

## COPYRIGHT ESSENTIALS

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**VOLUNTEER LAWYERS FOR THE ARTS** 

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### **Overview**

- Intellectual property introduction
- Copyright
  - What is copyright?
  - Copyright infringement
  - Copyright ownership issues
- Q&A

		Copyr Btt Educ	ationair@gerkOnly. [	Do Not Distribute.	Trade Secret
	What It Protects	Original works of authorship fixed in a tangible medium.	Word, name, symbol, device, or any combination used or intended to be used to identify and distinguish the goods or services of one party from those of others, and to indicate the source of the goods or services	Utility: Inventions, such as processes, machines, manufactures  Design: ornamental design for an article of manufacture that does not affect the article's function	Information that is not generally known or reasonably ascertainable by which a business can obtain an economic advantage over its competitors
V		Ex: Photograph, artistic design	Ex: Logo	Ex: Shape of bottle (design)	Ex: Recipe
	How Something Receives Protection	The work is original, creative and fixed in a tangible medium	The mark is distinctive (i.e., identifies the source of a particular good or service)	The invention is new, useful and nonobvious (Design patents are <i>not</i> useful)	The secret is used in business, and gives an opportunity to obtain an economic advantage over competitors who do not know or use it
	How Long It Lasts	Life of the author, plus 70 Years	Theoretically forever, as long as the mark is used in commerce	Utility: 20 Years Design:	Theoretically forever, as long as owner makes efforts to maintain security
	Registration - Cost - Entity - Benefits	<ul> <li>Copyright attaches upon fixation</li> <li>Federal Registration <ul> <li>~\$45/work</li> <li>U.S. Copyright Office</li> <li>Proof of authorship, enhanced remedies, and ability to litigate in case of infringement</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Common law: obtain through use</li> <li>Federal Registration <ul> <li>~\$225/class</li> <li>U.S. Patent &amp; TM Office</li> <li>Proof of priority ownership, enhanced remedies in case of infringement</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Federal Registration</li> <li>~\$300+++</li> <li>U.S. Patent &amp; TM Office</li> <li>No patent without registration</li> </ul>	Business must identify and secure trade secrets, and behave in a way that proves intent to keep the information secret

### What is Copyright?

Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 8 of the U.S. Constitution

[The Congress shall have power] "To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries."

### Copyright Act of 1976

Copyright protection subsists . . . in original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed, from which they can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device.

17 U.S.C. § 102(a)

### Copyright Act of 1976

### Works of authorship include the following categories:

- (1) literary works;
- (2) musical works, including any accompanying words;
- (3) dramatic works, including any accompanying music;
- (4) pantomimes and choreographic works;
- (5) pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works
- (6) motion pictures and other audiovisual works;
- (7) sound recordings; and
- (8) architectural works.

17 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1)-(8)

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- Originality = independent creation
- Minimal degree of creativity

### What Is Not Copyrightable?

#### **XIdeas**

In no case does copyright protection . . . extend to any idea, procedure, process, system, method of operation, concept, principle, or discovery, regardless of the form in which it is described, explained, illustrated, or embodied in such work.

## What Is Not Copyrightable?

- **X**Ideas
- XScènes à faire
- **XWords**, short phrases

## What Is Not Copyrightable?

- **X**Ideas
- XScènes à faire
- ×Words, short phrases
- **XUseful items**

**Separability test** - features on a useful article are protectable if they:

- Can be perceived as a . . . work of art separate from the useful article, and
- 2. Would qualify as a protectable work... on its own or fixed in some other tangible medium . . .

See Star Athletica, LLC v. Varsity Brands, Inc., 580 U.S. \_\_\_ (2017)

### What Is Not Copyrightable?

- **X**Ideas
- XScènes à faire
- ×Words, short phrases
- XUseful items
- **XFacts & historical events** 
  - See Feist Publications, Inc., v. Rural Telephone Service Co., 499 U.S. 340 (1991)

### Copyright Act of 1976



Naruto et al v. David Slater



Portrait of Edmond Belamy

### **Exclusive §106 Rights**

The owner of copyright . . . has the **exclusive** rights to do and to authorize:

- (1) to **reproduce** the copyrighted work;
- (2) to prepare derivative works based upon the copyrighted work;
- (3) to **distribute** . . . the copyrighted work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending;
- (4) in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and motion pictures and other audiovisual works, to **perform** the copyrighted work publicly;
- (5) in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, to **display** the copyrighted work publicly; and
- (6) in the case of sound recordings, to **perform the copyrighted work publicly by** means of a digital audio transmission.

