JUNE 14, 2012 VIA E-MAIL

Brian D. Boydston, Esq. PICK & BOYDSTON, LLP 10786 Le Conte Ave. Los Angeles, California 90024

Re:

Docket No. 2008-2 CRB CD 2000-2003 Distribution of 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 Cable Royalty Funds Initial Discovery Requests of the Joint Sports Claimants

Counsel:

This letter constitutes the responses of the Joint Sports Claimants ("JSC") to the discovery requests submitted by Independent Producers Group ("IPG") on June 6, 2012, in connection with the above-referenced matter.

We repeat each of your written requests below, followed by our Response. To the extent we agree to provide underlying documents, we will produce non-privileged documents only. In our response, "responsive documents" may include or consist of electronic data.

Certain of the requests call for the disclosure of confidential business information of JSC and will not be produced unless the requesting parties agree to the execution of an appropriate confidentiality agreement or to the entry of an appropriate protective order.

A. General Objections:

- 1. JSC objects to these requests to the extent that they are vague, ambiguous, or otherwise not susceptible to a response, and to the extent that they are overly broad, unduly burdensome, and seek the disclosure of documents and information not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of evidence admissible in this proceeding.
- 2. JSC objects to these requests to the extent that they seek disclosure of documents and information that is not subject to discovery pursuant to the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, JSC objects to each request insofar as it seeks production of "[a]ny and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements or used to support the creation of." Section 351.6 of the rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges require production only of "nonprivileged underlying documents related to written exhibits and testimony."
- 3. JSC objects to these requests to the extent that the definitions and instructions

impose obligations beyond those imposed by the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges.

- 4. JSC objects to these requests to the extent that they seek the disclosure of information and documents protected from disclosure by any privilege, including, without limitation, the attorney-client privilege, common interest privilege, and the work product doctrine.
- 5. JSC objects to these requests to the extent that they seek the disclosure of information and documents not within JSC' possession, custody, or control.
- 6. JSC objects to these requests to the extent that they seek production of documents to which IPG and JSC have equal access, including but not limited to publicly available articles and testimony.
- 7. JSC objects to these requests to the extent they call for a witness to create documents or to produce a document not currently in the witness's possession or control.
- 8. JSC objects to these requests to the extent that the documents are subject to copyright protection. Such documents may be purchased by the requesting party or will be made available for inspection. In addition, certain data were licensed with restrictions as to their use, and are being produced on the condition that they may not be used for any purpose other than in connection with the cross-examination of the testifying party at the hearing in the above-captioned proceeding.
- 9. JSC objects to these requests to the extent that they seek the disclosure of confidential business information or documents containing confidential business information.
- 10. These General Objections are incorporated into each of the following Responses.

B. Responses Pertaining to Specific Requests:

Testimony of Thomas J. Ostertag

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

1) "Baseball is an unincorporated association comprised of thirty individual clubs . . "

<u>RESPONSE</u>: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

2) "During the years 2000-2003, the Fox Broadcasting Company ("FOX")

televised several regular season and post-season MLB games . . . "

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

3) "BOC, as the agent for the MLB clubs, licensed FOX the rights to televise these games."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

4) "BOC owns the copyright in each of the MLB game telecasts made by FOX during 2000-2003 as well as in other years."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

5) "During the years 2000-2003, individual MLB clubs licensed the rights to telecast their games to certain broadcast television stations . . ."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

6) "the clubs retain copyright ownership of such telecasts."

<u>RESPONSE</u>: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

7) "the MLB clubs have authorized BOC to file claims for the royalties that cables 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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

8) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

9) "BOC annually files claims, on behalf of itself and the MLB clubs, for Section 111 and 119 royalties."

RESPONSE: See JSC 00-03 Exhibits 1-4 and the Testimony of Thomas O. Ostertag, which have already been provided. This statement is also based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

10) "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 . . ."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

11) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

Testimony of William S. Koenig

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

12) "The NBA is organized as a joint venture ..."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of William S. Koenig.

13) "WNBA is an integrated business enterprise . . ."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of William S. Koenig.

14) "The NBA owns the copyright in each telecast of a game involving NBA members . . ."

RESPONSE: See page 2 of the Testimony of William S. Koenig, which has already been provided. This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of William S. Koenig.

15) "WNBA Enterprises LLC ("WNBAE"), an affiliate of WNBA, owns the copyright in each telecast of a game involving WNBA members . . ."

RESPONSE: See page 2 of the Testimony of William S. Koenig, which has already been provided. This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of William S. Koenig.

16) "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 2000-2003 . . ."

RESPONSE: See JSC 00-03 Exhibits 1-4, which have already been provided. This statement is also based on the professional knowledge and experience of William S. Koenig.

Testimony of Gary Gertzog

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

17) "The NFL is an unincorporated association comprised of thirty-two member clubs

<u>RESPONSE</u>: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

18) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

19) "The NFL retained copyright ownership of these telecasts."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

20) "Individual NFL members also license the rights to televise certain pre season NFL games over broadcast stations and other media outlets."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

21) "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)."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

22) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

23) "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."

RESPONSE: See JSC 00-03 Exhibits 1-4, which have already been provided. This statement is also based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

Testimony of John Tortora

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

24) "The NHL is an unincorporated 501(c)(6) association, composed of thirty member clubs."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of John Tortora.

25) "During the period 2000-03, several NHL teams licensed broadcast television stations the rights to televise their games."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of John Tortora.

26) "NHL Media reviewed the licensing agreements to ensure that the copyrights in such telecasts remained with the NHL members or the League itself."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of John Tortora.

27) "For . . . 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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of John Tortora.

28) "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."

RESPONSE: See JSC 00-03 Exhibits 1-4, which have already been provided. This statement is also based on the professional knowledge and experience of John Tortora.

Testimony of Scott Bearby

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

29) "The NCAA's active membership includes over 1,000 institutions of higher learning . . ."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

30) "The NCAA licenses the rights to televise many of these championship events . .

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

31) "[For 2000-2003], 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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

32) "The NCAA filed with the Copyright Office for 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 claims for cable royalties . . ."

RESPONSE: See JSC 00-03 Exhibits 1-4, which have already been provided. This statement is also based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

33) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

34) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

35) "The NCAA also owns the copyright to certain telecasts."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

Testimony of James Trautman

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

36) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement reflects Mr. Trautman's expert opinion, the basis of which is explained in his testimony at pages 9-19.

37) "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 . . ."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of James Trautman. See also Attachment D to the Testimony of James Trautman, which has already been provided.

38) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of James Trautman.

39) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of James Trautman.

40) "And the only Phase I sports programming on Superstation WGN during 2000-03 was JSC programming."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

41) "approximately 45-53% of the "Form 3" cable systems 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."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

42) "WGN accounted for 62-65% of the 2000-03 cable royalties paid by cable operators for commercial U.S. distant signals."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

43) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement reflects the professional knowledge and experience of Mr. Trautman. To the extent Mr. Trautman refers to the studies discussed on pages 11-16 of his testimony, JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

44) "I believe the same conclusion applies to the years 2000-03."

RESPONSE: This statement reflects Mr. Trautman's expert opinion, the basis of which is explained in his testimony at pages 6-19.

45) "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.

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

46) "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."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

47) "The Program Suppliers' analysis of 2004-05 Phase I sports programs relied upon data they received from CTV . . ."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

48) "The CTV database included approximately 2,000 stations in both 2004 and 2005."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

49) "The CTV also conducted an analysis of TMS data for its 1998-99 regression study . . ."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

50) "According to the CTV data, there were 381,158 minutes of 2004 Phase I sports programming, of which 99.4% was JSC programming."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

51) "For 2005, the comparable figures were 315,520 minutes and 99.1% JSC programming."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

52) "Further, in 1998 and 1999, the CTV data showed 592,262 minutes (99.7% JSC) and 835,687 minutes (99.9% JSC), respectively."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

53) "JSC programming typically commands the highest rights fees."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of James Trautman.

54) "in my experience, the types of non-JSC programming identified on pages 12-15 above. . . would not generally receive any rights fee whatsoever."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of James Trautman.

55) "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."

RESPONSE: JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

Any documents underlying or used to support the creation of:

56) Table 1.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No.1, 2, 3, 4, and 9; *see also* General Objection No. 6 with respect to final orders from prior distribution proceedings. See also Attachments B and C to the Testimony of James Trautman, which have already been provided.

57) Table 2.

RESPONSE: See pages 40-43 of Attachment E to the Testimony of James Trautman, which has already been produced. See also General Objections No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9. JSC also objects to the extent that this request requires the production of unredacted confidential survey responses or other data which might directly or indirectly identify a survey respondent. Subject to the foregoing objections, JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

58) Table 3.

RESPONSE: See Attachments B and C, and pages 40-43 of Attachment E to the Testimony of James Trautman, which have already been produced. See also General Objections No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9. JSC also objects to the extent that this request requires the production of unredacted confidential survey responses or other data which might directly or indirectly identify a survey respondent. Subject to the

foregoing objections, JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

59) Table 4.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9. JSC also objects to the extent that this request requires the production of unredacted confidential survey responses or other data which might directly or indirectly identify a survey respondent. Subject to the foregoing objections, JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

60) Table 5.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9. JSC also objects to the extent that this request requires the production of unredacted confidential survey responses or other data which might directly or indirectly identify a survey respondent. Subject to the foregoing objections, JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

61) Table 6.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8. Subject to the foregoing objections, JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

62) Table 7.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8. Subject to the foregoing objections, JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

63) Table 8.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8. Subject to the foregoing objections, JSC will produce copies of responsive documents.

C. Responses to General Requests:

64) Any documents reflecting the JSC's prior distribution of 2000-2003 cable distribution royalties to JSC-represented claimants.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1-9. Section 351.6 of the rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges require production only of "nonprivileged underlying documents related to written exhibits and testimony." IPG's General Requests impose obligations beyond those imposed by the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges.

65) Any documents reflecting the JSC's prior assessment of relative value of programming in the sports programming category for 2000-2003 cable distribution royalties.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1-9. Section 351.6 of the rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges require production only of "nonprivileged underlying documents related to written exhibits and testimony." IPG's General Requests impose obligations beyond those imposed by the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges. Subject to the foregoing objections, see Testimony of James Trautman.

66) Any documents reflecting which JSC-represented claimants are making claim to which JSC-claimed programs.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1-9. Section 351.6 of the rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges require production only of "nonprivileged underlying documents related to written exhibits and testimony." IPG's General Requests impose obligations beyond those imposed by the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges. Subject to the foregoing objections, see Testimony of Thomas J. Ostertag, Gary Gertzog, William S. Koenig, John Tortora, and Scott Bearby.

67) Any documents reflecting cable retransmitted broadcasts of JSC programming during 2000-2003.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1-9. Section 351.6 of the rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges require production only of "nonprivileged underlying documents related to written exhibits and testimony." IPG's General Requests impose obligations beyond those imposed by the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges. Subject to the foregoing objections, see Testimony of James Trautman.

68) Any documents reflecting the copyright ownership to JSC programming that was retransmitted by cable systems during 2000-2003.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1-9. Section 351.6 of the rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges require production only of "nonprivileged underlying documents related to written exhibits and testimony." IPG's General Requests impose obligations beyond those imposed by the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges. Subject to the foregoing objections, see Testimony of Thomas J. Ostertag, Gary Gertzog, William S. Koenig, John Tortora, and Scott Bearby.

