a. Did you feature any programming broadcast by the stations I mentioned, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, in your 2002 advertising and promotional efforts to attract and retain subscribers or not?

Yes 1
 No 2 GO TO Q.4

3b. What types of programming broadcast by these stations did you feature in your 2002 subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? (DO NOT READ LIST--RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3b, "UNAIDED")

(FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAMMING NOT MENTIONED IN Q.3b, ASK:)

3c. Did you also feature (INSERT EACH PROGRAMMING TYPE NOT MENTIONED) broadcast by these stations in your 2002 advertising and promotion to attract and retain subscribers or not? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3c, "AIDED")

3d. You said you used (READ ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES CHECKED IN Q.3b or 3c) from the stations I mentioned in 2002 subscription and retention advertising and promotion. Which of these do you feel was the most important programming type to feature in subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? Which was the next most important programming type? Which programming type was least important? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3d, "IMPORTANT" IN APPROPRIATE COLUMN. IF TWO OR FEWER WERE MENTIONED, MODIFY QUESTION ACCORDINGLY)

Random Sequence		Q.3b. Unaided	Q.3c. Aided	Q.3d. Important	
				Most	2nd
()	Movies	1	1	1	1
()	Live professional and college team sports	2	2	2	2
()	Syndicated shows, series and specials	3	3	3	3
()	News and public affairs programs	4	4	4	4
()	PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____	5	5	5	5
()	Devotional / religious programming	6	6	6	6
()	All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____	7	7	7	7
	Other (SPECIFY BELOW)				
	_____	8	8	8	8
	_____	9	9	9	9
	_____	10	10	10	10

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during 2002, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____, and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during 2002 by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during 2002 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports</u> broadcast during 2002 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during 2002 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during 2002 only by that station. ..	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during 2002 by U.S. noncommercial station _____.	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during 2002 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming broadcast during 2002 by Canadian station</u> _____.	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

- 4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

Thank you for your time and cooperation.



**2003 SYSTEM OPERATOR
PROGRAMMING QUESTIONNAIRE**

VERSION H

System Name: _____
City / State: _____
Subscribers: _____ Remit Number _____
Respondent's Name: _____
Position: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Date: _____
Interviewer: _____

(ASK TO SPEAK WITH SYSTEM MANAGER. IF UNAVAILABLE, CONFIRM HE / SHE IS PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS AND ARRANGE CALL BACK. IF NOT, ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS.)

Hello, I'm _____ from _____. We are conducting a short national survey among randomly selected cable systems regarding the programming they carry. I only have a few questions.

1. Are you the person at your system most responsible for programming decisions made by your system during 2003 or not?

Yes 1

No 2

ASK TO SPEAK WITH PERSON AT THE SYSTEM MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAMMING DECISIONS. REPEAT INTRODUCTION AND Q.1.

2a. Industry data indicate that during 2003 your system carried the following broadcast stations from other cities:

<u>Call Letters</u>	<u>Com/ Non/ Can</u>	<u>Affil</u>	<u>City</u>	INSERT DISTANT SIGNAL CALL LETTERS, CITY AND AFFILIATION

2b. Thinking back to 2003, what types of programming broadcast by these stations, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, do you think were most popular with your subscribers? (DO NOT READ LIST; RECORD ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES MENTIONED)

- Movies 1
 - Live professional and college team sports 2
 - Syndicated shows, series and specials 3
 - News and public affairs programs 4
 - PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____ 5
 - Devotional and religious programming 6
 - All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____ 7
 - Other (SPECIFY) 8
- _____
- _____
- _____

3a. Did you feature any programming broadcast by the stations I mentioned, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC, in your 2003 advertising and promotional efforts to attract and retain subscribers or not?

Yes 1
 No 2 GO TO Q.4

3b. What types of programming broadcast by these stations did you feature in your 2003 subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? (DO NOT READ LIST--RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3b, "UNAIDED")

(FOR EACH TYPE OF PROGRAMMING NOT MENTIONED IN Q.3b, ASK:)

3c. Did you also feature (INSERT EACH PROGRAMMING TYPE NOT MENTIONED) broadcast by these stations in your 2003 advertising and promotion to attract and retain subscribers or not? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3c, "AIDED")

3d. You said you used (READ ALL PROGRAMMING TYPES CHECKED IN Q.3b or 3c) from the stations I mentioned in 2003 subscription and retention advertising and promotion. Which of these do you feel was the most important programming type to feature in subscriber acquisition and retention advertising and promotion? Which was the next most important programming type? Which programming type was least important? (RECORD BELOW UNDER Q.3d, "IMPORTANT" IN APPROPRIATE COLUMN. IF TWO OR FEWER WERE MENTIONED, MODIFY QUESTION ACCORDINGLY)

Random Sequence	Q.3b. Unaided	Q.3c. Aided	Q.3d. Important	
			Most	2nd
() Movies	1	1	1	1
() Live professional and college team sports	2	2	2	2
() Syndicated shows, series and specials	3	3	3	3
() News and public affairs programs	4	4	4	4
() PBS and all other programming broadcast by noncommercial station _____	5	5	5	5
() Devotional / religious programming	6	6	6	6
() All programming broadcast by Canadian station _____	7	7	7	7
Other (SPECIFY BELOW)				
_____	8	8	8	8
_____	9	9	9	9
_____	10	10	10	10

4a. Now, I would like you to estimate the relative value to your cable system of each type of programming actually broadcast by the stations I mentioned during 2003, other than any national network programming from ABC, CBS and NBC. That is, how much do you think each such type of programming was worth, if anything, on a comparative basis, in terms of attracting and retaining subscribers. We are only interested in U.S. commercial station(s) _____, U.S. non commercial station(s) _____, and Canadian station(s) _____.

I'll read all the program types that were broadcast by these stations to give you a chance to think about them; please write the categories down as I am reading them. (READ PROGRAM TYPES IN ORDER OF RANDOM SEQUENCE NUMBER.) Assume you had a fixed dollar amount to spend in order to acquire all the programming actually broadcast during 2003 by the stations I listed. What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend for each type of programming? Please write down your estimates, and make sure they add to 100 percent.

What percentage, if any, of the fixed dollar amount would you spend on (READ FIRST PROGRAM TYPE)? And what percentage, if any, would you spend on (READ NEXT PROGRAM TYPE)? (COMPLETE LIST IN THIS MANNER.)

<u>Random Sequence</u>	<u>Percent</u>
() <u>Movies</u> broadcast during 2003 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Live professional and college team sports</u> broadcast during 2003 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>Syndicated shows, series and specials</u> distributed to more than one television station and broadcast during 2003 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>News and public affairs programs</u> produced by or for any of the U.S. commercial stations I listed, for broadcast during 2003 only by that station. ..	_____
() <u>PBS and all other programming</u> broadcast during 2003 by U.S. noncommercial station _____	_____
() <u>Devotional and religious programming</u> broadcast during 2003 by the U.S. commercial stations I listed.	_____
() <u>All programming broadcast during 2003 by Canadian station</u> _____	_____
TOTAL	_____

PERCENTAGES MUST ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.

4b. Now I'm going to read back the categories and your estimates. (REREAD CATEGORIES AND RESPONSES IN RANDOM SEQUENCE ORDER TO ALLOW RESPONDENT TO REVIEW THE ESTIMATES.)

Are there any changes you would like to make? (RECORD ANY CHANGES BY CROSSING OUT ORIGINAL RESPONSE AND WRITING IN REVISED RESPONSE NEXT TO IT. PERCENTAGES MUST STILL ADD TO 100 PERCENT; PROMPT RESPONDENT IF THEY DO NOT.)

Thank you for your time and cooperation.



ATTACHMENT G.

COMPENSABLE JSC PROGRAMMING ON WGN AMERICA, 2000-03

**Table G-1. Compensable JSC Programming on WGN America,
2000-2003**

Programming	Number of Telecasts Per Year			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
MLB Chicago Cubs	71	74	68	74
MLB Chicago White Sox	31	32	31	33
NBA Chicago Bulls	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	119	120	112	123

Source: Bortz Media compilation based on Tribune Media Services program scheduling data.

**In the Matter of Distribution of the 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds
Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD 2000-03 (Phase II)**

JSC Exhibit List

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
EXHIBIT 1	List of Section 111 Copyright Royalty Claims from Copyright Office (2000)
EXHIBIT 2	List of Section 111 Copyright Royalty Claims from Copyright Office (2001)
EXHIBIT 3	List of Section 111 Copyright Royalty Claims from Copyright Office (2002)
EXHIBIT 4	List of Section 111 Copyright Royalty Claims from Copyright Office (2003)

**2000 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
1	Broadcast Music, Inc.	New York	New York	7/2/01
2	WSEB Television, Inc.	Eric	Pennsylvania	7/2/01
3	KUAT-FM	Tucson	Arizona	7/2/01
4	Larry Harmon Pictures Corporation	Hollywood	California	7/2/01
5	Lawrence R. Hott	Haydenville	Massachusetts	7/2/01
6	General Mills Sales, Inc.	Minneapolis	Minnesota	7/2/01
7	Levy-Gardner-Laven Productions, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	7/2/01
8	The Landsburg Company	Los Angeles	California	7/2/01
9	Berkow and Berkow Curriculum Development	Chico	California	7/2/01
10	Alied Communications, Inc.	Santa Monica	California	7/2/01
11	Pearson Television Inc.	New York	New York	7/2/01
12	Screen Media Ventures, LLC	New York	New York	7/5/01
13	KAMC	Lubbock	Texas	7/6/01
14	Raycom Media (WTVM)	Columbus	Georgia	7/6/01
15	KNMT TV-24	Portland	Oregon	7/6/01
16	Benedek Broadcasting Corporation	Creve Coeur	Illinois	7/6/01
17	Gilmore Broadcasting Corporation (WEHT)	Evansville	Indiana	7/6/01
18	WAOW-TV	Wausau	Wisconsin	7/6/01
19	KWQC-TV6	Davenport	Iowa	7/6/01
20	Dallas County Community College District	Dallas	Texas	7/6/01
21	Sugar Pictures LLC	New York	New York	7/6/01
22	K.BIK Entertainment Inc.	San Francisco	California	7/6/01
23	Dal-Sil Kim Gibson	New York	New York	7/6/01
24	Aunt Flo Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/6/01
25	Vinc's Eye Productions, Inc.	Lake Forest	Illinois	7/6/01

June 28, 2006

<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
26	Lumiere Productions Inc.	New York	New York	7/6/01
27	Michigan Magazine Co., Inc.	Rose City	Michigan	7/6/01
28	Spy Pond Productions	Arlington	Massachusetts	7/6/01
29	Educational Film Center	Annandale	Virginia	7/6/01
30	Macheil/Lehrer Productions	Arlington	Virginia	7/6/01
31	Lewis Broadcasting Corporation (WLTZ)	Columbus	Georgia	7/9/01
32	WAFB-TV, LLC	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	7/9/01
33	Public Broadcasting Service	Alexandria	Virginia	7/9/01
34	Mac and Ava Motion Picture Productions	Monterey	California	7/9/01
35	Marcus Productions Inc/Compass Entertainment LLC	Glencoe	Illinois	7/9/01
36	Yanni, Inc.	West Palm Beach	Florida	7/9/01
37	UTV of San Francisco, Inc. (KBHK-TV)	San Francisco	California	7/9/01
38	D.L. Taffner LTD.	Los Angeles	California	7/9/01
39	Lin Television Corporation (WAVY-TV)	Portsmouth	Virginia	7/9/01
40	Post-Newsweek Stations, Florida, Inc. (WJXT)	Jacksonville	Florida	7/9/01
41	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers	New York	New York	7/10/01
42	Quincy Broadcasting Company	Quincy	Illinois	7/10/01
43	Midwest Television, Inc. (KFMB-TV)	San Diego	California	7/10/01
44	WPSD-TV, Inc.	Paducah	Kentucky	7/10/01
45	WTAP-TV	Parkersburg	West Virginia	7/10/01
46	Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/10/01
47	Jewell Television Corporation (KLST)	San Angelo	Texas	7/10/01
48	Telco Productions, Inc.	Santa Monica	California	7/10/01
49	Jayasri Majumdar Hart (Hart Films)	Montrose	California	7/10/01
50	Dragon Tales Productions Inc.	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	7/10/01
51	Florentine Films	Walpole	NH	7/10/01

June 28, 2006

<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
52	Frank ABE	Seattle	Washington	7/10/01
53	Philomath Films	Los Angeles	California	7/10/01
54	Fred Friendly Seminars Inc.	New York	New York	7/10/01
55	Nexstar Broadcasting of Northeastern Pennsylvania (WBRE-TV 28)	Wilkes-Barre	Pennsylvania	7/10/01
56	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company (KJCT-TV)	Grand Junction	Colorado	7/10/01
57	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company (KRDO-TV)	Colorado Springs	Colorado	7/10/01
58	SJL of Pennsylvania, Inc. (WICU)	Erie	Pennsylvania	7/10/01
59	Cinar Corporation	Montreal, Quebec	Canada	7/10/01
60	The American Documentary, Inc.	New York	New York	7/10/01
61	Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P.	Burbank	California	7/10/01
62	Sullivan Entertainment International Inc.	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	7/11/01
63	Alvin H. Perlmutter, Inc	New York	New York	7/11/01
64	Galán Productions Inc.	Austin	Texas	7/11/01
65	Noe Corp. L.L.C. (KNOE-TV8)	Monroe	Louisiana	7/11/01
66	Woodgrain Productions Inc.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Canada	7/11/01
67	Benedek License Corporation (KHQA-TV)	Quincy	Illinois	7/11/01
68	Winnebago Television of Rockford (WFVO)	Rockford	Illinois	7/11/01
69	The Ontario Educational Communications Authority	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	7/11/01
70	Recording Industry Association of America, Inc.	Washington	DC	7/12/01
71	Coronet Communications Company (WHBF-TV)	Rock Island	Illinois	7/12/01
72	Freedom Broadcasting of New York	Schenectady	New York	7/12/01
73	Public Affairs Television, Inc.	New York	New York	7/12/01
74	Zipporah Films, Inc.	Cambridge	Massachusetts	7/12/01
75	Mid State Television, Inc.	Mansfield	Ohio	7/12/01
76	Porchlight Entertainment, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/12/01
77	Golden Books Entertainment Group	New York	New York	7/12/01

June 28, 2006

<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
78	Entrée Communications Ltd.	British Columbia	Canada	7/12/01
79	Northeast Wisconsin In-School Telecommunications	Green Bay	Wisconsin	7/12/01
80	Western Instructional Television, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/12/01
81	Slim Goodbody Corporation	Lincolnton	Maine	7/12/01
82	KSLA, LLC	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/11/01
83	S & S Productions, Inc.	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	7/12/01
84	North Star Films, Inc.	New York	New York	7/13/01
85	Stephen Segaller	Princeton	New Jersey	7/13/01
86	WOKR-TV	Rochester	New York	7/13/01
87	Michiana Telecasting Corp. (WNDU-TV)	South Bend	Indiana	7/16/01
88	Raycom National, Inc. (WXIX-TV)	Cincinnati	Ohio	7/16/01
89	WMTW Broadcast Group	Portland	Maine	7/16/01
90	Benedek License Corporation (WHSV-TV)	Harrisonburg	Virginia	7/16/01
91	VHR Broadcasting of Springfield, Inc. (KOLR-TV)	Springfield	Missouri	7/16/01
92	Paramount Pictures, A Viacom Company	Los Angeles	California	7/16/01
93	Spelling Television Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/16/01
94	Big Ticket Productions Inc. Big Ticket Pictures Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/16/01
95	Worldvision Enterprises, Inc./Republic Distribution Corporation Republic Entertainment Inc./Republic Pictures Enterprises, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/16/01
96	Sullivan Broadcasting Company III, Inc.	Hurricane	West Virginia	7/16/01
97	Not in use			
98	KCTV	Fairway	Kansas City	7/16/01
99	WWLP Broadcasting LLC	Chicopee	Massachusetts	7/16/01
100	Babe Winkelman Productions, Inc.	Nisswa	Minnesota	7/16/01
101	Beacon Production, Inc.	Watertown	Massachusetts	7/16/01
102	Body Electric Corporation of America	Orchard Park	New York	7/16/01

