COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUDICIARY COMMITTEE 1 * * * * * 2 3 In re: House Bill 1960 4 5 Stenographic report of hearing held at the Gold Room, Allegheny County Court-6 House, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 7 Friday August 20, 1993 8 11:00 a.m. * * * * * 9 HON. FRANK LAGROTTA, ACTING CHAIRMAN 13 MEMBERS OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE Hon. Frank Dermody, Subcommittee Chairman on Courts 15 ALSO PRESENT: 17 Hon. William Robinson 18 David Krantz, Executive Director Martin Durkin 19 Tom Trkula, Staff Member 20 21

> Reported by: Dawn Forsythe, RPR



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ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I'm going to call the hearing to order.

Let this public hearing of the House Judiciary Committee come to order.

This is Friday, August 20th. We are in the Gold Room of the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh, and I'm State Representative Frank LaGrotta.

I would like to welcome all of you to this public hearing during which we will gather testimony which is relevant to House Bill 1960, of which I'm the prime sponsor.

House Bill 1960 has been introduced to prevent cable television companies or affiliates from charging customers additional fees, user fees, assessments, et cetera, for channels or events which are shown on channels which are included in the Basic Cable rate provided by that company.

Of course, the introduction was prompted by the recent controversy in the Allegheny County area involving the KBL Sports Network and its attempt to levy per-seat fees on commercial establishments that subscribe to basic cable and receive KBL as part of this basic cable service.

Today we will hear from a wide variety of

witnesses who will provide testimony which we will use to strengthen the legislation in question.

Both sides of this important issue will be represented today.

As the Acting Chairman of this proceeding, I'm going to ask that each witness provide written copies of his or her testimony to the members of the Committee and staff and that the witness begin his or her allotted time with a short summary of that testimony so that most of the time can be used to answer questions from the panel.

We will have a tight schedule today, as I said earlier. We will make every effort to adhere to it.

I always said if I had enough seniority to be Chairman of a committee some day, I would always stick to hearing schedules. And every Chairman that came before me said that and they have not kept their word, so I doubt that I will, either.

Having said that, I'm going to introduce
Representative William Robinson of Pittsburgh, Dave
Krantz, who is the Executive Director of the House
Judiciary Committee, and Martin Durkin from Senator
Dawida's office, and Tom Trkula from my staff, my
District Staff.

That having been said, I'm going to call the first witness, who is Bernie Pucka and Jake Osterman, representing the Allegheny County Tavern Association.

Do you want -- from my understanding, that microphone here is on for you to take those two seats.

MR. PUCKA: I guess I'm going to lead it off here.

"The Allegheny County Tavern Association, representing members in thirteen counties in Southwest Pennsylvania, would like to go on record today as supporting House Bill 1960, which would prohibit any cable television service provider from levying any additional user fee, tax, or service charge for any event shown on a channel included within a cable television service which has been paid for by a subscriber.

We believe it would be a great injustice to permit KBL, the cable service in question, to charge an additional fee to the taverns based on seating, as is their current proposal.

The majority of the liquor licensees in Southwest Pennsylvania are "Ma and Pa" type

places, with a very small gross income. And the primary reason they have KBL or any other cable station is strictly for their own enjoyment, as they are usually working sixteen or seventeen hours daily in their establishments.

People just do not go to their neighborhood bars to watch sporting events, they may go to the so-called "sports bars" whose primary drawing card is the sporting events, but it is rare, if ever, that people congregate in their neighborhood taverns to watch these events. They can watch them at home.....for free!

For KBL to levy a per-seat charge would be devastating to the smaller businesses because empty bar stools do not pay to watch sporting events.

In a recent poll that I did of seventeen taverns in the Pittsburgh area, there was a total of 102 customers combined on an evening when no ballgame was being telecast.

In the same seventeen taverns on two nights when the Pittsburgh Pirates were playing the San Francisco Giants, there were 109 and 91

customers, respectively. Obviously, KBL had no significant influence on the income of these particular businesses, if any.

In a Post Gazette editorial on July 4,
1993, a perception was given that tavern owners
were deriving a great profit from showing
various events on their seven foot screen
televisions.

I would personally like to invite all the members of the panel to do a survey of a number of taverns with me to find out exactly how many offer seven foot screen televisions to their customers. You would find that the overwhelming majority of the bars actually have a single television, probably smaller than the television you have at home, usually under twenty-five inches.

Broadcast Music, Incorporated, or BMI, and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, or ASCAP, use the guideline of any single home receiver for determining whether or not to charge an establishment a user fee; that is, if you have a single television and its under twenty-five inches, you are not charged at all under the guidelines established by the

Federal Copyright Commission, which brings me to another point.

There is currently Federal legislation in Washington, HR 1988 that if passed, would prohibit cable companies from raising fees arbitrarily, but would authorize the Copyright Tribunal to establish fees that business owners could afford, while protecting the copyright ownership rights of the sports teams.

The legislation is currently in the House Judiciary Committee and the House Energy and Commerce Committee. This legislation would completely eliminate the "per-seat" charge as planned by KBL.

On the June 23, 1993 edition of the John Cigna show on KDKA radio, Bill Craig, General Manager of KBL was quoted as saying, "We're trying to get as much money as we reasonably can get out of the marketplace."

This statement seems to completely define KBL's position and would at least explain some of the tactics they've used to position themselves.

For example, in a recent ad in the Post Gazette paid for by KBL, they thank a number of

their commercial subscribers, one of them being J.K. Sportsmen, Inc. However, Jeffrey Kalfas, President of J.K. Sportsmen, Inc., recently called me and explained that he never agreed or was even made aware of a per-seat charge by KBL and that he in fact paid Satellite Sports Network \$900 per year for his subscription, which included a great many other sports channels, including KBL.

On several occasions, Bill Craig of KBL has tried to use the fear of losing the various sports teams to the so-called more hospitable regions if this per-seat charge is not assessed as a justification of the per-seat charge.

In the June 23, 1993 edition of the Post Gazette, the headlines read "KBL/taverns settle on tab."

When I read the morning paper, I immediately called Christine Rouvalis, the Post Gazette reporter, and asked her where she got her information. She told me that it was in a joint Press Release from KBL and the Allegheny County Tavern Association.

Although progress had been made the previous day and I was extremely happy to that

point, I told Fran Powell of KBL that I would have to speak with my Board and a few of my members before any settlement could be reached or any proposal accepted.

The next thing I know, there's the headlines in the Post Gazette claiming settlement, based on a Press Release I had never seen nor authorized. You would think that in a matter so important to KBL that they would at least do their homework to help with their positioning.

In the June 29, 1993 Post Gazette, Fran
Powell is quoted as saying, "There are over
5,200 bars in Allegheny County alone." I wish
there were. I would immediately trip my
membership. There are less than 2,500 liquor
licensees in Allegheny County, and this
information is readily available from the
Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board upon request.

So why just the bars, or does KBL's plan just start with them? There are a number of hotels, motels, nursing homes, hospitals, car repair shops and even barber shops that use cable television as a way of enticing consumers to choose their particular business over

another.

Although the consumer, particularly the tavern owner, will be the first ones hurt by KBL's proposed price gouging. Because many tavern owners will cancel their KBL subscription, KBL, its advertisers, the Pirates and the Penguins will all suffer. If fewer bars see the telecasts, fewer consumers will see the commercials, and people already angry by the increased ticket prices and player salaries will lose yet another link to their hometown teams.

But KBL already has the answer to our questions and objections; they can offer their service as pay-per-view. But you see, because of the limited circulation of pay-per-view, KBL would lose their base of advertisers that, by the way, I have already been told by KBL that I would be sued if I solicit the help of the advertisers in this matter.

In closing, in taking over one thousand telephone calls, contacting twenty-six State Legislators, and being a guest on a great many radio and television shows, only two callers have positioned themselves on the side of KBL.

All of the Legislators I have contacted have shown their total support, with a great number of them volunteering to co-sponsor House Bill 1960.

Even the hosts of the radio and television shows have shown their support.

Members of the Panel, KBL is surely in the minority in this issue, and I ask that House Bill 1960 be passed in following with the wishes of the majority of your constituents.

Thank you."

MR. OSTERMAN: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Panel, I'm Jake Osterman, attorney for the Allegheny County Tavern Association for the past twenty-two years.

Prior to that, I spent eight years as local Chief Counsel for the Liquor Board in Southwestern Pennsylvania.

"On August 5th of this year, the
Pittsburgh Post Gazette reported that David
Brugnone, KBL Director of Sales and Marketing,
couldn't wait for the hearing; that he thinks
the politicians, tavern owners and media have
misrepresented and distorted KBL's position.

It's rather ironic that KBL should make

that statement when that's exactly what they did when this controversy first broke on June 23.

As you heard from Bernie, KBL had requested a meeting with him. After that meeting, the Post Gazette was contacted by KBL who gave their reporter what was purported to have been a joint Press Release by KBL and Bernie. There was one glaring problem. As Bernie has explained, he had never authorized nor been requested to make a joint Press Release. He had never seen it and had no knowledge of its contents. You can understand why Bernie was upset when he saw the joint Press Release in the paper.

What KBL did in informing the Post Gazette that it was a joint Press Release is the worst kind of misrepresentation and distortion that you can imagine.

Brugnone went on to say, "The public hearing will afford us the opportunity to present the facts..."

Will KBL present the facts today or another distortion and misrepresentation like the so-called joint Press Release?

That August 5th article further stated:

"Brugnone said KBL does not want to hurt the mom and pop tavern, so it will charge bars with eight or fewer seats a flat fee of \$25 per month. It is unclear, however, how many taverns would benefit from this break because the State Liquor Control Board requires a minimum seating capacity of thirty to qualify

for a liquor license."

It is not unclear at all; no taverns or restaurants would benefit because the article is correct, any restaurant or tavern must have at least thirty seats.

Is KBL giving us more distortion, or should we call it smoke and mirrors?

RBL wants the restaurants and taverns to pay an inequitable and exorbitant fee to view their sports presentations. Are the restaurants and taverns being discriminated against, or should other establishments with numerous TV viewers be concerned that they might be next on KBL's hit list; places such as hospitals, nursing homes, and the other places that Bernie mentioned?

One thing is clear, the taverns and

restaurants have already contracted with TCI or other cable stations for their Basic Cable service, which includes the reception of KBL as part of that Basic Service.

The legislation proposed by Chairman

LaGrotta is fair and would prevent KBL from

reneging on its contracts with its customers,

particularly the taverns and the restaurants.

The Allegheny County Tavern Association earnestly requests the passage of House Bill 1960.

Thank you very much."

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Thank you, gentlemen.

Marty, questions?

MR. DURKIN: No.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LAGROTTA: Bill?

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Yes, just one question. It relates to the number of seats that are required for some of your members to meet State regulations.

Is there any practical way for your members to avoid the proposed fees of KBL and still meet the requirements of the State Liquor Control Board?

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MR. OSTERMAN: No, I don't see how.

MR. PUCKA: Practical, yeah. They could take out all their bar stools.

I mean -- but, you know, why? You know, why would they do that?

I don't -- you know.

The legislation -- I mean after I met with KBL the last time, that was as far as they were going to give to me. And to be honest with you, up until that point in time and including that point in time, I was happy with the way negotiations were going.

I guess what threw me off was the next day in the paper.

When I left that meeting, Fran Powell had said, well, Bernie, let's get out a joint news -or, excuse me, Dave or Bill, I don't remember which one, said let's get out a joint news conference. And Fran Powell said to me, Bernie -- Bernie is going to have to talk this over with his people.

And I said, well, I hope I can get them to buy this, but -- and that's the last I heard from them before I saw the article in the paper that said there was an agreement reached.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Just two other

quick questions.

Of the approximate 2,500 taverns that are in Allegheny County, how many belong to your association?

MR. PUCKA: We have about 850 members.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Have you polled the majority of the tavern owners in the County, those who do not belong to the Association, and asked them their position on House Bill 1960?

MR. PUCKA: Out of the thousands of calls that I received, and that's no exaggeration, that's very conservative, approximately 150 to 200 of them were from my members; the other ones were from regular citizens or tavern owners.

Like I said, there were two calls that I received that weren't against this.

One lady thought that we should pay because we are all making \$6,000 a week from the Poker machine.

Another --

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Legal ones or illegal ones?

MR. PUCKA: And I couldn't tell if this guy was against KBL or against me, but with some questionable language, he asked me who the hell I

thought I was representing the taverns on this issue.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Last question.

Perhaps Mr. Craig can specifically speak
to this.

The issue that's raised in 1960, the issue we attempt to address, do you think it would be better for us to wait for some Federal action on this issue, or do you think it's best for us to take action at the State level?

MR. OSTERMAN: I think this action is appropriate right now. I think that it would be one thing, first of all it would make sure this inequitable situation did not occur.

Secondly, it would bring it rather forcibly to the attention of the Federal authorities.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Okay, thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. Chairman, if I might, just one quick comment.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Sure, absolutely.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: My interest in this issue stems not only from the fact that many

of my constituents patronize 2,500 taverns in this County, but my Legislative District includes the two largest business districts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Downtown Pittsburgh and Oakland.

In that district there are many taverns, restaurants and other places that utilize cable services, including programming from KBL.

So I have a double interest, one from the standpoint of patrons, but also from the standpoint of the businesses that utilize our cable services here in the Pittsburgh area.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Okay.

Dave Krantz?

MR. KRANTZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Gentlemen, can you provide the Committee with a copy of the contract from KBL for cable services, because I'm sure it's a standard contract for all your 800 members.

MR. PUCKA: There's -- I don't know if there is such a thing. That's what Jake said to me.

