Are You Ready for Some Football™?

The BallPark Franks
“Trademark Weenie” Superbowl:
A Review of Disparaging, Scandalous and False Connection Marks

Austin IP Inn of Court
Group 4
January 15, 2015
OVERVIEW

Two teams:

South Austin Hipsters

vs.

North Austin Yuppies
- 1-2 tables represent each team each quarter (see color / # card).
- Presenter commences each quarter with summary of topic.
- Following summary, team with the ball chooses a “run” or “pass” question for each down.
- If “pass” is chosen and answered incorrectly, the other team may “intercept” by answering correctly and then has the ball.
- Successful answers advance the ball 5 yards for “run” questions and 10 yards for “pass” questions.
- Each possession starts on the 20 yard line.
- Possession changes after a score.
- Play continues for 8 questions per quarter. 4 passing plays and 4 running plays per quarter.
- Can kick field goal on 4th down or last play of the half.
OVERVIEW

Four Quarters:
1. Scandalous Marks
   (Blue 1 vs. Red 1)
2. Disparaging Marks
   (Blue 2 vs. Red 2)

   HALFTIME!

3. False Suggestion of Connection Marks
   (Blue 3 vs. Red 3)
4. General Football-Related Marks
   (Blue 4 vs. Red 4)

January 15, 2015
Austin IP Inn of Court – Group 4
Scandalous Marks

Blue 1 vs. Red 1
Prohibited Registrations

Section 2(a) of the Lanham Act directs the PTO to refuse registration of a trademark that:

Consists of or comprises immoral, deceptive, or scandalous matter; or matter which may disparage or falsely suggest a connection with persons living or dead, institutions, beliefs or national symbols, or bring them into contempt, or disrepute.
WARNING!

• To fully discuss trademark law concerning scandalous or immoral marks, it is necessary to present material that may be widely considered to be in poor taste.

• The relevant subject matter is by its nature bordering indecency and vulgarity, and may be offensive.

• You have been warned!
What is Scandalous?

• There is no definition for immoral or scandalous in the Lanham act, and very little legislative history.

• Dictionary definitions provide guidance.

• “… shocking to the sense of truth, decency, or propriety; disgraceful; offensive; disreputable…” *In re Riverbank Canning Co.*, 95 F.2d 327, 328 (C.C.P.A. 1938).
What is Scandalous?

• Measured “from the standpoint of not necessarily a majority, but a substantial composite of the general public.” *In re McGinley*, 660 F.2d 481, 485 (C.C.P.A. 1981).


• Threshold for scandalous is lower than obscenity in 1st amendment cases.
What is Scandalous?

• Considered in context of the marketplace.
• But the Board does not take the point of view of an expected consumer.
• Applicant’s intentions are generally not relevant, but the Board has taken this into account. Ex. Old Glory Condoms as attempting to redefine patriotism to include AIDS fight.
• Expert testimony and survey evidence can be introduced to the Board in relation to factual determinations, but not on the “ultimate question.”
• The Board does not consider other registered marks.
Scandalous Examples
Registered Examples

- Old Glory Condom Corp
- *tits*
- BIG COCK RANCH
OR

RUN (5 YARDS)  OR  PASS (10 YARDS)
DISPARAGING MARKS

Blue 2 vs. Red 2
Scandalousness looks to the conscience or moral feelings of the **general public**.

Disparagement has “an **identifiable object**” – “persons, living or dead, institutions, beliefs or national symbols.”
Determining Disparagement

Two part test:

1) What is the likely meaning of the matter in question; and

2) If that meaning is found to refer to identifiable persons, institutions, beliefs or national symbols, whether that meaning may be disparaging to a substantial composite of the referenced group.

In re Lebanese Arak Corp., 94 USPQ2d 1215, 1217 (TTAB 2010).
What Is the Likely Meaning of the Mark in Question?

Factors to consider:

• Dictionary definitions;
• The relationship of the matter to the other elements in the mark;
• The nature of the goods or services; and
• The manner in which the mark is used in the marketplace in connection with the goods or service.