June 28, 2006

<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
103	WCHS Licensee, LLC	Charleston	West Virginia	7/16/01
104	Time Live Films/Time Warner Entertainment Company	New York	New York	7/16/01
105	Home Box Office/Time Warner Entertainment Company	New York	New York	7/16/01
106	GT Merchandising & Licensing Corp.	New York	New York	7/16/01
107	Quorum Broadcasting of Indiana License: (WTVW-TV)	Evansville	Indiana	7/16/01
108	Shadetree Productions	Suttons Bay	Michigan	7/16/01
109	Young Broadcasting of Richmond, Inc. (WRIC TV)	Richmond	Virginia	7/16/01
110	Stainless Broadcasting (WICZ-TV)	Vestal	New York	7/16/01
111	Louisiana Television Broadcasting, LLC	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	7/16/01
112	Freedom Broadcasting of Michigan, Inc. (WWMT)	Kalamazoo	Michigan	7/16/01
113	Persona Grata Productions	Francisco	California	7/16/01
114	Journal Broadcast Group, Inc. (WSYM)	Lansing	Michigan	7/16/01
115	WGCL, Inc.	Atlanta	Georgia	7/16/01
116	Nexstar Broadcasting of Joplin, LLC (KSNF-TV 16)	Joplin	Missouri	7/16/01
117	Clear Channel Television (WHP-TV)	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/16/01
118	STC License Company (WEYI-TV)	Clio	Michigan	7/16/01
119	Quorum of Texas License, LLC (KLBK)	Lubbock	Texas	7/16/01
120	KARK, Inc.	Little Rock	Arkansas	7/16/01
121	Clear Channel Television (WLYH-TV)	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/16/01
122	Meredith Corporation (KPDY-TV)	Beaverton	Oregon	7/16/01
123	Meredith Corporation (KFXO-TV)	Bend	Oregon	7/16/01
124	KTTC Television, Inc.	Rochester	Minnesota	7/16/01
125	Martha Lubell Productions	Wynnewood	Pennsylvania	7/16/01
126	Jan Krawitz	Stanford	California	7/16/01
127	Hometime Video Publishing Inc.	Chaska	Minnesota	7/16/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Ret.</u>
128	Fei Hu Films	Santa Barbara	California	7/16/01
129	Portfolio Projects	New York	New York	7/16/01
130	General Learning Communications	Northbrook	Illinois	7/16/01
131	New Voyage Communications, Inc.	Washington	DC	7/16/01
132	Oral Roberts Evangelistic Association	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/15/01
133	Coral Ridge Ministries Media, Inc.	Ft. Lauderdale	Florida	7/16/01
134	Fox Television Stations, Inc.	Washington	DC	7/17/01
135	Wear License, LLC	Pensacola	Florida	7/17/01
136	Fireworks Entertainment, Inc.	Toronto	Ontario	7/17/01
137	Nathan Adolfsen	Los Angeles	California	7/17/01
138	BBC Worldwide Americas, Inc.	New York	New York	7/17/01
139	Krugman Associates, Inc.	Ardley	New York	7/17/01
140	Post-Newsweek Stations, Michigan, Inc.	Detroit	Michigan	7/18/01
141	Davenport Films	Delaplane	Virginia	7/18/01
142	The itsy bitsy Entertainment Company	New York	New York	7/18/01
143	Young Broadcasting of Louisiana, Inc.	Lafayette	Louisiana	7/18/01
144	KTIV4	Sioux City	Iowa	7/18/01
145	Lumin Art Productions	Fair Oaks	California	7/18/01
146	WPCB-TV	Wall	Pennsylvania	7/18/01
147	Cochran Entertainment Incorporated	Nova Scotia	Canada	7/18/01
148	Lyons Partnership	Allen	Texas	7/19/01
149	Big Feats Entertainment	Allen	Texas	7/19/01
150	Citadel Communications Company (KCAU-TV)	Sioux City	Iowa	7/19/01
151	WKBW-TV License, Inc.	Buffalo	New York	7/19/01
152	WCSC, Inc.	Charleston	South Carolina	7/19/01
153	Bruce Nash Entertainment	Las Vegas	Nevada	7/19/01
154	Meredith Corporation	Phoenix	Arizona	7/19/01
155	Persephone Productions Inc.	Arlington	Virginia	7/19/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
156	Youngstown Television (WKBN-TV)	Youngstown	Ohio	7/19/01
157	Not in use			
158	Jefferson-Pilot Communications Company of Virginia (WWBT-TV and NBC 12)	Richmond	Virginia	7/19/01
159	Post-Newsweek Stations, Houston, LP	Houston	Texas	7/19/01
160	KBJR-TV License, Inc.	Duluth	Minnesota	7/19/01
161	The Welk Group	Santa Monica	California	7/19/01
162	Benedek Broadcasting Corporation (WBKO)	Bowling Green	Kentucky	7/19/01
163	Cornerstone Television Inc.	Wall	Pennsylvania	7/19/01
164	Granite Broadcasting Corporation (WTVH)	Syracuse	New York	7/19/01
165	Major League Baseball Clubs (American League)	New York	New York	7/18/01
166	Sesame Workshop	New York	New York	7/19/01
167	Studiocanal Image	Boulozne-Billancourt	France	7/20/01
168	MG/Perin, Inc.	New York	New York	7/20/01
169	WRAL-TV	Raleigh	North Carolina	7/20/01
170	Capitol Broadcasting Company, Inc. (WJZY)	Raleigh	North Carolina	7/20/01
171	WFVT-TV	Raleigh	North Carolina	7/20/01
172	Our Own Performance Society	New York	New York	7/20/01
173	Ak Media Group, Inc.	Springfield	Oregon	7/20/01
174	Benedek Licensing Corporation (WTRF-TV)	Hoffman Estates	Illinois	7/20/01
175	WIBW-TV	Topeka	Kansas	7/20/01
176	Nexstar Broadcasting of Champaign	Champaign	Illinois	7/20/01
177	Kong TV, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/20/01
178	King Broadcasting Company	Seattle	Washington	7/20/01
179	Benedek License Corporation (KAKE-TV)	Wichita	Kansas	7/23/01
180	Benedek License Corporation (KUPK-TV)	Wichita	Kansas	7/23/01
181	Soda Mountain Broadcasting, Inc. (KDRV & KDKF)	Klamath Falls	Oregon	7/23/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
182	Kezi, Inc.	Eugene	Oregon	7/23/01
183	Nexstar Broadcasting fo Rochester	Rochester	New York	7/23/01
184	Atlantic Media Group (WWMB)	Conway	South Carolina	7/23/01
185	Woods Communication Corporation (WCOV)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/23/01
186	Grand Strand Televison (WPDE-TV)	Florence	South Carolina	7/23/01
187	Saga Broadcasting Corporation (KAVU-TV)	Victoria	Texas	7/23/01
188	WQOW-TV	Eau Claire	Wisconsin	7/23/01
189	AFMA Collections	Los Angeles	California	7/23/01
190	New Line Cinema Corporation	New York	New York	7/23/01
191	Bonneville Holding Company (KSL-TV)	Salt Lake City	Utah	7/23/01
192	MPI Media Productions International, Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/01
193	In Touch Ministries, Inc.	Atlanta	Georgia	7/23/01
194	Waitt Broadcasting Company (KMEG)	Sioux City	Louisiana	7/23/01
195	Wood Licnse Co. (WOOD-TV)	Grand Rapids	Michigan	7/23/01
196	WVVA Television, Inc.	Bluefield	West Virginia	7/23/01
197	Lincoln Broadcasting Company (KTSE)	Brisbane	California	7/23/01
198	Children's Television International/Glad Productions, Inc.	South Riding	Virginia	7/23/01
199	WXON, Inc.	Southfield	Michigan	7/23/01
200	Indiana Licensee (WTTV)	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/23/01
201	KSLA	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/23/01
202	Benedek License Corporation (WSAW)	Wausau	Wisconsin	7/23/01
203	Beach 43, Corporation	Portsmouth	Virginia	7/23/01
204	Nexstar Broadcasting of Abilene (KTAB-TV)	Abilene	Texas	7/23/01
205	Quartet International Inc.	Pearl River	New York	7/23/01
206	Big Comfy Corp.	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	7/23/01
207	Fisher Broadcasting Inc. (KATU)	Portland	Oregon	7/23/01
208	The Christian Network, Inc.	Virginia Beach	Virigina	7/23/01
209	Citadel Communications Company (KLKE-TV)	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/23/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
210	Citadel Communications Company (KLKN-TV)	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/23/01
211	Family Communications, Inc.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	7/23/01
212	Guthy-Renker (WJLA-TV)	Palm Desert	California	7/24/01
213	Kost Broadcast Sales	Chicago	Illinois	7/24/01
214	National Basketball Association	New York	New York	8/31/01
215	National Football League	New York	New York	8/31/01
216	National Hockey League	New York	New York	8/31/01
217	NFL Films	Mt. Laurel	New Jersey	7/24/01
218	Steve Rotfeld Productions, Inc.	Mawr	Pennsylvania	7/24/01
219	Transworld International, Inc., IMG Center	Cleveland	Ohio	7/24/01
220	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Secaucus	New Jersey	7/24/01
221	Major League Baseball Properties, Inc.	New York	New York	7/24/01
222	Television Wisconsin, Inc. (WISC-TV)	Madison	Wisconsin	7/24/01
223	Benedek License Corporation	Columbia	Missouri	7/24/01
224	One Broadcast Center	Amarillo	Texas	7/24/01
225	Broadcasting Corporation (KVVU)	Henderson	Nevada	7/24/01
226	Sinclair Television Company, Inc. (WUHF)	Rochester	New York	7/24/01
227	Overseas Filmgroup (First Look Media)	Los Angeles	California	7/24/01
228	Intelecom Intelligent Telecommunications	Pasadena	California	7/24/01
229	Steve White Films	Studio City	California	7/24/01
230	FTM Productions, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/24/01
231	Spectacor Films	West Hollywood	California	7/24/01
232	Global Evangelism Television, Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	7/24/01
233	Nexstar Broadcasting of Midland-Odessa LLC (KMID-TV)	Midland	Texas	7/24/01
234	Carolina Capital Communications, Inc. (WKFT-TV)	Fayetteville	North Carolina	7/24/01
235	Pathe Image SNC	Paris	France	7/24/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
236	Capital Communications Company, Inc. (WOI-TV)	West Des Moines	Iowa	7/24/01
237	WSJV Television, Inc.	Elkhart	Indiana	7/24/01
238	SJL Northeast (WOWK-TV)	Huntington	West Virginia	7/24/01
239	Nexstar Broadcasting of Wichita Falls (KFDX-TV)	Wichita Falls	Texas	7/24/01
240	Nexstar Broadcasting of Peoria (WMBD-TV 31)	Peoria	Illinois	7/24/01
241	HMW, Inc. (WPXT-TV)	Westbrook	Maine	7/24/01
242	KSWO Television Co., Inc.	Lawton	Oklahoma	7/24/01
243	Cesari Response Television, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/25/01
244	New West Products	Seattle	Washington	7/25/01
245	Quick N Brite	Seattle	Washington	7/25/01
246	Richard Simmons, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/25/01
247	Script to Screen Productions, Inc.	Santa Ana	California	7/25/01
248	Hawthorne Communications, Inc.	Fairfield	Iowa	7/25/01
249	Genesis Intermedia, Inc.	Van Nuys	California	7/25/01
250	Benedek License Corp (WYTV)	Youngstown	Ohio	7/25/01
251	WWOR-TV, Inc	Secaucus	New Jersey	7/25/01
252	WDBJ Television	Roanoke	Virginia	7/25/01
253	UTV of Baltimore, Inc.	Baltimore	Maryland	7/25/01
254	Studios USA Television Distribution	West Hollywood	California	7/25/01
255	Jeopardy Productions, Inc.	Culver City	California	7/25/01
256	Califon Productions, Inc.	Culver City	California	7/25/01
257	Columbia Pictures Television, Inc.	Culver City	California	7/25/01
258	Hearst Entertainment, Inc.	New York	New York	7/25/01
259	New River Media, Inc.	Washington	DC	7/25/01
260	Video Voice, Inc. (WVVH-TV)	New York	New York	7/25/01
261	Queenb Television (WKBT)	La Crosse	Wisconsin	7/25/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
262	Fisher Communications, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/25/01
263	Nelvana Limited	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	7/25/01
264	Channel 12 of Beaumont, Inc.	Beaumont	Texas	7/26/01
265	Delmarva Broadcast Service General Partnership (WMDT-TV)	Orlando	Florida	7/26/01
266	Channel 51 (KUSI)	San Diego	California	7/26/01
267	Northeast Kansas Broadcast Service, Inc. (KTKA-TV)	Orlando	Florida	7/26/01
268	B&A Productions, LLC	Beverly Hills	California	7/26/01
269	Central Wyoming College (KCWC-TV)	Riverton	Wyoming	7/26/01
270	Freedom Broadcasting of Texas, Inc. (WRGB)	Beaumont	Texas	7/25/01
271	Raycom America, Inc. (KFVS-TV)	Cape Girardeau	Missouri	7/25/01
272	Fox Entertainment Group, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	7/26/01
273	The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)	Ottawa	Ontario	7/26/01
274	The Curators of the University of Missouri (KOMU-TV)	Columbia	Missouri	7/26/01
275	Indian Broadcasting, (WANE-TV)	Fort Wayne	Indiana	7/26/01
276	Sinclair Television of Oklahoma (KOKH-TV)	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	7/26/01
277	Nexstar Broadcasting of the Midwest, Inc. (WTWO-TV 2)	Haute	Indiana	7/26/01
278	Nexstar Broadcasting of the Midwest, Inc. (KQTV)	St. Joseph	Missouri	7/26/01
279	WKOW Television, Inc.	Madison	Wisconsin	7/26/01
280	Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc.	New York	New York	7/26/01
281	Bastet Broadcasting, Inc. (WYOU-TV)	Scranton	Pennsylvania	7/26/01
282	Emmis Television License Corporation of Topeka (KSNT)	Topeka	Kansas	7/26/01
283	Intersport, Inc.	Chicago	Illinois	7/26/01
284	CF Entertainment, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	7/26/01
285	WEAU-TV	Wau Claire	Wisconsin	7/27/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
286	Gray Communications of Texas-Sherman, Inc. (KXII-TV)	Sherman	Texas	7/27/01
287	Gray Communications of Texas-Sherman, Inc. (KBTX-TV)	Bryan	Texas	7/27/01
288	WVLT-TV, Inc.	Knoxville	Tennessee	7/27/01
289	WITN-TV	Elizabeth	North Carolina	7/27/01
290	Gray Kentucky Television, Inc.	Lexington	Kentucky	7/27/01
291	Gray Florida Holdings, Inc.	Panama	Florida	7/27/01
292	KOLN/KGIN, Inc.	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/27/01
293	WRDW-TV, Inc.	Augusta	South Carolina	7/27/01
294	Media Venture Management, Inc.	Naples	Florida	7/27/01
295	AB Dolly, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/27/01
296	American Health & Fitness, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/27/01
297	Bodyblade, Inc.	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/27/01
298	Torso Track, Inc.	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/27/01
299	Total Gym Fitness, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/27/01
300	American Religious Town Hall, Inc.	Dallas	Texas	7/27/01
301	Catholic Communications Corporation	Springfield	Massachusetts	7/27/01
302	Cottonwood Christian Center	Los Angeles	California	7/27/01
303	Crenshaw Christian Center	Los Angeles	California	7/27/01
304	Faith For Today, Inc.	Simi Valley	California	7/27/01
305	It Is Written	Simi Valley	California	7/27/01
306	Rhema Bible Church	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/27/01
307	Life in the Word, Inc.	Fenton	Missouri	7/27/01
308	RBC Ministries	Grand Rapids	Michigan	7/27/01
309	Speak the Word Church International	Golden Valley	Minnesota	7/27/01
310	Ron Phillips Ministries	Hixson	Tennessee	7/27/01
311	Zola Levitt Ministries, Inc.	Dallas	Texas	7/27/01
312	U.S. Ski and Snowboard Association	Park City	Utah	7/27/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
313	Jalbert Productions, Inc.	Huntington	New York	7/27/01
314	Amazing Facts, Inc.	Rocklin	California	7/27/01
315	Big League Golf, Inc.	Maitland	Florida	7/27/01
316	Devine Entertainment Corporation	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	7/27/01
317	International Telecommunication Services, Inc.	Pleasant Gap	Pennsylvania	7/27/01
318	Nexstar Broadcasting of Erie, LM (WJET-TV)	Erie	Pennsylvania	7/27/01
319	Devillier Donegan Enterprises	Washington	DC	7/27/01
320	National Broadcasting Company, Inc.	New York	New York	7/27/01
321	Food For Thought Productions	Makanda	Illinois	7/27/01
322	Station Venture Operations (KNSD-TV)	San Diego	California	7/27/01
323	Station Venture Operations (KXAS-TV)	Fort Worth	Texas	7/27/01
324	Birmingham Broadcasting (WVTM-TV), Inc.	Birmingham	Alabama	7/27/01
325	National Broadcasting Company, Inc. (WNBC-TV)	New York	New York	7/27/01
326	Outlet Broadcasting, Inc. (WCMH-TV)	Columbus	Ohio	7/27/01
327	Outlet Broadcasting, Inc. (WVIT-TV)	West Hartford	Connecticut	7/27/01
328	Outlet Broadcasting, Inc. (WJAR-TV)	Cranston	Rhode Island	7/27/01
329	NBC Subsidiary (WRC-TV)	Washington	DC	7/27/01
330	NBC Subsidiary (WMAQ-TV)	Chicago	Illinois	7/27/01
331	NBC Subsidiary (KNBC-TV)	Burbank	California	7/27/01
332	NBC Stations Management, Inc. (WCAU-TV)	Bala Cynwyd	Pennsylvania	7/27/01
333	Morgan Creek Productions, Inc.	Burbank	California	7/27/01
334	Gocom of Joplin License Sub (KODE-TV)	Joplin	Missouri	7/27/01
335	Emmis Communications (WLUK-TV)	Green Bay	Wisconsin	7/27/01
336	Forum Communications	Fargo	North Dakota	7/27/01
337	Tall Pony Productions	Malibu	California	7/27/01
338	TVA International Distribution Inc.	Montreal, Quebec	Canada	7/27/01
339	Griffin Entities (KOTV)	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/27/01
340	Capitol Broadcasting Company, Inc. (WRAZ)	Durham	North Carolina	7/27/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
341	Benedek License Corporation (WTOK-TV)	Meridian	Mississippi	7/27/01
342	Multimedia Entertainment, Inc. (WGRZ-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
343	KXTV, Inc.	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
344	Gannett River States Publishing Corp. (WJXX-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
345	Gannett Pacific Corporation (WBIR-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
346	Gannett Georgia (WMAZ-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
347	Gannett Georgia (WXIA-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
348	The Detroit News, Inc. (WUSA-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
349	Arkansas Television Company (KTHV-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
350	WKYC-TV, Inc.	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
351	Pacific and Southern Company, Inc. (WTSP-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
352	Pacific and Southern Company, Inc. (WLTX-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
353	Pacific and Southern Company, Inc. (WLBZ-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
354	Multimedia KSDK, Inc.	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
355	Multimedia Holdings Corporation (WTLV-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
356	Multimedia Holdings Corporation (KUSA-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
357	Multimedia Holdings Corporation (KPNX-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
358	Multimedia Holdings Corporation (KARE-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/27/01
359	The Audio-Visual Copyright Society Limited (Part 1 of 2)	New South Wales	Australia	7/27/01
360	The Audio-Visual Copyright Society Limited (Part 2 of 2)	New South Wales	Australia	7/27/01
361	The Summit Media Group, Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/01
362	Tennessee Ernie Ford Enterprises	Nashville	Tennessee	7/30/01
363	KSKN Inc.	Spokane	Washington	7/30/01
364	Tony Brown Productions	New York	New York	7/30/01
365	National Basketball Association	New York	New York	7/30/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Ret.</u>
366	National Hockey League	New York	New York	7/30/01
367	Sports Legends, Inc.	Ardmore	Pennsylvania	7/30/01
368	KTVQ Communications, Inc.	Billings	Montana	7/30/01
369	Quorum of Missouri (KDEB-TV)	Springfield	Missouri	7/30/01
370	WTVG, Inc.	Toledo	Ohio	7/30/01
371	Flint License Subsidiary Corp. (WJRT-TV)	Flint	Michigan	7/30/01
372	ABC Holding Company Inc. (KABC-TV)	Los Angeles	California	7/30/01
373	ABC Holding Company Inc. (KFSN-TV)	Fresno	California	7/30/01
374	KGO Television, Inc.	San Francisco	California	7/30/01
375	KTRK Television, Inc.	Houston	Texas	7/30/01
376	WLS Television, Inc.	Chicago	Illinois	7/30/01
377	ABC, Inc. (WTVD)	Durham	North Carolina	7/30/01
378	ABC, Inc. (WPVI)	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	7/30/01
379	American Broadcasting Companies Inc. (WABC-TV)	New York	New York	7/30/01
380	KY3, Inc.	Springfield	Missouri	7/30/01
381	Orange Glo	Seattle	Washington	7/30/01
382	Raycom Media, Inc. (WOIO-TV)	Cleveland	Ohio	7/30/01
383	Raycom Media, Inc. (WUAB-TV)	Cleveland	Ohio	7/30/01
384	The Post Company (KIFI-TV)	Idaho Falls	Idaho	7/30/01
385	Spokane Television, Inc (KXLY-TV)	Spokane	Washington	7/30/01
386	Western International Syndication	Los Angeles	California	7/30/01
387	KEVN Inc. (KIVV-TV)	Rapid City	South Dakota	7/30/01
388	Young Broadcasting of Green Bay, Inc.	Green Bay	Wisconsin	7/30/01
389	Buena Vista Television Walt Disney Television	Burbank	California	7/30/01
390	Sinclair Acquisition IV (WICD)	Champaign	Illinois	7/30/01
391	Sinclair Acquisition IV (WICS-TV)	Springfield	Illinois	7/30/01
392	KEVN Inc. (KEVN-TV)	Rapid City	South Dakota	7/30/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
393	Young Broadcasting of Knoxville, Inc.(WATE)	Knoxville	Tennessee	7/30/01
394	King Broadcasting Company (KREM-TV)	Spokane	Washington	7/30/01
395	Oregon Television, Inc. (KPTV)	Portland	Oregon	7/30/01
396	KOVR-TV	West Sacramento	California	7/30/01
397	SESAC, Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/01
398	Ellen Perry (Stardust Pictures)	Menlo Park	California	7/30/01
399	ACME Television (KPLR-TV)	St. Louis	Missouri	7/30/01
400	Blackside, Inc.	Boston	Massachusetts	7/30/01
401	National Geographic Television Inc. (NGT)	Washington	DC	7/30/01
402	Liberty Broadcasting Network, Inc.	Lynchburg	Virginia	7/30/01
403	Nexstar Broadcasting of Louisiana (KTAL-TV)	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/30/01
404	Allbritton Communications Company (WJLA-TV)	Washington	DC	7/30/01
405	Crystal Cathedral Ministries	Garden Grove	California	7/30/01
406	WSET Incorporated	Lynchburg	Virginia	7/30/01
407	KTUL	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/30/01
408	KATV	Little Rock	Arkansas	7/30/01
409	Harrisburg Television, Inc. (WHTM-TV)	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/30/01
410	Alabama Inc. (WCFT-TV)	Birmingham	Alabama	7/30/01
411	Alabama Inc. (WJSU-TV)	Birmingham	Alabama	7/30/01
412	WCIV	Charleston	South Carolina	7/30/01
413	WBGH-TV	Binghamton	New York	7/30/01
414	WIVT-TV	Binghamton	New York	7/30/01
415	Hasbro, Inc.	Pawtucket	Rhode Island	7/30/01
416	Cable News Network	Atlanta	Georgia	7/30/01
417	CBS Broadcasting Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/01
418	Emmis Television Broadcasting (KGUN)	Tucson	Arizona	7/30/01
419	DIC Entertainment	Burbank	California	7/30/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
420	Freedom Broadcasting of Tennessee, Inc. (WTVC)	Chattanooga	Tennessee	7/30/01
421	KTBS, Inc.	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/30/01
422	Benedek Broadcasting Corporation (WOWT-TV)	Omaha	Nebraska	7/30/01
423	Thomsa Broadcasting Company (WOAY)	Oak Hill	West Virginia	7/30/01
424	United Television, Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	7/30/01
425	Marjorie Poore Productions Inc.	San Francisco	California	7/31/01
426	The Carsey-Werner Company	Studio City	California	7/31/01
427	Nexstar Broadcasting of Beaumont-Port Arthur (KBTW-TV)	Port Arthur	Texas	7/31/01
428	Smith Television Group, Inc. (KIMO)	Anchorage	Alaska	7/31/01
429	WSAZ	Huntington	West Virginia	7/31/01
430	National Collegiate Athletic Association	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/31/01
431	The Hearst Corporation/WMOR-TV Company	New York	New York	7/31/01
432	Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc.	New York	New York	7/31/01
433	Channel 49 Acquisition Corporation	Hampton	Virginia	7/31/01
434	Fox Family Worldwide, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/31/01
435	WFMI Television, Inc.	Youngstown	Ohio	7/31/01
436	T.D. Jakes Ministries	Dallas	Texas	7/31/01
437	CF Television Inc.	Montréal Québec	Canada	7/31/01
438	Rusher Entertainment			
439	WSLS-TV	Roanoke	Virginia	7/31/01
440	Media General Communications, Inc.	Chattanooga	Tennessee	7/31/01
441	Media General Holdings of South Carolina (WBTW)	Florence	South Carolina	7/31/01
442	Media General Broadcasting (WSPA-TV)	Spartanburg	South Carolina	7/31/01
443	Media General Broadcasting (WNCT-TV)	Greenville	North Carolina	7/31/01
444	WHLT-TV	Hattiesburg	Mississippi	7/31/01
445	WLEX-TV	Lexington	Kentucky	7/31/01

June 28, 2006

<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
446	WJTV-TV	Jackson	MS	7/31/01
447	Media General Broadcasting, Inc. (WTVQ-TV)	Lexington	Kentucky	7/31/01
448	Media General Broadcasting Inc. (KWCH-TV)	Wichita	Kansas	7/31/01
449	Media General Broadcasting Inc. (KBSH-TV)	Hays	Kansas	7/31/01
450	Media General Broadcasting Inc. (KBSD-TV)	Dodge City	Kansas	7/31/01
451	KIMT-TV	Mason City	Iowa	7/31/01
452	Media General Broadcasting Inc. (WNEG-TV)	Toccoa	Georgia	7/31/01
453	Tampa Television, Inc. (WFLA-TV)	Tampa	Florida	7/31/01
454	Media General Operations, Inc. (WKRQ)	Mobile	Alabama	7/31/01
455	Sange de Cristo Communications Corporation (KOAA-TV)	Colorado Springs	Pueblo	7/31/01
456	KATC Communications, Inc.	Lafayette	Louisiana	7/31/01
457	Sawtooth Communication, Inc. (KIVI Television)	Nampa	Idaho	7/31/01
458	KTVQ Communications, Inc.	Billings	Montana	7/31/01
459	KTVU	San Jose	California	7/31/01
460	Broadcast Development Corp. (KAMB-TV)	Reno	Nevada	7/31/01
461	KTVU Partnership (KTVU-TV), Cos Enterprises	Oakland	California	7/31/01
462	WTOV-TV Holdings, Inc.	Steubenville	Ohio	7/31/01
463	KIRO, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/31/01
464	WPXI, Inc	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	7/31/01
465	WFTV, Inc.	Orlando	Florida	7/31/01
466	WJAC-TV	Johnstown	Pennsylvania	7/31/01
467	Miami Valley Broadcasting Corporation (WHIO-TV)	Dayton	Ohio	7/31/01
468	WSOC Television, Inc.	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/31/01
469	Georgia Television Company (WSB-TV)	Atlanta	Georgia	7/31/01
470	KTRE-TV Channel 9 Cosmos Broadcasting	Pollok	Texas	7/31/01
471	KLTV-TV Channel 7 Cosmos Broadcasting	Tyler	Texas	7/31/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
472	KCBD-TV Cosmos Broadcasting	Lubbock	Texas	7/31/01
473	The Liberty Corporation (WAL-TV)	Albany	Georgia	7/31/01
474	WTOL-TV Cosmos Broadcasting	Toledo	Ohio	7/31/01
475	WLOX-TV Cosmos Broadcasting	Biloxi	Mississippi	7/31/01
476	Liberty Corporation (WFIB-TV)	Evansville	Indiana	7/31/01
477	WSFT-TV Cosmos Broadcasting Corporation	Montgomery	Alabama	7/31/01
478	Cosmos Broadcasting Corporation (WIS)	Columbia	South Carolina	7/31/01
479	Cosmos Broadcasting Corp. (WAVE 3 TV)	Louisville	Kentucky	7/31/01
480	Cosmos Broadcasting Corporation (KPLC-TV)	Lake Charles	Louisiana	7/31/01
481	KAIT TV, Cosmos Broadcasting Corporation	Jonesboro	Arkansas	7/31/01
482	Century Development Corporation (KGNS-TV)	Laredo	Texas	7/31/01
483	Idaho Independent Television (KTRV)	Nampa	Idaho	7/31/01
484	WDRB-TV	Louisville	Kentucky	7/31/01
485	WIAT-TV	Birmingham	Alabama	7/31/01
486	Lima Communications Corporation (WLIO)	Lima	Ohio	7/31/01
487	Family Worship Center Church, Inc.	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	7/31/01
488	KSKN Inc.	Spokane	Washington	7/31/01
489	King Broadcasting Company (KREM-TV)	Spokane	Washington	7/31/01
490	WWL-TV, Inc.	New Orleans	Louisiana	7/31/01
491	Belo, Inc. (KTVK)	Phoenix	Arizona	7/31/01
492	Belo Kentucky, Inc. (WHAS-TV)	Louisville	Kentucky	7/31/01
493	WFAA-TV	Dallas	Texas	7/31/01
494	WCNC-TV, Inc./NBC6	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/31/01
495	KVUE-TV, Inc.	Austin	Texas	7/31/01
496	King Broadcasting Company (KTVB-TV)	St. Louis	Missouri	7/31/01
497	KMOV-TV, Inc.	St. Louis	Missouri	7/31/01
498	KHOU-TV	Houston	Texas	7/31/01
499	King Broadcasting Company (KGW)	Portland	Oregon	7/31/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
500	KENS-TV	San Antonio	Texas	7/31/01
501	National Public Radio, Inc.	Washington	DC	7/31/01
502	HSN LP, Home Shopping En Espangol GP and AST LLC	St. Petersburg	Florida	7/31/01
503	KMEX License Partnership	Los Angeles	California	7/31/01
504	Univision Network Limited Partnership	Los Angeles	California	7/31/01
505	Scripps Howard Broadcasting Company	Cincinnati	Ohio	7/31/01
506	WLTV License Partnership	Los Angeles	California	7/31/01
507	WXTV License Partnership	Los Angeles	California	7/31/01
508	JDG Television, Inc. (KFAA-TV)	Fort Smith	Arkansas	7/31/01
509	JDG Television, Inc. (KPOM-TV)	Fort Smith	Arkansas	7/31/01
510	Red River Broadcast Corp (KDLT)	Sioux Falls	South Dakota	7/31/01
511	Red River Broadcast Corp (KVRR)	Fargo	North Dakota	7/31/01
512	Griffin Entities (KOTV)	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/31/01
513	Griffin Entities (KWTU)	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	7/31/01
514	Eagle Communications, Inc. (KCFW-TV)	Kalispell	Montana	7/31/01
515	Eagle Communications, Inc.	Missoula	Montana	7/31/01
516	WDIO-TV	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01
517	KAAL-TV	Austin	Minnesota	7/31/01
518	KOB-TV	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01
519	WDIO-TV	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01
520	KSAX-TV, Inc. (KRWF TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01
521	KSAX-TV, Inc.	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01
522	Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc. (KSTP-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01
523	KOB-TV	St. Paul	Minnesota	
524	Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc. (WNYT-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01
525	Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc. (WHEC-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01
526	Stanley S. Hubbard Revocable Trust (KOBR-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
527	New York Times Management Services (WHO-TV)	Des Moines	Iowa	7/31/01
528	New York Times Management Services (KFOR-TV)	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	7/31/01
529	New York Times Management Services (WTKR)	Norfolk	Virginia	7/31/01
530	New York Times Management Services (KFSM-TV)	Fort Smith	Arkansas	7/31/01
531	New York Times Management Services (WNEP-TV)	Moosic	Pennsylvania	7/31/01
532	WNEP-TV (WQAD-TV)	Moline	Illinois	7/31/01
533	New York Times Management Services (WREG-TV)	Memphis	Tennessee	7/31/01
534	New York Times Management Services (WHNT-TV)	Huntsville	Alabama	7/31/01
535	California Broadcasting Inc. (KAEP)	Eureka	California	7/31/01
536	California Broadcasting, Inc. (KRCR-TV)	Redding	California	7/31/01
537	WAGM Television	Presque Isle	Maine	7/31/01
538	Appalachian Broadcasting Corporation (WCYB-TV) Channel 5	Bristol	Virginia	7/31/01
539	Abilene-Sweetwater Broadcasting Co. (KTXS-TV)	Abilene	Texas	7/31/01
540	WHDH-TV	Boston	Massachusetts	7/31/01
541	Sunbeam Television Corporation (WSVN)	Miami	Florida	7/31/01
542	KERO-TV	Bakersfield	California	7/31/01
543	McGraw-Hill Broadcasting Company, Inc.	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/31/01
544	KMGH-TV	Denver	Colorado	7/31/01
545	McGraw-Hill Broadcasting Company, Inc. (KGTV)	San Diego	California	7/31/01
546	Not in use			
547	WBNS-TV	Columbus	Ohio	7/31/01
548	VideoIndiana, Inc. (WTHR-TV)	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/31/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
549	SFM Entertainment	New York	New York	7/31/01
550	Dick Clark Productions, Inc.	Burbank	California	7/31/01
551	PM Entertainment Group Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/31/01
552	Not in use			
553	Agency for Instructional Technology	Bloomington	Indiana	7/31/01
554	WPGH-TV	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	7/31/01
555	KSEE Licensee, Inc.	Fresno	California	7/31/01
556	Community Broadcasting Service (WABI-TV)	Bangor	Maine	7/31/01
557	Quorum Broadcasting of MD (WHAG-TV)	Hagerstown	Maryland	7/31/01
558	SJL of California (KSBY)	San Luis Obispo	California	7/31/01
559	Consortium for Mathematics and its Applications Inc.	Lexington	Massachusetts	8/1/01
560	Cambridge Studios Inc.	Arlington	Massachusetts	8/1/01
561	SJL of Kansas Corp.	Wichita	Kansas	8/8/01
562	Peak Media of Pennsylvania (WWCP)	Johnstown	Pennsylvania	8/1/01
563	WKRC-TV	Cincinnati	Ohio	8/1/01
564	Emmis Television Broadcasting (KOIN-TV)	Portland	Oregon	8/1/01
565	Clear Channel Jacksonville (WAWS)	Jacksonville	Florida	8/1/01
566	Clear Channel Jacksonville (WTEV)	Jacksonville	Florida	8/1/01
567	Emmis Television Broadcasting (WTHI-TV)	Terre Haute	Indiana	8/1/01
568	Sit and Be Fit	Spokane	Washington	8/1/01
569	SJL Northeast (WBNG-TV)	Johnson City	New York	8/2/01
570	Classic Media	New York	New York	8/2/01
571	Holston Valley Broadcasting Corporation (WKPT-TV)	Kingsport	Tennessee	8/2/01
572	United Communications Corporation (KEYC-TV)	Mankato	Minnesota	8/2/01
573	Apple Valley Broadcasting Inc. (KVEW)	Kernewick	Washington	8/2/01
574	Bastet Broadcasting, Inc. (WFXP-TV 66)	Erie	Pennsylvania	8/2/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
575	KHQ, Incorporated	Spokane	Washington	8/2/01
576	Quincy Newspapers, Inc. (WREX-TV)	Rockford	Illinois	8/2/01
577	WHNS-TV Meredith Corporation	Greenville	South Carolina	8/2/01
578	Not in use			
579	Hallmark Entertainment Distribution, Inc.	New York	New York	8/2/01
580	Genesis Distribution Inc.	Los Angeles	California	8/2/01
581	Tribune Television Holdings Inc.	Grand Rapids	Michigan	8/2/01
582	Tribune Entertainment Company	Los Angeles	California	8/2/01
583	Tribune Television Company (WTIC-TV)	Hartford	Connecticut	8/2/01
584	WPIX Inc.	New York	New York	8/2/01
585	KTLA Inc.	Los Angeles	California	8/2/01
586	Tribune Television Company (WPHL-TV)	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	8/2/01
587	WLVI Inc.	Boston	Massachusetts	8/2/01
588	KHWB, Inc.	Houston	Texas	8/2/01
589	Tribune Television New Orleans, Inc. (WNOL-TV)	New Orleans	Louisiana	8/2/01
590	Tribune Television New Orleans, Inc. (WGNO)	New Orleans	Louisiana	8/2/01
591	KWGN Inc.	Englewood	Colorado	8/2/01
592	Channel 40, Inc. (KTXL)	Sacramento	California	8/2/01
593	WGN Continental Broadcasting Company (WGN-TV)	Chicago	Illinois	8/2/01
594	Tribune Television Northwest Inc. (KCPQ)	Seattle	Washington	8/2/01
595	Tribune Television Company (WPMT)	York	Pennsylvania	8/2/01
596	Tribune Television Company (WXIN)	Indianapolis	Indiana	8/2/01
597	Modern Entertainment Ltd.	Encino	California	8/3/01
598	WSBT Inc.	South Bend	Indiana	8/3/01
599	Studio Miramar	San Francisco	California	8/3/01
600	The Goodman Group, LLC	Bethesda	Maryland	8/3/01
601	Westwind Communications (KBAK)	Bakersfield	California	8/3/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
602	STC License Company (KFYR-TV)	Bismarck	North Dakota	8/3/01
603	Benedek License Corporation (KAK-TV)	Wichita	Kansas	8/3/01
604	STC License Company (KACB-TV)	San Angelo	Texas	8/3/01
605	STC License Company (KRBC-TV)	Abilene	Texas	8/3/01
606	STC License Company (KMOT-TV)	Minot	North Dakota	8/3/01
607	Filmoption International	Westmount, Quebec	Canada	8/3/01
608	Worldwide Subsidy Group/Independent Producers Groups	San Antonio	Texas	8/3/01
609	STC Licensing Company (KVLV-TV)	Fargo	North Dakota	8/3/01
610	STC License Company (WUPW)	Toledo	Ohio	8/3/01
611	Lions Gate Entertainment Corp.	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	8/3/01
612	Artist Collections Groups/Worldwide Group	Beverly Hills	California	8/3/01
613	Granite Broadcasting Corporation (WEEK-TV 25)	East Peoria	Illinois	8/3/01
614	Together Again Video Productions, Inc.	Pacific Palisades	California	8/3/01
615	Post-Newsweek Stations (KSAT-TV)	San Antonio	Texas	8/3/01
616	Young Broadcasting of Nashville, Inc. (WKRN-TV)	Nashville	Tennessee	8/3/01
617	Post Newsweek Stations Florida, Inc. (WPLG-TV)	Miami	Florida	7/18/01
618	Eastern North Carolina Broadcasting Corp. (WCTI)	New Bern	North Carolina	8/2/01
619	Cinenova Productions, Inc.	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	8/3/01
620	Combined Communications Corporation of Oklahoma (WZZM)	Grand Rapids	Michigan	8/3/01
621	KCOP Television, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	8/2/01
622	Productions Zone 3 Inc.		Quebec	7/20/01
623	Tribune Television Company (KDAF)	Dallas	Texas	7/31/01
624	WPTA-TV	Fort Wayne	Indiana	8/6/01
625	CS Associates	Lincoln	Massachusetts	8/3/01