Right now, each individual place is working on an individual contract that they have with the particular cable company that they deal

with, TCI, so on and so forth. 1 2 MR. KRANTZ: Does not City Council of Pittsburgh authorize the cable companies, a 3 franchise within the City limits? 4 ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: That's TCI. 5 MR. PUCKA: That question could probably 6 7 be answered --REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: There's 8 different companies in the County. 9 10 MR. KRANTZ: Okay. 11 But how does KBL get into it? 12 ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: KBL is one channel on the cable network. 13 14 MR. KRANTZ: On TCI? REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: They sell TCI. 15 ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: A number of 16 different cable providers, right. 17 MR. KRANTZ: Then there should be a 18 question as to whether or not being a City that has 19 franchised TCI, a cable contract, that someone else 20 can then come in and usurp it or override that. 21 Another question. 22 Has this problem crept up anywhere else in 23 24 Pennsylvania and/or the United States?

MR. PUCKA: Well, according to KBL, on

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different radio shows and television shows, it's in the Dallas area, what, Minnesota?

Where have you gone with this (to Mr. Craig)?

MR. CRAIG: Well, it's in our testimony.

MR. PUCKA: Okay.

MR. KRANTZ: Thank you, gentlemen.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Thank you,

David.

A couple of questions, gentlemen.

Back in your initial testimony, Bernie, you talk about sports programming.

Is it your contention as the Chairman of the Allegheny County Tavern Association that sports programming doesn't affect business in any way in not -- I guess in Allegheny County would be your specific area of expertise.

Is that what you're telling us?

MR. PUCKA: No, I'm not trying to mislead anyone. There are bars that derive a profit from the different sporting events, but they're primarily your sports bars; the Sports Garden, so on and so forth, whose primary drawing card is the sporting event.

What I'm saying to you is, the bars in

East Liberty, the bars in Lawrenceville, the bars in Millvale, the bars in Aspinwall, the bars in Etna, the same people are in that bar whether the Pirates are playing or whether Cheers is on or cartoons, you know.

It's the same neighborhood people stopping in on their way home from work that are stopping for a drink to see their friends for a couple -- now I won't deny it, if the Pirates are in the bottom of the ninth and it's a tie game and they have got the bases loaded with nobody out, someone may have an extra beer to see the end of that game.

But by no means did that Pirate game get them to that bar. And in Allegheny County and in Southwestern Pennsylvania, in particular, 95 percent of your bars are the small ma and pataverns.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Would you object, Bernie, as a tavern owner -- I'm assuming you're a tavern owner?

MR. PUCKA: No, we sold it. My family owned a bar for thirty-seven years.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Would you object as the Chairman and as a former tavern owner if the individual commercial establishments were

given the opportunity to choose whether or not they wanted KBL, or any specific channel in their establishment?

Do you have a problem, or do you have a specific objection with the charging of a commercial versus residential rate by cable companies for Basic Cable service?

MR. PUCKA: Initially, I'll be honest with you, no, I didn't, the reason being that everything that KBL had showed me in their negotiations gave them the right to charge a separate and higher commercial fee.

When I started on the other side of this issue was when I first contacted you.

If there is a bona fide contract with the existing cable companies then, yeah, I do very much object to a higher commercial fee.

though, is if the cable company gave the tavern the right or the ability, the technology, to say, no, I don't want this channel, no, I don't want that channel, but if they chose that channel they would be charged a commercial rate for that channel as opposed to the residents who could get that channel for the residential rate, do you or Mr. Osterman

have an objection to that?

Right now, that technology does not exist in most places around here; KBL is Basic Cable and if you buy Basic, you get KBL.

But if the technology existed to say, yes,

I want that; no, I don't want that, gave you, the

tavern or the tavern owner that choice, would you

object to a commercial rate being charged?

MR. OSTERMAN: I would, because actually what it would be doing is using just another method to accomplish what KBL is doing now.

MR. PUCKA: See, the problem I have with that, with the proposed plan, that per-seat charge with a minimum fee for the ma and pa taverns, Representative, there's no choice at that point in time.

I mean if it's an honest choice where it may be \$5, \$10 a month, something they can afford, then I'd have to rethink it. But the way things stand right now, you're talking a minimum \$90 to a \$100 fee a month per establishment.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Any other questions?

(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Thank you very

much.

MR. OSTERMAN: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: We are one minute ahead of schedule.

Our next witness to testify on behalf of KBL Sports Network, we have Mr. Brugnone.

I also see Mr. Craig here.

Is he going to testify?

MR. BRUGNONE: Mr. Craig will initiate the testimony and help me answer any questions.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Do you want to come up with him and anyone else you want to bring with you, that's fine.

Please go ahead and introduce yourself and go right.

MR. CRAIG: You folks have copy of our remarks?

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Yes, I think so, thank you.

MR. CRAIG: "Mr. Chairman and Representatives, thank you for extending to KBL the opportunity to appear before you today.

My name is Bill Craig and I'm General Manager of KBL Sports Network, Inc.

KBL is a Regional Cable Network that

operates out of Pittsburgh and which offers sports and other programming to cable systems, bars and restaurants, TVROs and others in a five-state area.

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KBL began operating in the late 1980's when it carried only a small number of games of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Penguins.

KBL began operating as a full service channel at the beginning of 1990 and, more recently, began offering programming on a 24 hour a day basis.

Two of our primary operating objections have been and continue to be:

and to offer more and better sports programming to viewers in metropolitan Pittsburgh and surrounding areas;

and to maintain and support local professional and collegiate sports teams.

We believe that to date we have been successful in both of these regards.

For example, prior to KBL's commencement of operations, games of the Pirates and Penguins were available to the public only

over-the-air standard television stations such as KDKA-TV.

At the beginning of its operations in the late 1980's, KBL carried only approximately 20 Penguin and 25 Pirate games. Since 1990, we have more than tripled the number of Penguin and Pirate games we carry, and more than doubled the amount of fees we pay to the Pirates and Penguins for the right to carry these games.

Before the end of the current Pirate season, we will have carried 62 Pirate games, and for the upcoming Penguin season KBL may, depending upon the Playoffs, carry up to 78 Penguin games. Let's hope we go that far.

Although the media generally focuses on our carriage of Pirate and Penguin games, we also carry Pitt basketball, Duquesne and other Atlantic 10 basketball, and Notre Dame basketball and football.

I would like to stress that we are not providing these additional games at the expense of local standard television stations. These stations continue to carry approximately the same number of games as they did prior to KBL's

entry into the market.

We have also greatly expanded the public's access to games since we serve approximately 2,000,000 subscribers in a five-state area; subscribers, in business terms, or constituents and households, in your terms.

Indeed, KBL is a great promotional beacon, promoting on its telecasts the Pittsburgh area and its teams to residents of many parts of Pennsylvania as well as Ohio, New York State, West Virginia and Maryland.

Not only have we enabled significantly more people to view a much larger number of games, we have provided substantial revenues to the local teams.

On a few years ago, KBL provided less revenue to the local teams than either local radio stations or local television stations.

We believe that today after ticket sales and in the case of the Pirates, revenues from national television contracts, we are the largest source of revenue for the teams, larger than local television and radio.

These revenues have contributed to the teams' obvious successes over the past few

years and their ability to retain players such as Mario Lemieux.

We strongly believe, especially in a small market like Pittsburgh, that the survival and future successes of professional sports teams will depend to a large degree on the ability of cable channels like KBL to provide them with substantial rights fees.

We began implementing our commercial sales program in June of 1992. The primary reasons for the program are the following:

entertainment programming which is and will continue to be used in bars and other establishments to increase revenues by attracting more customers. Bars presently pay for other forms of entertainment such as disc jockeys, jukeboxes, video machines, and some sort of poker machines that I gathered from that they pay for, all of which are designed to draw customers. I trust they are paying for those poker machines.

To conform our sales of our programming to the manner in which other

sports networks similar to KBL throughout
the country have been selling their
programming. This is not different from
what other people are doing in other parts
of the country.

To minimize increases in rates paid by our advertisers and by the cable systems carrying KBL, both of which we believe have contributed their fair share in support of the local teams. As you know, increases in rates paid by our advertisers and cable systems are ultimately passed on to consumers.

To help eliminate theft of our programming in the marketplace. We estimate that 10 to 15 percent of all commercial establishments that show KBL are doing so on an unauthorized basis. The ability to separately license establishments will effectively eliminate theft of our programming.

It is interesting to point out that this estimate bears out in regards to a letter written by Mr. Patterson and Ms. Fisher, both of whom will be testifying

this afternoon, which they sent to our advertisers in opposition to our commercial program.

specifically, 15 percent of the establishments that are listed in the letter as endorsing the views of Mr.

Patterson and Ms. Fisher are subscribing to KBL only after we threatened legal action to prevent the further unauthorized reception of our programming.

As with the theft of any product or service, the persons who lawfully purchase the product or receive the service must bear the costs of the theft. Our licensing programs will eliminate theft and the need to pass the cost of theft through to commercial and residential subscribers, there's a lot of them out there. We're serving about two million households. They're paying money on their cable bills and who legally receive KBL programming.

Since our licensing programs have been implemented, although we have encountered opposition from those being represented here

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today, over 400 commercial establishments in KBL's territory have signed up and are licensed to carry KBL. These establishments have presumably determined that it is in their interest to carry KBL at the rates we have set.

Because there has been some misinformation circulated in the local media about the commercial sales program, we would like to set the record straight on our program.

Under the program, commercial establishments are solicited as to their interest in carrying or continuing to carry KBL.

If an establishment chooses to carry KBL programming, it will be licensed by KBL and pay a licensing fee based on a formula tied to the number of seats in the establishment having a view of the establishment's television(s).

For each seat or stool at the bar having a view of a television at an establishment located in KBL's primary region (which is the area closest to Pittsburgh), the assessed fee would be \$3.00 per month. A lot of newspapers conveniently dropped that per month notion, a typographical error we're told, or

approximately ten cents per day, less than half of what you pay for the Post-Gazette newspaper.

For each other seat having a view of the television in such establishment, the assessed fee would be \$1.00 per month or a little over three cents per day.

KBL does not include in its fee determination the standing room where patrons may watch the television.

We are trying to fit the circumstances on a case by case basis on the individual needs of the bar. We are trying to be as responsive as we can in our structure and not have sort of a fl; at rate that if you have got more than one television set you may -- we're trying to fashion, we're trying to have a fair fashion instead of going after somebody's profitability.

It was something that was obvious and easily accountable, bar stools in a location.

The fee applicable to establishments in areas outside of KBL's primary region would be less than those described above. For establishments with eight or fewer seats at the bar, a flat fee totaling \$25 would be assessed,

and that's \$25 per month for the bar, a small bar, regardless of how many other seats the establishment may have.

When you think of that \$25 and you think of what a season ticket is to go to a Penguin game and how many times you go to a Penguin game and you have to take twenty or thirty people and set them on that seat in a row, that's a hell of a price; that's a terrific price.

As an alternative to the above, KBL will be available to the commercial establishment at the "a la carte" or per-channel rate determined by its cable company. The cable company would in turn pay KBL a fee based on the number of establishments to which the cable company has sold KBL and the number of seats in the establishment.

Under either scenario, when the commercial sales program is fully implemented, KBL will no longer be available as part of the establishment's "basic" or "expanded basic" service package provided by its cable company. Rather, it will be sold separately and be available only on an "a la carte" or per

channel basis to the establishment at a rate based on what I just described.

With respect to those establishments who choose to no longer carry KBL under the commercial sales program, the channel on which KBL programming is displayed in that establishment will be physically or electronically blocked out (trapped).

The commercial sales program is also designed to assist participating establishments in enhancing their marketing efforts.

In an effort to help attract customers to these establishments and therefore increase revenues generated by these establishments on game nights, KBL will provide coasters, banners and posters, as well as authorized KBL distributor window labels. KBL will also support the participating establishments by providing televised and print promotions.

I was struck by a comment here that somehow you should charge these sports bars for this and not all the other establishments.

That seems to be kind of unfair, you know, to - what's the uniqueness of that sports bar if they have got competitors, because they are --

because they are a bar that wears themselves as a sports bar?

They didn't have to pay the fee and all the other guys get to offer it for free because they decide it's not a sports bar. I find that fairly discriminatory and not appropriate.

If this doesn't mean anything to a bar owner, don't buy it.

The commercial sales program will have no effect on residential subscribers, including the rates they pay or how they receive KBL (that is, ar part of their cable company's "basic" or "expanded basic" service).

We are not forcing anything on anybody here, we are not telling people they have to carry it.

You know, this is not like taxes where you have got to do it, but this is where it's a voluntary participation in a free enterprise system offering a service.

And I'm sure there are establishments out there who don't want all those poker machines. They are not forced to offer those poker machines, and they are not forced to offer those video games. They make a commercially

separate rate determination that is in their best interest to do so.

Now although I am not a lawyer, I have been advised by our legal counsel from Washington, who are knowledgeable in this area, that there are several legal reasons why the proposed legislation, or any other attempts to regulate the rates we would charge commercial establishments such as bars, is prohibited.

Our legal counsel is here today and is available to answer any questions you would have. But basically as I understand it, there are the following problems with any proposed regulation of KBL's rates. I think it's worthwhile going through this.

First, KBL is a programming service, not a cable operator like ESPN or like Showtime or like HBO.

As an owner of copyrighted programming, KBL has complete discretion to establish how its programming will be distributed and to decide what rates to charge its distributors.

The new cable legislation passed by Congress last year does not authorize the FCC, the States or Municipalities to regulate rates

that programmers charge their distributors, including cable operators. Thus, KBL is completely within its rights in requiring that its programming be sold to commercial establishments on an "a la carte" or per channel basis or any basis we choose.

