



**UNITED STATES
COPYRIGHT OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT**

FY 2025



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FY 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Letter from the Register of Copyrights



Welcome to the U.S. Copyright Office's annual report for the past fiscal year. It highlights the accomplishments of our dedicated staff in advancing the four overarching goals of the Office's strategic plan: *Copyright for All*, *Continuous Development*, *Impartial Expertise*, and *Enhanced Use of Data*.

This past year, the Office took forward work on the most critical issues for copyright today. Most notably, we advanced our comprehensive initiative examining the relationship between copyright and artificial intelligence (AI). We released Part 2 of our Report on Copyright and Artificial Intelligence, addressing the copyrightability of outputs generated using AI, and released a pre-publication draft of Part 3, analyzing the legal implications of the use of copyrighted works in training generative AI systems. These Reports built on extensive public input and are intended to inform policymakers and the public as technology continues to affect the creative landscape.

At the same time, the Office made substantial progress in the project to modernize the systems supporting our IT infrastructure. Development of the Enterprise Copyright System (ECS) advanced significantly, with three of its four major components now in operation and serving the public. In June, the Copyright Public Records System (CPRS) replaced the legacy catalog as the Office's official system of record, providing enhanced search tools and improved interfaces for both users and staff. The online Recordation System continued to expand, with stakeholders submitting nearly 90 percent of section 205 documents electronically and benefiting from dramatically faster processing times. The ECS Licensing Component launched to strengthen the Office's capabilities in administering section 111 of the Copyright Act. Our top priority now is the ECS Registration System; we are reallocating resources to accelerate its production.

Beyond these major initiatives, the Office remained deeply engaged with creators, businesses, educators, and policymakers. Our staff hosted or participated in nearly 200 public events and speaking engagements and supported Congress, the courts, and other government agencies on a wide range of copyright matters. We strengthened public education by expanding the Copyright Essentials webinar series, releasing new resources such as the *Copyright Registration Toolkit* and updated *Copyright for Kids Activity Sheets*, and broadening access to copyright information through Spanish-language materials and bilingual assistance.

In the pages that follow, you will find more about how our staff advanced each of our strategic goals for the benefit of creators, innovators, and the public at large. I look forward to building on these achievements as we work to ensure that the U.S. copyright system is accessible and responsive to the evolving needs of creators and users of copyrighted works.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shira Perlmutter".

Shira Perlmutter
Register of Copyrights and Director
U.S. Copyright Office



Copyright for All

The first goal in the Copyright Office’s strategic plan is to make the U.S. copyright system as understandable and accessible to as many members of the public as possible. To do so, we are delivering robust public communication and education; digitizing historical records; enhancing our registration, recordation, and licensing services; making access to justice more reachable for more people; and enriching the Library of Congress’s collections.

Expanding Access to Justice

The Copyright Claims Board (CCB) completed its third full year of operations. This small-claims tribunal, established by the Copyright Alternative in Small-Claims Enforcement (CASE) Act of 2020, offers a more streamlined and less expensive alternative to federal court litigation for copyright claims for up to \$30,000 in damages.

By the close of FY 2025, the CCB had received 1,525 claims. Of these, 37 percent involved pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works, including photographs. Motion picture and audiovisual works were involved in 22 percent of claims, literary works in 14 percent, and sound recordings in 11 percent. Claims have come from all fifty states,

the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as dozens of other countries. Both CCB and other Office staff have participated in numerous public events to explain and promote the CCB’s use, reaching audiences in person and virtually all around the world.

The CCB is designed to accommodate *pro se*, or self-represented, parties to avoid the cost of hiring a lawyer. While some parties before the CCB have legal representation, as of the close of FY 2025, about 65 percent were self-represented. The CCB is a voluntary forum, and respondents must opt out if they do not wish to participate. So far, 140 claims have been dismissed due to respondents opting out. The CCB has also been able to facilitate numerous settlements.



Register Perlmutter spoke at the World IP Day 2025 event on Capitol Hill hosted by the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA).



Young children attend a puppet show to learn about copyright hosted by the Copyright Office at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in July.

In 2025, the Office published a final rule expediting the process for obtaining a certification of a final CCB determination and, as required by the CASE Act, issued a notice of inquiry initiating a study of the CCB's operations. The Office is reviewing comments in order to deliver the study to Congress in FY 2026.

Explaining Copyright

The Office expanded its outreach to the public. We hosted or participated in 190 public events and speaking engagements, continuing to engage with many different audiences, from creators and users of copyrighted works to attorneys and international experts, to students and small businesses. The Office also regularly participated in the Live! At the Library events presented by the Library of Congress.

In celebration of World IP Day, speakers and panelists addressed the theme of "IP and Music: Feel the Beat of IP." Register Perlmutter spoke at the World IP Day 2025 event on Capitol Hill hosted by the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). The Office also moderated a World IP Day event with the Copyright Alliance and other partners titled "The Journey of Music: From the Human Heart to the Human Ear."

The Register and Office staff gave presentations at external events on topics including AI, the CCB, and the Music

Modernization Act. The Register spoke at the ChiPs Global Summit, IPKat's webinar on Image Rights in the Age of AI, and a comparative law conference on AI and copyright in Tokyo. She gave the keynote address at the AIPLA Annual Meeting; provided an update at the annual Copyright and the California Coast program; and spoke on AI, copyright, and creativity at the University of North Carolina Charlotte.

Reaching New Audiences

To broaden access to the copyright system, the Office is making more and more materials available in Spanish. In addition to our print and digital materials, the Public Information Office employs a team of bilingual copyright specialists, available to discuss copyright-related inquiries by phone, email, and in person.

The Office expanded the Copyright Essentials webinar series, hosting webinars for visual artists and photographers, musicians, and writers. We hosted a table at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival in July, with the theme of Youth and the Future of Culture, interacting with more than 850 people. Families learned the fundamentals of copyright use, and we disseminated a postcard, *Copyright and Kids*, with key takeaways about copyright as it applies to children. Staff spoke with more than 1,000 visitors to the Copyright Office table at the National Book Festival in August and gave a presentation about writers and copyright.

