
FINAL EXAMINATION

Limited open-book. Three hours.

Write your exam number here: _____

All exam materials (including this booklet and your response) must be turned in at the end of the period. You will not receive credit unless you return this booklet with your exam number written above. Do not turn the page until instructed to begin.

Notes and Instructions

1. You may write anywhere on the examination materials – e.g., for use as scratch paper. Only answers and material recorded in the proper places, however, will be graded.
2. Your goal is to show your mastery of the material presented in the course and your skills in analyzing legal problems. It is upon these bases that you will be graded.
3. During the exam: You may not consult with anyone – necessary communications with the proctors being the exception. You may not view, attempt to view, or use information obtained from viewing materials other than your own.
4. After the exam: You may discuss the exam with anyone, except that you may not communicate regarding the exam with any enrolled member of the class who has not yet taken the exam.
5. Unless expressly stated otherwise, assume that the facts recited herein occur within one or more hypothetical states within the United States. Base your exam answer on the general state of the common law and typical statutory law in the United States, including all rules, procedures, and cases as presented in class, as well as, where appropriate, the theory and history discussed in class. It is appropriate, if you wish, to note differences between minority and majority approaches in your answer, as well as statutory or other differences among jurisdictions.
6. Note all issues you see. More difficult issues will require more analysis. Spend your time accordingly.
7. Organization counts.
8. Read all exam question subparts before answering any of them – that way you can be sure to put all of your material in the right place.
9. Feel free to use abbreviations, but only if the meaning is entirely clear.
10. **Bluebooks:** Make sure your handwriting is legible. I cannot grade what I cannot read. Skip lines and write on only on one side of the page.
11. **Computers:** Please clearly label each subpart of your answer.
12. This exam is “limited open book.” The only materials to which you may refer during the exam, other than this exam booklet, scratch paper provided as part of the exam administration, and any special references specifically authorized by the Dean of Students office, are: (a) the authorized copy of the Sports Law Wypadki, which will be distributed to you in the exam session, and (b) a “reference sheet,” consisting of a single 8.5-inch-by-11-inch sheet of paper, upon which anything may be written and/or printed, including on both sides, front and back, (c) sticky tabs labeled with subject headings to insert into the wypadki, if you so choose. You may not consult or access any other piece of paper, including, but not limited to, a copy of the Sports Law Wypadki that you have printed out yourself. No materials may be shared during the exam.
13. Do not write your name on any part of the exam response or identify yourself in any way, other than to use your examination I.D. number appropriately. Self-identification on the exam will, at a minimum, result in a lower grade, and may result in disciplinary action.
14. Good luck!

“The Dream Tweam”

CHAPTER ONE

This is the story of Mitchell Masteller and Winnie Weckerly, twin brother and sister. They grew up in middle-of-nowhere Texlahoma and went on to become two of the most famed athletes in the history of sports.

There are all kinds of rumors about why the twins have different last names. The truth is that when Mitchell turned 18, he went down to the county courthouse and changed his name to match that of his maternal grandfather. Gramps Masteller had helped raise the twins from the age of three when their father was sentenced to 20 years in prison on a federal conviction stemming from an interstate sports betting ring. Around the same time, the IRS swooped in and took everything the family owned. Things were bad. Living in poverty and growing up without a father, Winnie and Mitchell didn't have it all that great. But their passion for sports kept their minds focused on the positive.

Before they could even walk, Winnie and Mitchell revealed themselves to be ceaseless competitors. They played every kind of sport there was. They usually played each other, and when they did, they never let up. But when anyone from the neighborhood would dare to take them on, Winnie and Mitchell loved to play as a team. Everyone in the neighborhood knew that the twins had never been beaten at half-court driveway hoops. The unbeatable duo quickly earned the nickname, “the tweam.”

In the fall of their freshman year at Herner High School, Winnie and Mitchell both tried to go out for the varsity football team. But the school would not let Winnie try out, since she was a girl. The school said it wouldn't be safe for a girl to play a contact sport with boys. That was a shame too - Winnie always played quarterback in pick-up games at the park, and so far as anyone could tell, she was a better passer and scrambler than anyone else in town. Not to mention that Mitchell was uncannily effective at wide receiver when Winnie was throwing. But even without his sister behind center, Mitchell managed to thrive on the varsity football team his freshman year. And with her fall schedule free, Winnie picked up volleyball for the first time, making the varsity team right away. She was an immediate

sensation, playing outside hitter and leading her team to its first ever state championship.

