Copyright Workshop for Online Course Design

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Overview

- 1. Copyright Dos and Don'ts
- 2. Making copyrighted materials available to your students
 - A. Electronic Reserves at the Library
 - B. The Copyright Clearance Center
 - C. Links to e-resources for which the library has paid
- Finding free, multi-media educational material



Copyright Dos and Don'ts

- A good resource is the <u>"Copyright Crash Course"</u> by Georgia K. Harper, Scholarly Communications Advisor, University Libraries, University of Texas at Austin, © 2001, 2007.
- Copyright For The Rest Of Us: A Guide For People
 Who Aren't Lawyers, an open access book covering
 copyright for education in easy-to-understand
 language; available under a Creative Commons
 license



Copyright Dos and Don'ts

- <u>Copyright, Fair Use, and Education</u>, Columbia
 University Libraries/Information Services, Copyright
 Advisory Office. Its <u>Fair Use Checklist</u> (Kenneth
 Crews) is a good fair use analysis document.
- Copyright Advisory Network, American Library
 Association Office for Information Technology Policy.
 Includes links to online copyright tools, such as a Fair Use Evaluator.



Copyright Infographic

Traditional C Copyright

Work cannot be used, adapted, copied, or published without the creator's permission

What does it apply to?

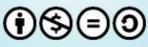
All original work is protected under copyright when it's created.

Creative CCC CCC



Work may be used without permission, but only under certain circumstances.

Creators set rules for the way their work is used.



What does it apply to?

Only work that creators have chosen to designate as Creative Commons.

Public Domain



Work can be used, adapted, copied, and published, completely without restrictions, no permission needed.

What does it apply to?

Work published prior to 1923, work by long-dead creators, and work that creators have placed in the Public Domain.

Copyright Infringement

Lawsuit against Georgia State University for copyright infringement, Cambridge University Press et al. v. Patton et al.

- First time a university has been sued for such violation.
- The trial phase began in May 2011.
- Atlanta district court gave strong endorsement of fair use.
- Publishers (Cambridge, Oxford, and Sage) have appealed.
- October 2014, Eleventh Circuit Court remanded the case to the lower court.
- Fair use must be determined on a case-by-case or work-by-work basis.

Copyright Infringement

- Court set limits on amount of work being used.
 Must meet fair use guidelines.
- If there is a "readily available/reasonably priced" digital permissions mechanism, publisher copyrights have greater value.
- Copyright Clearance Center is such a mechanism if publishers participate.

Alternate Copyright Agreements

- Consider the <u>Scholar's Copyright Addendum</u> <u>Engine (SCAE)</u> which provides a "point-and- click way for scholars to retain rights over their published material that otherwise transfer to the publisher."
- <u>Creative Commons Licenses</u> the creator decides on usage terms.

Electronic Reserves

- Articles or book chapters placed on reserve and available online through the Bell Library webpage.
- E-reserves are downloaded by each student in .pdf format and can be printed or saved to the student's computer.
- All e-reserves require copyright approval.

Copyright Approval

- The Bell library uses the Copyright Clearance Center (<u>www.copyright.com</u>) to purchase copyright approval for e-reserves.
- Price per item varies
 - Publishers
 - Number of pages
 - Number of students in course

Annual Copyright License

 The Bell Library purchases an Annual Copyright License through the CCC, under which certain publishers' material can be utilized without additional charges.

- Approval for most items not covered by the Annual Copyright License can be purchased immediately.
- Some purchases must be submitted as special orders through copyright.com, and take longer to be approved or denied.
- Some publishers must be contacted directly for permission.

- The library can only obtain permission to post material on e-reserve from the institution which published the item and holds copyright.
- The author is unable to provide copyright approval.
- Not all publishers allow material to be placed on e-reserve.
- Under no circumstances can material be placed on e-reserve without copyright approval.

- Some publishers place restrictions on items constituting too great a percentage of a larger work, the number of people able to access the item, or other criteria.
- If a publisher has allowed copyright approval to be purchased in the past, there is no guarantee they will continue to do so.
- Chapters from books or textbooks are often not granted permission.

- Although the Annual Copyright License covers the entire campus, copyright approval purchased for e-reserve items applies only to those items being placed on electronic reserve.
- The library is unable to purchase or otherwise obtain copyright permission for items to be posted on Blackboard or used in any capacity other than electronic reserve.