Offering New Resources to the Public

The Office published the *Copyright Registration Toolkit*, a comprehensive resource to help creators, small business owners, advisors, and others navigate the copyright system. We also produced *Copyright for Kids Activity Sheets*, a modern, refreshed resource for learners under age twelve.

We hosted public webinars and produced communications in various formats on our technology and modernization initiatives. We conducted training webinars for users of systems already in production, such as our quarterly Recordation System webinars, and gathered feedback via email and online surveys. And we conducted multiple webinars in conjunction with the release of the new Copyright Public Records System. CPRS replaced the legacy Online Public Catalog system as the official system of record in June.

We uploaded five videos to our YouTube channel, including recordings of the new webinars. At the end of FY 2025, the Office had about 15,000 followers on YouTube, up 9 percent over FY 2024. This fiscal year, we published eleven *Copyright: Creativity at Work* blog posts.

We ended the fiscal year with 198,000 subscribers and a 17 percent increase in blog visits. The Office had 33,000 X followers and 10,186 LinkedIn followers at the end of FY 2025. The Office's LinkedIn account grew by 38 percent in FY 2025.

Providing Enhanced Services

The Office continued enhancing our services to make them more efficient and widely accessible. We made significant progress in building our new Enterprise Copyright System (ECS), with three of the four major components now in production and used by the public: Recordation, the Copyright Public Records System (CPRS), and Licensing.

The Office received 510,003 claims to copyright in FY 2025 and registered 415,780. Approximately 99 percent of applications were received electronically and about 1 percent by mail. This fiscal year, we maintained historically low processing times and made improvements in the averages for deposit ticket claims and paper applications. In the first half of FY 2025, the average processing time for examining copyright claims was 2.1 months, unchanged from the end of FY 2024. At the end of this fiscal year,



New digital and print materials were added to our website in FY 2025.

“This fiscal year, the Office transferred 503,389 works valued at \$57.8 million to the Library’s collections.”



Records Management Technician Andre Stanley scans a record of deposit.

processing times increased slightly to 2.5 months, as the number of claims received rose. Fully electronic claims that did not require correspondence, which account for 64 percent of all claims, were on average processed in 1.7 months.

In FY 2025, the Office recorded 12,310 documents, both paper and electronic submissions, relating to 5,704,306 works. These documents consisted of transfers of copyright ownership, notices of termination, and other filings. Nearly 90 percent of recordings under section 205 of Title 17 were submitted online. This has significantly shortened processing times, with the average from submission to generation of the public record now measured in weeks rather than months.

Digitization and publication of pre-1978 historical public records also continued to grow, with 19,135 copyright record books now available online, amounting to more than 72 percent of the collection. The first record books were made available online at loc.gov in February 2022 and more have been added monthly in reverse chronological order. We worked with the Library’s LC Labs division to test approaches for extracting metadata from the record books using artificial intelligence tools. Digitizing and making these records searchable expands public access and preserves these unique records.

We continued to work with the Library’s Financial Services Division to automate the administration of royalties and enable generation of financial statements.

The Public Information Office and new Copyright Reading Room assisted the public in both English and Spanish with responses to 247,484 inquiries in person and by phone, email, and other communications. We processed 738 litigation requests and 1,703 requests for copy and research services.

Expanding Collections of the Library of Congress

Each year, the Library of Congress selects from works deposited with the Copyright Office for inclusion in the Library’s collections, for the benefit of Congress and the public.

This fiscal year, the Office transferred 503,389 works valued at \$57.8 million to the Library’s collections—books and e-books, serials and e-serials, motion pictures, CDs and DVDs, videos, photographs, works of art, vinyl records, and more. This transfer included deposits held in storage whose legal retention period had expired, which the Library determined to be of historical value.

The number and value of e-serials and e-books provided to Library users through eDeposit special relief agreements secured by the Office this fiscal year amounted to 860,630 titles worth \$154 million, an increase of 12.3 percent and 29.4 percent respectively over FY 2024.



Continuous Development

The Copyright Office has made substantial progress in developing the Enterprise Copyright System (ECS), achieving important milestones in FY 2025. Using the model of continuous development, the Office refreshes and upgrades technology on an ongoing basis, innovating and building new tools to meet current and future needs.

Enterprise Copyright System

The Enterprise Copyright System (ECS) includes four major components: registration, recordation, public records, and licensing. Three of the four are now in operation and used by the public.

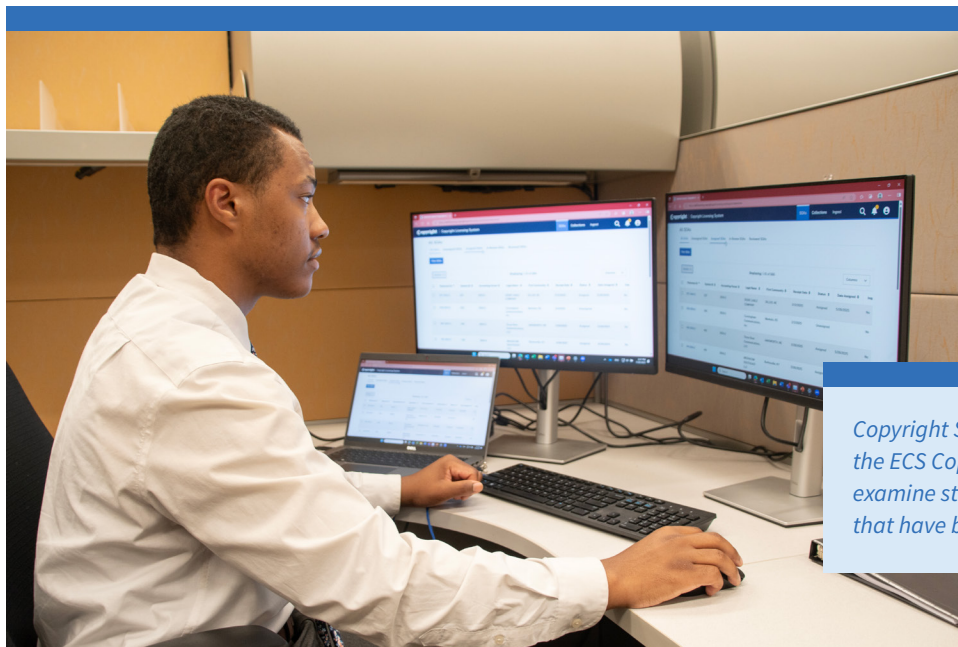
Registration

Development of the ECS Registration System is the Office's current focus, and was accelerated starting in FY 2025. In early 2025, the Office conducted a successful limited pilot with selected members of the public of both the eDeposit upload functionality and the most commonly used registration form, the Standard Application. The development teams have been implementing the feedback received, as well as producing the first ECS group registration application.

