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Message from Your Committee Co-Chairs
By Jeremy Evans and Ashley Hollan Couch
Co-Chairs, ABA YLD Committee on the Entertainment and Sports Industry

Dear Entertainment and Sports Industry Committee Members,

As memorialized on our Committee website, “The ABA YLD Entertainment and Sports Industry Committee focuses on serving the needs and interests of young lawyers whose clients are in the creative and sports industries. The Committee keeps members informed on issues related to motion pictures, television, cable, satellite, and radio (terrestrial and digital); music; sports; theater; dance and choreography; literary arts; museums; right of publicity; gaming; merchandising; licensing; litigation; and new technologies.”

As your newly appointed Co-Chairs for the 2015–2016 term, we, Jeremy Evans and Ashley Hollan Couch, are excited and honored to embrace this role and are in the process of planning terrific events for your benefit. We hope to present events and literature that will keep you apprised of industry and legal news, further engage you in the exciting and ever changing worlds of Sports and Entertainment Law, and provide you with practical applications, advice, mentorship, and networking to bolster your practices and heighten your understanding of relevant industry issues. We welcome your involvement and feedback.

There are multiple ways to get involved with the Sports Industry Committee and related entities and we encourage you to communicate with us, your Committee Chairs. We encourage everyone to get involved in the Committee by submitting articles for our newsletter, for the 101/201 Series, or for The Young Lawyer. We are also seeking volunteers to assist in the preparation of proposals for our live and recorded events and Committee calls. For more information on the ABA YLD Committee on the Entertainment and Sports Industry and related ABA Entertainment and Sports Forum, please visit the website links to follow.

- ABA YLD Entertainment and Sports Industry Committee website
  http://www.americanbar.org/groups/young_lawyers/committees/entertainment_sports.html

- ABA Forum on the Entertainment & Sports Industries website
  http://www.americanbar.org/groups/entertainment_sports.html

Thank you for your time and interest in the Entertainment and Sports Industry Committee. We look forward to serving you this year!

Best Regards,

Jeremy and Ashley
The Dancing Baby Is Free to Go Crazy: 9th Circuit Rules Copyright Holders Must Consider Fair Use Before Sending Takedown Notices
By Amanda Katzenstein
Vice Chair, ABA-YLD Committee on the Entertainment and Sports Industry

In *Lenz v. Universal Music Corp.*, otherwise known as the “dancing baby case,” the 9th Circuit decided on September 14, 2015 that a copyright holder must consider whether the material is protected by fair use before sending a takedown notice under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

The video at issue, available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1KfJHFwIhQ, is a 29-second recording of the Plaintiff Stephanie Lenz’s (“Ms. Lenz”) son excitedly bobbing along in the family kitchen while the song “Let’s Go Crazy” by Prince is heard playing in the background. At one point during the video, Ms. Lenz asked her son if he liked the song. Ms. Lenz then uploaded the home video entitled “‘Let’s Go Crazy’ #1” to YouTube on February 7, 2007 to share with her family and friends.

At the time Ms. Lenz uploaded the video, Universal Music Corporation, Universal Music Publishing, Inc., and Universal Music Publishing Group (collectively, “Universal”) was Prince’s publishing administrator and responsible for enforcing his copyright claims. An assistant in Universal’s legal department determined that Ms. Lenz’s video should be included in a takedown notification to YouTube because he believed Prince’s song was the focus of the video based on the song playing loudly throughout the entire video, the title of the video, and Ms. Lenz’s question to her son regarding the video. The takedown notice included the statement “we have a good faith belief that the above-described activity is not authorized by the copyright owner, its agent or the law.” 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A)(v).

After multiple rounds of takedown notifications by Universal (none of which mentioned fair use), removal of the video from YouTube, and counter-notifications by Ms. Lenz, YouTube reinstated the video in July 2007. With the assistance of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, Ms. Lenz filed a Complaint on July 24, 2007, the Amended Complaint on August 15, 2007, and the Second Amended Complaint on April 18, 2008, alleging only a claim for misrepresentation under § 512(f). Both parties subsequently moved for summary judgment, and the district court denied both motions in a January 24, 2013 Order. The 9th circuit granted the parties permission to bring an interlocutory appeal regarding the January 24, 2013 Order.