69) Any documents providing a basis for determining the relative value of JSC programming as compared to any other programming within the sports programming category.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1-9. Section 351.6 of the rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges require production only of "nonprivileged underlying documents related to written exhibits and testimony." IPG's General Requests impose obligations beyond those imposed by the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges. Subject to the foregoing objections, see Testimony of James Trautman.

70) Any documents reflecting the allocation, whether by settlement agreement or award, of cable retransmission royalties to the sports programming category for calendar years 2000-2003.

RESPONSE: See General Objections No. 1-9. Section 351.6 of the rules of the Copyright Royalty Judges require production only of "nonprivileged underlying documents related to written exhibits and testimony." IPG's General Requests impose obligations beyond those imposed by the rules and procedures of the Copyright Royalty Judges.

Respectfully submitted,

JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS

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Counsel for the Office of the Commissioner of Baseball

June 14, 2012



Copyright Catalog (1978 to present)

Search Request: Left Anchored Name = office of the commissioner of baseball

Search Results: Displaying 1 through 12 of 12 entries.



Resort results by: Date (ascending)

Set Search Limits

	#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
		Office of the Commissioner of Baseball		TX0005460761	2000
*	[2]	Office of the Commissioner of Baseball	St. Louis Cardinals @ Philadelphia Phillies game: May 18, 2000.	PAu002518640	2000
	[3]	Dascoall	Official Professional Baseball Rules Book - 11/01 Update.	TX0007320073	2001
	[4]	Office of the Commissioner of Baseball	Official baseball rules.	TX0005460762	2001
	[5]	Bascoun	Official baseball rules / [prepared for baseball by the Sporting News].	CSN0017798	2002
X	[6]	Office of the Commissioner of Baseball	San Francisco Giants at Oakland A's: 6/29/02 (baseball telecast)	PAu002717665	2003
X	[7]	Bascoan		PAu002717663	2003
X	[8]	Office of the Commissioner of Baseball	New York Mets at New York Yankees : 6/29/02 (baseball telecast)	PAu002717664	2003
	[9]	Office of the Commissioner of	Official Baseball Rules 2003 Edition.	TX0007642547	2003
	10]	Office of the Commissioner of Baseball	Official baseball rules / [prepared for baseball by the Sporting News].	CSN0017798	2003
	11]	Office of the Commissioner of	Official Professional Baseball Rules Book - 7/03	TX0007320063	2003
k [12]	Office of the Commissioner of	Chicago Cubs at Chicago White Sox : 6/29/02	PAu002717662	2003

Resort results by: Date (ascending)

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Search Results: Displaying 1 through 25 of 143 entries.



Resort results by: Date (ascending)

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	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Detroit Tigers @ Chicago Cubs game, June 2, 2000 / by Chicago Cubs.	PAu003147707	2000
[2]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Detroit Tigers @ Chicago Cubs game - June 2, 2000 / by Chicago Cubs.	SRu000672395	2000
[3]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago Cubs @ St. Louis Cardinals game - September 17, 2000 / by Chicago Cubs.	SRu000672425	2001
[4]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago Cubs @ St. Louis Cardinals game, September / by Chicago Cubs.	PAu003147709	2001
[5]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs : 6/25/02.	PAu002693456	2002
[6]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs : 6/26/02.	PAu002693465	2002
[7]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs : 6/27/02.	PAu002693459	2002
[8]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/24/02.	PAu002717225	2002
[9]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/25/02.	PAu002717227	2002
[10]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/26/02.	PAu002717226	2002
	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Colorado Rockies vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/2/02.	PAu002693427	2002
[12]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Colorado Rockies vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/3/02.	PAu002693425	2002
13]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/4/02.	PAu002693435	2002
14]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Montreal Expos vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/10/02.	PAu002693436	2002

[15]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Montreal Expos vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/11/02.	PAu002693439	2002
[16]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Philadelphia Phillies vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/22/02.	PAu002693443	2002
[17]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Arizona Diamondbacks vs. Chicago Cubs : 8/16/02.	PAu002693431	2002
[18]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Arizona Diamondbacks vs. Chicago Cubs : 8/18/02.	PAu002693432	2002
[19]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Atlanta Braves vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/15/02.	PAu002693453	2002
[20]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Atlanta Braves vs. Chicago Cubs : 7/16/02.	PAu002693449	2002
[21]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago Cubs @ Houston Astros game, September 23, 2001 / by Chicago Cubs.	PAu003147706	2002
[22]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago Cubs @ Houston Astros game - September 23, 2001 / by Chicago Cubs.	SRu000672393	2002
[23]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago White Sox vs. Chicago Cubs: 6/14/02.	PAu002693455	2002
[24]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago White Sox vs. Chicago Cubs: 6/16/02.	PAu002693461	2002
[25]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds @ Chicago Cubs game - October 2, 2001 / by Chicago Cubs.	SRu000672401	2002

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Search Request: Left Anchored Name = chicago national league

Search Results: Displaying 26 through 50 of 143 entries.



Resort results by: Date (ascending)

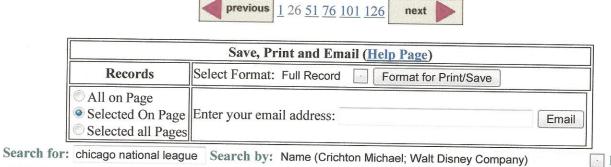
#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
[26]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds @ Chicago Cubs game - October 2, 2001 / by Chicago Cubs.	PAu003147708	2002
[27]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs : 6/24/02.	PAu002693464	2002
[28]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Colorado Rockies vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/4/02.	PAu002693428	2002
[29]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Florida Marlins vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/12/02.	PAu002693451	2002
[30]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Florida Marlins vs. Chicago Cubs : 7/13/02.	PAu002693445	2002
[31]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Florida Marlins vs. Chicago Cubs : 7/14/02.	PAu002693444	2002
[32]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs: 6/1/02.	PAu002693457	2002
[33]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs : 6/2/02.	PAu002693460	2002
[34]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs : 7/19/02.	PAu002693446	2002
[35]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/21/02.	PAu002693447	2002
[36]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/12/02.	PAu002693429	2002
[37]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/13/02.	PAu002693433	2002
[38]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs : 8/14/02.	PAu002693424	2002
[39]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs : 8/15/02.	PAu002693426	2002

[40]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/2/02.	PAu002693438	2002
[41]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/2/02.	PAu002693440	2002
[42]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/3/02.	PAu002693434	2002
[43]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Philadelphia Phillies vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/23/02.	PAu002693441	2002
[44]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Philadelphia Phillies vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/24/02.	PAu002693450	2002
[45]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Philadelphia Phillies vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/25/02.	PAu002693452	2002
[46]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/27/02.	PAu002717228	2002
[47]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/28/02.	PAu002717224	2002
[48]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Diego Padres vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/30/02.	PAu002693448	2002
[49]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Diego Padres vs. Chicago Cubs: 7/31/02.	PAu002693442	2002
[50]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Diego Padres vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/1/02.	PAu002693430	2002

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
[51]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinal vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/1/02.	PAu002693437	2002
[52]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals vs. Chicago Cubs: 6/21/02.	PAu002693463	2002
[53]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/30/02.	PAu002693422	2002
[54]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/31/02.	PAu002693423	2002
[55]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Texas Rangers vs. Chicago Cubs: 6/18/02.	PAu002693458	2002
[56]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Texas Rangers vs. Chicago Cubs : 6/19/02.	PAu002693462	2002
[57]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Texas Rangers vs. Chicago Cubs : 6/20/02.	PAu002693454	2002
[58]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Florida Marlins v. Chicago Cubs: 7/7/03.	PAu002799582	2003
[59]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Atlanta Braves v. Chicago Cubs: 7/11/03.	PAu002803100	2003
[60]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago Cubs @ Cincinnati Reds April 4 2003 / by Chicago Cubs.	SRu000672400	2003
[61]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago Cubs @ Cincinnati Reds April 4 2003 / by Chicago Cubs.	PAu003147710	2003
[62]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago White Sox v. Chicago Cubs: 6/21/03.	PAu002803105	2003
[63]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago White Sox v. Chicago Cubs: 6/22/03.	PAu002803106	2003
	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds v. Chicago Cubs : 4/14/03.	PAu002799693	2003

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[65]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds v. Chicago Cubs : 4/15/03.	PAu002799690	2003
[66]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds v. Chicago Cubs : 4/16/03.	PAu002799685	2003
[67]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds v. Chicago Cubs : 4/17/03.	PAu002799686	2003
[68]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/12/03.	PAu002803620	2003
[69]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/13/03.	PAu002803616	2003
[70]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Cincinnati Reds vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/14/03.	PAu002803611	2003
[71]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Colorado Rockies v. Chicago Cubs : 5/2/03.	PAu002799680	2003
[72]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Colorado Rockies v. Chicago Cubs : 5/3/03.	PAu002799682	2003
[73]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Colorado Rockies v. Chicago Cubs : 5/4/03.	PAu002799679	2003
[74]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/13/03.	PAu002803623	2003
[75]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/14/03.	PAu002803621	2003

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
[76]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Los Angeles Dodgers vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/15/03.	PAu002803604	2003
[77]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Los Angeles Dodgers vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/17/03.	PAu002803617	2003
[78]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers v. Chicago Cubs: 5/5/03.	PAu002799708	2003
[79]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers v. Chicago Cubs: 5/6/03.	PAu002799714	2003
[80]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers v. Chicago Cubs: 5/7/03.	PAu002799709	2003
[81]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers v. Chicago Cubs: 6/25/03.	PAu002803093	2003
[82]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers v. Chicago Cubs: 6/26/03.	PAu002803101	2003
[83]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/29/03.	PAu002803615	2003
[84]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/30/03.	PAu002803610	2003
[85]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Milwaukee Brewers vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/31/03.	PAu002803609	2003
[86]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Arizona Diamondbacks vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/1/03.	PAu002803619	2003
	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Arizona Diamondbacks vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/3/03.	PAu002803601	2003
[88]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Atlanta Braves v. Chicago Cubs: 7/10/03.	PAu002803094	2003
		Pittsburgh Pirates v. Chicago Cubs : 4/13/03.	PAu002799691	2003

[90]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates v. Chicago Cubs: 5/26/03.	PAu002799710	2003
[91]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates v. Chicago Cubs : 5/27/03.	PAu002799706	2003
[92]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates v. Chicago Cubs: 5/28/03.	PAu002799711	2003
[93]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/27/03.	PAu002803603	2003
[94]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/27/03.	PAu002803605	2003
[95]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/28/03.	PAu002803624	2003
[96]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates vs. Chicago Cubs. 9/29/02.	PAu002758509	2003
[97]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Florida Marlins v. Chicago Cubs: 7/8/03.	PAu002803097	2003
[98]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Florida Marlins v. Chicago Cubs: 7/9/03.	PAu002803109	2003
[99]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros v. Chicago Cubs : 5/30/03.	PAu002799707	2003
[100]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros v. Chicago Cubs : 5/31/03.	PAu002799712	2003

