Copyright 101

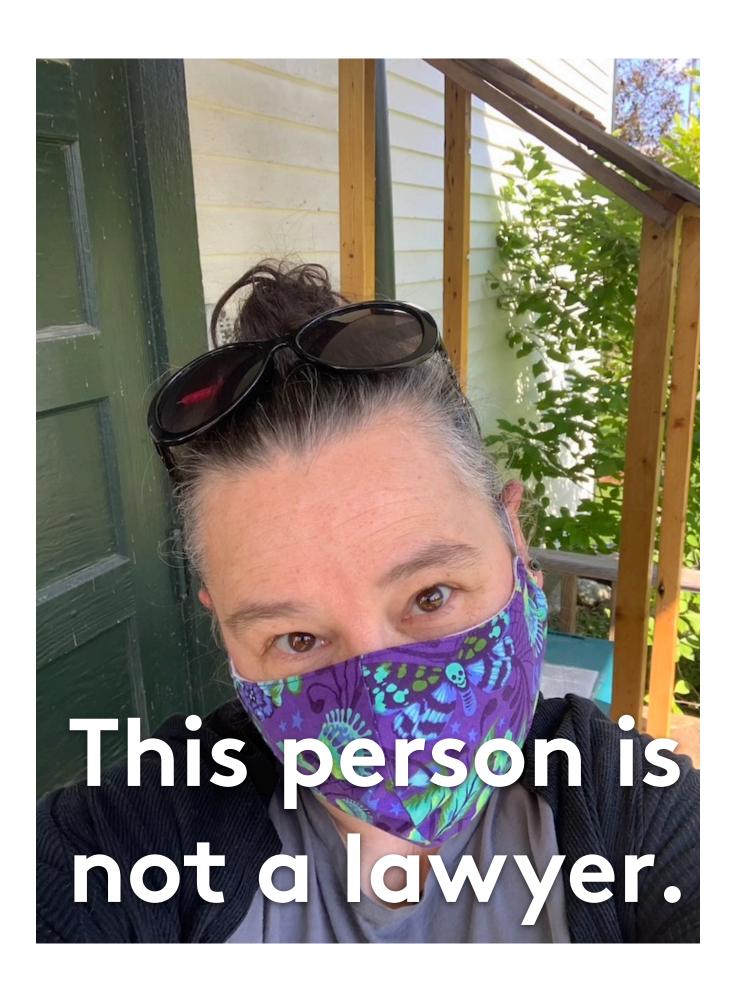
aka Let's Not All Get Sued At Once

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Disclaimer:





Contents:

- COPYRIGHT BASICS
 - •What & Why
 - Creative Commons
 - Fair Use

- COPYRIGHT-FRIENDLY MATERIALS
 - Where to look
 - How to check
 - COPYRIGHT AT UVM

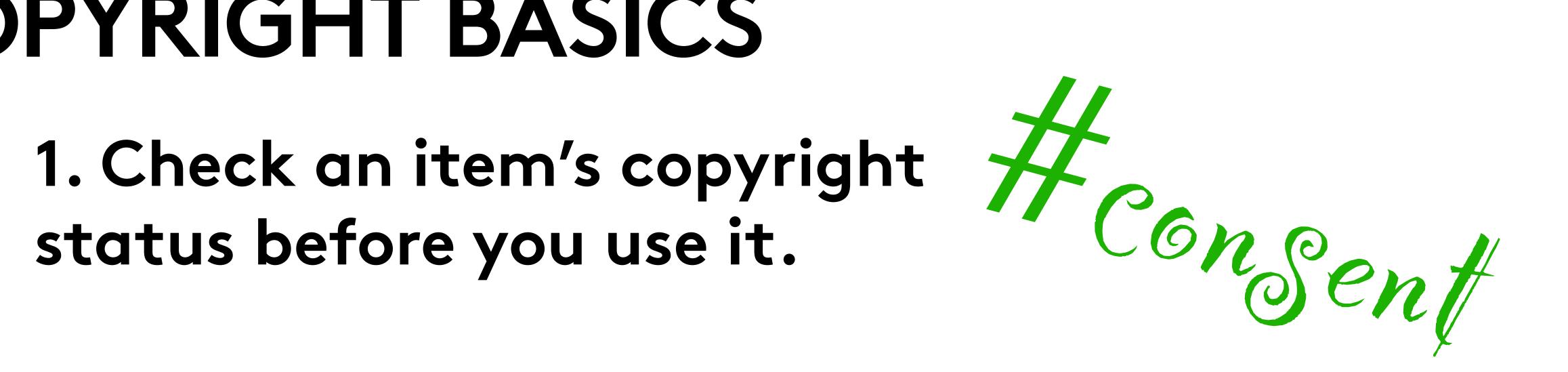


(Wait. This is accessibility?)

Knowing what you can and cannot use, and knowing who and when to ask, makes the process of creating publications easier.

Making processes easier = making them more accessible.

COPYRIGHT BASICS



2. When in doubt, ASK.

3. Document everything.

3 basic copyright license types:

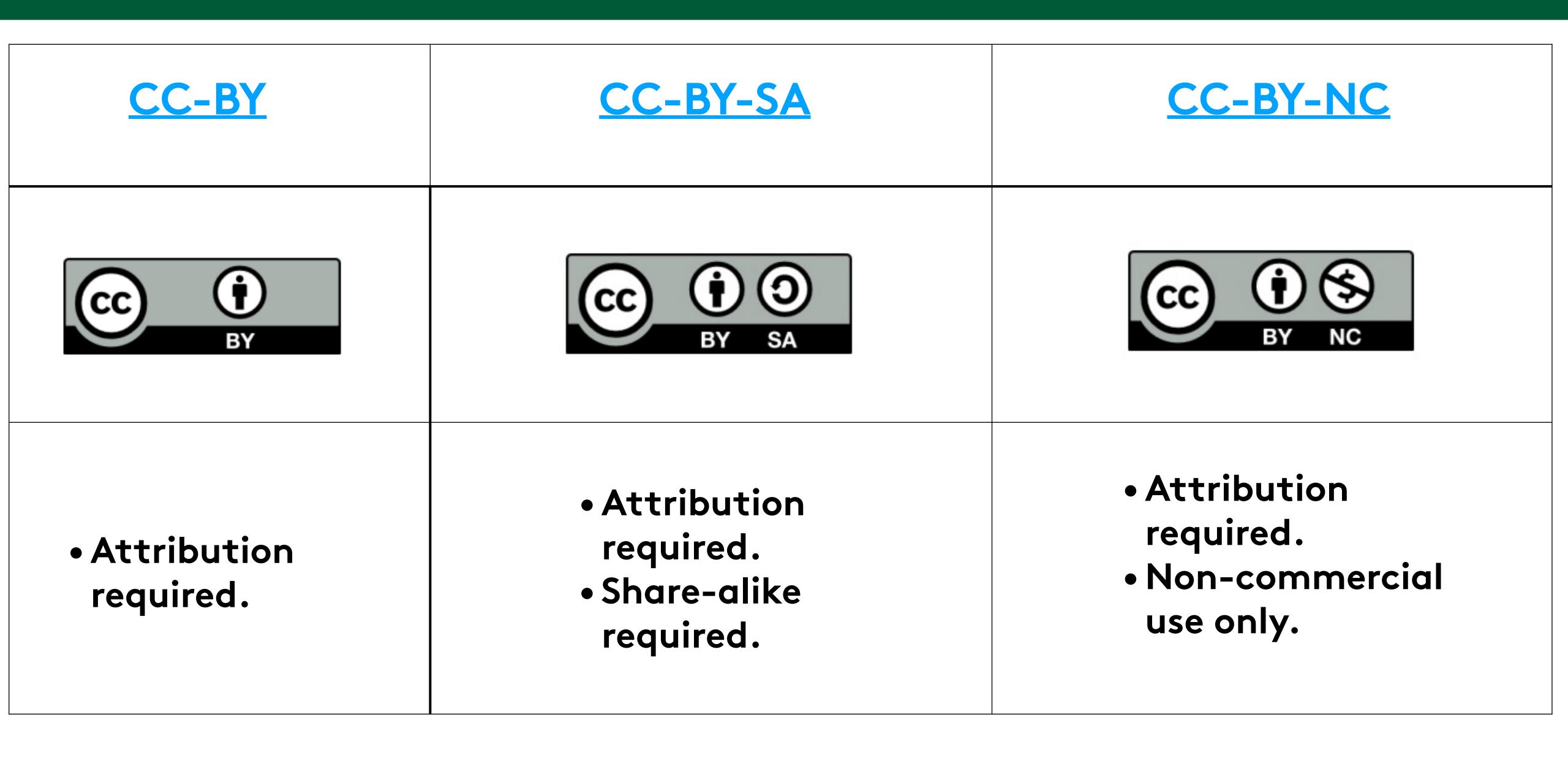
- 1. COPYRIGHTED: registered with the US Office of Copyright Protections. You need permission to use it.
- 2. CREATIVE COMMONS: you need to follow directions in order to use it.
- 3. PUBLIC DOMAIN: anyone can use it, for any purpose.

