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Ownership: Copyright vs. Material Object

This much is crystal clear (17 U.S.C. § 202):

- Ownership of a copyright is distinct from ownership of a physical, material object embodying a copyrighted work.
- Transfer of ownership of any material object doesn't convey copyright or any copyright rights.
- And transfer of copyright or any copyright rights doesn't convey any rights to any material object.

IP PITFALL:

Not securing copyright ownership despite paying for it

Some important context: Transfers and licenses:

- Copyright transfers (assignments and exclusive licenses) must be in writing.
- Non-exclusive licenses need not be in writing and can be implied.
- With works made for hire, the employer is the author, and no assignment from worker to hirer is necessary.

Who owns the copyright?

- The general rule: The author (creator) of a copyrighted work owns the copyright.
 - Copyright can be assigned to another person, however.
- · Exception: "works made for hire"
 - The copyright to a work made for hire is owned by the hiring party.
 - The hiring party is considered the author of a work made for hire.
 - Determined by 17 U.S.C. § 101.
 - Courts tend to be <u>very strict</u> in applying the statutory requirements.

Two ways a work can constitute a "work made for hire"

- The work is prepared by an employee within the scope of employment
- The work is specially commissioned, under certain circumstances

Employee/scope-ofemployment works

- To qualify, there must be a real, bona fide employee/employer relationship.
- The agreement of the parties about the status of their relationship does not control.
- Employment status is determined under the common law of agency. (CCNV v. Reid)
- A few of the factors courts look at:
 - Employer's control over the work
 - Employer's control over the employee
 - Employer is in the business of producing such works
 - Indicia of employment: Taxes withheld from employee's pay check, etc.
 - More on next slide ...

Employment vs. Independent Contractor Under Agency Principles (CCNV)

- hiring party's right to control the manner and means by which the product is accomplished
- the skill required
- the source of the instrumentalities and tools
- the location of the work
- the duration of the relationship between the parties
- whether the hiring party has the right to assign additional projects to the hired party
- the extent of the hired party's discretion over when and how long to work
- the method of payment
- the hired party's role in hiring and paying assistants
- whether the work is part of the regular business of the hiring party
- whether the hiring party is in business
- the provision of employee benefits
- the tax treatment of the hired party

No one of these factors is determinative.

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According to empirical work by Prof. Ryan Vacca:

Most important to courts:

- the tax treatment of the hired party
- the provision of employee benefits
- the method of payment

Next most important to courts:

- whether the hiring party has the right to assign additional projects to the hired party
- the skill required
- the source of the instrumentalities and tools

[Source: Ryan Vacca, Work Made For Hire -- Analyzing the Multifactor Balancing Test, 42 Fla. St. U. L. Rev. 197 (2017); https://ir.law.fsu.edu/lr/vol42/iss1/8]

Specially commissioned works

- There must be an express written agreement saying that the work will be considered a work made for hire, signed by both parties, and
- The work must be for use as one of the following:
 - a contribution to a collective work
 - a part of a motion picture or other audiovisual work
 - a translation
 - a supplementary work (e.g., forewords, charts, tables, appendixes, indexes that would accompany the author's main text in a book)
 - a compilation
 - an instructional text
 - a test
 - answer material for a test
 - an atlas

Assignments

- Even without qualifying for work-made-for-hire doctrine, a hirer can still get the copyright through an assignment.
- An assignment requires a writing signed by the assignor with express words of assignment.
- But being an assignee is not as good as being the author under work-made-for-hire doctrine ...
 - An author/assignor can recapture copyright around 35-40 years later through 17 U.S.C.
 § 203.
 - But if a work is a work-made-for-hire, then there is no statutory recapture.

Question: Who owns the copyright to wedding photos?



Question: Who owns the copyright to wedding photos?

Let's assume you just agree to pay the photographer \$___ for the wedding photography and there's nothing in writing.

Employee/scope-ofemployment works

Review

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- There must be an express written agreement saying
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- In this case, the sig photographer owns the copyright. That means they could commercially exploit
 - your photos, selling them as stock photos.

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Would a photographer really sell your wedding photos as stock photography?







How can the hirer end up with the copyright to the work of the hired person?