_In re Lebanese Arak Corp.,_ 94 USPQ2d 1215, 1217 (TTAB 2010).
Disparaging to a “Substantial Composite” of the Referenced Group

- Consider the referenced group (and not the general public).
- When considering whether a “substantial composite” of the referenced group finds the mark disparaging in the context of the goods and services in the application, the use of the mark is presumed to be public use viewable by any member of the referenced group.
- Applicant’s belief that the term is not disparaging does not mean that a “substantial composite” of the referenced group does not find the term disparaging.

_In re Heeb Media LLC_, 89 USPQ2d 1071 (TTAB 2008).
Depending on the Facts of the Case, a Proposed Mark May Be:

(1) An innocuous term that in the context of the goods or services is disparaging;

(2) A disparaging term that may have a non-disparaging meaning in a specific context; or

(3) A disparaging term that has no non-disparaging meanings in any context, and remains disparaging despite the applicant's goods or services, actual use or intent.

• **Burden**: In an *ex parte* proceeding, the burden is on the examining attorney to make a prima facie case that the mark is disparaging. Applicant must then rebut this case in order to register the mark.

• **Relevance of Other Registrations**: An argument that other potentially disparaging terms have been registered cannot assist an Applicant in registering a derogatory term. Even if some prior registrations have some characteristics similar to the applicant’s, the USPTO’s allowance of such prior registrations does not bind the TTAB.

*In re Squaw Valley Development Co.*, 80 USPQ2d 1264 (TTAB 2006); *In re Heeb Media LLC*, 89 USPQ2d 1071 (TTAB 2008).
OR

RUN (5 YARDS) OR PASS (10 YARDS)
HALFTIME!
FALSE SUGGESTION OF CONNECTION MARKS

Blue 3 vs. Red 3
OR

RUN (5 YARDS)  OR  PASS (10 YARDS)
FOOTBALL-RELATED MARKS

Blue 4 vs. Red 4
OR

RUN (5 YARDS)  OR  PASS (10 YARDS)
Are You Ready for Some Football™?

END
Passing Plays
10 Yards Each
Passing Plays
FIRST QUARTER
SCANDALOUS MARKS
Congress refuses to protect trademarks with certain content that it deemed objectionable, including marks that are scandalous and immoral, because:

A. Congress made an express policy choice about how to spend public funds.
B. Congress was attempting to legislate morality.
C. Congress found that such marks should not occupy the time, services, and use of funds of the federal government.
D. Congress did not want in any way to approve or sanction such marks.
E. Congress is concerned about causing emotional distress.
Congress refuses to protect trademarks with certain content that it deemed objectionable, including marks that are scandalous and immoral, because:

A. Congress made an express policy choice about how to spend public funds.

B. Congress was attempting to legislate morality.

C. Congress found that such marks should not occupy the time, services, and use of funds of the federal government.

D. Congress did not want in any way to approve or sanction such marks.

E. Congress is concerned about causing emotional distress.

The *McGinley* rationale has come under doubt given that:

A. The *McGinley* rationale is recognized as attempting to legislate morality.

B. The PTO is now funded through user fees, not through taxpayer dollars.

C. The PTO would save time, money, and effort by not refusing the marks.

D. A refusal to register does not stop the use of the mark in commerce.

E. Both “B” and “C.”
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E. Both “B” and “C.”
If a federally registered trademark is found to be scandalous and immoral by a federal court, then

A. It is void ab initio.
B. It is voidable through a proceeding in the USPTO.
C. It is voidable through a proceeding in the USPTO, but incontestability under 15 U.S.C. § 1065 is a complete defense.
D. It is voidable through a proceeding in the USPTO, wherein if the challenger succeeds, the mark becomes void ab initio.
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D. It is voidable through a proceeding in the USPTO, wherein if the challenger succeeds, the mark becomes void ab initio.
Which of the following is an actual registered trademark not rejected as scandalous / immoral by the Trademark Office?

A. Blanco Basura, for alcoholic beverages.
B. Cracka Azz Skateboards, for skateboards and clothing.
C. All Natural My Dadz Nutz Carmelized Jumbo Redskins, for a line of savory peanuts.
D. All of the above.
Q1 PASS Answer # 4

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D. All of the above.
Passing Plays
SECOND QUARTER
DISPARAGING MARKS
When an Asian-American Applicant attempted to register THE SLANTS for an Asian-American musical band, the TTAB held that:

A. The mark was “scandalous and immoral” when considered in the context of the Applicant’s claimed goods and services.

B. The mark was disparaging, despite the fact that Applicant was a member of the disparaged group, because the focus of the inquiry is not on the applicant’s race but rather on the “referenced group’s perception” of the mark.

