

CAMERON UNIVERSITY

Copyright Compliance Policy

(for text-based works in the classroom and library)

Policy Statement

The Cameron University Copyright Compliance Policy is to provide a summary of U.S. copyright law as it relates to the use of text-based copyright-protected works in the classroom and library at Cameron, and to provide guidelines and procedures for obtaining copyright permission to use these works.

U.S. copyright law contains many gray areas, and the goal of this policy is to provide Cameron administrators, faculty, librarians, students, employees, and others with a standard approach for addressing complex copyright issues. This policy covers classroom issues such as photocopying, online and distance education, and coursepacks. It also covers library uses for print and electronic reserves, Interlibrary Loan (ILL) and document delivery. Other Cameron copyright and intellectual property policies may complement this policy by providing guidance on copyright issues beyond text-based materials used in the classroom and library.

This policy provides practical advice and procedures on copyright-related matters; however, it is not a substitute for legal advice, and proper legal advice should be obtained when necessary.

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Who Should Know This Policy

President	Directors
Vice Presidents	Faculty
Deans	Students
Department Chairs	

Responsibilities

Responsible for Policy

University Officer Responsible

Vice President for Academic Affairs

Procedure

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: In support of the above policy statement, the following procedures and information are provided.

1.0 Definitions

1.1 WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?

Copyright is an area of law that provides creators and distributors of creative works with an incentive to share their works by granting them the right to be compensated when others use those works in certain ways. Specific rights are granted to the creators of creative works in the U.S. Copyright Act (title 17, U.S. Code). If you are not a copyright holder for a particular work, as determined by the law, you must ordinarily obtain copyright permission prior to reusing or reproducing that work. However, there are some specific exceptions in the Copyright Act for certain academic uses, and permission is never required for certain other actions, such as reading or borrowing original literary works or photographs from a library collection.

1.2 WHAT IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT?

The rights granted by the Copyright Act are intended to benefit "authors" of "original works of authorship", including literary, dramatic, musical, architectural, cartographic, choreographic, pantomimic, pictorial, graphic, sculptural and audiovisual creations. This means that virtually any creative work that you may come across—including books, magazines, journals, newsletters, maps, charts, photographs, graphic materials, and other printed materials; unpublished materials, such as analysts' and consultants' reports; and non-print materials, including electronic content, computer programs and other software, sound recordings, motion pictures, video files, sculptures, and other artistic works—is almost certainly protected by copyright. Among the exclusive rights granted to those "authors" are the rights to reproduce, distribute, publicly perform and publicly display their works.

These rights provide copyright holders control over the use of their creations and an ability to benefit, monetarily and otherwise, from the use of their works. Copyright also protects the right to "make a derivative work," such as a movie from a book; the right to include a work in a collective work, such as publishing an article in a book or journal; and the rights of attribution and integrity for "authors" of certain works of visual art.

Copyright law protects only the expressions of ideas or concepts, not the ideas or concepts themselves. In addition, facts, words, and short phrases are not copyrightable. For instance, a paper outlining a legal principle is copyrightable, but the legal principle itself is not. The work does not have to be published in order to be protected, nor does it need to be officially registered with the Copyright Office (although registration has certain advantages in the event of litigation).

In the U.S., the general rule of copyright duration for a work created on or after January 1, 1978 is the author's life plus 70 years after the author's death. This is often referred to as "life-plus-70". Works created by companies or other types of organizations generally have a copyright term of 95 years. For more information on [copyright duration](https://guides.library.cornell.edu/ld.php?content_id=63800150), visit https://guides.library.cornell.edu/ld.php?content_id=63800150.

2.0 General Guidelines

2.1 FAIR USE

A provision for fair use is found in the Copyright Act at Section 107. Under the fair use provision, a reproduction of someone else's copyright-protected work may be considered fair if it is used for one of the following purposes: criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship and research. If the reproduction is for one of these purposes, a determination as to whether the reproduction is fair use must be made based upon four factors:

- The purpose and character of use (principally, whether for commercial or nonprofit educational use);
- The nature of the copyright-protected work;
- The amount and substantiality of the portion used; and
- The effect of the use being evaluated upon the potential market for or value of the copyright-protected work.

Fair use is an ambiguous concept and the law does not state exactly what uses of a copyrighted work will be considered fair uses. As such, the answers as to how much reproduction of a copyrighted work may be considered fair use often remain unclear. The bottom line is that fair use requires a very circumstance-specific analysis as to whether a particular use or reuse of a work may indeed be considered fair use.