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
[101]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros v. Chicago Cubs : 6/1/03.	PAu002803103	2003
[102]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/11/03.	PAu002803602	2003
[103]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Houston Astros vs. Chicago Cubs: 8/12/03.	PAu002803606	2003
[104]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Tampa Bay Devil Rays v. Chicago Cubs : 6/3/03.	PAu002803091	2003
[105]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Tampa Bay Devil Rays v. Chicago Cubs : 6/4/03.	PAu002803096	2003
[106]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Tampa Bay Devil Rays v. Chicago Cubs : 6/5/03.	PAu002803098	2003
[107]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Wrigley field: a celebration of the friendly confines / photos by Stephen Green; text by Mark Jacob; foreword by Ernie Banks.	TX0005668310	2003
[108]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Montreal Expos v. Chicago Cubs : 4/10/03.	PAu002799695	2003
F 100 1	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Montreal Expos v. Chicago Cubs : 4/8/03.	PAu002799700	2003
	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Montreal Expos v. Chicago Cubs : 4/9/03.	PAu002799699	2003

[111]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	New York Mets vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/15/03.	PAu002803607	2003
[112]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	New York Mets vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/16/03.	PAu002803613	2003
[113]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	New York Mets vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/17/03.	PAu002803622	2003
[114]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	New York Yankees v. Chicago Cubs : 6/6/03.	PAu002803107	2003
[115]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Philadelphia Phillies v. Chicago Cubs : 7/23/03.	PAu002803090	2003
[116]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Philadelphia Phillies v. Chicago Cubs : 7/24/03.	PAu002803108	2003
[117]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates v. Chicago Cubs : 4/11/03.	PAu002799692	2003
[118]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Pittsburgh Pirates v. Chicago Cubs : 4/12/03.	PAu002799694	2003
[119]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Diego Padres v. Chicago Cubs : 4/22/03.	PAu002799684	2003
[120]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Diego Padres v. Chicago Cubs : 4/23/03.	PAu002799689	2003
[121]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Diego Padres v. Chicago Cubs : 4/24/03.	PAu002799683	2003
[122]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Francisco Giants v. Chicago Cubs : 7/29/03.	PAu002803102	2003
[123]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Francisco Giants v. Chicago Cubs : 7/30/03.	PAu002803099	2003
[124]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Francisco Giants v. Chicago Cubs : 7/31/03.	PAu002803104	2003
[125]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals v. Chicago Cubs : 5/10/03.	PAu002799705	2003

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
[126]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals v. Chicago Cubs : 5/9/03.	PAu002799713	2003
[127]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals v. Chicago Cubs: 7/4/03.	PAu002803095	2003
[128]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals v. Chicago Cubs: 7/6/03.	PAu002803092	2003
[129]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/1/03.	PAu002803612	2003
[130]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/2/03.	PAu002803608	2003
[131]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/2/03.	PAu002803625	2003
[132]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals vs. Chicago Cubs: 9/3/03.	PAu002803618	2003
[133]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	St. Louis Cardinals vs. Chicago Cubs : 9/4/03.	PAu002803614	2003
[134]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Francisco Giants @ Chicago Cubs - July 26, 2005 / by Chicago Cubs.	SRu000672402	2005
[135]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	San Francisco Giants @ Chicago Cubs - July 26, 2005 / by Chicago Cubs.	PAu003147705	2005
	Chicago National League Ball Club, LLC	Chicago Cubs vs. Cincinnati Reds, 9/19/07.	PAu003372518	2008
[137]	Chicago National League Ball Club, LLC	Chicago Cubs vs. Pittsburgh Pirates, 9/22/07.	PAu003372513	2008
[138]	Chicago National League Ball Club, LLC	Chicago Cubs vs. Pittsburgh Pirates, 9/23/07.	PAu003372517	2008
	Chicago National League Ball Club, LLC	Chicago Cubs vs. St. Louis Cardinals, 9/10/07.	PAu003372511	2008

[140]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago Cubs 1976 & 181 other titles.	V3580D602	2009
[141]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	No titles given.	V3580D601	2009
	Chicago National League Ball Club, LLC.	Chicago Cubs vs. St. Louis Cardinals: 9/10/07 & 3 other titles.	V3584D776	2009
[143]	Chicago National League Ball Club, Inc.	Chicago Cubs @ San Diego Padres gameSept. 16, 1998 & 30 other titles.	V3584D023	2010

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
	Baltimore Orioles	New York Yankees @ Baltimore Orioles game, September 20, 1998 / by Baltimore Orioles.	PAu003142317	1999
[2]	Baltimore Orioles	New York Yankees @ Baltimore Orioles: 9/19/98.	PAu002389059	1999
[3]	Baltimore Orioles	New York Yankees @ Baltimore Orioles game : Sept. 20, 1998.	PAu002400982	1999
[4]	Baltimore Orioles	New York Yankees @ Baltimore Orioles, September 19, 1998 / by Baltimore Orioles.	PAu003142316	1999
[5]	Baltimore Orioles	New York Yankees @ Baltimore OriolesSeptember 20, 1998 / by Baltimore Orioles.	SRu000669087	1999
[6]	Baltimore Orioles	O'sYanks: 9/20/98.	SRu000401050	1999
[7]	Baltimore Orioles, LP	Orioles v. Minnesota, 8/25/91 baseball telecast & 6 others.	V3446D719	2000
[8]	Baltimore Orioles	Baltimore Orioles @ Minnesota Twins gameApril 15, 2000 / by Baltimore Orioles.	SRu000669086	2000
[9]	Baltimore Orioles	O's-Twins : 4/15/00.	SRu000429367	2000
[10]	Baltimore Orioles	Baltimore Orioles @ Minnesota Twins game, April 15, 2000 / by Baltimore Orioles.	PAu003142315	2000
[11]	Baltimore Orioles	Baltimore Orioles @ Minnesota Twins game: Apr. 15, 2000.	PAu002498720	2000
[12]	Baltimore Orioles	Boston Red Sox @ Baltimore Orioles gameOctober 6, 2001 / by Baltimore Orioles.	SRu000669084	2002
[13]	Baltimore Orioles	Orioles vs. Red Sox : 10/06/01.	SRu000464779	2002
W 121 - CC - 1	Baltimore Orioles	Boston Red Sox at Baltimore Orioles game: Oct. 6, 2001.	PAu002637364	2002

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[15]	Baltimore Orioles	Boston Red Sox @ Baltimore Orioles game, October 6, 2001 / by Baltimore Orioles.	PAu003142318	2002
H	Baltimore Orioles	Baltimore Orioles @ Seattle MarinersJuly 15, 2005 / by Baltimore Orioles.	SRu000669083	2005
[17]	Baltimore Orioles	Baltimore Orioles @ Seattle Mariners: 7/15/05.	PAu003021829	2005
[18]	Baltimore Orioles	Baltimore Orioles @ Seattle MarinersJuly 15, 2005.	SRu000569334	2005

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
	New York Yankees	New York Yankee baseball: Yankees at Toronto.	SRu000433742	2000
[2]	New York Yankees	New York Yankees @ Toronto Blue Jays game : Apr. 23, 2000.	PAu002497961	2000
[3]	New York Yankees	Kansas City Royals @ New York Yankees game: April 2, 2001.	PAu002614648	2001
[4]	New York Yankees	Yankees vs. Kansas City.	SRu000446635	2001
[5]	New York Yankees	New York Yankees @ Seattle Mariners: 8/17/02.	PAu002711827	2002
[6]	New York Yankees	Toronto Blue Jays @ New York Yankees game, July 23, 2001.	PAu002584258	2002
[7]	New York Yankees	Yankee game: Aug. 17th.	SRu000482962	2002
	New York Yankees	Yankees vs. Toronto BlueJays.	SRu000463194	2002
[9]	New York Yankees	Clemens 300th win 7:00-9:00 PM.	SRu000524265	2003
[10]	New York Yankees	St. Louis Cardinals @ New York Yankees: 6/16/03.	PAu002815049	2003
[11]	New York Yankees	Yankees: an authorized history of the New York Yankees / Phil Pepe.	TX0005828971	2003
[12]	New York Yankees	New York Yankees @ Chicago White Sox : Sept. 22, 2003.	PAu002801114	2004
[13]	New York Yankees	Yankees 10:30 - 11:30, & 4 other selections.	SRu000539597	2004
- 11	NEW YORK YANKEES	A-Rod's 500th HR Game.	SRu000899340	2007
- 11	NEW YORK YANKEES	KANSAS CITY ROYAS @, NEW YORK YANKEES AUGUST 4, 2007.	PAu003358321	2007
[16]	New York Yankees	New York Yankees [at] Toronto Blue Jays, July 21, 2006.	PAu003143775	2007



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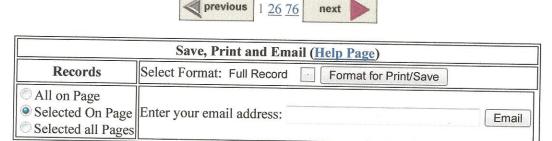
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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA mascot design.	VA0001078801	2000
[2]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA slam / by John Hareas.	TX0005191245	2000
[3]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA up-and-coming stars of the new millennium / by Joe Layden.	TX0005129080	2000
[4]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBDL.	VAu000508771	2000
[5]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Official NBA encyclopedia / foreword by Michale Jordan; introd. by David J. Stern; edited by Jan Hubbard.	TX0005356113	2000
[6]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Team USA 2000: meet the amazing superstars of the Olympic basketball team! / by Chris Ekstrand.	TX0005240611	2000
[7]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Total fitness the NBA way: the official NBA workout guide for athletes and weekend warriors / Timm Boyle.	TX0005393071	2000
[8]	NBA Properties, Inc.	WNB All Star 2000-Phoenix.	VAu000494422	2000
[9]	NBA Entertainement Photos	Official NBA finals 2000 retrospective: The big title: NBA 2000 champion Los Angeles Lakers / by Barry Rubinstein & Lyle Spencer; photography by NBA Entertainement Photos.	TX0005292215	2000
[10]	NRA	Bill Russell : my life, my way.	PA0001001111	2000
[11]	Entertainment	Michael Jordan, to the max / a Giant Screen Sports, James D. Stern Productions and NBA Entertainment film; directed by James D. Stern, Don Kempf.	PA0001004569	2000
	NBA Properties, Inc.	Evan EschmeyerNJ Nets.	VA0000992621	2000
	NBA Properties, Inc.	Greatest moments of the NBA / by Bruce Weber.	TX0005166521	2000

[14]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Greatest moments of the NBA / by Bruce Weber.	TX0005191246	2000
[15]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA All-Star 2001 secondary logo.	VA0001072633	2000
[16]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA book of opposites / by James Preller.	TX0005170191	2000
[17]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA playbook / by Fred Kerber.	TX0005361569	2001
[18]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA playoffs 2001 tracker / by John Hareas.	TX0005419704	2001
[19]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA team tracker: an insider's guide to all the teams in the NBA!: 2001-02 / by John Hareas.	TX0005484372	2001
[20]	NBA Properties, Inc.	North Charleston Lowgators.	VAu000546543	2001
[21]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Yesterday's heroes / by John N. Smallwood, Jr.	TX0005374646	2001
[22]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Greenville Groove.	VAu000546546	2001
[23]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Huntsville Flight.	VAu000546542	2001
[24]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Milwaukee Bucks secondary logo.	VAu000521421	2001
	NBA Properties, Inc.	Mobile Revelers.	VAu000546548	2001