In the spring, Winnie joined the tennis team. Mitchell, who was extremely gifted at tennis, wanted to play as well, but Herner High only fielded a girls tennis team. Mitchell asked the school to start a boys team or to let him play on the girls team, but the school refused. The school administration explained that, because of Title IX, they needed the girls tennis team to offset other boys-



Fig. 1: The business district of the tweam's Texlahoma hometown.

only sports, thus providing legally required gender equity. Besides, they said, the Texlahoma Public High School Athletics Association did not sponsor league play for boys tennis – a decision made by the TPHSAA for the same reasons of gender equity. That meant that Herner High couldn't establish a boys team even if they had wanted to do so.

CHAPTER TWO

Despite the limited opportunities they were given as to what sports they could play, Winnie and Mitchell ended up as the most decorated athletes in their high school's history, with Winnie playing volleyball, basketball, and tennis, and Mitchell playing football, basketball, and, in lieu of tennis, baseball. Winnie and Mitchell pulled off the phenomenal achievement of being selected MVP every single year in every sport.

The twam's success did not escape the notice of college recruiters, who descended on rural Texlahoma like a swarm of locusts. There were scholarship offers galore, but Winnie and Mitchell had very particular desires when it came to choosing a college. They both wanted to go to the same school, and they both wanted to be able to play multiple sports. The twins narrowed down their choices to three universities, all of which were members of the NCAA.

The University of Arkissippi (UA), a school in the Kudzu League conference, offered Winnie a scholarship for tennis, and the coaches of volleyball and basketball both promised Winnie a spot on their teams, despite the fact that the seasons would overlap. UA offered Mitchell a baseball scholarship, with the understanding that he could try out for the football team, though he would not be guaranteed a spot. Basketball wouldn't work, they said, since he would be playing baseball.

The University of Halyeska (UH), a member of the Oceanic Collegiate Conference (OCC), offered Winnie a scholarship for volleyball and a place on the tennis team. In addition, she would have a place on the basketball team at least for the first year, with the obligation to make volleyball the priority during the seasons' overlap. UH offered Mitchell a football scholarship and a separate baseball scholarship, saying that he could take either. And he could play basketball as well, so long as the scholarship sport took priority.

Nevizona State University (NSU), also a member of the OCC, offered Winnie a scholarship for tennis, promising that she could try out for volleyball. Basketball, however, would not be allowed for a tennis scholarship athlete, they said. For Mitchell, NSU offered a football scholarship, additionally promising him he could play baseball, although not basketball.

After campus visits to all three schools, the twins were leaning heavily toward UH, but they then got an unwelcome phone call. A recruiter from UH was on the line to inform Winnie and Mitchell that, pursuant to a new policy of the OCC, only one school in the conference would be allowed to offer a scholarship to any particular student. It was a policy the OCC had instituted, the recruiter explained, to help obtain parity in the conference and to assist the OCC in competing effectively with rival conferences. Because of this, UH and NSU had worked together, the recruiter said, and had decided that NSU would be able to continue to offer its scholarship package to both Winnie and Mitchell.

Disappointed that UH withdrew, Winnie and Mitchell weighed the choice between UA and NSU.

Winnie, who sometimes struggled in school, was both excited by NSU's superior academic reputation and worried about it. She wanted to succeed in college, and she was worried that competing against high-powered students for grades would lead her to failure. NSU recruiters assured Winnie that as long as she went to school there, she would have

unlimited access to tutors. In addition, they said, she would have the full resources of the NSU Student-Scholar Study Center, a sumptuous cherry-paneled maze of study rooms located inside the football stadium. Winnie was very impressed by the scores of peaceful study spaces. The furniture, leather upholstered chairs and mahogany desks, was fit for royalty. It made Winnie feel like she should could tackle any academic subject.

Mitchell's concerns revolved around sports, not study. He wanted to be assured that he would be able to play starting wide receiver wherever he went and have a place in the starting line up on the baseball team. UA said that they could not guarantee him a starting slot on either team. But the football coaches at NSU were able to make the guarantees that Mitchell was looking for.

