

Addendum

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17 U.S.C. § 101

§ 101. Definitions

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A “derivative work” is a work based upon one or more preexisting works, such as a translation, musical arrangement, dramatization, fictionalization, motion picture version, sound recording, art reproduction, abridgment, condensation, or any other form in which a work may be recast, transformed, or adapted. A work consisting of editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications which, as a whole, represent an original work of authorship, is a “derivative work”.

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“Publication” is the distribution of copies or phonorecords of a work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending. The offering to distribute copies or phonorecords to a group of persons for purposes of further distribution, public performance, or public display, constitutes publication. A public performance or display of a work does not of itself constitute publication.

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17 U.S.C. § 110

§ 110. Limitations on exclusive rights: Exemption of certain performances and displays

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 106, the following are not infringements of copyright:

(1) performance or display of a work by instructors or pupils in the course of face-to-face teaching activities of a nonprofit educational institution, in a classroom or similar place devoted to instruction, unless, in the case of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, the performance, or the display of individual images, is given by means of a copy that was not lawfully made under this title, and that the person responsible for the performance knew or had reason to believe was not lawfully made;

(2) except with respect to a work produced or marketed primarily for performance or display as part of mediated instructional activities transmitted via digital networks, or a performance or display that is given by means of a copy or phonorecord that is not lawfully made and acquired under this title, and the transmitting government body or accredited nonprofit educational institution knew or had reason to believe was not lawfully made and acquired, the performance of a nondramatic literary or musical work or reasonable and limited portions of any other work, or display of a work in an amount comparable to that which is typically displayed in the course of a live classroom session, by or in the course of a transmission, if—

(A) the performance or display is made by, at the direction of, or under the actual supervision of an instructor as an integral part of a class session offered as a regular part of the systematic mediated instructional activities of a governmental body or an accredited nonprofit educational institution;

(B) the performance or display is directly related and of material assistance to the teaching content of the transmission;

(C) the transmission is made solely for, and, to the extent technologically feasible, the reception of such transmission is limited to—

(i) students officially enrolled in the course for which the transmission is made; or

(ii) officers or employees of governmental bodies as a part of their official duties or employment; and

(D) the transmitting body or institution—

(i) institutes policies regarding copyright, provides informational materials to faculty, students, and relevant staff members that accurately describe, and promote compliance with, the laws of the United States relating to copyright, and provides notice to students that materials used in connection with the course may be subject to copyright protection; and

(ii) in the case of digital transmissions—

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(I) applies technological measures that reasonably prevent—

(aa) retention of the work in accessible form by recipients of the transmission from the transmitting body or institution for longer than the class session; and

(bb) unauthorized further dissemination of the work in accessible form by such recipients to others; and

(II) does not engage in conduct that could reasonably be expected to interfere with technological measures used by copyright owners to prevent such retention or unauthorized further dissemination;

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17 U.S.C. § 408

§ 408. Copyright registration in general

(a) Registration Permissive.—At any time during the subsistence of the first term of copyright in any published or unpublished work in which the copyright was secured before January 1, 1978, and during the subsistence of any copyright secured on or after that date, the owner of copyright or of any exclusive right in the work may obtain registration of the copyright claim by delivering to the Copyright Office the deposit specified by this section, together with the application and fee specified by sections 409 and 708. Such registration is not a condition of copyright protection.

(b) Deposit for Copyright Registration.—Except as provided by subsection (c), the material deposited for registration shall include—

- (1) in the case of an unpublished work, one complete copy or phonorecord;
- (2) in the case of a published work, two complete copies or phonorecords of the best edition;
- (3) in the case of a work first published outside the United States, one complete copy or phonorecord as so published;
- (4) in the case of a contribution to a collective work, one complete copy or phonorecord of the best edition of the collective work.

Copies or phonorecords deposited for the Library of Congress under section 407 may be used to satisfy the

deposit provisions of this section, if they are accompanied by the prescribed application and fee, and by any additional identifying material that the Register may, by regulation, require. The Register shall also prescribe regulations establishing requirements under which copies or phonorecords acquired for the Library of Congress under subsection (e) of section 407, otherwise than by deposit, may be used to satisfy the deposit provisions of this section.

