



<p><b>Copyright]</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a form of intellectual property law which protects original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works.</li> <li>• typically lasts for the life of the author + 70 years</li> <li>• exceptions include instances where the creator has overtly signed away some or all of their rights, and instances of "work for hire," where works created by employees belong to the employer.</li> <li>• rights included are:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Reproduction</li> <li>•Distribution</li> <li>•Derivations</li> <li>•Performance and Display</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Fair Use (Section 107)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an exception to the general rule of copyright.</li> <li>• codified as Section 107 in the 1976 revision of the Copyright Act.</li> <li>• very vague</li> <li>• considers purpose and fairness of use             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Purpose and character</li> <li>•Nature of the work</li> <li>•Amount and substantiality</li> <li>•Effect on market value</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Teach Act of 2002 (Section 110(1) and 110(2))</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• addresses web-based distance education</li> <li>• doesn't require use to be "fair" but is more restrictive in other ways</li> <li>• exempts from copyright violation the performance or display of any work done in the course of face-to-face teaching activities of a nonprofit educational institution presented in a classroom or similar place</li> <li>• extends this coverage to performance via digital transmission of:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an entire non-dramatic literary or musical work,</li> <li>• a limited and reasonable portion of all other works, including videos, films, and dramatic musical work,</li> <li>• a display of still images in amounts typical of face-to-face displays in classroom.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Creative Commons</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a non-profit group that seeks to expand the range of creative works available for others to use and share safely and legally.</li> <li>• offers a number of licenses free to the public that allow creators the ability to control which rights they want to uphold and which to give away.</li> </ul>

## Resources

Access the prezi presentation and handout for this class at  
<http://cheshirecatproductions.com/documentation>

Copyright Term Lengths:  
<http://copyright.cornell.edu/resources/publicdomain.cfm>

Stanford University and Libraries Copyright and Fair Use  
<http://fairuse.stanford.edu/>

Creative Commons  
<http://creativecommons.org/>

Question Copyright  
<http://questioncopyright.org/>

American Library Association  
<http://www.ala.org/ala/issuesadvocacy/copyright/>

Fair Use Evaluator  
<http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>

Exceptions for Instructors ETools  
<http://librarycopyright.net/etool/>

Questions later?  
Email me: [cheshirecat@gmail.com](mailto:cheshirecat@gmail.com)

## Copyright Scenarios

Professor X has digitized only necessary short video segments for teaching his course. Now, in addition to projecting them in the classroom from his computer, the professor wants to post the video clips into a digital course management system and make them available on a secure website with authenticated access only to students enrolled in the course.

Can he do this legally without seeking permission?

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A student creates a multimedia project for an honors class and uses various items protected by copyright, including text, graphics, video clips, paintings, photographs and computer screen shots which he then digitally copies onto a DVD for presentation in the classroom.

Can he do this legally and why?

If he submits this project to a national competition, such as a film festival, does the change in circumstances affect the legality of this situation? Why?

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Students in a science class make a series of enhanced podcasts detailing information about the exhibits in the local science museum. The podcasts include music and images that are copyrighted by someone else. The museum would like to make these podcasts available to the students. What problems might be present in this scenario and what steps might the museum take to alleviate them?

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You are writing an informational blog article on a famous deceased person and take quotes from several of their unpublished letters and journals. You take a very small sampling of quotes and your purpose is informational. Are you covered under the fair use statute?

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A group digitizes an entire published volume of written work by an author who died in 1995 and places it online for public viewing. They charge for access. What are the three issues within this situation that make this case an unexempt infringement of copyright?