To avoid confusion and minimize the risk of copyright infringement, Cameron interprets the following situations as fair use:

- Quotation of short passages in a scholarly or technical work for illustration or clarification of the author's observations.
- Reproduction of material for classroom use where the reproduction is unexpected and spontaneous – for example, where an article in the morning's paper is directly relevant to that day's class topic. This would generally cover one time use in only one semester (unless written permission is obtained for further use).
- Use in a parody of short portions of the work itself.
- A summary of an address or article, which may include quotations of short passages of the copyright-protected work.

If your use does not meet the above criteria and the work is protected by copyright, you probably need to obtain permission to use the work from the copyright holder or its agent.

2.2 TYPES OF USE

- **Classroom Handouts**
Based on Cameron's fair use analysis, classroom handouts fall into two categories; one that requires permission and one that does not. If the handout is a new work for which you could not reasonably be expected to obtain permission in a timely manner and the decision to use the work was spontaneous, you may use that work without obtaining permission. However, if the handout is planned in advance, repeated from semester to semester, or involves works that have existed long enough that one could reasonably be expected to obtain copyright permission in advance, you must obtain copyright permission to use the work. Handouts in face-to-face classrooms are treated differently than those transmitted or stored electronically. Before any information may be transmitted or stored electronically (e.g., online or ITV courses), permissions must be obtained from the publisher.

AUTHORIZED USE FOR FACE-TO-FACE TEACHING DOES NOT AUTOMATICALLY EXTEND TO PERMISSION TO TRANSMIT ELECTRONICALLY.

- Coursepacks
All articles, chapters, Powerpoint slides, and other individual works in any print or electronic coursepack require copyright permission. Copyright permission for coursepacks is usually granted by the academic period. To reuse a coursepack in subsequent academic periods (e.g.: semester, quarter, trimester, etc.), you probably need to obtain permission again. Many copyright holders provide time-sensitive permission because their own rights may be time-sensitive and could be transferred to different copyright holders at any time.

When ordering coursepacks it is important to clarify who will obtain permission for the coursepack – the copy shop or reprographic center, the faculty member, or a member of the administrative staff. Deferring responsibility for copyright permission will not provide you protection against a claim of copyright infringement.

- Reserves
If the Cameron library owns a copy of a publication, the library may place that copy on reserve without obtaining copyright permission. If the library wishes to reproduce additional copies of a work and place them on reserve for students to review, in either paper or electronic format, the library must obtain copyright permission.
- Photocopying In The Library
It is permissible to photocopy copyright-protected works in the Cameron library without obtaining permission from the copyright owner, under the following circumstances:
 - Library user requests for articles and short excerpts. At the request of a library user or another library on behalf of a library user, the Cameron library may make one reproduction of an article from a periodical or a small part of any other work. The reproduction must become the property of the library user, and the library must have no reason to believe that the reproduction will be used for any commercial purpose or for purposes other than private study, scholarship and research. As recommended by Section 108 of the Copyright Act, the library must display the register's notice (reproduced at the end of this policy) at the place library users make their reproduction requests to the library.
 - Archival reproductions of unpublished works. Up to three (3) reproductions of any unpublished work may be made for preservation or security or for deposit for research use in another library or archive. This may be a photocopy or digital reproduction. If it is a digital reproduction, the reproduction may not be made available to the public outside the library or archive premises. Prior to receiving any of the three (3) reproductions permitted under this provision from another library or archive, the Cameron library or archive must make a reasonable effort to purchase a new replacement at a fair price. The reproducing library or archive must also own the work in its collection.
 - Replacement of lost, damaged or obsolete copies. The Cameron library may make up to three reproductions, including digital reproductions, of a published work that is lost, stolen, damaged, deteriorating or stored in an obsolete format. Any digital reproductions must be kept within the confines of the library (that is, available on its computer but not placed on a public network.)

- Library user requests for entire works. One reproduction of an entire book or periodical may be made by your library at a library user's request, or by another library on behalf of a library user upon certain conditions being met. These conditions include the library determining after reasonable investigation that an authorized reproduction cannot be obtained at a reasonable price. Once made, the reproduction must become the property of the library user. The library must have no reason to believe that the reproduction will be used by the user for any commercial purposes or for purposes other than private study, scholarship and research, and the library must display the register's notice at the place library users make their reproduction requests to the library.

- Photocopying for Students
Cameron library may make reproductions for library users (students, faculty, etc.), provided the following criteria are met:
 - The library makes one reproduction of an article from a periodical or a small part of any other work.
 - The reproduction becomes the property of the library user.
 - The library has no reason to believe that the reproduction will be used for any commercial purposes or for purposes other than private study, scholarship and research.
 - The library displays the register's notice at the place library users make their reproduction requests to the library.

- Photocopying by Students
Photocopying by students is subject to a fair use analysis as well. A single photocopy of a portion of a copyright-protected work, such as a copy of an article from a scientific journal made for research, may be made without permission. Photocopying all the assignments from a book recommended for purchase by the instructor, making multiple copies of articles or book chapters for distribution to classmates, or copying material from consumable workbooks, all require permission.