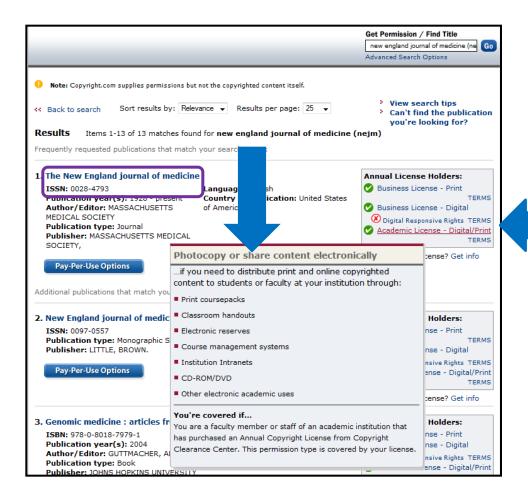
Copyright Clearance Process

- [Copyright purchase demonstration]
- In order to make articles or other full text material available electronically (either through E-Reserves in the library or through your BlackBoard course), copyright clearance must be obtained. If you're uploading copyrighted full text to your BB site, you can check the Copyright Clearance Center site at http://www.copyright.com to see if that academic use is covered by the university's annual license with CCC.

Copyright Clearance Process

 Below is a screen capture of the terms of use for articles from The New England Journal of Medicine, for example. Type the name of the journal at the CCC site to get this information. The checkmark next to "Academic License – Digital/Print TERMS" indicates copyright clearance for educational use.

Copyright Clearance Process



- E-reserve requests are submitted to the library in the same way as other reserve requests, such as print articles or textbooks; however, there are a few additional items necessary for e-reserve requests.
- Requests can be submitted either through a reserve form at
 - http://rattler.tamucc.edu/dept/access/circ/facguidelines.html
 or through an email with a list of requested items.

- A copy of each item being placed on e-reserve must be submitted to the library.
 - Can be sent as a .pdf file or provided as a photocopy.
- Professors should include the number of students in the class.
- Professors should include citations for each item.

- The library will not be able to request copyright approval until copies of the material have been provided.
- Because of staffing and time restrictions, the library is unable to obtain these copies; they must be provided by the professor.

- Length of time required for approval varies, but requests should be submitted at least seven days prior to the time the material will be needed for class.
- Copyright approval is purchased for the entire semester, so earlier requests are always better.

- Each professor must submit separate ereserve requests.
- One professor cannot submit a request for a different professor, even if the material is the same and they are teaching sections of the same course.

 Because of the cost and time requirements for copyright approval and e-reserve processing, it is important that requests only be made for material which will definitely be used in the class, rather than for items which the professor may or may not decide to use.

- Because copyright approval is purchased on a semester-by-semester basis, all e-reserve items are removed at the end of every semester.
- If the material will be needed again, a new reserve request must be submitted to the library.
- However, if an item has been placed on e-reserve before it is not necessary to submit a new copy of the item.

Accessing E-Reserves

- Once copyright approval has been purchased and an item has been placed on e-reserve, the library will notify the professor and provide the course password necessary to access the material.
- The professor must give the course password to the students.
- The library is unable to distribute course passwords to anyone but the appropriate professor.

Accessing E-Reserves

- Once the student has the password, they can go to the library's webpage and search for reserve items by course number or professor's name.
- Within each course record is a list of all items on reserve for that course.
- Upon clicking the title of an e-reserve item, the student will be asked to enter the course password, and the item will be opened as a .pdf file.

E-Reserve Contact Information

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Library Associate I
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william.ransom@tamucc.edu



More options

Embedding links to copyrighted library eresources into Blackboard.

Benefit: Permissions for the use of materials in library databases and e-resources by individuals have already been obtained by the database or e-resource vendor.