C. The mark was not disparaging because the applicant was a member of the referenced group and was successfully “redefining the term in a positive way” through the registration.

D. The mark was not disparaging because only a minority of Asian Americans both “ascribed a derogatory meaning” to the mark and found it objectionable.
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D. The mark was not disparaging because only a minority of Asian Americans both “ascribed a derogatory meaning” to the mark and found it objectionable.
Which celebrity, upon attempting to trademark the word “Katonah,” was told this name is an integral part of the heritage of American Indians and the attempt to register it was offensive to them?

A. Kim Kardashian, who sought to use this name on a line of animal-print bed linens.
B. Martha Stewart, who sought to use this name on a collection of home accessories.
C. Dwayne “Katonah” Johnson, who sought to use this name on a line of sports gear.
D. Ellen DeGeneres, who sought to use this name on a line of men’s underwear.
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Which of the following is a mark that has not been held to be disparaging and/or scandalous?

A. “Stalin Cookies! Cookies that Rule!”
B. Hitler Coffee.
C. Washington Redskins.
D. Buddah beachwear.

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A. “Stalin Cookies! Cookies that Rule!”
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The mark “BASEBALLS EVIL EMPIRE” was refused registration because it:

A. Falsely suggests a connection with the Boston Red Sox, who originally coined the term.

B. Falsely suggests a connection with the New York Yankees, because the mark “uniquely and unmistakably” points to the team, and the public would assume a non-existent connection between the applicant and the team due to the team’s fame.

C. Disparages the New York Yankees because it refers to the team in a manner that would be considered “offensive or objectionable by a reasonable person of ordinary sensibilities.”

D. Is merely descriptive of the New York Yankees and the applicant failed to show acquired distinctiveness.
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Passing Plays
THIRD QUARTER
FALSE ASSOCIATION
MARKS
Why was former VP candidate Sarah Palin’s trademark registration for her own name, “Sarah Palin,” initially rejected:

A. She failed to submit evidence of use.
B. An “adult” novelty company had already trademarked her name.
C. She didn’t sign the application.
D. Name was rejected as scandalous.
Why was former VP candidate Sarah Palin’s trademark registration for her own name, “Sarah Palin,” initially rejected:

A. She failed to submit evidence of use.
B. An “adult” novelty company had already trademarked her name.
C. She didn’t sign the application.
D. Name was rejected as scandalous.
The TTAB held that the mark

A. Could be registered, because it merely “brought to mind” Coach Paul “Bear” Bryant (who famously wore a houndstooth hat) and the University of Alabama, and was not “unmistakably associated” with Coach Bryant’s identity.

B. Could not be registered, because it was likely to cause confusion with

C. Could not be registered because it was disparaging to Coach Bryant through use of the word “Mafia,” which typically refers to organized crime.

D. Both B and C.
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D. Both B and C.
The University of Notre Dame opposed registration of NOTRE DAME for cheese products. The court held that:

A. The mark falsely suggested a connection with the University.
B. The mark was likely to cause confusion with the University’s use of the mark on a wide variety of commercial items sold to the public.
C. Both A and B.
D. Neither A nor B.
The University of Notre Dame opposed registration of NOTRE DAME for cheese products. The court held that:

A. The mark falsely suggested a connection with the University.

B. The mark was likely to cause confusion with the University’s use of the mark on a wide variety of commercial items sold to the public.

C. Both A and B.

D. Neither A nor B.
Trademark examiners refused which of the following marks on the grounds that it falsely suggested a connection to a person or institution?