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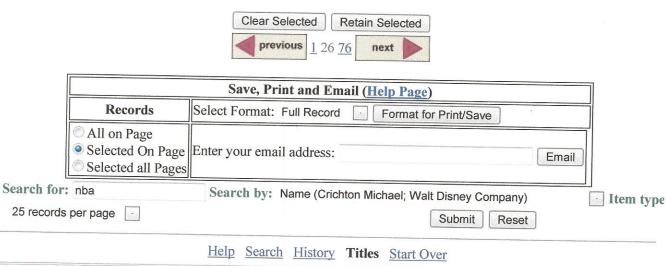
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[26]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA all-star Kevin Garnett / by Steve Aschburner.	TX0005493503	2001
[27]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA All-Star Kevin Garnett / by Steve Aschburner.	TX0005479919	2001
[28]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA all-time super scorers / by James Buckley, Jr.	TX0005479918	2001
[29]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA mega stars 2001 / by Bruce Weber.	TX0005367197	2001
[30]	NBA Entertainment	Los Angeles Lakers 1999-2000 NBA champions.	PA0001041267	2001
[31]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Asheville Altitude.	VAu000546545	2001
[32]	NBA Properties, Inc.	At the buzzer! Havlicek steals, Erving soars, Magic deals, Michael scores: the greatest moments in NBA history / by Bryan Burwell; narration by Bill Walton.	SR0000318079	2001
33]	NBA Properties, Inc.	At the buzzer! Havlicek steals, Erving soars, Magic deals, Michael scores: the greatest moments in NBA history / by Bryan Burwell; narration by Bill Walton.	TX0005609303	2001
34]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Basketball without borders.	VA0001100856	2001
35]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Columbus Riverdragons.	VAu000546544	2001
36]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Count to 100 with the NBA!	TX0005484369	2001
37]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Fayetteville Patriots.	VAu000546547	2001
38]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA ultimate sticker book / by Randy Gordon.	TX0005686743	2002

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[39]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA4HER.	VA0001248774	2002
[40]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBDL mascot-Roanoke Dazzle.	VAu000558836	2002
[41]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Patrick Ewing '85 NBA draft.	VA0001400932	2002
[42]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Yao Ming 2002 NBA draft photo.	VA0001400936	2002
[43]	NBanC.	No titles given.	V3482D991	2002
[44]	NBA Entertainment	Like Mike / Twentieth Century Fox presents in association with NBA Entertainment; directed by John Schultz.	PA0001082160	2002
[45]	NBA ENTERTAINMENT, INC.	Tracy McGrady Dunks - 02/10/2002.	VA0001703730	2002
[46]	NBA ENTERTAINMENT, INC.	Tracy McGrady Goes Up For A Dunk - December 30, 2002.	VA0001703729	2002
[47]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA All-Star slam dunk sticker book / by Bruce Weber.	TX0005510896	2002
[48]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA awesome duos poster book / by Bruce Weber.	TX0005645376	2002
[49]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA superstar, Shaquille O'Neal / by Lyle Spencer.	TX0005504081	2002
[50]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA superstars / by James Buckley, Jr.	TX0005586174	2002

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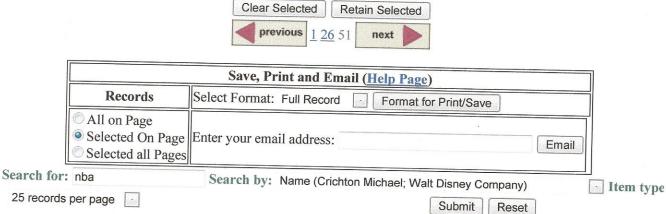
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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
[51]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA superstars / by James Buckley, Jr.	TX0005624152	2002
[52]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Sunglasses and basketball/star design.	VAu000599593	2003
[53]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Charlotte bobcats and design.	VA0001302465	2003
54]	NBA Properties,Inc.	Complete Idiot's Guide to the NBA / by Steven D. Strauss.	TX0005733873	2003
55]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Full throttle! featuringDallas Mavericks.	CSN0139558	2003
56]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Hardwood classics vintage and design.	VA0001234132	2003
57]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Los Angeles Lakers vs. Houston Rockets, January 17, 2003.	PA0001334003	2003
58]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA Bigman and design.	VA0001224225	2003
59]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA book of bests / by John Hareas.	TX0005672822	2003
60]	NBA Properties, Inc.	NBA : on the inside.	TX0005875171	2003
61]	NBA Entertainment	San Antonio Spurs 2002-2003 NBA champions video.	PA0001266933	2003
62]	NBA Entertainment	Ultimate Jordan.	PA0001307018	2003
63]	NBA Entertainment	Upsets & underdogs.	PA0001135884	2003
64]	NBA ENTERTAINMENT, INC.	Tracy McGrady Goes Up For A Layup - January 4, 2003.	VA0001703732	2003

[65]	NBA ENTERTAINMENT, INC.	Tracy McGrady Layup - January 8, 2003.	VA0001703733	2003
[66]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Before they were stars / by John Smallwood.	TX0005855054	2003
[67]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Bonzi Wells 2003 NBA game action photo.	VA0001400931	2003
[68]	NBA Properties, Inc.	Book and basketball design.	VA0001224204	2003
[69]	NBA Entertainment	Allen Iverson: the answer video.	PA0001277674	2003
[70]	NBA Entertainment	Go Spurs go!	PA0001135870	2003
[71]	NBA Entertainment	Greatest NBA finals moments.	PA0001135872	2003
[72]	NBA Entertainment	Michael Jordanhis airness.	PA0001135871	2003
[73]	NBA Entertainment	NBA at 50 / directed by Joseph Cortina.	PA0001273822	2003
[74]	NBA Entertainment	NBA now!	PA0001135869	2003
[75]	NBA Entertainment	NBA under pressure.	PA0001135873	2003

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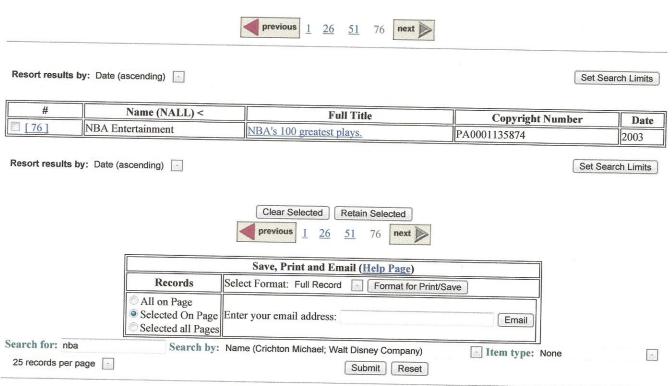
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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
	WNBA Enterprises,	Fast breaks: the Chamique Holdsclaw story / by Kristi Nelson.	TX0005241695	2000
[2]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Chamique Holdsclaw story / by Kristi Nelson.	TX0005258536	2000
[3]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Miami Sol.	VA0001017933	2000
[4]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Portland Fire.	VA0001017934	2000
[5]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC.	Seattle Storm.	VAu000479686	2000
[6]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	WNB All Star 2000-Phoenix.	VAu000494422	2000
[7]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Raise the roof!: WNBA superstars / by Michelle Smith.	TX0005406390	2001
[8]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Stars of the WNBA / by Michelle Smith.	TX0005584542	2001
[9]	WNBA,	Get fit, eat right, be active! : girls' guide to health & fitness / by Michelle H. Nagler.	TX0005406402	2001
	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Insider's guide to the WNBA.	TX0006198378	2002
[11]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Connecticut Sun logo.	VA0001347322	2003
[12]	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	Megastars / by Michelle Smith.	TX0005756667	2003
	WNBA Enterprises, LLC	S & designConnecticut sun secondary logo.	VA0001358262	2003

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
	NHL	National Hockey League: 2001 calendar.	TX0005272032	2000
[2]	NHL Enterprises, LP	Hockey rules!: the official, illustrated kids' guide to NHL rules and regulations / by Dan Diamond.	TX0005556110	2001
[3]	NHL Enterprises, LP	Game time: the official NHL puzzles & activity book / by Russell Field.	TX0005535249	2001
[4]	NHL	National Hockey League 2002 calendar.	TX0005422024	2001
[5]	Nhliziyo, Edwin Pilani, Sr.	Boy prince.	TXu001036012	2001
[6]	NHL Enterprises Canada, LP.	National Hockey League 1999 calendar & 1 other title.	V3489D700	2002
[7]	NHL Enterprises, LP	Meet the future stars of the NHL: young guns / Allan Weiss.	TX0005535250	2002
8]	NHL	National Hockey League 2003 calendar.	TX0005575685	2002
9]	NHL	National Hockey League 2004 calendar.	TX0005758479	2003
10]	NHL	National Hockey League 2005 calendar.	TX0006016238	2004
11]	NHL Enterprises, LP	NHL shield logo.	VA0001371932	2005
12]	Nhlekisana, Rosaleen Oabona Brankie	Wedding songs in botswana: a reflection of the dynamics of marriage, gender relations and familial conflicts.	TX0006134176	2005
13]		NT . TYPE T	TX0006235832	2005
14]	NHL Enterprises Canada, LP.	National Hockey League 1998 calendar & 4 other titles.	V3543D842	2006

[15]	NHL Enterprises Canada, LP.	National Hockey League 1998 calendar. TX 4-656-029.	V3577D531	2009
[16]	NHL Enterprises, LP.	NHL shield logo & 8 other titles.	V3577D530	2009
[17]	NHL Enterprises, LP.	NHL Shield Logo. VA 1-371-932.	V3594D595	2010
[18]	NHL Enterprises, L.P.	NHL Winter Classic logo (2012 version)	VA0001798893	2011
[19]	NHL Enterprises, LP.	NHL shield logo & 8 other titles.	V3600D929	2011
	NHL Enterprises Canada, LP.	National Hockey League 1998 calendar. TX 4-656-029.	V3601D323	2011
[21]	NHL Enterprises, L.P.	2013 NHL All-Star Game logo.	VA0001821494	2012
[22]	Nhliziyo, Edwin Pilani, 1944-	Creation Approach to Rick Warren's A Purpose Driven Life.	TXu001832439	2012

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
	National Hockey League	National Hockey League 2003 calendar.		2002
[2]	National Hockey League.	NHL 1996 all star game & 34 other titles.	V3489D699	2002
[3]		National Hockey League 2004 calendar.	TX0005758479	2002
[4]		National Hockey League 2005 calendar.		2004
[5]		NHL 1996 all star game & 32 other titles.		2006
[6]		NHL 1996 All Star game & 36 other titles.		2009
[7]		NHL Shield Logo. VA 1-371-932.	TV 10 = 0	2010
[8]		Atlanta Thrashers logo. VA 1-009-467.		2011
[9]		NHL 1996 all star game & 35 other titles.		2011

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#	Name (NALL) <	Full Title	Copyright Number	Date
	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Championship - North Carolina vs. Michigan State - Broadcast Feed.	PA0001650462	
[2]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Championship - North Carolina vs Michigan State- Clean Feed.	PA0001656735	2009
[3]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Championship - North Carolina vs. Michigan State - Melt.	PA0001656739	2009
[4]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Semi Final - Michigan State vs UConn - Broadcast Feed.	PA0001650461	2009
[5]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Semi- Final - Michigan State vs UConn - Clean Feed.	PA0001656737	2009
[6]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Semi- Final - Michigan State vs UConn - Melt.	PA0001650458	2009
[7]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Semi- Final - North Carolina vs. Villanova - Broadcast Feed.	PA0001650463	2009
[8]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Semi- Final- North Carolina vs. Villanova- Clean Feed.	PA0001650464	2009
[9]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Semi- Final - North Carolina vs. Villanova - Melt.	PA0001650457	2009
10]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Regional Final - North Carolina vs. Oklahoma - Broadcast Feed.	PA0001650456	2009
11]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball - Regional Final - Villanova vs. Pittsburgh - Broadcast Feed.	PA0001650459	2009
12]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, West Virginia vs. Duke.	PA0001720004	2010
13]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, West Virginia vs. Duke - Melt.	PA0001720008	2010

[14]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Xavier vs. Kansas State.	PA0001720007	2010
[15]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Xavier vs. Kansas State - Melt.	PA0001720010	2010
[16]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Butler vs. Duke.	PA0001720014	2010
[17]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Butler vs. Duke - Melt - National Championship.	PA0001720012	2010
[18]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Butler vs. Michigan State.	PA0001720011	2010
[19]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Butler vs. Michigan State - Melt.	PA0001720019	2010
[20]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Maryland vs. Michigan State.	PA0001720000	2010
[21]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Maryland vs. Michigan State - Melt.	PA0001720013	2010
22]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Michigan State vs. Tennessee.	PA0001720009	2010
23]	National Collegiate Athletic Association	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Basketball, Michigan State vs. Tennessee - Melt.	PA0001720006	2010
24]	National Collegiate	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Baskethall, Northern Joyca	PA0001720001	2010
25]	National Collegiate	2010 NCAA Division I Men?s Baskethall, Northern Joyce	PA0001720005	2010

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About the NAIA

In the NAIA, a dedication to leadership development is balanced with sports accomplishment. A trailblazer in providing equal opportunity for all student-athletes. An expectation of ethical behavior, fairness in competition, access to athletic scholarship, sportsmanship and leadership development. At the core of all of this — character.