Creative Commons

A set of copyright licenses that provide a standardized way to indicate how a work can be used.

There are six Creative Commons licenses.

COPYRIGHT BASICS > CREATIVE COMMONS



COPYRIGHT BASICS > CREATIVE COMMONS

CC-BY-NC-SA CC-BY-ND CC-BY-NC-ND Attribution Attribution required. Attribution required. Share-alike Non-commercial required. required. No remixes. use only. Non-commercial No remixes. use only.

Creative Commons licenses cannot be revoked.

Once you apply a CC license to your material, anyone who receives it may rely on that license for as long as the material is protected by copyright, even if you later stop distributing it.

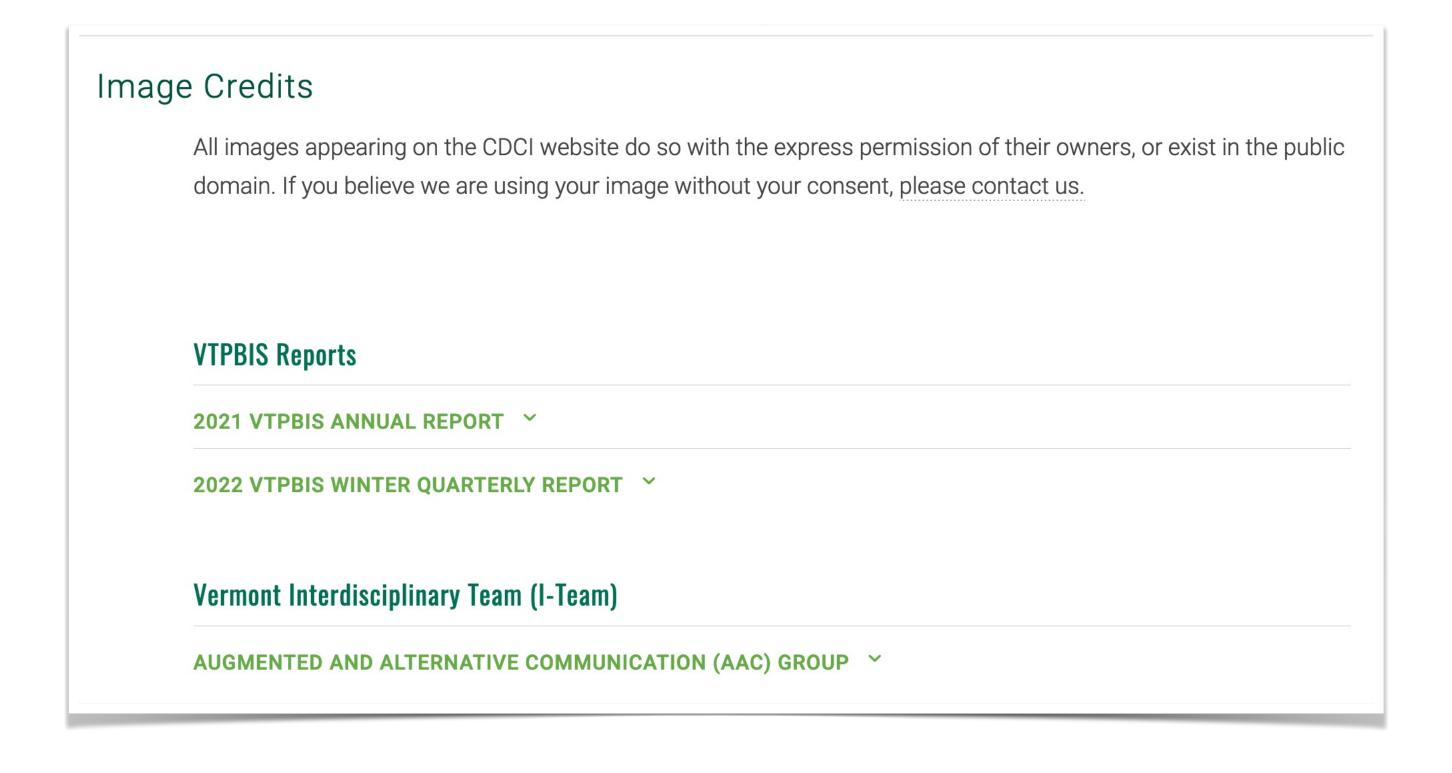
You must own or control copyright in the work.

Only the copyright holder or someone with express permission from the copyright holder can apply a CC license or CC0 to a copyrighted work.

What's "public domain"?

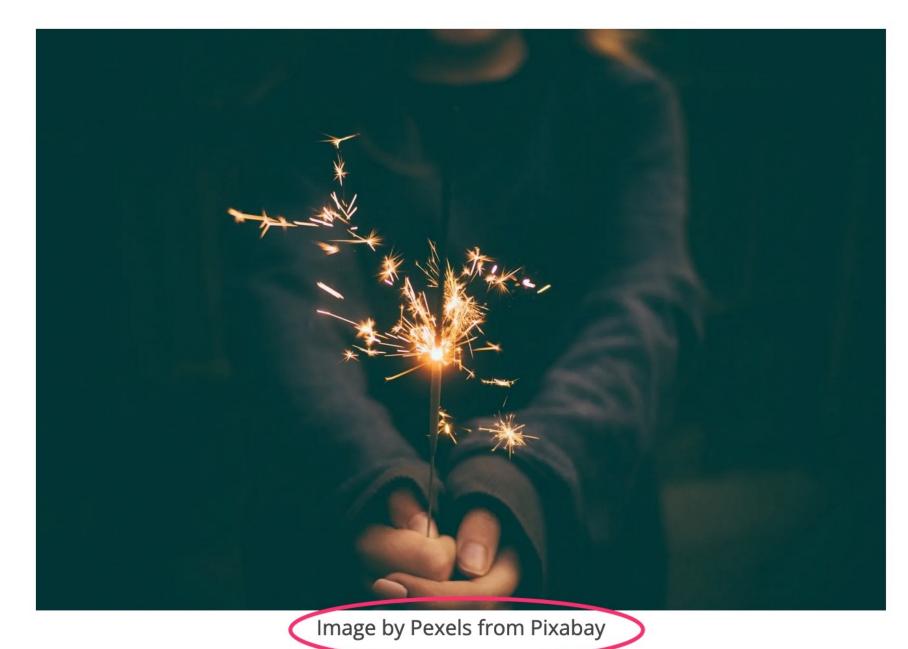
- No attribution required
- No need to share-alike
- Can be used commercially
- Can be remixed

What does attribution look like?



