Our three producers each had a lot of input on two other songs they co-produced, "B Luvs B" and "C luvs C". They each asked the writer/artist and the writer/artist's publisher, XYZ Music, for some participation in the songwriting and/or publishing:

- Producer A got a 5% writer's credit on both songs. (She owns her own publishing company, to which she will assign her share of the song/copyright.)
- Producer B got no writing credit, but he did get an assignment of 10% of the copyright on the two songs. (He has that 10% assigned to the publishing company that he owns.)
- Producer C again got no writing credit or any participation in copyright on either song, but having learned from homework #1, this time he got a cut-in of 20% (not 10%) of the total publishers' income from each of the two songs for the first 2 years. (Again, "total" in this case means all monies left after payment of the songwriters' shares of income.)

Assuming XYZ, the administrating publisher, does not deduct for any expenses, how much did each producer earn in total for their participation in publishers' income from the song, and, in the case of Producer A, also from songwriting income, for each of the following situations?

**NOTE:** You **MUST** SHOW YOUR CALCULATIONS BELOW in order to get ANY credit.

1) For "B Luvs B", the gross payments to XYZ (that is, the total payments actually received by XYZ before any distribution of money to writers and co-publishers) were $150,000 in the first two years, $50,000 of which was from BMI. (Show your calculations below.)

   - Producer A ________.
   - Producer B ________.
   - Producer C ________.

2) The gross payments to XYZ over the next 3 years (years 3, 4, & 5) for "B Luvs B" are $75,000, $25,000 of which is from BMI. Calculate the total for years 3, 4, & 5.

   - Producer A ________.
   - Producer B ________.
   - Producer C ________.
3) "B Luvs B" becomes a standard, and ten years after it is released, a major publisher buys the copyright of the song from all of the copyright holders (that is, all the publishers holding any share of the publishing rights) for $400,000.

Producer A ________.
Producer B ________.
Producer C ________.

4) A movie company uses the other song, "C Luvs C", in a movie soon after it is recorded and BEFORE it has been commercially released. It pays a flat sync license fee of $200,000 (dream on!...), but demands that it, the movie company, get "half the publishing". After much discussion, the current publishers decide to each give up half of their ownership in the copyright - they all decide it's worth it for a placement in a movie. The $200,000 payment does not take place until AFTER the movie company signs on as a publisher, and is therefore considered a 50% owner of the copyright.

Producer A ________.
Producer B ________.
Producer C ________.

5) A record of "C Luvs C" is released soon after the movie comes out, and SEPERATE from the $200,000 sync license, the gross payments to the administrating publisher in the first two years for "C Luvs C" are $150,000, 1/3 of which is from BMI.

Producer A ________.
Producer B ________.
Producer C ________.