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Claimants Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Date Rec.</u>
626	Warner Bros Lorimar Co. The WB Network Turner Entertainment Co. H-B Distribution Co. Turner Pictures Group, Inc. Universal Wrestling Corporation (WCW) TNT Productions, Inc. TNT Originals, Inc. Techwood Productions, Inc. Turner Original Productions, Inc. CNN Newsource Sales, Inc. Castle Rock Entertainment, Inc. CNN Productions, Inc. American Lebanese Syrian Associated Charities/St. Jude Children's Research Hospital	Burbank	California	8/2/01
627	Keller Entertainment Group, Inc. Conan Properties, Inc. and CE Ltd. American First Run Studios	Sherman Oaks	California	8/6/01

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**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
1	South Carolina Broadcasting Partners WOLO-TV	Columbia	South Carolina	07/01/02	in
2	WBKO	Bowling Green	Kentucky	07/01/02	e
3	Bonneville Holding Company KSL-TV	Salt Lake City	Utah	07/01/2	e
4	Young Broadcasting of Davenport - KWQC-TV6	Davenport	Iowa	07/01/2	e
5	WTVM-TV	Columbus	Georgia	07/01/02	e
6	WREX Television, LLC	Rockford	Illinois	07/01/02	e
7	Alvin H. Perlmutter, Inc.	New York	New York	07/01/02	e
8	Apostrophe S. Productions	New York	New York	07/01/02	e
9	Removed				
10	Galan Productions Inc.	Austin	Texas	07/01/02	e
11	Dallas County Community College District	Dallas	Texas	07/01/02	e
12	VHR Broadcasting of Lubbock	Lubbock	Texas	07/01/02	e
13	Young Broadcasting Richmond, Inc. dba WRIC-TV	Richmond	Virginia	07/01/2	e
14	KBJR-TV License Inc.	Duluth	Minnesota	07/01/02	e
15	Sit and Be Fit	Spokane	Washington	07/01/02	e
16	Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI)	New York	New York	07/01/02	
17	Stephen J. Cannel Productions, Inc.	Hollywood	California	07/02/02	
18	Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	Lincoln	Nebraska	07/02/02	
19	Kenneth Lauren Burns - Florentine Films	Walpole	N Hampshire	07/02/02	e
20	Educational Film Center	Annulate	Virginia	07/02/02	

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
21	Gannett Co. Inc. - Arkansas Television Company KTHV-TV - The Detroit News, Inc. WUSA-TV - Gannett Georgia, L.P. WXIA-TV - Gannett Georgia, L.P. WMAZ-TV - Combined Communications Corp. of Oklahoma WZZM-TV - Gannett Pacific Corporation WBIR-TV - Gannett River States Publishing WJXX-TV - KXTV, Inc. - Multimedia Entertainment, Inc. WGRZ-TV - Multimedia Holdings Corp. KARE-TV - Multimedia Holdings Corp. KPNX-TV - Multimedia Holdings Corp. KUSA-TV - Multimedia Holdings Corp. WTLV-TV - Multimedia KSDK, Inc. KSDK-TV - Pacific and Southern. Company, WLBZ-TV - Pacific and Southern Company, WLTX-TV - Pacific and Southern Company, WTSP-TV - WKYC-TV	McLean	Virginia	07/02/02	
22	Zipporah Films, Inc.	Cambridge	Massachuse	07/02/02	e
23	Fred Friendly Seminars, Inc.	New York	New York	07/02/02	e
24	Western International Syndication	Los Angeles	California	07/02/02	
25	New River Media	Washington	DC	07/02/02	
26	Thomas Broadcasting Company WOAY-TV	Oak Hill	Wrest Virginia	07/02/02	
27	KTBS-TV, Inc. KTBS-TV	Shreveport	Louisiana	07/02/02	m
28	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company KRDO-TV	Colorado Springs	Colorado	07/02/02	in
29	Pieri & Sping Productions & Parker L. Payson	Fairhope	Alabama	07/02/02	h
30	Winnebago Television, WTVO	Rockford	Illinois	07/02/02	e
31	WGEM Television	Quincy	Illinois	07/02/02	e
32	Steve Rotfeld Productions, Inc.	Bryn Mawr	Pennsylvania	07/03/02	h
33	National Hockey League(Game)	New York	New York	07/03/02	
34	SFX Television	Washington	DC	07/03/02	h

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
35	National Football League (NFL)	New York	New York	07/03/02	h
36	National Basketball League NBA (Game)	New York	New York	07/03/02	h
37	WNBA Enterprises, LLC WNBA (Game)	Secaucus	New Jersey	07/03/02	h
38	NFL Films	Mt. Laurel	New Jersey	07/03/02	h
39	Guthy-Renker	Palm Desert	California	07/03/02	h
40	Kost Broadcast Sales	Chicago	Illinois	07/03/02	h
41	Persephone Productions Inc.	Arlington	Virginia	07/03/02	h
42	SJL of Pennsylvania, Inc., WICU	Erie	Pennsylvania	07/03/02	e
43	Benedek License Corporation WHSV-TV	Harrisonburg	Virginia	07/03/02	e
44	Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York d/b/a Columbia University Media & Society Seminars	New York	New York	07/03/02	e
45	Lumiere Productions, Inc.	New York	New York	07/03/02	e
46	Michiana Telecasting Corp. WNDU-TV	South Bend	Indiana	07/03/02	e
47	Young Broadcasting of Knoxville, Inc. WATE	Knoxville	Tennessee	07/03/02	e
48	Young Broadcasting of LA, Inc.	Lafayette	Louisiana	07/03/02	e
49	Benedek License Corp. WTAP-TV	Parkersburg	West Virginia	07/03/02	
50	S&S Productions Inc.	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	07/04/02	e
51	Pioneer Living Corporation	Hampstead	Maryland	07/05/02	e
52	Our Own Performance Society (OOPS)/James Cannings	New York	New York	07/05/02	e
53	The Catticus Corporation and Quest Productions	Berkeley	California	07/08/02	e
54	Quorum of Texas License, LLC	Lubbock	Texas	07/05/02	e
55	Goodman Rosen Inc.	Halifax, Nova Scotia	Canada	07/05/02	e
56	Noe Corp. LLC (KNOE-TV-8)	Monroe	Louisiana	07/05/02	

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
57	Vine's Eye Productions, Inc.	Liberty	Missouri	07/05/02	m
58	Adventure Divas, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	07/07/02	e
59	Michigan Magazine Co. Inc.	Rose City	Michigan	07/08/02	m
60	Berkow & Berkow Curriculum Development	Chico	California	07/08/02	e
61	HMW, Inc. WPXT-TV	Westbrook	Maine	07/08/02	e
62	WTVH ,LLC	Syracuse	New York	07/08/02	e
63	WPTA-TV, Inc. WPTA	Fort Wayne	Indiana	07/08/02	e
64	Mac and Ava Motion Picture Productions	Monterey	California	07/08/02	e
65	Public Broadcasting Service	Alexandria	Virginia	07/09/02	h
66	Howard Rosen Productions, Inc.	Snohomish	Washington	07/09/02	e
67	Pacific Street Film Projects, Inc.	Hastings on Hudson	New York	07/09/02	e
68	D.L.Taffner, Ltd	Los Angeles	California	07/09/02	in
69	KUAT-FM	Tucson	Arizona	07/09/02	e
70	Benedek License Corporation WMTV-TV	Hoffman Estates	Illinois	07/09/02	e
71	Cinar Corporation	Montreal Quebec	Canada	07/09/02	e
72	The Ontario Educational Communications Authority (TV Ontario)	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	07/09/02	e
73	WSEE Television, Inc.	Erie	Pennsylvania	07/09/02	e
74	Public Affairs Television, Inc.	New York	New York	07/09/02	e
75	KMTR-TV	Springfield	Oregon	07/09/02	e
76	Eastern North Carolina Broadcasting Corp. (WCU..TV)	New Bern	North Carolina	07/09/02	e
77	Wringinghands Productions KQED-TV	New York	New York	07/10/02	e
78	Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc.	New York	New York	07/10/02	e
79	North Star Films Inc.	New York	New York	07/10/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Reevd.	
80	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company KJCT-TV	Grand Junction	Colorado	07/10/02	e
81	LIN Television Corp. WAVY-TV	Portsmouth	Virginia	07/10/02	e
82	Body Elichic Corp. of America	Orchard Park	New York	07/10/02	e
83	PorchLight Entertainment, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	07/10/02	e
84	Rockfeet Broadcasting II LLC (WFQX-TV)	New York	New York	07/11/02	e
85	Big Feats Entertainment, L.P.	Allen	Texas	07/11/02	c
86	Lyons Partnership, L.P.	Allen	Texas	07/11/02	e
87	Claudia IL Levin	Northampton	Massachusetts	07/11/02	e
88	Thomas Davenport dba Davenport Films	Delaplane	Virginia	07/11/02	e
89	General Mills Sales	Minneapolis	Minnesota	07/11/02	e
90	Big Comfy Corp. KRMA-TV	Toronto Ontario	Canada	07/11/02	e
91	WAFF-TV 48	Huntsville	Alabama	07/11/02	e
92	LtminArt Productions	Fair Oaks	California	07/11/02	e
93	Central NY News, Inc. (WOKR-TV)	Rochester	New York	07/11/02	e
94	CF Entertainment, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	07/11/02	e
95	Keller Entertainment Group Inc. American First Run Studios Conan Properties/CE, LLC	Sherman Oaks	California	07/11/02	e
96	Benedek License Corporation WHOI-TV	Creve Coeur	Illinois	07/11/02	a
97	Pollack Belz Broadcasting, Inc.	Cordoza	Indiana	07/11/02	m
98	Bennett Productions	Los Angeles	California	07/11/02	m
99	Post Newsweek Stations, Florida, Inc. Win': TV	Jacksonville	Florida	07/11/02	in
100	WHDF-TV	Florence	Alabama	07/11/02	e
101.	BBC Worldwide Americas, Inc.	New York	New York	07/12/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
102	Fox Entertainment Group, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	07/12/02	h
103	Babe Winkelman Productions, Inc.	Baxter	Minnesota	07/12/02	in
104	Emmis Television Broadcasting, L.P. dba KRQE	Albuquerque	New Mexico	07/12/02	e
105	Barnstormer Productions	Del Mar	California	07/12/02	e
106	Clear Channel Broadcasting, Inc. WAWS-TV	Jacksonville	Florida	07/12/02	e
107	Clear Channel Broadcasting, Inc. WTEV 47	Jacksonville	Florida	07/12/02	e
108,	KWWL Television	Waterloo	Iowa	07/12/02	e
109	Quartet. International, Inc.	Pearl River	New York	07/13/02	e
110	Federal Broadcasting Co. WLUC-TV	Negaimee	Michigan	07/15/02	e
111	Paramount Pictures, A Viacom Company (KTLA)	Los Angeles	California	07/15/02	e
112	Spelling Television Inc.	Los Angeles	California	07/15/02	e
113	Not in use				
114	KBJR-TV License Inc. (K13JR-TV)	Duluth	Minnesota	07/15/02	e
115	ABC Holding Company Inc. KABC-TV	Glendale	California	07/15/02	xxx
116	Flint License Subsidiary Corp. WIRT-TV	Flint	Michigan	07/15/02	m
117	WTVG Inc. (WTVG-TV)	Toledo	Ohio	07/15/02	in
118	ABC, Inc. KFSN-TV	Fresno	California	07/15/02	m
119	KIRK Television, Inc. (KTRK-TV)	Houston	Texas	07/15/02	m
120	WLS Television, Inc. (WLS-TV)	Chicago	Illinois	07/15/02	m
121	ABC, Inc. WPVI-TV	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	07/15/02	in
122	ABC, Inc. WTDV-TV	Durham	North Carolina	07/15/02	m
123	American Broadcasting Companies WABC-TV	New York	New York	07/15/02	m

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
124	KGO Television Inc. KGO-TV	San Francisco	California	07/15/02	in
125	WIBW-TV	Topeka	Kansas	07/15/02	m
126	Access PrOductions	Santa Barbara	California	07/15/02	in
127	LIN Television Corp. - LIN Television Corp. dba WWL-TV - Primeland Television, Inc. dba WISH-TV - WAND(TV) Partnership - LIN Television Corp. dba WOOD Television, Inc. - LIN Television Corp. dba WANE-TV - Primeland Television, Inc. (WFLI-TV) - STC Broadcasting Inc. WPRI-TV - LIN Television Cotp. dba WVBT-TV	Washington	DC	07/15/02	e
128	KTVO-TV	Kirksville	Missouri	07/15/02	m
129	liaromNational, Inc. WXIX-TV	Cincinnati	Ohio	07/15/02	m
130	Scholastic Entertainment Inc.	New York	New York	07/15/02	e
131	Productions En Conatun Inc.	Quebec	Canada	07/15/02	e
132	LIN Television of Texas	Washington	DC	07/15/02	e
133	WEHT-TV	Evansville	Indiana	07/15/02	e
134	KEYC-1:V/United Communications Corp.	N.Mankato	Minnesota	07/15/02	e
135	3735770 Canada Inc.	Quebec	Canada	07/15/02.	e
136	Paramount Pictures, A Viacom Company - Big Ticket Productions Inc. - Big Ticket Pictures Inc. - Big Ticket Television	Los Angeles	California	07/15/02	e
137	KSEE Licensee, Inc.	Fresno	California	07/15/02	e
138	Beacon Productions, Inc.	Watertown	Massachusetts	07/16/02	e
139	The Hearst Corporation - WESH	Winter Park	Florida	07/16/02	e
140	Freesom Broadcasting of NY	Schenectady	New York	07/16/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
141	Nexstar Broadcasting of the Midwest, Inc. - WTWO-TV2	Terre Haute	Indiana	07/16/02	e
142	Studios USA Television Distribution LLC Studios USA First-Run Productions LLC Studios USA Television LLC Studios USA Talk Television LLC Studios USA Talk Productions LLC Studios USA Pictures LLC USA Cable Entertainment LLC USA Films, LLC Savoy Pictures, Inc. October Films, Inc. Gramercy Pictures, LLC Lightning Ridge Film Limited USA Broadcasting Productions, Inc.	West Hollywood West Hollywood West Hollywood West Hollywood West Hollywood West Hollywood West Hollywood New York New York New York New York New York New York New York	California California California California California California California New York New York New York New York New York New York New York	07/16/02	e
143	NPG of Oregon Inc. KTVZ	Bend	Oregon	07/16/02	m
144	Young Broadcasting of Green Bay Inc. WBAY	Green Bay	Wisconsin	07/16/02	m
145	The American Documentary, Inc.	New York	New York	07/16/02	e
146	Agency for Instructional Technology	Bloomington	Indiana	07/16/02	e
147	Raycom Media, Inc. - WOIO-TV - WUAB-TV - WAFB-TV - WTNZ-TV	Montgomery	Alabama	07/16/02	e
148	KTVQ Communications, Inc. (KTVQ-TV)	Billings	Montana	07/16/02	m
149	KARK-TV, Inc. (KARK-TV)	Little Rock	Arkansas	07/16/02	m
150	Paramount Pictures, A Viacom Company - Worldvision Enterprises, Inc, - Republic Distribution Corporation - Republic Entertainment Inc. - Republic Pictures Enterprises, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	07/16/02	e
151	STC Broadcasting, Inc. - ICACB-TV - KRBC-TV - WEYI-TV	Washington	DC	07/16/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
152	SJL Northeast, LLC WBNG-TV	Johnson City	New York	07/16/02	e
153	Bank Street College of Education	New York	New York	07/17/02	
154	WMFITTelevision, Mid State Television, Inc.	Mansfield	Ohio	07/17/02	in
155	Cornerstone Television - WPCB-TV40, - WKBS-TV 47	Wall	Pennsylvania	07/17/02	in
156	The Office of the Commissioner of Baseball	New York	New York	07/17/02	h
157	MacNeil/Lehrer Productions	Arlington	Virginia	07/17/02	e
158	Woodgrain Productions Inc.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Canada	07/17/02	e
159	Hometime Video Publishing, Inc.	Chaska	Minnesota	07/17/02	e
160	ANGOA	Paris	France	07/17/02	e
161	Litton Syndications	Sullivan's Island	South Carolina	07/17/02	e
162	Benedek License Corporation - KAKE-TV - WTOK-TV	Wichita Meridian	Kansas Mississippi	07/17/02	e
163	Family Communications, Inc.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	07/17/02	e
164	Sesame Workshop	New York	New York	07/17/02	e
165	Ginger Group Productions, Inc.	New York	New York	07/17/02	e
166	Steve White Productions	Studio City	California	07/17/02	e
167	Spectator Films	West Hollywood	California	07/17/02	e
168	Quorum Broadcasting of Indiana License LLC (WTVW)	Evansville	Indiana	07/17/02	e
169	Decoy Film Properties, Inc.	New York	New York	07/17/02	e
170	Snitow-Kaufman Productions	Berkeley	California	07/17/02	e
171	The Duncan Group, loc.	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	07/17/02	e
172	WHNS Fox Carolina, Meredith Corp.	Greenville	South Carolina	07/18/02	m

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Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
173	WEAR Licensee, LLC (WEAR-TV)	Pensacola	Florida	07/18/02	m
174	Lima Communications Corp. WLIO-TV/NBC	Lima	Ohio	07/18/02	m
175	NGT, Inc. dba National Geographic Television	Washington	DC	07/18/02	m
176	Lost Coast Films dba Rubin Tarrant Productions	Waltham	Massachusetts	07/18/02	e
177	Elcom of Virginia dba WTVR-TV	Richmond	Virginia	07/18/02	e
178	Nelvana Limited	Toronto, Ontario	Canada	07/18/02	e
179	Fisher Broadcasting - Seattle TV LLC (KOMO cry)	Seattle	Washington	07/18/02	e
180	KSWO Television Company (KSWO-TV)	Lawton	Oklahoma	07/18/02	e
181	Slim Goodbody Corp.	Linconville Center	Maine	07/18/02	e
182	WPS'D-TV, LLC	Paducah	Kentucky	07/18/02	e
183	Sinclair Communications WTTE-TV/WSYX-TV	Columbus	Ohio	07/18/02	e
184	WBGH-TV	Binghamton	New York	07/18/02	e
185	WIVT-TV	Binghamton	New York	07/18/02	e
186	New Line Cinema Corp. New Line Distributions, Inc. New Line Productions, Inc. New Line Television, Inc.	New York	New York	07/18/02	e
187	Art21, Inc.	New York	New York	07/18/02	e
188	Nexstar Broadcasting of Champaign, LLC (WCL ⁵ -TV)	Champaign	Illinois	07/18/02	e
189	Intelecom Intelligent Telecommunications	Pasadena	California	07/18/02	e
190	DIC Entertainment, L.P.	Burbank	California	07/18/02	e
191	Nexstar Broadcasting of Rochester LLC (WROC-TV8)	Rochester	New York	07/19/02	e
192	Fedor Pitcairn Productions, Ltd.	Bryn Athyn	Pennsylvania	07/19/02	e

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
193	Channel Four Television Corporation	London	England	07/19/02.	e
194	KY3, Inc.	Springfield	Missouri	07/19/02	e
195	The Wilk Group dba Lawrence Welk Syndication	Santa Monica	California	07/19/02	e
196	WGAT Television	Augusta	Georgia	07/19/02	e
197	ComCorp of Texas. License Corp. KVEO-TV ComCorp of El Paso License Corp. KTSM-TV	Lafayette El Paso	Louisiana Texas	- 07/19/02	
198	QueenB Television LLC WKBT	La Crosse	Wisconsin	07/19/02	m
199	Productions Zone3 Inc_	Montreal, Quebec	Canada	07/19/02	e
200	WAOW-WYOW Television, Inc.	Wausau	Wisconsin	07/20/02	m
201	Stainless Broadcasting, LP WICZ-TV	Vestal	New York	07/22/02	e
202	WSAW of Beneclek Corp.	Wausau	Wisconsin	07/22/02	e
203	Mary Ann Esposito, Inc.	Durham	New Hampshire	07/22/02	e
204	Clear Channel Televison. WHP/WLYH	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	07/22/02 -	a
205	Capital Communications Co. WOI-TV	West Des Moines	Iowa	07/22/02	e
206	Coronet Communications Company WIIBF-TV	Rock Island	Illinois	07/22/02	e
207	Citadel Comnamications Co. - KCAU-TV - KLKN-TV	Sioux City Lincoln	Iowa Nebraska	07/22/02	e
208	International Telecommunications Services	Pleasant Gap	Pennsylvania	07/22/02	e
209	Larry Hannon Pictures Corporation	Hollywood	California	07/22/02	e
210	Curators of the University of Missouri - KOMU-TV	Columbia	Missouri	07/22/02	e
211	Nexstar Broadcasting of Beaumont-Port Arthur (KBTV-TV)	Beaumont	Texas	07/22/02	e
212	Nexstar Broadcasting Joplin LLC - KSNF-TV-16	Joplin	Missouri	07/22/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
213	WXOW-TV/WQOW-TV Television, Inc. - WX0W-TV - WQOW-TV -	La Crosse Eau Claire	Wisconsin Wisconsin	07/22/02	e
214	Benedek License Corporation - KAUZ-TV	Hoffman Estates	Illinois	07/22/02	e
215	Freedom Broadcasting of Tennessee, Inc.	Chattanooga	Tennessee	07/22/02	e
216	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios - Goldwyn Films, Inc. - Orion Pictures Corporation - Delta Library Company - Heritage Films Inc. - MCEG Sterling Entertainment - United Artists Films, Inc.	Santa Monica	California	07/22/02	e
217	Bastet Broadcasting WYOU-TV	Scranton	Pennsylvania	07/22/02	e
218	MG/Perin, Inc.	New York	New York	07/22/02	in
219	Soda Mountain Broadcasting - KDRV-TV - KDKF	Medford Klamath Falls	Oregon Oregon	07/22/02	-m
220	Emmis Television License Corporation KMTV	Omaha	Nebraska	07/22/02	m
221	WOWT-TV	Omaha	Nebraska	07/22/02	
222	Hallmark Entertainment Distribution LLC	Los Angeles	California	07/22/02	m
223	Overview Productions Inc. - Euro Pro Corporation - Bruce Nash Entertainment	Ville St. Laurent, Quebec Hollywood	Canada California	07/22/02	m
224	American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers (ASCAP)	New York	New York	07/22/02	in
225	Journal Broadcast Group	Lansing	Michigan	07/23/02	e
226	Major League Baseball Properties, Inc.	New York	New York	07/23/02	h
227	"KEZI Inc. dba KEZI-TV	Eugene	Oregon	07/23/02	m

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
228	LeSEA Broadcasting Corp. - VVHME - WHMB - KWHI3 - WHNO - KWILD - KWHE	South Bend	Indi	07/23/02	m
229	Marsh Media, Inc. KVII-TV	Amarillo	Texas	07/23/02	m
230	KGUN-TV	Tucson	Arizona	07/23/02	e
231	Tony Brown Productions Inc.	New York	New York	07/24/02	m
232	Allied Communications, Inc.	New York	New York	07/24/02	e
233	Universal City Studios LLP, Universal Pictures, and Universal Studios Television Distribution dba for: - Universal Worldwide Television - Universal Television Enterprises - Universal Television Group - Polygram Television LLC	Universal City	California	07/24/02	e
234	KGTV	San Diego	California	07/24/02	e
235	Post Newsweek Stations Michigan Inc. WDIV	Detroit	Michigan	07/24/02	.e
236	The Landsburg Company	Los Angeles	California	07/24/02	e
237	The Denver Center for the Performing Arts -	Denver	Colorado	07/24/02	e
238	KTIV Television; Inc.	Sioux City	Iowa	07/24/02	
239	Harmony Gold U.S.A.	Los Angeles	California	07/24/02	c
240	Alabama Broadcasting Partners WAKA	Montgomery	Alabama	07/24/02	m

