

Charlotte Public Schools Administrative Guidelines

2531 - COPYRIGHTED WORKS

This School District does not condone the illegal use or reproduction of copyrighted materials in any form. It is the intent of the District to adhere to the provisions of the United States Copyright Act and to Congressional guidelines, as set forth in the accompanying administrative guidelines on copyright.

An Overview of Copyright Issues (see [Form 2531 F1](#) and [Form 2531 F2](#))

- A. What is protected by copyright law?

Works that may be protected by copyright include literary works, musical works, dramatic works, pictures, graphics, sculptures, films, videotapes, sound recordings, and computer programs. Copyright protection does not extend to ideas, facts, slogans, symbols, procedures, methods, or systems. U.S. Government publications are not protected, unless they contain a notice stating otherwise.

- B. What is prohibited by copyright law?

The exclusive rights of a copyright owner include reproduction, adaptation, publication, performance, and display.

Violating any of the exclusive rights of a copyright owner is infringement, and the infringer is subject to civil and/or criminal penalties.

- C. What is allowed by copyright law?

The Copyright Act provides several exceptions to the general rule prohibiting use of copyrighted material, including the fair use doctrine, the first sale doctrine, exemptions for libraries, and exemptions of certain performances and displays. These doctrines must be applied on a case-by-case basis by the courts, therefore it may be impossible for a lay person to say with certainty that their use falls within one of these exemptions.

This administrative guideline specifically sets forth permissible educational uses of copyrighted material. These guidelines are adapted from more in-depth publications developed and/or adopted by various organizations, as cited herein. For further information, consult these cited references, (internet websites are provided) or consult the system's Copyright Officer.

Do not assume that your use of copyrighted material is "ok" without consulting the accompanying guidelines.

- D. What if my intended use isn't allowed under these guidelines?

Get permission!!!

Books & Periodicals¹

Single Copying for Teachers

A single copy may be made of any of the following by or for a teacher for scholarly research, teaching, or preparing 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; or
- D. a chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon or picture from a book, periodical, or newspaper.

Multiple Copies for Students

Multiple copies may be made by or for a teacher for classroom use or discussion; provided that:

- A. the copying meets the tests of brevity, spontaneity, and cumulative effect tests as defined in H.R. Rep. No. 94-1476² and
- B. each copy includes a notice of copyright.

Prohibitions

Notwithstanding any of the above, **the following are prohibited**, unless permission is obtained from the copyright owner:³

- A. Copying to create or to replace or substitute for anthologies, compilations or collective works.
- B. Copying of works intended to be "consumable," including workbooks, exercises, standardized tests, test booklets, and answer sheets.
- C. Copying as a substitute for the purchase of books, publishers' reprints or periodicals.
- D. Copying directed by higher authority.
- E. Copying of the same item by the same teacher each school term.
- F. Charging the student more than the actual cost of the photocopying.

Televised Programs/Videotapes

Viewing a Live Television Broadcast During Class Time

A live television broadcast may be viewed by the teacher and students during regularly-scheduled class time, so long as no admission is charged, either directly or indirectly.

Taping Television Broadcasts for Later Viewing⁴

- A. A broadcast program may be recorded off-air simultaneously with broadcast transmission (including simultaneous cable retransmission) and retained for a period not to exceed the first forty-five (45) consecutive calendar days after date of recording.
- B. Off-air recordings may be made only at the request of and used by individual teachers, and may not be regularly recorded in anticipation of requests.
- C. No broadcast program may be recorded off-air more than once at the request of the same teacher, regardless of the number of times the program may be broadcast.

In-Classroom Use of a Copyrighted Videotape⁵

In-classroom performance of a lawfully-made copyrighted videotape is permissible under the following conditions:

- A. the performance must be by instructors (including guest lecturers) or by students;
- B. the performance is in connection with face-to-face teaching activities;
- C. the entire audience is involved in the teaching activity;
- D. the entire audience is in the same room or same general area;
- E. the teaching activities are conducted by a non-profit education institution;
- F. the performance takes place in a classroom or similar place devoted to instruction, such as a school library, gym, auditorium or workshop; and
- G. the videotape is lawfully made; the person responsible had no reason to believe that the videotape was unlawfully made.