Recordation

The online Recordation System continues to attract more users: stakeholders now submit nearly 90 percent of all section 205 documents online. This fiscal year, the Office recorded the 3 millionth electronic document. Processing times remain low; in FY 2025, documents submitted online were processed on average within three days, and a maximum of four. We continued to host quarterly webinars, reaching nearly 200 system users, to answer questions and to demonstrate new or improved features. We also worked on building functionality for processing notices of termination and made updates to the user interface.

In FY 2025, the Office recorded 9,811 documents and 1,158,934 titles of works through the online Recordation System. This reflects a 1 percent increase in the number of



Copyright Specialist Corey Davis uses the ECS Copyright Licensing System to examine statement of account records that have been submitted.

documents and a 10 percent decrease in titles over FY 2024. We developed new customer-service features to send notices to users, provide more specific information, and address production issues.

Public Records

The Copyright Public Records System (CPRS) replaced the legacy system, Voyager, as the official system of record in June. CPRS features advanced search capabilities, filters, and improved interfaces for public users and Office staff. The Office completed five releases in FY 2025 and added more than 4.1 million card catalog records online.

Licensing

The ECS Licensing Component launched in FY 2025 to enhance the Office's capabilities in administering section 111 of the Copyright Act. The update increased the efficiency of the examination of the statements of account submitted by cable operators with statutory license royalty payments for retransmission of copyrighted works over broadcast television and radio signals. The Office has made further enhancements since the initial production release, incorporating user feedback to improve processing and administration of forms.

We continued digitizing statements of account and expanding the digital repository of records available for public use. The Office managed and invested \$1.76 billion in fiduciary assets for copyright owners as of the last day of FY 2025. For the eighth consecutive year, we received an unmodified audit opinion of our statutory licensing fiduciary asset financial statements for FY 2024.

Copyright Public Modernization Committee

The Office regularly consults with the Library's Copyright Public Modernization Committee (CPMC) to obtain input on our use of technology, including development of the ECS. CPMC members represent a broad cross-section of interested groups, and the committee serves as a public forum for sharing information, providing feedback, and answering questions. In FY 2025, the newly constituted committee reviewed presentations on the ECS Registration Standard Application limited pilot and the responsive design features for CPRS.

“Development of the ECS Registration System is the Office’s current focus.”

Other Ongoing Projects and Initiatives

In addition to ECS, the Office continued to work on other IT projects and initiatives.

eCCB

The Copyright Claims Board's electronic filing and case management system (eCCB) handles electronic submissions as well as the long-term management, tracking, and reporting of documents, orders, and determinations. In FY 2025, the Office released two updates to the system designed to give claimants more specific questions, warnings, and help tools to reduce the likelihood of filing noncompliant claims.

Contact Center Services

The Office continued staff training on contact center functions, implementing improved workflows and data-driven decision making. A new walk-in kiosk in the Public Information Office automatically creates a contact for each visitor and tracks the sign-in order, allowing staff to better assist customers.

Management continues to use analytic tools in the contact center to monitor and benchmark service delivery, such as PIO's average call handle time in addition to call and email volume. Average call handle time trended downward, even as volume remained relatively stable from the previous quarter.

copyright.gov

Copyright.gov serves as the gateway for users of the Copyright Office's online services as well as others seeking copyright information. The website received about 8.1 million cumulative visits in FY 2025, representing a slight 8.2 percent decrease from FY 2024. In FY 2025, the Office began a comprehensive website audit to ensure optimum user experience, implementing a rolling raft of changes.



Impartial Expertise

The Copyright Office advises Congress, the courts, and other U.S. government agencies on copyright law and policy. We provide authoritative information on copyright to the public, establish regulations to administer the copyright system, and participate in international discussions about intellectual property. By providing extensive opportunities to contribute comments or offer feedback, we ensure that the diverse views of interested parties are considered in our policy analyses, reports, and recommendations.

AI Initiative

As directed by Title 17, section 701(b)(1), of the *United States Code*, the Copyright Office advises Congress on national and international issues relating to copyright. We took forward our comprehensive AI initiative with the January 29 publication of the second Part of our *Report on Copyright and Artificial Intelligence. Part 2: Copyrightability* addresses the copyrightability of outputs generated by AI systems and concludes that the issue can be resolved pursuant to existing law, without the need for legislative change. The Office also released a pre-publication draft of *Part 3: Generative AI Training* on May 9, addressing the use of copyrighted works in the development of generative AI systems.

Other Studies and Reports

In March 2025 the Office initiated a study of the CCB's operations, pursuant to the CASE Act's requirement that we do so within the first three years of the CCB's first final determination.

The Office published a report, *The Economic Implications of Artificial Intelligence for Copyright Policy*, produced by a group of economic scholars convened to identify economic issues at the intersection of artificial intelligence and copyright policy. We also continued work on our next fee study, including crafting recommendations and drafting a notice of proposed rulemaking, to be issued in 2026.



In November 2024, Register Perlmutter testified at an oversight hearing before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property.



Reports issued
in FY 2025.

Hearings and Congressional Support

The Office continued to provide support and assistance to Congress in FY 2025.

Testimony

In November 2024, Register Perlmutter testified at an oversight hearing before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property. The Register also provided written testimony for the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch at the Library of Congress's budget hearing in April 2025.

Legislative Activities

Throughout the year, the Copyright Office supported members of Congress by providing technical advice on copyright-related legislative issues. We maintained active engagement with the 118th and 119th Congresses, responding to questions and providing technical assistance on a wide range of topics, including performing rights organizations (PROs), artificial intelligence, no-fault injunctions, and the Mechanical Licensing Collective (MLC).