Second, if a cable operator sells KBL's programming to commercial establishments on a per channel basis, the new cable law prohibits any rate regulation of that service.

As the FCC recently stated, and I quote, "programming that cable operators choose to offer on a per channel or pay-per-view basis is not subject to rate regulation."

Third, although KBL will continue to permit cable operators to sell the KBL service to residential customers as part of a basic or expanded basic package of services (which may be rate-regulated by municipalities and the FCC, respectively), there is no requirement in the law that cable operators offer KBL to all classes of customers on the same basis.

As the FCC stated recently, the new rate regulation imposed on the cable industry, and again I quote, "does not prohibit the

establishment by cable operators of reasonable categories of service and customers with separate rates and terms and conditions of service within a franchise area."

Very plain English, very straightforward, very understandable.

It may not be what people want, but it's the law. It's the regulation. It's in place, and it's democracy.

There were hearings and whatnot on theories of that process.

As I mentioned, commercial establishments are a special class of customers. They use television service not for private viewing but for the purpose of attracting customers to their establishments and entertaining them.

Television is no less a form of entertainment in bars than jukeboxes, live entertainment, disc jockeys, video games, whatever these poker games are and the like, all of which are paid for by bar owners at commercial rates.

It's interesting.

I don't know if you have ever rented a video. The first thing -- what's the first thing you see when you pop that video cassette

into your machine? It says FBI. There's a long, long, threatening sentence that says this is not to be shown other than in a residence for private viewing, not in bars.

The same holds here.

I found it kind of interesting that they brought up BMI and ASCAP.

You can go and buy a phonograph record.

You can play it on a stereo or you can buy a CD and you can play it on your television set in the privacy of your own home. If you play that record in a bar, you have got to pay money.

You have got to pay Michael Jackson, you have got to pay for all the performers because they kind of think you're making money out of that being played next to a can of beer that you can charge \$4 or \$5 for.

As I mentioned, commercial establishments are a special class of customer. They use television service not for private viewing but for the purpose of attracting customers to their establishment and entertaining them.

I don't have a sense that these guys are in the bar business for just philanthropic purposes. I have a sense they make money at

this.

As you will learn later today from other witnesses, it is standard practice in cities throughout this country for cable operators and programmers to charge different rates to residential subscribers and commercial subscribers who live in the franchise area.

Moreover, I'm also informed that distinctions between commercial users of television and private home viewing of television are numerous in the law, including copyright law, communications law, and even criminal law; thus the opening of the videotape that you rent from the store.

Thus if the cable operators of this area wish to create a separate class of service and separate rates for commercial establishments, this would be a reasonable classification under the FCC's rules consistent with standards throughout the industry and prevailing public policy.

In fact, we should be applauded for having the situation carry on for three years, of not concentrating on it. We have been subsidizing the bars for the last three years.

Finally, regulation of the commercial rate structure proposed by KBL by State or local governments has been preempted by Congress.

In the 1992 Cable Act, that's very recent.

We're not going way back to the '30's here,

Congress granted the State and local

governments the authority to regulate rates

only in compliance with the FCC guidelines.

As stated above, the FCC has declared that there can be no rate regulation of programming offered on a per channel basis, and the FCC has recognized the rights of cable operators to vary the service and price offerings among different classes of customers within the same franchise territory. Any attempts by State or local officials to regulate cable rates in a manner inconsistent with these FCC guidelines would be subject to legal challenge in the courts.

In conclusion, even though KBL's legal justification for adopting a commercial rate structure for bars is solid, KBL is not here to rattle legal sabres or issue threats of litigation.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat

perplexed by all of this controversy.

From its very beginning, KBL has attempted to support local sports teams, sports fans and TV viewers with our service and to bring more and better sports coverage to our area for enjoyment by many. We view our mission as one of forming partnerships with the sports teams that we carry, with our advertisers, and with the fans. These partnerships are of very critical importance in smaller markets such as Pittsburgh.

If our comment, this area, is to maintain highly competitive professional sports teams that can bring home Stanley Cups, Super Bowl Trophies, Baseball Pennants and other national titles, we must all, all seek ways to increase the revenues of our home teams. Otherwise, our competitive edge will be eroded by the power of the enormous capital available to sports teams in larger markets such as New York, L.A., and Chicago.

And generally, Mr. Chairman, we have found that almost all segments of this community are more than willing to support this effort.

Advertisers are spending millions,

television and radio stations are supporting it with their air time, selling advertising time.

Cable operators are supporting it with dollars and channel capacity capability, promotional clout.

Ticket buyers, vans going to the Arena buying tickets, season ticket holders, those people who come up and buy one ticket a season for the team, local governments are supporting the teams. Corporations are supporting and have paid their share.

Unfortunately, however, a small group of vocal bar owners and bartenders, some of whom don't even own bars, apparently do not want to do their part.

Unlike the bar owners in Detroit, Boston,
Washington, D.C., and many other cities across
the country, and unlike the 400 bars that have
joined KBL's commercial program structure to
date, these owners and bartenders think that
someone else should be responsible for
supporting our teams. They get to look at the
games, they get to associate with the beer and
stuff that they are selling, even when they
realize substantial benefits when our local

teams' televised games fill their bar stools with patrons.

That, Mr. Chairman, is really what this controversy is about.

Yes, we feel confident of our legal rights to implement our commercial rate structure as we propose and, yes, we are going to do it.

If certain bars do not believe our product is worth the price tag, they are free to drop the service and provide their patrons with whatever sporting events are available on basic or regular TV, like in the old days.

Before KBL, you got 20 games of the Penguins. When KBL came along, we now have access to 78 games, and the regular television system wasn't able to support it beyond the 20 Penguin games.

We came along with new technology, a new way of raising money, and the fans get serviced with many more games.

But we believe the product is worth it at a dime a stool at night, or a dime a game, that it brings value to the tavern business, and that the rates we establish are essential to help us all maintain high quality sports teams

in Pittsburgh that can bring home national titles and make our City proud.

With me here today is Mr. David Brugnone who is the Director of Affiliate Sales at KBL. David is responsible for overseeing all aspects of our affiliate relations. David is very conversant with all of the details of our commercial rate program, if you'd like to go into that.

He and I are available to answer any questions. And if you have any legal questions, we have got support here as well in that area.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Thank you, Mr. Craig.

Marty?

MR. DURKIN: I'll just defer my questions for a few minutes.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Okay. David?

MR. KRANTZ: I still have a problem.

I'm from the great Northeast.

MR. CRAIG: Northeast of --

MR. KRANTZ: Of Pennsylvania.

I find it -- I mean we have cable TV, and I don't know if we have a KBL or an interim.

I'm wondering if --

MR. CRAIG: Which county are you from?

MR. KRANTZ: Lackawanna.

If TCI is the cable TV that provides the franchise by the City Council, then KBL is an added thing?

MR. CRAIG: We are a programming service. We are like ESPN.

MR. KRANTZ: I don't know. I just think it's something extra that may not even be necessary; I don't know.

I'll offer that for right now. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Bill?

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Yes.

Gentlemen, thank you very much for your prepared testimony and certainly the remarks made by Mr. Craig were very enlightening to me.

I'll just ask a couple quick questions.

This clarification may be useful to some other members of the Committee and to others who perhaps don't fully understand exactly what KBL is attempting to do.

Does KBL operate in any areas outside of Western Pennsylvania under any other corporate name or in conjunction with any other corporation

providing the same kind of service you provide here in Western Pennsylvania?

MR. CRAIG: Not KBL, per se.

There are about I would guess thirty to forty regional sports networks in the country. We tend to cluster around teams.

We are associated, we have a network that helps us with our service, as do the others, and it's called Prime Network, a sports channel. So when we travel around to other cities, KBL, if you're in New York, would be known as NSG.

In Philadelphia, you might notice PRISM.

That's the sports channel in Philadelphia.

KBL is one of those things. We have different names in different parts of the country.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: So then the answer is no, KBL itself is not in business with any other corporate entity that provides the same kind of service?

MR. CRAIG: Right, KBL itself is not.

Our parent has an ownership in some of these other region's sports networks.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: And the parent is?

MR. CRAIG: Liberty Media.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: You mentioned that illegal operations have some impact on KBL revenue.

Do you have an estimate for Allegheny
County or this Western Pennsylvania area as to what
the negative economic impact is on KBL due to the
theft of services?

MR. CRAIG: Well, I guess it's like when you go to Hornes. Everybody who steals a T-shirt or pair of shoes out of that store, other customers pay for it. It's a basic principle of commercial enterprise, that the money has got to come from somewhere and the governments haven't encouraged that, but -- historically.

And it's when people should pay their fair share, someone should be able to offer their services without fear of it being stolen.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: But can you quantify the economic impact on KBL by the theft of services; either by tavern owners or individual citizens?

MR. CRAIG: Well, it makes our ability -David, I think -- are you asking for a specific
number, or --

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Yes.

MR. CRAIG: David, maybe you could --

MR. BRUGNONE: I don't have a full number to tell you, but I can say that they are averaging approximately \$56 a month per establishment.

And if you look at the number of establishments in a given area and use the 10 to 15 percent of theft of KBL's programming, then you multiply that by \$56 a month. That might give you an idea of what it is.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: How did you arrive at the 10 to 15 percent?

MR. BRUGNONE: That comes from two areas.

One is from our experience via TVRO sales, which is satellite reception of our programming.

That's the kind of theft percentage we are experiencing there.

Before I came to KBL, I was in Cable

Operations and there is a certain percentage of residential theft that exists on average and a certain percentage of commercial theft that exists on average.

The commercial theft tends to run higher than the residential theft and that's where these numbers come from.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: The reason I

raised that question was not to suggest to you naiveness on my part about people stealing or pirating cable service; I'm well aware that that occurs. It's not only unfortunate, it's illegal, as you mentioned.

But there seems to be some implication and maybe it's because of the heat of the battle, some implication that KBL's efforts to impose this --

MR. CRAIG: I think it might explain why some of these bar owners are particularly perplexed here, because they have been able to get it for free, let alone pay the cable operator or the satellite.

But they have been stealing it off -- REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Okay.

MR. CRAIG: And we come in and offer them this rate and they go into cardiac arrest.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Let's presume that all tavern owners in Allegheny County say fine, we'll go along with KBL's plan but -- let's say one-third says fine, we'll play the game.

MR. CRAIG: All right.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: The other two-thirds, they say no thank you, that's all.

Then they steal the signal because technology is

still there. There's still a signal, correct?

MR. BRUGNONE: No.

What happens is that we will have identified that they are either an affiliate of the KBL commercial plan or they're not, okay?

What happens is we will walk into a commercial establishment. We will see KBL on the television set. We'll say to the owner how are you receiving our programming, and they will say to us we are getting it from the cable system, okay.

Now the cable system walks into the bar, sees KBL on the TV and they will ask how are you getting KBL, you're not a subscriber to the cable system. They will say I'm getting it from satellite.

And there are situations where they are not paying either one of us.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Right.

MR. BRUGNONE: Not only will this recover the lost revenues from these people with unauthorized use of our programming for KBL, it will help the cable operators, because that represents a significant loss of revenue to them for their whole entire service.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Okay.

Let me just ask a couple other quick questions.

Let the record state I'm opposed to the pirating of cable signals by commercial establishments or by individuals.

MR. CRAIG: Any legitimate outfit would be.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Right, that's absolutely, positively the wrong way to approach a business relationship.

The proposed timing for these changes from what you stated, Mr. Craig, you have already begun to implement your program and you have done so in part on the advice of legal counsel that you are on firm ground to proceed.

Did I hear you correctly that most of the persons who you have asked to participate have participated in the program, if there is a separate commercial rate and they can be offered the opportunity to -- they have made a positive decision to accept the commercial rate?

MR. BRUGNONE: I think it's -- your analogy before of those percentages, two-thirds, one-third, are pretty accurate.

We have experienced a little over 34

percent acceptance.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: To date?

MR. BRUGNONE: To date, yes.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Okay, one last question that relates to the issue of regulations.

Mr. Craig gave quite a bit of testimony relative to FCC regulations and interpretation of these regulations by your legal counsel.

Have these regulations been tested in court because your legal counsel interprets them in a favorable fashion to KBL, they must be so interpreted?

MR. CRAIG: Well, the current regulations are fairly fresh. Absent the regulations before, there were court cases in the Detroit area where bar owners said we have a God-given right to get this like somebody else in their living room and it stood up.

This is -- I mean we are not breaking new ground here; this is well established.

If you want some -- I don't know if you guys -- do you have anything (to Mr. Griffin)?

MR. GRIFFIN: I'm Brett Griffin with Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay of Washington, D.C.

As Bill indicated, the rates are very new.

They have only been in force now about sixty days, probably, so we haven't really tested them in court.

I will say that even before these regulations were adopted, from the history of the regulations of the cable television industry, there has never been rate regulation on a pay per channel or pay per view service. That has always been preempted by the FCC and Congress.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: One last question. This relates to LCB regulations.

As you know, the LCB has some pretty strict regulations as to what our bars and taverns can and cannot do.

Mr. Craig suggested that KBL is or would be engaged in some promotional activities with some taverns.

Mr. Craig, has your legal counsel checked LCB regulations to see if what you are doing or what you are proposing to do in terms of promotion is allowable by LCB regulations?

MR. CRAIG: Well, if the LCB -- if anything we are doing is against us -- we will be willing to abide by the law, you know.