Music⁶

Permissible Uses

- A. Emergency copying to replace purchased copies which for any reason are not available for an imminent performance provided purchased replacement copies shall be substituted in due course.
- B. For academic purposes other than performance, single or multiple copies of excerpts of works may be made, provided that the excerpts do not comprise a part of the whole which would constitute a performable unit such as a section, movement or aria, but in no case more than ten percent (10%) of the whole work. The number of copies shall not exceed one (1) copy per student.
- C. Printed copies that have been purchased may be edited or simplified provided that the fundamental character of the work is not distorted or the lyrics, if any, altered or lyrics added if none exist.
- D. A single copy of recordings of performances by students may be made for evaluation or rehearsal purposes and may be retained by the educational institution or individual

teacher.

- E. A single copy of a sound recording (such as a tape, disc, or cassette) of copyrighted music may be made from sound recordings owned by an educational institution or an individual teacher for the purpose of constructing aural exercises or examinations and may be retained by the educational institution or individual teacher. (This pertains only to the copyright of the music itself and not to any copyright that may exist in the sound recording.)

Prohibitions

- A. Copying to create or replace or substitute for anthologies, compilations or collective works.
- B. Copying of or from works intended to be "consumable" in the course of study or of teaching such as workbooks, exercises, standardized tests and answer sheets and like material.
- C. Copying for the purpose of performance, except for emergency copying, as described above.
- D. Copying for the purpose of substituting for the purchase of music, except described under permissible uses A and B above.
- E. Copying without inclusion of the copyright notice that appears on the printed copy.

Performance and Display

Performance or Display and Face-to-Face Teaching Activities

Any copyrighted work may be performed or displayed as part of face-to-face teaching activities, if the performance takes place in a classroom or similar place of instruction, such as a school library; and the performance or display is directly related to the curriculum and not connected with recreation or a reward.⁷

Treating a class to a movie unrelated to course content requires obtaining permission.

A nondramatic literary or musical work may be performed even if it is not part of face-to-face teaching activities, if the performance is live and is not for commercial gain. Nondramatic works include choral works and poetry reading.

The transmission of a performance of a nondramatic literary or musical work or display of a work without obtaining a public performance license is permitted if:

- A. the copyrighted work is singing a song, reciting a poem, reading a short story out loud, or displaying paintings;
- B. the performance is a "regular part of systematic instructional activities" and "directly related and of material assistance to the teaching content;" and
- C. the transmission is made for reception in a classroom or similar place of instruction.

Performance or display of dramatic works, such as plays, movies, are prohibited unless permission is obtained from the copyright owner⁸.

Note: Digital distance education and transmission of copyrighted works over today's digital networks is currently a very controversial area. Contact the local Copyright Officer for up-to-date guidelines.

Computer Programs

License Restrictions

If a computer program is licensed, refer to the license agreement. Statutory Fair Use exemptions⁹ can be overridden by license restrictions. This stresses the need to review and abide by the **terms and conditions** of license agreements, especially clauses relating to permitted uses, prohibited uses, restrictions, and copying limitations. By installing or using a licensed software product, you are legally bound by its agreement.

Typical license restrictions include:

- A. An archival (backup) copy of a copyrighted program may be made if:
 - 1. only one (1) copy is made;
 - 2. the archival copy is stored; and
 - 3. copyright notice appears on the copy.
- B. If only one (1) program is owned under license, **it may only be used on one machine at a time.**
- C. A single program may **not** be loaded into a computer that can be accessed by several different terminals for simultaneous use.
- D. If the computer is capable of being used by another to make a copy of the program, a warning should be posted on the computer, such as the following:

Many computer programs are protected by copyright. 17 U.S.C. § 101. Unauthorized copying may be prohibited by law.

A Statement on Use of Copyrighted Computer Programs (Software) in Libraries -- Scenarios, adopted by the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU), illustrates many uses of computer programs.¹⁰

In certain circumstances, negotiating objectionable terms with the publisher may be recommended (although with consumer "shrinkwrap" agreements, this may not be possible).¹¹

Digital Images and Databases¹²

Images that are readily available in usable digital form for purchase or license at a fair price should not be digitized for addition to an institutional image collection without permission.

Exception for Spontaneous Use

If 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, teachers and students may digitize lawfully acquired images to support

the permitted educational uses described below. Images digitized for spontaneous use do not automatically become part of the institution's image collection. Permission must be sought for any reuse of such digitized images or their addition to the institution's image collection.