In its decision, the Court determined that 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(A)(v) requires copyright holders to consider whether the potential infringement is protected by fair use under 17 U.S.C. § 107 before issuing a takedown notification because fair use is an activity “authorized by the law.”

The Court also held that Ms. Lenz could proceed under an actual knowledge theory, but not a willful blindness theory, based on the specific facts, pertaining to whether Universal knowingly misrepresented that it had formed a good faith belief the video was not protected by fair use. Finally, the panel also held that Ms. Lenz may seek nominal damages based on the unquantifiable harm resulting from the violation of § 512(f).

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Survival Guide for the High Profile Athlete: The Differences Between Attorneys and Agents

By Jeremy M. Evans
Co-Chair, ABA-YLD Committee on the Entertainment and Sports Industry

What is an Agent or Advisor and How Do You Become One?

Although each state differs and each high school and college requires separate and different agent/advisor registration, the following is generally true.

An agent is a person who may or may not be an attorney (generally, agents are not attorneys for reasons to be discussed below). Agents represent professional athletes for their contractual negotiations, public relations, and other needs. Athlete Agents act much like talent agents for entertainers in that they may, from time to time, procure employment for their client and negotiate a contract for the client’s eventual employment with the team, entity, league, or association. In addition, agents sometimes negotiate endorsement deals for their clients. Agents cannot practice law, but often do legal things and “practice law” by, among other things, negotiating contracts. Agents are also subject to the Miller-Ayala Act in California and similar laws and regulations in other states.

For example, in California, a player agent must register with the California Secretary of State as an agent, while making mandatory declarations and disclosures, paying a small fee, and obtaining a bond (like an attorney’s malpractice insurance in the case of the agent getting sued by the client). If the agent wanted to advise and work with student-athletes, he or she would have to register at the school where the student is attending. Failure to comply may result in the agent/advisor being fined, suspended, or being refused from representing athletes in one form or another. There is no formal education requirement to become an agent in California. However, one must demonstrate relevant experience.

Athlete advisors are like agents in that they are generally the same person with a different registration requirement completed. Athlete advisors work with high school and college athletes who are entering the draft or thinking about entering the draft for a team or entering as an individual in a professional sports league. The additional requirement is to register with the school where the advisor is advising student-athletes. It generally requires a fee and paperwork. Advisors are generally non-attorneys and may not practice law unless licensed to do so.
Lastly, for an agent to represent a professional athlete in an American professional sports league (like the National Football League\textsuperscript{6} Draft or in Free-Agency), or to handle a Major League Baseball\textsuperscript{7} player’s (athletes) arbitration, free-agency contract, or related matter, the person must register with the Player’s Association of the respective league where the athlete plays or will play. As an example, the National Football League (NFL) and Major League Baseball (MLB) both require a fairly large application fee, annual fees, passing a knowledge-based test, a background check, have a player on a professional team’s roster, and in some leagues must have a four-year degree and a graduate-level degree. MLB does not require a formal education, but if one has a formal education, they have the opportunity to be designated as an “Expert Agent”\textsuperscript{8} by applying and going through the approval process. Professional league agents are generally referred to as “Certified Agents” or simply “Certified.” Certified Agents are generally not attorneys and may not practice law unless licensed to do so.

The Differences are found in the Rules and Regulations: Distinctions between Attorneys and Agents/Advisors

As discussed above, there are major differences between the education and preparation required in becoming an attorney versus becoming an agent or advisor. Most importantly, however, attorneys can practice law, but agents and advisors cannot. That being said, why is it that some agents attend law school, but do not sit for the bar exam, or become licensed to practice law after passing the bar exam and completing the requirements? Essentially, what are the main differences in being an attorney versus being an agent or advisor? There are four of them.

