WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW Copyright and eLearning

Prepared by the Office of Distance Education and eLearning and University Libraries' Copyright Services. The information in this document is not legal advice and is provided for educational purposes only.

Copyright Principles that Apply in All Contexts

ALL MATERIAL IN A FIXED, TANGIBLE FORM IS COPYRIGHTED UNLESS PROTECTION HAS BEEN REMOVED

- All Material: including, but not limited to: literary, musical, and dramatic works; pantomimes and choreographic works; pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works; sound recordings; motion pictures and other AV works; and architectural works. Ideas and facts are not subject to copyright. Brand names are trademarked. Inventions and methods are patented.
- **Fixed Tangible Form:** includes works in physical or digital form, e.g., ebooks, streaming video, e-mail.
- Copyrighted: includes the right to control reproduction, distribution, creation of derivative works, and public performance or display of a work.
- Unless Protection has been Removed: Copyright is automatic and valid until the copyright holder releases, gives, and/or sells rights, or copyright expires. Copyright currently lasts for the life of the author +70 years; or 95 years from publication/120 years from creation (whichever is shorter) for corporate authorship.

Except...

STATUTORY PROVISIONS	LICENSED	OPEN	PUBLIC DOMAIN
 U.S. Copyright Law allows some educational uses of copyrighted material: Sec. 107: Fair Use (See below) Sec. 108: Library copies Sec. 110: Classroom display or performance TEACH Act: Extends Sec. 110 to eLearning under very specific conditions 	 Copyrighted work may be used with permission of the copyright holder: Written permission required for exclusive license (or transfer of copyright ownership) Payment negotiated Allowed use negotiated 	Many people make their work available for use, with conditions. Typical conditions include: (Non-)commercial Attribution Further re-use	 The public domain consists of works never or no longer protected by copyright (note: publicly available does not mean public domain): Pre-1925 texts Some later works depending on compliance with required formalities Most federal government documents

Basic Method of Conducting a Fair Use Analysis

OVERVIEW	ONLINE RESOURCES				
 Four factors determine Fair Use: purpose of the use, nature of the material, amount used, and effect on the market. Analyze the degree to which each of the four factors favors or does not favor Fair Use. Look at the factors as a whole (educational use is not automatically Fair Use). The weight of each factor will depend on the individual facts of each analysis. 	 OSU Health Sciences Library Fair Use Checklist hsl.osu.edu/copyright/fair-use-checklist Follow the Four Factors of Fair Use go.osu.edu/fourfactors Thinking Through Fair Use lib.umn.edu/copyright/fairthoughts 				
Common Aspects of eLearning Tools That Favor Fair Use for Each Factor					

PURPOSE	NATURE OF USE	AMOUNT OF MATERIAL USED	MARKET IMPACT
 Criticism, comment, and/or teaching Transformative or productive use Access restricted to class or other group (enrolled/ for credit) 	 Factual/non-fiction Important to favored educational objectives Published work 	 Appropriate for a favored purpose Not central or significant to the entire work Small percentage 	 Copyright holder does not market similar work Lack of licensing mechanism No significant impact on market Copy made from lawfully owned work

Copyright and eLearning: It's Complex

WHAT STAYS THE SAME	WHAT MAY CHANGE/IMPORTANT FACTORS
 All material is copyrighted, unless that copyright has expired or been removed. Fair Use exceptions apply. 	 Limited/enrolled audience versus open Commercial versus non-profit Instructor/student as producer License must specify appropriate medium

Your copyright

RESEARCH YOUR RIGHTS

- Who owns your teaching materials? You? OSU? Joint copyright? Contact the University Libraries' Copyright Resources Center to learn more.
- Using another platform? What rights do they claim? Copyright? License? Read the terms.
- Consider a Creative Commons license creativecommons.org/licenses/

Use of student work

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- All material is copyrighted automatically, unless that copyright has been waived.
- . Students own copyright in their work.
- Fair Use and other copyright exceptions may apply, but it may be necessary to ask permission.
- Privacy/FERPA restrictions still apply—and HIPAA for medical data.

OSU-Provided eLearning Resources and Services

CARMEN	MEDIASITE	CARMENZOOM
 go.osu.edu/carmen Auto-synced to roster Password-restricted Stricter copyright standards than face- to-face class Requires compliance with licenses, TEACH Act, and/or Fair Use 	 resourcecenter.odee.osu.edu/mediasite Secure media server provides password-restricted access, limited to class roster Best practice is to stream through Carmen 	 OSU.ZOOM.US Stricter copyright standards than face- to-face class Requires compliance with licenses, TEACH Act, and/or Fair Use Student contributions may be subject to copyright and FERPA restrictions
LINKING TO LIBRARY CONTENT	LIBRARY DATABASES	ODEE RESOURCE CENTER
 guides.osu.edu/librarylinks Helps find stable URLs for library licensed electronic resources Includes resources for e-books, articles, streaming media, and images 	 go.osu.edu/lib-dbs Best practice to assign students to read articles in the database Re-use of material outside of database (including Carmen) requires license or Fair Use 	 resourcecenter.odee.osu.edu Use of material requires license or Fair Use, strict standards Integration with iTunes Store makes some licensing easier

GET HELP

Media storage and dissemination > mediaservices@osu.edu Online learning spaces > carmen@osu.edu iTunesU, epublishing > digitalfirst@osu.edu Course Design > odee@osu.edu

Copyright Services > go.osu.edu/copyright Health Sciences Library > go.osu.edu/hslcopyright Teaching and Learning > library.osu.edu/teaching Subject Area Librarians > library.osu.edu/subject-librarians



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