My sense is that we want to promote it as

best we can within the law. 1 REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON: Thank you, Mr. 2 Craig and Mr. Brugnone. 3 And thank you, Mr. Chairman. 4 ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: You're welcome, 5 6 Representative Robinson. 7 We are running behind a little bit, but I do have a few questions. 8 I want to start out by saying this is very 9 10 enlightening. I now know that people steal cable, 11 that people play video poker machines illegally, 12 and you have to pay your taxes in Pennsylvania. 13 MR. CRAIG: Are they illegal? 14 ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: What's that? MR. CRAIG: I didn't know they were 15 illegal, the poker games. 16 ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Well, yes, they 17 are; they are. 18 I didn't know either until today. 19 20 MR. CRAIG: I wouldn't have played one 21 then.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: As long as they don't pay you; it's illegal.

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My question is, and this is probably simplistic, in reading your testimony I note that

you specifically point out there is a choice for commercial establishments who do not choose to participate in the program, that they will be filtered.

MR. CRAIG: Right.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: So if I own a tavern and I say I can't afford this, I don't want this, I don't think it's a commercially viable option for me, I'm off the hook?

MR. CRAIG: That's right.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: No charge?

MR. CRAIG: Right.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: So I receive a basic decrease from TCI?

In other words, I remain a basic customer without KBL. Will I receive any kind of decrease?

And anyone from the industry can answer that.

If I choose to have KBL filtered -
MR. BRUGNONE: The cable operators must

comply with the same FCC rules that Mr. Craig has

In relationship to the cable operator's ability to categorize different groups of subscribers, the cable operator would be

referred to throughout the testimony.

responsible for compliance with the FCC rules and would have the ability to categorize and make different rates for commercial establishments in effect versus the residential rates.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: But, David, if they choose not to, if TCI or Armstrong or Joe's Cable Company chooses not to, you are one channel on their system. I don't want you. You filter me out on my box.

Do I get a discount or participate in this arrangement in any way?

MR. BRUGNONE: The cable operator will consider that in establishing his commercial rate. He may still say that in the commercial establishment because you have ESPN and TNT and it's a commercial establishment, I'm going to have a higher rate than the residential, even without KBL.

It's really something we can't dictate to the -- we are sort of a wholesaler, we can't dictate what they carry. They have to abide by the law.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Well, will the provider, and I'm talking about the Company, the hookup company, will they be able -- at some point

will they be able, legally able, and maybe your attorney could best answer this, to say, well, you have got KBL and we provide it so we are going to charge you an extra fee?

If I'm participating in your program, will that be the extent of my commercial obligation financially to buy KBL, dealing directly with you now as opposed -- would TCI or Armstrong be able to come in and say we are going to charge you a commercial rate, and I'm going to say I'm already paying KBL and they are going to say, well, KBL isn't Armstrong and you're going to pay us.

I mean do you see any potential legal hassle in operating as a solo in this mix?

MR. BRUGNONE: Well, I think as KBL being solo on an ala carte basis, our rates would be the separate over here. The cable operator would be establishing a commercial rate, if they chose to do so.

Very few cable operators now are charging a commercial rate.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Will -- on a commercial rate, though, will they be including you as part of their commercial fee?

MR. BRUGNONE: We are going to be

unbundled.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Okay.

MR. BRUGNONE: We are going on an ala carte separate service.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: So in other words pay per view for commercial establishments?

MR. BRUGNONE: Yes.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: This will be a premium channel, not for residents --

MR. GRIFFIN: Pay per month.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Pay per month, not for residences, though, just for commercial establishments.

And that takes me to my next question.

Identify for me what you mean by

commercial establishments.

MR. CRAIG: Well, it's a judgment call.

You know, someone rattled off hospitals here this morning.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: If you listen to Hillary Clinton, they are pretty commercial.

MR. CRAIG: That's what I was going to say. I would be interested to -- these are all judgment calls.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I notice your

eyes got real wide when you heard hospitals.

MR. BRUGNONE: Well, yes, hospitals are treated as on a residential basis. We have traditionally done that.

Cable operators who contract our service do it that way.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: How about barber shops?

I mean in other words are we specifically saying taverns and restaurants? What about hotels that put on their marquis we have KBL?

MR. CRAIG: Well, a bar quacks and walks like a bar, you know. I mean it's pretty clear it's a commercial establishment because it's licensed.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I understand.

MR. CRAIG: The gray areas are tough, and I don't want to -- you know.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: I mean I explained to you in private conversation that I select a hotel in Harrisburg when we are in session specifically because I can watch Penguin games on KBL, and they promote that.

MR. BRUGNONE: Right, in your room.

We are not talking about the service in

your room.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: How about the hotel operator?

MR. BRUGNONE: We are just talking about the bar area.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Not the hotel?

MR. BRUGNONE: No, no. The rooms -- not
the rooms in the hotel, just the bar area. The
rooms in the hotel are considered under our
resident formulas.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Would you foresee -- and maybe counsel could answer this -- I don't mean to forecast future legal battles, but could not a tavern which is subject to this commercial rate say, well, Joe's Hotel is promoting KBL to get guests into his hotel, he should be -- I mean we are being discriminated against.

Do you see that, counsel, as a potential problem?

MR. GRIFFIN: Well, I think that Joe's Hotel is certainly paying a hotel rate. That's certainly much more than an individual resident's rate.

Now there are --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: But does KBL

benefit from that?

MR. GRIFFIN: Well, KBL is sold on that basis, on that bulk rate basis.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I'm saying a cable provider in Harrisburg, Samons (phonetic) Communications, may be charging my hotel a different rate than David Krantz who has a residence in Harrisburg.

MR. CRAIG: Yes.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: But KBL doesn't gain any additional revenue from Samons because of the hotel hookup, do they?

MR. CRAIG: Not directly at the moment, but when a cable operator makes a decision to purchase KBL, he determines its value to him and then it's up to him or her to then exploit that to the best of their ability, to get as much money as they can out of the marketplace.

It's not -- negotiations are on the basis of our value; how much they're willing to come on board.

MR. BRUGNONE: And specifically, though, to answer your question, you know, a residential subscriber contributes a fee for having KBL.

Hotel rooms and motel rooms being serviced

with KBL may be serviced under a fewer hundred percent penetration residential type rate or a bulk rate.

So that has a different category and we derive a benefit, but not necessarily an

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incremental benefit.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I understand that. I'm just curious as to the fact that there is no -- I mean there's no FCC delineation that defines what is and what is not commercial. It's a judgment call on your part, and that's something we are going --

MR. GRIFFIN: If I may --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Counsel?

MR. GRIFFIN: To date, I don't think there's been any --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Any definition of commercial in the statute?

MR. GRIFFIN: No, no.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Nothing about deriving profit --

MR. GRIFFIN: No.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Okay, last question.

You will provide tavern owners with a

choice. They have the opportunity to filter out.

When do you plan to initiate giving them a choice? When will this technology and filtering be available to all the taverns in Allegheny -- I'm assuming you're going to go beyond just the County line?

MR. BRUGNONE: Well, we have begun that. This program has been going on since June of last year.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: But is the technology in place as we speak to filter?

MR. BRUGNONE: Yes, the technology -- if somebody declines in having KBL, the technology is available. It's a trap that filters out that one channel frequency that KBL is located on.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: So if I don't pay you my monthly fee for September, you will come in and trap me?

 $$\operatorname{MR}$$. BRUGNONE: The technical capacity is there.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: And the monthly cable bill I pay to TCI will reflect, or I should contact them to reflect the loss of one channel from my Basic Service?

MR. CRAIG: It will be part of the

consideration of the all over rate that you are charged as a commercial establishment.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Martin?

MR. DURKIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to clear up some inferences that were made as to the fact that this legislation may be prohibited legally. Maybe I'm confused and could quite be the possibility, but I just want to go through some of your testimony which I made some notes on.

On page 7, the first part is -- you note that KBL is a programming service, which the Chairman was just discussing with you, in essence, and not a cable operator.

And then you go on to talk about the fact that KBL has complete discretion to establish its programming, how it will be distributed, and what rates will be charged to the distributor.

Now the distributor is TCI, is it not?

MR. CRAIG: One of many.

MR. DURKIN: Okay.

And then you go on to state that the new cable legislation passed by Congress last year does not authorize the FCC, the states or municipalities to regulate rates that programmers charge their

distributors, including cable operators.

That's TCI?

MR. CRAIG: TCI is just one of many cable operators out there.

MR. DURKIN: Okay.

Thus, KBL is completely within its rights in requiring that its programming be sold to commercial establishments on an ala carte or per channel basis.

Now the per channel basis, I can agree with this, which I'm understanding is pay per view; is that what that is?

MR. CRAIG: Well, pay per month.

MR. DURKIN: Pay per month.

MR. CRAIG: The ala carte is sort of like a restaurant menu. It's paid per month, ala carte.

MR. DURKIN: But this does not go to pay per view, what this legislation goes to is if somebody is paying a rate to a distributor, which the distributor is paying you to carry KBL's signal that you're getting paid for, to give them the signal, this goes to you, including extra money to that individual subscriber which to me, there's an inference there that that would be illegal. I don't see that under the current law.

MR. GRIFFIN: I can speak to that.

I think what the law provides is, first of all, KBL may direct its cable operator affiliate that if you sell our programming in commercial establishments, you must sell it on an ala carte basis or a per channel basis.

And KBL and the cable operator will negotiate the monthly rate that is due KBL for that commercial establishment.

The cable operator then if he chooses to carry KBL's program on that basis, will set his own rate with the commercial establishment and whatever that retail rate would be, and pay KBL the negotiated portion.

If that's the case, if that's done, then that becomes a per channel or ala carte service offered by the cable operator, and it's not subject to rate rigging.

MR. DURKIN: It's not subject to rate regulation in the fact we cannot tell the distributor, Samons or TCI that they can -- what they can charge. It's not subject to rate regulations that the State can tell you that you can't charge extra money beyond what you're getting paid by the cable operator by the distributor?

MR. CRAIG: Now I'm getting confused.

MR. DURKIN: I just wanted to clear that up. That's why it's a little confusing to me. And I haven't done the research. Obviously, you folks have.

But to me, the way it works KBL is a programming service which gets paid by the cable operator, which is Samons or TCI, for carrying the signal which then TCI gets paid by each individual subscriber in the home, okay?

And this all reflects in what we are talking about on a per channel or ala carte, or whatever.

Now the rate regulations the FCC has set up, as I understand it, the State cannot tell people, cannot tell the cable operator what they can charge. They set a fee for Basic, Expanded Basic, et cetera, but that regulation by the Federal Government does not go to what the State can tell your service, a programming service, what they can charge in addition to what they are already getting through the established system.

You're kind of going outside of the system. You're not -- not only are you getting it through the established system from TCI which gets

it from the subscriber, you're also now charging extra by directing, going to the subscriber, which to me I don't understand -- that relationship from the programming service to the subscriber is not covered by regulations. That's my question.

That's what --

MR. CRAIG: Just like MGM is regulated when they sell their movies. You know, MGM can sell their movies for as much as they want to whomever they want.

This is America, you know. In America, if you an idea or you have a concept, you should be able to sell it as long as you're not hurting anybody economically.

MR. DURKIN: Maybe I'm not making myself clear.

We are not -- this regulation does not prohibit you from saying that you can charge TCI or Samons to cover. What it's saying is you can't charge in addition, okay, to the subscriber who is already paying the cable operator.

MR. CRAIG: That's correct.

MR. DURKIN: See, there's this inference that this is illegal through regulation, and I don't see that. That's what I'm trying to get at.

MR. GRIFFIN: It seems to me that you're referring to a situation where a commercial establishment is paying for KBL to this person and KBL to that person. And I don't think that's part of the program.

MR. DURKIN: No.

I'm saying that KBL is providing a service to KBL and Samons and getting paid for that service and then TCI gets its money and it's paid by the subscriber. That's -- okay.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Identify yourself.

MR. FOSS: I'm Dan Foss from Reed, Smith, Shaw and McClay in Philadelphia.

To the extent that a commercial establishment is licensed directly by KBL, there can be no charge from the cable operator to that subscriber to that commercial establishment for KBL. That establishment will still pay TCI or Samons a rate for its other services.

MR. DURKIN: But that's a separate situation here.

What we are talking about here is you operate under two circumstances, as I understand it. Either you're giving -- you're kind of a

conduit and there's a relationship directly between a subscriber and yourself or you're going through a conduit that goes through Samons or TCI and down to the subscriber.

What this legislation applies to is where you're going through the conduit from yourself through the cable operator, TCI and Samons, down to the subscriber. It doesn't address where you go directly to the subscriber.

MR. CRAIG: All right.

MR. DURKIN: So there's an inference that if you take this legislation and you follow the conduit that this legislation is applied to, that you're going through the cable operator, TCI or Samons, and then down to the subscriber and then you're also additionally going directly from -- you're also additionally going -- using that conduit and then also applying for extra money directly to the subscriber that this legislation is prohibited by the FCC.

That's what I'm getting at, that specific relationship, and --

MR. CRAIG: Dan?

MR. FOSS: I'm really having trouble following the question.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I think -- you know what, gentlemen, I think that Marty's confusion might be cleared up.

If I understand that, commercial establishments' Basic cable fee would no longer reflect any charge for any to KBL, which is why I asked in my question will my Basic cable bill be reduced if I become a subscriber to KBL.

MR. CRAIG: Well, if you don't, -- if you are not a subscriber to KBL?

ACTING CHAIRMAN Lagrotta: No, no.

If I subscribe to your commercial program,
I'm paying directly for your service, not part
Basic.

Will my Basic rate reflect that?

MR. CRAIG: To answer that, it will reflect it but what could happen, though, and this is not our call because we don't control the rates to the other programming, is other program suppliers can say and the cable operator can choose to still have a commercial rate absent KBL that will be higher than the residential rate because they view the rest of it as having some commercial value to it.