Linking to Bell Library databases

- Most library article resources are proprietary
- Off campus users must identify themselves

 The authentication screen for off-campus access looks like this –

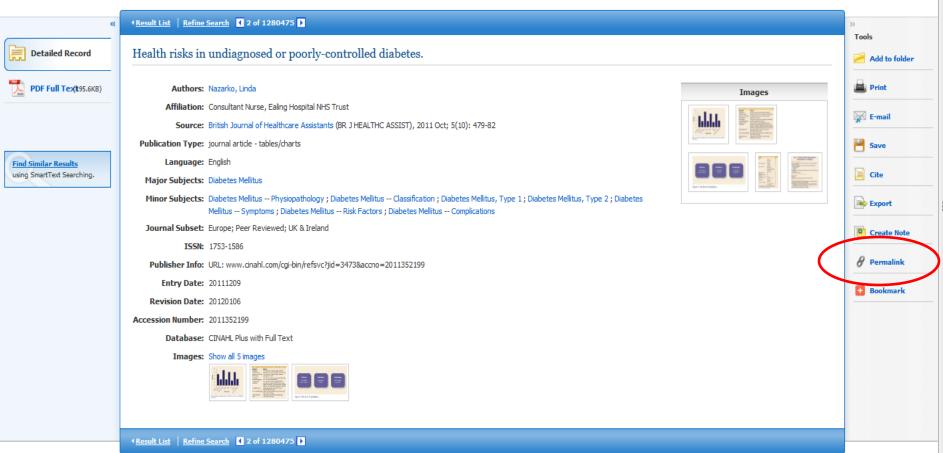
Login ID:				
Password				
Г	Warn me befo	re logging r	ne into oth	er sites.



• Follow the library's Remote Access instructions for login information.



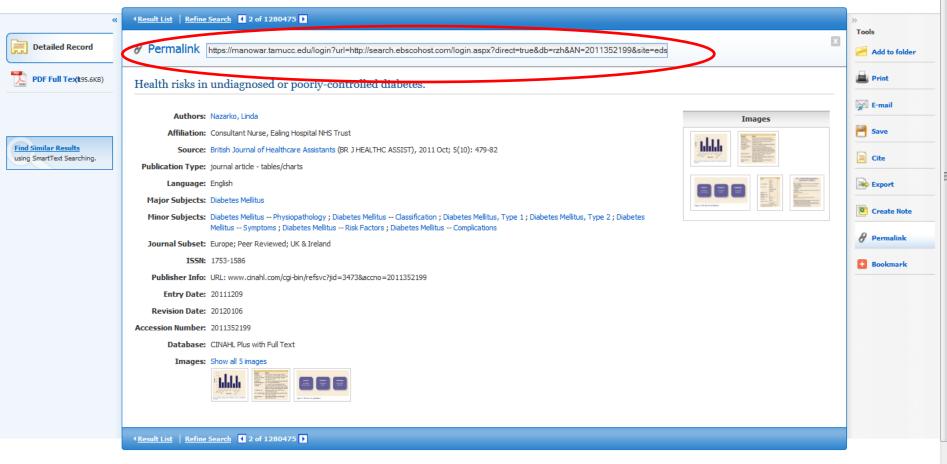




powered by EBSCO host









Example

Prefix:

https://manowar.tamucc.edu/login?url=

Article link:

http://search.proquest.com/docview/20498032

7?accountid=7084



Example

Embed the combined URL into your Blackboard course:

https://manowar.tamucc.edu/login?url=http://s earch.proquest.com/docview/204980327?accou ntid=7084

E-Resources Linking Contact Information

Serials / Electronic Resources Librarian 361.825.2355



The Law

- <u>Digital Millenium Copyright Act</u>, DMCA (1998) updates the 1976 law.
- TEACH Act (2002) eases restrictions somewhat for distance learning.
- Individuals are liable for their own actions.



Finding Free Images

- BlackBoard has an agreement with YouTube, Flickr, and Slideshare by which materials from those sites may be linked to in BB without having to ask for permission.
- Look for images or works with <u>Creative Commons licenses</u>.
 Use <u>search.creativecommons.org</u> to find these.
- Flickr: The Commons and flickr/Creative Commons provide access to publicly-held collections of photographs. Includes hundreds of thousands of images from international cultural heritage institutions, such as the Library of Congress, Smithsonian, Getty Research Institute, NASA, etc. Most of the photos have been vetted to have no known copyright restrictions.