### **Exclusive §106 Rights**

- Reproduce copies of the work
- Create derivative works based on the work
- Distribute copies of the work to the public (e.g. publish or sell)
- Publicly perform the work (musical or theatrical works)
- Publicly display the work (visual or sculptural works)
- Perform by digital transmission (sound recordings)

### **Derivative Works**

"Work based on or derived from one or more already existing works"

- Translations
- Musical arrangements
- Film adaptation of a book or play
- Art reproductions
- Abridgements
- Condensations
- Compilations





## **Moral Rights**

- Right of attribution = right to credit
- Right of integrity = prevent distortion, mutilation, or modification of the work
- Visual Artists Rights Act of 1990 (VARA)
  - Affords moral rights to a "work of visual art" (paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and photographs produced for exhibition purposes only, existing in a single copy or a limited edition of 200 signed and numbered copies or fewer)

### **Copyright Duration**

- Works created on or after Jan. 1, 1978: life of author plus 70 years
- "Joint works": 70 years after the death of the last surviving joint author
- "Works-made-for-hire": 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation, whichever comes first
- "Public domain": materials not protected by intellectual property laws

See Copyright Office Circular 15A
See Copyright Term and the Public Domain in the United States

### **Obtaining Copyright Protection**

- Protection is **automatic** upon creation
- Copyright notice is optional, but can be helpful:
  - © [year of first publication], [name of copyright owner]
- Registration with the U.S. Copyright Office is beneficial

www.copyright.gov

See: "The 5 W's of Copyright Registration" Copyright Alliance

See: Copyright Registration Fee Schedule

## **Copyright Registration**

- Public record
- Prerequisite for infringement lawsuit
  - See Fourth Estate Public Benefit Corp. v. Wall-Street.com, 586 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2019)



- Statutory damages per work (if timely registered)
  - Within 3 months of publication
  - Or before infringement
- Presumption of ownership (\*if registered w/in 5 years of publication)

## **Copyright Infringement**

- Anyone who violates any of the following exclusive rights of the copyright owners is an infringer of the copyright:
  - Reproduce copies of the work
  - Distribute copies of the work to the public
  - Prepare derivative works based on the work
  - Publicly **perform** the work
  - Publicly display the work
- Statute of limitations for lawsuit = 3 years from the date of infringement

### How to Establish Infringement

- 1. You hold a valid copyright in the artwork; and
- 2. Secondary user copied protected elements of your work
  - Access; and
  - Substantial similarity

## **Defenses to Copyright Infringement**

Permission

- Unprotected subject matter
  - Public Domain
  - Not protectable
- Independent creation (no access)
- Fair Use

### Fair Use

- Fair use cannot prevent a claim for copyright infringement!
- The court ultimately decides whether your use is fair
- Very subjective and hotly debated

Courts evaluate fair use claims on a case-by-case basis, and the outcome of any given case depends on a fact-specific inquiry. This means that there is no formula to ensure that a predetermined percentage or amount of a work—or specific number of words, lines, pages, copies—may be used without permission – U.S. Copyright Office





### **Prevent Infringement**

- Copyright notice
- Watermark
- Upload lower quality versions
- Name and contact information
- CMI = Copyright Management Information
  - "Information conveyed with a copyrighted work that identifies the owner and nature of that copyright"

### **COPYRIGHT OWNERSHIP**

### **Joint Authorship**

"A work prepared by two or more authors with the intention that their contributions be merged into inseparable or interdependent parts of a unitary whole"

To qualify as a joint work:

- 1. Each author intended the other to be a joint author
- 2. Each author's contribution was independently copyrightable
- 3. The contributions were merged into inseparable or interdependent parts of the whole

Joint authors each have an equal, undivided interest in the work

- Must account to co-author for \$\$ proceeds
- Cannot grant exclusive license or assignment

### Work-Made-For-Hire

- Generally, without contracts (i.e. default rule):
  - Employer/Employee work product is work-for-hire
  - Independent contractor work product is NOT work-for-hire
- Under certain circumstances, parties can agree not to use these default rules via written contract

# For Educational Use Only. Do Not Distribute. Work created by an independent contractor can be Work-For-Hire if:

- 1. The parties expressly **agree** that Work will be considered a work-for-hire;
- 2. In a signed writing; and
- 3. Work is "specially ordered or commissioned" for specific uses, including:
  - Contribution to a collective work (ex: magazine)
  - Part of a motion picture or other audiovisual work
  - Supplementary work (ex: a foreword, afterword, chart, illustration, editorial note, bibliography, appendix and index)
  - Compilation
  - Translation, instructional text, test, answer material for a test, atlas

### **Employee or Independent Contractor?**

To determine whether you are an employee or an independent contractor for copyright purposes, consider:

- Source of instrumentalities and tools
- Method of payment
- Provision of employee benefits
- Tax treatment of the hired party
- Hiring party's right to control the manner and means by which the product is accomplished
- Skill required for the work
- Location of the work
- Duration of the relationship between the parties

# Permission: License & Assignment

- Copyright ownership is distinct from physical ownership of a work
- When someone uses the copyrighted work of another (for any purpose),
   best practice is to obtain permission to use the work
- License = limited transfer of rights from owner (limitations set by contract)
  - Exclusive vs. nonexclusive?
  - Specific uses?
  - Geographic scope?
  - Duration?
- Assignment = full transfer of copyright from owner (can be terminated)

All assignments and exclusive licenses must be in writing to be valid!



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