(c) Administrative Classification and Optional Deposit.—

(1) The Register of Copyrights is authorized to specify by regulation the administrative classes into which works are to be placed for purposes of deposit and registration, and the nature of the copies or phonorecords to be deposited in the various classes specified. The regulations may require or permit, for particular classes, the deposit of identifying material instead of copies or phonorecords, the deposit of only one copy or phonorecord where two would normally be required, or a single registration for a group of related works. This administrative classification of works has no significance with respect to the subject matter of copyright or the exclusive rights provided by this title.

(2) Without prejudice to the general authority provided under clause (1), the Register of Copyrights shall establish regulations specifically permitting a single registration for a group of works by the same individual author, all first published as contributions to periodicals, including newspapers, within a twelve-month period, on the basis of a single

deposit, application, and registration fee, under the following conditions:

(A) if the deposit consists of one copy of the entire issue of the periodical, or of the entire section in the case of a newspaper, in which each contribution was first published; and

(B) if the application identifies each work separately, including the periodical containing it and its date of first publication.

(3) As an alternative to separate renewal registrations under subsection (a) of section 304, a single renewal registration may be made for a group of works by the same individual author, all first published as contributions to periodicals, including newspapers, upon the filing of a single application and fee, under all of the following conditions:

(A) the renewal claimant or claimants, and the basis of claim or claims under section 304(a), is the same for each of the works; and

(B) the works were all copyrighted upon their first publication, either through separate copyright notice and registration or by virtue of a general copyright notice in the periodical issue as a whole; and

(C) the renewal application and fee are received not more than twenty-eight or less than twenty-seven years after the thirty-first day of December of the calendar year in which all of the works were first published; and

(D) the renewal application identifies each work separately, including the periodical containing it and its date of first publication.

(d) Corrections and Amplifications.—The Register may also establish, by regulation, formal procedures for the filing of an application for supplementary registration, to correct an error in a copyright registration or to amplify the information given in a registration. Such application shall be accompanied by the fee provided by section 708, and shall clearly identify the registration to be corrected or amplified. The information contained in a supplementary registration augments but does not supersede that contained in the earlier registration.

(e) Published Edition of Previously Registered Work.—Registration for the first published edition of a work previously registered in unpublished form may be made even though the work as published is substantially the same as the unpublished version.

(f) Preregistration of works being prepared for commercial distribution.—

(1) Rulemaking.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Register of Copyrights shall issue regulations to establish procedures for preregistration of a work that is being prepared for commercial distribution and has not been published.

(2) Class of works.—The regulations established under paragraph (1) shall permit preregistration for any work that is in a class of works that the

Register determines has had a history of infringement prior to authorized commercial distribution.

(3) Application for registration.—Not later than 3 months after the first publication of a work preregistered under this subsection, the applicant shall submit to the Copyright Office—

- (A)** an application for registration of the work;
- (B)** a deposit; and
- (C)** the applicable fee.

(4) Effect of untimely application.—An action under this chapter for infringement of a work preregistered under this subsection, in a case in which the infringement commenced no later than 2 months after the first publication of the work, shall be dismissed if the items described in paragraph (3) are not submitted to the Copyright Office in proper form within the earlier of—

- (A)** 3 months after the first publication of the work; or
- (B)** 1 month after the copyright owner has learned of the infringement.

17 U.S.C. § 409

§ 409. Application for copyright registration

The application for copyright registration shall be made on a form prescribed by the Register of Copyrights and shall include—

- (1) the name and address of the copyright claimant;
- (2) in the case of a work other than an anonymous or pseudonymous work, the name and nationality or domicile of the author or authors, and, if one or more of the authors is dead, the dates of their deaths;
- (3) if the work is anonymous or pseudonymous, the nationality or domicile of the author or authors;
- (4) in the case of a work made for hire, a statement to this effect;
- (5) if the copyright claimant is not the author, a brief statement of how the claimant obtained ownership of the copyright;
- (6) the title of the work, together with any previous or alternative titles under which the work can be identified;
- (7) the year in which creation of the work was completed;
- (8) if the work has been published, the date and nation of its first publication;

(9) in the case of a compilation or derivative work, an identification of any preexisting work or works that it is based on or incorporates, and a brief, general statement of the additional material covered by the copyright claim being registered; and

(10) any other information regarded by the Register of Copyrights as bearing upon the preparation or identification of the work or the existence, ownership, or duration of the copyright.