- Document Delivery Services
It is important to maintain a distinction between Interlibrary Loan (ILL) and Document Delivery Services (DDS). Photocopying for DDS requires copyright permission.

- Interlibrary Loan (ILL)
The Cameron library may participate in interlibrary loans without obtaining permission provided that the "aggregate quantities" of articles or items received by the patron do not substitute for a periodical subscription or purchase of a work. Cameron follows the CONTU guidelines for defining "aggregate quantities." The CONTU guidelines state that requesting and receiving more than five (5) articles from a single periodical within a calendar year or a total of six (6) or more copies of articles published within five (5) years prior to the date of request would be too many under CONTU.

If the articles or items being copied have been obtained through a digital license, you must check the license to see under what terms and conditions, if any, interlibrary loan is permitted.

- Distance Education and Course Management Systems
In 2002, the Technology, Education and Copyright Harmonization (TEACH) Act became law and expanded the latitude government bodies and accredited nonprofit educational institutions, including Cameron, have for the performance and display of copyright-protected materials in a distance education environment, including through the use of Course Management Systems (CMS).

The copyright requirements for CMS content under the TEACH Act are similar to those for classroom handouts, but extend the traditional fair use rules for those handouts to the digital transmission of materials through Course Management Systems such as Blackboard. These rules stipulate that the materials used must be relevant to the course, as determined by the instructor. Only students enrolled in the course should have access to the copyrighted material, and the instructor or the institution should set date availability for the entire course and/or for specific course contents such that the course and its content is no longer available to students after the end of the course.

Additionally, to comply with the TEACH Act copyright provisions, instructors should provide a statement in Blackboard that notifies students that retaining, copying, or redistributing copyrighted materials is a violation of copyright law. An example statement is as follows:

"The materials on this course website are only for the use of students enrolled in this course for purposes associated with this course and may not be retained or further disseminated. The materials on this course website may be protected by copyright; any further use of this material may be in violation of federal copyright law."

2.3 COPYRIGHT AND FOREIGN WORKS

The U.S. is a member of the leading international copyright treaty, the Berne Convention. As such, when Cameron uses a copyright-protected work from another country, the protections provided to works by U.S. copyright law automatically apply to the use of that work as well (assuming the use takes place in the U.S.). Copyright Clearance Center has many reciprocal licenses to allow use of materials from other countries.

2.4 HOW TO OBTAIN COPYRIGHT PERMISSION

Permission to use copyright-protected materials, when required, should be obtained prior to using those materials. It is best to obtain permission in writing (including e-mail) and to ensure that the Cameron Copyright Officer has a copy of each permission form or letter.

The time to obtain permission may vary and, where possible, it is recommended to start the permissions procedure at least six (6) months prior to the time that you wish to use the materials. If you need a quicker permission, let the copyright owner know this and he/she may be able to get back to you more quickly. Often, Copyright Clearance Center is your quickest one-stop resource for obtaining copyright permission.

2.4.1 Fact Finding Questions

Once you have identified the materials you want to use and determined that copyright permission is required, you must locate the copyright holder. If the copyright holder is not listed on the work, locating the appropriate person or entity to grant permission may take some investigative and creative work.

The Copyright Office of the [Library of Congress \(www.loc.gov\)](http://www.loc.gov) may be of assistance in locating a copyright owner if the work is registered. Note, however, that copyright is automatically granted to all works upon their being written down and that registration with the Copyright Office is not required.

There are two primary options for obtaining permission to use the work. You may contact the copyright holder directly or you may contact Copyright Clearance Center. If your department or campus does not have a centralized location or process for obtaining copyright permission, you may create an account with [Copyright Clearance Center \(www.copyright.com\)](http://www.copyright.com).

2.4.2 Information in your Permission Request

The copyright holder or its agent will require the following information in order to provide you with permission:

Title of the material

Creator/author of the material

Publisher of the material

Description of material

ISBN or ISSN, if applicable

Date of publication, if applicable

Purpose for which you wish to reproduce the item (research, commercial, educational, etc.)

How the material is to be reproduced (e.g., photocopied, digitized)

Where the reproduced material will be used or will appear and for how long

3.0 Reporting Suspected Infringements

If you suspect that anyone at Cameron, including a student, is using any copyright-protected material without the permission of the copyright holder, immediately report this to the Copyright Officer listed at the end of this policy.

4.0 (For posting in the library)

Register's Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproductions. One of these specific conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user requests or uses a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement. A library or archive may refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve a violation of copyright law.

Contacts

Policy Questions: Vice President for Academic Affairs, (580) 581-2250

Forms

In support of this policy, the following forms are included:

None

Policy History

Policy

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