A. JOHNNY FOOTBALL, when applied for by parties unrelated to Johnny Manziel.
B. STRONGHORNS, when applied for by parties unrelated to Charlie Strong and UT.
C. TEBOWING, when applied for by parties unrelated to Tim Tebow.
D. TYLER ROSE, when applied for by parties unrelated to Earl Campbell.
E. All of the above.
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Passing Plays
FOURTH QUARTER
FOOTBALL / TRADEMARK RELATED MARKS
Which NFL team attempted to register the trademark 19-0 (for the Perfect Season), only to lose two weeks after filing the application:

A. Chicago Bears.
B. New England Patriots.
C. Miami Dolphins.
D. Dallas Cowboys.
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After applying for the trademark 19-0 (for the Perfect Season), the New England Patriots lost their next football game to:

A. Miami Dolphins, in the last game of the season.
B. Green Bay Packers, in the Super Bowl.
C. Denver Broncos, in the last game of the season.
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C. Denver Broncos, in the last game of the season.
Boise State acquired a trademark (trade dress) registration for the color “blue” for its football field. What other university installed a blue field, and ultimately agreed to take a license from Boise State after public threats of litigation:

A. University of New Haven.
B. Delaware University.
C. Binghamton University.
D. Stony Brook University.
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B. Delaware University.
C. Binghamton University.
D. Stony Brook University.
Q4 PASS Question # 4

What college acquired a license from Boise State for a red field because of Boise State’s trademark registration on its blue field:

A. Rutgers University.
B. University of Louisville.
C. Eastern Washington.
D. Ball State.
E. None of the above, Boise State does not license red fields.
What college acquired a license from Boise State for a red field because of Boise State’s trademark registration on its blue field:

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B. University of Louisville.
C. Eastern Washington.
D. Ball State.
E. None of the above, Boise State does not license red fields.
Passing Plays
END
TOUCHDOWN!
Running Plays
5 Yards Each
Running Plays
FIRST QUARTER --
SCANDALOUS MARKS
Dictionary definitions alone may suffice to establish a prima facie case that a proposed mark is scandalous when all definitions deem the term as vulgar.

A. True.
B. False.
Dictionary definitions alone may suffice to establish a prima facie case that a proposed mark is scandalous when all definitions deem the term as vulgar.

A. True.

B. False.
“Bong Bowl” mark for athletic apparel:

A. Registered to Joel Douglas Rodgers – in advance of the 2014 game between Seattle Seahawks and Denver Broncos, both of which hail from states with legalized marijuana.

B. Rejected by the USPTO because marijuana is a controlled substance.

C. Rejected because the NFL opposed the application.

D. Abandoned.
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BIG PECKER as a brand for embroidered clothing:
A. Not registrable.
B. Not registrable, unless incontestable.
C. Registrable if applicant specifies “surfing trunks.”
D. Registrable if accompanied by a specimen containing a bird.
E. Registrable because mark not offensive in every reasonable use.
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The mark “Cock Sucker” for a rooster-shaped chocolate sucker was deemed:

A. Scandalous and not registrable because using the mark on a "poultry-themed product" does not lessen the vulgar meaning, but rather establishes an additional, non-vulgar meaning and a double entendre.

B. Registrable because when a mark has a double meaning and one of the meanings is vulgar, the USPTO must demonstrate that the public would choose the vulgar meaning, and the PTO failed to do so here.

C. Registrable because a mark that includes a double entendre is exempt from the prohibition of Section 1052(a) when the mark would be seen by a substantial composite of the general public as having both a vulgar and a non-vulgar meaning.

D. Registrable because a mark must be viewed in context of the goods in the application, and this mark, when viewed in the context chocolate lollipops, was not vulgar, but simply humorous.
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The mark GAMECOCK SUCKER when used in connection with lollipops like the one shown here was:

A. Refused registration because it was scandalous, and though there was a double entendre with reference to the University of South Carolina’s mascot, the vulgar meaning prevails.

B. Refused registration because its double meaning disparages the University of South Carolina’s athletic teams.

C. Initially refused registration because of a likelihood of confusion with a prior pending application, namely COCK SUCKER.

D. Successfully registered on the Federal Register.
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“BIG JOHNSON”:
A. Not registrable because scandalous and immoral.
B. Registrable for clothing.
C. Registrable for camping stoves.
D. Registrable for T-shirts depicting an image of a Johnson outboard engine.
E. B, C and D.
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Running Plays
SECOND QUARTER -- DISPARAGING MARKS
The USPTO cannot refuse to register a mark under Section 2(a)’s prohibition against the registration of a disparaging mark when the relevant “disparaging” portion of the mark is disclaimed in the application.

A. True.
B. False.
The USPTO cannot refuse to register a mark under Section 2(a)’s prohibition against the registration of a disparaging mark when the relevant “disparaging” portion of the mark is disclaimed in the application.