The seed of the NAIA began in 1937 with the tip-off of a men's basketball tournament that has become the longest running basketball tournament in the country, celebrating 75 years in 2012. Out of the tournament grew the NAIA, an association of close to 300 member schools and more than 60,000 student-athletes.

Since 1937, the NAIA has administered programs and championships in proper balance with the overall educational experience. In 2000, the NAIA reaffirmed its purpose to enhance the character-building aspects of sport.

Through Champions of Character, the NAIA seeks to create an environment in which every student-athlete, coach, official and spectator is committed to the true spirit of competition through five core values: integrity, respect, responsibility, sportsmanship and servant leadership.

Most recently, the association opened the doors to the NAIA Eligibility Center, where prospective studentathletes are evaluated for academic and athletic eligibility. It delivers on our larger promise of integrity by leveling the playing field, guiding student-athlete success, and ensuring fair competition. Providing studentathletes a chance to connect with NAIA schools and coaches helps them make the best decision to prepare them for success in both college and athletics.

NAIA History

1937 | Dr. James Naismith and local leaders form National College Basketball. Tournament staged at Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, MO.

- 1938 | Basketball tournament expands to 32 teams
- 1940 | National Association of Intercollegiate Basketball (NAIB) formed; first convention held
- 1948 | John Wooden's Indiana State team brings first African-American student-athlete to the NAIB tournament
- 1952 | NAIB adopts new moniker National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) and introduces men's championships in golf, tennis and outdoor track and field
- 1953 | NAIA becomes first collegiate association to invite historically black institutions into membership
- 1957 | Tennessee State becomes the first historically black institution to win a collegiate basketball national championship

1980 | NAIA becomes first collegiate athletics association to sponsor both men's and women's championships by adding women's basketball, cross country, gymnastics, indoor track and field, outdoor track and field, softball, swimming and diving, tennis and volleyball championships

- 1986 | NAIA Council of Presidents moves from advisory to governance role
- 1988 | Strict academic eligibility standards for all participating student-athletes adopted
- 2000 | NAIA introduces Champions of Character program along with its new brand emphasizing character development among NAIA student-athletes
- 2001 | NAIA headquarters returns to metro Kansas City in partnership with the city of Olathe, KS.
- 2007 | NAIA opens new headquarters in downtown Kansas City, MO.
- 2010 | NAIA opens the NAIA Eligibility Center



60,000 student-athletes

Like 14

- 13 sports and 23
 national championships
- Close to 300 colleges and universities and conferences
- \$450 million in athletic scholarships











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Sum Weighted Values - IPG and Aggregate (REVISED 4)(w/o MLB)

00000	Sports	Sports	Phase I Category	Sports	Phase I Category
2001 2002 2003		2000 2001 2002 2003		2000 2001 2002 2003	Year
0.0000% 0.0000% 0.00097% 0.0000%	IPG Claimants % of Aggregate wvf	wvs 8,904,431,846 8,048,603,167 9,750,595,479 8,321,906,949	Sum Weighted Value -	163,878,708 0 944,999	Sum Weighted Value - IPG Claimants per Claimant
0.0000% 0.0000% 0.00089%		uf 15,605,169,116 14,772,804,478 18,280,984,208 16,460,665,129		310,433,585 0 1,627,014	
1.9149% 0.0000% 0.0093% 0.0000%	wvs&f				

Sum Weighted Values - IPG and Aggregate (REVISED 3)

PG Claimants per PG Claimants % of PG Claimant
IPG Claimants per Claimant wvs 163,878,708 944,999 1,627,014 0 944,999 1,627,014 0 0 0 Sum Weighted Value - Aggregate 17,720,181,837 19,235,052,813 25,069,243,252 47,436,610,353 22,433,402,503 44,675,865,841 9G Claimants % of ggregate vs 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000% 0.0000%
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Before the COPYRIGHT OFFICE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

TESTIMONY OF RAUL GALAZ

INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS GROUP REBUTTAL TO THE WRITTEN DIRECT STATEMENT OF THE JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF RAUL GALAZ OF INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS GROUP

Repeatedly within their own testimony, the JSC-represented claimants acknowledge that they are not the owners of copyright to some or all of their claimed programming.

Notwithstanding, following the receipt of discovery requests pointedly asking for documents substantiating either their engagement by the underlying copyright owners, or their own ownership of the copyright for claimed programming, the JSC comprehensively informed IPG that no such documentation exists. That is, the JSC offer no more than the uncorroborated testimony of its sponsored witnesses in order to establish the JSC's entitlement to all retransmission royalties attributable to all professional baseball, basketball, football, and hockey telecasts, and all collegiate sporting event broadcasts.

As remarkable as this may sound, this is what has occurred. Not a <u>single</u> agreement between a JSC-represented claimant has been produced. Not a <u>single</u> item of correspondence has been produced. Not a <u>single</u> television contract reserving the broadcast copyright to a JSC-represented claimant has been produced. Not a <u>single</u> copyright registration has been produced. Literally, the JSC have relied exclusively on the "professional knowledge and experience" of its witnesses, and no more.

Whether the JSC response is because the JSC-represented claimants are unable to prove their entitlement, or were simply remiss in their obligations in these proceedings, IPG does not know. What IPG does know, however, is that the JSC-represented claimants have universally failed to demonstrate that they have been engaged by the entities that they admit to be the

underlying copyright owners, and that they have universally failed to demonstrate that they even retain the copyright to programming that they purport to own.

The ruling of the Judges in these proceedings, and the Judges' predecessors in prior proceedings, have been unequivocal on this point. The JSC's uncorroborated testimony is insufficient to substantiate an agent's entitlement to act on behalf of a copyright owner, and by derivation, insufficient to substantiate a claim of copyright ownership. On such precedent, which was painfully applied to IPG in these proceedings, the vast bulk of the JSC claims must be dismissed.

I. THE JSC CLAIMANTS HAVE FAILED TO SUBSTANTIATE THEIR ENTITLEMENT TO THE VAST MAJORITY OF SPORTS PROGRAMMING ROYALTIES TO WHICH THEY ARE MAKING CLAIM.

Almost universally, the JSC-represented claimants acknowledge that they are not the owners of copyright to some or all of their claimed programming. Each purports to have been provided the authority to act on the behalf of professional sports teams or collegiate institutions, either by simply being "entrusted" with such responsibility, or by agreement, or else by having acquired a copyright interest by means of agreement. That is, most are acting as non-owner "agents" of the actual copyright owners of such programming.

Seeking to confirm the extent of their engagement as an agent or transferee of the actual copyright owners, IPG requested documents underlying their various engagements. Without exception, not a single agreement or item of correspondence was produced. Each of the non-copyright owner JSC-represented claimants asserted that their entitlement to represent the interests of the actual copyright owners was based solely on their designated witness' "professional knowledge and experience." Even though each of the JSC-represented claimants

represent between 12 and 32 underlying copyright owners, *none of them* were able to produce documentary evidence thereof.1

In fact, IPG's investigation into the matter found evidence consistent with the fact that the only JSC-represented claimant that actual retains the status of copyright owner is the NFL (though not for pre-season games). Specifically, with the exception of the NFL, none of the JSC-represented claimants file copyright registrations for the programming for which they are now making claim. No doubt storied American sports franchises such as the Boston Celtics, New York Yankees and Green Bay Packers possess claims on the royalties at issue. However, there is nothing before the Judges to corroborate the JSC's witness' claim that the JSC is the specific entity entitled to make claims for those storied franchises.

Because of the significance of such revelation, the following shall specifically address the purported authority by which each of the JSC-represented claimants makes claim in these proceedings, and demonstrate that each JSC-represented claimant has provided nothing more than uncorroborated testimony as to such authority. Based on the March 21, 2013 ruling of the Judges pursuant to which the Judges found that <u>uncorroborated testimony is insufficient to substantiate an agent's entitlement to act on behalf of a copyright owner, each such JSC-represented claimant's claim must fail either in their entirety, or in part.</u>

A. Major League Baseball broadcasts.

The JSC present Thomas Ostertag as a witness for the Commissioner of Baseball dba

¹ In fact, the NCAA witness purports that the NCAA represents "over 1,000" colleges and universities, yet could not even attest that such entities had engaged the NCAA in any manner to act as their designated agent for the filing of claims or collection of cable retransmission royalties. *See* infra. In fact, review of the 2000-2003 NCAA filings, ##430, 409, 457 and 454, respectively, reveals that the NCAA only purports to represent 17-20 collegiate conferences, and 63-122 collegiate institutions, for any given year.

Major League Baseball ("BOC"). According to Mr. Ostertag, the BOC owns the copyright to certain unidentified (other than the World Series and All-Star Games) professional baseball games broadcast on the Fox Network.2 However, the individual professional baseball teams retain the copyright ownership to telecasts of their games, including broadcasts on WGN Chicago.3

According to Mr. Ostertag, the associated professional baseball teams have authorized the BOC to file claims for cable retransmission royalties "for more than thirty years", including by means of acknowledgment of such authority in the "Major League Constitution".

Notwithstanding, the BOC was unable to produce a single shred of evidence of the foregoing - - not one agreement, not one piece of correspondence, not the "Major League Constitution". Specifically, in response to IPG's request for documents substantiating the BOC's authority, set forth below, the BOC simply stated that its authority was based on the "professional knowledge and experience" of Mr. Ostertag. IPG's request and the JSC's response, was as follows:

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

² Testimony of Ostertag, JSC Written Direct Statement, at para.2.

³ Testimony of Ostertag, at para.3. Mr. Ostertag goes so far as to state that the BOC reviews the licensing contracts of the professional baseball team telecasts to confirm that such teams retain the copyright ownership. Notwithstanding, no greater specificity was provided in response to discovery, or otherwise, in order to clarify which broadcasts are BOC-owned versus owned by individual professional baseball teams.

7) "the MLB clubs have authorized BOC to file claims for the royalties that cables 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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Thomas J. Ostertag.

See IPG Exh.R-1 at p.3.