Time Limitations on Use of Digital Images

- A. Images digitized from a **known** source and **not readily available** in usable digital form for purchase or license at a fair price may be used for one (1) academic term.
- B. Where the copyright owner of an image is **unknown**, a digitized image may be used for up to three (3) years from first use, provided that a **reasonable inquiry** is conducted to identify and locate the copyright owner.¹³

Subject to the Above Guidelines, the Following Uses are Permitted:

- A. Use by Teachers in the Classroom
 - 1. An educator may display digital images for educational purposes, including face-to-face teaching of curriculum-based courses, and research and scholarly activities at a non-profit educational institution.
 - 2. An educator may compile digital images for display on the institution's secure electronic network to students enrolled in a course given by that educator for classroom use, after-class review, or directed study, during the semester or term in which the educator's related course is given.

- B. Use by Teachers at Conferences of Their Peers

Educators, scholars, and students may use or display digital images in connection with lectures or presentations in their fields, including uses at non-commercial professional development seminars, workshops, and conferences where educators meet to discuss issues relevant to their disciplines or present works they created for educational purposes in the course of research, study, or teaching.

- C. Use of Images for Publications

These guidelines do not cover reproducing and publishing images in publications, including scholarly publications in print or digital form, for which permission is generally required. Before publishing any images under fair use, even for scholarly and critical purposes, scholars and scholarly publishers should conduct the four-factor fair use analysis.

- D. Use by Students

- 1. A student may use digital images in an academic course assignment such as a term paper or thesis, or in fulfillment of degree requirements.
- 2. A student may publicly display their academic work incorporating digital images in courses for which they are registered and during formal critiques at a nonprofit educational institution.
- 3. A student may retain their academic work in their personal portfolios for later uses such as graduate school and employment applications.

Databases

Generally, the information made available to researchers from commercial online and CD-based electronic databases is copyrighted. Read the terms and conditions for a database before using or downloading.

Multimedia Projects¹⁴

Caution in Downloading Material From the Internet

Access to works on the Internet does not automatically mean that these can be reproduced and reused without permission or royalty payment and, furthermore, some copyrighted works may have been posted to the Internet without authorization of the copyright holder.

Permitted Uses

Students may perform and display their own educational multimedia projects for the course for which they were created and may use them in their own portfolios as examples of academic work.

Educators may perform and display their own education multimedia projects for face-to-face instruction, assigning to students for directed self-study, peer conferences, and professional portfolios.

For remote instruction over a secure network, certain restrictions apply.¹⁵

Limitations

A. Time

Educators may use their projects for teaching courses for two (2) years. Use beyond that time period requires obtaining permission for each copyrighted portion.

B. Portion

The amount of the copyrighted work that can be used is generally specified "in the aggregate," meaning the total amount that can be used from a single copyrighted work.

C. Motion Media

Up to ten percent (10%) or three (3) minutes, whichever is less, from a single copyrighted work.

D. Text Material

Up to ten percent (10%) or 1000 words, whichever is less, from a single copyrighted work. Special limitations are placed on poems.

E. Music, Lyrics, and Music Video

Up to ten percent (10%), but in no event more than thirty (30) seconds, of the music

and lyrics from an individual musical work.

F. Illustrations and Photographs

No more than five (5) images by an artist or photographer. From a published collective work, no more than ten percent (10%) or fifteen (15) images.

G. Data Sets

Up to ten percent (10%) or 2500 fields or cell entries from a database or table.

H. Copying and Distribution

There may be no more than two (2) copies, only one (1) of which can be placed on reserve. An additional copy may be made for preservation (backup) purposes.

Libraries¹⁶

Library Videotape Guidelines

In-Library Use of a Copyrighted Videotape

- A. When a videotape purchase is made by the library, the vendor should be made aware of the library's intended use of the videotape. Even if a videotape is labeled "For Home Use Only," private viewing in the library should be considered to be authorized by the vendor's sale to the library if the vendor knew of the library's intended use of the videotape.
- B. Permission is required for public viewing of a videotape in a library, unless the requirements for classroom use are met.¹⁷
- C. Notices should be posted on video recorders or players used in the library to educate and warn patrons about the existence of the copyright laws. An acceptable notice includes the following:

Many videotaped materials are protected by copyright. Unauthorized copying may be prohibited by law. 17 U.S.C. §101.

Loan of Videotapes

- A. Videotapes labeled "For Home Use Only" may be loaned to patrons for their personal use. They should not knowingly be loaned to groups for public performances.
- B. Copyright notices on the label of a videotape should not be obscured.
- C. Nominal user fees may be charged.
- D. If a patron inquires about a planned performance of a videotape, s/he should be informed that only **private** uses of it are lawful.
- E. Video recorders may be loaned to a patron without fear of liability even if the patron uses the recorder to infringe a copyright.

- F. A notice should be posted on equipment that may potentially be used for copying to discourage unauthorized reproduction.