\textit{1. In-Person Contact with Prospective Clients}

The first is the rule against attorneys from making in-person contact with prospective clients. American Bar Association (ABA) Model Rule of Professional Conduct 7.3, Direct Contact with Prospective Clients, Solicitation of Clients, provides:

“(a) A lawyer shall not by in person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for the lawyer’s doing so is the lawyer’s pecuniary gain, unless the person contacted: . . . .

(2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the lawyer.”\textsuperscript{9}

Similarly, California Rule of Professional Conduct 1-400, Advertising and Solicitation, provides:

“(A) For purposes of this rule, "communication" means any message or offer made by or on behalf of a member concerning the availability for professional employment of a member or a law firm directed to any former, present, or prospective client, including but not limited to the following: . . . .

(4) Any unsolicited correspondence from a member or law firm directed to any person or entity. . . .
(C) A solicitation shall not be made by or on behalf of a member or law firm to a prospective client with whom the member or law firm has no family or prior professional relationship . . .”

One can imagine that with recruiting being such an important tool of agents/advisors’ business and survival that the above rules would literally end the recruitment process and their businesses unless a prior personal or professional relationship existed before the contact. This rule is extremely impractical for attorneys wanting to work in sports so agents simply do not become licensed attorneys. In some situations, attorneys may take the careful path of opening both a law practice and an agency, with extreme caution to keep the two entities and businesses separate.

Lastly, an attorney may resign from the bar where the attorney is licensed (and forgo practicing law) so the attorney is not subject to the ethical rules. Here, agents are not subject to the in-person contact rules as non-attorneys. As a result, agents and advisors freely recruit and represent athletes provided they are registered with the proper league, where the agent/advisor resides, where the athlete resides, and/or where the athlete attends high school or college.

**ii. The Multijurisdictional Practice of Law**

Secondly, and just as important as the first point, is the regulation against attorneys from the multijurisdictional practice of law. ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 5.5, Unauthorized Practice of Law—Multijurisdictional Practice of Law, provides:

“(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.”

Similarly, California Rule of Professional Conduct 1-300(a)(b), Unauthorized Practice of Law, provides:

“(A) A member shall not aid any person or entity in the unauthorized practice of law.

(B) A member shall not practice law in a jurisdiction where to do so would be in violation of regulations of the profession in that jurisdiction.”

(Note: California has not adopted the ABA Model Rules. California licensed attorneys are subject to the California Rules of Professional Conduct.)

Imagine for a minute, an athlete lives in North Carolina, but the attorney is only licensed to practice law in California. The athlete wants to sign with a non-California based professional sports team where California law is not in play. In the above situation, the attorney’s potential services and fee(s) for those services ends before it begins. An attorney would have to refuse the representation because he or she cannot participate in the multijurisdictional practice of law (practice law in a state where he/she is not licensed to do so). The attorney would otherwise be subject to discipline, suspension, or possible disbarment in both the home and foreign state of practice.
The above rule, again, is extremely impractical for attorneys so agents can either not become licensed attorneys, or open both a law practice and an agency with extreme caution to keep the two entities and businesses separate, or resign from the bar (and not practice law). Agents and advisors are not subject to the multijurisdictional practice of law rule as non-attorneys. As a result, agents and advisors freely recruit and represent athletes in all states and territories provided the agent/advisor is registered with the proper league, where the agent resides (lives or does business), where the athlete resides, and/or where the athlete attends school.

**iii. Attorney-Client Privilege, Communications, and the Work Product Doctrine**

California Evidence Code Sections 950-962, California Rule of Professional Conduct 3-100, Confidential Information of a Client, related ABA Model Rules, specifically Rules 1.6 and 1.7, and the Attorney Work Product Doctrine, all restrict, protect, and prevent attorney-client information, strategy, and the like from being disseminated publically without client approval, and sometimes attorney approval. One can imagine this would be difficult for an agent, advisor, or athlete to handle when presented with an opportunity to speak with the press, or to release information at the benefit of the athlete, but without having the athlete’s, or in some situations, the attorney’s approval. This rule could be very restrictive in the sports realm, so it is yet another reason agents and advisors might decide not to become attorneys.