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Work-for-hire + assignment provision

22.1 Title. Company and University intend this to be a contract for services and each considers the Work and any and all documentation or other products and results of the services to be rendered by Company hereunder to be a work made for hire. Company acknowledges and agrees that the Work (and all rights therein) belongs to and shall be the sole and exclusive property of University.

22.2 Copyright Assignment. If for any reason the Work would not be considered a work-for-hire under applicable law, Company does hereby sell, assign, and transfer to University, its successors and assigns, the entire right, title and interest in and to the copyright in the Work and any registrations and copyright applications relating thereto and any renewals and extensions thereof, and in and to all works based upon, derived from, or incorporating the Work, and in an to all income, royalties, damages, claims and payments now or hereafter due or payable with respect thereto, and in and to all causes of action, either in law or in equity for past, present, or future infringement based on the copyrights, and in and to all rights corresponding to the foregoing throughout the world.

Company agrees to execute all papers and to perform such other proper acts as University may deem necessary to secure for University or its designee the rights herein assigned.

(From: "Miscellaneous Sample Clauses - University of Texas System")

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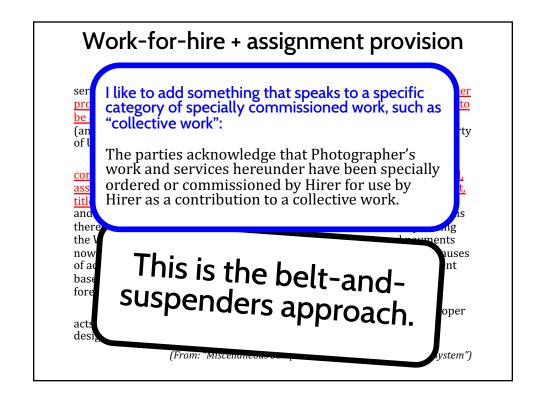
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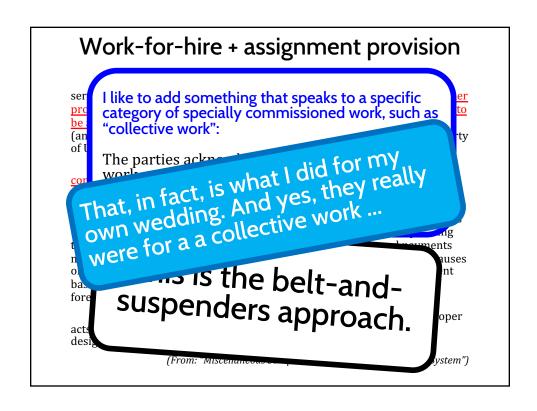
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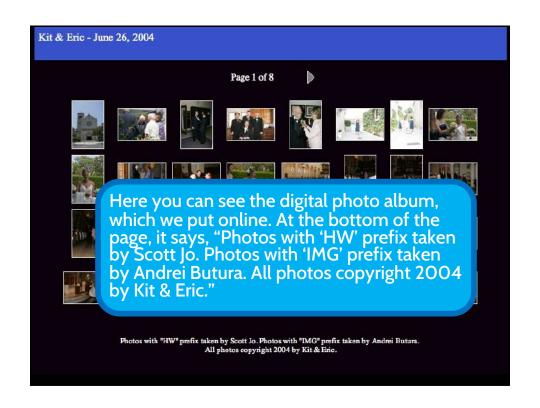
original to the UT language. I originally accessed this in 2013, and in 2022, it's still there on their website.

ystem")









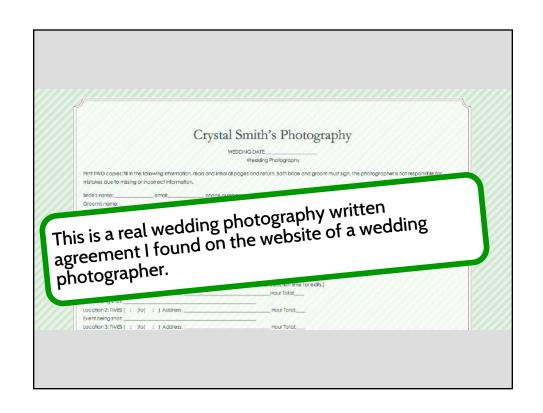


And now for a bonus tidbit about publicity rights, waivers, and model releases ...