Moreover, a review of the public records in the U.S. Copyright Office reveals that the BOC, despite claiming copyright to the broadcast to all professional baseball games on the Fox Network from 2000-2003 has, in fact, only filed a handful of copyright registrations for games occurring during this timeframe. *See* IPG Exh. R-2. By contrast, scores of copyright registrations exist in the name of various professional baseball teams during the same timeframe. *See*, *e.g.*, IPG Exh. R-3. IPG also requested all documents underlying Mr. Ostertag's representation that the BOC retained the copyright to all Fox Network broadcasts of professional baseball and, again, the only response was that such assertion was based on Mr. Ostertag's "professional knowledge and experience", i.e., not a shred of documentary evidence exists. *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at p.3, para.4. Reasonable questions therefore arise as to Mr. Ostertag's uncorroborated assertion that the BOC own the copyright to all Fox Network broadcasts of professional baseball, from 2000 to 2003.

As the Judges made clear in their March 21, 2013 order striking numerous IPG claims - - uncorroborated testimony is insufficient to substantiate an agent's entitlement to act on behalf of a copyright owner. Moreover, by the same logic uncorroborated assertions of copyright ownership should reasonably fail. On such basis, the claims made by the BOC to professional baseball game programming must fail, particularly those broadcasts admittedly owned by third

parties. That is, all professional baseball broadcast claims made by the BOC must be dismissed.

B. National Basketball Association and Women's National Basketball Association broadcasts.

The JSC present William Koenig as a witness for the National Basketball Association ("NBA") and the Women's National Basketball Association Enterprises, LLC ("WNBAE").

According to Mr. Koenig, the NBA owns the copyright to all broadcasts of NBA professional basketball games, and WNBAE owns the copyright to all broadcasts of WNBA professional basketball games. Mr. Koenig acknowledges that WNBAE is a separate legal entity from the WNBA, and characterizes WNBAE as "an affiliate" of WNBA, without further clarification. *See* Koenig Testimony, JSC Written Direct Statement, at p.2, para 4.

Notwithstanding, when IPG requested documents underlying Mr. Koenig's assertion of the same, the forthcoming response was that such statements were based exclusively on Mr. Koenig's "professional knowledge and experience." *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.4-5, paras.14, 15. To clarify, not a shred of evidence could be produced to substantiate such assertions - - not an agreement, not a piece of correspondence, nothing.

In fact, Mr. Koenig even goes so far as to represent that a resolution was passed and incorporated into the NBA By-Laws requiring that the copyright in men's professional basketball game telecasts be retained by the NBA, as opposed to its member teams. Mr. Koenig also represents that each and every agreement for the telecasting of men's professional basketball games contains a provision reserving the copyright to the NBA. Mr. Koenig also represents that each of the WNBA-affiliated professional basketball teams have entered into an agreement granting the copyright in their women's professional basketball game broadcasts to the

WNBAE.4 Notwithstanding, and while it would have been a simple task to substantiate, the NBA failed to produce such By-Laws, or even a single example of a contract expressing that the telecast copyright would be held by the NBA, and failed to present the "agreement" that was claimed to have been entered into by each and every WNBA-affiliated basketball team.

Specifically, IPG's request and the JSC response, were as follows:

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

14) "The NBA owns the copyright in each telecast of a game involving NBA members . . ."

RESPONSE: See page 2 of the Testimony of William S. Koenig, which has already been provided. This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of William S. Koenig.

15) "WNBA Enterprises LLC ("WNBAE"), an affiliate of WNBA, owns the copyright in each telecast of a game involving WNBA members . . ."

RESPONSE: See page 2 of the Testimony of William S. Koenig, which has already been provided. This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of William S. Koenig.

See IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.4-5, paras.14, 15.

Literally, the NBA's entire substantiation for its claim to own the broadcasts to NBA-

⁴ Actually, Mr. Koenig cites to the ostensible agreement, but then inserts the reference "[WNBAE]" in the critical phrase granting copyright ownership. It is unclear whether such reference to "[WNBAE]" was intended by Mr. Koenig to clarify that the reference to "Media Company" was actually a reference to the WNBAE, or whether some other reference was taken out of the ostensible agreement. As discussed above, IPG cannot make this determination because the JSC failed to actually produce the alleged "agreement".

affiliated teams, as opposed to the NBA member teams, is the "professional knowledge and experience" of Mr. Koenig. *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at p.4, para.14. Literally, the WNBAE's *entire* substantiation for its claim to own the broadcasts to WNBA-affiliated teams, as opposed to the WNBA member teams, is the "professional knowledge and experience" of Mr. Koenig. *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at p.5, para.15. Obviously, such "evidence" falls far short of what would be acceptable in a court of law, and far short of what the Judges should accept.

Reasonable questions therefore arise as to Mr. Koenig's uncorroborated assertion that the NBA and WNBAE own the copyright to all broadcasts of NBA and WNBA professional basketball games. If the NBA and WNBAE were the owner of all such broadcasts, *some form* of documentary evidence would reflect such fact. Nonetheless, *none* was produced. Moreover, a review of the public records in the U.S. Copyright Office reveals that the NBA, despite claiming copyright to the broadcast to all professional basketball games from 2000-2003 has, in fact, only filed a *single* copyright registration for a *single* game occurring during this timeframe. *See* IPG Exh. R-4. The WNBAE, while making a variety of copyright registrations for works it claims, has *never* filed a copyright registration for a single game occurring during this timeframe. *See* IPG Exh. R-5.

As the Judges made clear in their March 21, 2013 order - - uncorroborated testimony is insufficient to substantiate an agent's entitlement to act on behalf of a copyright owner. By the same logic uncorroborated assertions of copyright ownership should reasonably fail. Whether because it is unable to prove its entitlement, or was simply remiss in its obligations in these proceedings, the NBA and WNBAE have failed to demonstrate that they retain the copyright to NBA-affiliate and WNBA-affiliate member professional basketball game telecasts, or that the

NBA and WNBA member teams have authorized the NBA and WNBAE to act in their stead.

On such basis, the claims made by the NBA and WNBAE to professional basketball game programming must fail. That is, all professional basketball broadcast claims made by the NBA and WNBAE must be dismissed.

C. National Football League broadcasts.

The JSC present Gary Gertzog as a witness for the National Football League ("NFL"). According to Mr. Gertzog, the NFL retained copyright to 200 regular season and post-season games, but that the "individual NFL members retain the copyright" to more than 60 pre-season games.5 That is, and without further clarification, Mr. Gertzog acknowledges that in certain circumstances the professional football teams own the broadcast copyright, and in certain circumstances the NFL league owns the broadcast copyright to professional football game telecasts. Nevertheless, Mr. Gertzog does not even assert that the NFL has been formally engaged by its member teams to collect cable retransmission royalties in those circumstances in which the member team owns the copyright. Rather, Mr. Gertzog merely asserts that the member teams have "entrusted the NFL with the responsibility" of such collection.6

Notwithstanding, when IPG requested documents underlying Mr. Gertzog's assertions, the forthcoming response was that such statements were based exclusively on Mr. Gertzog's "professional knowledge and experience." *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.5-6, paras.18-22. To clarify, not a shred of evidence could be produced to substantiate such assertions - - not an agreement,

⁵ See Gertzog Testimony, JSC Written Direct Statement, at para.3.

⁶ See Gertzog Testimony at para.3.

not a piece of correspondence, nothing.

Specifically, IPG's requests, and the JSC's responses, as regards the NFL's authority to represent individual team members' interests, are as follows:

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

20) "Individual NFL members also license the rights to televise certain pre season NFL games over broadcast stations and other media outlets."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

21) "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)."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

22) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Gary Gertzog.

See IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.5-6, paras.20-22.

While acknowledging that certain professional football game broadcasts are not even owned by the NFL, IPG is left with no information to substantiate that the professional teams

have actually agreed to have the NFL make claim for their pre-season game programming.

Again, not one agreement exists between the NFL and any one of thirty-two (32) teams, and not one piece of correspondence exists to confirm the NFL's ostensible engagement.

Literally, the NFL's entire substantiation for its authority to represent the interests of thirty-two professional football teams' broadcast rights (when broadcast copyrights are Team-owned) is the "professional knowledge and experience" of Mr. Gertzog. *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.5-6, paras.20-22. Obviously, such "evidence" falls far short of what would be acceptable in a court of law, and far short of what the Judges should accept.

As the Judges made clear in their March 21, 2013 order - - uncorroborated testimony is insufficient to substantiate an agent's entitlement to act on behalf of a copyright owner. Whether because it is unable to prove its entitlement, or was simply remiss in its obligations in these proceedings, the NFL has failed to demonstrate that any professional football team has authorized the NFL to act in their stead. On such basis, the claims made by the NFL to preseason professional football programming must fail. That is, all pre-season professional football game broadcast claims made by the NFL must be dismissed.7

D. National Hockey League broadcasts.

The JSC present John Tortora as a witness for the National Hockey League ("NHL").

According to Mr. Tortora, the NHL "reviewed the licensing agreements to ensure that the

Although the NFL failed to provide any documentation to substantiate its ownership of NFL regular season and post-season games, contrary to IPG's independent investigation of copyrights claimed by the MLB, NBA, WNBAE, NHL, IPG's independent investigation has satisfied IPG that the NFL does retain its claimed copyrights. Specifically, the NFL has regularly filed unconflicted copyright registrations as to warrant the presumption that the NFL retains such copyright interests. As such, IPG does not challenge the NFL's entitlement to make claim to regular season and post-season professional football game broadcasts.

copyrights in such telecasts remained with the NHL members or the [NHL] itself."8 That is, and without further clarification, Mr. Tortora acknowledges that in certain unidentified circumstances the professional hockey teams own the broadcast copyright, and in certain unidentified circumstances the NHL league owns the broadcast copyright to professional hockey game telecasts. Moreover, Mr. Tortora does not even assert that the NHL has been formally engaged by its member teams to collect cable retransmission royalties in those circumstances in which the member team owns the copyright. Rather, Mr. Tortora merely asserts that the NHL has been "entrusted with the responsibility" of such collection.9

Notwithstanding, when IPG requested documents underlying Mr. Tortora's assertions, the forthcoming response was that such statements were based exclusively on Mr. Tortora's "professional knowledge and experience." *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.6-7, paras. 26, 27. To clarify, not a shred of evidence could be produced to substantiate such assertions - - not an agreement, not a piece of correspondence, nothing.

Specifically, IPG's requests, and the JSC's responses, are as follows:

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

26) "NHL Media reviewed the licensing agreements to ensure that the copyrights in such telecasts remained with the NHL members or the League itself."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of John Tortora.

⁸ See Tortora Testimony, JSC Written Direct Statement, at para.3.

⁹ See Tortora Testimony at para.3.

27) "For . . . 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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of John Tortora.

See IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.6-7, paras. 26, 27.

While acknowledging that certain hockey game broadcasts are not even owned by the NHL, the NHL further failed to produce any information documenting (or even listing) which hockey games are owned by the NHL versus the professional hockey teams individually. IPG is therefore left with no information on which to segregate NHL-owned versus Team-owned broadcasts. Moreover, IPG is left with no information to substantiate that the professional teams have actually agreed to have the NHL make claim for their programming. Again, not one agreement exists between the NHL and any one of thirty (30) teams, and not one piece of correspondence exists to confirm the NHL's ostensible engagement.