A. True.

B. False.
Does the refusal to register “HEEB” for clothing on the grounds that it was disparaging to a substantial composite of the Jewish Community violate the First Amendment proscription against restrictions on expression?

A. Yes, because “Congress shall make no law. . .abridging the freedom of speech,” and the law against registering disparaging trademarks improperly restricts the speech of the applicant.

B. Yes, because though HEEB may be disparaging to some in the Jewish community, it is not disparaging to all, and thus, cannot be denied registration without violating the First Amendment.

C. No, because Congress can regulate and prohibit “offensive” language as an exception to the First Amendment, and “HEEB” is “offensive.”

D. No, because the PTO’s refusal to register the mark does not affect the applicant’s right to use it, so no expression was restricted.
Does the refusal to register “HEEB” for clothing on the grounds that it was disparaging to a substantial composite of the Jewish Community violate the First Amendment proscription against restrictions on expression?

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B. Yes, because though HEEB may be disparaging to some in the Jewish community, it is not disparaging to all, and thus, cannot be denied registration without violating the First Amendment.

C. No, because Congress can regulate and prohibit “offensive” language as an exception to the First Amendment, and “HEEB” is “offensive.”

D. No, because the PTO’s refusal to register the mark does not affect the applicant’s right to use it, so no expression was restricted.
A substantial composite of the referenced group must find a mark disparaging in order for the TTAB to refuse registration of a mark under Section 2(a). What constitutes a “substantial composite?”

A. At least a majority of individuals in the referenced group must find the mark disparaging.

B. At least 30% of individuals in the referenced group who may encounter the mark on the goods covered by the application must find the mark disparaging.

C. At least 2/3 of the group must have a common understanding of the disparaging nature of the mark in order for there to be a “substantial composite.”

D. No one knows – the courts have refused to assign a percentage or fixed number to define the term.
A substantial composite of the referenced group must find a mark disparaging in order for the TTAB to refuse registration of a mark under Section 2(a). What constitutes a “substantial composite?”

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D. No one knows – the courts have refused to assign a percentage or fixed number to define the term.
STOP THE ISLAMISATION OF AMERICA for a campaign to provide information regarding understanding and preventing terrorism:

A. Not registrable because scandalous and immoral.

B. Not registrable because disparaging to Muslims.

C. Registrable because of its religious meaning, conversion to Islam, was supported by dictionary definitions

D. Registrable because of its political meaning, political and military efforts to make a society subject to Islamic law, was supported by academic, legal and religious experts.

E. Registrable for reasons “c” and “d.”
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A. Not registrable because scandalous and immoral.
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E. Registrable for reasons “c” and “d.”
Running Plays
THIRD QUARTER
FALSE ASSOCIATION
MARKS
“Johnny Football”:

A. Registered to Johnny Manziel, who played football for A&M and now plays for the Cleveland Browns.

B. Not registered because Johnny Manziel is a living person who refused to provide consent.

C. Suspended because “JUANITO F??TBOL” was already registered and there was a possibility of confusion.

D. Abandoned.
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Which college football coach’s name has not been federally registered (or doesn’t have an application in process)?

A. Steve Sarkisian (Washington).
B. Gus Malzahn (Auburn).
C. Urban Meyer (Ohio State).
D. Bill Snyder (Kansas State).
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A. Steve Sarkisian (Washington).
B. Gus Malzahn (Auburn).
C. Urban Meyer (Ohio State).
D. Bill Snyder (Kansas State).
Which one of these is not a trademark applied for by Seattle Seahawks running back Marshawn Lynch?

A. Beast Mode
B. Power Pellets
C. Lynch Pin
D. About That Action Boss
E. Family First
F. B and D
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A. Beast Mode
B. Power Pellets
C. Lynch Pin
D. About That Action Boss
E. Family First
F. B and D
An applicant can overcome a Section 2(a) bar by adding or removing words to the associated mark. True or False?

A. True.

B. False.

C. True, but only if removing words commonly associated with known individual/entity.

D. True, but only if adding words not typically associated with known individual/entity.
An applicant can overcome a Section 2(a) bar by adding or removing words to the associated mark. True or False?

A. True.

B. False.

C. True, but only if removing words commonly associated with known individual/entity.

D. True, but only if adding words not typically associated with known individual/entity.
Running Plays
FOURTH QUARTER
FOOTBALL / TRADEMARK
RELATED MARKS
How many trademark applications has Johnny Manziel filed?