Litigation

This was a busy year for litigation, with active cases before district and appellate courts as well as the Supreme Court. The Copyright Office worked with the Department of Justice and the Office of the Solicitor General to develop litigation positions and to prepare filings.

Thaler v. Perlmutter and Allen v. Perlmutter

In each of these two cases, the plaintiff challenged the Office's refusal to register an AI-generated image on the grounds that it lacked the human authorship required for copyright. In *Thaler v. Perlmutter*, the D.C. Circuit in March 2025 unanimously upheld our refusal and affirmed the human authorship requirement in the case of an image created wholly by generative AI. *Allen v. Perlmutter* involves a work that incorporates AI-generated material, without a disclaimer of the AI-generated portions. The case is now before U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado.

Valancourt Books, LLC v. Merrick Garland

In *Valancourt Books, LLC v. Merrick Garland*, the plaintiff successfully challenged the constitutionality of the Copyright Act's mandatory deposit provision as applied to its particular circumstances.

The Office collaborated with DOJ and other federal agencies in meetings about the *Cox v. Sony* case, involving the standard for holding an internet service provider liable for failure to terminate subscribers who are repeat infringers. In response to the U.S. Supreme Court's call for the views of the Solicitor General on whether the petition for certiorari should be granted, OGC provided research and analysis.

Other cases included *Munro v. Copyright Office*, a challenge to the Office's refusal to register a sculptural work. In FY 2024, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia upheld our decision. The plaintiff appealed and, with the DOJ, the Office filed multiple appellate briefs.

“This was a busy year for litigation, with active cases before district and appellate courts as well as the Supreme Court.”

In *Dramatic Publishing v. Estate of Harper Lee*, the Office filed a Seventh Circuit amicus brief advising on the Copyright Act’s termination provisions. In *Santora v. CCB*, with the DOJ, the Office defended against a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia challenging an order in a CCB proceeding.

Section 411(b) Responses

Section 411(b) directs courts to ask the Register about the effect of including inaccurate information on the validity of a registration. The Office submitted responses to such requests in the following cases: ***Ducky Ltd. v. Ivilia***, ***Millionic IT Sp. z o.o.*** (N.D. Cal.), ***Ken Browar v. Pixel.com, LLC*** (C.D. Cal.), ***Trevor Baylis v. Valve Corp.*** (W.D. Wash.), and ***Ron Terry v. Amazon.com, Inc.*** (C.D. Cal.).

Copyright Office Review Board

Of the hundreds of thousands of applications containing millions of works submitted each year, the Office refuses a small number for lack of creativity or failure to meet other registration requirements. In FY 2025, these refusals constituted roughly 3 percent of the registration claims received. The applicant then has two opportunities to request reconsideration: first to the Registration Program itself and, if the first request is not granted, to the Office’s Review Board. Out of 343 first requests for reconsideration covering 438 individual works, 66 were reversed and 276 were affirmed. The Review Board received 81 second requests for reconsideration and issued 8 written decisions, all affirming the denial of registration.

Regulatory Activity

In FY 2025, the Office concluded multiple rulemakings and published four final rules.

Copyright Claims Board

The Office issued a final rule amending the process and fee to obtain a certified final determination from the CCB. The rule allows parties to make such requests directly to the CCB, rather than using the generally applicable process for certifying Office records, and lowered the fee for doing so.

Section 1201

The Office completed the ninth triennial section 1201 proceeding on temporary exemptions to the statutory prohibition on circumventing technological measures used to prevent unauthorized access to copyrighted works. Petitioners requested renewal of twenty-five previous exemptions, and the Register supported all of these requests. Of the seven new or expanded exemptions requested, the Register supported four. The Librarian adopted all of the Register’s recommendations and published the final rule in October 2024.

Amendments to Regulations Governing Cable, Satellite, and DART License Reporting Practices

The Office issued a final rule amending its regulations under section 111 of the Copyright Act governing the royalty reporting practices of cable operators, statement of account forms, and filing requirements. The final rule updates certain reporting requirements relating to equipment fees and adds requirements relating to the reporting of other fees. The Office subsequently required that these fees be paid using the U.S. Treasury Department’s Pay.gov system.

Group Registration for Two-Dimensional Artwork

The Office drafted a final rule on Group Registration for Two-Dimensional Artwork (GR2D), to take effect in FY 2026. This option may be used to register between two and twenty works published within the same calendar year, provided that eligibility requirements are met.

Music Modernization Act

The Office continued its role under the Music Modernization Act (MMA), exercising oversight of the MLC, the entity that administers the statutory mechanical blanket license, and the Digital Licensee Coordinator (DLC), the representative of digital music services.

We took forward work on the first periodic review of the designations of the MLC and DLC, including reviewing public comments and holding *ex parte* meetings with stakeholders.

International Activities

The Office collaborated with executive branch agencies on matters of foreign copyright law and policy, including by participating in U.S. delegations in World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) meetings, and contributing to the U.S. Trade Representative's (USTR) Special 301 Report and Notorious Markets List, as well as World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Policy Reviews and Accessions.

The Office joined the USTR, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and the State Department

in discussions of a range of intellectual property topics, including bilateral matters and international enforcement. We also provided information on U.S. copyright law, including through briefings with counterpart copyright offices and presentations at international conferences.

Office attorneys served on the U.S. delegation to WIPO's Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), led by the USPTO. We collaborated on economic research with WIPO's economists and participated in its annual meeting of chief economists. We also participated in the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge, and Folklore (IGC). As part of the U.S. Government delegation, we worked with USPTO to strengthen USG advocacy and coordination with other Member States.

In September, in partnership with WIPO, the Office hosted the International Copyright Institute—our premier training event for foreign copyright officials. Officials from eighteen countries participated in this week-long conference. Guest speakers from government and industry, as well as Office staff, presented on topics including artificial intelligence, the international copyright framework, copyright registration, and licensing.



Officials from eighteen countries participated in the International Copyright Institute hosted in September.