I don't want to say, well, if the Basic

cable rate is \$20 will they subtract a buck and they will only be charged \$19 for it. I don't know what -- the cable operator has to choose what they want to charge the commercial establishment for what you might view as being the \$19 amount that's made available to residential.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: I understand.

Let me just say, gentlemen, that we have to move on because we have other people to testify.

For the record, TCI representatives, Tom Cast, Armstrong Utilities and several other cable providers were asked and invited to participate here today and we did not have any acceptors from that group of people, so we want to make it clear to the people that are here that we wanted them to be a part of this proceeding.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Hal Lescourt, are you here?

(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: If you're not here -- going once, going twice (no response).

Chris Hayes.

Chris Hayes represents the Home Team Sports Network in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hayes, I want to remind you from this

point on in the hearing witnesses will be given fifteen minutes for testimony and questions, so keep that in mind as you begin.

MR. HAYES: Mr. Chairman, Representatives, my name is Chris Hayes. I work at Home Team Sports in Washington, D.C., Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

I have worked in the commercial sales of Home Team Sports on and off for the past six years or so.

Home Team Sports is a seasonal sports programming network that covers the pro sports teams; the Baltimore Orioles Baseball Club, the Washington Capitols of the National Hockey League, and the Washington Bullets of the National Basketball Association.

Pro Team Sports also covers regional college basketball and football teams of the Atlantic 10, the Mid-East, the ACC, as well as other local teams, smaller conference teams, et cetera. It also covers golf, tennis, and other professional sports.

HTF started off ten years ago as a premium service to both the residential and the commercial marketplace. The reason they started as a premium service to the residential marketplace is they

needed to get carriage on the local cable system.

The only way to get cable at that time was to promise the cable operator that you were going to be supplying them with a new cash flow.

At the time I was working -- when I first started working at a cable TV outfit in Virginia, we had 36 channels. So with 36 channels and a hundred programmers or so out there fighting for channel space, you had to come up with a way to provide them money from the beginning to get carriage. Therefore, the difference between being a premium service and being a basic service.

A basic service is paid for by the cable system as opposed to them collecting fees.

In the last two years, Home Team Sports has converted to a basic cable service. They are not a hundred percent basic, but they are moving in that direction. I would say about 8 percent of the cable systems now carry HTS as a basic service; however, it is still carried as a premium service to all commercial establishments.

That's part of the contract they have written with all cable operators. It's standard of their material.

A point that you mentioned, Home Teams

Sports -- a point that came up earlier, you talked about hospitals, et cetera.

Well, I know HTS does provide service to some nursing homes, select institutions, and they do that free of charge. It's something that they do as goodwill to the community.

The differentiation between commercial and residential service is standard throughout the industry.

I have had dealings in the past in

Detroit. I had dealings with a sports channel in

New York. Just all the different cable, regional

sports networks that I have dealings with do charge
a commercial rate for their service to commercial
establishments, regardless of whether or not it's a
basic or premium service to the residential market.

I did a national study some years ago of various cable systems and this is the point that was brought up, whether or not cable systems charge a commercial rate for the basic service to bars.

My conclusion is that in fact, yes, they do charge a commercial rate. Not all do, but through my study, about 70 percent of the cable systems across the country do charge a higher rate for a commercial establishment than they do for

residents.

In one instance, in Houston, Texas, the basic residential rate was \$22.80 for a commercial establishment. It's \$130.25, a difference of \$107.45 per month. That's an extreme case.

In other situations it may be a \$10 or \$15 increase. On average, those systems that charge a commercial rate charge an average of about \$25 per month for the service.

I first started working with Howser

Communications which is a multi-system operator

like TCI but on a much smaller scale. They own two

systems in the Washington, D.C. area and Arlington

County, Virginia and Montgomery County, Maryland.

I have worked with both the direct sales operation and marketing department and in 1988, I became involved in the commercial sales, at which time -- well, when I first started there in '85, I realized that there was a premium rate for commercial establishments.

In '88, I became involved in commercial sales and was aware of the fact that, yes, there is a rate charge that's charged for Home Team Sports.

We average approximately \$70, \$80 per month per establishment.

The way it currently works, each cable system provides HTS with a listing of establishments that they service with the estimated viewing area that they have rated this particular bar or restaurant.

The way that works is HTS has a rate card that's part of their contract where the bars between 1 and 50 viewing area and increments of 50 going up, they have a particular rate that they charge to the cable operator.

The cable operator is then allowed to charge whatever fee that they care to charge.

In most instances they work it out to be about a 50/50 split. In other words, they double the rate. But HTS, frankly, does not care what the cable operator charges as long as the cable operator pays HTS the rate card that's set in place.

I started working as a Regional Sales
Manager for Satellite Sports Network in March of
1991. We represent most of the regional sports
networks around the country.

I guess the only one that I can think of off the top of my head is the Video Sports Channel from Minneapolis, and that's not -- they are the

only one that I can think of who's not under our jurisdiction and, in fact, they do charge a premium rate to their commercial subscribers as well.

I gave out a list of different channels that are part of the SSN package, both the sports channel and prime network sports.

The sales force is set up pretty much under the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 when scrambling came in place and differentiation between commercial and residential service, and it also dealt with theft of service.

SSN is a nationwide company that has a residence and a commercial rate card.

The residence rate card is \$120 per year, \$10 a month. The minimum for a commercial establishment is \$900, which is \$75 per month, and the rate card works up from there and that's for a small establishment with a viewing area of 50 or less.

In my job, there's basically two functions that I take on and that's to sign Commercial Licensing Agreements, the first one. And a lot of the bars when you go to them, they have residential subscriptions which they had for years and years and they'll continue to have them unless you stop

by and say hello to them.

The second part of my job is to insure that those who don't want to pay the fee, the commercial fee, that they don't display the programming. And it's easy for them if they don't want a program and they just turn it off.

And we do have monitoring programs in place where if they try and program it, we make sure that they don't go ahead and display the programming.

The programming rights that were talked about before, and here's just a quick look, sports channel programming is intended for the private use of its audience, and a commercial establishment is designated as a public viewing subscriber.

Public viewing/commercial display is not permitted without an express written consent of Satellite Sports Network and requires a commercial viewing license.

The use of a residence subscription in a commercial establishment is a violation of Section 705 of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 which includes but is not limited to commercial use of a satellite signal with a residence subscription.

That's how we go about protecting our rights on the commercial end of the business.

We have in many instances taken legal action against various commercial establishments.

I know that I have had several in Maryland and in Indiana. All of mine to date have settled out of court.

We have filed against a couple, but when the filing was done they quickly came to a resolution.

I know that in New York State and in Florida, a couple bars were willing to go ahead and test the water and SSN sent in one judgment in excess of \$100,000 in all instances.

In closing, just the whole industry has changed over the years and I grew up in the late '60's and early '70's.

I'm a Washington Senators baseball fan. Unfortunately, the Senators left town when I was twelve years old.

At that time, I don't know how many games were on TV, but I can remember growing up listening to them on the radio.

But now the Regional Sports Network provides a very important source of revenue to the

sports teams that are in town, and I think it is key that KBL play a big role in keeping the Pirates and the Penguins in the area because frankly, you know, being a baseball fan, you know, we'd love to have the Pirates down there.

And I think it's important that support is made on all levels to keep the teams here in town.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Thank you, Chris.

A couple questions.

Your commercial fee that is charged to residential -- or commercial customers, your signal is provided via the local cable operator, correct?

MR. HAYES: The signal is provided via satellite reception. It is also --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Available to commercial customers without satellites?

MR. HAYES: Right.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Now who collects the commercial fee?

MR. HAYES: The commercial fee is collected by the cable operator, be it TCI, Howser.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Describe for me the difference then on what you perceive the difference is and what you do and what KBL is

attempting to do as an independent operator 1 collecting a fee separate from their basic cable 2 bill. 3 MR. HAYES: In effect, it's the same 4 thing. 5 6 It's a rate kind of setup. It just depends on who is going to collect the fees. 7 HTS has put in place a program where they 8 9 charge the cable operator because the cable operators have commercial groups, a commercial 10 11 department within their system that deals strictly with commercial establishments. 12 ACTING CHAIRMAN LAGROTTA: So if I'm a 13 30-seat establish in your viewing area, I'm a 14 tavern and I have your service, my bill is \$75 a 15 month just for you? 16 MR. HAYES: That -- I can't tell you what 17 18 your rate is. ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Well, I'm 1 to 19 50 feet. 20 MR. HAYES: You are receiving via 21 satellite --22 23 ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: No, no, not satellite. 24

MR. HAYES: If you're receiving it through

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the cable, I can't say.

HTS has a rate card they charge the cable operator. The cable operator is then --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: What do you charge the rate card -- what's your rate card for the cable operator in my instance?

MR. HAYES: I really can't -- I mean that's -- I can't go into that.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: You say that you insure that those who don't pay don't play.

How do you do that; what technology do you use?

If I'm a commercial operator and -
MR. HAYES: Well, we monitor; we trap. We
just trap out the signal. There are little

cylinders that trap.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: But you're not basic cable, are you?

MR. HAYES: It is basic cable -ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: On residences?
MR. HAYES: You're right.

And the wording of the contract is basic cable for the residential market. It is a premium service to the commercial marketplace.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Do you know,

Chris, of any other cable programmer -- and I think that's what we should call the provider who is the cable company, and we will refer to KBL as the programmer -- that charges an additional fee by circumventing?

And I don't mean that in a negative sense, but by going around the cable company?

MR. HAYES: I don't -- well, I can't speak to that. But I don't think they are going around the cable company.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: No, no.

Do you understand what I mean?

In your instance, the cable company collects your commercial fee.

MR. HAYES: Right.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: In this instance, KBL will collect its own fee independent of the cable provider.

MR. HAYES: Right.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Do you know of any other sports programming networks or entertainment programming network that does that?

MR. HAYES: No, I don't know of any. I don't know of all -- you know, a lot of them charge. I don't know if any of them do it inhouse

or if they all do it through the cable operators;

I'm not sure.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Who determines what a commercial establishment is for HTS?

MR. HAYES: We just -- I guess they may have guidelines set up or whatever. I deal strictly with restaurants, taverns.

There's some gray areas now and then that we may work out as special instances, give them maybe half rate card or something like that if it's not part of their business or whatever, if it's --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Who makes the legal determination?

MR. HAYES: If it's like a sporting goods store or something that wants service and, you know, people aren't going to sit around there and buy a pair of pants every half hour to watch the game, so we just kind of give them a half rate card.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: How about a -- let's say on an ice cream stand or Dairy Queen that has a television in its eating area.

MR. HAYES: It depends on how -- it depends. I mean I have never gone to a Dairy Queen and saw --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I mean in your opinion as a participant in this industry for a number of years, and I suspect I should have asked representatives of KBL this, too, what I'm hearing is that this is an alcohol intensive business that if you serve alcohol then you benefit from sports programming.

In other words, if I --

No.

MR. HAYES:

I mean I have got establishments that don't serve alcohol. I mean there are underage clubs and the like that don't serve alcoholic beverages but do display the programming. It's not tied hand in hand to the alcohol.

But I mean bars and taverns and restaurants, they serve alcohol to make money, you know, and they also display TV to bring in people, too, so --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: What I'm suggesting to you, though, and I'm not sure I'm -- but understand my question.

Joe's Bar serves alcohol and hamburgers and he pays your commercial rate.

Joe's Fish House serves fish sandwiches and Coca Cola and he doesn't.

Do you expect that Joe's Bar might take legal action against you for discrimination simply because he serves beer with his fish and Joe's Fish Sandwiches are served with Coke?

I mean do you see where I'm leading?

I started with KBL and what I'm trying to ascertain here is who decides who pays?

It seems to me like -- the way you're describing your service is your Company says you pay, you don't, you pay, you don't. It's kind of -

MR. HAYES: It's not arbitrary like that, you know.

Like I mentioned, if it's a clothing store, we will cut them a break because that's not a major part of their business. They don't really have a seating area, you know.

By KBL terms, they have no bar stools.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: How about barber shops and beauty salons?

MR. HAYES: I really don't have any that I have dealt with.

There are a few barber shops that play, but the barber shop would pay a commercial rate.

We do have a rate card set up for

establishments of that type.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Okay.

Let me just for the record recognize the presence of my colleague Frank Dermody who represents Allegheny County, part of Allegheny County. He's a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Question, David?

MR. KRANTZ: No questions.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Marty?

MR. DURKIN: No.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Okay.

Thank you very much, Chris.

Next is Harry Patterson, Jr.

Do you own a tavern in Allegheny County?

MR. PATTERSON: No, I'm just a humble bartender, but I was one of the first --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Let me just ask you to kind of stick to the fifteen minute rule so that we can --

MR. PATTERSON: Absolutely.

Okay, I'm not an owner but I was one of the first ones to start raising hell about this, so I sort of became a lightning rod with people getting in contact with me.

We are a small but vocal group that began

with an ad hoc grouping of ten or fifteen establishments that over the past few weeks ballooned up to around 150 over eight counties.

I think you have the list there in front of you.

Restaurants, taverns, clubs, we are not cash counts. It's a constant struggle to keep going. We operate on a paper thin profit margin, a lot of us. The failure rate is very high.

We have heard a lot of talk about pennies a day. That's deceptive.

Factor it out on the other end, it could go up to like well over four figures a year.

Well, for us, we'd have to take a couple of our best days of the year, take our gross sales and just sign it right over to KBL.

It's a very troubling notion that a company with offices at the Trimont, flying people in on Lear Jets would be shaking down these neighborhood restaurants, clubs and taverns when they are just trying to get along.