Up to this point, nothing had been put in writing, except for standard NCAA letters of intent. So Winnie and Mitchell were wise enough to ask for a signed guarantee of the additional promises being made. UA refused to do so. And so did NSU - sort of. While NSU explained that they could not make any side agreements, the next day, an NSU booster, Buel Buckbee, drove out to see the twins carrying a letter he had signed himself to guarantee all the promises that NSU had made orally. It was all that Winnie and Mitchell needed. They countersigned Buckbee's letter, then signed their letter of intent, and it was official. The twam was headed to college.

Their first semester at NSU, things went very well. Winnie made the volleyball team and then led the season in kills and aces. Mitchell's performance in football was even more astounding - he set an NCAA single-season receiving record. After winter break, however, the twins met with some disappointments. In January, the baseball coach told Mitchell he wouldn't be able to play on the baseball team after all. It wasn't that Mitchell wasn't talented enough. Mitchell was the best hitter and fielder they had, the coach said. It was that the decision had been made that Mitchell was simply too valuable at wide receiver to risk injury by playing in another sport. The same month, Winnie was notified that the tennis program at NSU was being cancelled. NSU converted her tennis scholarship to a volleyball scholarship, allowing her to retain her full-ride, but it was little solace to Winnie who had been eagerly anticipating intercollegiate tennis. Then, Winnie got another rude surprise when she tried to return to the Student-Scholar Study Center. The space was being gutted to make room for the construction of new skyboxes. The tutoring staff was also being gutted - with half the staff being let go. It meant that, throughout the course of the spring semester, Winnie was often unable to secure tutoring help when she felt she needed it. Her grades went from mostly Bs in the fall to all Ds and one C over the spring.

CHAPTER THREE

With her hopes of playing tennis dashed, Winnie looked for a new athletic endeavor that would allow her to showcase her talents. She found it in bobshoot, the newest sport to be added to the schedule of the Winter Olympics.

The sport of bobs shooting combines bobsledding and shooting. Contestants take a running leap into a one-person bobsled, and then pull out a rifle and try to shoot targets while traveling down a bobsled run at over 85 miles per hour. The danger and thrill experienced by the athletes is matched only by the danger and thrill experienced by the spectators watching from trackside. The international governing body for bobs shoot is the International Bobshooting and Lugelancing Federation (IBLF), an organization that works similarly to all other international governing bodies for Olympic sports.

Though it was difficult for Winnie to train for bobs shoot, being far away from a bobsled track and living under the hot desert sun, a bunch of guys from an engineering fraternity pitched in to help. They put together a wheeled sled and found a steeply pitched

stretch of pavement in a never-completed residential housing development in the hills above campus. Winnie practiced assiduously, and she soon gained real facility with the rifle and sled. Winnie's training regimen received a boost when she recruited a fellow student, Rhona Rackham, to train with her. Both of them got very good, very quickly.

The timing for Winnie and Rhona to get involved in bobshooting was perfect. The Winter Olympic Games were fast approaching. Winnie and Rhona both made the trip to the USA Bobshoot Olympic Trials, which were held just three weeks before the Olympic opening ceremonies.

At the trials, Winnie took an early lead and then extended it, posting a track record over her four runs. With a total of two slots allocated to the U.S. Olympic team, that left just one opening for either Rhona or rival Francine Fabello. It all came down to the final run. After Rhona posted a tough-to-beat score of 21,485, the Olympic berth seemed assured. But Francine managed to complete a remarkable final heat that allowed her to beat Rhona's total score by a single point.

As Francine leapt out of her sled jumping up and down in triumph, Winnie ran up to Rhona to tell her that Mitchell, watching the competition from the start house, had seen Francine placing electric heating pads over her runners* while awaiting her turn to go – a clear violation of the sport's rules. What's more, Mitchell had the whole thing on video, even zooming in on the illuminated red light on the control unit and the warning sticker wrapped around the cord.

CHAPTER FOUR

Never in her wildest dreams could Winnie have imagined the spectacle – thousands of athletes from around the world entering the Olympic stadium in the glittering fanfare of the parade of nations. Winnie smiled so broadly and persistently, even among throngs of happy athletes, that Bob Costas kept commenting on it. The camera kept coming back to her. With the Olympic Games being held on USA home turf in New Vaspem, Colorutah, the eyes of America soon focused on Winnie as the new darling of extreme winter sports.