If an application is submitted for the renewed and extended term provided for in section 304(a)(3)(A) and an original term registration has not been made, the Register may request information with respect to the existence, ownership, or duration of the copyright for the original term.

17 U.S.C. § 410

§ 410. Registration of claim and issuance of certificate

(a) When, after examination, the Register of Copyrights determines that, in accordance with the provisions of this title, the material deposited constitutes copyrightable subject matter and that the other legal and formal requirements of this title have been met, the Register shall register the claim and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration under the seal of the Copyright Office. The certificate shall contain the information given in the application, together with the number and effective date of the registration.

(b) In any case in which the Register of Copyrights determines that, in accordance with the provisions of this title, the material deposited does not constitute copyrightable subject matter or that the claim is invalid for any other reason, the Register shall refuse registration and shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for such refusal.

(c) In any judicial proceedings the certificate of a registration made before or within five years after first publication of the work shall constitute prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright and of the facts stated in the certificate. The evidentiary weight to be accorded the certificate of a registration made thereafter shall be within the discretion of the court.

(d) The effective date of a copyright registration is the day on which an application, deposit, and fee, which are later determined by the Register of

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Copyrights or by a court of competent jurisdiction to be acceptable for registration, have all been received in the Copyright Office.

17 U.S.C. § 411

§ 411. Registration and civil infringement actions

(a) Except for an action brought for a violation of the rights of the author under section 106A(a), and subject to the provisions of subsection (b), no civil action for infringement of the copyright in any United States work shall be instituted until preregistration or registration of the copyright claim has been made in accordance with this title. In any case, however, where the deposit, application, and fee required for registration have been delivered to the Copyright Office in proper form and registration has been refused, the applicant is entitled to institute a civil action for infringement if notice thereof, with a copy of the complaint, is served on the Register of Copyrights. The Register may, at his or her option, become a party to the action with respect to the issue of registrability of the copyright claim by entering an appearance within sixty days after such service, but the Register's failure to become a party shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to determine that issue.

(b)(1) A certificate of registration satisfies the requirements of this section and section 412, regardless of whether the certificate contains any inaccurate information, unless—

(A) the inaccurate information was included on the application for copyright registration with knowledge that it was inaccurate; and

(B) the inaccuracy of the information, if known,

would have caused the Register of Copyrights to refuse registration.

(2) In any case in which inaccurate information described under paragraph (1) is alleged, the court shall request the Register of Copyrights to advise the court whether the inaccurate information, if known, would have caused the Register of Copyrights to refuse registration.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall affect any rights, obligations, or requirements of a person related to information contained in a registration certificate, except for the institution of and remedies in infringement actions under this section and section 412.

(c) In the case of a work consisting of sounds, images, or both, the first fixation of which is made simultaneously with its transmission, the copyright owner may, either before or after such fixation takes place, institute an action for infringement under section 501, fully subject to the remedies provided by sections 502 through 505 and section 510, if, in accordance with requirements that the Register of Copyrights shall prescribe by regulation, the copyright owner—

(1) serves notice upon the infringer, not less than 48 hours before such fixation, identifying the work and the specific time and source of its first transmission, and declaring an intention to secure copyright in the work; and

(2) makes registration for the work, if required by subsection (a), within three months after its first transmission.