Now we have heard about 400 bars that have signed up. Well, out of those 400, how many have actually agreed to pay \$3 a stool, \$1 a seat? And out of those 400, what's the percentage of those

400 that they have claimed that they would have had to sue to get them to pay?

My original list that they were going by the 15 percent had about 80 on there. That's expanded to about 150.

Our basic position has been stated. It's not a premium service; it's not HBO or Showtime.

It's available in homes. You could just as easily make a case that the existence of KBL hurts restaurants, taverns and clubs which people can get at home, buy a case of beer, go to your buddy's house. Why come down to the bar and pay \$2 a beer?

We already pay for KBL as a non-resident rate for the basic package, or some of us have a satellite dish and for that, you pay for a satellite package and KBL is part of that. But you get a lot of other services, too.

KBL says they have the right to do this.

Well, they may have the right to charge \$100 a seat, for all I know. We have the right to charge \$9 for a cup of chicken noodle soup, but that doesn't mean we are going to do it.

Having the right to do something does not make it right.

Now who says KBL increases business? Has

any monitoring been done? Where's the figures on this?

Go over to the Sports Garden on a Tuesday night when there's no Pirate game on. Then go over the following Tuesday when there is a Pirate game on. Was it dead the previous Tuesday and packed that night? I don't think so.

Now it's a commercial station but they want it both ways. They want to charge the advertisers for the commercials and then they want to charge us to show these commercials to our patrons. This is great advertising. This is great point of sale advertising, especially for the beer companies.

Why do you think beer companies advertise so much during sporting events? Well, they know it's going to be on in restaurants, taverns and clubs all over the place.

Why do you think beer commercials are so visual? They know it's going to be on with the sound and music up. People are going to see it.

It's great point of sale advertising for these companies, and we have had long and happy relationships with a lot of them.

There have been no bigger supporters of

the Pirates and the Penguins than the restaurants, taverns and clubs around the area. A lot of us are season ticket holders, especially in the case of the Pirates, and a lot of us frequently take large groups to the games. We are with you. We love the Penguins and the Pirates.

KBL, they're going to have a sprinkling of regular season games, nothing that I would call event programming that you could put a sign up and bring people in.

Playoffs could be considered an event programming thing, but there's no guarantee they are going to make the playoffs.

I don't think the Pirates are going to be in the playoffs this year and if they are, that's controlled by Major League Baseball.

If the Penguins make the playoffs, well, that's all unclear.

I understand that ABC and ESPN will have some of the games, and if they do make the playoffs it could be over after four games.

Over that, what do we get? Ping pong, billiards, talk shows during cocktail hour.

This is one time when you really want to have a drawing card to fill the seats, and what's

on, cartoons; not even good ones. Casper the Friendly Ghost.

We are holding out for Rocky and Bullwinkle here, okay.

This all begs the question, well, hey,
Harry, if KBL isn't that big of a deal and doesn't
bring that much business in, then why are you
raising such a fuss?

Very simple. We object on principle and we look at it as a dangerous precedent. I mean what would be next, Monday Night Football, ESPN, local TV?

The biggest drawing card since I have been at the River City Inn for almost nine years was the Cheers finale. We just talked it up for weeks.

People came in with their little buffet out. It was great. We packed them in.

Is NBC going to want \$3 a seat from us?

No, they're advertising dollar is more powerful because they knew people were watching it in bars.

Now if this is done sporadically in other areas, well, it doesn't mean that it should be done here. That means it shouldn't be done here.

The smaller and medium places certainly will be hurt the most. And I'll take a little

neighborhood joint on East Ohio Street that I know couldn't afford something like this, or the people may just jump on 279 and shoot out to some sports bar out in the North Hills.

It's the tiny little places that are going to get hurt and these neighborhood clubs, taverns and restaurants are a big part of the fabric of Western Pennsylvania. If somewhere down the road you see a few of these places boarded up if this thing goes through, then KBL will have to live with the fact that they might have contributed to a few of these places closing down.

And on that nasty note, I will close it out.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: First of all, Harry, you offended Casper the Friendly Ghost.

MR. PATTERSON: I just didn't like his nasty buddy, Spooky.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: What's that? What did they call that, the ghostly trio?

MR. PATTERSON: Yeah.

The Jetsons, Heathcliffe, maybe a little Bugs Bunny would be nice.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Questions, David?

MR. KRANTZ: No.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Marty?

MR. DURKIN: No.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Frank?

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: No.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I have a question. I've got a question, Harry, and I have no reason to doubt that you're accurate; if you're accurate about the lack of any effect on the business involving --

First of all, how long have you been involved in the tavern business?

MR. PATTERSON: Since the Wednesday after the '75 Super Bowl, whatever that date was.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: So we can consider you someone who has seen the trend in the last twenty years -- eighteen years?

MR. PATTERSON: Yeah.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: If you don't believe that KBL has any impact on the occupancy of bars, let alone the purchasing, the revenue in bars, but even the occupancy, what would your forecast be for this kind of proposal in terms of what its effect would be?

Would tavern owners choose not to

subscribe? Would they reject?

MR. PATTERSON: I think a lot of them would choose not to subscribe.

I'm not saying it has zero effect; it has some. It's just part of the mix. You have the TV on with no sound and whatever game happens to be on. You have some music playing, you have the newspaper behind the bar for your people.

It's just one of the many things that you have to make everybody comfortable and feel welcome. It's part of the mix.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: But are you comfortable with Mr. Craig and Mr. Brugnone's testimony that tavern owners who choose not to pay the additional fee have that choice; they can filter out, they won't be --

When this information originally hit the media, we were under the impression that it was going to be there and you were going to have to pay because there was no technology to do the actual removal.

Now I understand and both gentlemen have testified to the fact, that a tavern whether it be the tavern where you work or any tavern or restaurant in Pittsburgh or any area, has the

opportunity to say I don't want this service and they won't be levied any fee.

Is that -- are you comfortable with that?

MR. PATTERSON: Well, I still object on

principle with the fact that everybody gets it at

home as part of a basic cable package and then they

want to charge us extra.

It's not a drawing card. If it was a pay per view thing -- they have got a nice pay per view package; I like that. I think they should promote that instead of trying to do something like this.

If we had something that not only we had to pay extra for but the folks at home had to, great, that's a drawing card. We could say, hey, we have got Penn Vision, why don't you stop down on Tuesday night, the Pens and the Oilers are on Tuesday night.

But the fact that everybody has it at home, that's what really hurts because people can stay home anyway. It's probably better for them, especially in tough economic times to buy a case of beer and go to a friend's house.

This is just one more thing that could really hurt us, and there's a lot of things.

You know, it's not pennies a day, it's

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another big fat monthly bill is what it is.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: For the record, I think it's important to point out that KBL does not own Penn Vision. That's a production of the Pittsburgh Penguins. It's separate. They are hired by the Penguins to do production. It's not their package.

I just think it's important to point that out.

> MR. PATTERSON: Okay.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Any other questions?

(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Thank you very much, Harry.

Next we were to have Mr. Gurgiolo from the Satellite Sports Network. He is not here. my understanding that Mr. Chmura from the Penguins was to be here. I don't see him here, either.

Consequently, we will proceed with Mary Margaret Fisher from the Pennsylvania Restaurant Association.

Go ahead.

MRS. FISHER: "My name is Mary Margaret Fisher, Executive Director of the Western

Chapter of the Pennsylvania Restaurant Association.

The Western Chapter offers testimony on behalf of over 400 members operating businesses throughout Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Green, Lawrence, Washington and Westmoreland Counties in Western Pennsylvania.

We believe that it is important that this Committee recognize the impact that our food service industry has on our economy and on the communities within our state.

I would like to share with you a few facts about our food service industry.

Food service is an integral part of our economy.

Our food service industry will achieve a real gain in sales of 1.7 percent in 1993.

Our national food service industry sales account for 4.3 percent of the U.S. gross national product.

National food service sales are projected to be \$267 billion in 1993. In Pennsylvania, our sales are projected to be \$7.9 billion, a 3.7 percent increase.

Our industry's aggregate sales are

significant; however, approximately three out of four eating and drinking establishments are small businesses with annual gross sales of less than \$500,000.00.

The KBL Network is attempting to levy a \$3 per bar stool and \$1 per dining seat with a view of the television fee to restaurant and other establishments in addition to their monthly cable bill. KBL is not a premium service such as HBO and Cinemax and until now, has been included in the price of the basic cable package.

KBL has stated that since 1984 the FCC has given them the right to charge a commercial rate for their programming. But until KBL negotiated the contract in excess of \$20 million dollars over the next four years with the Pittsburgh Penguins, they had not exercised their right.

David Brugnone, KBL's Director of Sales and Marketing, stated that they had to develop additional revenue to cover these costs.

The Pennsylvania Restaurant Association feels that the method KBL has derived for generating these additional funds is unfair.

KBL has selectively targeted restaurants and taverns while excluding private clubs, such as the American Legion, VFW and Country Clubs.

KBL alleges that restaurants and other establishments use the channel's programming, especially the local Pirates and Penguin games, to attract customers.

The Restaurant Association would like to know when, how, and view the results of the survey KBL conducted to determine that their programming specifically attracted customers to the restaurants.

The KBL Network recently released their 1993-1994 Penguin programming schedule. It includes 62 regular season games with an additional 26 available on Penn Vision, a pay per view channel. Twenty of the regular season games will also be broadcast on KDKA, a non-cable station. There is a possibility that some of these twenty games will be the same that KBL is offering.

What other programming will KBL provide for this fee?

As stated previously, most food service establishments have annual sales of under

\$500,000.00.

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We appreciate the gesture on behalf of KBL to charge the smaller establishments, those that have fewer than eight seats, a monthly fee of \$25.00 or \$300.00 per year. Unfortunately, one of the requirements set forth by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board is a 30-seat minimum to qualify for a license. This gesture, therefore, would benefit not even the smallest restaurant.

The food service industry has had its costs raised significantly in recent years by Minimum Wage increases, employer FICA taxes on tips, and the recent 38 percent increase in Workers Compensation costs.

The reduction in Business Meal Deduction from 100 to 80 percent has had a negative impact. Now that the deduction will be lowered to 50 percent, a significant reduction in sales and an estimated job loss of 6,737 jobs in Pennsylvania will be another burden on the food service industry.

The new Energy Tax will increase overhead costs. If income tax rates are increased, there will be less disposable income for

consumers, and dining out will be curtailed.

Possible increases in Alcohol Excise Tax and potential payroll taxes for health care costs and/or worker training programs will further hurt the bottom line of businesses who are just now beginning to recover from the recession.

Restaurants and other establishments are currently paying ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) fees on the average of \$341.00 per year. This fee covers the royalties owed to the artists for the music played on television commercials.

KBL is proposing that we now pay again to show these advertisements during the games.

As I mentioned previously, more than three out of four of our establishments are small, independently-operated businesses with annual sales under \$500,000.00 per year. They must deal with low profit margins, 3 to 5 percent, a high failure rates.

The proposed KBL fee is another dip into the diminishing profit margins of the restaurant and other establishments.

As an example, the fee, if enacted, will

cost a typical restaurant such as the Cheese Cellar in Station Square, \$115.00 per month or \$1,380.00 a year..

With all of the costs outlined above, the Western Chapter of the Pennsylvania Restaurant Association predicts that members will eliminate KBL from their programming, thus creating a smaller audience for advertisers.

We want to make it clear that our position in no way will jeopardize the fine relationships already established with KBL advertisers.

The Association and its members strongly oppose this fee and support Representative Frank LaGrotta in House Bill 1960.

I would like to thank you on behalf of the Western Chapter of the Pennsylvania Restaurant Association and its members for the opportunity to present this testimony on the KBL Network fee.

In addition, this organization stands ready to work with the Senate and House of Pennsylvania in an effort to foster economic development and provide career opportunities and jobs for all Pennsylvania citizens.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: David?

MR. KRANTZ: No.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Marty?

MR. DURKIN: No.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Frank?

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Just a couple questions.

You say you have 400 members in the Association?

MS. FISHER: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Have you done any talking with them or discussed with them or have any idea how many of them would be refusing this service, if this fee is imposed?

MS. FISHER: I'm going to say at this point just for the survey that I have done, and I have not surveyed all of the members, probably about 20 percent.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: And you haven't talked to all of them?

MS. FISHER: No, I have not.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Most of the ones I talked to said no.

Thanks.

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ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Ms. Fisher, you on page 2 of your testimony talk about something that we have raised several times here. That is who determines what's commercial; who determines what's not commercial.

You say in your testimony that KBL has selected restaurants and taverns and excluded private clubs such as the American Legion, et cetera, et cetera.

Being very careful how I phrase this so I don't have a thousand American Legion and Country Club people at my door tomorrow morning with picket signs and baseball bats, let me ask you if you see this as a potential target of litigation.

In other words, would you ~- obviously legal counsel has demonstrated, has documented that the Cable Act of '92 allows the levying of commercial fees.

Do you see potential litigation stemming from the determination of what's commercial and what's residential?

Obviously, you can't clarify an American

Legion or VFW as a residence; do you see that as

potentially something that some of your members may

want to --

MS. FISHER: Yes, I do.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Also on the same page you talk, you ask a question about -- or make a statement that there's a possibility that some of the twenty games that KBL -- a television will be broadcasting will be the same that KBL offers.

I defer to the gentleman from KBL.

Am I right in assuming that what you sell to KDKA will not be on KBL? The games that KDKA will broadcast will not simulcast on KBL?

MR. CRAIG: Yes, they will be simulcast.

The Pirate games are not simulcast, but the Penguin games are.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I see. All right.

