

Employees and students shall not reproduce copyrighted materials without prior permission of the copyright owner, except as allowed by the “fair use” doctrine.

**Fair Use** (Reference: Copyright Act, Section 107)

The “fair use” doctrine permits limited use of copyrighted materials in certain situations, including teaching and scholarship. In some instances, copyright may be required for works that fall within “fair use.”

The following is excerpted from the legislative history of the 1976 Copyright Act, which established congressionally endorsed guidelines related to classroom copying for educational use.

**Single Copying for Instructors**

A single copy may be made of any of the following by or for an instructor at his/her individual request for his/her scholarly research or use in teaching or preparation to teach a class:

- A. A chapter from a book
- B. An article from a periodical or newspaper
- C. A short story, short essay, or short poem, whether or not from a collective work
- D. A chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon, or picture from a book, periodical, or newspaper

**Multiple Copies for Classroom Use**

Multiple copies (not to exceed in any event more than one copy per student in a course) may be made by or for the instructor giving the course for classroom use or discussion, provided that:

- A. The copying meets the tests of brevity and spontaneity as defined below.
- B. Meets the cumulative effect test as defined below.
- C. Each copy includes a notice of copyright.

## Definitions

### A. Brevity

1. Poetry: (a) A complete poem if less than 250 words and if printed on not more than two pages or (b) from a longer poem, an excerpt of not more than 250 words.
2. Prose: (a) Either a complete article, story, or essay of less than 2,500 words, or (b) an excerpt from any prose work of not more than 1,000 words or 10 percent of the work, whichever is less, but in any event a minimum of 500 words. (Each of the numerical limits stated in "1" and "2" above may be expanded to permit the completion of an unfinished line of a poem or of an unfinished prose paragraph.)
3. Illustration: One chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon, or picture per book or per periodical issue.
4. "Special" works: Certain works in poetry, prose, or in "poetic prose" that often combine language with illustrations and are intended sometimes for children and at other times for a more general audience fall short of 2,500 words in their entirety.

Paragraph "1" above notwithstanding such "special works" may not be reproduced in their entirety; however, an excerpt comprising not more than two of the published pages of such special work and containing not more than 10 percent of the words found in the text thereof may be reproduced.

### B. Spontaneity

1. The copying is at the instance and inspiration of the individual instructor.
2. The inspiration and decision to use the work and the moment of its use for maximum teaching effectiveness are so close in time that it would be unreasonable to expect a timely reply to a request for permission.

### C. Cumulative Effect

1. The copying of the material is for only one course in the school in which the copies are made.
2. Not more than one short poem, article, story, essay, or two excerpts may be copied from the same author, nor more than three from the same collective work or periodical volume during one class term.
3. There shall not be more than nine instances of such multiple copying for one course during one class term.

The limitations stated in "2" and "3" above shall not apply to current news periodicals and newspapers and current news sections of other periodicals.

## Prohibitions

Notwithstanding any of the above, the following shall be prohibited:

- A. Copying shall not be used to create or to replace or substitute for anthologies, compilations, or collective works. Such replacement or substitution may occur whether copies of various works or excerpts therefrom are accumulated or are reproduced and used separately.
- B. There shall be no copying of or from works intended to be "consumable" in the course of study or teaching. These include workbooks, exercises, standardized tests and test booklets, and answer sheets and like consumable material.
- C. Copying shall not:
  - 1. Substitute for the purchase of books, publisher's reprints, or periodicals.
  - 2. Be directed by higher authority.
  - 3. Be repeated with respect to the same item by the same instructor from term to term.
- D. No charge shall be made to the student beyond the actual cost of the photocopying.

**Compilations** (References: Basic Books, Inc. v. Kinko's Graphics Corp. [S.D.N.Y. 1991] 758 F.Supp. 1522; and Princeton University Press v. Michigan Document Services, Inc. [6th Cir. 1996] F.3d 1381)

Permission from the copyright owner should be obtained when using excerpts of copyrighted work to create anthologies or "course packs," even if the excerpts fall under the definitions in the "fair use" doctrine.

**Course Materials Online** (References: The TEACH [Technology, Education and Copyright Harmonization] Act; U.S. Code 17, Copyright Act, Sections 110(2) and 112)

The Teach Act and Fair Use provide instructors greater flexibility to use third-party copyrighted works in online courses. An individual assessment will be required to determine whether a given use is protected under the act. The following criteria are generally required:

- A. The online instruction is mediated by an instructor.
- B. The transmission of the material is limited to receipt by students enrolled in the course.
- C. Technical safeguards are used to prevent retention of the transmission for longer than the class session.
- D. The performance is either of a nondramatic work or a "reasonable and limited portion" of any other work that is comparable to that displayed in a live classroom session.
- E. The work is not a textbook, course pack, or other material typically purchased or acquired by students for their independent use and retention, including commercial works that are sold or licensed for the purposes of digital distance education.

- F. The district does not know, or have reason to know, that the copy of the work was not lawfully made or acquired.
- G. The district notifies students that the works may be subject to copyright protection and that they may not violate the legal rights of the copyright holder.

### **Obtaining Permission to Use Copyrighted Material**

District employees will follow the guidelines provided by the United States Copyright Office in Circular 21, "Reproduction of Copyrighted Works by Educators and Librarians." A copy of this document is available from the U.S. Copyright Office.

Responsibility for obtaining permission to print, duplicate, or display copyrighted works shall rest with the individual using the copyrighted material. This would involve contacting the owner of the copyrighted work and obtaining written permission to use the work.

The following organizations provide additional information regarding use of copyrighted material. The booklets, "Questions and Answers on Copyright for the Campus Community" and "Guidelines for Campus Copying," are available from the first three organizations.

- A. The Association of American Publishers
- B. National Association of College Stores
- C. Software and Information Industry Association
- D. Copyright Clearance Center
- E. American Libraries Association