Get Creative (and stay legal):
Copyright Compliance with Creative Commons and Open Educational Resources

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An invitation to learn about:

1. Copyright, a few facts
2. Open licensing via Creative Commons
3. Overview of Creative Commons licenses
4. How to use openly-licensed materials
5. Finding openly-licensed works
6. How (and why) to openly license
Copyright Basics

Works that can be copyrighted:
• Literary works, musical, and dramatic works
• Pantomime & choreographical works
• Pictoral, graphic and sculptural works
• Sound recordings
• Motion pictures and other audiovisual works
• Computer programs
• Architectural works

Works that cannot be copyrighted:
• Ideas, procedures, and methods
• Titles, names, slogans (may be trademarked)
• Facts, news, and research data
• Works in the public domain
  http://librarycopyright.net/resources/digitalslider
• Unrecorded, unwritten, un“fixed” works
Copyright Basics

Copyright holder’s exclusive rights:

• Reproduce the work
• Distribute the work
• Publically perform the work
• Publically display the work
• Publically perform sound recordings by means of a digital audio transmission
• Create derivative works
Faculty Authors & VT Policy 13000

• VT employees own copyright to their “traditional works of scholarship” (unless they are “works for hire”)

• “...university rights are limited to free (no cost) use in teaching, research, extension, etc. in perpetuity”
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Copyright Basics

In the U.S. works are divided into three categories

- Public Domain (*most* US Gov works) and works with expired copyrights [http://librarycopyright.net/resources/digitalslider](http://librarycopyright.net/resources/digitalslider)

- Protected by Copyright (*owned* by someone else)

- Protected by Copyright (*owned* by **YOU**)

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Teaching Faculty may want to (legally)...

- Reproduce
- Distribute
- Publically perform
- Publically display
- Publically perform by means of a digital audio transmission, and/or
- Create derivations of...

... works for which someone else owns copyright
Ways to (legally) respond:

1) Obtain permission/license rights for use of copyrighted materials

2) Identify an exempt or fair use under U.S. Copyright law
5 Ways to (legally) respond:

1) Obtain permission/license rights for use of copyrighted materials

2) Identify an exempt or fair use under U.S. Copyright law

3) Utilize Library links, reserves & eReserves

4) Use materials from the public domain

5) Use openly licensed materials
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5 Ways to (legally) respond:

1) Obtain permission/license rights for use of copyrighted materials

2) Identify an exempt or fair use under U.S. Copyright law

3) Utilize Library links, reserves & eReserves

4) Use materials from the public domain

5) Use openly licensed materials (CC, GNU...)

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Joe Ben Hoyle, University of Richmond

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International Finance: Theory and Policy

Steve Suranovic, George Washington University

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[https://www.google.com/advanced_search](https://www.google.com/advanced_search) (scroll down to “usage rights”)

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