It can be an easily findable page on your website.

Or right next to the image.



Steady

The world is an exciting and dramatic place these days. To the point of exhaustion, really. If the education-centered hubbub on your social media feed raises your anxiety level, you're not alone. Equity work in schools is essential and important. And change is

"But what about Fair Use?"

Good question.

The 4 Elements of Fair Use:

- 1. What is the CHARACTER of the use?
- 2. What is the NATURE of the work to be used?
- 3.HOW MUCH of the work will you use?
- 4.WHAT EFFECT would this use have on the market for the original or for permissions if the use were widespread?

CHARACTER of the use

FAIR USE IS (GENERALLY):

- Criticism
- Commentary
- News reporting
- Teaching
- Scholarship & research
- Parody

AND
BASICALLY
NEVER
COMMERCIAL.

NATURE of the work

Source: Sullivan
University Library

FAIR USE
(GENERALLY)
APPLIES TO
WORKS THAT
ARE:

- Non-fiction
- •Scholarly
- Factual
- Informational
- Published

AND (GENERALLY)
LESS APPLIES TO
WORKS THAT ARE
UNPUBLISHED OR
CREATIVE.

AMOUNT of the work

Source: UVM Howe Library
Media Copyright Guidelines

FILM & VIDEO	SONGS	TEXT	PHOTOS & IMAGES
No more than 10% or 3 minutes (which ever is less)	No more than 10% and absolutely not more than 30 seconds	No more than 10% of a text	No more than 10% or 15 images from the same source; and no more than 5 images from any one artist or photographer.

EFFECT of the use

Source:
University of
Washington
Copyright
Connection

Will your use of a work mean that others do not have to purchase a copy of the work?

Will it otherwise impact the market for the work?

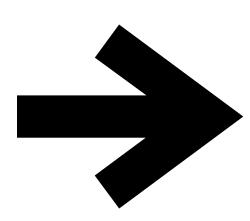
FAIR USE ALWAYS APPLIES:

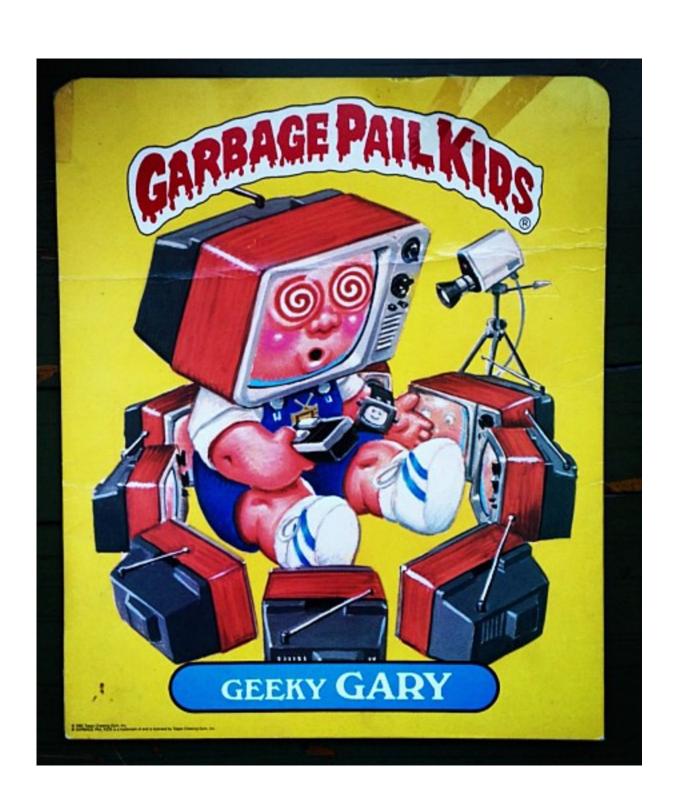
when you have the



of the copyright holder.







Lynn
Goldsmith
photo



Andy Warhol painting

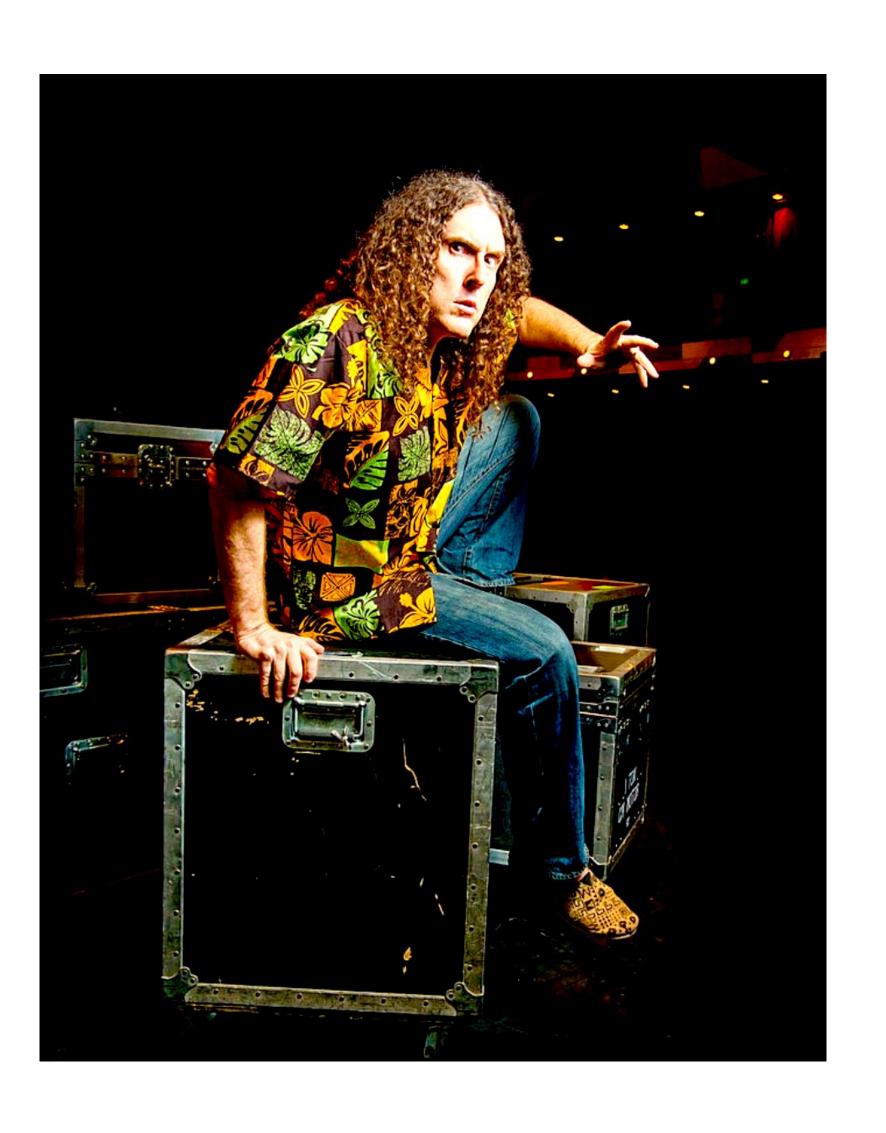


Image courtesy: Kyle Cassidy



FAIR USE ALWAYS APPLIES:

when you have the



of the copyright holder.