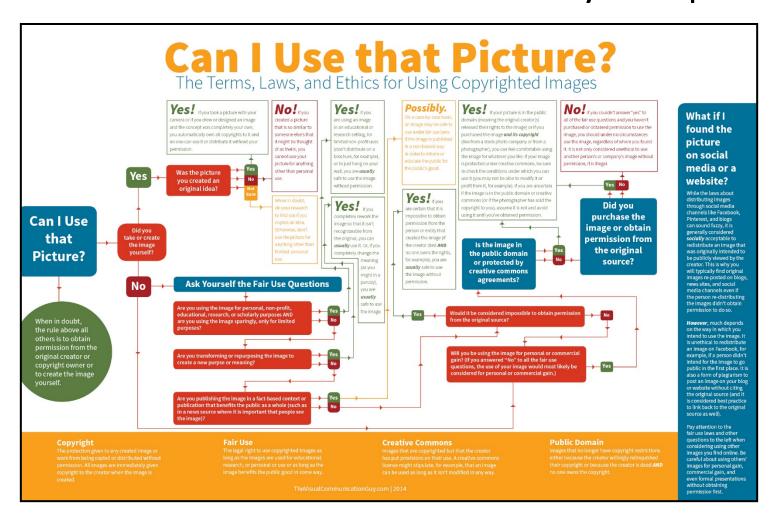


Finding Free Images cont'd.

- Google images that aren't protected by copyright. <u>After</u> doing a search, use the **Search Tools** drop-down menu to do an **Advanced Search** and check for **Usage Rights**.
- Credit your source, however.

"Can I Use That Picture?"

From The Visual Communication Guy.com | 2014



Finding Free Multimedia Materials, Digital Learning Objects

Don't reinvent the wheel Credit your sources

- MERLOT, Multimedia Educational Resource for Learning and Online Teaching, California State University. Excellent site and one of the first of its kind.
- <u>SoftChalk's Learning Objects Repository</u> TAMUCC now has a license to use this lesson-creation software. Thousands of <u>free</u> learning objects in the repository can be copied or customized to meet the specific needs of our students.
- <u>TxLOR</u>, **T**exas **L**earning **O**bject **R**epository, in the <u>Texas Digital Library</u>.
- <u>Connexions</u>, project at Rice University that has created an open repository of educational materials. Available free of charge to anyone under opencontent license.
- YouTube



- Khan Academy, a popular free library of over 3,000 videos, about 10 minutes each, covering math, science, and even finance and history.
- Internet Archives, a digital library of free books, movies, and music
- HathiTrust Digital Library, "a partnership of major research universities and libraries working to ensure that the cultural record is preserved and accessible long into the future." There are more than <u>sixty partners</u> in HathiTrust, and membership is open to institutions worldwide." It includes millions of books and thousands of periodicals, including public domain and in copyright content from a variety of sources.

- <u>Digital Public Library of America</u> works with hundreds of libraries, archives, museums, and knowledge institutions across the U.S. and abroad to increase access to our shared cultural heritage. Includes works that are copyrighted.
- <u>Library of Congress American Memory Project</u> provides access to a wealth of historical material, including images, maps, etc. There is a section for teachers and an "Ask a Librarian" service to get help from an expert.
- NPR, National Public Radio, provides a wealth of resources, including many podcasts.

- PBS LearningMedia, "a clearinghouse for accessing video, audio, documents, images, and interactive teaching/learning games ... for use across the curriculum and for various grade levels". Several ways to sort results. Science-related materials are the largest group.
- OER Commons, This Open Educational Resources site was created by ISKME (Institute for the Study of Knowledge Management in Education), a non-profit helping the education community collect and share information through open source technologies. Free, openly licensed educational resources—including activities, assessments, lecture notes, lesson plans, videos, etc.

- OER Free Webinar Series the What, Why, Where, When, Who, and How of Open Educational Resources. Sponsored by SoftChalk authoring software.
- <u>LearnersTV</u>, free resource offering thousands of lecture videos and animations on a wide range of subjects. Some use Flash; others use RealPlayer.
- <u>Visionlearning</u>, an open access educational resource covering STEM disciplines—science, technology, engineering, and math funded by the NSF.

Legal Sources of Online Content

• EDUCAUSE has a very helpful <u>site</u>. It links to sources for books, movies and TV shows, and music. Some of the listed sites provide some or all content at no charge. EDUCAUSE gives legal alternatives for downloading.

Distance Learning Contact Information

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