Duplication of Videotapes

Libraries may duplicate videotapes under limited circumstances.¹⁸

Third Party Use of School Facilities

- A. Libraries that allow groups to use or rent their public meeting rooms should, as part of their rental agreement, require the group to warrant that it will secure all necessary performance licenses and indemnify the library for any failure on their part to do so.
- B. If patrons are allowed to view videotapes on library-owned equipment, they should be limited to private performances, *i.e.*, one (1) person, or no more than one (1) family, at a time.
- C. User charges for private viewing should be nominal and directly related to the cost of maintenance of the videotape.

Library Copying Guidelines¹⁹

Non-Digital Works²⁰

- A. Notice

A notice of copyright should appear on each print and electronic copy reproduced. If the original work contains a notice of copyright, that notice should appear on the copy. If the original work does not contain a notice of copyright, the copy should include a legend such as "This work may be protected by copyright; further reproduction and distribution in violation of United States copyright law is prohibited."

- B. Copying from the Library's Own Collection

To satisfy a user's request, a library may make a photocopy or other printed copy of a printed work such as an article, a chapter or portions of other copyrighted works.

- C. Electronic Copies of Printed Works

To satisfy a user's request, a library may scan an article from a periodical issue, a chapter, or portions of other copyrighted works and provide an electronic copy to the user in lieu of a photocopy. Because the copy must become the property of the user, the library may not retain the scanned image. A copy may be faxed or otherwise transmitted electronically to the user, but the library should destroy any temporary copy made incidental to the transmission. In other words, an incidental copy made to facilitate transmission is a fair use, as long as that copy is not retained.

Digital Works

- A. Printed Copies of Digital Works

To satisfy a user's request, a library may print a copy of an article, a chapter, or portions of other copyrighted works, **unless prohibited or otherwise restricted by the terms of a valid license agreement.**²¹

B. Electronic Copies of Digital Works

To satisfy a user's request, a library may download a copy of an article, a chapter, or portions of other copyrighted works and forward it electronically to the user, **unless prohibited or otherwise restricted by the terms of a valid license agreement.**

Copies For Archival or Preservation Purposes²²

- A. A library may make up to three (3) copies of an **unpublished** work for purposes of preservation, including copies in digital form, if that format is not made available to the public.
- B. A library may make up to three (3) copies of a **published** work to replace a damaged, deteriorating, lost, or stolen work, if a replacement copy cannot be obtained at a reasonable cost.
- C. A library may make up to three (3) digital copies of a published work that is an obsolete format, if that format is not made available to the public.

Interlibrary Photocopying²³

The **rule of five** - within any calendar year, a library may receive no more than five (5) photocopies of articles from a periodical title less than five (5) years old.

Giving Credit to Copyright Owners

Always give proper credit to authors or other copyright owners. Crediting the source must adequately identify the source of the work, giving a full bibliographic description including author, title, publisher, and place and date of publication. Copyright ownership information should include the copyright notice (©), year of first publication, and name of copyright holder.

Always include the notice of copyright present in the original work. The following is a satisfactory notice:

Notice: This material may be protected by copyright law

See CONFU Guidelines for Educational Multimedia, Appendix J, Section 6.2 for more detailed instructions regarding the placement of credit and copyright notice information in Multimedia projects.²⁴

If alterations have been made in the copyrighted material, this should be noted in the credits.

Obtaining Permission For Use of Copyrighted Material

Questions concerning copyright procedures, including fair use, should be addressed to the District Copyright Officer.

Employees must obtain permission for any use of copyrighted material that is not a fair use under the above guidelines. To obtain permission, the employee should contact the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., or the Permissions Department of the copyright holder (usually the publisher).

Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

222 Rosewood Drive

Danvers, MA 01923

(978) 750-8400

www.copyright.com

To request permission from the publisher, the request must be in writing and should be sent, together with an envelope addressed to the sender, to the permissions department of the publisher of the work. The request should include the title, author or editor, and edition of materials for which permission is sought; the exact materials to be used, with specification of amount, page numbers, chapters, including, if possible, a photocopy of the material; the number of copies to be made; the use to be made of the duplicated materials; the form of distribution; whether or not the copies will be sold; and the process by which the material will be reproduced.

A copy of the written permission granted by the publisher or copyright owner should be forwarded to and maintained by the District Copyright Officer.