17 U.S.C. § 412

§ 412. Registration as prerequisite to certain remedies for infringement

In any action under this title, other than an action brought for a violation of the rights of the author under section 106A(a), an action for infringement of the copyright of a work that has been preregistered under section 408(f) before the commencement of the infringement and that has an effective date of registration not later than the earlier of 3 months after the first publication of the work or 1 month after the copyright owner has learned of the infringement, or an action instituted under section 411(c), no award of statutory damages or of attorney's fees, as provided by sections 504 and 505, shall be made for—

- (1) any infringement of copyright in an unpublished work commenced before the effective date of its registration; or
- (2) any infringement of copyright commenced after first publication of the work and before the effective date of its registration, unless such registration is made within three months after the first publication of the work.

17 U.S.C. § 505

§ 505. Remedies for infringement: Costs and attorney's fees

In any civil action under this title, the court in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs by or against any party other than the United States or an officer thereof. Except as otherwise provided by this title, the court may also award a reasonable attorney's fee to the prevailing party as part of the costs.

17 U.S.C. § 506

§ 506. Criminal offenses

(a) Criminal infringement.—

(1) **In general.**—Any person who willfully infringes a copyright shall be punished as provided under section 2319 of title 18, if the infringement was committed—

(A) for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial gain;

(B) by the reproduction or distribution, including by electronic means, during any 180-day period, of 1 or more copies or phonorecords of 1 or more copyrighted works, which have a total retail value of more than \$1,000; or

(C) by the distribution of a work being prepared for commercial distribution, by making it available on a computer network accessible to members of the public, if such person knew or should have known that the work was intended for commercial distribution.

(2) **Evidence.**—For purposes of this subsection, evidence of reproduction or distribution of a copyrighted work, by itself, shall not be sufficient to establish willful infringement of a copyright.

(3) **Definition.**—In this subsection, the term “work being prepared for commercial distribution” means—

(A) a computer program, a musical work, a motion picture or other audiovisual work, or a sound recording, if, at the time of unauthorized distribution—

(i) the copyright owner has a reasonable expectation of commercial distribution; and

(ii) the copies or phonorecords of the work have not been commercially distributed; or

(B) a motion picture, if, at the time of unauthorized distribution, the motion picture—

(i) has been made available for viewing in a motion picture exhibition facility; and

(ii) has not been made available in copies for sale to the general public in the United States in a format intended to permit viewing outside a motion picture exhibition facility.

(b) Forfeiture, destruction, and restitution.—Forfeiture, destruction, and restitution relating to this section shall be subject to section 2323 of title 18, to the extent provided in that section, in addition to any other similar remedies provided by law.

(c) Fraudulent Copyright Notice.—Any person who, with fraudulent intent, places on any article a notice of copyright or words of the same purport that such person knows to be false, or who, with fraudulent intent, publicly distributes or imports for public distribution any article bearing such notice or words that such person knows to be false, shall be fined not more than \$2,500.

(d) Fraudulent Removal of Copyright Notice.—Any person who, with fraudulent intent, removes or alters any notice of copyright appearing on a copy of a copyrighted work shall be fined not more than \$2,500.

(e) False Representation.—Any person who knowingly makes a false representation of a material fact in the application for copyright registration provided for by section 409, or in any written statement filed in connection with the application, shall be fined not more than \$2,500.

(f) Rights of Attribution and Integrity.—Nothing in this section applies to infringement of the rights conferred by section 106A(a).

17 U.S.C. § 507

§ 507. Limitations on actions

(a) Criminal Proceedings.—Except as expressly provided otherwise in this title, no criminal proceeding shall be maintained under the provisions of this title unless it is commenced within 5 years after the cause of action arose.

(b) Civil Actions.—No civil action shall be maintained under the provisions of this title unless it is commenced within three years after the claim accrued.

37 C.F.R. § 202.3

§ 202.3 Registration of copyright

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(b) Administrative classification and application forms—

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(4) Registration as one work. For the purpose of registration on one application and upon the payment of one filing fee, the following shall be considered one work: In the case of published works, all copyrightable elements that are otherwise recognizable as self-contained works, that are included in the same unit of publication, and in which the copyright claimant is the same.

