

Definitions

“Camera original” should be understood in the broadest reasonable sense possible and includes any photographic product (including, without limitation, still negatives, still positive transparencies, and motion picture master positives or master negatives) created by exposing unused film to light while inside the camera, or in the case of a videotape, the master recording created directly from the original electronic feed from the video camera device.

“Copies” should be understood in the broadest reasonable sense possible and includes any reproductions of camera original still or motion picture films; any altered, stabilized, re-framed, step-framed, enlarged or enhanced reproductions of camera originals or of other copies; any copy of a master negative or master positive; any generational copies of videotapes or audiotapes; any electronic or digitally stored reproduction of an original film or videotape image; and any portion of any of the aforementioned types of copies or reproductions.

“First generation copy” means any photographic reproduction made directly from a camera original positive or negative film, or any part thereof.

“Rotoscoping” or “Grodenscoping” in this context includes any process which stabilizes, re-frames, step-frames, enlarges, or enhances a motion picture film in order to make it easier to view.

“Print” refers primarily to any photographic image, or any part thereof, made on photographic paper, using laboratory equipment, directly from a negative or positive transparency; but may also refer to an “instant-image” photograph produced in a Polaroid-type camera (or any part thereof) which developed itself *in situ* without being processed at a lab from a negative or positive transparency.

“And” and “or” should be understood in the broadest reasonable sense and should be construed inclusively in favor of producing the largest number of records.