In a nutshell:

Source

"Basically, fair use is so complicated it has to be decided every time on a caseby-case basis."

—Aman Gebru Duquesne University law professor

"COPYRIGHT-FRIENDLY" MATERIALS

Materials whose creators licensed with the goal of reducing inequity.

This is usually done by:

- using a Creative Commons license
- making material explicitly available for educational purposes
- waving the licensing fee

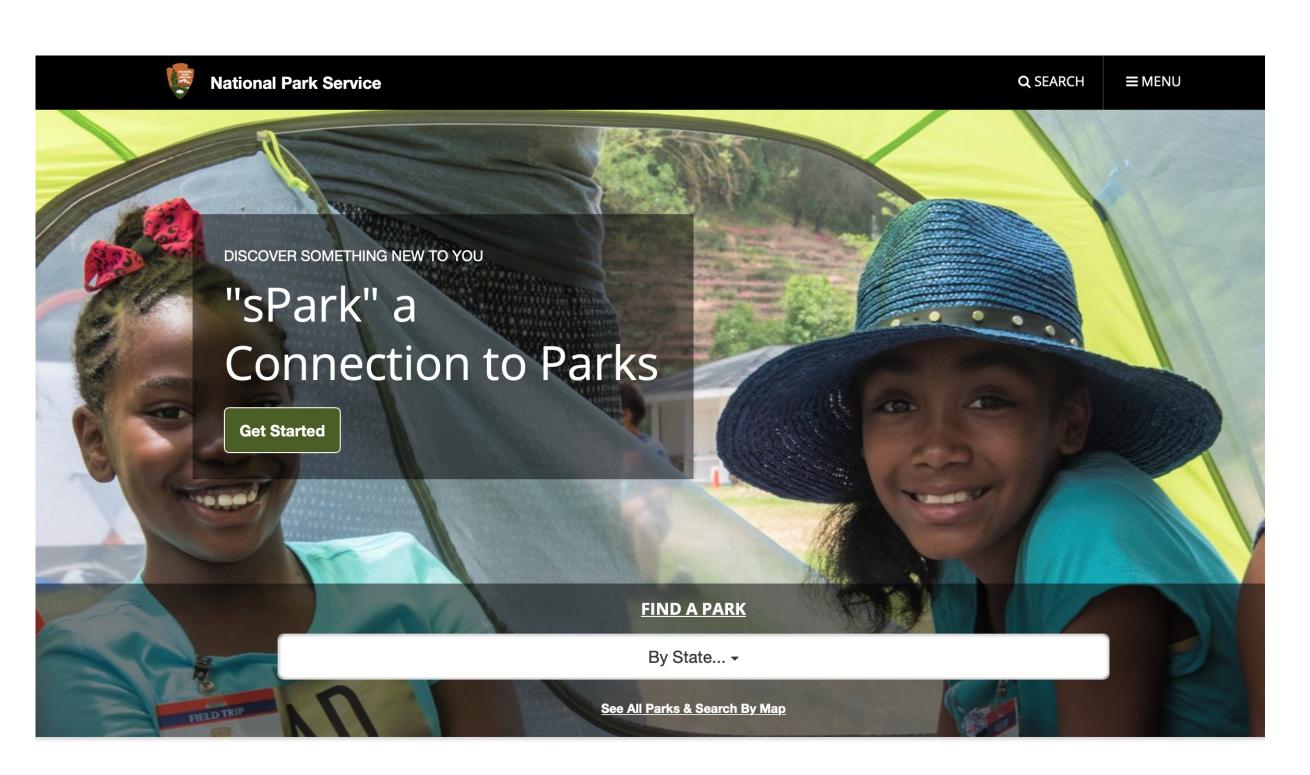
Pro-tip: your taxes at work

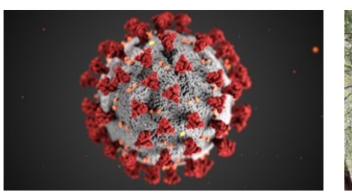
DID YOU KNOW: Materials posted on US government websites are in the public domain by default, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

COPYRIGHT-FRIENDLY MATERIALS > WHERE TO LOOK

YES: NPS.gov

All images, videos, charts, and articles on the National Park Service website are in the public domain.









NPS COVID-19 Response

National Park Week

Thank You, Ranger Betty! >

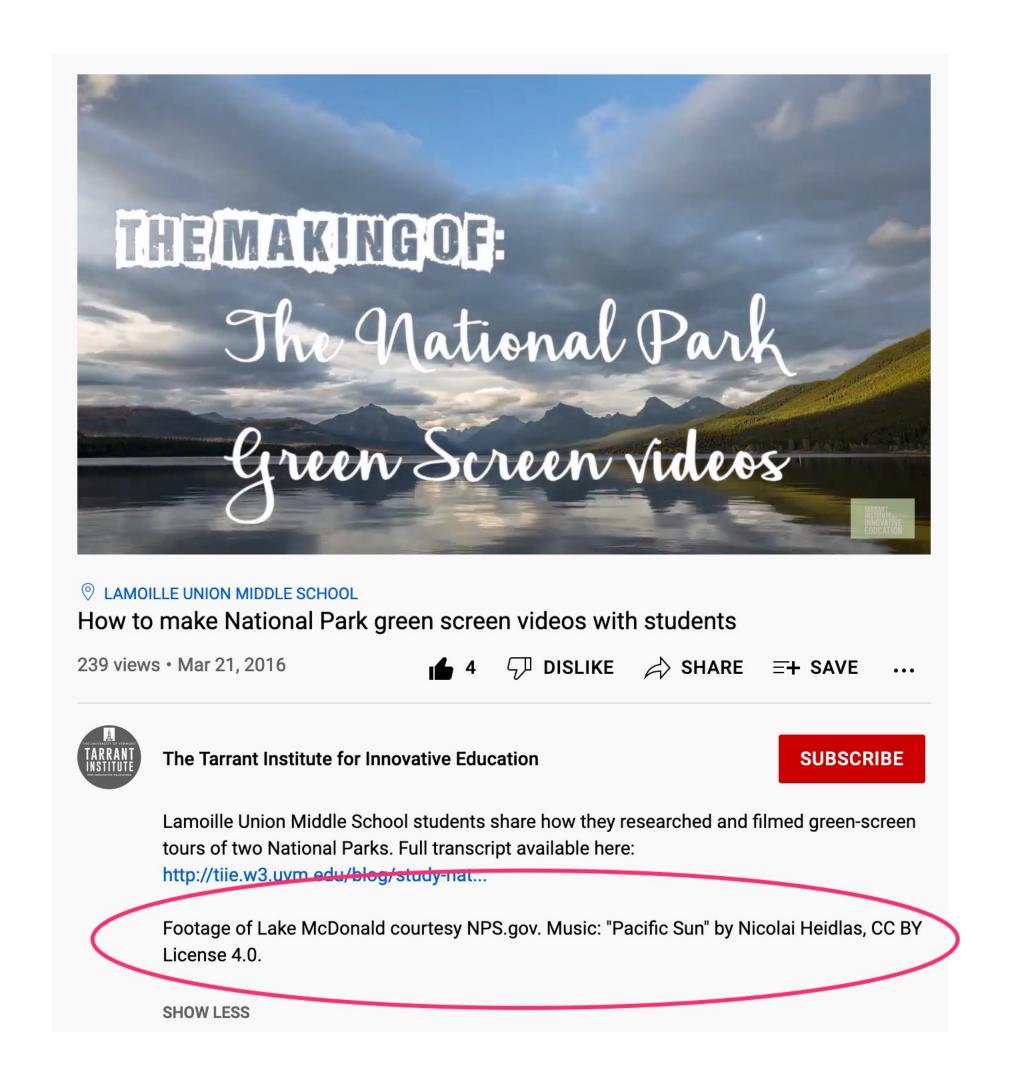
YES: NPS.gov

You can take them, use them as is, or remix them.



