Concise Guide to Copyright

Article I, Section 8, U. S. Constitution / Title 17 United States Code

What can be copyrighted?



- Advertising layouts
- Architectural works
- Choreographic works
- Maps
- Motion pictures
- Musical scores & lyrics
- Paintings
- Pantomimes
- Photographs
- Poetry
- Scripts
- Sculptures
- Sound recordings
- Videotapes

What cannot be copyrighted?

- Facts
- Historical information
- Ideas
- Processes [can be patented]
- Inventions [can be patented]
- Trademarks [fall under trademark law]
- Works not fixed in tangible form

What are the copyright holder's rights?
(Title 17, Section 106, U.S. Copyright Act 1976)

- To reproduce the work
- To perform it publicly
- To prepare derivative works
- To publicly display the work
- To distribute it

Copyright Act 1976)

• To sell / license the work

What four factors should be considered for Fair Use? (Title 17, Section 107 U.S.

- Nature of the work [e.g., fact v. fiction; published v. unpublished]
- Amount and substantiality [percentage of the original that is copied]
- Effect of use [primarily the effect on the market value]
- Purpose and character of the work [e.g., commercial v. nonprofit educational]



What are the purposes for which the Fair Use Guidelines may be applied?



- Criticism
- Comment
- News reporting
- Teaching
- Scholarship
- Research

Please Note

- Educators cannot legally publish a student's work without written permission from that student or the student's parents if the student is under 18.
- The Concise Guide to Copyright applies to use of copyrighted materials in the classroom WITHOUT the copyright holder's permission. Rules for distance learning classes do vary.
- Any use of copyrighted material should include the copyright notice for the involved material.

What restrictions relate to multi-media projects when © holder's permission has not been obtained?

- Allow students to retain student-created projects in personal portfolios indefinitely
- Use educator-created projects for no more than 2 years
- Make only 2 copies of educator projects
- Use up to 10% or 3 minutes
 maximum of motion media
- Use up to 10% or 30 seconds maximum of music and lyrics
- Use no more than 5 images from one artist or photographer
- Use no more than 10% or 15 images total from published collective work



• Copyright protection is now automatic under U. S. law with or without the copyright notice; however, putting a copyright notice on something (1) discourages potential infringers, and (2) gives the copyright holder greater protection in a court of law.

What restrictions are there on photocopying printed materials?

Limit single copies to:

- A chapter from a book
- An article from a newspaper or a magazine
- A short story, essay, or poem
- A chart, graph, drawing, diagram, cartoon, or picture

Limit multiple copies to:

- A Complete poem of less than 250 words
- Excerpt from longer poem not to exceed 250 words
- Complete piece of prose less than 2500 words
- Excerpt from prose not to exceed 1000 words or 10% whichever is less

Do not:

- Copy repeatedly with respect to the same item by the same teacher from term to term
- Use more than 9 instances of multiple copies for one course during one class term
- Copy more than 1 piece or 2 excerpts per author
- Copy more than 3 pieces from a collective work or periodical volume
- Copy more than 1 excerpt from sheet music (which must not comprise a performable unit)
- Copy something in order to avoid purchase
- Create an anthology, compilation, or collective work from copied materials
- Copy consumable works such as workbooks, coloring books or standardized tests

What other rules apply to making photocopies?

- Brevity-fit within the allowable limits of length as noted previously
- Spontaneity—be at the "instance and inspiration of an individual teacher"

And photocopying:

- Must not be directed by someone in authority [above the individual teacher]
- Must not be used to charge students beyond the actual cost of photocopying

References:

- BitLaw, http://www.bitlaw.com
- Copyright Law of the United States, http://lcweb.loc.gov/ copyright/title17/
- Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998, http://lcweb.loc.gov/ copyright/legislation/ dmca.pdf
- Library of Congress, http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright /circs/circ1.html
- Music Library Association, http://www.musiclibraryassoc. org/Copyright/quidemla.htm
- Nolo's Legal Encyclopedia, http://www.nolo.com/keyword/ copyrights home.html
- Reproduction of Copyrighted Works by Educators, http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright /circs/circ21.pdf
- Software & Information Industry Association, http://www.siia.net

What restrictions are there for using videotapes in the classroom? (Title 17, Section 110, U. S. Copyright Law)

- Must be shown by educator or educator's students
- Educator & students must be face to face
- Must be for educational NOT recreational / entertainment purposes
- Must be at a nonprofit educational institution
- Must be used in a classroom or other area commonly used for instructional activities
- Must be a legal copy

What are the guidelines for off-air videotape recordings?

- Must be programs available without charge to general public
- Must be made only at the request of a teacher, not in anticipation of a need/use
- May only be recorded 1 time for the same teacher, regardless of the number of times broadcast
- Must be used within the first 10 consecutive school days
- Must erase, destroy, or get permission to retain/purchase within 45 calendar days
- May be shown a second time [only] for reinforcement purposes
- Must include the © notice

What restrictions apply to computer software?

(Title 17, Section 106, U. S. Copyright Law)

- Use only legal copies [civil/criminal fines \$100,000 to \$250,000 and 5 years' jail time per infringement]
- For more than single users, purchase lab packs, site/network licenses, or concurrent licenses that allow a set number of users to access the software at one time
- Make only one copy for archival purposes
- Keep approved purchase orders, invoices, product specific licenses, vendor/reseller reports, and cancelled checks as proof of purchase

Remember to:

- Teach and model ethical behaviors regarding the use software
- Appoint someone to inventory / manage software
- Make periodic software audits
- Have a written set of policies and procedures regarding software purchases and use

Center for Educational & Training Technology

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