Literally, the NHL's *entire* substantiation for its claim to own the broadcasts to certain professional hockey game broadcasts is the "professional knowledge and experience" of Mr. Tortora. Further, the NHL's entire substantiation for its authority to represent the interests of thirty (30) professional hockey teams' broadcast rights (when broadcast copyrights are Teamowned) is the "professional knowledge and experience" of Mr. Tortora.. *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.6-7, paras.26, 27. Obviously, such "evidence" falls far short of what would be acceptable in a court of law, and far short of what the Judges should accept.

Reasonable questions therefore arise as to Mr. Tortora's uncorroborated assertion that the

NHL owns the copyright to *any* professional hockey game broadcasts. If the NHL were the owner of all such broadcasts, *some form* of documentary evidence would reflect such fact.

Nonetheless, *none* was produced. Moreover, a review of the public records in the U.S. Copyright Office reveals that the NHL, despite claiming copyright to the broadcast to certain professional hockey games from 2000-2003 has, in fact, *never* filed a single copyright registration therefor.

See IPG Exh. R-6.

As the Judges made clear in their March 21, 2013 order - - uncorroborated testimony is insufficient to substantiate an agent's entitlement to act on behalf of a copyright owner. By the same logic uncorroborated assertions of copyright ownership should reasonably fail. Whether because it is unable to prove its entitlement, or was simply remiss in its obligations in these proceedings, the NHL has failed to demonstrate that it retains the copyright to any professional hockey game telecasts, or that any professional hockey team has authorized the NHL to act in their stead. On such basis, the claims made by the NHL to professional hockey programming must fail. That is, all professional hockey broadcast claims made by the NHL must be dismissed.

E. National Collegiate Athletic Association broadcasts.

1. The JSC has failed to substantiate a right of the NCAA to make claims on behalf of it "member institutions".

The JSC present Scott Bearby as a witness for the National Collegiate Athletic Association ("NCAA"). According to Mr. Bearby:

"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."

Bearby Testimony, JSC Written Direct Statement, at para.3 (emphasis added).

As regards the issue of copyright ownership, Mr. Bearby states the following in his testimony:

"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."

Bearby Testimony at para.3.

As such, the NCAA indicates that certain yet-to-be identified member institutions have engaged the NCAA, and that the NCAA is making claim for programming owned both by the NCAA and certain of its represented member institutions. However, while asserting that the NCAA's active membership "includes over 1,000 institutions of higher education", at no point in the process does the NCAA actually identify which of its member institutions "authorized the NCAA to file claims on their behalf",10 or the programming for which the NCAA is making claim.11

Seeking to determine these facts, IPG submitted requests for all documents underlying these statements. Specifically, IPG's requests, and the JSC's responses, are as follows:

Any and all documents underlying or used to support the following statements:

¹⁰ IPG's own investigation revealed that the NCAA's "July claims" listed far, far fewer than its "1,000" member institutions, and only lists between 17-20 collegiate conferences, and 63-122 collegiate institutions, for any given year. *See* claim nos. 430, 409, 457 and 454, respectively, for 2000-2003.

¹¹ The only exception is in paragraph 2 of Mr. Bearby's testimony, whereby he states that the NCAA makes claim for the NCAA Men's and Women's Division I Basketball Championships. *See* Bearby Testimony at para.2.

32) "The NCAA filed with the Copyright Office for 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 claims for cable royalties . . ."

RESPONSE: See JSC 00-03 Exhibits 1-4, which have already been provided. This statement is also based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

33) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

34) "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."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

35) "The NCAA also owns the copyright to certain telecasts."

RESPONSE: This statement is based on the professional knowledge and experience of Scott Bearby.

See IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.7-8, paras. 32-35.

As is demonstrated, the sum documentary response was to direct IPG to JSC exhibits listing the cable claimants for 2000-2003, which lists only identify the NCAA as a claimant and do not list any member institutions purportedly-represented by the NCAA. While acknowledging that many college sporting event broadcasts are not even owned by the NCAA, the NCAA further failed to produce any information documenting (or even listing) which broadcast events are owned by the NCAA versus the yet-to-be-identified member institutions. IPG is therefore

left with no information on which to segregate NCAA-owned versus Institution-owned broadcasts. Moreover, IPG is left with no information to substantiate that any collegiate institution has actually agreed to have the NCAA make claim for their programming. Again, not one agreement exists between the NCAA and any one of "1,000 member institutions", and not one piece of correspondence exists to confirm the NCAA's ostensible engagement.

Literally, the NCAA's *entire* substantiation for its claim to own the broadcasts to certain collegiate sporting event broadcasts is the "professional knowledge and experience" of Mr. Bearby. Further, the NCAA's entire substantiation for its authority to represent the interests of yet-to-be-identified institution's broadcast rights (when broadcast copyrights are Institutionowned) is the "professional knowledge and experience" of Mr. Bearby. *See* IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.7-8, paras.32-35. Obviously, such "evidence" falls far short of what would be acceptable in a court of law, and far short of what the Judges should accept.

Reasonable questions therefore arise as to Mr. Bearby's uncorroborated assertion that the NCAA owns the copyright to *any* collegiate sporting events. If the NCAA were the owner of any such broadcasts, *some form* of documentary evidence would reflect such fact. Nonetheless, *none* was produced. Moreover, a review of the public records in the U.S. Copyright Office reveals that the NCAA, despite claiming copyright to the broadcast to the NCAA men's and women's Division I Basketball Championships, did not start making claim for such broadcasts until the 2009 broadcasts. *See* IPG Exh. R-7.

2. The NCAA has additionally failed to identify its claimed programs and broadcasts, and such broadcasts cannot be discerned within IPG's data.

Notwithstanding, even as amongst the other JSC-represented claimants, the NCAA

presents a unique situation. As will be discussed infra, the JSC have submitted a "one-station" analysis that only identifies JSC-claimed programming on WGN. Review of that WGN data demonstrates no broadcasts of college sporting events, nor has the JSC produced any listing of NCAA-claimed programming. (*See* IPG Exh. R-1 at pp.7-8, paras. 33-35, above.) That is, while the NCAA asserts that it is entitled to collect retransmission royalties for itself and various yet-to-be identified institutions, at no point in these proceedings has the JSC or NCAA actually identified such claimed programming.

In the course of IPG's preparation of its sports programming database, IPG purposely erred on the side of being overinclusive of JSC-represented programming, in order to conservatively set a minimum value for IPG's programming. As regards potential claims attributable to the NCAA, IPG permissively included *any* broadcast of a college sport, e.g., broadcasts entitled "college football". Notwithstanding, the failure of the NCAA to substantiate *any* engagement in these proceedings by any member institution, and failure of the NCAA to identify *any* of its claimed programming (either by title or broadcast), requires IPG to scale back the programming IPG permissively attributed to the NCAA, and only attribute programming to the NCAA that is clearly attributable to the NCAA.

Predictably, the JSC will argue that *any* broadcast generally indicated to be of a college sporting event should be attributed to the NCAA. Such attribution would be in error. Initially, the NCAA appears to acknowledge that not each of its "1,000" affiliated institutions has engaged the NCAA. Moreover, and as is well known, the NCAA is not the only collegiate sporting association existent in the U.S. and Canada, and large competing organizations also exist. For example, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics ("NAIA") is one such collegiate

organization, and has approximately 300 member institutions. (*See, e.g.*, IPG Exh. R-8.) Broadcasts of sporting events for these non-NCAA-affiliated institutions are titled in IPG's data no differently than NCAA-affiliated institution broadcasts. To be certain then, the NCAA cannot reasonably make claim for a broadcast simply because it is labeled "college basketball", "college football", "college volleyball", etc., nor has the NCAA even attempted to discriminate as to which sporting event broadcasts it is making claim.

As the Judges made clear in their March 21, 2013 order - - uncorroborated testimony is insufficient to substantiate an agent's entitlement to act on behalf of a copyright owner. By the same logic uncorroborated assertions of copyright ownership should reasonably fail. Whether because it is unable to prove its entitlement, or was simply remiss in its obligations in these proceedings, the NCAA has failed to demonstrate that it retains the copyright to any collegiate sporting event telecasts, or that any NCAA affiliated institution has authorized the NCAA to act in their stead. Moreover, even for whatever programming it intended to make claim, the NCAA has failed to identify such programming in any reasonable manner, nor can such identity be divined by IPG based on IPG's available data. On such basis, the claims made by the NCAA to any collegiate sporting event broadcast must fail. That is, all collegiate sporting event broadcast claims made by the NCAA must be dismissed.

II. THE JSC HAVE PRESENTED NO VALID METHODOLOGY FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF 2000-2003 SPORTS PROGRAMMING ROYALTIES.

A. The JSC analysis, to the extent that it relies on the Bortz cable operator surveys, relies on a Phase I surveys that include no program-by-program data, nor can any Phase II conclusions be drawn therefrom. Further, the Bortz cable operator surveys relate to programming that is only a portion of the sports programming category.

Without explanation, the JSC offer the Phase I Bortz cable operator surveys, which allocate royalties into larger Phase I categories, for its Phase II analysis. Such Phase I study does not provide any allocation on a program-by-program basis and, therefore, is particularly ill-suited for Phase II purposes. In fact, such fact is even acknowledged in the testimony of James Trautman, the sponsoring witness, when he states:

"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."

Trautman Testimony, JSC Written Direct Statement, at p.9.

While Mr. Trautman asserts that the Bortz surveys do not provide a "precise" basis for program-by-program comparison, the surveys really do not provide *any* basis for program-by-program comparison. The surveys do not clarify in any fashion, any allocation on a program-by-program basis, and the JSC's tortured attempt to apply such surveys to a Phase II analysis quickly reveals the irrelevance of such surveys. In sum, the Bortz surveys provide no means of assessing the relative value of a Chicago Bears-Detroit Lions football game versus a U.S. Olympic Trials Women's Beach Volleyball match.

In any event, the Bortz surveys error in another significant manner by relying on a definition of "sports programming" that was negotiated by the JSC for the purpose of excluding all sports programming other than JSC-controlled sports programming. *See* Trautman Testimony at Exh. D. Such inconvenient fact is highlighted by the evidence submitted to the Judges in the preliminary hearing, whereby it was made clear that the category definitions utilized by the JSC, and the Bortz surveys, were artificially constructed, and are not a matter of established law. Such fact was keenly observed by Chief Judge Sledge, and even acknowledged by JSC counsel in prior

2000-2003 Phase I proceedings,12 and such dialogue is referred to in the Judges March 21, 2013 Order. Of course, any surveys that utilize a definition of "sports programming" that is designed to only include JSC-controlled programming will necessarily conclude that all value to "sports programming" is JSC-controlled. Little significance can be given to such machinations.

1. The JSC analysis is based on only one station, WGN, and disregards 800-900 distant retransmitted stations.

At its core, the distribution methodology offered by the JSC is, literally, a one-station study. It asks the CRB to ignore all data for all distant retransmitted stations from 2000 to 2003, and *only* look at the data for WGN Chicago.13 The circular reasoning proffered by the JSC is that, because only JSC-represented programming appears on WGN, such fact warrants an award of sports programming royalties exclusively to the JSC.

WGN Chicago is by all accounts the most significant distant retransmitted station for 2000 to 2003, and IPG readily acknowledges that IPG-claimed broadcasts do not appear nor ever have appeared on that one station.14 However, for any given year WGN only accounts for 46-48% of the subscribers receiving distant retransmitted signals, and 59-61% of the royalties attributable to distant retransmissions. Put another way, the JSC methodology does *not* account for 52-54% of the subscribers receiving distant retransmitted signals, and 39-41% of the royalties

¹² See Transcript of Proceedings, 2008-2 CRB CD 2000-2003, at 41-43.