COPYRIGHT-FRIENDLY MATERIALS > WHERE TO LOOK

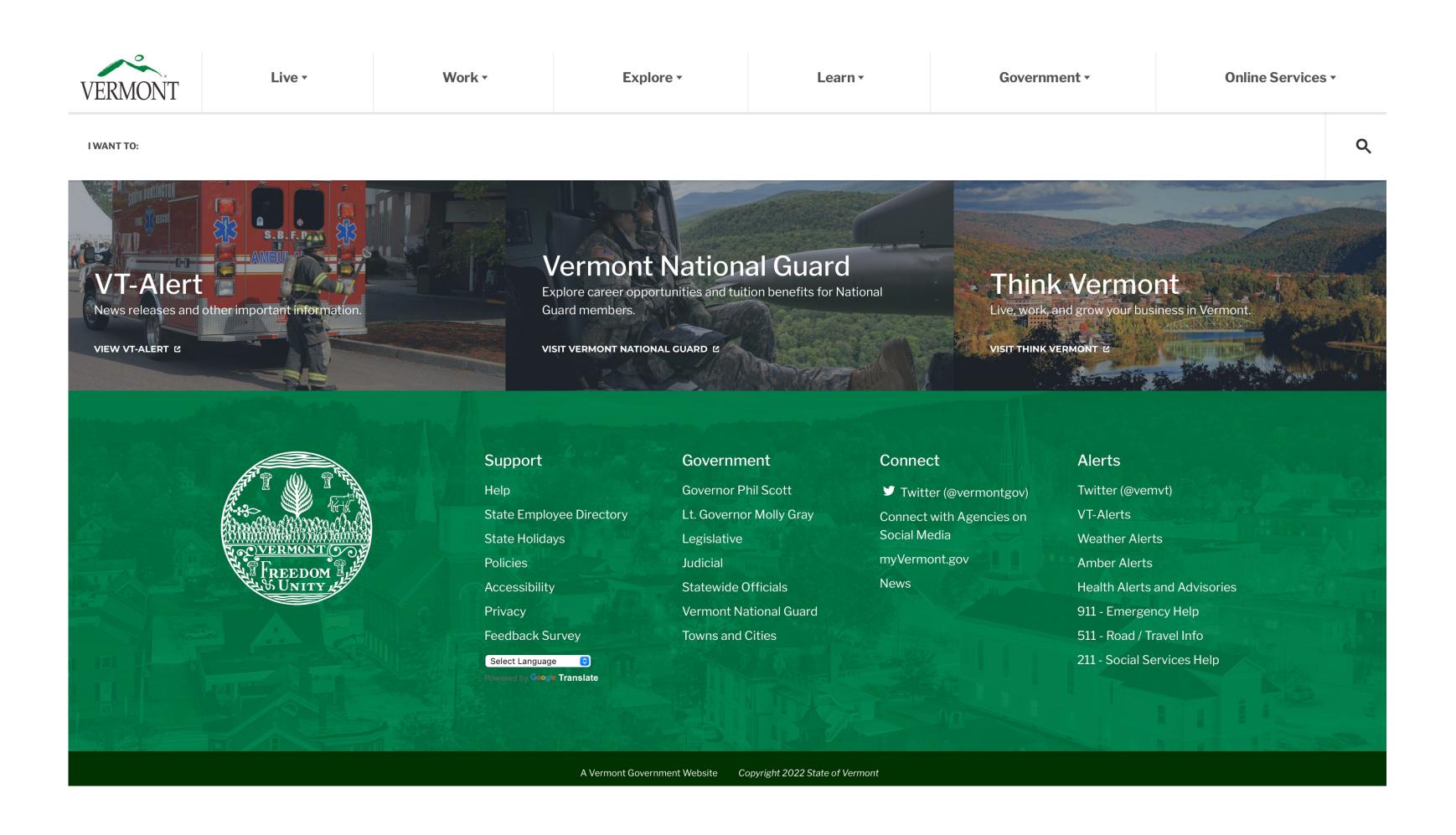
Sidenote:



COPYRIGHT-FRIENDLY MATERIALS > WHERE TO LOOK

NO: vermont.gov

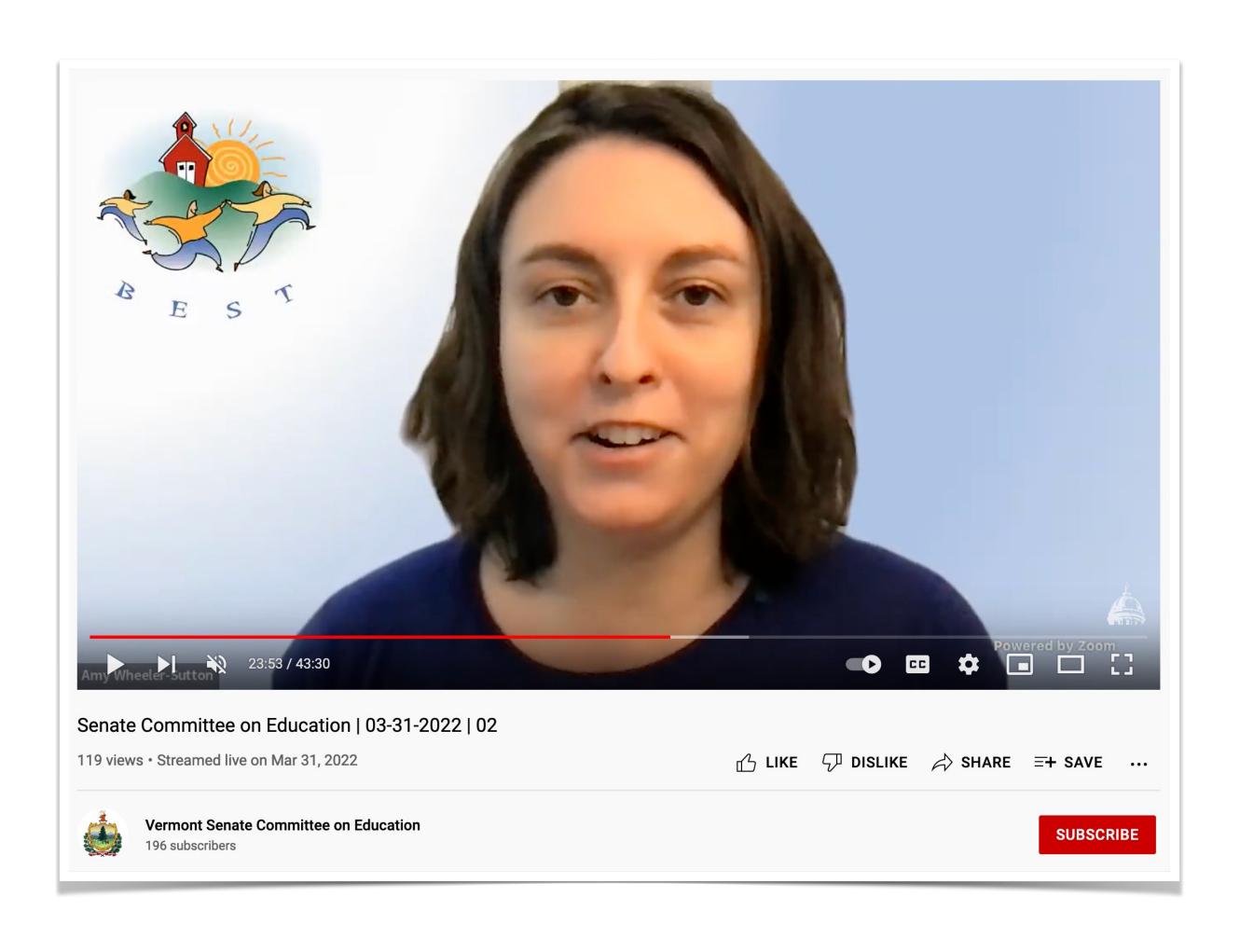
vermont.gov is one of the few government websites that explicitly holds their copyright.