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
241	CBS Broadcasting Inc. - CBS Mass Media Corp. - CBS Worldwide Inc. - Group W Television Stations, Inc. - Inside Edition Inc. - King World/CC Inc. - King World Productions Inc. - King World Studios West Inc. - KUTV Holdings, Inc. - I.C.W.M Inc. - Paramount Stations Group of Washington - KBHK -TV - Paramount Stations Group Inc. WKBD-TV - Paramount Stations Group of Ft. Worth/ Dallas, Inc. KTXA-TV - Paramount Stations Group of Philadelphia - WPSG-TV - Paramount Stations Group of Pittsburgh - KDKA-TV - PSG of Oklahoma City LLC KAUT-TV - United Paramount Network - Viacom Inc. - Viacom Broadcasting of Seattle Inc. - KSTW-TV - Visual Frontier, Inc. - WVIT Inc., Paramount Stations Group	New York New York New York New York New York New York Los Angeles New York Los Angeles San Francisco Southfield Fort Worth Philadelphia Pittsburgh Oklahoma City Los Angeles New York Renton Burbank Hollywood	New York New York New York New York New York New York California New York California California Michigan Texas Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Oklahoma California New York Washington California California	07/24/02	e
242	Meredith Corporation - KPDX - KFXO - KCTV	Beaverton Bend Fairway	Oregon Oregon Kansas	07/25/02	
243	Time Life Films	New York	New York	07/25/02	e
244	WDBJ Television, Inc. WDBJ-7	Roanoke	Virginia	07/25/02	e
245	Removed				
246	Nexstar Broadcasting of Erie, LLC WFXP-TV/ WJET-TV	Erie	Pennsylvania	07/25/02	e
247	Compact Collections Limited	London	U Kingdom	07/25/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
248	Fremantle Media North America, Inc.	New York	New York	07/25/02	e
249	Levy-Gardner-Laven Productions, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	07/25/02	in
250	Video Voice, Inc. WVVH-TV	New York	New York	07/25/02	m
251	Rebel Rebel, Inc.	Brooklyn	New York	07/25/02	e
252	Midwest Television, Inc.	San Diego	California	07/25/02	e
253	Western Instructional Television, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	07/25/02	e
254	Pacific & Southern Company, Inc. WLBS 2	Bangor	Maine	07/25/02	e
255	Journal Broadcast Group, Inc. WTMJ	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	07/25/02	e
256	KSLA, LLC	Shreveport	Louisiana	07/25/02	e
257	Journal Broadcast Corporation dba KTNV-TV	Las Vegas	Nevada	07/25/02	e
258	Ellen Perry dba Stardust Pictures	San Francisco	California	07/25/02	e
259	Audio-Visual Copyright Society trading as Screenrights	Neutral Bay	Australia	07/26/02	m
260	Chesapeake Television Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	07/26/02	e
261	Marjorie Poore Productions, Inc.	San Francisco	California	07/26/02	e
262	Central NY News, Inc. WIXT-TV	East Syracuse	New York	07/26/02	e
263	Devillier Donegan Enterprises LP	Washington	DC	07/26/02	
264	LibCo WSFA-TV	Montgomery	Alabama	07/26/02	e
265	Martha Stewart Living Onmimedia, Inc.	New York	New York	07/26/02	e
266	Jan Krawitz	Stanford	California	07/26/02	
267	Home Box Office	New York	New York	07/26/02	e
268	WVVA Television, Inc.	Bluefield	West Virginia	07/26/02	
269	Jewell Television Corporation KIST-TV	San Angelo	Texas	07/26/02	
270	Quorum of Missouri License LLC KDEB-TV	Springfield	Missouri	07/26/02	e
271	KTTC Television, Inc.	Rochester	Minnesota	07/26/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
272	Elcom of South Dakota KSFY/KABY/KPRY	Sioux Falls	South Dakota	07/26/02	e
273	Entails Indiana Broadcasting dba WTHI-TV	Terre Haute	Indiana	07/26/02	e
274	Nexstar Broadcasting of Louisiana dba KTAL-TV	Shreveport	Louisiana	07/26/02	e
275	Spokane Television, Inc. KXLY-TV	Spokane	Washington	07/26/02	e
276	Fox Entertainment Group, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	07/26/02	m
277	KTLA, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	07/26/02	e
278	WVLI, Inc.	Boston	Massachusettes	07/26/02	e
279	Channel 40, Inc.	Sacramento	California	07/26/02	e
280	KWGN, Inc.	Englewood	Colorado	07/26/02	e
281	KHWB Inc.	Houston	Texas	07/26/02	e
282	Tribune Television Holdings, Inc. WXMI - Tribune Television Company WPHL - Tribune Television Company WPMT - Tribune Television Company VTXI - Tribune Television New Orleans, Inc. WGNO - Tribune Television New Orleans, Inc. WNOL - Tribune Television Company KDAF - Tribune Television Northwest, Inc. KCPQ,	Grand Rapids Philadelphia York Indianapolis New Orleans New Orleans Dallas Seattle	Michigan Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Indiana Louisiana Louisiana Texas Washington	07/26/02 07/29/02	e
283	Oral Roberts Evangelistic Association	Tulsa	Oklahoma	07/26/02	m
284	Coral Ridge Ministries Media, Inc.	Ft. Lauderdale	Florida	07/26/02	in
285	Quorum Broadcasting of MD LLC WHAG-TV	Hagerstown	Maryland	07/26/02	m
286	Lincoln Broadcasting Company KTSE	Brisbane	California	07/26/02	m
287	Emmis Television Broadcasting LP dba KOIN-TV	Portland	Oregon	07/26/02	e
288	MOSO Productions	Encino	California	07/26/02	m

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
289	GT Merchandising Se Licensing Corp.	New York	New York	07/26/02	in
290	Central Wyoming College KCWC-TV	Riverton	Wyoming	07/26/02	m
291	Benedek Bioadcasting Corporation WIFR-TV	Rockford	Illinois	07/26/02	m
292	Global Evangelism Television dba John Hagee Ministries	San Antonio	Texas	07/26/02	e
293	Smith TV License Holding Inc. KOLO	Reno	Nevada	07/28/02	e
294	World Wrestling Entertainment Inc.	Stamford	Connecticut	07/29/02	e
295	WKEF-TV, NBC 22	Dayton	Ohio	07/29/02	e
296	WRGT-TV, Fox 45	Dayton	Ohio	07/29/02	a
297	Post- Newsweek Stations, Florida, Inc.	Miami	Florida	07/29/02	e
298	Jefferson-Pilot Communications Company of VA WWBT	Richmond	Virginia	07/29/02	e
299	Channel 12 of Beaumont, Inc.	Beaumont	Texas	07/29/02	c
300	Jefferson-Pilot Communications/WBTV, Inc.	Charlotte	North Carolina	07/29/02	c
301	Crystal Pictures, Inc.	Asheville	North Carolina	07/29/02	e
302	KHQA-TV7	Quincy	Illinois	07/29/02	e
303	Delmarva Broadcast Service General Partnership (WMDT-TV)	Orlando	Florida	07/29/02	e
304	Food For Thought Productions	Makanda	Illinois	07/29/02	e
305	Northeast Kansas Broadcast Service, Inc. (KTKA-TV)	Orlando	Florida	07/29/02	0
306	KMEG-TV	Dakota Dunes	South Dakota	07/29/02	e
307	WILX	Lansing	Michigan	07/29/02	e
308	Community Broadcasting Service WABI-TV	Bangor	Maine	07/29/02	e
309	KHQ, Inc. - KNDO - KNDU	Yakima Kennewich	Washington Washington	07/29/02	

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
310	The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	Ottawa, Ontario	Canada	07/29/02	e
311	Teddy Bear Productions	San Francisco	California	07/29/02	e
312	Jasinsld TV	Scottsdale	Arizona	07/29/02	e
313	Red Horse LLC	Santa Monica	California	07/29/02	e
314	Hawthorne Communications	Fairfield	Iowa	07/29/02	e
315	Script To Screen Productions	Santa Ana	California	07/29/02	e
316	Family Products LLP	Van Nuys	California	07/29/02	e
317	Together Again Productions	Malibu	California	07/29/02	e
318	Cable News Network LP,LLP	Atlanta	Georgia	07/29/02	e
319.	XFL, LLC	Stamford	Connecticut	07/29/02	e•
320	UPA Industries, Inc. Harvey Entertainment, Inc.	Beverly Hills New York	California New York	07/29/02	e
321	Carsey-Werner- Mandabach, LLC	Studio City	California	07/29/02	e
322	WPIX, Inc.	New York	New York	07/29/02	e
323	WGN Continental Broadcasting Company	Chicago	Illinois	07/29/02	e
324	The Christian Broadcasting Network, Inc.	Virginia Beach	Virginia	07/29/02	c
325	National Hockey League (Non-Game)	New York	New York	07/29/02	e
326	Transworld International, Inc. ,	Cleveland	Ohio	07/29/02	e
327	WMTW Broadcast Group, LLC	Auburn	Maine	07/29/02	m
328	Diversified Broadcasting, Inc. WC.113	Gainesville	Florida	07/29/02	m
329	Nexstar Broadcasting of Abilene KTAB-TV	Abilene	Texas	07/29/02	m
330	Sinclair Media I, Inc. WPGH-TV	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	07/29/02	m
331	ABC Family Worldwide, Inc.	Burbank	California	07/29/02	m
332	McCirmon Broadcasting Co., Channel 51 of San Diego (KUSI)	San Diego	California	07/29/02	m

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
333	Clear Channel Television KMOL-TV	San Antonio	Texas	07/29/02	m
334	Benedek Broadcasting Corporation WTVY-TV	Dothan	Alabama	07/29/02	in
335	Post-Newsweek Stations KSAT-TV	San Antonio	Texas	07/29/02	e
336	The Summit Media Group	New York	New York	07/29/02	m
337	Warner Bros. Domestic Television Distribution	Burbank	California	07/29/02	c
338	Screen Media Ventures, LLC	New York	New York	07/29/02	e
339	WSJV Television, Inc.	Elkhart	Indiana	07/29/02	e
340	KATV, LLC	Little Rock	Arkama-q	07/30/02	in
341,	Belo Kentucky, Inc. WHAS-TV	Louisville	Kentucky	07/30/02	in
342	Allbritton Communications WJLA-TV	Washington	DC	07/30/02	m
343	WSET, Inc. WSET-TV	Lynchburg	Virginia	07/30/02	m
344	KTUL, Inc.	Tulsa	Oklahoma	07/30/02	in
345	Harrisburg Television, Inc. WHTM-TV	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	07/30/02	m
346	TV Alabama, Inc. - WCFB-TV - WJSU-TV	Birmingham	Alabama	07/30/02	m
347	WCIV, LLC .	Mt Pleasant	South Carglina	07/30/02	m
348	Raycom America, Inc. dba WTOG-TV	Savannah	Georgia	07/30/02	in
349	Sainte Sepulveda, Inc. KBVU-TV	Modesto	California	07/30/02	in
350	Youngstown Television, L.L.C. WKBN-TV	Youngstown	Ohio	07/30/02	m
351	KMOV-TV, Inc. KMOV-TV	St. Louis	Missouri	07/30/02	in
352	WWL TV, Inc.	New Orleans	Louisiana	07/30/02	m
353	KENS-TV, Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	07/30/02	m
354	WFAA TV, L.P.	Dallas	Texas	07/30/02	m
355	KTVB-TV	Boise	Idaho	07/30/02	

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
356	King Broadcasting Company - KING-TV - KONG-TV -- - KGW-TV	Seattle Seattle Portland.	Washington Washington Oregon	07/30/02	in
357	KVUE-TV, Inc. KVUE	Austin	Texas	07/30/02	in
358	KTVK, Inc.	Phoenix	Arizona	07/30/02	in
359	KASW	Phoenix	Arizona	07/30/02	in
360	KREM-TV	Spokane	Washington	07/30/02	in
361	KSKN-TV	Spokane	Washington	07/30/02	m
362	NASCAR Digital Entertainment, Ltd.	Daytona Beach	Florida	07/30/02	
363	National Basketball Association (Non-Game)	New York	New York	07/30/02	
364	Crystal Cathedral Ministries	Garden Grove	California	07/30/02	in
365	HSN LP Home Shopping En Espagnol GP AST, LLC	St. Petersburg	Florida	07/30/02	in
366	Saga Communications Corp.	Victoria	Texas	07/30/02	e
367	Surtsey Productions Inc.	Victoria	Texas	07/30/02	e
368	WCLF-TV22, Christian Television Corp.	North Largo	Florida	07/30/02	e
369	WGGB-TV	Springfield	Massachusetts	07/30/02	e
370	National Broadcasting Company Inc.	New York	New York	07/30/02	e
371	NBC Enterprises, Inc.	Burbank	California	07/30/02.	e
372	CNBC, Inc.	Fort Lee	New Jersey	07/30/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
373	National Broadcasting Company, Inc. - WNBC-TV - WCAU-TV - KNBC-TV - WMAQ-TV - WRC-TV - Outlet Broadcasting Inc. WVIT-TV - Outlet Broadcasting Inc. WJAR-TV - Outlet Broadcasting Inc. WCMH-TV - Birmingham Broadcasting Inc. WVTM-TV - Station Venture Operations LP KNSD-TV - Station Venture Operations LP KXAS-TV - NBC Subsidiary Inc. WTVJ-TV - NBC Subsidiary Inc. WNCN-TV	New York Bala Cynwyd Burbank Chicago Washington West Hartford Cranston Columbus Birmingham San Diego Fort Worth Miami Raleigh	New York Pennsylvania California Illinois D.C. Connecticut Rhode Island Ohio Alabama California Texas Florida North Carolina	07/30/02 07/31/02 07/31/02	e
374	Ragdoll Ltd.	New York	New York	07/30/02	e
375	Galloway Productions	Mount Pleasant	South Carolina	07/30/02	e
376	WXTV License Partnership, G.P. WXTV(TV)	Los Angeles	California	07/30/02	e
377	WKOW Television, Inc.	Madison	Wisconsin	07/30/02	e
378	SFM Entertainment LLC	New York	New York	07/30/02	e
379	WFMI Television, Inc.	Youngstown	Ohio	07/30/02	e
380	Nathan Adolfsen	Los Angeles	California	07/30/02	e
381	Film Matters Inc. dba TV Matters.	Phoenix	Arizona	07/30/02	e
382	Crowing. Rooster Arts, Inc.	New York	New York	07/30/02	e
383	Federal Broadcasting Co. dba WSTM-TV	Syracuse	New York	07/30/02	e
384	European Pictures, B.V.	Leiden	Netherlands	07/30/02	
385	WLOS	Asheville	North Carolina	07/30/02	
386	DreamWorks LLC	Glendale	California	07/30/02	e
387	Scripps Howard Broadcasting-Company	Cincinnati	Ohio	07/30/02	
388	Oliver Productions Inc.	Washington	DC	07/30/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
389	Jefferson-Pilot Communications - WBTV	-Charlotte	North Carolina	07/30/02	e
390	Freedom Broadcasting of Texas, Inc.	Beaumont	Texas	07/30/02	e
391	WLAJ, Freedom Broadcasting of Michigan	Lansing	Michigan	07/30/02	e
392	Lewis Broadcasting Corp. WLTZ	Columbus	Georgia	07/30/02	e
393	Media General Communications, Inc. KIMT-TV	Mason City	Iowa	07/30/02	e
394	Modern Entertainment, Ltd.	Encino	California	07/30/02	e
395	Emmis Television Broadcasting, L.P. - WLIJK-TV - WSAZ Newschannel 3 - WVUE	Green Bay Huntington New Orleans	Wisconsin West Virginia Louisiana	07/30/02	e
396	WCNC-TV/NBC 6	Charlotte	North Carolina	07/30/02	e
397	ICHOU-TV LP	Houston	Texas	07/30/02	e
398	Marty Stouffer Productions, Ltd.	Aspen	Colorado	07/31/02	e
399	Hearst Entertainment, Inc.	New York	New York	07/31/02	m
400	Jeopardy Productions, Inc.	Culver City	California	07/31/02	m
401	Califon Productions, Inc.	Culver City	California	07/31/02	M
402	Columbia Pictures Television, Inc.	Culver City	California	07/31/02	m
403	McGraw- Hill Broadcasting Co.	Denver	Colorado	07/31/02	in
404	The Goodman Group	Bethesda	Maryland	07/31/02	m
405	SESAC, Inc.	New York	New York	07/31/02	m
406	National Public Radio	Washington	DC	07/31/02	in
407	VideoIndiana, Inc. WTHR-TV	Indianapolis	Indiana	07/31/02	in
408	WBNS-TV, Inc.	Columbus	Ohio	07/31/02	h
409	National Collegiate Athletic Association	Indianapolis	Indiana	07/31/02	h

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
410	Family Worship Center Church, Inc.	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	07/31/02	lr
411	Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc.	New York	New York	07/31/02	h
412	The Hearst Corporation	New York	New York	07/31/02	
413	Channel 49 Acquisition Corporation	Hampton	Virginia	07/31/02	h
414	Bell Broadcasting, LLC	Hampton	Virginia	07/31/02	in
415	Young Broadcasting Inc.	New York	New York	07/31/02	h
416	AB Dolly, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	07/31/02	h
417	Adler Media, Inc.	Sherman Oaks	California	07/31/02	l3
418	Amazing Facts, Inc.	Rocklin	California	07/31/02	h
419	American Religious Town Hall, Inc.	Dallas	Texas	07/31/02	h
420	Big League Golf, Inc.	Maitland	Florida	07/31/02	h
421	Catholic Communications Corporation	Springfield	Massachusetts	07/31/02	h
422	Cottonwood Christian Center	Los Alamitos	California	07/31/02	h
423	Crenshaw Christian Center	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	h
424	Faith For Today, Inc.	Simi Valley	California	07/31/02	<h
425	Grizzly Adams Productions, Inc.	Baker	Oregon	07/31/02	h
426	IT IS WRITTEN	Simi Valley	California	07/31/02	l3
427	Jalbert Productions, Inc.	Huntington	New York	07/31/02	h
428	The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	Washington	DC	07/31/02	h
429	Rhema Bible Church aka Kenneth Hagin Ministries	Broken Arrow	Oklahoma	07/31/02	h
430	Life in the Word, Inc.	Fenton	Missouri	07/31/02	h
431	0. Atlas Enterprises, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	07/31/02	h
432	RBC Ministries	Grand Rapids	Michigan	07/31/02	h

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
433	Ron Phillips Ministries	Hixon	Tennessee	07/31/02	h
434	Sandra Carta Productions	New York	New York	07/31/02	h
435	Speak the Word Church International	Golden Valley	Minnesota	07/31/02	h
436	T.D. Jakes Ministries	Dallas	Texas	07/31/02	h
437	Total Gym Fitness, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	07/31/02	h
438	Zola Levitt Ministries, Inc.	Dallas	Texas	07/31/02	h
439	Gray Florida Holdings, Inc.	Panama City	Florida	07/31/02	h
440	WRDW-TV, Inc.	North Augusta	South Carolina	07/31/02	h
441	Gray Kentucky Television, Inc.	Lexington	Kentucky	07/31/02	h
442	KOLN/KGIN, Inc.	Lincoln	Nebraska	07/31/02	h
443	WITN-TV, Inc.	Washington	North Carolina	07/31/02	h
444	WVLT-TV, Inc.	Knoxville	Tennessee	07/31/02	h
445	WEAU-TV, Inc.	Eau Claire	Wisconsin	07/31/02	h
446	Gray Communications of Texas-Sherman, Inc.	Sherman	Texas	07/31/02	h
447	Gray Communication of Texas, Inc.	Waco	Texas	07/31/02	h
448	Independence Television Company, Inc. - WDRB - WFTE	Louisville	Kentucky	07/31/02	h
449	Idaho Independent TV, Inc. KTRV	Nampa	Idaho	07/31/02	h
450	Century Development Corporation KGNS	Laredo	Texas	07/31/02	h

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Reevd.	
451	LibCo, Inc. - KAIT-TV - KPLC - WAVE3-TV - WIS - WFIE-TV - WSFA-TV - WLOX-TV - WTOL-TV - WALB-TV - KCBD-TV	Jonesboro Lake Charles Louisville Columbia Evansville Montgomery Biloxi Toledo Albany Lubbock	Arkansas Louisiana Kentucky South Carolina Indiana Alabama Mississippi Ohio Georgia Texas	07/31/02	h
452	CivCo - KLTV-TV - KTRE-TV	Tyler Pollock	Texas Texas	07/31/02	m
453	Georgia Television Company dba WSB-TV	Atlanta	Georgia	07/31/02	m
454	WSOC Television, Inc.	Charlotte	North Carolina	07/31/02	in
455	WHIO-TV Holdings, Inc.	Dayton	Ohio	07/31/02	m
456	WJAC-TV, Inc.	Johnstown	Pennsylvania	07/31/02	m
457	WFTV, Inc.	Orlando	Florida	07/31/02	in
458	WPXI-TV, Inc.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	07/31/02	in
459	KIRO, Inc. dba KIRO-TV	Seattle	Washington	07/31/02	m
460	WTOV-TV Holdings, Inc.	Steubenville	Ohio	07/31/02	
461	KTVU Partnership	Oakland	California	07/31/02	m
462	KTVU Partnership dba KAME TV	Reno	Nevada	07/31/02	m
463	KTVU Partnersliip dba KICU	San Jose	California	07/31/02	in
464	Rysher Entertainment	Santa Monica	California	07/31/02	m
465	KATC Communications, Inc.	Lafayette	Louisiana	07/31/02	m
466	WLEX Communications, LLC	Lexington	Kenmcky	07/31/02	
467	MG Broadcasting of Birmingham Holdings LLC	Birmingham	Alabama	07/31/02	in

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
468	Media General Operations, Inc. - WKRG - WFLA —	Mobile Tampa	Alabama Florida	07/31/02	m
469	Media General Communications, Inc. - WSAV - KBSD - KBSH-TV - KWCH - KBSL - WJTV - WNCT-TV - WDEF-TV - WSLs-TV	Savannah Dodge City Hays Witchita Goodland Jackson Greenville Chattanooga Roanoke	Georgia Kansas Kansas Kansas Kansas Mississippi North Carolina Tennessee Virginia	07/31/02	e
470	Media General Broadcasting, Inc. - WNEG-TV - WTVQ-TV - WSPA-TV - WJHL-TV	Toccoa Lexington Spartanburg Johnson City	Georgia Kentucky South Carolina Tennessee	07/31/02	m
471	Peak Media of Pennsylvania, LLC	Johnstown	Pennsylvania	07/31/02	in
472	Clearlake Productions, Inc.	West Palm Beach	Florida	07/31/02	m
473	Media General Broadcasting of South Carolina Holdings, Inc.	Florence	South Carolina	07/31/02	m
474	The Living Century LLC	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	in
475	Tribune Entertainment Company	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	in
476	Tribune Television Company	Hartford	Connecticut	07/31/02	in
477	First Look Media, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	in
478	Liberty Broadcasting Network, Inc.	Lynchburg	Virginia	07/31/02	e
479	KMEX License Partnership G.P. KMEX-TV	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	e
480	WLTV License Partnership WLTV(TV)	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	e
481	Univision Network Limited Partnership	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	e
482	Center for Educational Telecommunications	Berkeley	California	07/31/02	e

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

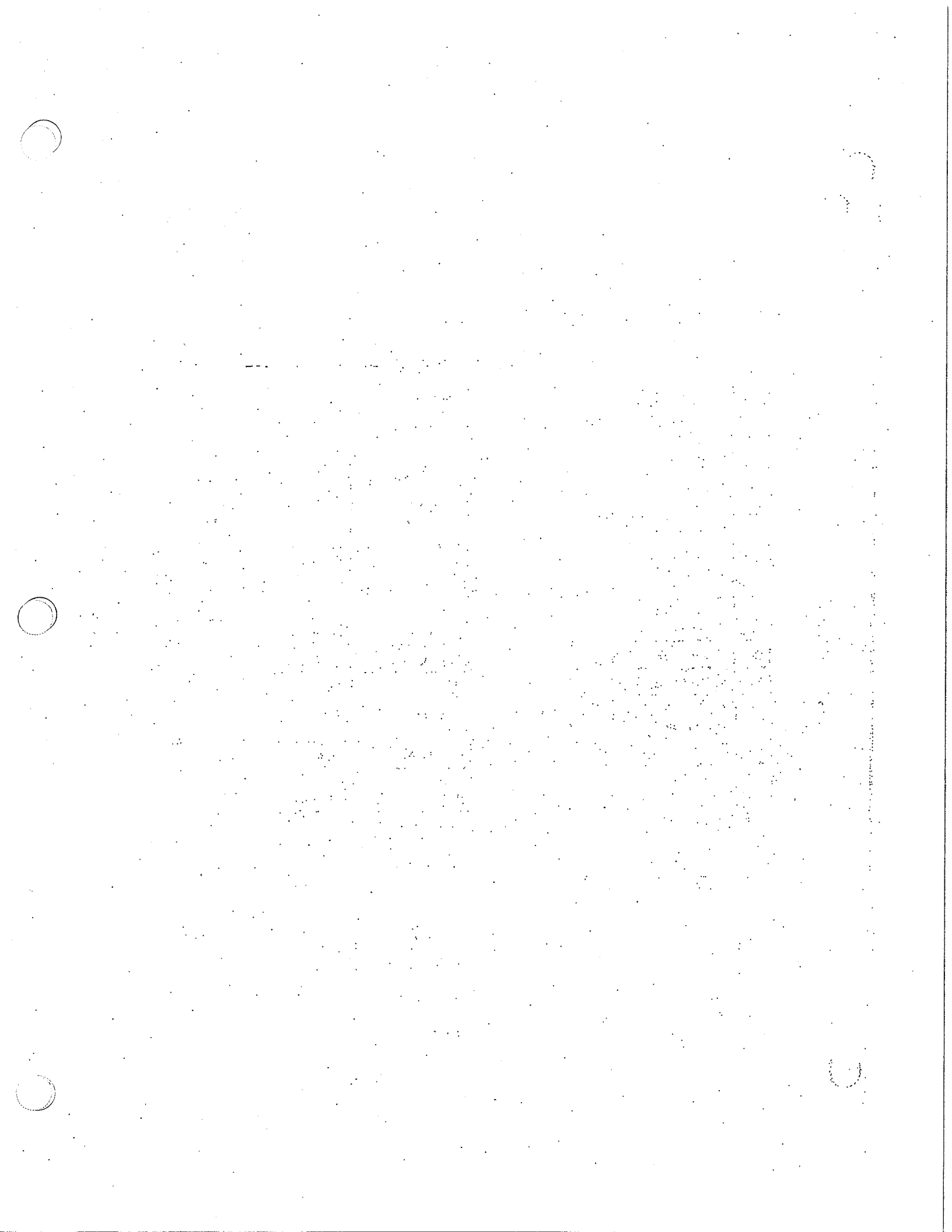
No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
483	In Touch Ministries, Inc.	Atlanta	Georgia	07/31/02	e
484	Ncxstar Broadcasting of Abilene (KTAB-TV)	Abilene	Texas	07/31/02	e
485	Norman Jerry "Jed" Riffe	Berkeley	California	07/31/02	e
486	WDKY	Lexington	Kentucky	07/31/02	e
487	Teddy Bear Productions	San Francisco	California	07/31/02	e
488	Media Venture Management, Inc.	Naples	Florida	07/31/02	e
489	Louisiana Television Broadcasting WBRZ-TV	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	07/31/02	e
490	NewsChannel 5 Network, L.P.	Nashville	Tennessee	07/31/02	e
491	KION-TV KCBA-TV	Salinas	California	07/31/02	e
492	Fisher Broadcasting- Portland TV LLC - KATU-TV	Portland	Oregon	07/31/02	e
493	Mission Broadcasting of Joplin	Joplin	Missouri	07/31/02	e
494	Philornath Films	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	e
495	Raycom America, Inc. dba WMC-TV	Memphis	Tennessee	07/31/02	e
496	White Knight Broadcasting of Shreveport License Corp. - 1CSHV-TV	Shreveport	Louisiana	07/31/02	e
497	ConiCorp of Texas License Corp. - KMSS-TV	Shreveport	Louisiana	07/31/02	e
498	Jaffe Braunstein Films, Ltd.	Los Angeles	California	07/31/02	e
499	Sunday August 4 th , Jimmy B's	St. Pete Beach	Florida	07/31/02	e
500	WCLF-TV22, Christian Television Corp.	North Largo	Florida	07/31/02	e
501	Valley Broadcasting Company Yuma Broadcasting Company	Las Vegas	Nevada	07/31/02	e
502	Benedek Broadcasting Corp. dba KKTV - Deborah J. Bullock	Colorado Springs Elbert	Colorado Colorado	07/31/02	