During 2000-2003, there were 895, 876, 930 and 970, distantly retransmitted stations, respectively.

Even prior to the Judges' March 21, 2013 ruling dismissing IPG's claims for programming owned by Federation Internationale de Football Association, IPG did not assert that any of its claimed programming appeared on WGN Chicago. Such fact, however, does not dismiss that FIFA World Cup Soccer broadcasts are the most significantly broadcast sporting event in the world, and are extensively broadcast in the United States.

attributable to distant retransmissions.15

While no one can deny that WGN's numbers are impressive, the base logic of the JSC methodology fails and, charitably speaking, is evidently not a legitimate distribution methodology for which any significant effort was made to construct.16 In fact, the irony of the JSC's proposed methodology is that the only JSC-represented claimants with WGN program broadcasts during 2000-2003 are Major League Baseball and the National Basketball Association. Specifically, the JSC's own witness testimony establishes that the only WGN broadcasts are of three professional sports teams - - the Chicago Cubs, the Chicago White Sox, and the Chicago Bulls.17 That is, according to the JSC's own methodology, there is no value to any distant retransmitted broadcasts controlled by the other JSC-represented claimants; specifically, the NFL, the WNBAE, the NHL, and the NCAA would each be attributed *no value* for their claimed distant retransmitted broadcasts (whatever those broadcasts may be), nor would there be any value other than for three professional sports teams.

By no means does the JSC written direct case suggest that the retransmitted broadcasts for the NFL, WNBAE, NHL and NCAA, or all professional sports teams other than three Chicago teams, should be accorded *no value*. Nevertheless, this does not stop the JSC from making such assertion as against IPG programming, and proposing a methodology to IPG programs that the JSC is not willing to apply to the broadcasts of its own represented claimants.

Such figures equal **35-38 Million** distant subscribers, and **\$32-39 Million** distant retransmission fees, for **each** of the years 2000-2003.

In fact, when IPG requested documents reflecting cable retransmitted broadcasts of JSC programming during 2000-2003, the JSC objected and produced no documents. *See* Exhibit R-1 at para. 67.

¹⁷ See Trautman Testimony, JSC Written Direct Statement, at Exh.G.

For the foregoing reasons, the JSC "one-station analysis" should be disregarded for its obvious failure to consider a substantial portion of the retransmitted broadcasts and distant retransmission fees.

2. The JSC relies on third-party analyses that are inadmissible according to CRB regulations and, in any event, provide no relevant information relating to the 2000-2003 proceedings.

The only other data-based argument that the JSC make in order to rationalize an award of 100% of the sports programming royalties to the JSC is to reference (i) other parties' studies, (ii) from other proceedings, (iii) relating to years other than 2000-2003, (iv) regarding unweighted broadcast minutes. Specifically, the JSC cite to a study conducted by the Commercial Television Claimants in the 1998-99 Phase I proceedings, and a study conducted by the MPAA in the 2004-05 Phase I proceedings (that itself relied on data acquired from the Commercial Television Claimants), which simply "count the minutes" of JSC sports programming during 1998-99 and 2004-05.18 As such, those third-party "hearsay" analyses do not even consider whether a particular minute of broadcast is being retransmitted to 30 Million households versus 1,000 households. In fact, the 2004-05 "study" did not even comprehensively "count the minutes" of sports programming for the entirety of 2004-05, but only for "42 days" in each of those years. Moreover, such counted minutes was not of actual "sports programming", but of sports programming according to the narrow definition that the JSC has already attempted to artificially impose on these proceedings, i.e., a definition that affirmatively attempts to limit all "sports programming" to only JSC-represented sports programming. Clearly, such woefully inadequate

¹⁸ Such fact is acknowledged in the Testimony of James Trautman, at p.12.

data, even if not otherwise suffering from such infirmities, can only serve as the basis for conclusions relating to 1998-99 and 2004-05. They simply do not apply to the timeframe 2000-03, the years being considered in these proceedings.

In any event, the Judges need not even address the substantive deficiency of the third-party analyses submitted by the JSC. Any reference or reliance by the JSC on such third-party analyses is prohibited by the CRB regulations and are inadmissible as such, for the simple reason that the JSC witness, James Trautman, is not a "sponsoring witness", i.e., he did not conduct the studies or analyses, certainly can make no attestation about the source of data or any other aspect of such analyses, and has failed to even meet the basic prerequisites for introduction of a study or analysis into evidence. Literally, Mr. Trautman has simply recited the findings of such third-party analyses, without any familiarity with their data or processes. Specifically, the CRB regulations state the following:

§ 351.10 Evidence.

(a) Admissibility. . . . No evidence, including exhibits, may be submitted without a sponsoring witness, except for good cause shown.

* * *

(e) *Introduction of studies and analyses*. If studies or analyses are offered in evidence, they shall state clearly the study plan, the principles and methods underlying the study, all relevant assumptions, all variables considered in the analysis, the techniques of data collection, the techniques of estimation and testing, and the results of the study's actual estimates and tests presented in a format commonly accepted within the relevant field of expertise implicated by the study. The facts and judgments upon which conclusions are based shall be stated clearly, together with any alternative courses of action considered. Summarized descriptions of input data, tabulations of input data and the input data themselves shall be retained.

37 C.F.R. Sections 351.10(a) and (e).

For the foregoing reasons, the JSC conclusions relying on the third party analyses are, as a matter of law, inadmissible in these proceedings. Even if such analyses were admissible, they provide no relevant evidence relating to the program-by-program distribution of sports royalties applicable to the 2000-03 royalty years.

3. The JSC's "marketplace value" argument relies on inexact, subjective information in order to reach inexact, subjective conclusions, relating to programming that is only a portion of the sports programming category, and ultimately makes no attempt to allocate royalties in the sports programming category.

As its final argument, the JSC submit Mr. Trautman's subjective opinion that the value of JSC programming during the years 2000-2003 was "substantial and typically much higher on a relative basis" than non-JSC sports programming. By all appearances, Mr. Trautman's conclusions were premature and pre-ordained, because Mr. Trautman ultimately acknowledges that as of the writing of his testimony, he had no awareness of IPG's sports category programming, and could therefore draw no conclusions therefrom.19 Specifically, Mr. Trautman stated:

"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."

Trautman Testimony at para. 28.

Moreover, and as addressed above, Mr. Trautman's definition of "sports programming" was the artificial definition accorded by the JSC that, effectively, limits sports programming to

Mr. Trautman parrots the oft-asserted contention of the JSC that IPG has "refused to identify its programming". *See* Trautman Testimony at para. 28. The Judges and the Copyright Office have three times rejected the JSC's insistence of obtaining a list of IPG-represented programming before the filing of written direct cases. Nonetheless, such allegation is ironic in light of the fact that, even after the conclusion of discovery, the JSC has yet to provide IPG with a list of either the JSC-claimed program titles, or the JSC-claimed program broadcasts, leaving IPG to speculate as to the extent of JSC'claimed programming.

JSC-controlled programming. Consequently, no conclusions can be drawn from Mr. Trautman's opinion on the subject.

Nevertheless, and as if the foregoing were not sufficient, IPG sought production of all documents on which Mr. Trautman relied for the basis of his opinion. Without exception, Mr. Trautman relied on third-party sources, typically internet articles, in order to form his generalized opinion. No indication exists that Mr. Trautman had any firsthand knowledge with any of the matters contained therein.

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Trautman's generalized opinion regarding the value of JSC programming versus non-JSC programming is of no value, and cannot be reasonably regarded.

III. IPG'S RECALCULATED RESULTS REFLECT THAT IPG IS ENTITLED A REVISED PERCENTAGE OF THE SPORTS PROGRAMMING CATEGORY ROYALTIES THAN WAS ORIGINALLY ESTIMATED.

Pursuant to the distribution methodology set forth in IPG's Written Direct Statement, as amended, IPG has constructed two alternative sets of results based on the facts set forth above.

Initially, IPG adjusted its database to remove IPG-represented claims dismissed by the Judges' March 21, 2013 order. Next, IPG removed from its database any JSC-claimed broadcasts in which the JSC acknowledged that its represented claimant did not retain the underlying copyright, and which IPG's independent investigation found no evidence that the JSC claimant retained the copyright to the identified broadcasts. Notwithstanding, IPG retained in such database those broadcasts that the JSC asserted were owned by the Office of the Commissioner of Baseball, based solely on the specificity of such claimant's description of its

claim (although unsubstantiated). The results of this analysis appear as IPG Exh. R-9.

Finally, IPG removed from its database any JSC-claimed broadcasts in which the JSC asserted were owned by the Office of Commissioner of Baseball. The results of this analysis appear as IPG Exh. R-10.

Again, with each alternative, IPG provides three relevant figures for each annual royalty pool; a figure derived, in part, from the number of distant subscribers of a particular station, a figure derived, in part, from the fees generated by the distant transmission of a particular station, and a figure blending those two figures.20

CONCLUSION

No doubt, the JSC will contend "How can anyone question whether our represented claimants represent the parties they claim to represent?" "How can anyone question whether our represented claimants own the copyright to the broadcasts they claim to own?" Irrespective, whether the JSC-represented claimants are unable to prove their entitlement, or were simply remiss in their obligations in these proceedings, they have failed to demonstrate in the most basic sense that they represent whom they claim to represent, or that they represent the programming they claim to represent.

By all appearances, the JSC just want IPG and the Judges to accept their representations, without question. While advocating the scrutiny of IPG's claims and representation, the JSC apparently seek application of a different set of rules to their own claim. Application of the *same* rules, with the *same* criteria articulated by the Judges in their March 21, 2013 order, leads to the inescapable conclusion that a vast majority of the JSC claim must be gutted and subject to

²⁰ As noted, IPG does not currently make claim for royalties attributable to calendar years 2001 or 2003.

dismissal. No basis for distinction exists, and for such reason IPG's recalculated distribution figures should be invoked.

Finally, the JSC has not offered the Judges a reasonable, valid distribution methodology, but only a "one-station" analysis and, by default, IPG's survey of broadcasts on 200-231 stations for any given year is the only distribution methodology that can be taken seriously for the allocation of sports programming royalties.

Respectfully submitted,
By
Raul Galaz

May 11, 2013

DECLARATION OF RAUL GALAZ

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing testim personal knowledge.	ony is true and correct, and of my
Executed on May 11, 2013	
	Raul C. Galaz

Before the COPYRIGHT OFFICE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS GROUP REBUTTAL TO THE WRITTEN DIRECT STATEMENT OF THE JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS

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Before the COPYRIGHT OFFICE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS GROUP

REBUTTAL TO THE WRITTEN DIRECT STATEMENT OF THE JOINT SPORTS CLAIMANTS

Worldwide Subsidy Group LLC (a Texas limited liability company) dba Independent Producers Group ("IPG") hereby submits its rebuttal testimony and exhibits in the above-captioned proceeding.

IPG will present one witness:

1. Raul Galaz, an employee of IPG.

Mr. Galaz will sponsor the exhibits referenced in and appended to his testimony.

IPG maintains that it is entitled to percentages of the Phase II royalties allocated to the Sports Programming category, as more specifically set forth in the IPG Rebuttal Statement, but reserves its right to revise its claim in light of evidence presented in this proceeding.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Independent Producers Group

May <u>M</u>, 2013

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this <u>I</u> day of May, 2013, a copy of the foregoing was sent by overnight mail to the parties listed on the attached Service List.

Brian D. Boydston, Esq.

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