Enhanced Use of Data

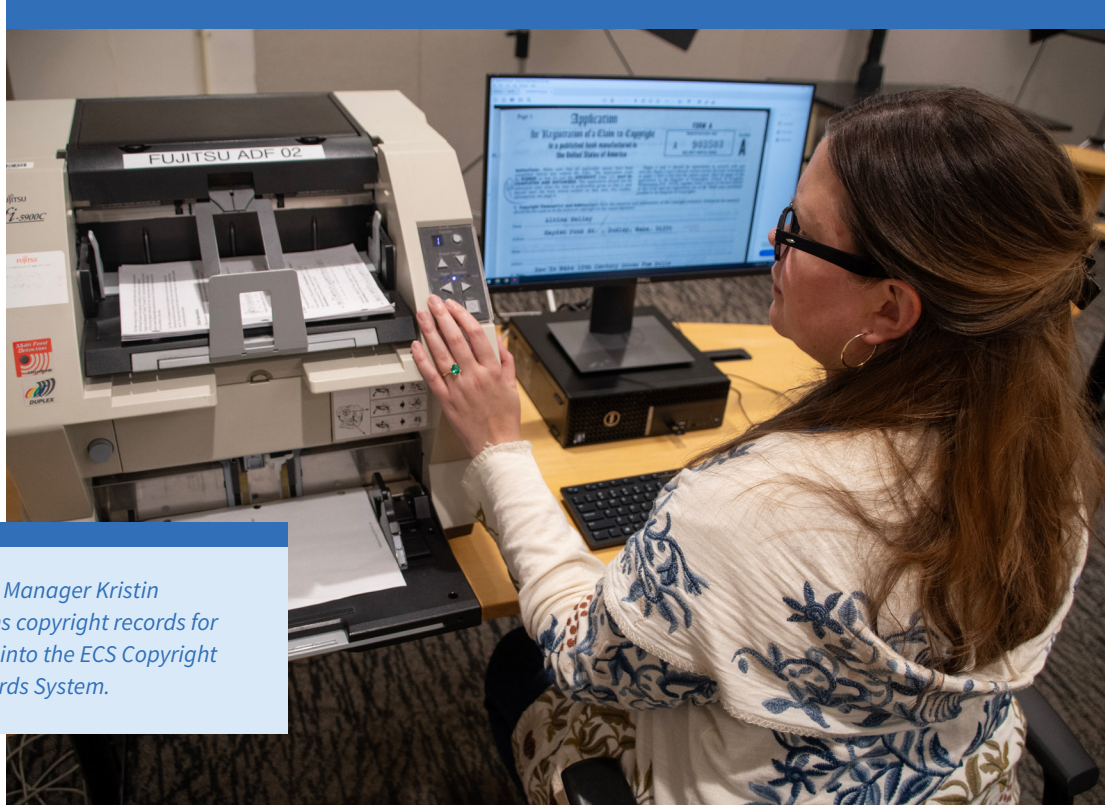
The Copyright Office collects and analyzes data to shape policies, measure performance, and understand the evolving needs of the copyright community. We are developing economic research to inform policy and outreach and making more data publicly available and accessible to advance the state of copyright knowledge.

Use of Data to Inform Policy

In conjunction with the chief economist, the Office is developing data resources and taking forward a comprehensive research agenda on the economic aspects of copyright and patterns in the use of the copyright system in the United States. This work includes participating in conferences and events, writing articles to analyze and promote new datasets, and collaborating with colleagues in the Office, academia, and elsewhere in government.

Fee Study

In FY 2025, the Office continued internal work on our next fee study. First steps included reviewing historic registration records to calculate the effect of past fee changes on the volume of applications, analyzing existing financial data, and gathering information from staff providing fee-based services. We also conducted a demand analysis and worked with the Library's Federal Research Division to study the costs of providing these services.



Digitization Manager Kristin Phelps scans copyright records for integration into the ECS Copyright Public Records System.



Senior Copyright Specialist Monica Beach uses the Copyright Office's contact center as Senior Copyright Specialist Tonya Lewis looks on.

“The Office’s data management initiative uses data from our internal systems to improve services, obtain insight, make evidence-based decisions, and measure success.”

Contact Center

The Copyright Office’s contact center continued to incorporate user feedback and improve response times. Enhancements included modifying and adding user roles, revising web forms and enhancing routing, and enabling walk-in support. We use analytic tools to monitor and benchmark service delivery, such as the average call handle time.

Managing Data

The Office’s data management initiative uses data from our internal systems to improve services, obtain insight, make evidence-based decisions, and measure success.

We managed high-quality data with best practices for data governance, data quality, digital asset management, data warehousing, and data architecture management for a number of projects.

Capturing Metadata for Card Catalog Searches

The Office captured additional key data from digitized card catalog images to make these records searchable in the ECS Copyright Public Records System (CPRS). As of the end of FY 2025, we had made 4,188,531 catalog records available and searchable in CPRS.