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**U.S. Copyright Office, Compendium of Copyright Office Practices § 607.01
(2d ed. 1988)**

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607.01 Registration as a single unit: published works. Works that are otherwise recognizable as self-contained may be registered on a single application and upon payment of a single fee, if they are first published in a single unit of publication and the copyright claimant of all works in the unit is the same. See 37 C.F.R. 202.3(b)(3)(A); see also 37 C.F.R. 202.3(b)(5).

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**U.S. Copyright Office, Compendium of U.S.
Copyright Office Practices, §§ 1009.4, 1103,
1904.1 (3d ed. 2017)**

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1009.4 Date and Nation of First Publication

When completing an application, the applicant—not the U.S. Copyright Office—must determine whether the work is published or unpublished. This may be difficult when the applicant intends to register a website or website content. Often times, the website as a whole maybe viewed as an unpublished work, but the particular content that appears on the site may be deemed published if it has been explicitly authorized for distribution (e.g., with a button that enables users to “download” website content, an icon that invites users to “save” website content, or a feature that allows users to transmit content by email or other means).

As a general rule, the Office will accept the applicant’s representation that a work is published or unpublished, unless that statement is implausible or is contradicted by information provided elsewhere in the registration materials or in the Office’s records or by information that is known by the registration specialist.

If the applicant determines that the work has been authorized for distribution to the public, the applicant must identify the date and nation of first publication for that work. In most cases, the date of first publication is the date that the work was

posted online with the authorization of the copyright owner.

If the applicant intends to register multiple works and if those works were published on successive dates, the applicant generally should submit a separate application with a separate date of publication for each work. Likewise, separate applications and separate publication dates may be required if the applicant intends to register multiple versions of the same work and if each version was distributed on a different date. Indeed, every work that is added to a website may constitute a derivative work or a contribution to a collective work, and a separate application and separate publication date may be required for each date that new material has been authorized for distribution on that site. In some cases the applicant may need to limit the claim to each individual work that was added to the website on a particular date, while in other cases the applicant may need to exclude previously published material that was distributed on the website on an earlier date.

By contrast, if the applicant determines that the work was placed online solely for the purpose of public display or public performance, the work may be deemed unpublished. An application for an unpublished work may cover all of the copyrightable material contained in the deposit copy(ies) that is owned by the copyright claimant, provided that the material has not been previously published or previously registered with the Office. As discussed in Section 1008.6(B), it may also be possible to register a number of unpublished works with one

application, one filing fee, and one set of deposit copies if the applicant satisfies the requirements for registering the works as an unpublished collection. If the applicant subsequently decides to register unpublished material that was added to the website at a later date, the applicant may seek a new registration for the new material when the copyright owner determines that further protection is desirable.

1009.4(A) Date of Publication

When completing an online application, the applicant will be asked to provide publication information on the Publication / Completion screen. If the applicant determines that the work has been published, the applicant should select “yes” in the drop down menu marked “Has this work been published?” In addition, the applicant should provide the month, day, and year that the work was published for the first time. Specifically, the applicant should provide the date that the work was first distributed or the date that the work was offered to a group of persons for the purpose of further distribution, performance, or display (whichever is earlier). As a general rule, the applicant should only provide a date of first publication for the specific version that will be submitted for registration. The applicant should not provide a date of publication for any other version of the work that will not be submitted to the Office.

If the applicant determines that the work is unpublished, the applicant should select “no” on the Publication / Completion screen.

When completing a paper application the applicant should provide the date of first publication in space 3(b) under the heading marked “Date and Nation of Publication of This Particular Work.” If the work has not been published, space 3(b) should be left blank.

For additional guidance concerning this portion of the application, see Chapter 600, Section 612.

1009.4(A)(1) Date of First Publication for the Original Version of a Work

If the applicant intends to register a work that was published on the original version of a website, the applicant generally should provide the month, day, and year that the work was first posted on that site.

Example:

- J.J. Cool created a website to promote his music career. On May 18, 2012 he uploaded several songs that have never been published before, and he offered them for sale for \$1.99 apiece. J.J. intends to register the words, lyrics, and sound recordings embodied in these songs. J.J. submits a separate application for each work, and in each case, he states that the work was first published on May 18, 2012. The registration specialist will register the claims.