How can a hired party commercially exploit photos with faces?



	A
Crysta	Smith's Photography
Ciysta	offilms i notography
	WEDDING DATE
	Wedding Photography
Print TWO copies: fill in the following information, read and initials	all pages and return. Both bride and groom must sign. The photographer is not responsible for
mistakes due to missing or incorrect information.	as bendies as an enterior state contraction and a financial contraction and a state of the state
Bride's name: email: phone nur Groom's name: email: phone nu	
Ceremony firme and date:	mper,
Name of venue:	
Address:	
Reception time and date:	
Name of venue:	
Address	
Color Scheme:	
Coverage (\$120 per hour)	
[2 hour minimum. Go by 30 minute intervals, I don't charge for th	e 10 hours posteroduction time for edits.)
Location 1: TIMES (:) fo(:) Address:	
Event being shot:	
Location 2: TIMES (:)fo(:) Address:	Haur Totat
LOCUMUTE, TIMES [. JIM] . J POUNTES	
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wedding or event, this offense. Photographer will end wedding coverage immediately and serve the event. Photographer shall be entitled to retain all morries pad hereunder and clear to greate to relate and half photographer brainies as a created of his omesiale wedding or event photography coverage.

Coverage, Photographer will provide coverage for the dates, locations and continuous hours specified in this Agreement. Additional drivel or coverage hours may be accided by agreement and the design go year must be paid in the bate only boths or products are relateded to the Clert. Every reasonable effort will be made to take requested picture, but no specific pass or protographe nor to be controlled to the requested picture, but no specific pass or protographe nor to except and protographer to be excepted and the Protographer will be reprotographer to be excepted to select with protographic protographer to be excepted to the selection and constitute of course to the selection of the requested protographer to be excepted to the selection and constitute of course to the selection of the requested protographer to be excepted to the selection of the constitute of course to the course of the course to the course to

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results, clients with the high-resolution files should order the reputable lab.	
Model Release: This contract serves as a model release giving the Photographer the irrevocable right to use the photographs in all forms and in all media and in	a and in al
manners, without any restriction as to changes or afterations, for advertising, trade, promotion, exhibition, or any other lawful purposes. The Photographer can gra	r can grant
use of the images to third parties and all compensation for use and credit for the images remain the property of the photographer. Client waives any right to insp	ht to inspect
or approve the photograph(s), finished version(s) incorporating the photograph(s), or the use to which it may be applied, including written copy that may be created.	be created
and appear in connection there with. This release it binding on the Client, their legal representatives, heirs, and assigns, initials	
Copyright: All photographs taken by Crystal Smith are her property, will remain her property and are protected by United States Copyright Laws (USC Title 17). Cli	e 17). Client
hereby waives any claims for ownership, income, editorial control and use of the images. Valators of this federal law will be subject to its civil and criminal penaltic	penoties.
I have read, understant and agree to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, Each person spring as Client below shall be fully responsible for ensuring that	
powerful is made pursonly to the terms of this Agreement.	son that full
Total for Services due: Deposit Poid: Date: -	ing that full
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hereunder and alient agrees to relieve and hold Photographer harmless as a result of be added by agreement on the wedding day and must be pold in full bet made to take requested pictures, but no specific pase or photograph of ats are released to the Client. Every reasonable effort will be its supplied will be used for organizational purposes only, images determined by the photographer to be substandard or duplicated otographer will use her professional judgment and sole discretion to The provision says: Model Release: This contract serves as a model release giving the Photographer the irrevocable right to use the photographs in all forms and in all media and in all manners, without any restriction as to changes or alterations, for advertising, trade, promotion, exhibition, or any other lawful purposes. The Photographer can grant use of the images to third parties and all compesnation for use and credit for the images remain the property of the photographer. Client waives any right to inspect or approve the photograph(s), finished version(s) incorporating the photograph(s), or the use to which it may be applied, including written copy that may be created and appear in connection there with. This release is binding on the Client, their legal representatives, heirs, and assigns. Initials_

But would a photographer *really* sell your wedding photos showing your faces as stock photography?