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.	
503	Not in use				
504	Emmis Television License Corp. of Topeka KSNT-TV	Topeka	Kansas	07/29/02 08/02/02	in
505	WGCL, Inc., Meredith Corporation	Atlanta	Georgia	07/30/02 08/02/02	m
506	Not in Use				
507	Telco Productions, Inc.	Santa Monica	California	07/30/02 08/02/02	m
508	Tennessee Broadcasting Partners WBBJ	Jackson	Tennessee	07/30/02 08/05/02	m
509	North Carolina Broadcasting Partners - WCCB	Charlotte	North Carolina	07/30/02 08/05/02	in
510	Not in Use				
511	Not in Use				
512	Westwind Communications, LLC KBAK-TV	Bakersfield	California	07/31/02 08/05/02	m
513	Not in Use				
514	KM' Television	Santa Rosa	California	07/31/02 08/05/02	m
515	Smith Television Group	Anchorage	Alaska	07/31/02 08/05/02	in
516	WCSC, Inc.	Charleston	South Carolina	07/31/02 08/05/02	in
517	Artist Collections Group dba Worldwide Subsidy Group	Beverly Hills	California	07/31/02 08/05/02	m
518	Worldwide Subsidy Group dba Independent Producers Group	San Antonio	Texas	07/31/02 08/05/02	m
519	Not in Use				

**2001 Cable Copyright Claims
Final List**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date	
520	Raycom America, Inc. (KFVS-TV)	Cape Girardeau	Missouri	7/26/02 9/3/02	m
521	Charles Schuerhoff dba CS Associates	Lincoln	Massachusetts	07/30/02 08/05/02	in
522	Carolina Capital Communications, Inc. - WKFT	Fayetteville	North Carolina	07/01/02	in
523	Fei Hu Films	Santa Barbara	California	07/4/02	e
524	Removed				
525	The Corporation for General Trade dba WKJG-TV	Fort Wayne	Indiana	07/12/02	e
526	ACME Television Licenses of Missouri - KPLR-TV	St. Louis	Missouri	7/26/02	e
527	Not in use				
528	VHR Springfield License, Inc. KOLR-TV	Brentwood	Tennessee	07/09/02	m
529	Persona Grata Productions	San Francisco	California	07/07/02	e
530	NPG of Texas (KVIA-TV)	El Paso	Texas	7/31/02	e
531	The Consortium for Mathematics and Its Applications, Inc. (COMAP, Inc.)	Lexington	Massachusetts	7/25/02	e
532	FTM Productions	Los Angeles	California	7/23/02	e
533	Buena Vista Television Walt Disney Television	Burbank	California	7/23/02	e
534	AFMA Collections	Los Angeles	California	7/23/02	e
535	Hasbro, Inc.	Pawtucket	Rhode Island	7/24/02	
536	Holston Valley Broadcasting Corporation WKPT-TV	Kingsport	Tennessee	7/29/02	m



**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
As of October 29, 2003**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
1	Babe Winkelman Productions Inc.	Brainerd	Minnesota	7/1/03
2	Broadcast Music, Inc.	New York	New York	7/1/03
3	GT Merchandising and Licensing-LLC	New York	New York	7/1/03
4	KSL-TV division of Bonneville Int. Corp.	Kaysville	Utah	7/1/03
5	Lives and Legacies Films	McLean	Virginia	7/1/03
6	Metropolitan Opera Assoc. Inc.(WTTW)	New York	New York	7/1/03
7	Mid State Television, Inc. WMFD-TV	Mansfield	Ohio	7/1/03
8	Peter Miller Films, Inc. (KQED)	New York	New York	7/1/03
9	Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)	Alexandria	Virginia	7/1/03
10	Stephen J. Cannell Productions, Inc.	Hollywood	California	7/1/03
11	Trustees of Columbia University	New York	New York	7/1/03
12	WGEM Television	Quincy	Illinois	7/1/03
13	Wind and Stars Productions Group	Alexandria	Virginia	7/1/03
14	WREX Television, LLC	Rockford	Illinois	7/1/03
15	Yanni Inc. (KUHT)	West Palm Beach	Florida	7/1/03
16	BBC Worldwide Americas, Inc.(KCTS)	New York	New York	7/2/03
17	Beacon Productions, Inc.	Watertown	Massachusetts	7/2/03
18	Big Productions(KUHT)	Stillwater	Oklahoma	7/2/03
19	Denver Center for Performing Arts (WTTW)	Denver	Colorado	7/2/03
20	Diamond Island Productions, LLC (KQED)	Pacifica	California	7/2/03
21	Fisher Broadcasting- Portland TVLLC. KATU	Portland	Oregon	7/2/03
22	Independent Television Service, Inc. (KTCA)	San Francisco	California	7/2/03
23	KARK Inc.	Little Rock	Arkansas	7/2/03
24	KTBS, Inc.	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/2/03
25	LeSea Broadcasting Corp.	South Bend	Indiana	7/2/03
26	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company (KJCT)	Grand Junction	Colorado	7/2/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
As of October 29, 2003**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
27	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company (KRDO)	Colorado Springs	Colorado	7/2/03
28	Porch Light Entertainment, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/2/03
29	CINAR Corporation	Montreal Quebec	Canada	7/3/03
30	Family Communications, Inc.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	7/3/03
31	World Wrestling Entertainment, Inc.	Stamford	Connecticut	7/3/03
32	Michiana Telecasting Corp. WNDU-TV	South Bend	Indiana	7/5/03
33	Paramount Pictures Big Ticket Television, Inc., Big Ticket Pictures, Inc., Big Ticket Productions, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/7/03
34	Chelsey Broadcasting Company (WHOI-TV)	Creve Coeur	Illinois	7/7/03
35	Fred Friendly Seminars, Inc.	New York	New York	7/7/03
36	Hometime	Chaska	Minnesota	7/7/03
37	In Touch Ministries, Inc. KTTV-TV	Atlanta	Georgia	7/7/03
38	LIN Television Corp. (WWLP)	Chicopee	Massachusetts	7/7/03
39	Morris Network of Alabama, Inc.	Dothan	Alabama	7/7/03
40	National Geographic Society	Washington	DC	7/7/03
41	Nexstar Broadcasting NE Penn. (WBRE-TV)	Wilkes-Barre	Pennsylvania	7/7/03
42	Paramount Pictures, Viacom Company	Los Angeles	California	7/7/03
43	Quorum of Missouri, LLC (KDEB-TV)	Springfield	Missouri	7/7/03
44	Santa Fe Ventures, Inc.	Albuquerque	New Mexico	7/7/03
45	SJL Northeast, LLC (WBNG-TV)	Johnson City	New York	7/7/03
46	SJL of Pennsylvania, Inc. WICU	Erie	Pennsylvania	7/7/03
47	Spectator Films	West Hollywood	California	7/7/03
48	Spelling Television Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/7/03
49	Steve White Films	Studio City	California	7/7/03
50	Sullivan Entertainment International Inc.	Toronto Ontario	Canada	7/7/03
51	VHR Springfield License (KOLR-TV)	Brentwood	Tennessee	7/7/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
As of October 29, 2003**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
52	WEHT-TV	Evansville	Indiana	7/7/03
53	Worldvision Enterprises, Inc. Republic Distribution Corporation Republic-Entertainment, Inc. Republic Pictures Enterprises	Los Angeles	California	7/7/03
54	WPSD-TV, LLC	Paducah	Kentucky	7/7/03
55	Apple Valley Broadcasting, Inc. (KVEV)	Yakima	Washington	7/8/03
56	Dallas County Community College District	Dallas	Texas	7/8/03
57	General Mills Sales, Inc.	Minneapolis	Minnesota	7/8/03
58	Heritage Broadcasting Company of Mich.	Cadillac	Michigan	7/8/03
59	Indiana Broadcasting, LLC (WANE-TV)	Fort Wayne	Indiana	7/8/03
60	KSEB Television, Inc.	Fresno	California	7/8/03
61	LIN Television Corp. WAVY-TV	Portsmouth	Virginia	7/8/03
62	LIN Television Corp. WVBT-TV	Portsmouth	Virginia	7/8/03
63	Littion Syndications	Sullivan's Island	South Carolina	7/8/03
64	Recording Industry Association of America	Washington	DC	7/8/03
65	WBKO	Bowling Green	Kentucky	7/8/03
66	CF Entertainment, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	7/9/03
67	ComCorp of El Paso License Corp	Lafayette	Los Angeles	7/9/03
68	D.L. Taffner, LTD.	Los Angeles	California	7/9/03
69	Indiana Broadcasting, LLC (WISH-TV)	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/9/03
70	Intelecom Intelligent Telecommunications	Pasadena	California	7/9/03
71	Journal Broadcast Group, Inc.	Lansing	Michigan	7/9/03
72	Kenneth Lauren Burns	Walpole	New Hampshire	7/9/03
73	KETK Licensee L.P.	Baltimore	Maryland	7/9/03
74	KMEG-TV	Dakota Dunes	South Dakota	7/9/03
75	Primeland Television, Inc. (WLF1-TV)	West Lafayette	Indiana	7/9/03
76	Quartet International, Inc.	Pearl River	New York	7/9/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
As of October 29, 2003**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
77	Rhombus International Inc.	Toronto	Ontario	7/9/03
78	Screen Media Ventures, LLC	New York	New York	7/9/03
79	Summit Media Group	New York	New York	7/9/03
80	The History Makers	Chicago	Illinois	7/9/03
81	United Feature Syndicate, Inc.	New York	New York	7/9/03
82	WNTZ-48, Inc.	Carencro	Los Angeles	7/9/03
83	WVNY Television	Burlington	Vermont	7/9/03
84	Capitol Broadcasting Company, Inc.	Raleigh	North Carolina	7/10/03
85	Curators of University of Missouri KOMU-TV	Columbia	Missouri	7/10/03
86	Emmis Television Broadcasting WSAZ 3	Hunington	West Virginia	7/10/03
87	Film Matters d/b/a TV Matters	Phoenix	Arizona	7/10/03
88	Genesis Intermedia, Inc.	Van Nuys	California	7/10/03
89	Hawthorne Communications, Inc.	Fairfield	Iowa	7/10/03
90	Jasinski TV	Scottsdale	Arizona	7/10/03
91	New Line Cinema Corp New Line Distribution New Line Productions, Inc. New Line Television, Inc.	New York	New York	7/10/03
92	Ontario Educational Communications Authority (TV Ontario)	Toronto	Ontario	7/10/03
93	Public Affairs Television, Inc.	New York	New York	7/10/03
94	Red Horse LLC	Beverly Hills	California	7/10/03
95	Script to Screen Productions, Inc.	Santa Ana	California	7/10/03
96	Catticus Corporation and Quest Productions	Berkeley	California	7/11/03
97	Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/11/03
98	Jewell Television Corp KLST-TV	San Angelo	Texas	7/11/03
99	Journal Broadcast Group WTMJ	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	7/11/03
100	Lumiere Productions, Inc.	New York	New York	7/11/03
101	Nomadic Pictures	Chicago	Illinois	7/11/03
102	Quorum Broadcasting of Indiana WTVW	Evansville	Indiana	7/11/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
103	WLAJ Freedom Broadcasting of Michigan	Lansing	Michigan	7/11/03
104	Woodgrain Productions Inc.	Winnipeg Maitoba	Canada	7/11/03
105	WPTA-TV, Inc.	Fort Wayne	Indiana	7/11/03
106	WWMT Freedom Broadcasting of Michigan	Kalamazoo	Michigan	7/11/03
107	KARZ Productions	New York	New York	7/13/03
108	Allied Communications, Inc.	New York	New York	7/14/03
109	Capital Broadcasting Company	Raleigh	North Carolina	7/14/03
110	Community Broadcasting Service WABI-TV	Bangor	Maine	7/14/03
111	Cornerstone Television WKBS-TV47	Wall	Pennsylvania	7/14/03
112	Cornerstone Television WPCB	Wall	Pennsylvania	7/14/03
113	Jefferson Pilot Communications Company	Richmond	Virginia	7/14/03
114	KSLA, LLC	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/14/03
115	KWWL Television	Waterloo	Iowa	7/14/03
116	Lincoln Broadcasting Company KTSF	Brisbane	California	7/14/03
117	Majorie Poore Productions	San Francisco	California	7/14/03
118	Marty Stouffer Productions Ltd.	Aspen	Colorado	7/14/03
119	Michigan Magazine Co.	Rose City	Michigan	7/14/03
120	Post Newsweek Stations San Antonio KSAT	San Antonio	Texas	7/14/03
121	Raycom Media, Inc. WOIO-TV	Montgomery	Alabama	7/14/03
122	Raycom Media, WUAB TV	Montgomery	Alabama	7/14/03
123	WEAR Licensee, LLC	Pensacola	Florida	7/14/03
124	Berkow & Berkow Curriculum Development	Chico	California	7/15/03
125	Califon Productions, Inc.	Culver City	California	7/15/03
126	Chelsey Broadcasting Company (KHQA)	Quincy	Illinois	7/15/03
127	Diversified Broadcasting Inc. WCJB	Gainesville	Florida	7/15/03
128	Gulf-California Broadcast Comp. KESQ-TV	Palm Springs	California	7/15/03
129	Guthy Renker	Palm Desert	California	7/15/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
130	Jeopardy Productions, Inc.	Culver City	California	7/15/03
131	KAMC TV (VHR Broadcasting)	Lubbock	Texas	7/15/03
132	Kost Broadcast Sales	Chicago	Illinois	7/15/03
133	MAC an AVA Motion Pictures Productions	Monterey	California	7/15/03
134	MG/Perin, Inc.	New York	New York	7/15/03
135	NASCAR Digital Entertainment, Ltd	Daytona Beach	Florida	7/15/03
136	National Basketball Association	New York	New York	7/15/03
137	National Hockey League (Game)	New York	New York	7/15/03
138	NFL Films	Mt Laurel	New Jersey	7/15/03
139	Noe Corp. LLC	Monroe	Louisiana	7/15/03
140	PGA Tour	Ponte Verde Beach	Florida	7/15/03
141	Post Newsweek Stations (WJXT)	Jacksonville	Florida	7/15/03
142	Quorum of Texas (KLBK TV)	Andover	Massachusetts	7/15/03
143	S&S Productions Inc.	Toronto Ontario	Canada	7/15/03
144	SFX Television	Washington	DC	7/15/03
145	Sony Pictures Television Inc.	Culver City	California	7/15/03
146	Steve Rotfeld Productions, Inc.	Bryn Mawr	Pennsylvania	7/15/03
147	WNBA	Secaucus	New Jersey	7/15/03
148	WVVA Television, Inc.	Bluefield	West Virginia	7/15/03
149	Chelsey Broadcasting of Youngstown(WYTV)	Youngstown	Ohio	7/16/03
150	Christian Broadcasting Network, Inc.	Virginia Beach	Virginia	7/16/03
151	DBA FASE Productions	Los Angeles	California	7/16/03
152	Elcom of South Dakota KSFY:KABY:KPRY	Sioux Falls	South Dakota	7/16/03
153	Federal Broadcasting Co. WLUC-TV	Negaunee	Michigan	7/16/03
154	Luminart Productions	Sedona	Arizona	7/16/03
155	Paul Briksen - KTVO - WTVM	Columbus	Ohio	7/16/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
156	WIXT-TV	East Syracuse	New York	7/16/03
157	Wood License	Grand Rapids	Michigan	7/16/03
158	12WKRC-TV	Cincinnati	Ohio	7/17/03
159	American Documentary, Inc.	New York	New York	7/17/03
160	ASCAP	New York	New York	7/17/03
161	Capital Communications (WOI-TV)	West Des Moines	Iowa	7/17/03
162	Citadel Communications (KCAU-TV)	Sioux City	Iowa	7/17/03
163	Citadel Communications (KLKN-TV)	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/17/03
164	Claudia R. Levin	Northampton	Massachusetts	7/17/03
165	COMAP	Lexington	Massachusetts	7/17/03
166	Coronet Communications (WHBF-TV)	Rock Island	Illinois	7/17/03
167	Emmis Television Broadcasting (KOIN-TV)	Portland	Oregon	7/17/03
168	Fisher Broadcasting Idaho TV LLC	Seattle	Washington	7/17/03
169	Food For Thought Productions	Makanda	Illinois	7/17/03
170	Freemantle Media North America, Inc.	New York	New York	7/17/03
171	KBJR-TV License, Inc.	Duluth	Minnesota	7/17/03
172	MacNeil/Lehrer Productions	Arlington	Virginia	7/17/03
173	Metro Goldwyn Mayer Studios Inc. Orion Pictures Corp MCEG Sterling Pictures United Artists Pictures Danjaq LLC Heritage Entertainment Inc. Epic Productions Inc. Golydwn Films, Inc. Delta Library Company Motion Pictures Corp	Los Angeles	California	7/17/03
174	Nelvana Limited	Toronto Ontario	Canada	7/17/03
175	Nexstar Broadcasting of Midwest, WTWO-TV	Terre Haute	Indiana	7/17/03
176	NPG of Oregon, Inc. KTVZ	Bend	Oregon	7/17/03
177	Philomath Films	Los Angeles	California	7/17/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
178	Smith Television Group, Inc.	Anchorage	Alaska	7/17/03
179	Television Wisconsin, Inc, WISC-TV	Madison	Wisconsin	7/17/03
180	Tony Brown Productions	New York	New York	7/17/03
181	WAOW/WYOW Television Inc.	Wausau	Wisconsin	7/17/03
182	WCSC, Inc	Charleston	South Carolina	7/17/03
183	WEEK TV	East Peoria	Illinois	7/17/03
184	WKBT-TV Queen B Television, LLC	La Crosse	Wisconsin	7/17/03
185	ABC Family Worldwide, Inc. ABC Family Properties, Inc. ABC Kids Worldwide, LLC ABC Children's Network, Inc. BVS Entertainment, Inc. BVS International Services, Inc. BVS Domestic Services, Inc. MTM Enterprises, Inc. MTM Entertainment, Inc. International Family Entertainment, Inc.	Burbank	California	7/18/03
186	Alabama Broadcasting Partners (WAKA)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/18/03
187	Bainstormer Productions	Del Mar	California	7/18/03
188	Body Electric Corporation of America	Orchard Park	New York	7/18/03
189	Central-NY News, Inc. (WOKR-TV)	Rochester	New York	7/18/03
190	Emmis Television License Corp. KMTV	Omaha	Nebraska	7/18/03
191	Issues TV	Bedford Hills	New York	7/18/03
192	KTTC Television, Inc.	Rochester	Minnesota	7/18/03
193	KTVQ Communications, Inc.	Billings	Montana	7/18/03
194	Lyons Partnership, L.P. Lyons Group	Allen	Texas	7/18/03
195	Sit and Be Fit	Spokane	Washington	7/18/03
196	Agency for Instructional Technology	Bloomington	Indiana	7/19/03
197	Davenport Films	Delaplane	Virginia	7/20/03
198	Adler Media, Inc.	Sherman Oaks	California	7/21/03
199	AFMA Collections	Los Angeles	California	7/21/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
200	Amazing Facts, Inc.	Rocklin	California	7/21/03
201	American Religious Town Hall, Inc.	Dallas	Texas	7/21/03
202	Apostrophe S Productions	New York	New York	7/21/03
203	Atlantic Media Group	Conway	South Carolina	7/21/03
204	Better Grades Seminars, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/21/03
205	Big League Golf, Inc.	Maitland	Florida	7/21/03
206	Catholic Communications Corporation	Springfield	Massachusetts	7/21/03
207	Channel 32 Montgomery, LLC WNCN-TV	Montgomery	Alabama	7/21/03
208	Commissioner of Baseball	New York	New York	7/21/03
209	AGICOA	Kaiserstr	Muchen	7/21/03
210	Cottonwood Christian Center	Los Alamitos	California	7/21/03
211	Creshaw Christian Center	Los Angeles	California	7/21/03
212	Dragon House Productions	Houston	Texas	7/21/03
213	Eclipse Television & Sports Marketing, LLC	Vail	Colorado	7/21/03
214	Educational Film Center	Annandale	Virginia	7/21/03
215	Ellel Perry	Menlo Park	California	7/21/03
216	Faith For Today, Inc.	Simi Valley	California	7/21/03
217	Freedom Broadcasting, Inc.	Schenectady	New York	7/21/03
218	Grand Strand Television A Div of Diversified Communications	Conway	South Carolina	7/21/03
219	Grizzly Adams Productions, Inc.	Baker	Oregon	7/21/03
220	Hispanic Heritage Awards Foundation	Washington	DC	7/21/03
221	Independent Production Fund, Inc.	New York	New York	7/21/03
222	IT IS WRITTEN	Simi Valley	California	7/21/03
223	Jalbert Productions, Inc.	Huntington	New York	7/21/03
224	Life in the Word, Inc.	Fenton	Missouri	7/21/03
225	Major League Baseball Properties, Inc.	New York	New York	7/21/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
226	Media General Communications, WSAV-TV	Savannah	Georgia	7/21/03
227	New York Road Runners Club, Inc.	New York	New York	7/21/03
228	O. Atlas Enterprises, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/21/03
229	Phil Slater Associates	Lancashire	England	7/21/03
230	Post Newsweek Stations WKMG-TV	Orlando	Florida	7/21/03
231	Powerbase Fitness, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/21/03
232	RBC Ministries	Grand Rapids	Michigan	7/21/03
233	Red River Broadcast Co. LLC (KDLT)	Sioux Falls	South Dakota	7/21/03
234	Reginald B. Cherry Ministries	Houston	Texas	7/21/03
235	Rhema Bible Church	Broken Arrow	Oklahoma	7/21/03
236	Ron Phillips Ministries	Hixson	Tennessee	7/21/03
237	Sandra Carter Productions	New York	New York	7/21/03
238	Speak the Word Church International	Golden Valley	Minnesota	7/21/03
239	T.D. Jakes Ministries	Dallas	Texas	7/21/03
240	Total Gym Fitness, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/21/03
241	Urban Latino TV LLC	New York	New York	7/21/03
242	Ward Productions, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/21/03
243	Zola Levitt Ministries, Inc.	Dallas	Texas	7/21/03
244	Alvin H. Perlmutter, Inc.	New York	New York	7/22/03
245	Dick Clark Productions, Inc.	Burbank	California	7/22/03
246	Freedom Broadcasting of Texas	Beaumont	Texas	7/22/03
247	Global Evangelism Television, Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	7/22/03
248	International Telecommunications Srv.	Pleasant Gap	Pennsylvania	7/22/03
249	Soda Mountain Broadcasting, Inc. KDFK-TV KDRV-TV	Klamath Falls Medford	Oregon Oregon	7/22/03 7/22/03
250	KEZI, Inc.	Eugene	Oregon	7/22/03
251	KGTV	San Diego	California	7/22/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
252	KTIV Television, Inc.	Sioux City	Iowa	7/22/03
253	KY3, Inc.	Springfield	Missouri	7/22/03
254	Michael Jaffe Films, Ltd	Beverly Hills	California	7/22/03
255	Norman Jerry "Jed" Riffe	Berkeley	California	7/22/03
256	Randoll Limited	New York	New York	7/22/03
257	Universal City Studios Productions LLLP	Universal City	California	7/22/03
258	WBGH	Binghamton	New York	7/22/03
259	WIVT	Binghamton	New York	7/22/03
260	ABC Holdings Company, Inc. KABC-TV	Glendale	California	7/23/03
261	ABC, Inc. KFSN-TV	Fresno	California	7/23/03
262	ABC, Inc. (WPVI-TV)	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	7/23/03
263	ABC, Inc. (WTVD-TV)	Durham	North Carolina	7/23/03
264	Americas Black Forum, Inc.	Washington	DC	7/23/03
265	Arkansas Television Company (KTHV-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
266	Buena Vista Television	Burbank	California	7/23/03
267	CBS Broadcasting, Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/03
	CBS Mass Media, Corp.	New York	New York	7/23/03
	CBS Worldwide Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/03
	Group W Television Stations, Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/03
	Inside Edition Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/03
	King World Productions Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/03
	King World Studios, West Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/03
	KUTV Holdings, Inc.	Santa Monica	California	7/23/03
	KWM Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/03
Paramount Stations Group Inc.	Santa Monica	California	7/23/03	
Paramount Stations Group (KTXA)	Southfield	Michigan	7/23/03	
Paramount Stations Group (WPSG)	Forth Worth	Texas	7/23/03	
		Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	7/23/03
268	Combined Comm. Corp. (WZZM-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
269	Detroit News, Inc. (WUSA-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
270	Emmis Indiana Broadcasting, (WTHI-TV)	Terre Haute	Indiana	7/23/03
271	Emmis Television Broadcasting (WLUK-TV)	Green Bay	Wisconsin	7/23/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
272	Eye Productions Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/03
273	Fisher Broadcasting Seattle TV LLC	Seattle	Washington	7/23/03
274	Gannett River States Publishing. (WJXX-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
275	Gannett Pacific Corp (WBIR-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
276	Gannett Georgia, L.P. (WMAZ-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
277	Gannett Georgia, L.P. (WXIA-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
278	Hallmark Entertainment Distribution LLC	New York	New York	7/23/03
279	Jefferson-Pilot Communications WBTV, Inc.	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/23/03
280	KGO Television, Inc.	San Francisco	California	7/23/03
281	KSNW-TV	Wichita	Kansas	7/23/03
	KSNC-TV	Great Bend	Kansas	7/23/03
	KSNG-TV	Garden City	Kansas	7/23/03
	KSNK-TV	Oberlin	Kansas	7/23/03
282	KTRK Television	Houston	Texas	7/23/03
283	Multimedia Entertainment, Inc. (WGRZ)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
284	Multimedia Holdings Corp. (KARE-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
285	Multimedia Holdings Corp. (KPNX-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
286	Multimedia Holdings Corp. (WTLV-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
287	Multimedia KSDK, Inc,	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
288	Pacific and Southern Comp. (WLBZ-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
289	Pacific and Southern Comp. (WFSP-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
290	Paul Rich Bennett Productions	Los Angeles	California	7/23/03
291	Persephone Productions	Falls Church	Virginia	7/23/03
292	Raycom America, Inc. KFVS-TV	Cape Girardeau	Missouri	7/23/03
293	Sinclair Acquisition IV WICD-TV	Champaign	Illinois	7/23/03
294	Sinclair Acquisition IV WICS-TV	Springfield	Illinois	7/23/03
295	Tennessee Broadcasting Partners, Inc.	Jackson	Tennessee	7/23/03
296	Western International Syndication	Los Angeles	California	7/23/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
297	West Virginia Media Holdings (WTRF-TV)	Charleston	West Virginia	7/23/03
298	WFMY Television Corp	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
299	WKOW-Television, Inc.	Madison	Wisconsin	7/23/03
300	WKYC-TV	McLean	Virginia	7/23/03
301	WLS Television, Inc.	Chicago	Illinois	7/23/03
302	WTVG, Inc.	Toledo	Ohio	7/23/03
303	American Broadcasting Company WABC-TV	New York	New York	7/24/03
304	Art 21, Inc.	New York	New York	7/24/03
305	Belo Kentucky, Inc. WHAS TV	Louisville	Kentucky	7/24/03
306	Carsey Werner Company LLC	Studio City	California	7/24/03
307	Channel 49 Acquisition Corp.	Hampton	Virginia	7/24/03
308	Chesapeake Television, Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	7/24/03
309	Coral Ridge Ministries Media, Inc.	Ft. Lauderdale	Florida	7/24/03
310	Crystal Pictures, Inc.	Asheville	North Carolina	7/24/03
311	Flint License Subsidiary (WJRT-TV)	Flint	Michigan	7/24/03
312	Hearst Argyle Television, Inc.	New York	New York	7/24/03
313	The Hearst Corporation	New York	New York	7/24/03
314	KASW, Inc.	Phoenix	Arizona	7/24/03
315	KENS-TV, Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	7/24/03
316	KHOU-TV LP	Houston	Texas	7/24/03
317	King Broadcasting Comp. KING TV	Seattle	Washington	7/24/03
318	King Broadcasting Comp. KREM-TV	Spokane	Washington	7/24/03
319	KMOV-TV, Inc.	St Louis	Missouri	7/24/03
320	KONG TV, Inc. KING TV	Seattle	Washington	7/24/03
321	KSKN, Inc.	Spokane	Washington	7/24/03
322	KTVB-TV, Inc.	Boise	Idaho	7/24/03
323	KTVK, Inc.	Phoenix	Arizona	7/24/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
324	KVUE TV	Austin	Texas	7/24/03
325	KXTV, Inc.	McLean	Virginia	7/24/03
326	Lilly Broadcasting LLC WENY-TV	Horseheads	New York	7/24/03
327	Mary Rawson, Charlee Brodsky, Estate of Stephanie Byram	Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	7/24/03
328	Multimedia Holdings Corp. (KUSA-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/24/03
329	Productions Zone3 Inc.	Montreal Quebec	Canada	7/24/03
	The Hearst Corp.. WPBF:KCWE:WMOR	New York	New York	7/24/03
330	Video Voice , Inc. WVVH-TV	Southampton	New York	7/24/03
331	WCNC-TV/NBC6	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/24/03
332	West Virginia Media Holdings, LLC	Charleston	West Virginia	7/24/03
333	WFAA TV, L.P. WFAA TV	Dallas	Texas	7/24/03
334	WSJV Television, Inc.	Elkhart	Indiana	7/24/03
335	WTVH,LLC	Syracuse	New York	7/24/03
336	WWL TV, Inc.	New Orleans	Louisiana	7/24/03
337	WXOW-TV WQOW TV	La Crosse Eau Claire	Wisconsin Wisconsin	7/24/03 7/24/03
338	Young Broadcasting Inc.	New York	New York	7/24/03
	Tall Pony Productions, LLC	Malibu	California	7/25/03
	AGICOA	Geneva	Switzerland	7/25/03
339	Central Wyoming College	Riverton	Wyoming	7/25/03
340	KMTR-TV	Springfield	Oregon	7/25/03
341	Canadian Broadcasting Corp.	Ottawa	Ontario	7/25/03
342	Columbia Broadcasting Partners (WOLO-TV)	Columbia	South Carolina	7/25/03
343	KHWB Inc.	Houston	Texas	7/25/03
344	KPLR, Inc.	St. Louis	Missouri	7/25/03
345	KVOS TV	Bellingham	Washington	7/25/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
346	Welk Group	Santa Monica	California	7/25/03
347	Nexstar Broadcasting of Wichita Falls KFDX	Wichita Falls	Texas	7/25/03
348	Oliver Productions Inc.	Washington	DC	7/25/03
349	Lyons Partnership Lyons Group	Allen	Texas	7/25/03
350	Post Newsweek Stations Florida	Miami	Florida	7/25/03
351	Saga Broadcasting (KAVU-TV)	Victoria	Texas	7/25/03
352	Tall Pony Productions, LLC	Malibu	California	7/25/03
353	Tribune Broadcast Holdings, Inc.	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/25/03
354	Tribune Television Company WPHL : WPMT : KDAF : WTIC : WXIN	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	7/25/03
355	Tribune Television Holdings, Inc.	Grand Rapids	Michigan	7/25/03
356	Tribune Television New Orleans	New Orleans	Louisiana	7/25/03
357	WLVI Inc.	Boston	Massachusetts	7/25/03
358	WDBJ Television, Inc.	Roanoke	Virginia	7/25/03
359	West Virginia Media Holdings WOWK-TV	Charleston	West Virginia	7/25/03
360	WAFB-TV	Huntsville	Virginia	7/25/03
361	Big Comfy Corp.	Toronto	Ontario	7/28/03
362	Catamount Broadcasting of Chico Redding	Chico	California	7/28/03
363	Center for Educational Telecommunications	Berkeley	California	7/28/03
364	Channel 12 of Beaumont Inc. (KBMT)	Beaumont	Texas	7/28/03
365	Channel 51 of San Diego (KUSI)	San Diego	California	7/28/03
366	Channel 40, Inc.	Sacramento	California	7/28/03
367	Classic Media, Inc. UPA Productions of America Harvey Entertainment, Inc.	New York New York New York	New York New York New York	7/28/03 7/28/03 7/28/03
368	Clear Channel Broadcasting, Inc.	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/28/03
369	Eastern North Carolina Broadcasting Corp. (WCTI)	New Bern	North Carolina	7/28/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
370	Freedom Broadcasting of Tennessee, Inc.	Chattanooga	Tennessee	7/28/03
371	Federal Broadcasting Company WSTM-TV	Syracuse	New York	7/28/03
372	Fintage Publishing Collection B.V.	Leiden	Netherlands	7/28/03
373	Warner Bros. Domestic Television Distr.	Burbank	California	7/28/03
374	AGICOA	Geneva	Switzerland	7/28/03
375	Chesapeake Television	San Antonio	Texas	7/28/03
376	Nexstar Broadcasting of Midland/Odessa	Midland	Texas	7/28/03
377	KSWO Television Co. Inc.	Lawton	Oklahoma	7/28/03
378	KTLA Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/28/03
379	KWGN Inc.	Greenwood Vilg.	Colorado	7/28/03
380	Centex Television (KXXV-TV)	Waco	Texas	7/28/03
381	Midwest Television Inc.	San Diego	California	7/28/03
382	Mission Broadcasting, Inc. (KRBC-TV)	Abilene	Texas	7/28/03
383	Mission Broadcasting, Inc. (WYOU-TV)	Scranton	Pennsylvania	7/28/03
384	NC Broadcasting Partners (WCCB)	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/28/03
385	NewsChannel 5 Network (WTVF)	Nashville	Tennessee	7/28/03
386	Nexstar Broadcasting of Abilene (KTAB TV)	Abilene	Texas	7/28/03
387	Nexstar Broadcasting of Beaumont (KBTV)	Port Authur	Texas	7/28/03
388	Nexstar Broadcasting of Champaign (WCIA)	Champaign	Illinois	7/28/03
389	Nexstar Broadcasting of Joplin (KSNE-TV 16)	Joplin	Missouri	7/28/03
390	Nexstar of Broadcasting of Peoria (WMBD)	Peoria	Illinois	7/28/03
391	Euro Pro Corp. Bruce Nash Entertainment Response Management	Laurent Quebec Hollywood Encinatas	Canada California California	7/28/03 7/28/03 7/28/03
392	Pacific and Southern Comp. (WLTX-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/28/03
393	Audio-Visual Copyright Society Screenrights	South Wales	Australia	7/28/03