1009.4(A)(2) Date of First Publication for Subsequent Versions of a Work

If the applicant intends to register a revised version of a published website, the applicant generally

should provide the month, day, and year that the revised content was first posted on that site.

Example:

- Zeke Quarry operates a website called “Internal Revolution,” which contains a compilation of public domain photographs from the Civil War. Users may download content from the website if they pay a subscription fee. Zeke launched the site on December 20, 2004, and he intends to register the selection of images that he added to the site on January 1, 2013, June 30, 2013, and December 31, 2013. Zeke submits a separate application for each batch of images, and he states that these updates were first published on January 1, 2013, June 30, 2013, and December 31, 2013. If each compilation contains a sufficient amount of creative expression, the registration specialist will register these claims.

1009.4(A)(3) Content Published Online and in Hard Copy Form

If the applicant determines that the work was published both online and in hard copy form (e.g., in physical copies or phonorecords), the applicant should provide the date that the work was first published, regardless of whether the first publication occurred online or in hard copies.

1009.4(B) Nation of First Publication

If the applicant determines that the work has been published, the applicant must identify the nation of

first publication. The Office may use this information to determine if the work is eligible for protection under U.S. copyright law.

When completing an online application the applicant should identify the country where the work was first published by selecting one of the countries listed in the drop down menu marked Nation of first publication. When completing a paper application, the application should provide this information on space 3(b) next to the heading marked Nation. For guidance in completing this portion of the application, see Chapter 600, Section 612.

As a general rule, the nation of first publication is the country where copies or phonorecords of the work were first published with the authorization of the copyright owner. This determination may be difficult when the applicant intends to register a website or website content, because the law in this area is unsettled. If the website was directed at users in a particular country (e.g., a website written entirely in Danish with a domain name ending in the suffix .dk), that country could be deemed the nation of first publication for purposes of copyright registration. The location of the server where the work resides and/or the scope of the intended audience may also be relevant to this issue.

Upon request, the Office will provide the applicant with general information about the Copyright Act and the legislative history for the statute, including the statutory definition of publication and the provisions concerning nation of publication. However, the Office will not give specific legal advice on

whether a work has or has not been published within a particular country. Instead, the Office leaves this determination to the applicant and the courts, because they are in a better position to assess the complete facts in any particular situation.

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1103 The Unit of Publication Option

The U.S. Copyright Office has established an administrative procedure that allows an applicant to register a number of works that were physically packaged or bundled together as a single unit by the claimant and first published on the same date. This is known as the “unit of publication” option.

A registration issued under this option covers each work in the unit that is owned by the copyright claimant.

A unit of publication is different from an unpublished collection in that the works in the unit cannot be aggregated simply for the purpose of registration, but rather must have been first distributed to the public in the packaged unit. A unit of publication is also different from a collective work in that the unit is not a compilation of works, but rather a package of separate and distinct copies or phonorecords that are physically bundled together and distributed to the public as a unit, such as a board game containing instructions, a game board, and sculpted playing pieces. However, a unit may contain a compilation or collective work, such as a CD containing sound recordings packaged together

with cover art and liner notes.

For additional information concerning the unit of publication option, see Section 1107. For additional information concerning the unpublished collection option, see Section 1106. For additional information concerning collective works, see Chapter 500, Section 509.1 and Chapter 600, Sections 610.4, 613.8, 618.7, 620.8, and 621.8(D).

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1904.1 Applicant Makes the Determination

The applicant—not the U.S. Copyright Office—must determine whether a work is published or unpublished.

The U.S. Copyright Act is the exclusive source of copyright protection in the United States, and all applicants—both foreign and domestic—must demonstrate that a work satisfies the requirements of U.S. copyright law to register a work with the Office. Determining whether a work is published or unpublished should be based on U.S. copyright law under Title 17, and it should be based on the facts that exist at the time the application is filed with the Office, even if the work was created in a foreign country, first published in a foreign country, or created by a citizen, domiciliary, or habitual resident of a foreign country.