The media attention was something that Winnie had a hard time dealing with. She was used to being interviewed by the college newspaper reporter after volleyball games, but at the Olympics, she was besieged by television cameras and notepad-wielding reporters from countries around the world. The studio lights and stress ended up giving Winnie a fierce headache the night before her competition. But, luckily, she was able to chase it away with aspirin and Diet Coke. (Aspirin, by the way, which is also known as acetylsalicylic acid, is not a banned substance. And neither is Diet Coke.) Winnie was able to get a full night of rest before her first day of competition.

The next morning at the Slide Mountain Olympic Iceway, it was hard not to be intimidated by the legion of world-class bobshooters. But Winnie stayed focused. In her first run, she hit a perfect 20 for 20 targets – a never-before seen feat in international competition – and she did it with a record time.

* Heated runners will meet less resistance from the ice surface of the track, thereby making the sled faster.



BOBSHOOT

Fig. 2: Promotional graphic for the thrilling new sport of bobshooting.
(Courtesy of USA Bobshoot & Lugelance)

Everyone was flabbergasted by her masterful performance. It was the beginning of a triumphant effort. After establishing the lead, Winnie never relinquished it, winning the gold medal by the widest margin ever in the history of the young sport.

There was a whirlwind of celebrating and media appearances that night. And the next morning, Winnie woke up to even more interview requests. When she arrived at the media center, she was surprised and confused when reporters immediately started asking her questions about doping. She had no idea what they were talking about, but she soon found out. Her urine had tested positive for androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol), a substance on the international-standard Prohibited List of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). Under the rules of the IBLF, the WADA list applied to bobshoot competition.

Winnie was mystified. The only thing she had taken was aspirin. Could it have been that? With the help of local police, it was determined that the tablets in the bottle of aspirin she had been using – manufactured by Pharcaphrax Pharmaceuticals – contained substantial quantities of androstenediol. She argued that the positive result had not been her fault. But her arguments were not accepted. What happened next was heartbreaking for Winnie. The head commissioner of the IBLF issued a lifetime ban on Winnie from the sport of bobshoot, effective immediately. He said he was “required to do what is in the best interest of bobshoot.” There was even talk that Winnie might soon be stripped of her gold medal.

CHAPTER FIVE

The pain of the Olympics eventually ebbed as the twain got back to their spectacular college athletic career. Winnie continued to dominate on the volleyball court, and Mitchell became an absolute phenom on the gridiron.

After three record-setting seasons in college, Mitchell Masteller was, without a doubt, the top professional football prospect in the country. He was planning to turn pro as soon as he was eligible – right after he finished playing his junior year. But there was another task to concentrate on in the meantime: The NSU Javelinas were set to play for the national championship.

Sports agent Adrian Amacker wanted to get a jump on the other agents in recruiting Masteller. So Amacker made his move in the weeks leading up to the national championship game, dropping by Mitchell’s home in Texlahoma during the winter break.

“I want to represent you, Mitchell,” Amacker began. “I can do things for you that other agents cannot. First of all, I’m not a registered agent. When agents voluntarily register in the states they do business in, they obligate themselves to operate according to very strict ethical limitations. Now, that may be noble, but it hampers your effectiveness as an agent. I’ve opted to be more effective. In addition, I’m an attorney. That means I’ll be able to give you solid legal advice on all the complex affairs you’ll need to attend to. I’ll also only charge you two percent on playing contracts, and 30 percent on endorsement deals. Those are way better terms than you’ll get with other agents. Why do I do that when I’m in a position to demand more? It’s simple. I can charge a smaller percentage, because I know I’ll win you much, much more money. And that’s the key thing you need to understand, Mitchell. I can make you rich. Very rich. Rich even compared to other rich people. Rich even compared to the most famously rich athletes. Look, I want to show you how serious I am. Now, I know you have to wait before you make an official decision on an agent, but in the meantime, I want you to have this, as a token. A small gift to celebrate your future.”

Amacker placed a briefcase on the floor in front of Mitchell.

“Um, Mr. Amacker,” Mitchell said with a note of worry. “You’re an attorney, so let me ask you. Could I get into trouble for accepting this? Or could my team?”

“No, Mitchell. This is allowed. Don’t blab about it, because that will cause jealousy and trouble. But there is no legal issue with token gifts. You’re not on any payroll.”

With that, Amacker turned to go.

Mitchell eyed the briefcase. He decided he couldn’t help himself. He picked it up and opened it. It was filled with \$100 bills.