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
394	Scripps Howard Broadcasting Comp Tampa Bay Television, Inc. Channel 7 of Detroit, Inc.	Cincinnati Tampa Southfield	Ohio Florida Michigan	7/28/03 7/28/03 7/28/03
395	Stainless Broadcasting, LP	Vestal	New York	7/28/03
396	Tribune Television Northwest, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/28/03
397	WLOS	Asheville	North Carolina	7/28/03
398	WPIX, Inc.	New York	New York	7/28/03
399	Birmingham Broadcasting (WVTM-TV)	Birmingham	Alabama	7/29/03
400	Clear Channel Television	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/29/03
401	Clear Channel Television WLYH	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/29/03
402	Compact Collections Limited	London	United Kingdom	7/29/03
403	DIC Entertainment	Burbank	California	7/29/03
404	Fisher Broadcasting S.E.	Seattle	Washington	7/29/03
405	Holston Valley Broadcasting Corp.	Kingsport	Tennessee	7/29/03
	John Burnstein	Lincolnton	Maine	7/29/03
406	KGUN-TV	Tucson	Arizona	7/29/03
407	KOAA-TV	Pueblo	Colorado	7/29/03
408	Landsburg Company	Toluca Lake	California	7/29/03
409	Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc.	New York	New York	7/29/03
410	Mission Broadcasting Inc. KACB	San Angelo	Texas	7/29/03
411	NBC Subsidiary (KNBC-TV)	Burbank	California	7/29/03
412	NBC Subsidiary (KNTV-TV)	San Jose	California	7/29/03
413	NBC Stations Management (WCAU-TV)	Bala Cynwyd	Pennsylvania	7/29/03
414	NBC Subsidiary (WMAQ-TV)	Chicago	Illinois	7/29/03
415	NBC Subsidiary (WRC-TV)	Washington	DC	7/29/03
416	National Broadcasting Company (WNBC-TV)	New York	New York	7/29/03
417	National Football League (NFL)	New York	New York	7/29/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
As of October 29, 2003**

No.	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
418	Nexstar Broadcasting of Midwest (KQTV)	St. Joseph	Missouri	7/29/03
419	Outlet Broadcasting, Inc., WCMH-TV	Columbus	Ohio	7/29/03
420	Outlet Broadcasting Inc. (WJAR-TV)	Cranston	Rhode Island	7/29/03
421	Outlet Broadcasting, Inc., WVIT-TV	West Hartford	Connecticut	7/29/03
422	Pappas Telecasting of Midlands (KPTM)	Omaha	Nebraska	7/29/03
423	Productions Vendome II Inc.	Montreal	Quebec	7/29/03
424	Raycom National, Inc. (WFLX-TV)	West Palm Beach	Florida	7/29/03
425	Raycom America, Inc. (WTNZ-TV)	Knoxville	Tennessee	7/29/03
426	Raycom National (WXIX-TV)	Cincinnati	Ohio	7/29/03
427	SESAC, Inc.	New York	New York	7/29/03
428	SFM Entertainment LLC	New York	New York	7/29/03
429	Slim Goodbody Corporation	Lincolnton	Maine	7/29/03
430	Station Venture Operations (KNSD-TV)	San Diego	California	7/29/03
431	Station Venture Operations (KXAS-TV)	Fort Worth	Texas	7/29/03
432	WEYI Broadcasting, Inc.	Clio	Michigan	7/29/03
433	WFMJ Television, Inc.	Youngstown	Ohio	7/29/03
434	WKBW-TV License, Inc.	Buffalo	New York	7/29/03
435	Nexstar Broadcasting of Roc., (WROC-TV8)	Rochester	New York	7/29/03
436	Raycom America, Inc. (WTOC-TV)	Savannah	Georgia	7/29/03
437	Crystal Cathedral Ministries USA Broadcasting Productions, Inc. Interavtive Corp Studios USA	Garden Grove New York New York New York	California New York New York New York	7/30/03
438	HSN LP Home Shopping En Espangol GP AST LLC	St. Petersburg St. Petersburg St. Petersburg	Florida Florida Florida	7/30/3
439	Jim Scalem Productions LLC Mirabal Scalem Productions Liberace Foundation Performing Arts Hay House, Inc.	New York New York Woodland Hills Carlsbad	New York New York New York California	7/30/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
As of October 29, 2003**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
440	Bastet Broadcasting, Inc. (WFXP-TV66)	Erie	Pennsylvania	7/30/03
441	CNBC, Inc.	Fort Lee	New Jersey	7/30/03
442	CNN LP	Atlanta	Georgia	7/30/03
443	Canadian Screenwriters Collection Society	Toronto Ontario	Canada	7/30/03
444	Delmarva Broadcast Service (WMDT-TV)	Orlando	Florida	7/30/03
445	Lion Television Limited	London	England	7/30/03
446	Emmis Television License of Topeka	Topeka	Kansas	7/30/03
447	Fox Entertainment Group, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	7/30/03
448	Licensee of (WTAP-TV)	Parkersburg	West Virginia	7/30/03
449	Intersport Inc.			7/30/03
450	Liberty Broadcasting Network, Inc.	Lynchburg	Virginia	7/30/03
451	Mission Broadcasting, Inc. (KODE-TV) 12	Joplin	Missouri	7/30/03
452	Modern Entertainment, Ltd	Encino	California	7/30/03
453	NBC Enterprises, Inc.	Burbank	California	7/30/03
454	NBC Subsidiary (WNCN-TV)	Raleigh	North Carolina	7/30/03
455	NBC Subsidiary (WTVJ-TV)	Miami	Florida	7/30/03
456	National Broadcasting Company	New York	New York	7/30/03
457	National Collegiate Athletic Assoc.	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/30/03
458	Nexstar Broadcasting (WJET-TV)	Erie	Pennsylvania	7/30/03
459	Northeast Kansas Broadcast (KTKA-TV)	Topeka	Kansas	7/30/03
460	Post Newsweek Stations (WDIV)	Detroit	Michigan	7/30/03
461	Scholastic Entertainment Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/03
462	Ripping Friends Productions Inc.	Toronto Ontario	Canada	7/30/03
463	Telemundo of San Antonio (KVDA-TV)	San Antonio	Texas	7/30/03
464	TVL Broadcasting, Inc.	Toledo	Ohio	7/30/03
465	Telemundo (WSCV-TV)	Miramar	Florida	7/30/03
466	Telemundo (WSNS-TV)	Chicago	Illinois	7/30/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
As of October 29, 2003**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
467	WAND (TV) Partnership	Decatur	Illinois	7/30/03
468	Transworld International, Inc. (TWI)	Cleveland	Ohio	7/30/03
469	WPRI-TV	East Providence	Rhode Island	7/30/30
470	Abilene- Sweetwater Broadcasting KTXS-TV	Abilene	Texas	7/31/03
471	Ackerly Group	Salinas	California	7/31/03
472	Advanced Metabolic Research.	Portland	Oregon	7/31/03
473	Allbiton Communications WJLA-TV	Arlington	Virginia	7/31/03
474	Appalachian Broadcasting Corp.	Bristol	Virginia	7/31/03
475	Ardustry Home Entertainment	Den Haag	Netherlands	7/31/03
476	CCI Entertainment Ltd.	Toronto	Ontario	7/31/03
477	KAEF-TV Arcata	Eureka	California	7/31/03
478	California Broadcasting (KRCR-TV)	Redding	California	7/31/03
479	Century Development Corp.	Laredo	Texas	7/31/03
480	KLTV- CivCo	Tyler	Texas	7/31/03
481	KTRE-TV- CivCo	Pollok	Texas	7/31/03
482	KMEX License Partnership	Los Angeles	California	7/31/03
483	Univision Network Limited Partnership	Los Angeles	California	7/31/03
484	WLTV License Partnership	Los Angeles	California	7/31/03
485	WXTV License Partnership	Los Angeles	California	7/31/03
486	Dreamworks LLC	Glendale	California	7/31/03
487	Eagle Communications, Inc. (KECI-TV)	Missoula	Montana	7/31/03
488	Eagle Communications, Inc. (KCFW-TV)	Kalispell	Montana	7/31/03
489	KCBA-TV	Salinas	California	7/31/03
490	Family Stations (KFTL-TV)	Stockton	California	7/31/03
491	Georgia Television Company WSB-TV	Atlanta	Georgia	7/31/03
492	Goodman Group, LLC	Bethesda	Maryland	7/31/03
493	Gray Communications of Texas	Huntsville	Texas	7/31/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
As of October 29, 2003**

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
494	Gray Communications of Texas-Sherman	Sherman	Texas	7/31/03
495	Gray Florida Holdings, Inc.	Panama City	Florida	7/31/03
496	Gray Kentucky Television, Inc.	Lexington	Kentucky	7/31/03
497	Gray MidAmerica TV (WBKO-TV)	Atlanta	Georgia	7/31/03
498	Gray Television of Nevada	Reno	Nevada	7/31/03
499	Griffin Entities, LLC KOTV	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/31/03
500	Griffin Entities, LLC KWTW	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	7/31/03
501	Harrisburg Television, Inc. WHTM	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/31/03
502	Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc. KSTC-TV	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
503	Hubbard Broadcasting (KSTP)	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
504	Idaho Independent KTRV Fox 12	Nampa	Idaho	7/31/03
505	JDG Television KPOM-TV	Fort Smith	Arizona	7/31/03
506	KAAL, LLC	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
507	Broadcast Development KAME	Reno	Nevada	7/31/03
508	KATC Communications	Lafayette	Louisiana	7/31/03
509	KATV LLC	Little Rock	Arkansas	7/31/03
510	KIRO, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/31/03
511	KOB-TV	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
512	KOBF-TV LLC	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
513	KOLN/KGIN, Inc.	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/31/03
514	KSAX-TV (KRFW-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
515	KTUL, LLC	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/31/03
516	KTVU Partnership	Oakland	California	7/31/03
517	KTVU Partnership Cox Broadcasting (KICU)	San Jose	California	7/31/03
518	LibCo, Inc.	Albany	Georgia	7/31/03
519	LibCo, Inc. of Nevada (KAIT)	Jonesboro	Arizona	7/31/03
520	LibCo, Inc. (KCBD)	Lubbock	Texas	7/31/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
521	LibCo, Inc. (KPLC)	Lake Charles	Louisiana	7/31/03
522	LibCo, Inc. (WAVE 3 TV)	Louisville	Kentucky	7/31/03
523	LibCo, Inc. (WFIE-TV)	Evansville	Indiana	7/31/03
524	LibCo, Inc. (WIS)	Columbia	South Carolina	7/31/03
525	LibCo, Inc. (WLOX)	Biloxi	Mississippi	7/31/03
526	LibCo, Inc. (WSFA)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/31/03
527	LibCo, Inc. (WTOL)	Toledo	Ohio	7/31/03
528	Lima Communication Corp. (WLIO)	Lima	Ohio	7/31/03
529	MG Broadcasting of Birmingham Holdings	Birmingham	Alabama	7/31/03
530	McGraw-Hill Broadcasting (KERO)	Bakersfield	California	7/31/03
531	McGraw- Hill Broadcasting (KMGH)	Denver	Colorado	7/31/03
532	McGraw- Hill Broadcasting (WRTV)	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/31/03
533	Media General Operations (WFLA)	Tampa	Florida	7/31/03
534	Media General Broadcasting Group (KBSD)	Dodge City	Kansas	7/31/03
535	Media General Communications (KBSH)	Hays	Kansas	7/31/03
536	Media General Communications (KBSL)	Goodland	Kansas	7/31/03
537	Media General Broadcasting (KIMT)	Mason City	Iowa	7/31/03
538	Media General Communication (KWCH)	Hutchinson	Kansas	7/31/03
539	Media General Broadcasting (WBTW)	Florence	South Carolina	7/31/03
540	Media General Communication (WDEF)	Chattanooga	Tennessee	7/31/03
541	Media General Communications (WJHL)	Johnson City	Tennessee	7/31/03
542	WJTV Newschannel 12 Media General	Jackson	Mississippi	7/31/03
543	Media General Broadcasting (WKRK)	Mobile	Alabama	7/31/03
544	Media General Comminations (WNCT)	Greenville	North Carolina	7/31/03
545	Media General Broadcasting (WNEG)	Toccoa	Georgia	7/31/03
546	WRBL-TV Media General Broad S. Carolina	Columbus	Georgia	7/31/03
547	Media General Broadcasting (WSPA)	Spartanburg	South Carolina	7/31/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
548	Media General Comm. WTVQ-TV/DT	Lexington	Kentucky	7/31/03
549	Productions Charlotte Inc.	Longueuil	Quebec	7/31/03
550	Sphere Media Inc.	Longueuil	Quebec	7/31/03
551	Meredith Corp. (KCTV)	Fairway	Kansas	7/31/03
552	Meredith Corp. (KFXO)	Bend	Oregon	7/31/03
553	Meredith Corp. (KPDX)	Beaverton	Oregon	7/31/03
554	Meredith Corp. (KPTV)	Beaverton	Oregon	7/31/03
555	Meredith Corp. (KVVU)	Henderson	Nevada	7/31/03
556	Meredith Corp. (WSMV)	Nashville	Tennessee	7/31/03
557	NEPSK, Inc. (WAGM)	Presque Isle	Maine	7/31/03
558	National Public Radio (NPR)	Washington	DC	7/31/03
559	New York Times Management Services (KFOR)	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	7/31/03
560	New York Times Management Services (KFSM)	Fort Smith	Arizona	7/31/03
561	New York Times Management Services (WHO-TV)	Des Moines	Iowa	7/31/03
562	New York Times Management Services (WHNT)	Huntsville	Alabama	7/31/03
563	New York Times Management Services (WQAD)	Moline	Illinois	7/31/03
564	New York Times Management Services (WREG)	Memphis	Tennessee	7/31/03
565	New York Times Management Services (WTKR)	Norfolk	Virginia	7/31/03
566	New York Times Management Services (WNEP)	Moosic	Pennsylvania	7/31/03
567	New River Media	Washington	DC	7/31/03
568	Nexstar Broadcasting of Louisiana (KTLA)	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/31/03
569	Peak Media of Pennsylvania	Johnstown	Pennsylvania	7/31/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
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No.	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
570	Raycom America (WECT)	Wilmington	North Carolina	7/31/03
571	Raycom America (WMC)	Memphis	Tennessee	7/31/03
572	Red River Broadcast (KVRR)	Fargo	North Dakota	7/31/03
573	Rysher Entertainment (KTVT)	Santa Monica	California	7/31/03
574	Spokane Television (KXLY)	Spokane	Washington	7/31/03
575	Entrada Productions Inc.	Toronto Ontario	Canada	7/31/03
576	Stanley S. Hubbard Revocable Trust (KOBR)	St Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
577	Sunbeam Television Corp. WSVN	Miami	Florida	7/31/03
578	Tribune Entertainment Company (WGN)	Los Angeles	California	7/31/03
579	TV Alabama Inc. WCFT	Birmingham	Alabama	7/31/03
580	TV Alabama Inc. (WJSU)	Birmingham	Alabama	7/31/03
581	United States Olympic Committee	Colorado Springs	Colorado	7/31/03
582	WBNS-TV, Inc.	Columbus	Ohio	7/31/03
583	WCIV, LLC	Charleston	South Carolina	7/31/03
584	WCLF-TV 22 Christian Television Corp.	Largo	Florida	7/31/03
585	WDIO-TV LLC	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
586	WDIO-TV, LLC (WIRT TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
587	WDRB-TV Independence TV Company	Louisville	Kentucky	7/31/03
588	WEAU-TV, Inc.	Eau Claire	Wisconsin	7/31/03
589	WFSB-TV 3	Hartford	Connecticut	7/31/03
590	WFTE-TV Independence TV Company	Louisville	Kentucky	7/31/03
591	WFTV, Inc.	Orlando	Florida	7/31/03
592	WGCL, Inc. (WGNX)	Atlanta	Georgia	7/31/03
593	WGN Continental Broadcasting Company	Chicago	Illinois	7/31/03
594	WHDH-TV	Boston	Massachusetts	7/31/03
595	WHEC-TV, LLC	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
596	WHIO-TV Holdings, Inc.	Daytona	Ohio	7/31/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
597	WHLT-TV 22	Hattiesburg	Mississippi	7/31/03
598	WHNS Fox Carolina	Greenville	South Carolina	7/31/03
599	WJAC-TV (WPXI-TV)	Johnstown	Pennsylvania	7/31/03
600	WLEX Communications LLC	Lexington	Kentucky	7/31/03
601	WNMU-TV Channel 13	Marquette	Michigan	7/31/03
602	WNYT-TV LLC	St. Paul	Minnesota	7/31/03
603	WPXI, Inc.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	7/31/03
604	WRDW-TV, Inc.	North Augusta	South Carolina	7/31/03
605	WSLS-TV	Roanoke	Virginia	7/31/03
606	WSET, Incorporated	Lynchburg	Virginia	7/31/03
607	WSOC Television	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/31/03
608	VideoIndiana, Inc. (WTHR TV)	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/31/03
609	WITN-TV	Washington	North Carolina	7/31/03
610	WTOV-TV Holdings	Steubenville	Ohio	7/31/03
611	WTVR-TV	Richmond	Virginia	7/31/03
612	WVLT-TV	Knoxville	Tennessee	7/31/03
613	Westwind Communications (KBAK)	Bakersfield	California	7/31/03
614	KRQE-TV	Albuquerque	New Mexico	7/31/03
615	Wyoming Channel 2, Inc.	Little Rock	Arkansas	7/31/03
616	Chelsey Broadcasting Company	Cheyenne	Wyoming	8/01/03
617	Pacem Distribution International	Los Angeles	California	8/01/03
618	Quorum Broadcasting MD WHAG	Hagerstown	Maryland	8/1/03
619	Telco Productions, Inc.	Santa Monica	California	8/1/03
620	WGME Inc.	Portland	Maine	8/1/03
621	Global Vision Inc. (KQED)	New York	New York	8/11/03 7/31/03
622	Worldwide Subsidy Group, LLC	Beverly Hills	California	8/5/03 7/31/03

**2002 Cable Copyright Claims
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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Rec'd.
623	Independent Producers Group	Beverly Hills	California	8/5/03 7/31/03
624	Vine's Eye Productions Inc.	Liberty	Missouri	8/22/93 7/7/03
625	King Broadcasting Comp. KGW-TV	Portland	Oregon	7/24/03

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

NOTE: Claim No. 127A was added on 12/5/05—Copy of claim was in file but inadvertently was not assigned a number; it now has been assigned its own number.

