

tributed in the United States, or manufactured and distributed in the United States, shall be 2 percent of the transfer price. Only the first person to manufacture and distribute or import and distribute such device shall be required to pay the royalty with respect to such device.

(2) **CALCULATION FOR DEVICES DISTRIBUTED WITH OTHER DEVICES.**—With respect to a digital audio recording device first distributed in combination with one or more devices, either as a physically integrated unit or as separate components, the royalty payment shall be calculated as follows:

(A) If the digital audio recording device and such other devices are part of a physically integrated unit, the royalty payment shall be based on the transfer price of the unit, but shall be reduced by any royalty payment made on any digital audio recording device included within the unit that was not first distributed in combination with the unit.

(B) If the digital audio recording device is not part of a physically integrated unit and substantially similar devices have been distributed separately at any time during the preceding 4 calendar quarters, the royalty payment shall be based on the average transfer price of such devices during those 4 quarters.

(C) If the digital audio recording device is not part of a physically integrated unit and substantially similar devices have not been distributed separately at any time during the preceding 4 calendar quarters, the royalty payment shall be based on a constructed price reflecting the proportional value of such device to the combination as a whole.

(3) **LIMITS ON ROYALTIES.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) or (2), the amount of the royalty payment for each digital audio recording device shall not be less than \$1 nor more than the royalty maximum. The royalty maximum shall be \$8 per device, except that in the case of a physically integrated unit containing more than 1 digital audio recording device, the royalty maximum for such unit shall be \$12. During the 6th year after the effective date of this chapter, and not more than once each year thereafter, any interested copyright party may petition the Copyright Royalty Judges to increase the royalty maximum and, if more than 20 percent of the royalty payments are at the relevant royalty maximum, the Copyright Royalty Judges shall prospectively increase such royalty maximum with the goal of having no more than 10 percent of such payments at the new royalty maximum; however the amount of any such increase as a percentage of the royalty maximum shall in no event exceed the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index during the period under review.

(b) **DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDING MEDIA.**—The royalty payment due under section 1003 for each digital audio recording medium imported into and distributed in the United States, or manufactured and distributed in the United States,

shall be 3 percent of the transfer price. Only the first person to manufacture and distribute or import and distribute such medium shall be required to pay the royalty with respect to such medium.

(Added Pub. L. 102-563, § 2, Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4241; amended Pub. L. 103-198, § 6(b)(1), Dec. 17, 1993, 107 Stat. 2312; Pub. L. 108-419, § 5(i)(1), Nov. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2368.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The effective date of this chapter, referred to in subsec. (a)(3), is Oct. 28, 1992. See Effective Date note set out under section 1001 of this title.

#### AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 108-419 substituted “Copyright Royalty Judges” for “Librarian of Congress” in two places.

1993—Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 103-198 substituted “Librarian of Congress” for “Copyright Royalty Tribunal” after “may petition the” and for “Tribunal” before “shall prospectively”.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2004 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 108-419 effective 6 months after Nov. 30, 2004, subject to transition provisions, see section 6 of Pub. L. 108-419, set out as an Effective Date; Transition Provisions note under section 801 of this title.

### § 1005. Deposit of royalty payments and deduction of expenses

The Register of Copyrights shall receive all royalty payments deposited under this chapter and, after deducting the reasonable costs incurred by the Copyright Office under this chapter, shall deposit the balance in the Treasury of the United States as offsetting receipts, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury directs. All funds held by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be invested in interest-bearing United States securities for later distribution with interest under section 1007. The Register may, in the Register’s discretion, 4 years after the close of any calendar year, close out the royalty payments account for that calendar year, and may treat any funds remaining in such account and any subsequent deposits that would otherwise be attributable to that calendar year as attributable to the succeeding calendar year.

(Added Pub. L. 102-563, § 2, Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4242; amended Pub. L. 103-198, § 6(b)(2), Dec. 17, 1993, 107 Stat. 2312.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1993—Pub. L. 103-198 struck out at end “The Register shall submit to the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, on a monthly basis, a financial statement reporting the amount of royalties under this chapter that are available for distribution.”

### § 1006. Entitlement to royalty payments

(a) **INTERESTED COPYRIGHT PARTIES.**—The royalty payments deposited pursuant to section 1005 shall, in accordance with the procedures specified in section 1007, be distributed to any interested copyright party—

(1) whose musical work or sound recording has been—

(A) embodied in a digital musical recording or an analog musical recording lawfully