**iv. Attorney Communication with a Represented Party**

California Rule of Professional Conduct 2-100, Communication With a Represented Party, and ABA Model Rule 4.2, Communication with Person Represented by Counsel, prevent attorneys from communicating with represented parties without the represented party’s attorney approval and/or a court order. These rules were listed last in order because they have a limited relationship in the sports industry with regard to athlete representation. Specifically, athletes are generally represented by agents, not attorneys, in their team and endorsement matters. Attorneys are not involved so the rules above do not apply.

Conversely, when agents encounter accidentally and/or engage purposefully agent-represented athletes for business development purposes or otherwise, the Miller-Ayala Act and MLB/NFL Player Association rules do regulate agent changes/designations, but are mostly quiet when it comes to solicitation and communication as long as the agent(s) are registered properly. Agents also have their own unwritten rules (like respect and courtesy) when it comes to soliciting and communicating with represented athletes—it is frowned upon and discouraged, but it does happen.

What this means practically is that agents are not subject to the strict communication rules with represented athletes as attorneys would be. You can imagine, as is the nature of the recruiting in the sports and entertainment industries, restricted communication with represented parties would limit business development. In other words, it is another extremely impractical rule for agents.

In conclusion, attorneys are subject to strict rules that directly affect recruiting and representing national and international athletes. These rules are restrictions against attorneys from making in-person contact with prospective clients (athletes or otherwise) without a prior personal relationship, practicing law (negotiating contracts and securing employment) in different
states/jurisdictions where not licensed, divulging client protected information, and communicating with represented athletes for recruiting or other purposes. Being an attorney is impractical where the above rules go against a typical sports agent business model when agents are not otherwise subject to attorney rules.

Notes:
Unique Considerations in Children’s Advertising

By Keith Black
Vice Chair, ABA-YLD Committee on the Entertainment and Sports Industry

Technology has made the world a much smaller place. Small businesses and individuals are able to reach millions over the Internet, not only directly into consumer’s homes, but also on their commutes, in schools, and basically anywhere you can receive a wireless signal. While these technological achievements have made the process of advertising easier, it has also brought about many more complications for advertisers. Digital advertising is an ever-increasing part of any business’ advertising plan—but businesses also need to be aware that when they advertise online, they incur special unique obligations, particularly as it pertains to children.

Advertising to children and children’s privacy online is one of the most complex but important areas of the law for any business—particularly for those in the toy and children’s entertainment business. In fact, the National Advertising Review Council created the Children’s Advertising Review Unit (“CARU”) in order to monitor and provide guidelines for any person or company engaged in advertising towards children. CARU has a good set of guidelines that go hand-in-hand with the FCC’s Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (“COPPA”) regulations. COPPA’s intent is to ensure that children’s privacy is protected on the Internet.

In short, CARU’s guidelines provide businesses a blueprint for what their advertisements and websites must look like, and COPPA’s regulations outline what goes on behind the scenes of those websites, and what information a website should be collecting. An understanding of what CARU allows and what COPPA allows should help businesses advertise children’s products in a legal, safe way.

The CARU Guidelines

CARU first outlines what constitutes an advertisement for regulation purposes. There are three elements that, together, create an advertisement: (1) it has the purpose of “inducing sale or other commercial transaction, or persuading the audience of the value or usefulness of a company product or service”; (2) it is disseminated nationally or to a substantial portion of the United States, or is testing for a national campaign; and (3) the content is controlled by the advertiser. The reality is, commercials or ads online will almost always meet these three criteria.