Amacker paused and looked back. “Can I get a verbal agreement from you Mitchell?”

“Yes,” Mitchell said, his eyes wide with amazement looking at the cash. “Yes, sir. You bet. Thank you, sir.”

Mitchell used the money to buy his mother and his grandfather airfare and game tickets for the national championship. He was so happy that his family would be able to come to see him in the biggest game of his life, he felt like his heart would burst.

NSU won the national championship. It was one of the greatest games of all time. The feeling in the crowd was electric. A hardy man of 75 years, Gramps was so ebullient he allowed himself to be lofted into the air by the fans, resulting in a signature moment for television audiences as the MVP’s grandfather crowdsurfed in celebration of his grandson’s incredible triumph.

Following the national championship, Mitchell was the first overall pick in the NFL draft. And Amacker quickly made history by securing a six-year deal for \$100 million – the biggest rookie deal ever. But even more history was made when Mitchell turned that down, taking instead a \$100 million guaranteed three-year deal that Amacker had negotiated with the Dalston Destroyers of the upstart World Hyperball League (WHL).

In late spring, the story turned sour when allegations surfaced about Amacker’s briefcase payment to Mitchell. After the claims were substantiated by an NCAA investigation, NSU ended up with a one-year ban from post-season play – effective the very next season, a decision that would almost certainly result in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in bowl appearance fees alone. Whether NSU would be able to keep its national title and bowl championship win was held for further consideration.



Fig. 3: The contents of the briefcase Amacker put in front of Mitchell.

CHAPTER SIX

Mitchell turned to preparing for his professional debut in hyperball.

A lot of people wonder how the game of hyperball is played. It’s not really a big mystery or anything. The rules are exactly the same as for American football, except for a few, minor differences. Passing plays, for example, are always allowed from behind the line of scrimmage, except when the ChanceCube is glowing orange, in which case only a run is allowed, unless the ChanceCube turns blue before the runner advances past the line of doom, in which case a forward pass is allowed

from any part of the field following a lateral dropkick, so long as the ChanceCube is, at that point, any color other than purple. Hmm. You know, now that I think about it, some of the rules involving the ChanceCube are a little complicated. You should look them up if you want to know more. But for a new fan, the most interesting thing about hyperball is the ball itself.

While similar in size and oblong shape to an ordinary American football, a hyperball is unique for highly advanced technology that is packed inside of it. Much of the know-how derived from cancelled Department of Defense projects. For instance, the game ball has onboard rocket motors that can be ignited and steered by the quarterback through a control mechanism built into the QB's mouthguard. Even more exciting, during random points in the game, the ball "goes hyper." When going into hyper mode, the ball pulls itself into a spherical shape and begins vibrating and hopping around madly. Within several seconds – the exact amount is always indeterminate – the ball spontaneously explodes. It makes for great television.

And oh, one other thing: Extra points are kicked by randomly chosen spectators. But other than that, the game is really no different than regular American football.

After a failed attempt some time ago to establish the game of professional hyperball in the United States with only four teams, the new World Hyperball League was put together with a slate of twelve teams all backed with solid financing. And the future of hyperball looked brighter than ever when Mitchell Masteller was signed. But about two months before play was set to begin in the league's inaugural season, a flap erupted when a couple of players from the Quarvington Quashers tried to start a union.

League officials met with the rabble rousing players – Vermeer and Venkman – and tried to discourage them. The folks from the league explained that the formation of a union at this early stage of the WHL was likely to financially imperil the whole enterprise. Despite these overtures, Vermeer and Venkman kept sending e-mails to other players, trying to persuade them to join in the effort to organize. Because of this, the Quarvington Quashers terminated Vermeer and Venkman – a contractual right that the team had pursuant to the contracts it had signed with the two players.