There have been several people, including my colleague Representative Robinson, who had to leave. He raised the issue of the 30-seat minimum that the LCB requires to qualify for a license.

Correct me if I'm wrong, and initially directing the question to someone from KBL, the \$25 fee, the per stool, per seat fee is based on seats within view of the television, right?

MR. CRAIG: Right.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: So you could have 30 seats within a tavern, have less than so many seats in view of the television and still qualify for that?

I mean is that what you're trying to establish?

MR. BRUGNONE: That's not always the case.

The bar areas are much smaller areas than the total occupancy of the establishment. There can only be, say nine or ten seats, that are up at the bar that could view the television set.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: And they would qualify for the flat per fee -- per monthly --

MR. BRUGNONE: (Indicating affirmatively.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Can you give us any indication of how many establishments you may have encountered that meet this criteria?

MR. BRUGNONE: I could defer that to Fran Powell, who is our sales representative.

MR. POWELL: I would have to say that 90 percent of the bars out there are the smaller bars, and it's very intricate where they arrange their TVs at.

If it's at a bar where somebody even cares about the TV, it's right in the middle of the

corner. A lot of them put it in a corner that's not even accessible. So with the other regional networks that have done this, and in one instance where there was an attempt to place -- people position their TV so that it is not able to be seen by a lot of the bar stools or by the restaurant.

We have had instances in this area where they have the option to show it in the bar area and not in the restaurant area.

In other words, if they did show it in the restaurant area, their bill may be \$200 a month.

On the other hand, if they show it in the bar area which people -- if you're going to watch a game, you're going to sit and you're going to have a couple of drinks and watch the game. That's why the bar area can be situated different than a restaurant area.

I mean in the 400 establishments that we have under commercial contract, the average is \$53 a month and there's no one except two bars that pay over \$100 per month.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Are there any meeting the \$25 minimum?

MR. POWELL: Sure, sure.

On the other hand, we are not

discriminating against the VFWs, et cetera. They would have to pay, too.

I mean we are not -- we don't have two lawyers sitting here to get into a lawsuit about discrimination, you know. It really -- the gist of the program is commercial establishments with liquor licenses, okay?

There are non-profit organizations that we would have to make a determination as far as maybe a rate structure but, no, we are not discriminating between a place that has a liquor license and one that does not.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: So Sons of Italy and Polish -- you know, they're all receiving the same thing?

MR. POWELL: Yes.

I mean, really, they are considered non-profit, but they have \$300,000, \$400,000 in the bank that they have nothing to do with.

I mean that's non-profit, I guess.

My father was an LCB agent. I'm very familiar with the liquor laws and familiar with the bars in this area, so --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Ms. Fisher, have you contacted -- and Detroit has been raised

several times throughout today's proceeding.

Have you talked to any of your colleagues or counterparts in that area to see -- and I understand that's the basis, the \$3 per stool fee is what they do in the Detroit Metropolitan Area.

MR. POWELL: Correct, and they have 3,600 commercial establishments.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Have you talked to them in terms of how you determine what the impact is?

MS. FISHER: No, we have not, just across the State of Pennsylvania.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: In your opinion as the -- your title is Executive Director of the Restaurant Association?

MS. FISHER: Yes.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Do you see the plan that -- you were here when Mr. Craig and Mr. Brugnone testified.

Do you see the plan that they laid out in some way being counterproductive to small businesses?

MS. FISHER: Yes, I do.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Do you feel somewhat more comfortable with the fact that your

establishments will have a choice in the matter as to whether or not they wish to pay the extra fees and whether or not they wish to subscribe to the service?

MS. FISHER: It still against the basic premise that KBL is offering to residential customers and they can get it at home.

It still should be offered in the same package to commercial customers. It goes against the basic premise. If it's not offered to the residential customer as an option, as ala carte as they have termed it, then it should not be offered; it has to go the same way.

Both residential and commercial customers have to be offered it the same way.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Just let me -obviously, I'm not disagreeing with you as the
prime sponsor of the legislation, but let me play
devil's advocate for a minute.

If somebody is watching a Penguin game at home with -- you know, in my case with my dad, we can't leave the house when the Penguins are on.

Probably nobody would let us sit in their bar.

And somebody is using that service as KBL says and some of the tavern owners have said it

does in some way stimulate business.

You don't see a difference in commercial versus residential?

MS. FISHER: I don't see a significant amount of difference to justify the charge, no.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Okay.

Any other questions, gentlemen?

(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Okay, thank you very much.

Dennis Tovey is the next person to testify.

We are about seven minutes ahead of schedule. At 1:15 or 1:30, we are supposed to hear from Mark Driscoll.

Mr. Tovey, please identify yourself for the Stenographer.

MR. TOVEY: My name is Dennis Tovey, owner of Tove's Tap Inn in Penn Hills.

what I would like to do today is basically outline so that this Panel will have an understanding of exactly what the economic impact to the individual tavern owner or, in my case -- I'm just using myself as an example because as you will see as we go along, this will pertain pretty

much to the industry as a whole.

In order for this Panel to have a working knowledge of the economic impact the decision will have on tavern owners affected by the outcome, I will present to you the numbers necessary in making an informed judgment.

Including in my testimony will be the accepted guidelines for controlling costs and overhead in our industry, as well as profit and loss and the feasibility of paying KBL the exorbitant amount that's requested.

Statistics gathered from the United States
Census Bureau, as well as the PA Liquor Control
Board, will be discussed in order for the Panel to
understand the tavern owner's customer base in
Allegheny County.

In closing, I will express my views on the Constitutionality and possible violation of our Civil Rights if the Panel chooses to rule in KBL's favor.

Now in order to do this, I'd like you all to know my background.

I have been in this industry for twentyfive years. I have a degree in Foodmatic Services as well as Hotel/Motel Management.

I managed the Grand Concourse Restaurant in town for three years. Also, was General Manager for TGI Fridays, Houlihan's, Steak 'n Ale, and for the past four years I have owned my own tavern.

The next page will show you the profit cost of sales breakdown for the food and service industry.

I previously stated the 2 to 5 percent.

If we are doing everything possible, if we are doing everything right and being good managers, we can at this point without all the new tax laws and everything else that may come into effect, 10 percent net profit, we're doing good. That's about all we can ask for. That's the top line.

Now, breaking that down 25 percent, that's 25 cents out of our dollar goes to liquor costs. These are established food industry percentages; that's what we all live by. This is our Bible.

If we do these things right, we will get out 10 cents on the dollar.

Food cost is 32 percent.

Labor cost in order to pay our managers, our servers, provide good service, cook good food, is 18.5 cents out of our dollars.

Our rent, our mortgage and our utilities

should be established when we initially set up our business plans to open the business. It should be no more than 7.5 percent of our dollar; otherwise, it's not going to work.

And then another 7 percent to be used for advertising, your insurance, your professional fees, your supplies to do business, your repairs, your maintenance and you laundry, which leaves us with 10 cents on the dollar.

And I have provided on the next page my personal profit and loss statement for the first four months of this year, which is -- you can indicate in the year to date percentage in the last column. It shows my food cost is 31.7. My liquor cost is 26.4, and so on.

At the bottom of that I have -- I need to tell you a little bit about my personal restaurant so you can understand what I'm looking at here with KBL.

I have nine bar seats and in the bar I have two large screens and six screens of 25 inches, so that every seat in the bar you can see a TV, and that's at all hours of the day.

At \$3 per seat, that's \$270 per month.

I'm an average size guy. I have 100

dining seats in the dining room, of which I also have a TV in there because I support the Penguins, the football games and what have you very much, and Friday night after the game, the coaches and everybody comes in. They want to watch the news to see the other sports and things like that, so I have a TV in there, also.

And when the -- like when the Penguins are -- like the Pens two years ago when they went all the way to the Stanley Cup, we were having overflow from the bar and people were sitting there also.

That was a good week, but that only happened once since I have been open in four years.

Then taking this figure of \$370 per month, that's what we are going to base everything on, okay?

And this particular one where my statement that you're looking at, it was the four months at \$370. If I paid KBL, it would be \$1,480.

You can see the bottom line of our net profit for this period was \$2,700, so KBL got 53 percent of my profit.

I can't do it.

If you see, that's 1.6 net profit at the bottom. That's because in the first six months we

pay our insurance, we pay our professional fees.

I had a couple air-conditioners that broke down that I had to replace, so this wasn't a real good profit and loss statement for me.

By the same token, for KBL to ask for 53 percent of my profit, I could send my children to school and they can't have it, so I will be one of the people who will not subscribe to KBL if this does pass.

The next two pages will show some facts that I have gathered in trying to present my case.

Fact: KBL's proposal would cost
\$370,00 per month with 90 bar stools
and 100 dining seats. \$370.00 times
twelve equals \$4,440.00 per year.

Fact: Considering our 10 percent
profit margin or 10 cents on the
dollar, we would have to sell 44,400
beers at \$1.000, which is what I see
my 12-ounce draft for, to break even.
That's for the year, and I'm giving
all that to KBL.

<u>Fact:</u> KBL broadcasts ten Pirate games per month, each game lasting two and a half hours, which adds up to twenty-

five hours of total broadcast per month.

Fact: A \$370.00 levy per month with a 10 cents per dollar profit margin needs 3,770 \$1.00 beers sold just for me to break even.

Fact: 3,770 \$1.00 beers in the twenty-five hours of broadcast is 148 \$1.00 beers per hour just for me to break even and pay KBL.

Now according -- I want to establish my customer base just to maybe help you understand how tough this is going to be for us to reach the figures of 3,770 beers in order to break even to pay KBL.

Fact: According to the National
Census Bureau, there are 998,000
living adults over 21 in Allegheny
County.

<u>Fact:</u> There are 500,000 living male adults over the age of 21 in Allegheny County.

<u>Fact:</u> There are approximately 250,000 male sports fans over the age of 21 in Allegheny County.

Fact: There are approximately 125,000 male sports fans over the age of 21 in Allegheny County who drink alcohol.

Fact: There are at the present time according to the PA Liquor Control

Board, 2,205 licensed premises in Allegheny County with 105 held in escrow by the State.

Fact: With a customer base 125,000 persons divided by 2,206 licenses, approximately 57 adult males over the age of 21 who drink and are sports fans are available for each tavern to draw from.

How many of these 57 are working during telecasts? How many stay home to watch games on KBL? How many won't drink and drive? And how many are there that have nothing else to do but watch every game in my bar on KBL?

Fact: So with a customer base of 10 to 57 persons for each game and the need to sell 148 \$1.00 beers per Pirate telecast, KBL is asking us to do the physically impossible; to be

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fiscally irresponsible to ourselves, our partners, and our employees. And to pay a fee that is not financially feasible.

Fact: KBL has 380,000 subscribers.

The 2,205 licensee premises represent just 0.58 percent of 1 percent of total subscribers. To single out this vast minority of licensed premises to pay an exorbitant fee is both unconstitutional and also a violation of our Civil Rights.

Oftentimes when I'm not at work, I will go to the barber shop and watch the game and get my hair cut.

There are many other commercial establishments other than bars that should also be charged if we are charged.

That's it.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Dave?

MR. KRANTZ: Dennis, just to remark on my nineteen years with the House of Representatives, I find your testimony to be one of the very few that is well thought out.

Whether it agrees or disagrees, it's well

thought out and well presented. I'd just like to congratulate you on that.

MR. TOVEY: Thank you.

MR. KRANTZ: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Frank?

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Just a few.

Do you have a satellite dish or cable?

MR. TOVEY: No, just basic cable.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Okay.

So now if you don't buy the KBL package, you don't agree to pay the fee, instead of having the Pirate game on, what will you put on?

MR. TOVEY: See, I have a question also about the possibility -- I'd like to get the HBO channel in the bar, but TCI won't give it to me; I can't have it. I can't watch the fight, I can't get those. I can't get the other pay per view, so TCI might have a problem with me having to pay KBL.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: I don't know about --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Before you continue, Frank, counsel, can you explain that? Is there some law that prohibits -- I know HBO can't be operating in a commercial establishment.

MR. GRIFFIN: If he would like to have a

fight in the commercial establishment, he could purchase it off of Joanne Productions in Philadelphia and the price is usually \$1,200 per fight.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LAGROTTA: No.

And my question is, why not regulate HBO for --

MR. GRIFFIN: Well, HBO -- most of HBO's product is provided by movie studios and movie studios, of course, don't distribute their products into commercial establishments other than movie theaters, so HBO has agreements with movie studios to prohibit HBO in letting service be viewed in commercial establishments.

That's why for instance you may find HBO in a hotel room, but you won't find it in the lobby of the hotel or in the bar of the hotel.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: There's no law, Federal or State, that prohibits that. It's just simply HBO doesn't sell itself.

MR. GRIFFIN: It's the contractual arrangement between movie studios and HBO distributors.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: And who determines what a commercial establishment is in

that contract, counsel?

MR. GRIFFIN: I would suspect that the cable operator would market the service, but I don't know for certain.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Sorry, Frank, I didn't mean to interrupt you.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: No problem.

There's a way for him to buy --

MR. GRIFFIN: Right.

MR. TOVEY: Say that the Penguins did get into the playoffs, would it be possible for us to buy the cable if it passes just for that two week period?

MR. POWELL: Yes.

Well, for instance the Penn Vision games, two of the games are playoff games and they would be pay per view at home.

And places in this instance, the bar owner can make a lot of money on that given night.

Just to inject something, I think the gentleman has too many seats in his establishment.

If he would have some people stand, his monthly rate would be a lot lower.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: You talked before about people having TVs and then hiding them, which

makes no sense to me if I have a bar and people want to come in and watch TV.

I don't know how you can criticize a guy for having 90 seats in the place because he wants his people to sit down.