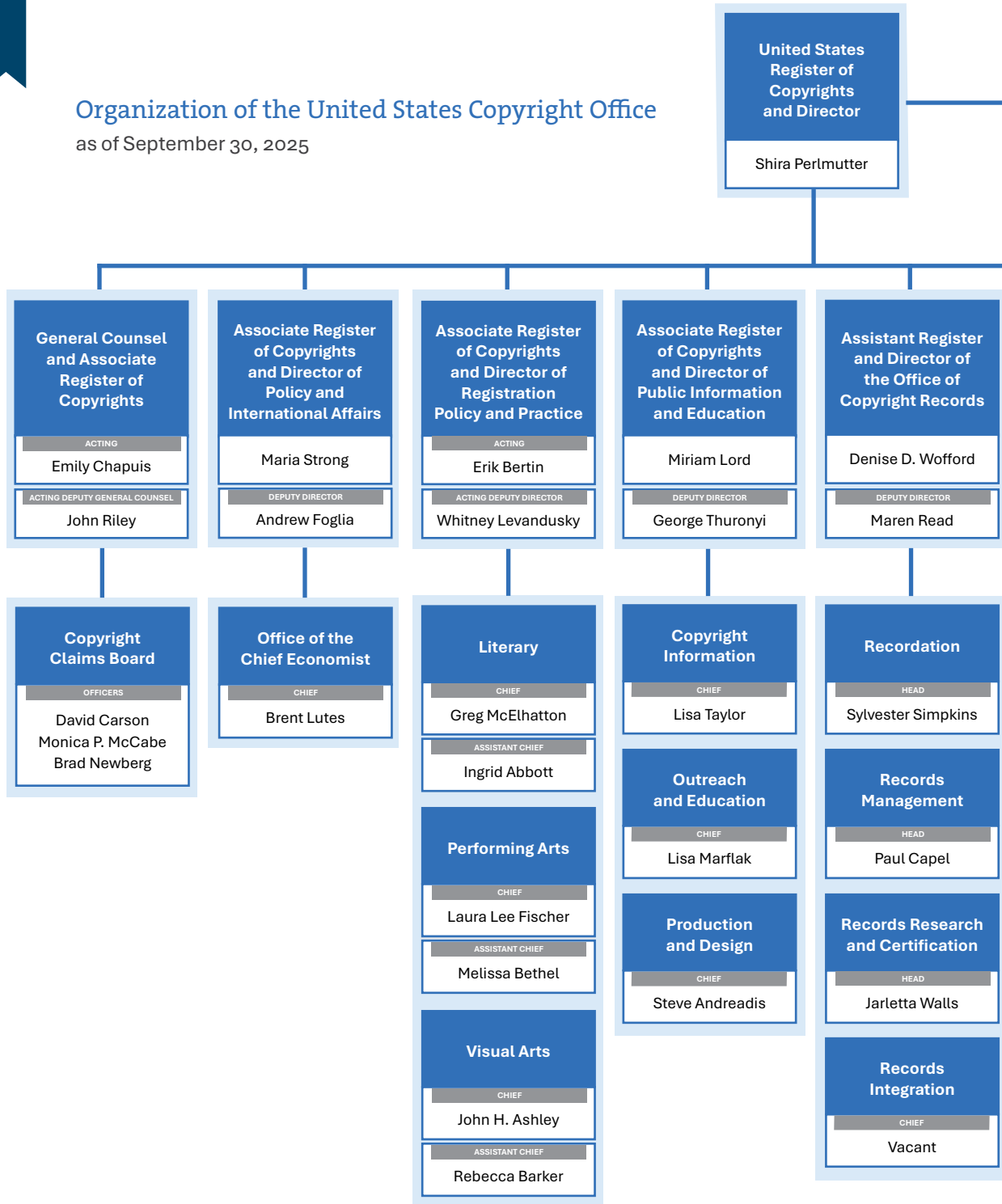
Microfilm Digitization

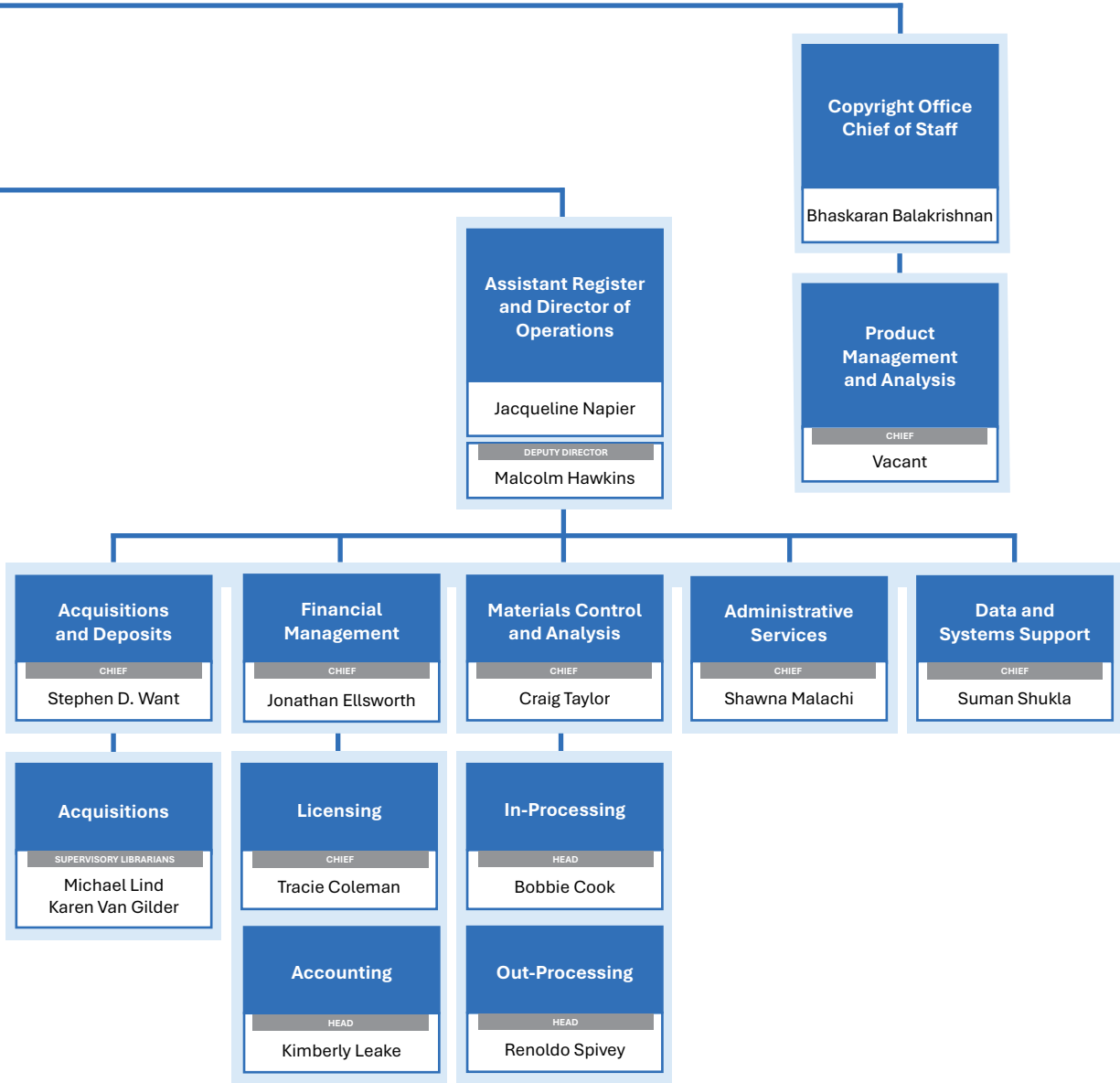
In FY 2025, the Office digitized 84,633 pages of Copyright Office records contained in 24 microfilm reels.