Upon request, the Office will provide the applicant with general information about the provisions of the Copyright Act, including the statutory

definition of publication, and will explain the relevant practices and procedures for registering a published or unpublished work with the Office. The Office will not give specific legal advice on whether a particular work has or has not been published. However, if an assertion is clearly contrary to facts known by the Office, a claim may be questioned, or in certain situations, refused.

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 CHK #16542 [h/w]
 Copyright Office
 fees are subject to
 change. For cur-
 rent fees check the
 Copyright Office
 website at
 www.copyright.gov,
 write the
 Copy-right Office,
 or call (202) 707-
 3000.

Form VA
 For a Work of the Visual
 Arts
 UNITED STATES COPY-
 RIGHT OFFICE

REGISTRATION NUM-
 BER

VA _____ VAU
 EFFECITIVE DATE OF
 REGISTRATION

Month 01
 Day 28
 Year 2011

**DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE. IF YOU
 NEED MORE SPACE, USE A SEPARATE CON-
 TINUATION SHEET.**

1 Title of This Work ▼

NATURE OF THIS WORK ▼

See instructions

Floral:

**EH103,EH105,EH111,CEH113,
 EH123,EH132,CEH146,CEH147,
 EH149,EH157,CEH175,EH181,
 CEH182,EH183,EH185,CEH194,
 EH196,EH200,EH210 Ethnic;
 EH101,EH102,EH106,CEH109,
 EH115,CEH116,EH119,EH120,
 EH125,EH133,EH142,EH144**

Previous or Alternative Titles ▼

Publication as a Contribution If this work was published as a contribution to a periodical, serial, or collection, give information about the collective work in which the contribution appeared.

Title of Collective Work ▼

If published in a periodical or serial give:

Volume ▼

Number ▼

Issue Date ▼

On Pages ▼

2

NOTE

Under the law, the “author” of a “work made for hire” is generally the employer, not the employee (see

NAME OF AUTHOR ▼

a UNICOLORS, INC. AKA UNICOLORS STUDIO

DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH

Year Born ▼ Year Died ▼

Was this contribution to the work a “work made for hire”?

Yes

No

Author’s Nationality or Domicile Name of Country

OR { Citizen of UNITED STATES

instructions).
 For any part of this work that was “made for hire” check “Yes” in the space provided, give the employer (or other person for whom the work was prepared) as “Author” of that part and leave the space for dates of birth and death blank.

Domiciled in U.S.A.

Was This Author’s Contribution to the Work

Anonymous? Yes No

Pseudonymous? Yes No

If the answer to either of these questions is “Yes,” see detailed instructions.

Nature of Authorship

Check appropriate box(es).

See instructions

- 3-Dimensional sculpture
- 2-Dimensional artwork
- Reproduction of work of art
- Map
- Photograph
- Jewelry design
- Technical drawing
- Text
- Architectural work

b Name of Author ▼

Dates of Birth and Death

Year Born ▼ Year Died ▼

Was this contribution to the work a “work made for hire”?

- Yes

No

**Author's Nationality or Domicile
Name of Country**

OR { Citizen of _____
Domiciled in _____

**Was This Author's Contribution to
the Work**

Anonymous? Yes No

Pseudonymous? Yes No

If the answer to either of these ques-
tions is "Yes," see detailed instruc-
tions.

Nature of Authorship

Check appropriate box(es).

See instructions

- 3-Dimensional sculpture
- 2-Dimensional artwork
- Reproduction of work of art

- Map
- Photograph
- Jewelry design

- Technical drawing
- Text
- Architectural work

3

a Year in Which Creation of This
Work Was Completed

2011 Year

**This information must be given
in all cases.**

- b** Date and Nation of First Publication of This Particular Work

**Complete this information
ONLY if this work has been
published.**

Month 01

Day 15

Year 2011

_____ Nation

4
See instructions
before
completing this
space.

- a** **COPYRIGHT CLAIMANT(S)**
Name and address must be given
even if the claimant is the same as
the author given in space 2. ▼