Do you have a lot of people come in the place to watch that, use the seats?

MR. TOVEY: Watch the games?

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Yes.

MR. TOVEY: As I explained here, there's only 57 possible guys. Our viewership is only -- we only have of the base amount of 125,000 persons, only 57 that are over the age of 21 who drink.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Do people come in and use the seats?

MR. TOVEY: Sure.

For a typical Pirate game, it's part of the whole package. Usually we have the sound down because the jukebox is on after nine o'clock, and it's real loud. It's just part of the basic package.

I might see four or five guys that come in that are there to watch the game, if there's going to be a game. If it's a blowup, then they're going to say, well, put ESPN on or TBS. Let's watch

something else.

And a real sports fan, they want to see every game.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: How many TVs do you have?

MR. TOVEY: I have one in the dining room where my hundred seats are, as I explained before, and I have one large screen at each end of the bar. I have six small ones, so you can see --

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: I would assume you can keep -- if the Pirates are getting blown up, you can keep the Pirate game on the TV and put the KBL or TBS on another one.

I don't think you want to hold it against the guy who wants to have the seat and, too, it makes no sense to me to have a TV and then put it in a corner where nobody can see it.

MR. TOVEY: Right, exactly.

And, again, that's what my business is, and everybody -- it trickles down. I mean whether I have 30 seats or I'm a Sports Garden with a thousand seats, the economic impact is going to be exactly the same because our industry is built around 10 cents on the dollar.

So the Sports Garden is going to pay for a

\$370 for my seats, or another guy is paying \$90, you know. It's hard to say.

There was a statement before about 90 percent of what KBL is going to do is going to fall into that 25 or less category.

I find that hard to believe. I can't see that happening. I don't know if anybody --

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: You aren't saying that 90 percent of the bars would fit into that \$25 figure or less than eight seats?

MR. POWELL: No, I'm saying that 90 percent of the bars in the Tri-State area are very small. In other words, they are not --

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: No, I don't believe that, either.

If you don't buy this because of the cost and because of what -- how will it affect your profit and loss statement; how will it affect your business? Do you have any idea?

Do you assume you will lose business?

MR. TOVEY: No, I won't, because the majority of my business -- I do a nice lunch. I have a nice dinner, and it's not going to affect me one way or another.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: How about the guy that --

MR. TOVEY: I have guys that come in, like five guys that sit, maybe ten, to watch the game.

But it's not going to -- I mean my profit -- if I sell each guy six beers in that half hour period and there's ten guys, that's sixty beers. I'm going to make \$6. That's not going to hurt me.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Do you have many people that come down specifically to see the Pirates that will say, okay, I can't come down tonight because the Pirates aren't on and will go to some other --

MR. TOVEY: No, I wouldn't say so.

The only specific time that I can say that KBL has really been of financial benefit to me was that one week during the Stanley Cup Playoff and we had an overflow of people that were sitting in the dining room.

I mean that did benefit us. But the fact that they want to charge me that 10 cent figure that they're talking about, that's not reality; the reality is the \$370 that they are going to make off me and the \$90 for the guy with 30 seats and the \$3,000 for the Sports Garden; it's not 10 cents a

seat. That's a false figure to put out.

Some people are saying what's wrong with that?

As I presented to you, there's a lot wrong with that and economically it's not profitable for us.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Any questions?
(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Thank you.

Last on the agenda is Mark Driscoll, who represents the Pittsburgh Pirates Baseball Club.

Go ahead.

MR. DRISCOLL: Good afternoon.

I'm Mark Driscoll, the Vice President of the broadcasting and advertising sales for the Pirates. We are appearing today at your request to provide background information and to answer any questions that you may have.

I want to give you some background on what agreement the Pirates have with KBL and what their rights are.

"The Pirates have granted KBL the exclusive subscription telecast rights within our home territory over the systems on KBL.

The systems are defined as the entities with which KBL has entered into an agreement with for the televising of KBL games by means of basic or premium cable television, satellite master antenna television, multipoint distribution services, and individual dwelling units for private viewing by means of equipment owned or operated by such individuals capable of receiving satellite delivered television programming directly from a satellite in the home territory.

KBL's contract with the Pirates provides them all rights to subscription telecasts in the home territory.

I just want to give you a little bit of background.

We have been a very aggressive organization televising our games. As a matter of fact, I think it started back when the team was at a low point in the mid-'80's with the down time that the team had, and we felt that it was important to showcase the guys coming up and that we saw some natural benefit from televising at that level.

We feel the Club's substantial level of

broadcasts serves our fan base very well.

The Pirates recognize the number of older Pennsylvanians that are in the area and we know that they are big Pirate fans. Because when there's something that happens to the broadcast they call me and a lot of them who call me are older.

The demographics in Western Pennsylvania are very old relative to the rest of the County and we know a lot of these fans can't get to games, but through our aggressive television schedule with KBL, we can reach those fans and share Pirate baseball with them.

So that's very important to us.

Our current schedule this year calls for us to televise 38 games from Three Rivers

Stadium, 12 on KDKA and 26 on KBL. And the schedule worked out this year that 74 out of the 81 road games will be televised; 41 by KDKA and 33 by KBL.

As you can see from the attached chart, we will televise many more games than the other small market clubs.

We benefit -- I think Western Pennsylvania benefits from the broadcast and we get to see

the teams and we benefit from having a strong regional sports network that can deliver the games in the territory.

We think that's a plus and that lets us get the games out and, of course, that helps the Club promote its broadcasts and promote our home schedule also.

The large number of home games televised by the Pirates on KBL is a result of the rights fee the Club earns from KBL.

Fans who watch home games from taverns, buy food and beverage from the taverns rather than at the Stadium where the Club would receive a portion of their entertainment dollar if they attend the games in person through tickets and food and beverage.

And while the televising of Pirate road games on KBL in taverns does not directly affect our home attendance, fans are drawn to the taverns to watch the road games and the taverns benefit from the incremental sales of food and beverage.

It really comes down to, you know, we are here today to offer background and to answer questions, but the Pirates are really caught in

the middle of this discussion.

We are not experts in the cable business; we are not experts in the tavern business. And the Pirates really feel like this is an issue between the taverns and KBL.

We appreciate the opportunity to come forward and are happy to answer any questions of the Panel."

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: David?

MR. KRANTZ: No questions at this time, but an observation that if -- and I'm not singling out the Pirates because you're here; I'm singling out all sports. If they didn't pay such high prices for players, then you would not necessarily need the large amount of revenue.

MR. DRISCOLL: Well, baseball certainly has some specific problems.

Our President, Mark Sauers, is trying to get some things figured out so the owners can get together and we can renew our partnership with the players and really straighten out some aspects of our business.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: If we could pay them, Dave, we'd be in the World Series.

MR. KRANTZ: There you go.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: The exposure is good for the Pirates, correct?

MR. DRISCOLL: The exposure of the games is good, to a degree. I mean we always wrestle with how many home games we should televise.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: So you think to televise some home games reduces the attendance at Three Rivers Stadium?

MR. DRISCOLL: I'm sure it does. It's a matter of measuring the revenue versus the rate fee that you get for the games versus what you get at the gate, and that's something we always kind of measure.

We try to be careful about the games that we televise so that for instance if we are having fireworks night, we think a lot of families will come to the see the fireworks with their kids.

Then that might be a game that we put on television because it won't hurt us as much.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: If this fee would reduce the exposure, the number of people seeing the Pirates on TV, would you take a position?

I mean the Pirates need exposure. They need to be on TV and they need to enlarge their television network as far as I can tell to become

more of a regional type.

MR. DRISCOLL: Well, the originality of what we are trying to do is important.

We have had a television network that covers West Virginia and up into Erie.

We have an over the air station in Johnstown that carries a full schedule of the games, so some of that exposure is important.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: And KBL is in Harrisburg now. I can watch Pirate games in Harrisburg.

MR. DRISCOLL: And they serve a lot of our fans and deliver those games throughout Western Pennsylvania, especially when there are a lot of older Pennsylvanians who absolutely cannot find a way to get to Three Rivers because they're physically unable, really.

You know, that part of KBL is important and it serves -- it's a bigger question. It serves more than just tavern owners and some of the things. It's really the Club's television philosophy, and most people are constituents, too.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: Thanks.

That's all I have.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: You weren't

here at the beginning -- I don't believe you were here when Bill Craig testified.

MR. DRISCOLL: I heard Bill's testimony.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Good.

Do you recall that he talked about the disparity financially between markets in Pittsburgh and Chicago and Los Angeles and New York, the large market versus small market?

Do you think that the revenue sharing, the dollars that are proposed in Major League Baseball will eliminate some of that problem?

MR. DRISCOLL: I think that's the goal of the small market teams to share some of their revenue.

That's pretty far from whether a tavern owner should pay for KBL, but just to talk baseball for a minute, when we go to New York or we go to L.A.., they play our teams and we are playing San Diego tonight and we are going to play the Dodgers Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday night. We are providing half of the cast of this ensemble and we certainly --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: You want paid for it.

MR. DRISCOLL: Pardon?

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: The smaller teams want paid for that.

MR. DRISCOLL: Well, we figure we provide half the talent, we ought to get something more than what we are getting now. That's part of the crux of what's going on in the revenue sharing discussions.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Are you optimistic that some of that will take place, that it will happen?

MR. DRISCOLL: Well, I was not privy to the discussions in Culver last weeks, but Mark Sauer came back and said he was cautiously optimistic that they will get together.

I know they have another meeting planned in Boston in early September, and that's the business of baseball.

asked you whether or not you would concerned with any trend that showed taverns and commercial establishments, whatever they are perceived to be in this final mix, if they stopped carrying KBL Pirate games.

I mean is that -- repeat that for me.
Would that impact on the Pirates at all?

MR. DRISCOLL: I suppose there's different sides to it. We could suffer from -- without taking a position, we could suffer from less exposure maybe for a road game. But we could also benefit from somebody saying I'm not going to stop, I'm not going to sit at their tavern because they don't have it any more, I'm going to go to the game.

I mean it could go on either side, that we could maybe have less exposure but the games wouldn't be as available in some of the taverns and maybe people would choose to come down to the game and buy a ticket, buy our beer, buy our popcorn.

REPRESENTATIVE DERMODY: It's cheaper than going to the bar.

MR. DRISCOLL: Some places, yes.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: Do you think, or do you forecast as an expert in this sports broadcasting field, that if KBL is successful as other networks in other parts of the country have been in establishing a commercial rate, obviously their revenues are going to increase.

Do you anticipate that the Pirates would want a bigger piece of that revenue when contract rights come up?

MR. DRISCOLL: I think the issue for contract rights is really separate from that.

Obviously, it benefits the Club in negotiations for rights if KBL has more revenue and more power to provide the programming for that.

But when we are caught in the middle of this discussion between fans and tavern owners and how KBL operates its business and we don't have a say in how they do that and we don't -- the contract doesn't call for KBL to ask us can we charge cable systems for viewing KBL.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LagROTTA: There's nothing in your language that guarantees that this will be carried as basic cable?

In other words, there's nothing in the language except for what they paid you for the rights to set up their cameras and broadcast the game?

MR. DRISCOLL: They have the exclusive subscription telecast rights for the specific number of games in the contract.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: And what they do with it once they take it out of the Stadium is their business?

MR. DRISCOLL: Well, it's a legal

arrangement. We have an understanding of how they are going to operate. But that's really what the contract calls for, that they have rights to the games on basic or premium cable television.

Now Bill could tell you.

I think primarily in the Pittsburgh area you're on basic, but there are some areas where you are on premium.

MR. CRAIG: Yes, beyond a hundred miles.

MR. DRISCOLL: But that's not something
that --

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: So you're not concerned about the level of exposure that the Pittsburgh Pirates Baseball Club gets from the contract, you're just concerned here's our games, here's our check and --

MR. DRISCOLL: Well, we are concerned about the -- we are certainly concerned about the exposure and that's part of what we are working with them on and what they're doing.

But it's not something that we have a contractual right to adjust.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: I understand.

Any other questions, gentlemen?

(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Thank you very much, Mark.

Before we adjourn here, let me just indicate that Mr. William Wischman from Pass ProAm Sports Systems in Detroit, Michigan sends written testimony which is address to me dated August 10th. And I won't read the entire letter, but in his summation paragraph it says: "The theory is that if the signal or telecast is used for a purpose other than personal entertainment such as the taverns are doing to enhance their revenue, we can charge a corresponding fee.

I would strongly protest any proposal that allows persons or entities equal consideration when the purposes are not equal."

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{It's submitted by William J. Wischman,} \\ \mbox{Jr., from ProAm Sports System.}$

And he asks that that be made part of the official record today, and I understand that copies of that letter have distributed.

MR. KRANTZ: Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you on behalf of Representative Caltagirone, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and your aide, Tom, for a very well put together hearing.

We are looking forward to continuing the

subject matter on the 31st of August in Harrisburg.

ACTING CHAIRMAN LaGROTTA: Let me just repeat what David said.

On the 31st, Chairman Caltagirone will convene another hearing on this issue so that folks from the Central and Eastern part of the State will have an opportunity to testify.

They found Western Pennsylvania an inconvenient destination.

Anyone here that offered testimony that chooses to do that can simply make myself or Dave aware of their desire to testify. We anticipate having cable providers and programmers from Philadelphia and the Harrisburg area offer testimony since this legislation would obviously affect the entire Commonwealth, even though the controversy seems to be brewing right now in the Western part of the State.

Thank you all for coming and participating today.

(The hearing concluded at 1:40 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence taken in the above-entitled matter are fully and accurately indicated in my notes and that this is a true and correct transcript of same.

Dawn Forsythe, Reporter/slg