A reasonable inquiry must be made to identify and locate the copyright owner. A reasonable inquiry includes, but is not limited to, conducting each of the following steps: (1) checking any information within the control of the educational institution, including slide catalogs and logs, regarding the source of the image; (2) asking relevant faculty, departmental staff, and librarians, including visual resource collections administrators, for any information regarding the source of the image; (3) consulting standard reference publications and databases for information regarding the source of the image; and (4) consulting rights reproduction collectives and/or major professional associations representing image creators in the appropriate medium.²⁵

REFERENCES

¹These guidelines are adapted from H.R. Rep. No. 94-1476, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. 71-72 (1976), available at <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.notes.html>

²*Id.*

³See pg. 14, Obtaining Permission for Use of Copyrighted Material

⁴Adapted from the Music Library Association's "Guidelines for Off-Air Recordings of Broadcast Programming for Educational Purposes," available at <http://www.lib.jmu.edu/org/mla/Guidelines/>

⁵Adapted from the American Library Association's Fact Sheet 7, "Video and Copyright," available at <http://www.ala.org/library/fact7.html>

⁶These guidelines are adapted from H.R. Rep. No. 94-1476, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. (1976), available at <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.notes.html>

⁷See pg. 4, In-Classroom Use of a Copyrighted Videotape

⁸See pg. 14, Obtaining Permission for Use of Copyrighted Material

⁹See 17 U.S.C.A. § 107 (West 2002) (also known as the "Fair Use Doctrine"); 17 U.S.C.A. § 117 (West 2002) (allowing an owner to make a copy of a computer program in certain limited situations); 17 U.S.C.A. § 109(b)(2) (West 2002) (also known as the "First Sale Doctrine") (allowing nonprofit libraries to lend computer providing a warning of copyright is affixed to the program (37 C.F.R. § 201.24, "Warning of copyright for software lending by nonprofit libraries")).

¹⁰Final Report of the Conference on Fair Use, CONFU, available at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/confu/confurep.pdf>

¹¹The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) provides guidelines for negotiating license agreements for computer software, available at <http://www.arl.org/scomm/licensing/index.html>

¹²These guidelines are adapted from the Fair Use Guidelines for Digital Images, released by the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU) in 1997 with the endorsement of the U.S. Copyright Office. Portions of the CONFU Guidelines are available at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/confu/confurep.pdf>

¹³See pg. 15 for a description of what constitutes a "reasonable inquiry"

¹⁴These guidelines are adapted from the Fair Use Guidelines for Educational Multimedia, released by the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU) in 1997 with the endorsement of the U.S. Copyright Office. The CONFU Guidelines are available at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/office/dcom/olia/confu/confurep.pdf>. They are currently undergoing a trial use and monitoring period.

¹⁵*Id.* at section 3.2.3

¹⁶These guidelines are adapted from the American Association of Law Libraries' "AALL Guidelines on the Fair Use of Copyrighted Works by Law Libraries," as revised in 2001, available at <http://copyright.ala.org/library.html>

¹⁷See pg. 3, Televised Programs/Videotapes

¹⁸See Library Copying Guidelines, Non-Digital Works, pg. 12

¹⁹These guidelines are adapted from "AALL Guidelines on the Fair Use of Copyrighted Works by Law Libraries," as revised 2001, available at http://www.aallnet.org/about/policy_fair.asp

²⁰17 U.S.C.A. § 108 provides exemptions for reproduction by libraries. The 1998 Digital Millennium Copyright Act and Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act significantly revised Section 108. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) amends Section 108 (b) & (c) to refer

to **digital** copies for the first time. The Sonny Bono Copyright Extension Act amends Section 108(h) to include digital. However, revised digital wording is conspicuously absent from Section 108(a) -- the main part of the statute that covers most library copying for patrons. Therefore, a distinction should be made between digital works and non-digital works for purposes of library copying.

²¹License restrictions can override statutory exemptions. See pg. 6 for a discussion on license restrictions.

²²These guidelines are adapted from the American Library Association's "Section 108 Photocopying by Libraries and Archives," available at <http://copyright.ala.org/library.html>

²³For more information about interlibrary photocopying, see the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyright Works' "CONTU Guidelines on Photocopying Under Interlibrary Loan Arrangements," available at <http://www.ifa.org/documents/libraries/policies/contu.txt>

²⁴Fair Use Guidelines for Educational Multimedia, released by the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU) in 1997 with the endorsement of the U.S. Copyright Office. Portions of the CONFU Guidelines are available at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/confu/confurep.pdf>

²⁵Fair Use Guidelines for Educational Multimedia, released by the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU) in 1997 with the endorsement of the U.S. Copyright Office. Portions of the CONFU Guidelines are available at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/confu/confurep.pdf>