Note regarding joint claims: Notation of “(joint claim)” denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
1	Vine's Eye Productions, Inc.	Liberty	Missouri	7/1/04
2	Egeda (joint claim)	Madrid	Spain	7/1/04
3	GT Merchandising & Licensing LLC	New York	New York	7/1/04
4	WEAR Licensee, LLC	Pensacola	Florida	7/1/04
5	Not in Use			
6	General Mills Sales, Inc.	Minneapolis	Minnesota	7/1/04
7	WGEM	Quincy	Illinois	7/1/04
8	Kenneth L. Burns	Walpole	New Hampshire	7/1/04
9	Metropolitan Opera Assoc. Inc.	New York	New York	7/1/04
10	Western Instructional Television	Los Angeles	California	7/1/04
11	Yami, Inc.	West Palm Beach	Florida	7/1/04
12	Hometime Video Publishing Inc.	Chaska	Minnesota	7/1/04
13	Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI) (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/1/04
14	John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	Washington	D.C.	7/2/04
15	Michigan Magazine Co., Inc.	Rose City	Michigan	7/2/04
16	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. (WBRE-TV 28)	Wilkes-Barre	Pennsylvania	7/2/04
17	Slim Goodbody Corporation	Lincolnville	Maine	7/2/04
18	Barrington Broadcasting Corporation, LLC (WHOI-TV)	Creve Coeur	Illinois	7/2/04
19	Carsey-Werner-Mandabach, LLC The Carsey-Werner Company, LLC	Studio City Studio City	California California	7/2/04
20	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. (WMBD-TV 31)	Peoria	Illinois	7/2/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
21	Persephone Productions	Falls Church	Virginia	7/2/04
22	Spectacor Films	Los Angeles	California	7/2/04
23	Steve White Films	Studio City	California	7/2/04
24	Promark Entertainment Group	Los Angeles	California	7/2/04
25	Universal City Studios Productions LLLP (joint claim)	Universal City	California	7/2/04
26	The Curators of the University of Missouri (KOMU-TV)	Columbia	Missouri	7/2/04
27	Diamond Island Productions, LLC	Pacifica	California	7/2/04
28	Marjorie Poore Productions, Inc.	San Francisco	California	7/2/04
29	Santa Fe Productions, Inc.	Albuquerque	New Mexico	7/3/04
30	Big Comfy Corp	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/5/04
31	Not in Use			
32	S & S Productions, Inc.	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/5/04
33	Lawas Productions	Pacific Palisades	California	7/5/04
34	Educational Film Center	Annandale	Virginia	7/6/04
35	Sullivan Entertainment International, Inc.	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/6/04
36	Madeline Amgott	New York	New York	7/6/04
37	The Summit Media Group	New York	New York	7/6/04
38	KEYC-TV/United Communications	N. Mankato	Minnesota	7/6/04
39	Fred Friendly Seminars, Inc.	New York	New York	7/6/04
40	Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York	New York	New York	7/6/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
41	Babe Winkelman Productions, Inc.	Baxter	Minnesota	7/6/04
42	LIN Television Corporation DBA WAVY-TV	Portsmouth	Virginia	7/6/04
43	LIN Television Corporation DBA WVBT-TV	Portsmouth	Virginia	7/6/04
44	Community Broadcasting Service (WABI-TV)	Bangor	Maine	7/6/04
45	LIN Television Corporation	Chicopee	Massachusetts	7/6/04
46	WGME, Inc. (WGME-TV)	Portland	Maine	7/6/04
47	Central NY News, Inc. (WOKR-TV)	Rochester	New York	7/7/04
48	MacNeil/Lehrer Productions	Arlington	Virginia	7/7/04
49	Thomas Davenport d/b/a Davenport Films	Delaplane	Virginia	7/7/04
50	International Telecommunications Services, Inc.	Reston or Pleasant Gap	Virginia or Pennsylvania	7/7/04
51	KY3, Inc.	Springfield	Missouri	7/7/04
52	WKOW Television, Inc. (WKOW)	Madison	WI	7/7/04
53	Intelecom Intelligent Telecommunications	Pasadena	California	7/7/04
54	WVVA Television, Inc.	Bluefield	West Virginia	7/7/04
55	KTIV Television, Inc.	Sioux City	Iowa	7/7/04
56	Bonneville International Corporation	Salt Lake City	Utah	7/7/04
57	Zola Levitt Ministries, Inc.	Dallas	Texas	7/7/04
58	Ward Productions, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/7/04
59	Urban Latino TV, LLC	New York	New York	7/7/04
60	Ultimate Choice, Inc.	Jacksonville	Florida	7/7/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of “(joint claim)” denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
61	Total Gym Fitness	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/7/04
62	T.D. Jakes Ministries	Dallas	Texas	7/7/04
63	Speak the Word Church International	Golden Valley	Minnesota	7/7/04
64	Sandra Carter Productions	Long Island City	New York	7/7/04
65	Ron Phillips Ministries	Hixon	Tennessee	7/7/04
66	Remodeling Today, Inc. d/b/a Today's Homeowner with Danny Lipford	Mobile	Alabama	7/7/04
67	Reginald B. Cherry Ministries	Houston	Texas	7/7/04
68	RBC Ministries	Grand Rapids	Michigan	7/7/04
69	O. Atlas Enterprises, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/7/04
70	New York Road Runners Club, Inc.	New York	New York	7/7/04
71	Life in the Word, Inc.	Fenton	Missouri	7/7/04
72	Rhema Bible Church aka Kenneth Hagin Ministries	Broken Arrow	Oaklahoma	7/7/04
73	Jalbert Productions, Inc.	Huntington	New York	7/7/04
74	It Is Written	Simi Valley	California	7/7/04
75	Hortus, Ltd.	Little Rock	Arkansas	7/7/04
76	Hispanic Heritage Awards Foundation	Washington	D.C.	7/7/04
77	Grizzly Adams Productions, Inc.	Baker	Oregon	7/7/04
78	Faith For Today, Inc.	Simi Valley	California	7/7/04
79	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	Chicago	Illinois	7/7/04
80	Eclipse Television & Sports Marketing, LLC	Vail	Colorado	7/7/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
81	Dragon House Productions	Houston	Texas	7/7/04
82	CRW Medical Productions	Dumfries	Virginia	7/7/04
83	Crenshaw Christian Center	Los Angeles	California	7/7/04
84	Cottonwood Christian Center	Los Alamitos	California	7/7/04
85	Catholic Communications Corporation	Springfield	Massachusetts	7/7/04
86	Better Grades Seminars, LLC	West Chester	Pennsylvania	7/7/04
87	Artist & Idea Management, Ltd.	New York	New York	7/7/04
88	American Religious Town Hall, Inc.	Dallas	Texas	7/7/04
89	Amazing Facts, Inc.	Rocklin	California	7/7/04
90	D.L. Taffner Ltd.	Encino	California	7/7/04
91	Public Broadcasting Service (joint claim)	Alexandria	Virginia	7/7/04
92	The Ontario Educational Communications Authority (known as TVOntario)	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/8/04
93	Journal Broadcast Corporation (WSYM-TV)	Lansing	Michigan	7/8/04
94	General Learning Communications	Northbrook	Illinois	7/8/04
95	Big Productions	Stillwater	Oaklahoma	7/8/04
96	KTTC Television, Inc.	Rochester	Minnesota	7/8/04
97	WCBI-TV, LLC	Savannah	Georgia	7/8/04
98	WEHT-TV	Evansville	Indiana	7/8/04
99	NGHT, Inc. d/b/a National Geographic Television and Film	Washington	D.C.	7/8/04
100	Sound Venture Productions Ottawa Limited	Ottawa (Ontario)	Canada	7/9/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
101	WDHN	Webb	Alabama	7/9/04
102	Fisher Broadcasting-Idaho TV LLC	Seattle	Washington	7/9/04
103	Vulcan Productions, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/9/04
104	MG/Perin, Inc.	New York	New York	7/9/04
105	Emmis Television Broadcasting, L.P. d/b/a WSAZ NewsChannel 3	Huntington	West Virginia	7/9/04
106	Two Cats Productions Ltd.	New York	New York	7/9/04
107	KBJR-TV License, Inc. (KBJR-TV)	Duluth	Minnesota	7/9/04
108	Indiana Broadcasting, LLC (WANE-TV)	Fort Wayne	Indiana	7/9/04
109	Post-Newsweek Stations, San Antonio, LP d/b/a KSAT-TV	San Antonio	Texas	7/9/04
110	Hawthorne Communications, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/12/04
111	Not in Use			
112	Allied Communications, Inc.	New York	New York	7/12/04
113	Red Horse LLC	Los Angeles	California	7/12/04
114	WPSD-TV, LLC	Paducah	Kentucky	7/12/04
115	WAOW/WYOW Television, Inc.	Wausau	Wisconsin	7/12/04
116	West Virginia Media Holdings, LLC (WTRF-TV)	Charleston	West Virginia	7/12/04
117	KSLA, LLC	Montgomery	Alabama	7/12/04
118	Cookie Jar Entertainment Inc.	Montreal (Quebec)	Canada	7/12/04
119	Barrington Broadcasting Quincy Corp.	Quincy	Illinois	7/13/04
120	Litton Syndications	Sullivan's Island	South Carolina	7/13/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
121	Mission Broadcasting, Inc. (WYOU-TV)	Scranton	Pennsylvania	7/13/04
122	In Touch Ministries	Atlanta	Georgia	7/13/04
123	Television Wisconsin, Inc. (WISC-TV)	Madison	Wisconsin	7/13/04
124	Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company	Colorado Springs	Colorado	7/13/04
125	Media General Communications, Inc. DBA WSAV-TV	Savannah	Georgia	7/13/04
126	Emmis Television License Corporation of Topeka	Topeka	Kansas	7/13/04
127	Spelling Television, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/13/04
127 A	Paramount Pictures, a Viacom Company	Los Angeles	California	7/13/04
128	Big Ticket Television, Inc. Big Ticket Pictures, Inc. Big Ticket Productions, Inc.	Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles	California California California	7/13/04
129	Journal Broadcast Group (WTMJ)	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	7/13/04
130	Freedom Broadcasting of New York	Schenectady	New York	7/13/04
131	Quartet International, Inc.	Pearl River	New York	7/13/04
132	West Virginia Media Holdings, LLC	Charleston	West Virginia	7/13/04
133	WPTA-TV, Inc.	Fort Wayne	Indiana	7/13/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of “(joint claim)” denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
134	Metro Goldwyn Mayer Studios, Inc. Orion Pictures Corp. Goldwyn Films, Inc. MCEG Sterling Entertainment Delta Library Company Heritage Entertainment, Inc. Goldwyn Entertainment Company Epic Productions MGM Television Entertainment, Inc. United Artists Pictures, Inc.	Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles	California California California California California California California California California California	7/13/04
135	Raycom America, Inc. (WTVM)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/14/04
136	KTVO License Subsidiary, Inc. (KTVO)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/14/04
137	WLUC License Subsidiary, Inc. (WLUC)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/14/04
138	WWMT—Freedom Broadcasting of Michigan, Inc.	Kalamazoo	Michigan	7/14/04
139	Indiana Broadcasting, LLC (WISH-TV)	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/14/04
140	Primeland Television, Inc. (WLFI-TV)	West Lafayette	Indiana	7/14/04
141	WLAJ—Freedom Broadcasting of Michigan, Inc.	Lansing	Michigan	7/14/04
142	FremantleMedia North America, Inc.	New York	New York	7/14/04
143	Elcom of Virginia, Inc. (WTVR-TV)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/14/04
144	Tennessee Broadcast Partners, Inc.	Jackson	Tennessee	7/14/04
145	Nexstar Broadcasting Inc. (KSNF-TV 16)	Joplin	Missouri	7/14/04
146	Michael Jaffe Films Ltd.	Los Angeles	California	7/14/04
147	I.F.T.A. Collections (fka AFMA Collections) (joint claim)	Los Angeles	California	7/14/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
148	Worldvision Enterprises, Inc. Republic Distribution Corporation Republic Entertainment, Inc. Republic Pictures Enterprises, Inc.	Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles Los Angeles	California California California California	7/14/04
149	Video Voice, Inc. (WVVH-TV)	New York	New York	7/14/04
150	Berkow and Berkow Curriculum Development	Chico	California	7/14/04
151	Two Cats Productions Ltd.	New York	New York	7/14/04
152	Noe Corp. L.L.C. (KNOE-TV8)	Monroe	Louisiana	7/14/04
153	American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers (ASCAP) (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/15/04
154	Recording Industry Association of America, Inc. (RIAA) (joint claim)	Washington	D.C.	7/15/04
155	Woodgrain Productions Inc.	Elie (Manitoba)	Canada	7/15/04
156	Alabama Broadcasting Partners (WAKA)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/15/04
157	Lyons Partnership, L.P. d/b/a The Lyons Group	Allen	Texas	7/15/04
158	Alvin H. Perlmutter, Inc.	New York	New York	7/15/04
159	South Dakota Television LLC (KSFY/KABY/KPRY)	Sioux Falls	South Dakota	7/15/04
160	McGraw-Hill Broadcasting Company, Inc. (KGTV)	San Diego	California	7/15/04
161	Multimedia Holdings Corporation (KARE)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
162	Arkansas Television Company (KTHV-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
163	Gannett Pacific Corporation (WBIR-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
164	World Wrestling Entertainment, Inc.	Stamford	Connecticut	7/15/04
165	WFMY Television Corp. (WFMY-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
166	Multimedia Entertainment, Inc. (WGRZ-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
167	Pacific and Southern Company, Inc. (WLBZ-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
168	Pacific and Southern Company, Inc. (WLTX-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
169	Gannett Georgia, L.P. (WMAZ-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
170	Gannett Georgia, L.P. (WXIA-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
171	Combined Communications Corporation of Oklahoma, Inc. (WZZM-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/15/04
172	Public Affairs Television, Inc.	New York	New York	7/15/04
173	The Cattivus Corporation and Quest Productions	Berkeley	California	7/15/04
174	Productions Zone3, Inc.	Montreal (Quebec)	Canada	7/15/04
175	Sesame Workshop	New York	New York	7/15/04
176	McGraw-Hill Broadcasting Company, Inc. (KMGH-TV)	Denver	Colorado	7/15/04
177	Raycom America, Inc.	Montgomery	Alabama	7/15/04
178	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. (WTWO-TV2)	Terre Haute	Indiana	7/15/04
179	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. (WTVW)	Evansville	Indiana	7/15/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
180	ABC Family Worldwide, Inc. (formerly Fox Family Worldwide, Inc.)	Burbank	California	7/15/04
	ABC Family Properties, Inc. (formerly Fox Family Properties, Inc.)	Burbank	California	
	ABC Kids Worldwide, LLC (formerly Fox Kids Worldwide, LLC)	Burbank	California	
	ABC Children's Network, Inc. (formerly Fox Children's Network, Inc.)	Burbank	California	
	BVS Entertainment, Inc. (formerly Saban Entertainment, Inc.)	Burbank	California	
	BVS Domestic Services, Inc. (formerly Saban Domestic Services, Inc.)	Burbank	California	
	MTM Enterprises, Inc.	Burbank	California	
	MTM Entertainment, Inc.	Burbank	California	
	International Family Entertainment, Inc.	Burbank	California	
	BVS International Services, Inc. (formerly Saban International Services, Inc.)	Burbank	California	
181	Multimedia Holdings Corporation (KUSA-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/16/04
182	Pacific and Southern Company, Inc. (WCSH-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/16/04
183	Marty Stouffer/Marty Stouffer Productions Ltd.	Aspen	Colorado	7/16/04
184	WDBJ Television, Inc. (WDBJ-7)	Roanoke	Virginia	7/16/04
185	The Duncan Group Inc.	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	7/16/04
186	Post-Newsweek Stations, Orlando, Inc.	Orlando	Florida	7/16/04
187	Pacific and Southern Company, Inc. (WTSP-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/16/04
188	New River Media, Inc.	Washington	D.C.	7/16/04
189	WOWK-TV LLC	Huntington	West Virginia	7/16/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
190	Piedmont Television of Springfield LLC (KSPR)	Springfield	Missouri	7/16/04
191	Michiana Telecasting Corp. (WNDU-TV)	South Bend	Indiana	7/16/04
192	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. DBA KBTU-TV	Port Arthur	Texas	7/17/04
193	Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/18/04
194	The Detroit News, Inc. (WUSA-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/19/04
195	Atlantic Media Group dba WWMB-TV	Conway	South Carolina	7/19/04
196	Grand Strand Television dba WPDE-TV	Conway	South Carolina	7/19/04
197	BBC Worldwide Americas Inc.	New York	New York	7/19/04
198	KDSM Licensee, LLC	Des Moines	Iowa	7/19/04
199	Mission Broadcasting, Inc. (KOLR(TV))	Scranton	Pennsylvania	7/19/04
200	Dallas County Community College District	Dallas	Texas	7/19/04
201	Filmoption Internationale Inc.	Westmount (Quebec)	Canada	7/19/04
202	The American Documentary, Inc.	New York	New York	7/19/04
203	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. (WHAG-TV)	Hagerstown	Maryland	7/19/04
204	Family Communications, Inc.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	7/19/04
205	Martha Stewart Living Ommimedia, Inc.	New York	New York	7/19/04
206	WOOD License Company, LLC	Grand Rapids	Michigan	7/19/04
207	New Line Cinema Corp. New Line Distributions, Inc. New Line Productions, Inc. New Line Television, Inc.	New York New York New York New York	New York New York New York New York	7/19/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
208	NewsChannel 5 Network LP (WTVF)	Nashville	Tennessee	7/19/04
209	Midwest Television, Inc.	San Diego	California	7/19/04
210	Sugar Pictures LLC	Brooklyn	New York	7/19/04
211	KMTR-TV/The Ackerley Media Group, Inc.	Springfield	Oregon	7/19/04
212	Fisher Broadcasting—Seattle TV, LLC (KOMO 4 Television)	Seattle	Washington	7/19/04
213	Telco Productions, Inc.	Santa Monica	California	7/20/04
214	Porchlight Entertainment, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/20/04
215	Clear Channel Communications, Inc. (Local 12)	Cincinnati	Ohio	7/20/04
216	Chesapeake Television, Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	7/20/04
217	Canadian Screenwriters Collection Society (joint claim)	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/20/04
218	KXTV, Inc. (KXTV-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/20/04
219	Jefferson-Pilot Communications/WBTV, Inc.	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/20/04
220	Valley Broadcasting Company	Las Vegas	Nevada	7/20/04
221	Apple Valley Broadcasting, Inc. (KVEW)	Yakima	Washington	7/20/04
222	Western International Syndication	Los Angeles	California	7/20/04
223	Citadel Communications LLC (KLKN-TV)	Lincoln	Nebraska	7/21/04
224	Citadel Communications Co., Ltd. (KCAU-TV)	Sioux City	Iowa	7/21/04
225	Coronet Communications Co. (WHBF-TV)	Rock Island	Illinois	7/21/04
226	Capital Communications Co., Inc. (WOI-TV)	West Des Moines	Iowa	7/21/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
227	Clear Channel Broadcasting, Inc./WOAI-TV	San Antonio	Texas	7/21/04
228	Buena Vista Television	Burbank	California	7/21/04
229	WKYC-TV, Inc. (WKYC-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/21/04
230	dick clark productions, inc.	Burbank	California	7/21/04
231	Journal Broadcast Group, Inc. (KMIR 6)	Palm Desert	California	7/21/04
232	CBS Broadcasting Inc. (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/21/04
233	Jaffe/Braunstein Films, Ltd.	Los Angeles	California	7/21/04
234	WBRZ	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	7/21/04
235	Emmis Television License Corporation (KMTV)	Omaha	Nebraska	7/21/04
236	Modern Entertainment, Ltd.	Encino	California	7/21/04
237	Fox Entertainment Group, Inc. (joint claim)	Beverly Hills	California	7/21/04
238	Castle Works Inc.	New York	New York	7/22/04
239	Zipporah Films, Inc.	Cambridge	Massachusetts	7/22/04
240	KCOP	Los Angeles	California	7/22/04
241	Multimedia Holdings Corporation (WTLV-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/22/04
242	Fox Television Stations of Philadelphia, Inc.	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	7/22/04
243	Gannett River States Publishing Corp. (WJXX-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/22/04
244	Fox Television Stations of Birmingham, Inc.	Birmingham	Alabama	7/22/04
245	KDVR	Denver	Colorado	7/22/04
246	KMSP	Eden Prairie	Minnesota	7/22/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
247	WFTC	Eden Prairie	Minnesota	7/22/04
248	Not in Use			
249	Nexstar Broadcasting Group, Inc. (WJET TV 24)	Erie	Pennsylvania	7/22/04
250	Bastet Broadcasting, Inc. (WFXP-TV66)	Erie	Pennsylvania	7/22/04
251	Raycom America, Inc. dba WECT-TV	Wilmington	North Carolina	7/22/04
252	Euro-Pro. Goldmine Productions Bruce Nash Entertainment Response Management	Ville St. Laurent (Quebec) Los Angeles Hollywood Encinatas	Canada California California California	7/22/04
253	Rhombus Media Inc.	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/22/04
254	Post Newsweek-Stations, Florida, Inc.	Miami	Florida	7/22/04
255	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (WNYW)	New York	New York	7/22/04
256	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (KTTV)	Los Angeles	California	7/22/04
257	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (WFLD)	Chicago	Illinois	7/22/04
258	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (WFXT)	Dedham	Massachusetts	7/22/04
259	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (KRIV)	Houston	Texas	7/22/04
260	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (KSTU)	Salt Lake City	Utah	7/22/04
261	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (WHBQ-TV)	Memphis	Tennessee	7/22/04
262	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (WTTG)	Washington	D.C.	7/22/04
263	NW Communications of Texas, Inc. (KDFW)	Dallas	Texas	7/22/04
264	NW Communications of Texas, Inc. (KDFI)	Dallas	Texas	7/22/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
265	NW Communications of Phoenix, Inc. (KSAZ-TV)	Phoenix	Arizona	7/22/04
266	NW Communications of Tampa, Inc. (WTVT)	Tampa	Florida	7/22/04
267	Champion Entertainment Inc.	Houston	Texas	7/22/04
268	New World Communications of Atlanta, Inc. (WAGA)	Atlanta	Georgia	7/22/04
269	NW Communications of Detroit, Inc. (WJBK)	Southfield	Michigan	7/22/04
270	NW Communications of Milwaukee, Inc. (WITI)	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	7/22/04
271	NW Communications of Ohio, Inc. (WJW)	Cleveland	Ohio	7/22/04
272	New World Communications of Kansas City, Inc. (WDAF-TV)	Kansas City	Missouri	7/22/04
273	New World Communications of St. Louis, Inc. (KTVI)	St. Louis	Missouri	7/22/04
274	Not in Use			
275	WWOR-TV, Inc. (WWOR-TV)	Secaucus	New Jersey	7/22/04
276	UTV of Baltimore, Inc. (WUTB)	Baltimore	Maryland	7/22/04
277	Clear Channel Television (WHP)	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/22/04
278	Oregon Television, Inc. (WOFL)	Lake Mary	Florida	7/22/04
279	Clear Channel Television (WLYH)	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/22/04
280	UTV of San Francisco, Inc. (KTXH)	Houston	Texas	7/22/04
281	Fox/UTV Holdings, Inc. (KUTP)	Los Angeles	California	7/22/04
282	Fox/UTV Holdings, Inc. (WFTC)	Los Angeles	California	7/22/04
283	Fox/UTV Holdings, Inc. (KMSP)	Los Angeles	California	7/22/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
284	KCOP Television, Inc. (KCOP)	Los Angeles	California	7/22/04
285	Fox Television Stations, Inc. (KDVR)	Los Angeles	California	7/22/04
286	CF Entertainment, Inc.	Beverly Hills	California	7/23/04
287	Emmis Television Broadcasting, L.P. (WLUK-TV (Channel 11))	Green Bay	Wisconsin	7/23/04
288	Multimedia Holdings Corporation (KPNX-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/04
289	Multimedia KSDK, Inc. (KSDK-TV)	McLean	Virginia	7/23/04
290	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. dba KQTV (KQTV/ Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc.)	St. Joseph	Missouri	7/23/04
291	New Voyage Communications, Inc.	Washington	D.C.	7/23/04
292	Ragdoll Limited	Buckinghamshire	United Kingdom	7/23/04
293	WTVH, LLC	Syracuse	New York	7/23/04
294	Emily A. Hart	Evanston	Illinois	7/23/04
295	Cornerstone Television, Inc. (WPCB)	Wall	Pennsylvania	7/23/04
296	Cornerstone Television, Inc. (WKBS-TV 47)	Wall	Pennsylvania	7/23/04
297	The Welk Group d/b/a Lawrence Welk Syndication	Santa Monica	California	7/23/04
298	The Christian Broadcasting Network, Inc.	Virginia Beach	Virginia	7/23/04
299	The Office of the Commissioner of Baseball (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/23/04
300	Major League Baseball Properties, Inc.	New York	New York	7/23/04
301	Jeopardy Productions, Inc.	Culver City	California	7/23/04
302	Califon Productions, Inc.	Culver City	California	7/23/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
303	Sony Pictures Television, Inc. (joint claim)	Culver City	California	7/23/04
304	Allbritton Communications Co. (WJLA-TV)	Arlington	Virginia	7/23/04
305	WSET, Incorporated (WSET-TV)	Lynchburg	Virginia	7/23/04
306	KTUL, LLC (KTUL)	Tulsa	Oklahoma	7/23/04
307	KATV, LLC (KATV)	Little Rock	Arkansas	7/23/04
308	Harrisburg Television, Inc. (WHTM)	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	7/23/04
309	TV Alabama Inc. (WCFT-TV)	Birmingham	Alabama	7/23/04
310	TV Alabama Inc. (WJSU-TV)	Birmingham	Alabama	7/23/04
311	Not in use			
312	Post-Newsweek Stations, Florida, Inc. (WJXT)	Jacksonville	Florida	7/23/04
313	North Carolina Broadcasting Partners (WCCB-TV)	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/24/04
314	Raycom America, Inc. (WTOC-TV)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/24/04
315	Independent Television Service	San Francisco	California	7/24/04
316	Houston Enterprises, Inc.	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/26/04
317	WSJV Television, Inc.	Elkhart	Indiana	7/26/04
318	Coral Ridge Ministries Media, Inc.	Fort Lauderdale	Florida	7/26/04
319	Lincoln Broadcasting Company (KTSP)	Brisbane	California	7/26/04
320	Channel 32 Montgomery, LLC (WNCN-TV)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/26/04
321	Nelvana Limited (TV Programs)	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/26/04
322	Nelvana Limited (Motion Pictures)	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/26/04
323	Body Electric Corporation of America	Orchard Park	New York	7/26/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
324	Minden Television Corporation	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/26/04
325	WAFF 48 TV	Huntsville	Alabama	7/26/04
326	Home Box Office, Inc.	New York	New York	7/26/04
327	Clear Channel Broadcasting Licenses, Inc. (WTEV)	Jacksonville	Florida	7/26/04
328	Raycom America, Inc. dba WTNZ-TV	Montgomery	Alabama	7/26/04
329	Raycom National, Inc. dba WFLX-TV	Montgomery	Alabama	7/26/04
330	Raycom National, Inc. dba WXIX-TV	Cincinnati	Ohio	7/26/04
331	Global Evangelism Television, Inc. dba John Hagee Ministries	San Antonio	Texas	7/26/04
332	Sit and Be Fit	Spokane	Washington	7/26/04
333	KTBS, Inc.	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/26/04
334	Intertainment Licensing GmbH Junior TV GmbH & Co. KG Tele-Munchen KirchMedia GmbH & Co. KG a A. Rialto Film GmbH EuroArts Medien AG	Ismaning Unterföhring Munich Unterföhring Berlin Berlin	Germany Germany Germany Germany Germany Germany	7/27/04
335	QueenB Television (WKBT)	La Crosse	Wisconsin	7/27/04
336	Scholastic Entertainment Inc.	New York	New York	7/27/04
337	Holston Valley Broadcasting Corporation	Kingsport	Tennessee	7/27/04
338	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. (KDEB-TV)	Springfield	Missouri	7/27/04
339	Jefferson-Pilot Communications Company of Virginia	Richmond	Virginia	7/27/04
340	WSTM License Subsidiary, Inc. (WSTM)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/27/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
341	ABC, Inc. (KFSN-TV)	Fresno	California	7/27/04
342	ABC, Inc. (WTVD(TV))	Durham	North Carolina	7/27/04
343	American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. (WABC-TV)	New York	New York	7/27/04
344	ABC, Inc. (WPVI-TV)	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	7/27/04
345	WTVG, Inc. (WTVG(TV))	Toledo	Ohio	7/27/04
346	SFM Entertainment LLC	New York	New York	7/27/04
347	James Gideon Cannings	New York	New York	7/27/04
348	NVG-Duluth II, LLC (KDLH)	Duluth	Minnesota	7/27/04
349	WLS Television, Inc. (WLS-TV)	Chicago	Illinois	7/27/04
350	KTRK Television, Inc.	Houston	Texas	7/27/04
351	Red River Broadcast Co., LLC (KDLT-TV)	Sioux Falls	South Dakota	7/27/04
352	Scripps Howard Broadcasting Company Tampa Bay Television, Inc. Channel 7 of Detroit, Inc.	Cincinnati Tampa Southfield	Ohio Florida Michigan	7/27/04
353	WSTM License Subsidiary, Inc. (WSTM)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/27/04
354	SIL of Kansas Corp. KSNW-TV KSNC-TV KSNG-TV KSNK-TV	Wichita Wichita Great Bend Garden City Oberlin	Kansas Kansas Kansas Kansas Kansas	7/27/04
355	CNN LP, LLLP	Atlanta	Georgia	7/27/04
356	Raycom America, Inc. (WMC-TV)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/27/04
357	KFDX TV 3	Wichita Falls	Texas	7/27/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
358	Larry H. Miller Communications Corporation (KJZZ) (news program)	Salt Lake City	Utah	7/27/04
359	Guthy-Renker	Palm Desert	California	7/27/04
360	Transworld International, Inc.	Cleveland	Ohio	7/27/04
361	NFL Films	Mt. Laurel	New Jersey	7/27/04
362	Clear Channel Entertainment, Inc.	Washington	D.C.	7/27/04
363	Steve Rotfeld Productions, Inc.	Bryn Mawr	Pennsylvania	7/27/04
364	NASCAR Digital Entertainment Ltd.	Daytona Beach	Florida	7/27/04
365	National Football League (game) (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/27/04
366	National Basketball Association (non-game) (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/27/04
367	National Basketball Association (game)	New York	New York	7/27/04
368	National Hockey League (non-game) (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/27/04
369	National Hockey League (game) (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/27/04
370	WNBA Enterprises, LLC (game) (joint claim)	Secaucus	New Jersey	7/27/04
371	Hearst-Argyle Stations, Inc. Hearst-Argyle Properties, Inc. Orlando Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc. Ohio/Oklahoma Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc. New Orleans Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc. Des Moines Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc. Jackson Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc. Arkansas Hearst-Argyle Television, Inc.	New York New York New York New York New York New York New York New York	New York New York New York New York New York New York New York New York	7/28/04
372	Channel 49 Acquisition Corporation	Hampton	Virginia	7/28/04
373	The Hearst Corporation	New York	New York	7/28/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
374	Young Broadcasting Inc. (joint claim)	New York	New York	7/28/04
375	Audio-Visual Copyright Society trading as Screenrights (joint claim)	Neutral Bay	Australia	7/28/04
376	AGICOA (joint claim)	Geneva	Switzerland	7/28/04
377	Eastern North Carolina Broadcasting Corporation	New Bern	North Carolina	7/28/04
378	Raycom National, Inc. (WOIO-TV)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/28/04
379	Raycom National, Inc. (WUAB-TV)	Montgomery	Alabama	7/28/04
380	Centex Television LP	Waco	Texas	7/28/04
381	WUTV Licensee, LLC	Grand Island	New York	7/28/04
382	New York Television, Inc. (WNYO)	Buffalo	New York	7/28/04
383	Larry H. Miller Communications Corporation (KJZZ) (sports broadcast)	Salt Lake City	Utah	7/28/04
384	KSWO Television Co.	Lawton	Oklahoma	7/28/04
385	Not in use			
386	WXOW-TV WQQQ-TV	La Crosse Eau Claire	Wisconsin Wisconsin	7/28/04
387	Emmis Broadcasting, L.P. d/b/a WTHI-TV	Terre Haute	Indiana	7/28/04
388	NPG of Oregon, Inc. News-Press & Gazette Company	Bend St. Joseph	Oregon Missouri	7/28/04
389	Lives and Legacies Films Inc.	McLean	Virginia	7/28/04
390	Post Newsweek Stations, Michigan, Inc. (WDIV)	Detroit	Michigan	7/28/04
391	American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.	New York	New York	7/28/04