As the weeks went by, even with Vermeer and Venkman out of the picture, the unionization drive gathered steam. A vote of the players led to the formation of the Hyperball Players Association (HPA). The HPA immediately demanded to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement. The WHL agreed to negotiate, but only on the condition that game ball technology not be included within the scope of negotiation. The HPA resisted this, arguing that the involvement of rocket propellant and automatically detonated explosives made the technology issues bona fide safety concerns.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Eventually, serious labor strife was averted, and the season got underway. In the ninth week of play, the Steelsburgh Stampeders faced down the Dalston Destroyers in what promised to be greatest match-up in the regular season. Underneath the stadium lights and a gigantic scoreboard bearing the legend "ALL SPECTATORS ASSUME ALL RISK OF INJURY," the teams took the field. The Stampeders won the ChanceCube toss and chose to receive rather than launch. Steelsburgh began the opening drive with excellent field position. But the surprises started early. On the first down, Steelsburgh quarterback Jake Jarvnl dropped back to pass, and the ball took off unexpectedly, the rockets igniting without warning. Accelerating off into the stands, the ball hit fan Kylie Keogh, sending her to the hospital with severe bruises and a broken rib. Near the end of the second quarter, tragedy struck again when another fan, Nelly Namstram, attempted to kick an extra point for her



Fig. 4: Billboard ad promoting hyperball.

beloved Dalston Destroyers despite the fact that the ball went hyper after the snap and was already being abandoned by the holder as Nelly approached. In the instant before Nelly's foot made contact, the ball exploded, sending Nelly to the hospital with serious injuries.

Despite these blemishes, the game's first half was wildly exciting. Mitchell Masteller accumulated an astonishing 863 yards receiving, including 314 without rocket assistance.

In the locker room during halftime, while being backslapped by his teammates, Mitchell started thinking about the fans who had been injured. Sitting down on a bench, the mindlessness of the carnage started to sink in. Mitchell experienced a profound feeling of remorse. As the league's most hyped star, Mitchell felt personally and morally responsible.

When Mitchell came out of the tunnel for the second half, he borrowed the microphone from the stadium announcer and made a public address. As the crowd murmured in confusion, Mitchell explained to the stunned fans that the game of hyperball was simply too dangerous, and that because of this, he would be leaving. Immediately. The stadium went silent. He would give up the millions remaining on his WHL contract, he announced, and go play for the NFL.

Walking back through the tunnel, Mitchell was accosted by an executive for the Dalston Destroyers. The executive said that Mitchell wouldn't be allowed to play for the NFL, because the collective bargaining agreement prohibited WHL players from playing for the NFL for a period of three years following their last WHL season - a provision the WHL had argued was needed for the WHL to be able to effectively compete with the NFL. Mitchell told the executive to take a hike - Mitchell's own player contract was renegotiated after the collective bargaining agreement, and it contained a buy-out provision which specifically provided for Mitchell being able to leave the Dalston Destroyers for a lump sum payment of \$250,000 per remaining year on his contract term.

Mitchell walked out of the stadium to hear the roar of the crowd build anew as the baleful spectacle started up again. The wind-muffled crowd noise echoed and swirled in a parking lot filled with cars and utterly empty of people. Then he noticed his sister. She walked over and nearly tackled him in a huge hug.

Driving out of the stadium lot and turning on to the boulevard, Winnie and Mitchell began to hatch a plan for a sports camp dedicated to helping children whose fathers were incarcerated. Despite the rocky road they had traveled, the tweam was sure that sports had changed their lives for the better, and they believed it could change others' lives too.

QUESTION

Analyze the rights and liabilities flowing from the facts disclosed. Organize your response as follows, clearly labeling the subparts:

Subpart 1: Discuss issues arising through the end of Chapter One.

Subpart 2: Discuss issues arising through the end of Chapter Two, other than what you have covered in a previous subpart.

Subpart 3: Discuss issues arising through the end of Chapter Three, other than what you have covered in a previous subpart.

Subpart 4: Discuss issues arising through the end of Chapter Four, other than what you have covered in a previous subpart.

Subpart 5: Discuss issues arising through the end of Chapter Five, other than what you have covered in a previous subpart.

Subpart 6: Discuss issues arising through the end of Chapter Six, other than what you have covered in a previous subpart.

Subpart 7: Discuss issues arising through the end of Chapter Seven, other than what you have covered in a previous subpart.

In addition to matters of law and equity, you should also discuss, to the extent appropriate, quasi-legal rights and liabilities created through sports governing bodies and the procedures available for vindicating those rights.

Something important to keep in mind: The subparts will not all be given equal weight. The subpart structure is provided for organizational purposes only. You should draw no inferences about how much to write for any given topic based on the subpart structure. For instance, any given subpart might require much more analysis than another. Use your judgment in apportioning your time. Plan ahead to put information where it belongs.

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