A. One.
B. Three.
C. Seven.
D. Ten.
How many trademark applications has Johnny Manziel filed?

A. One.
B. Three.
C. Seven.
D. Ten.
Since March of 2013, BCS Properties, LLC, has filed six trademark applications for “COLLEGE FOOTBALL PLAYOFF” and variants thereof, for use in connection with a variety of goods and services. How many have issued?

A. 0  
B. 1  
C. 2  
D. 6
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A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 6
In June 1995, before Stephen LaTreal McNair had played a game of professional football, three employees of a San Diego television station filed a trademark application for “Air McNair.” Mr. McNair could successfully oppose based on the mark being:

A. Scandalous.
B. Disparaging.
C. Immoral.
D. Disreputable.
E. None of the above.
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A. Scandalous.
B. Disparaging.
C. Immoral.
D. Disreputable.
E. None of the above.
Q4 Run Question # 4

Which university owns a trademark registration for LINEBACKER U?

A. Penn State.
B. Florida State.
C. Miami.
D. Texas A&M.
Which university owns a trademark registration for LINEBACKER U?

A. Penn State.
B. Florida State.
C. Miami.
D. Texas A&M.

⇒ Registration No. 4,215,863, registered October 2, 2012.
Running Plays
END
Field Goal Questions
3 points each
Who has been the head coach in the most Super Bowls?

A. Jimmy Johnson.
B. Chuck Noll.
C. Don Shula.
D. Bill Belichick.
Who has been the head coach in the most Super Bowls?

A. Jimmy Johnson.
B. Chuck Noll.
C. Don Shula.
D. Bill Belichick.

Don Shula – 6 Super Bowl appearances as head coach (Baltimore -1, Miami - 5)
Which Buffalo Bills wide receiver forced showboating Dallas Cowboys defensive tackle Leon Lett to fumble at the 1-yard line in Super Bowl XXVII?

A. Don Beebe.
B. Justin Armour.
C. Darick Holmes.
D. Kevin Knox.
Which Buffalo Bills wide receiver forced showboating Dallas Cowboys defensive tackle Leon Lett to fumble at the 1-yard line in Super Bowl XXVII?

A. Don Beebe.
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D. Kevin Knox.
What was Hall of Fame running back O.J. Simpson’s nickname?

A. The Flash.
B. Glide.
C. Sunshine.
D. The Juice.
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A. The Flash.
B. Glide.
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What “trademark” did Joe Namath bring to the AFL?

A. Long Hair.
B. The Fu Manchu.
C. White shoes and fur coat.
D. The Bomb.
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A. Long Hair.
B. The Fu Manchu.
C. White shoes and fur coat.
D. The Bomb.
How did the Texas Longhorn’s mascot Bevo get his name?

A. Aggie pranksters branded the steer “13 – 0,” the score of the 1915 UT-A&M football game.

B. The Texas Alcade named the longhorn in a publication discussing the 1916 UT-A&M football game, where the longhorn was first presented.

C. He was named after Anheuser-Busch’s “Bevo” – a non-alcoholic “near beer.”

D. It was common to add “-O” to the end of someone’s name due to the popularity of the 1900’s comic strips drawn by Gus Mager.
How did the Texas Longhorn’s mascot Bevo get his name?

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D. It was common to add “-O” to the end of someone’s name due to the popularity of the 1900’s comic strips drawn by Gus Mager.
Which professional football team’s scoreboard fills up with an image of ketchup pouring from bottles when the team enters the red zone?

A. New England Patriots.
B. Pittsburgh Steelers.
C. Washington Redskins.
D. Houston Texans.
FG Answer # 6

Which professional football team’s scoreboard fills up with an image of ketchup pouring from bottles when the team enters the red zone?

A. New England Patriots.
B. Pittsburgh Steelers.
C. Washington Redskins.
D. Houston Texans.

Pittsburgh’s Heinz Field
For the 2015 recruiting class, Texas A&M’s football coaches, fans, and recruits used the hashtag #WRTS to celebrate the school’s recruiting class. It supposedly means “We Run This State.” Who filed a trademark application for the hashtag with the USPTO?