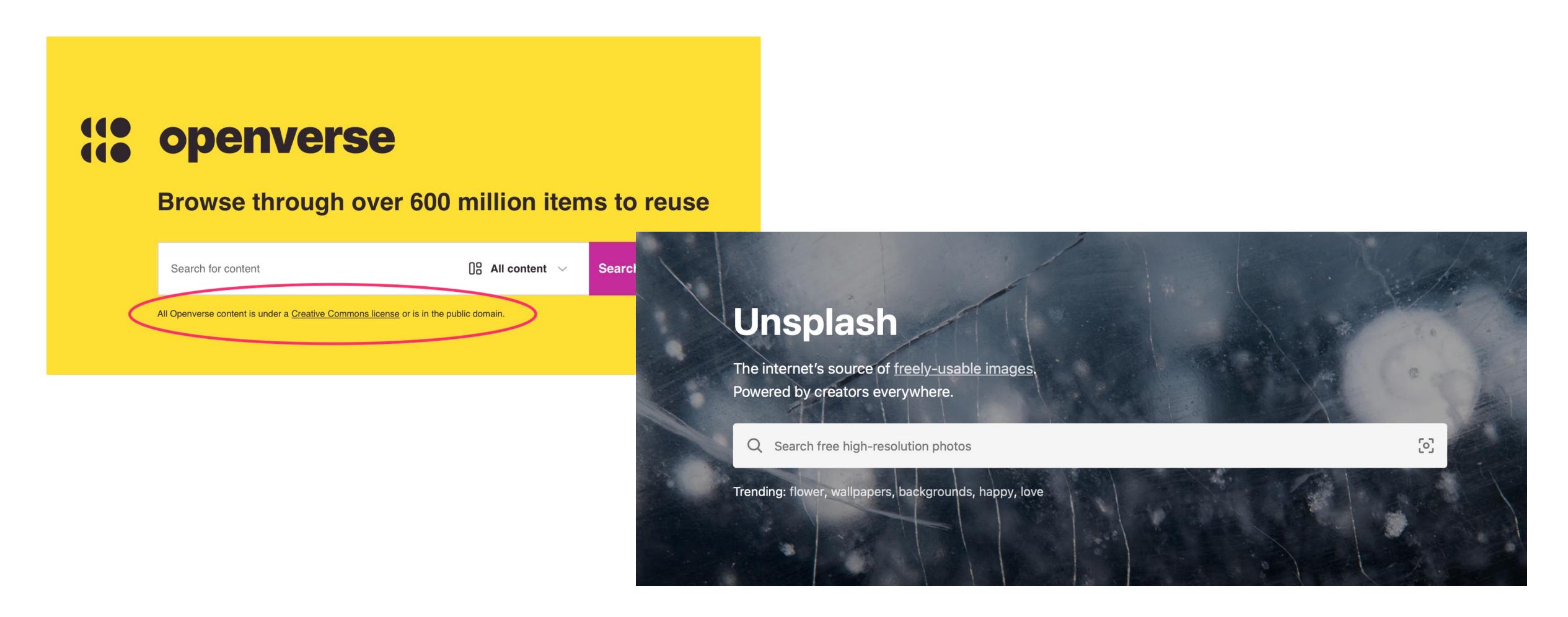
COPYRIGHT-FRIENDLY MATERIALS > HOW TO CHECK