Appendices and Tables

Organization of the United States Copyright Office as of September 30, 2025





Copyright Registrations, 1790–2025

Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total	Date	Total
1790-1869	150,000 ¹	1901	93,299	1933	139,361	1965	293,617	1996	550,422
1870	5,600	1902	93,891	1934	141,217	1966	286,866	1997	569,226
1871	12,688	1903	99,122	1935	144,439	1967	294,406	1998	558,645
1872	14,164	1904	104,431	1936	159,268	1968	303,451	1999	594,501
1873	15,352	1905	114,747	1937	156,930	1969	301,258	2000	515,612
1874	16,283	1906	118,799	1938	168,663	1970	316,466	2001	601,659
1875	16,194 ²	1907	124,814	1939	175,450	1971	329,696	2002	521,041
1876	15,392	1908	120,657	1940	179,467	1972	344,574	2003	534,122
1877	16,082	1909	121,141	1941	180,647	1973	353,648	2004	661,469
1878	16,290	1910	109,309	1942	182,232	1974	372,832	2005	531,720
1879	18,528	1911	115,955	1943	160,789	1975	401,274	2006	520,906
1880	20,993	1912	121,824	1944	169,269	1976	410,969 ³	2007	526,378
1881	21,256	1913	120,413	1945	178,848	1976	108,762 ³	2008	232,907 ⁶
1882	23,141	1914	124,213	1946	202,144	1977	452,702	2009	382,086 ⁶
1883	25,892	1915	116,276	1947	230,215	1978	331,942	2010	636,527
1884	27,727	1916	117,202	1948	238,121	1979	429,004	2011	670,044
1885	28,748	1917	112,561	1949	201,190	1980	464,743	2012	509,112
1886	31,638	1918	107,436	1950	210,564	1981	471,178	2013	496,599
1887	35,467	1919	113,771	1951	200,354	1982	468,149	2014	476,298
1888	38,907	1920	127,342	1952	203,705	1983	488,256	2015	443,823
1889	41,297	1921	136,765	1953	218,506	1984	502,628	2016	414,269 ⁷
1890	43,098	1922	140,734	1954	222,665	1985	540,081 ⁴	2017	452,122 ⁷
1891	49,197	1923	151,087	1955	224,732	1986	561,208 ⁴	2018	560,013 ⁷
1892	54,741	1924	164,710	1956	224,908	1987	582,239 ⁴	2019	547,837 ⁷
1893	58,957	1925	167,863	1957	225,807	1988	565,801	2020	367,307 ⁷
1894	62,764	1926	180,179	1958	238,935	1989	619,543 ⁵	2021	403,593
1895	67,578	1927	186,856	1959	241,735	1990	643,602	2022	484,589
1896	72,482	1928	196,715	1960	243,926	1991	663,684	2023	441,526
1897	75,035	1929	164,666	1961	247,014	1992	606,253	2024	424,155
1898	75,634	1930	175,125	1962	254,776	1993	604,894	2025	415,780
1899	81,416	1931	167,107	1963	264,845	1994	530,332		
1900	95,573	1932	153,710	1964	278,987	1995	609,195		

Total 41,398,084

- 1 Estimated registrations made in the offices of the Clerks of the District Courts (Source: Pamphlet entitled Records in the Copyright Office Deposited by the United States District Courts Covering the Period 1790–1870, by Martin A. Roberts, Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress, 1939).
- 2 Note applies to years 1875 through 1940. Includes labels registered in Patent Office, 1875–1940 and prints registered in Patent Office, 1893–1940. (Source: memorandum from Patent Office, dated Feb. 13, 1958, based on official reports and computations).
- 3 Registrations made July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, reported separately owing to the statutory change making the fiscal years run from October 1 through September 30 instead of July 1 through June 30.
- 4 The totals for 1985–87 were corrected as of the FY 2004 annual report to include mask works registrations.
- 5 The total for 1989 was corrected as of the FY 2004 annual report to be consistent with the fiscal 1989 table of “Number of Registrations by Subject Matter.”
- 6 Implementation of reengineering resulted in a larger than normal number of claims in process, temporarily reducing the total claims completed and registered.
- 7 Total registrations for FY 2016 through FY 2020 have been adjusted, due to an error in reporting in previous years.

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter, FY 2025

Category of Material	Published	Unpublished	Total
Literary works:			
Textual works, including computer programs	95,971	55,860	151,831
Serials:			
Single serial issues	6,506	–	6,506
Group registrations:			
Unpublished works (Literary GRUW)	–	5,765	5,765
Group Serials (GRSE)	2,722	–	2,722
Group newspapers (GRNP)	818	–	818
Group newsletters (GRNL)	457	–	457
Group registration of updates to a news website (GRNW)	798	–	798
Group registration of short online literary works (GRTX)	98	–	98
Group registration of contributions to periodicals (GRCP)	13	–	13
Group registration of updates or revisions to a non-photographic database	65	25	90
Total literary registrations	107,448	61,650	169,098
Works of the performing arts:			
Musical works, dramatic works, choreography, pantomimes, motion pictures, and audiovisual works	56,558	31,995	88,553
Sound recordings	29,958	18,965	48,923
Group registrations:			
Unpublished works of the performing arts (GRUW)	–	8,195	8,195
Unpublished sound recordings (GRUW)	–	12,436	12,436
Group registration of musical works published on the same album (GRAM)	3,739	–	3,739
Group registration of sound recordings published on the same album (GRAM)	4,976	–	4,976
Total performing arts registrations	95,231	71,591	166,822
Works of the visual arts:			
Two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, works of applied art, and architectural works	37,233	12,820	50,053
Group registrations:			
Unpublished visual art works (GRUW)	–	13,528	13,528
Group registration of unpublished photographs (GRUPH)	–	3,117	3,117
Group registration of published photographs (GRPPH)	12,993	–	12,993
Group registration of contributions to periodicals (GRCP)	21	–	21
Total visual arts registrations	50,247	29,465	79,712
Total basic registrations¹	252,926	162,706	415,632
Renewals			38
GATT registrations			96
Mask work registrations			7
Vessel design registrations			7
Grand total all registrations			415,780
Preregistrations			509
Supplementary Registrations			2,151

¹ Total includes group registrations containing multiple works.