The first element is probably the most important, and is fairly broadly written. Businesses should interpret the first element broadly, particularly if they market towards children. A video or picture only needs to purposefully attempt to induce a transaction or persuade the viewer of value, but it does not actually have to induce or persuade. It may be difficult to prove what the intent of the visual is, but courts generally will view any advertisement through the eyes of a “reasonable
intended party." This is an absolutely crucial distinction for businesses to understand—if you are marketing towards children, it is irrelevant how an adult would view your advertisement. The court will view the advertisement through the eyes of a “reasonable” child, and so the question is not whether or not anyone would be induced or persuaded, but rather whether a child would be.

Understanding that courts will view any advertisement through the eyes of the reasonable intended audience (children, teenagers, or adults), and that CARU's guidelines similarly pivot around this idea, is absolutely critical. Whether an advertisement is deceptive, exploitative, misleading, and whether any disclosures about the nature of the advertising are sufficient will be viewed through the eyes of your intended audience. This will take into account not only that party's sophistication, experience, and maturity, but also cognitive abilities and ability to evaluate claims. What this means for advertisers is that any disclaimers and disclosures will need to be understood by the intended audience. Admittedly, this is a difficult task, particularly if you are dealing with extremely young children—but the best way to avoid liability is to be completely open and honest about what is and is not an advertisement with a clear and unequivocal disclaimer.

One of the more critical concerns about any such disclaimer is “blurring” between advertisements and editorial content, particularly if you are a children’s entertainment brand. Advertisers need to recognize that many young children will have difficulty distinguishing between what is an advertisement and what serves merely as entertainment. CARU does provide some helpful guidelines for television, other media, and website-specific advertisements, but the most important overarching guideline is that advertising should not be presented in a way that blurs the distinction between advertising and programming.

Online, with YouTube and the like, this is admittedly a difficult task. CARU states that you cannot use characters in your advertisements to sell products, premiums, or services in close proximity to any editorial content, unless it is disclosed in a way that is easily understood to be an advertisement. Though this rule does not apply to a character merely being present in an advertisement, the phrase “easily understood” makes this a difficult task for any advertiser. This is particularly true because “easily understood” will apply to the intended audience, and so advertisers are tasked with navigating what would be easily understandable to a child. Similarly, on children’s websites, if an advertiser integrates advertising into a game or activity, that fact needs to be made clear in an easily understandable way.

The key for CARU is disclosure. Advertisers should take caution to always disclose when something is an advertisement. This is especially true for children’s entertainment brands. Clearly and unequivocally distinguishing between editorial content and advertising—for example by clearly stating “advertisement” or by putting the advertisement or sale of any good behind a notice screen—appears to be one of the few ways to make sure such disclosure is “easily understood” to an audience of children. Additionally, removing any advertisement, both temporally and physically, from any editorial content, is a critical step in ensuring that advertisers are complying on the front-end of their websites with any children’s advertising guidelines. However, the back-end regulations for protecting children online are just as important.

The COPPA Regulations

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Enacted in 1998, COPPA seeks to protect the privacy of children online. While the CARU guidelines protect children from deceptive advertising, COPPA seeks to protect children’s information that may be collected both up-front (for example, in registering a username) and behind the scenes (for example, in collecting IP addresses through the use of cookies). COPPA regulates websites directed towards children under the age of 13. A simple solution for those websites targeting children above the age of 13 is to “age gate” the website—essentially, asking for a birthdate or verification that the user is over the age of 13 before collecting any information about them or allowing them to access the website.

While the “out” for websites who target those aged 13 and older is fairly simple to implement, it simply does not work for those with children’s brands. It defeats the purpose of the website to age-gate a website for a children’s brand—and COPPA will subject your website to its rules and regulations whether you age-gate or not if your website is “directed to children.” COPPA states that a website is “directed to children” based on the subject matter of the site, visual content, use of child-oriented activities, characters, music, age of models, and a variety of other factors. You must carefully consider not only who your intended audience is, but who the actual audience is. If your intended audience is under the age of 13, or if you have actual knowledge that children under 13 are entering personally identifiable information on your website, you are subject to COPPA provisions.