NO: vermont.gov



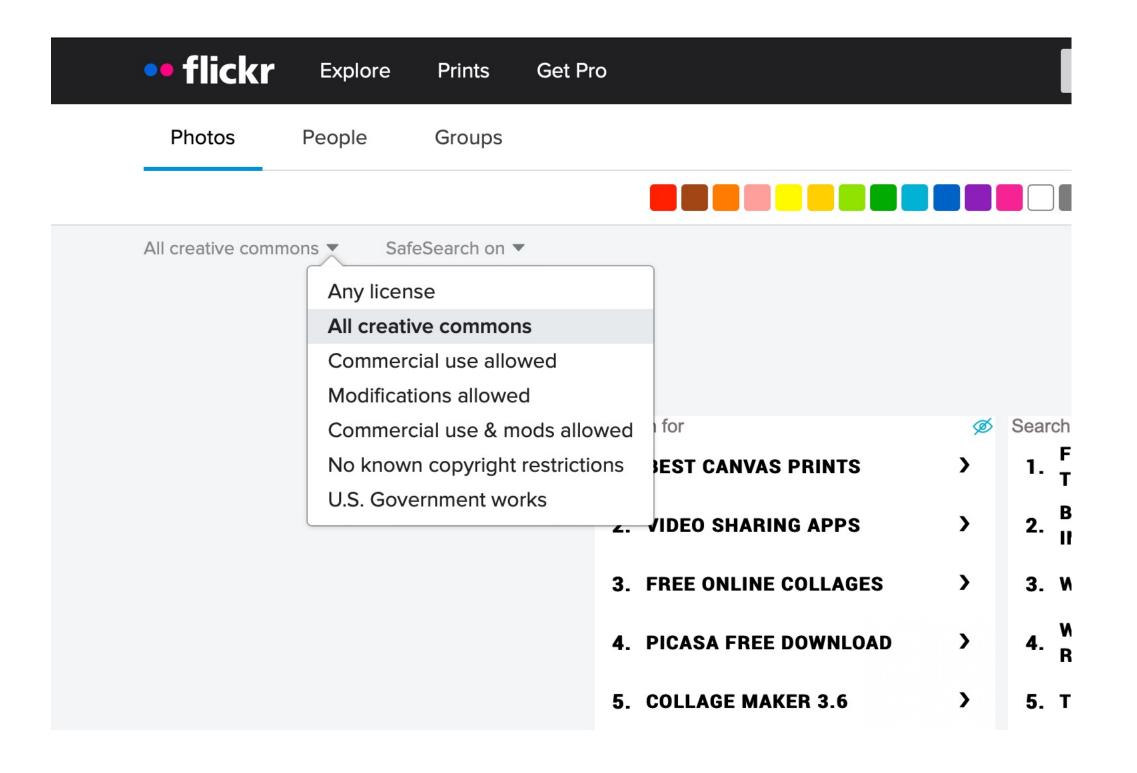


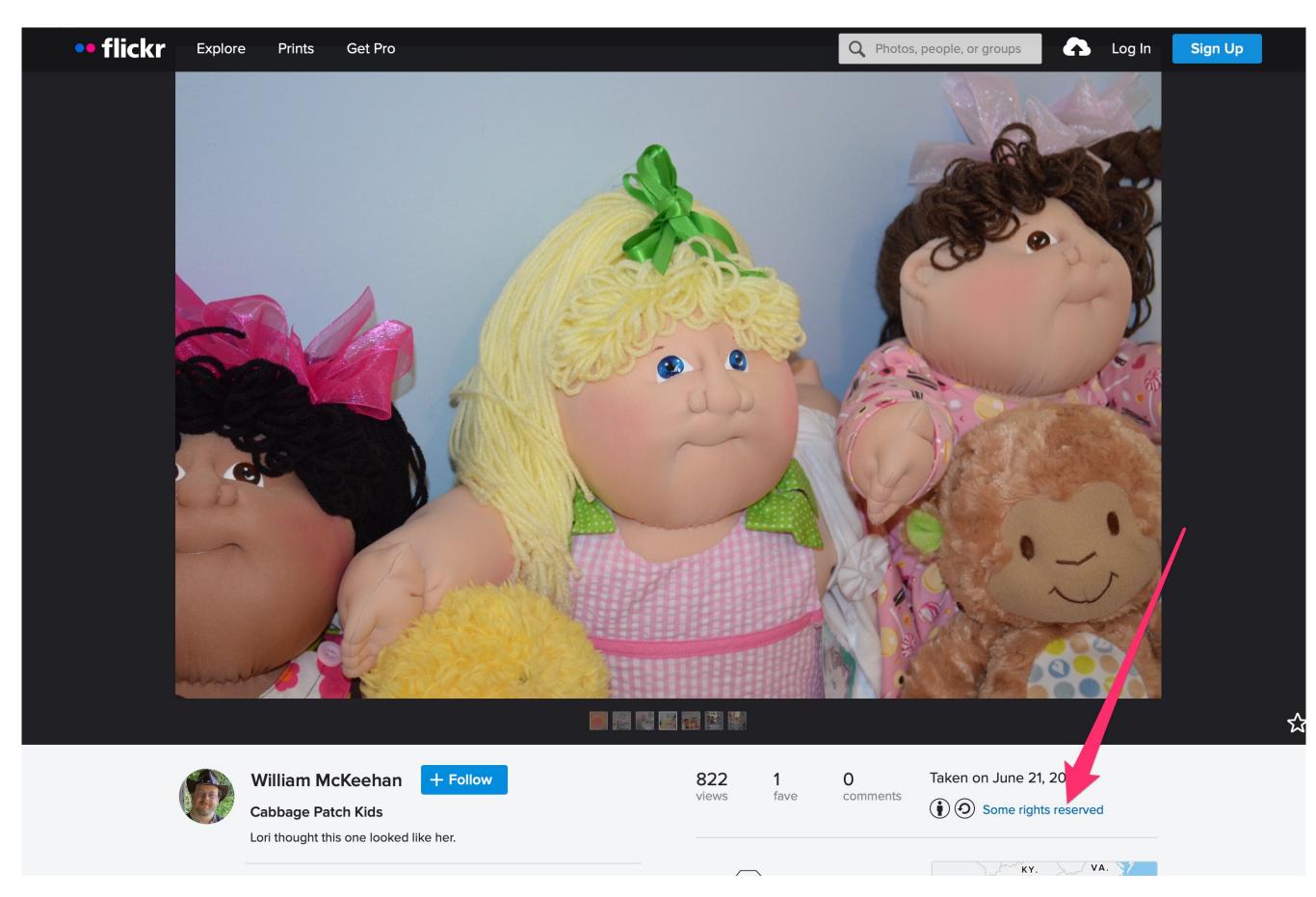
2 good search engines:



COPYRIGHT-FRIENDLY MATERIALS > WHERE TO LOOK

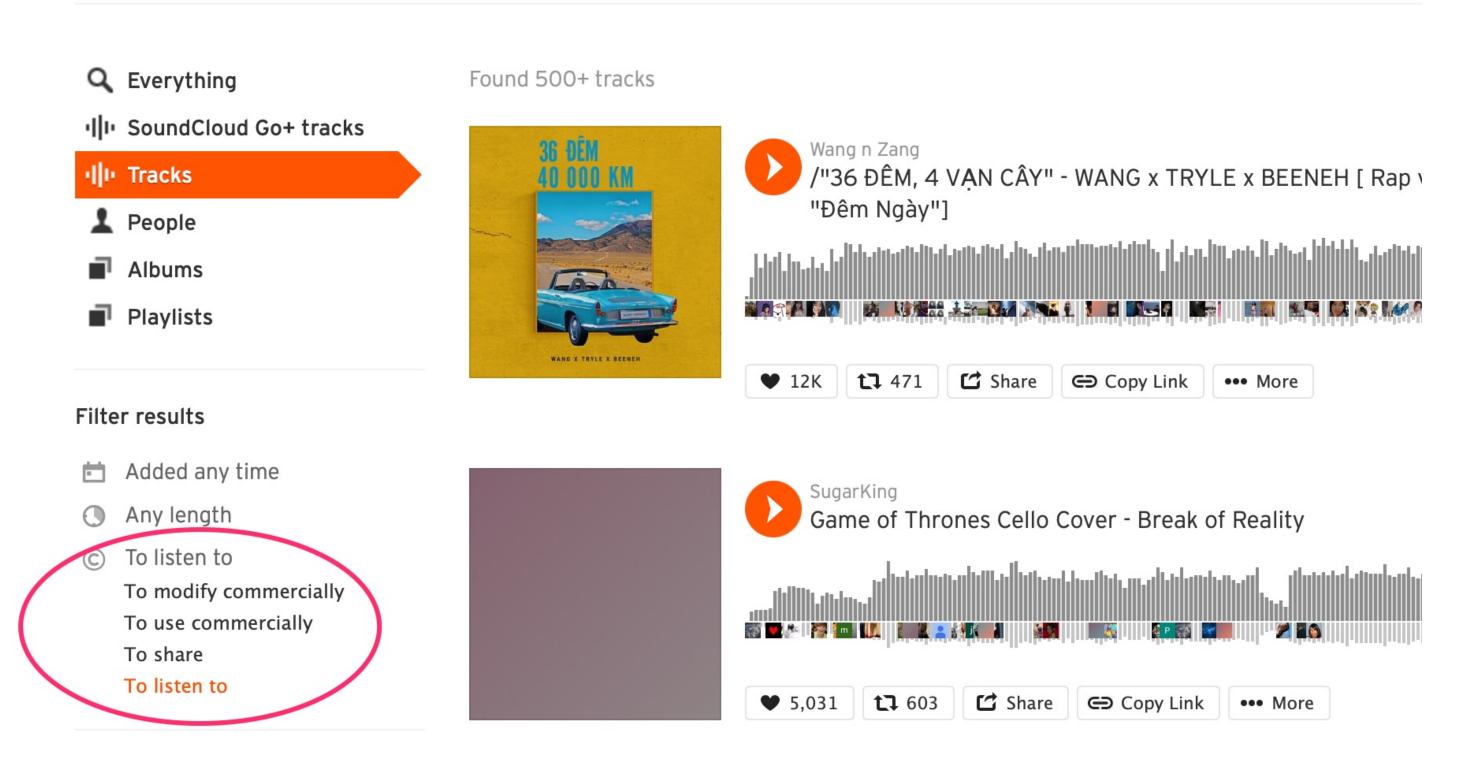
flickr.com





Looking for music?