UNICOLORS, INC. AKA UNICOLORS STUDIO
3251 E. 26th STREET
Los Angeles, CA 90058
Tel. (323) 307-9878
Fax. (323) 307-9879

Transfer If the claimant(s) named
here in space 4 is (are) different from
the author(s) named in space 2, give a
brief statement of how the claimant(s)
obtained ownership of the copyright. ▼

DO NOT WRITE HERE
OFFICE USE ONLY

APPLICATION RECEIVED

ONE DEPOSIT RECEIVED

TWO DEPOSITS RECEIVED

FUNDS RECEIVED

MORE ON BACK ►

- Complete all applicable spaces (numbers 5-9) on the reverse side of this page.
- See detailed instructions.
- Sign the form at line 8.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

Page 1 of _____ pages

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| EXAMINED BY | FORM VA |
|-------------|---------|

| | |
|------------|--|
| CHECKED BY | |
|------------|--|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| CORRESPONDENCE | FOR COPY- RIGHT OF- FICE USE ONLY |
|----------------|--|

**DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS
LINE. IF YOU NEED MORE
SPACE, USE A SEPARATE CON-
TINUATION SHEET.**

5

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION Has registration for this work, or for an earlier version of this work, already been made in the Copyright Office'?

Yes No

If your answer is "Yes," why is another registration being sought? (Check appropriate box.) ▼

- a. This is the first published edition of a work previously registered in unpublished form.
- b. This is the first application submitted by this author as copyright claimant.
- c. This is a changed version of the work, as shown by space 6 on this application.

If your answer is "Yes," give:

Previous Registration Number ▼

Year of Registration ▼

- 6** See instructions before completing this space.
- a DERIVATIVE WORK OR COMPILATION**
Complete both space 6a and 6b for a derivative work; complete only 6b for a compilation.
- a. Preexisting Material** Identify any preexisting work or works that this work is based on or incorporates. ▼
- b**
- b. Material Added to This Work** Give a brief, general statement of the material that has been added to this work and in which copyright is claimed. ▼
-
- 7**
- a DEPOSIT ACCOUNT** If the registration fee is to be charged to a Deposit Account established in the Copyright Office, give name and number of Account.
- Name ▼

- Account Number ▼

-
- b CORRESPONDENCE** Give name and address to which correspondence about this application should be sent.

Name/Address/Apt/City/State/
Zip ▼

UNICOLORS, INC.
3251 E. 26th STREET,
LOS ANGELES CA 90058
Tel. (323) 307-9878
Fax. (323) 307-9879

Area code and daytime telephone
number ()

Fax number ()

Email

8

CERTIFICATION*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that
I am the

check only one ►

- author
- other copyright claimant
- owner of exclusive right(s)
- authorized agent of **UNICOLORS, INC.**
Name of author or other
copyright claimant, or
owner of exclusive
rights)▲

of the work identified in this applica-
tion and that the statements made by
me in this application are correct to
the best of my knowledge.

Typed or printed name and date ▼

If this application gives a date of publication in space 3, do not sign and submit it before that date.

UNICOLORS, INC.

By: NADER PAZIRANDEH

Date 01/28/2011

Handwritten signature (X) ▼

X [h/w signature]

9

Certificate will be mailed in window envelope to this address:

Name ▼

UNICOLORS, INC.

Number/Street/Apt ▼

3251 E. 26th STREET

City/State/ZIP ▼

LOS ANGELES, CA 90058

YOU MUST:

- Complete all necessary spaces
- Sign your application in space 8

SEND ALL 3 ELEMENTS IN THE SAME PACKAGE:

1. Application form
2. Nonrefundable filing fee in check or money order payable to *Register of Copyrights*

3. Deposit material

MAIL TO:

Library of Congress
Copyright Office
101 Independence Avenue SE
Washington, DC 20559-6000

*17 *USC* §506(e): Any person who knowingly makes a false representation of a material fact in the application for copyright registration provided for by section 409, or in any written statement filed in connection with the application, shall be fined not more than \$2,500.

Form VA – Full

Rev: 07/2006

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