COPPA makes it clear that no personally identifiable information, unless you have obtained verifiable parental consent, may be collected and retained by websites falling under its jurisdiction. This information includes first or last name, a mailing address, a screen name that functions as contact information, a telephone number, an IP address, a photograph of the user, any geolocation information, and a wide variety of other information. The bottom line is simple: if your website is directed towards children you should not be collecting any information including cookies. However, there are ways to collect information safely.

The most popular way to collect information from users on a child-directed website is by obtaining verifiable parental consent. Normally, this is done by requiring a potential user to enter his or her parent’s email address, and emailing said address with a one-time notice that his or her child is attempting to register for your site. Once there, you can provide a link for the parent with a full privacy policy, which must include what information you are collecting from his or her child, and what you intend to use that information for. From there, most companies will set-up a one-time paid verification—charging the parent’s credit card a one-time nominal fee. The parent is given a PIN code that they must enter when the child is attempting to register on the website, essentially “approving” that child’s registration. That PIN code format, used by many major children’s brands, can be used several times for multiple children of that parent. There are other ways to obtain parental consent, but this way is the most common, and the most fluid for both website operators and for parents to use.

Of course, the easiest way to not violate COPPA is to not collect any information whatsoever—allowing free access to the site without any cookies or any registration is the safest way to do this. However, if you choose to go this route, you must take note that any third-party advertisers on your site may subject you to COPPA regulations. If you use something like Google AdSense or another third-party advertising service on your website, you are responsible if that third party is collecting personally identifiable information, including passively collecting IP addresses. Be
aware that these third parties could possibly subject you to liability, and you need to be aware with what you are collecting.

**Conclusion**

Children’s protection online is a constantly evolving and shifting piece of the law. As technology becomes more prevalent, and as more children have complete, constant, and unfettered access to the Internet, businesses need to be more aware than ever about what their websites look like, and what information they are collecting. A thorough understanding of CARU’s guidelines and COPPA’s regulations are critical to avoiding liability and litigation. As legislation evolves along with technology, it is important for any business to stay up to speed on how their websites should operate.

*About the Author: Keith Black is an entertainment attorney in New York, NY. Keith focuses his practice on television and movie production and licensing.*
NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Committee Events

ABA Forum on the Entertainment and Sports Industries at the 2015 Annual Meeting
*October 8th-10th, 2015 in Washington, D.C.*
For more information and to register, please visit:
http://www.americanbar.org/groups/entertainment_sports/events_cle/annual-mtg.html

“Social Media and the Law: A Blessing or a Curse?” presented by the ABA YLD Committee on the Entertainment and Sports Industry
*October 16th, 2015 in Little Rock, Arkansas*
Moderated by Entertainment and Sports Committee Co-Chair Ashley Hollan Couch with Arkansas House of Representatives leaders Rep. Nate Bell and Rep. Warwick Sabin discussing a recent legislative initiative regarding the intersection of social media policy and employment law from 9:30-11:00 AM. For more information and to register, please visit:
http://www.americanbar.org/groups/younq_lawyers/events_cle/2015_fall_conference.html

“Running with the Hogs: Best Practices in College Sports Management” presented by the ABA YLD Committee on the Entertainment and Sports Industry
*October 17th, 2015 in Little Rock, Arkansas*
Moderated by Entertainment and Sports Committee Co-Chair Jeremy Evans with Aaron Brooks, Esq., Associate Attorney at Wright, Lindsey & Jennings LLP and Adjunct Professor of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock School of Law, Ernie Murray, Member of the University of Arkansas 1990-1991 “Elite 8” Razorbacks Basketball Team, and Jackie Harris, Esq., Partner with McKissic & Associates, PLLC, and retired National Football League tight end who played for the Green Bay Packers, Tampa Bay Buccaneers, Tennessee Titans and the Dallas Cowboys in his twelve-year NFL career, discussing recent disciplinary matters and how best practices could have prevented or better managed such incidents and disputes from 9:30-11:00 AM. For more information and to register, please visit:
http://www.americanbar.org/groups/younq_lawyers/events_cle/2015_fall_conference.html