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of “(joint claim)” denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
392	ABC Holding Company, Inc.	Glendale	California	7/28/04
393	Jana R. Cason	Little Rock	Arkansas	7/28/04
394	WEEK-TV License, Inc. (WEEK-TV)	East Peoria	Illinois	7/28/04
395	Media General Communications, Inc. dba WSAV-TV	Savannah	Georgia	7/28/04
396	Channel 51 of San Diego	San Diego	California	7/28/04
397	Thomas Broadcasting Company	Oak Hill	West Virginia	7/28/04
398	The Landsburg Company	Toluca Lake	California	7/28/04
399	Flint License Subsidiary (WJRT-TV)	Flint	Michigan	7/28/04
400	Chesapeake Television, Inc. (KOVN-TV)	West Sacramento	California	7/28/04
401	Spokane Television, Inc.	Spokane	Washington	7/28/04
402	Sandra L. Northrop	Alexandria	Virginia	7/29/04
403	B & A Productions, LLC	Beverly Hills	California	7/29/04
404	MPI Media Productions International, Inc.	New York	New York	7/29/04
405	Kensington Communications Inc.	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/29/04
406	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (joint claim)	Ottawa (Ontario)	Canada	7/29/04
407	Crystal Cathedral Ministries	Garden Grove	California	7/29/04
408	Television Station Group, LLC (WBNG-TV)	Johnson City	New York	7/29/04
409	Nexstar Broadcasting Group, Inc.	Irving	Texas	7/29/04
410	Oliver Productions Inc.	Washington	D.C.	7/29/04
411	KEVN Inc.	Rapid City	South Dakota	7/29/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
412	Mission Broadcasting Inc.	Wadsworth	Ohio	7/29/04
413	Not in Use			
414	Central New York News Inc. (WIXT-TV)	East Syracuse	New York	7/29/04
415	Larry H. Miller Communications Corporation (KJZZ) (game show)	Salt Lake City	Utah	7/29/04
416	Raycom America, Inc. (KFVS-TV)	Cape Girardeau	Missouri	7/29/04
417	CCI Entertainment Ltd.	Toronto (Ontario)	Canada	7/29/04
418	Compact Collections Limited (joint claim)	London	United Kingdom	7/29/04
419	Nexstar Broadcasting Inc. dba KMD	Midland	Texas	7/29/04
420	Post-Newsweek Stations, Houston, LP, d/b/a KPRC-TV	Houston	Texas	7/29/04
421	Chelsey Broadcasting Company of Youngstown, LLC (WYTV)	Youngstown	Ohio	7/29/04
422	RL 101, Inc.	Longwood	Florida	7/29/04
423	Fisher Broadcasting - Portland L.L.C.	Portland	Oregon	7/29/04
424	KHQ Incorporated (KNDO-TV)	Yakima	Washington	7/29/04
425	KHQ Incorporated (KNDU-TV)	Kennewick	Washington	7/29/04
426	Brigham Young University (KBYU-TV)	Provo	Utah	7/29/04
427	Tribune Television Holdings, Inc.	Grand Rapids	Michigan	7/29/04
428	Center for Educational Telecommunications	Berkeley	California	7/29/04
429	Tribune Television Company	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/29/04
430	Tribune Broadcast Holdings, Inc.	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/29/04
431	Tony Brown Productions Inc.	New York	New York	7/29/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
432	Gray Television Group, Inc.	Albany	Georgia	7/30/04
433	WKBW-TV License, Inc. (WKBW-TV)	Buffalo	New York	7/30/04
434	KPAX Communications Inc.	Missoula	Montana	7/30/04
435	King Broadcasting Company dba KREM-TV	Spokane	Washington	7/30/04
436	Belo Kentucky, Inc. (WHAS-TV)	Louisville	Kentucky	7/30/04
437	KTVK, Inc.	Phoenix	Arizona	7/30/04
438	KSKN	Spokane	Washington	7/30/04
439	KENS-TV, Inc.	San Antonio	Texas	7/30/04
440	KVUE Television, Inc. (KVUE)	Austin	Texas	7/30/04
441	King Broadcasting Company (KING-TV)	Seattle	Washington	7/30/04
442	KASW, Inc.	Phoenix	Arizona	7/30/04
443	KTVB-TV, Inc.	Boise	Idaho	7/30/04
444	KHOU-TV LP	Houston	Texas	7/30/04
445	WFAA TV, LP (WFAA-TV)	Dallas	Texas	7/30/04
446	KMOV-TV, Inc. (KMOV-TV)	St. Louis	Missouri	7/30/04
447	WWL-TV, Inc.	New Orleans	Louisiana	7/30/04
448	WCNC-TV	Charlotte	North Carolina	7/30/04
449	King Broadcasting Co. dba KGW	Portland	Oregon	7/30/04
450	Piedmont Television of Youngstown, LLC (WKBN-TV)	Youngstown	Ohio	7/30/04
451	Educational Information Center d/b/a WCPE Radio	Wake Forest	North Carolina	7/30/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
452	National Public Radio, Inc. (joint claim)	Washington	D.C.	7/30/04
453	SESAC, Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/04
454	National Collegiate Athletic Association (joint claim)	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/30/04
455	Tribune Television New Orleans, Inc.	New Orleans	Louisiana	7/30/04
456	Food for Thought Productions	Makanda	Illinois	7/30/04
457	South Carolina Broadcasting Partners (WOLO-TV)	Columbia	South Carolina	7/30/04
458	VideoIndiana, Inc. (WTHR-TV)	Indianapolis	Indiana	7/30/04
459	Lewis Broadcasting Corporation (WLTZ)	Columbus	Georgia	7/30/04
460	KMBG-TV	Dakota Dunes	South Dakota	7/30/04
461	Fintage Publishing and Collection B.V. (joint claim)		The Netherlands	7/30/04
462	HSN LP AST LLC USA Broadcasting Productions, Inc. InterActive Corp. Jim Scalem Productions Mirabel Scalem Productions	St. Petersburg St. Petersburg New York New York New York New York	Florida Florida New York New York New York New York	7/30/04
463	Mission Broadcasting, Inc. (KODE-TV 12)	Joplin	Missouri	7/30/04
464	Yerosha Productions, Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/04
465	WBAK-TV	Farmersburg	Indiana	7/30/04
466	Screen Media Ventures, LLC	New York	New York	7/30/04
467	KGO Television, Inc. (KGO-TV)	San Francisco	California	7/30/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
468	Warner Bros. Domestic Television Distribution (joint claim)	Burbank	California	7/30/04
469	WBNS-TV	Columbus	Ohio	7/30/04
470	Liberty Broadcasting Network, Inc.	Lynchburg	Virginia	7/30/04
471	Channel 6, Inc. (KCEN-TV)	Temple	Texas	7/30/04
472	KPLR, Inc.	St. Louis	Missouri	7/30/04
473	Sinclair Acquisition IV d/b/a WICS-TV	Springfield	Illinois	7/30/04
474	Agency for Instructional Technology	Bloomington	Indiana	7/30/04
475	Nexstar Broadcasting of Louisiana, LLC dba KTAL-TV	Shreveport	Louisiana	7/30/04
476	NBC Stations Management	Bala Cynwyd	Pennsylvania	7/30/04
477	Sinclair Acquisition IV d/b/a WICD-TV	Champaign	Illinois	7/30/04
478	KXAN, Inc.	Austin	Texas	7/30/04
479	NBC Susidiary (KNBC-TV) Inc.	Burbank	California	7/30/04
480	J and G Productions, Inc.	Houston	Texas	7/30/04
481	NBC Subsidiary (KNTV-TV), Inc.	San Jose	California	7/30/04
482	54 Broadcasting, Inc.	Austin	Texas	7/30/04
483	The Goodman Group, LLC (joint claim)	Bethesda	Maryland	7/30/04
484	Outlet Broadcasting, Inc.	Cranston	Rhode Island	7/30/04
485	Messenger Films, Inc.	Virginia Beach	Virginia	7/30/04
486	Birmingham Broadcasting (WVTM-TV), LLC	Birmingham	Alabama	7/30/04
487	Productions Vendome II Inc.	Montreal (Quebec)	Canada	7/30/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
488	Outlet Broadcasting, Inc.	West Hartford	Connecticut	7/30/04
489	KTVQ Communications, Inc.	Billings	Montana	7/30/04
490	NBC Subsidiary (WRC-TV), Inc.	Washington	D.C.	7/30/04
491	Outlet Broadcasting Inc.	Columbus	Ohio	7/30/04
492	NBC Subsidiary (WMAQ-TV), Inc.	Chicago	Illinois	7/30/04
493	Eye Productions, Inc. CBS Broadcasting, Inc.	New York New York	New York New York	7/30/04
494	National Broadcasting Company, Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/04
495	WAND(TV) Partnership	Decatur	Illinois	7/30/04
496	Station Venture Operations, LP	Fort Worth	Texas	7/30/04
497	CNBC, Inc.	Englewood Cliffs	New Jersey	7/30/04
498	NBC Universal, Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/04
499	DIC Entertainment Corp.	Burbank	California	7/30/04
500	NBC Enterprises, Inc.	Burbank	California	7/30/04
501	Central Wyoming College	Riverton	Wyoming	7/30/04
502	Tribune Television Company	Hartford	Connecticut	7/30/04
503	Tribune Television Company	York	Pennsylvania	7/30/04
504	WPIX, Inc.	New York	New York	7/30/04
505	Tribune Television Company	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	7/30/04
506	WLVI, Inc.	Boston	Massachusetts	7/30/04
507	WGN Continental Broadcasting Company	Chicago	Illinois	7/30/04
508	Tribune Entertainment Company	Los Angeles	California	7/30/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
509	KWGN, Inc.	Greenwood Village	Colorado	7/30/04
510	Channel 40, Inc.	Sacramento	California	7/30/04
511	KTLA, Inc.	Los Angeles	California	7/30/04
512	KHWB, Inc.	Houston	Texas	7/30/04
513	Tribune Television Company	Dallas	Texas	7/30/04
514	Tribune Television Northwest, Inc.	Seattle	Washington	7/30/04
515	Lin Television Corporation	Providence	Rhode Island	7/31/04
516	Not in Use			7/31/04
517	Nexstar Broadcasting Group, Inc. (KTAB-TV)	Abilene	Texas	8/1/04
518	Mission Broadcasting, Inc. (KRBC-TV)	Abilene	Texas	8/1/04
519	Mission Broadcasting, Inc. (KSAN-TV)	San Angelo	Texas	8/1/04
520	WFMJ Television, Inc. (WFMJ)	Youngstown	Ohio	8/1/04
521	Dreamworks LLC	Glendale	California	8/1/04
522	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc.	Champaign	Illinois	8/2/04
523	Devilleir Donegan Enterprises, LP	Washington	D.C.	8/2/04
524	Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. (WROC-TV)	Rochester	New York	8/2/04
525	Not in use			
526	Freedom Broadcasting of Tennessee, Inc. dba WTVC-Newschannel 9	Chattanooga	Tennessee	8/2/04
527	Classic Media, Inc. Big Idea, Inc. Harvey Entertainment, Inc. UPA Productions of America	New York New York New York New York	New York New York New York New York	8/2/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
528	Not in Use			
529	KBZI, Inc. (KBZI-TV)	Eugene	Oregon	8/2/04
530	KBWB License, Inc. (KBWB-TV)	San Francisco	California	8/2/04
531	KDRV-TV KDKF-TV	Medford Klamath Falls	Oregon Oregon	8/2/04
532	Family Worship Center, Inc.	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	8/2/04
533	Reading Broadcasting, Inc.	Reading	Pennsylvania	8/2/04
534	WCSC, Inc. (WCSC)	Charleston	South Carolina	8/2/04
535	Telemundo Subsidiary (KSTS-TV), Inc.	San Jose	California	8/2/04
536	Raycom National, Inc. (KASA-TV)	Montgomery	Alabama	8/2/04
537	Nexstar Broadcasting Group, Inc. dba KAMR-TV	Amarillo	Texas	8/2/04
538	WNJU License Corp.	Teterboro	New Jersey	8/2/04
539	Sainte Partners II, L.P. (KRVU-LP)	Modesto	California	8/2/04
540	Telemundo of Northern California Licensee Corporation	San Jose	California	8/2/04
541	KMEX License Partnership, G.P. (KMEX-TV)	Los Angeles	California	8/2/04
542	Sainte Sepulveda, Inc. (KBVU)	Modesto	California	8/2/04
543	WLTV License Partnership, G.P. (WLTV(TV))	Los Angeles	California	8/2/04
544	WXTV License Partnership, G.P. (WXTV(TV))	Los Angeles	California	8/2/04
545	Univision Network Limited Partnership	Los Angeles	California	8/2/04
546	KHQ, Incorporated	Spokane	Washington	8/2/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
547	Worldwide Subsidy Group LLC (joint claim)	Los Angeles	California	8/2/04
548	The Heritage Networks, LLC	New York	New York	8/2/04
549	Independent Producers Group (joint claim)	Los Angeles	California	8/10/04
550	Mid State Television, Inc. (WMFD-TV)	Mansfield	Ohio	8/2/04
551	McGraw-Hill Broadcasting Company, Inc. (WRTV)	Indianapolis	Indiana	8/2/04
552	McGraw-Hill Broadcasting Company, Inc. (KERO-TV 23)	Bakersfield	California	8/2/04
553	Sunbeam Television Corporation (WSVN)	Miami	Florida	8/2/04
554	WHDH-TV (WHDH)	Boston	Massachusetts	8/2/04
555	NEPSK, Inc. (WAGM)	Presque Isle	Maine	8/2/04
556	New York Times Management Services (WHNT-TV)	Huntsville	Alabama	8/2/04
557	New York Times Management Services (WRBG-TV)	Memphis	Tennessee	8/2/04
558	New York Times Management Services (WQAD-TV)	Moline	Illinois	8/2/04
559	New York Times Management Services (WNEP-TV)	Moosic	Pennsylvania	8/2/04
560	New York Times Management Services (KFPM-TV)	Fort Smith	Arkansas	8/2/04
561	New York Times Management Services (WTKR-TV)	Norfolk	Virginia	8/2/04
562	New York Times Management Services (WHO-TV)	Des Moines	Louisiana	8/2/04

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No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
563	The Stanley S. Hubbard Revocable Trust (KOB-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
564	WHEC-TV, LLC (WHEC-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
565	WNYT-TV, LLC (WNYT-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
566	KOB-TV, LLC (KOB-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
567	KSTP-TV, LLC (KSTP-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
568	KSAX-TV, Inc. (KSAX-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
569	KSAX-TV, Inc. (KRWF-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
570	KOB-TV, LLC (KOB-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
571	WDIO-TV, LLC (WDIO-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
572	KAAL-TV, LLC (KAAL-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
573	KSTC-TV, LLC (KSTC-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
574	WDIO-TV, LLC (WIRT-TV)	St. Paul	Minnesota	8/2/04
575	Griffin Entities, L.L.C. (KWT-TV)	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	8/2/04
576	Griffin Entities, L.L.C. (KOT-TV)	Tulsa	Oklahoma	8/2/04
577	Red River Broadcast Co., L.L.C. (KVRR)	Fargo	North Dakota	8/2/04
578	JDG Television, Inc. (KPOM-TV)	Fort Smith	Arkansas	8/2/04
579	KVVU Broadcasting Corporation	Henderson	Nevada	8/2/04
580	WFTV-TV (WFTV, Inc.)	Orlando	Florida	8/2/04
581	Broadcast Development Corp. (KAME-TV)	Reno	Nevada	8/2/04
582	WPXI, Inc.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	8/2/04
583	WJAC-TV (WPXI-TV Holdings, Inc.)	Johnstown	Pennsylvania	8/2/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

NOTE: Claim No. 127A was added on 12/5/05—Copy of claim was in file but inadvertently was not assigned a number; it now has been assigned its own number.

Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
584	WHIO-TV Holdings, Inc.	Dayton	Ohio	8/2/04
585	WTOV-TV Holdings, Inc.	Steubenville	Ohio	8/2/04
586	KTVU Partnership (KTVU(TV))	Oakland	California	8/2/04
587	Meredith Corporation (KPDX (TV))	Beaverton	Oregon	8/2/04
588	Meredith Corporation (KPTV(TV))	Beaverton	Oregon	8/2/04
589	Meredith Corporation (KFXO-LP)	Bend	Oregon	8/2/04
590	KIRO, Inc. dba KIRO-TV	Seattle	Washington	8/2/04
591	Georgia Television Company dba WSB-TV	Atlanta	Georgia	8/2/04
592	WSOC Television, Inc.	Charlotte	North Carolina	8/2/04
593	WHNS Fox Carolina—Meredith Corporation	Greenville	South Carolina	8/2/04
594	Meredith Corporation (KCTV)	Fairway	Kansas	8/2/04
595	WFSB-TV3 (WFSB)	Hartford	Connecticut	8/2/04
596	KTVU Partnership (KICU-TV)	San Jose	California	8/2/04
597	Meredith Corporation dba WSMV-TV	Nashville	Tennessee	8/2/04
598	WGCL, Inc. (WGCL)	Atlanta	Georgia	8/2/04
599	Peak Media of Pennsylvania, LLC (WWCP)	Johnstown	Pennsylvania	8/2/04
600	Rysher Entertainment	Santa Monica	California	8/2/04
601	Idaho Independent TV, Inc. dba KTRV Fox 12	Nampa	Idaho	8/2/04
602	WDRB-TV (Independence Television Company)	Louisville	Kentucky	8/2/04
603	WFTE-TV (Independence Television Company)	Louisville	Kentucky	8/2/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of “(joint claim)” denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
604	Lima Communications Corporation (WLIO)	Lima	Ohio	8/2/04
605	Century Development Corporation	Laredo	Texas	8/2/04
606	Media General Broadcasting of South Carolina Holdings, Inc. (WNEG-TV)	Toccoa	Georgia	8/2/04
607	Media General Broadcasting (WSPA-TV)	Spartanburg	South Carolina	8/2/04
608	Media General Communications, Inc. (WJHL-TV)	Johnson City	Tennessee	8/2/04
609	Media General Broadcasting Group, Inc. (KBSD-TV)	Dodge City	Kansas	8/2/04
610	LibCo, Inc.	Jonesboro	Arkansas	8/2/04
611	KTRE-TV—CivCo, Inc.	Pollok	Texas	8/2/04
612	KLTV—CivCo, Inc.	Tyler	Texas	8/2/04
613	Media General Communications, Inc. (KBSH-TV)	Hays	Kansas	8/2/04
614	Media General Communications, Inc. (KWCH-TV)	Wichita	Kansas	8/2/04
615	Media General Communications, Inc. (KBSL-TV)	Goodland	Kansas	8/2/04
616	Media General Broadcasting of South Carolina Holdings, Inc. (KIMT-TV)	Mason City	Iowa	8/2/04
617	Media General Broadcasting of South Carolina Holdings, Inc. (WRBL-TV)	Columbus	Georgia	8/2/04
618	Media General Communications, Inc. (WTVQ-TV)	Lexington	Kentucky	8/2/04
619	WJTV Newschannel 12	Jackson	Mississippi	8/2/04

2003 Cable Copyright Claims

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Note regarding joint claims: Notation of "(joint claim)" denotes that joint claim is filed on behalf of more than 10 joint copyright owners, and only the entity filing the claim is listed. Otherwise, all joint copyright owners are listed.

No	Claimant's Name	City	State	Date Recvd.
620	Media General Communications, Inc. (WNCT-TV)	Greenville	North Carolina	8/2/04
621	Media General Communications, Inc. (WSLS-TV)	Roanoke	Virginia	8/2/04
622	Media General Broadcasting of South Carolina Holdings, Inc.	Mobile	Alabama	8/2/04
623	Media General Operations, Inc.	Tampa	Florida	8/2/04
624	WHLT-TV 22	Hattiesburg	Mississippi	8/2/04
625	Media General Communications, Inc. (WIAT(TV))	Birmingham	Alabama	8/2/04
626	KATC Communications, Inc.	Lafayette	Louisiana	8/2/04
627	WLEX Communications, LLC	Lexington	Kentucky	8/2/04
628	LibCo (WFIE-TV)	Evansville	Indiana	8/2/04
629	LibCo, Inc.	Montgomery	Alabama	8/2/04
630	LibCo, Inc.	Biloxi	Mississippi	8/2/04
631	Libco, Inc.	Lake Charles	Louisiana	8/2/04
632	Libco, Inc.	Louisville	Kentucky	8/2/04
633	LibCo, Inc.	Columbia	South Carolina	8/2/04
634	LibCo, Inc.	Toledo	Ohio	8/2/04
635	LibCo, Inc.	Albany	Georgia	8/2/04
636	LibCo, Inc. (KCBD)	Lubbock	Texas	8/2/04
637				

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 30th day of May, 2012, a copy of the foregoing Written Direct Statement of the Joint Sports Claimants was sent to the individuals below via same-day courier service for personal delivery at the following addresses:

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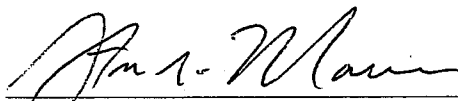
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