Search results for "cello cover"



About the CDCI



WE BELIEVE DISABILITY IS AN EQUITY ISSUE.

And we work to create a space where people with disabilities and their families, are fully included in their homes, schools, and communities.

OUR MISSION:

- To connect Vermonters with disabilities with services and resources to participate fully in the communities of their choosing.
- To connect learners with classes, scholarship and opportunities to make disability a professional priority.

ABOUT THE CDCI

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CDCI BOARDS AND PARTNERSHIPS

CONTACT THE CDCI

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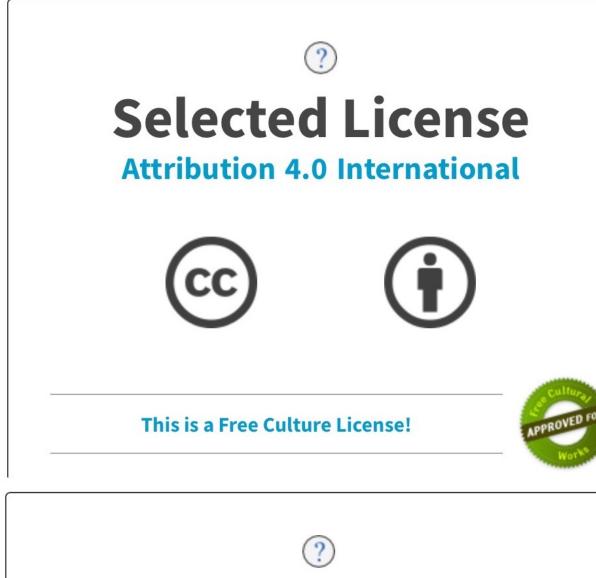
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Help others attribute you!

This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!



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Copy this code to let your visitors know!

<a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.

0/"><img alt="Creative Commons License"

Creative Commons License Chooser

- Can generate HTML for a site
- Or you can simply write: "© 2019. This work is licensed under a CC BY 4.0 license."

Copyright @ UVM

- 1. Only use materials you have a license for.
- 2. If you need materials that are licensed, talk to the library.
- 3. If you ignore copyright, you are personally responsible.
- 4. Work you create while being paid by UVM, technically belongs to UVM.

A note about songs:

Back in 2019, UVM decreed that under no circumstances can you use songs whose licenses are held by the Global Music Rights group (GMR).

UVM Copyright Policy (.pdf)



OFFICE OF AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE SERVICES UVM.EDU/POLICIES

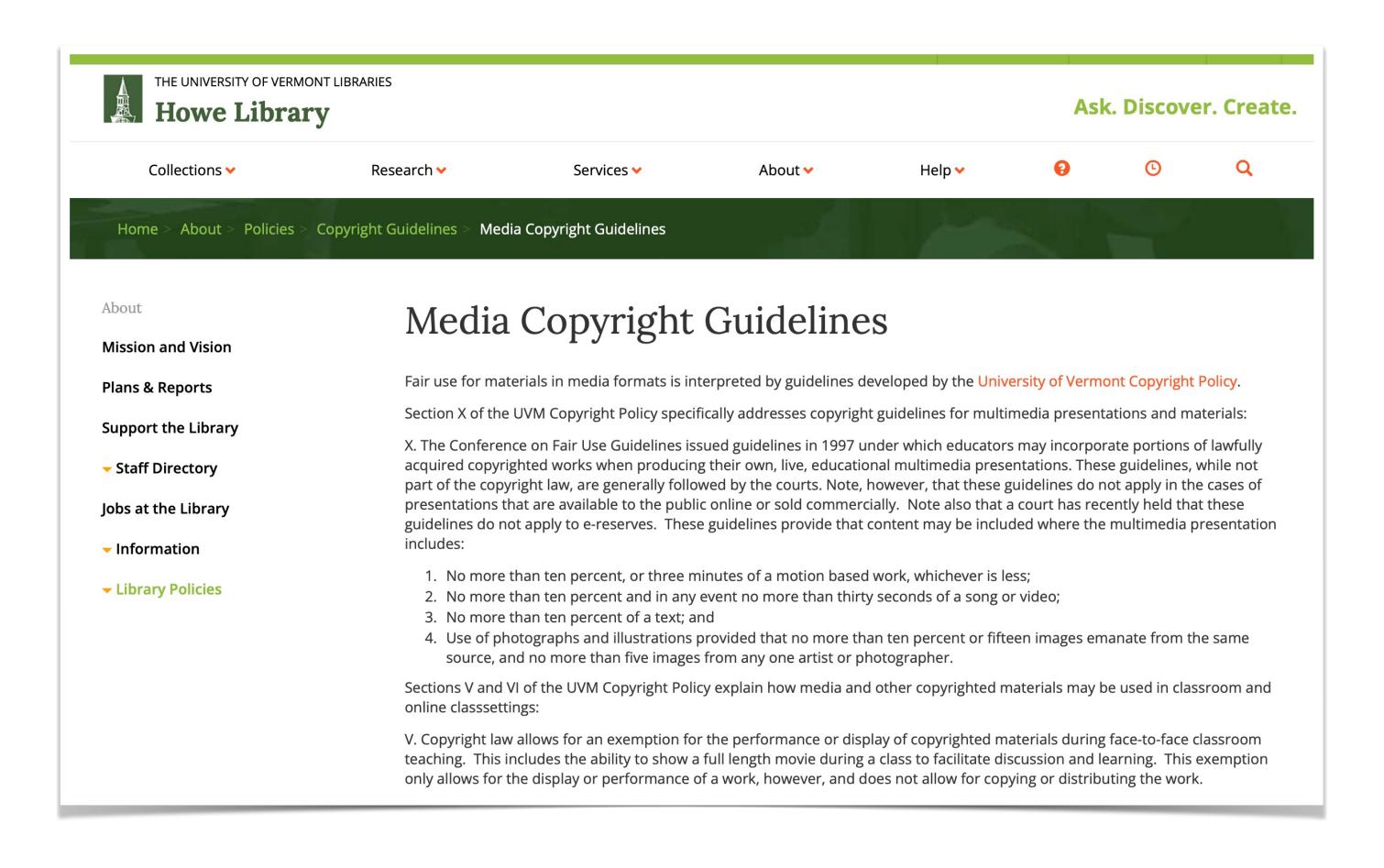


Title: Copyright

Policy Statement

As a scholarly community, the University of Vermont is committed to fostering teaching, learning, research, and the pursuit of knowledge. An important aspect to furthering this mission involves using the works of others in the University's academic setting while still respecting their intellectual property rights within the boundaries of copyright law. Apart from its interests in avoiding liability and resulting financial penalties both for the University itself and for those in the University community, the University strongly believes that respecting copyrights and adhering to copyright law is vital to maintaining the balance between the free flow of ideas and the advancement of the public interests served by copyright law. It believes as well that its

<u>UVM Media Copyright Guide (.pdf)</u>



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