“Minding Your Business: Representing Creatives in the Entertainment Industry”
*October 23rd, 2015 in Atlanta, Georgia*
Please join the ABA YLD Committee on the Entertainment and Sports Industry in conjunction with The Hollan Entertainment Law Group, LLC for “Minding Your Business: Representing Creatives in the Entertainment Industry” with Deborah Gonzalez Esq. and Jonathan Mason, Esq in Atlanta, Georgia from 1:00 to 5:00 pm. For more information and to register, please visit:
http://www.hollanlaw.com/events.html
November 11-15, 2015 in Cancun, Mexico  
For more information and to register, please visit:  
http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/events/entertainment_sports/cancun15brochure.authcheckdam.pdf

Additional ABA Events Of Interest

October 14th, 2015: The ABA YLD will host a Twitter chat at 3PM PT/6 PM ET entitled, “Addressing Mental Health Stigmas in the Legal Profession” with host Rachael Barrett of The Dave Nee Foundation (@Neefoundation). For more information, please visit the ABA YLD Member Services page at:  
http://www.americanbar.org/groups/young_lawyers/events_cle/removing_stigma_lawyer_mental_health.html

October 15th-17th, 2015: Please join the American Bar Association Young Lawyers Division at the YLD 2015 Fall Conference in Little Rock, Arkansas. For more information and to register, please visit:  
http://www.americanbar.org/groups/young_lawyers/events_cle/2015_fall_conference.html

October 15th, 2015: Hilary Chancy will present an Ethics-CLE program entitled “The Bipolar Attorney: When the Mental Impairment is Your Own.” For more information, please visit the ABA YLD Fall Conference page at:  
http://www.americanbar.org/groups/young_lawyers/events_cle/2015_fall_conference.html

October 15th-17th, 2015: The Fit to Practice program will be launched at the American Bar Association Fall Conference in Little Rock, Arkansas October 15-17. For more information and to register, please visit:  
http://www.americanbar.org/groups/young_lawyers/events_cle/2015_fall_conference.html

October 20th, 2015: The ABA Business Law Section, Center for Professional Development, Solo, Small Firm and General Practice Division and Young Lawyers Division invite you to attend “Workplace Gambling: High Stakes Ethical Dilemmas” via webinar. For more information, please visit:  
http://shop.americanbar.org/ebus/ABAEEventsCalendar/EventDetails.aspx?productId=214484343

October 28th, 2015: Please join the ABA Center for Professional Development, Law Practice Division and Young Lawyers Division for “Time Management for Lawyers: If You Don’t Manage Your Time, You Can’t Manage Your Practice” via webinar. For more information, please visit:  
http://shop.americanbar.org/eBus/Store/ProductDetails.aspx?productId=215070183

November 19th, 2015: Please join the ABA Center for Professional Development, Section of Environment, Energy and Resources, Section of Intellectual Property Law, Senior Lawyers Division and Solo, Small Firm and General Practice Division for a webinar providing an “Overview of Intellectual Property Law Affecting Farmers, Agri-Businesses and Food
Entrepreneurs. For more information, please visit: 
http://shop.americanbar.org/eBus/ABAEvetsCalendar/EventDetails.aspx?productId=20298775

November 24th, 2015: Please join the ABA Center for Professional Development, Law Practice Division and Young Lawyers Division for a webinar on “Case Management for Lawyers: How to Organize the Chaos and Make More Time for YOU!” For more information, please visit: 
http://shop.americanbar.org/eBus/Store/ProductDetails.aspx?productId=215070375

December 16th, 2015: Please join the ABA Center for Professional Development, Law Practice Division and Young Lawyers Division for “Financial Management for Lawyers: Ethically Managing Law Firm Income (and Debts!)” via webinar. For more information, please visit: 
http://shop.americanbar.org/eBus/Store/ProductDetails.aspx?productId=215109199

The American Bar Association National Conferences/Events Team invites you to learn more about the ABA Everyday membership initiative which may be found at: 
http://www.abaeveryday.org