

# Copycatting: Intellectual Property Principles and Rights

## AIA Trust Self-Assessment Test - IX

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Print out this page and fax back to The AIA Trust at (202) 626-7421.

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### DO THIS TEST-EARN LUS

The AIA Trust presents the latest in a series of instructional needs assessments to evaluate your lifelong learning. The Trust is pleased to provide members with these opportunities to earn AIA/CES learning units. Circle your answers to the following 10 questions; return the test by fax to The AIA Trust (202) 626-7421; and earn one LU.

You don't have to have all the right answers to get credit. After all, the learning objectives of this exercise are to:

- Learn what you don't know about the subject, in this case copyrighting
- Use your corrected test and the follow-up materials and resources you will receive to increase you knowledge
- Identify areas for more extensive study.

When you fax the completed test to the Trust, it will be scored and your results will be returned to you along with annotated answers and related references. After you have read the material, the AIA Trust will report your learning unit to the University of Oklahoma. Keeping this information in your files will assist you in planning your future continuing education schedule.

<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	1. A patent protects the basic idea that underlies an invention.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	2. A copyright protects the form of expression of an idea but not the idea itself.
<b>T</b>	3. Copyright protection is available only after filing the proper forms with the U.S.

<b>F</b>	Copyright Office.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	4. When a client hires an architect, the doctrine of "work made for hire" applies to vest the copyright in the client who is the hiring party.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	5. Drawings and documents created since March 1, 1989, do not require the copyright notice (©, name, date) to be valid and enforceable.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	6. The copyright holder has all of the following rights: a. To reproduce the work. b. To create derivative works based on the original. c. To distribute copies to the public. d. To perform the work in public. e. To display the work.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	7. For buildings built on or after December 1, 1990, the actual structure is copyrighted, not only the drawings of it.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	8. Buildings that are located in or visible from public spaces may be photographed and the photographs sold without violating the owner's or architect's copyright.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	9. If a design professional transfers ownership of documents to the owner under the owner-architect agreement, he or she will have simultaneously transferred the copyright.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	10. Remedies available for infringement include: a. Injunctions (court orders) to prevent or restrain the infringement b. Actual damages or statutory damages (at the author's option) c. Attorneys' fees and court costs.

Remember, it is very important for a design professional to protect the intellectual property rights in his or her work product. LegaLine is a service of the AIA Trust available only to AIA members. It provides practice-related legal information to subscribers via 800 number access. For example, LegaLine subscribers can obtain information about copyrights and other intellectual property matters pertinent to architectural practice. Should your firm desire the services of LegaLine, visit our [LegaLine webpage](#) now or call 1-800-255-8215 for more information.

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