A. Mark Snyder (former Aggie Defensive Coordinator, fired on Nov. 28, 2014).
B. Kevin Sumlin (Aggie Head Coach).
C. A parent of Kyler Murray (5-star quarterback recruit).
D. A parent of Daylon Mack (5-star defensive tackle recruit).
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What is the name of the Fox Sports robot?

A. Domino.
B. Ultra Magnus.
C. Cleatus.
D. Doofus.
E. Bender.
What is the name of the Fox Sports robot?

A. Domino.
B. Ultra Magnus.
C. Cleatus.
D. Doofus.
E. Bender.
Field Goal Questions
END
IT’S GOOD!
NO GOOD!
EXTRA / OVERTIME
EXTRA Question # 1

Which one of these is not a trademark applied for by Seattle Seahawks running back Marshawn Lynch?

A. Beast Mode.
B. Power Pellets.
C. Lynch Pin.
D. About That Action Boss.
E. Family First.
F. B and D.
EXTRA Answer # 1

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B. Power Pellets.
C. Lynch Pin.
D. About That Action Boss.
E. Family First.
F. B and D
EXTRA Question # 2

Which one of these is a trademark applied for by Houston Texans defensive end J.J. Watt?

A. Turn Down for Watt.
B. Dream Big Work Hard.
C. I’m Dreaming of a Watt Christmas.
D. Watt Time is It?
E. A and B.
EXTRA Answer # 2

Which one of these is a trademark applied for by Houston Texans defensive end J.J. Watt?

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B. Dream Big Work Hard  
C. I’m Dreaming of a Watt Christmas  
D. Watt Time is It?  
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Which of these is not a trademark applied for by Seattle Seahawks quarterback Russell Wilson?

A. Pass the Peace.
B. Dangeruss Wilson.
C. King in Every Crowd.
D. Why Not You?
E. QB#3.
F. A and C.
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B. Dangeruss Wilson
C. King in Every Crowd
D. Why Not You?
E. QB#3
F. A and C
EXTRA Question # 4

Which of these is not a registered trademark of the Oakland Raiders?
A. Just Win Baby.
B. Real Men Wear Black.
C. Silver and Black Attack.
D. Los Angeles Raiders.
EXTRA Answer # 4

Which of these is not a registered trademark of the Oakland Raiders?

A. Just Win Baby.
B. Real Men Wear Black.
C. Silver and Black Attack.
D. Los Angeles Raiders.
EXTRA Question # 5

Which of these is a registered trademark of the Oakland Raiders?

A. Commitment to Excellence.
B. Real Women Wear Black.
C. Pride and Poise.
D. The Black Hole.
E. A and D
F. All of the Above
Which of these is a registered trademark of the Oakland Raiders?

A. Commitment to Excellence.
B. Real Women Wear Black.
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D. The Black Hole.
E. A and D.
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Which of the following trademarks did Levi Strauss also apply for when considering names for the new San Francisco 49ers stadium?

A. Field of Jeans.
B. The Home of the Zipper.
C. House of Blue Jeans.
D. Win One for the Zipper.
E. A and D.
EXTRA Answer # 6

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B. The Home of the Zipper.
C. House of Blue Jeans.
D. Win One for the Zipper.
E. A and D.
Which of the following trademarks did Houston NFL Holdings apply for when considering potential names of the franchise in March 1999?

A. Energy.
B. Hurricanes.
C. Colt 45’s.
D. Roustabouts.
E. Roughriders.
F. All of the Above.
G. All, but C.
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A. Energy.
B. Hurricanes.
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D. Roustabouts.
E. Roughriders.
F. All of the Above.
G. All, but C.
Name the former AFL team with the following helmet logo along with its current NFL team name?

A. Dallas Texans, Houston Texans.
B. Dallas Texans, Tennessee Titans.
C. Dallas Stars, Kansas City Chiefs.
D. Dallas LoneStars, Tennessee Titans.
E. Dallas Texans, Kansas City Chiefs.
EXTRA Answer # 8

Name the former AFL team with the following helmet logo along with its current NFL team name?

A. Dallas Texans, Houston Texans.
B. Dallas Texans, Tennessee Titans.
C. Dallas Stars, Kansas City Chiefs.
D. Dallas LoneStars, Tennessee Titans.
E. Dallas Texans, Kansas City Chiefs.
EXTRA / OVERTIME
END