Fee Receipts and Interest, FY 2025

Financial information published in this table is unaudited.

Fees	Receipts Recorded ¹
Copyright Registration	\$33,595,120
Registration Special Handling/Expedited Services	\$3,485,600
Preregistration	\$114,801
Renewal Registration	\$14,950
Vessel Hull Design Registration	\$5,500
Mask Works Registration	\$1,050
Subtotal	\$37,217,021
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Recordation of Documents	\$345,156
ECS – DA (Deposit Account)	\$538,445
ECS – Non DA	\$1,014,527
Recordation Special Handling/Expedited Services	\$3,300
ECS – DA – Special Handling	\$1,650
ECS – Non DA –Special Handling	\$22,550
Certifications	\$879,266
Other Services and Fees	\$56,040
Designation of Agent under Digital Millennium Copyright Act	\$44,904
Searches	\$19,900
Other Licensing Fees	\$4,675
Electronic CCB Payment	\$24,033
Copyright Claims Board, Designation of Agent	\$48
Subtotal	\$2,954,494
<hr/>	
Total Receipts Recorded	\$40,171,514
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Investment Earnings	\$469,686
Reconciling Transactions ²	\$2,281
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Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation³	\$40,643,481

¹ "Receipts Recorded" are fee receipts entered into the Copyright Office's systems.

² "Reconciling Transactions" include amounts pending association with an identified fee type and corrections.

³ "Fee Receipts and Interest Applied to the Appropriation" are income from fees and deposit account interest that were fully cleared and deposited to the Copyright Office appropriation account within the fiscal year.

Appendices and Tables

Estimated Value of Materials Transferred to the Library of Congress, FY 2025

Category of Work	Registered Works Transferred	Non-registered Works Transferred	Total Works Transferred	Average Unit Price	Estimated Value of Works Transferred
Books¹	48,513	217,256	265,769		\$35,202,280
Book-hardbound	24,934	7,674	32,608	\$98.18	\$3,201,453
Book-softbound	23,579	6,085	29,664	\$47.64	\$1,413,193
e-books (special relief) ¹	0	203,497	203,497	\$150.31	\$30,587,634
Serials	3,999	222,441	226,440		\$22,371,493
Periodicals ²	3,999	142,936	146,935	\$61.15	\$8,985,075
Newspapers	0	14,401	14,401	\$2.00	\$28,802
Newspaper e-Prints	0	3,866	3,866	\$2.00	\$7,732
e-Journals ¹	0	61,238	61,238	\$218.00	\$13,349,884
Microforms	0	81	81		\$20,250
Microfilm	0	81	81	\$250.00	\$20,250
CD	3,911	203	4,114	\$20.00	\$82,280
Vinyl Record	795	8	803	\$31.00	\$24,893
DVD	652	23	675	\$30.00	\$20,250
Video recordings (Videotape)	27	0	27	\$188.00	\$5,076
Printed music	676	118	794	\$99.72	\$79,178
Maps	8	27	35	\$78.95	\$2,763
Prints, Posters, Photographs, Works of Art	90	12	102	\$64.25	\$6,554
Subtotal	58,671	440,169	498,840		\$57,815,017
Copyright Historical Public Records Review Project³					
Prints, Posters, Photographs, Works of Art	–	–	120	\$64.24	\$7,709
Hardbound Books	–	–	11	\$98.18	\$1,080
Softbound Books	–	–	62	\$47.64	\$2,954
Microfilm	–	–	22	\$250.00	\$5,500
Periodical Labels ⁴	–	–	34	\$61.15	\$2,079
	–	–	4,300	–	–
Subtotal	–	–	4,549	–	\$19,322
Total	58,671	440,169	503,389		\$57,834,339

1 The figure for non-registered "Periodicals" includes: (1) an estimate based on average loads in hampers delivered to Library processing and custodial divisions and (2) a count of serials issues checked in through the Acquisitions & Deposits division. For the estimated portion, there was an earlier change in physical method of delivery, which decreased the average amount per hamper. The figures above reflect a reasonable estimate of current receipts per hamper and are periodically reviewed.

2 Totals include certain e-books and e-serials for which online access is negotiated with publishers for the Library of Congress under section 407.

3 Includes amounts transferred to Library collections through the Copyright Historical Public Records Review Project.

4 Value of these materials varies greatly and could not be accurately determined.

Information Services to the Public, FY 2025

Accounting Division	
By correspondence	822
By email	1,070
By telephone	1,317
Total	3,209
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Records Research and Certification Division	
In person	747
By correspondence	390
By email	12,386
By telephone	2,892
Total	16,415
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Licensing Section	
In person	4
By correspondence or email	530
By telephone	520
Total	1,054
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Materials Control and Analysis Division	
By correspondence	4,110
By email	11,231
By telephone	18,403
Total	33,744
<hr/>	
Public Information Division	
In person	360
By correspondence	421
By email (English)	81,681
By email (Spanish)	774
Total by email	82,455
By telephone (English)	107,793
By telephone (Spanish)	2,033
Total by telephone	109,826
Total	193,062
<hr/>	
Grand Total	247,484

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Copyright Office Contact Information

United States Copyright Office

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

Website

copyright.gov

Public Information Office

Phone: (202) 707-3000 or 1-877-476-0778 (toll free)
Staff members are available to answer questions from
8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., eastern time, Monday through Friday,
except federal holidays. Recorded information is available
twenty-four hours a day.

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