

Why is it important to read this?

- ❑ To learn what communication and collaboration tools are available
- ❑ To protect you AND Brown University
- ❑ Copyright infringement is US Federal Law
- ❑ To support you in your teaching

What tools can I use?

- ❑ Course management systems (MyCourses)
- ❑ Computer-mediated communication (discussion boards, wikis, VoIP, blogs)
- ❑ Other tools like chat, IM, Skype, and virtual environments such as Second Life
- ❑ Internet media (YouTube, iTunes U)
- ❑ Authoring Tools (Audacity, iMovie)

What is copyright?

- ❑ Copyright grants the creator a set of rights to protect their work:
 - The right to **PRODUCE** the work
 - The right to **REPRODUCE** the work in copies
 - The right to **PERFORM** the work publically
 - The right to **DISPLAY** the work
 - The right to **BROADCAST** the work digitally
- ❑ US Copyright Law also protects the creator from OTHERS who might be doing the same without permission, attribution, or payment
- ❑ Violating copyright law is known as infringement

What are examples of infringement?

- ❑ Downloading and sharing MP3 files of music, videos and games without permission of the copyright owner.
- ❑ Using corporate logos without permission.
- ❑ Placing another's standardized test on a department's web site without permission.
- ❑ Enhancing a departmental web site with music that is downloaded or artwork that is scanned from a book, all without attribution or permission.
- ❑ Scanning a photograph that has been published and using it without permission or attribution.
- ❑ Placing a number of full-text articles on a course web page that is not password protected and allowing the web page to be accessible to anyone who can access the Internet.

- ❑ Downloading licensed software from non-authorized sites without the permission of the copyright or license holder.
- ❑ Making a movie file or a large segment of a movie available on a web site without permission of the copyright owner.

How do you get caught?

- ❑ Copyright holders or their agents locate possible copyright infringements by using automated systems, such as spiders.
- ❑ Via tagged files on file-sharing networks, like Gnutella, Limewire, BitTorrent and MLDonkey.
- ❑ Talking content "bait" on industry-owned fileservers.

Then what?

- ❑ Brown University gets a violation notice from RIAA, NBC Universal or other industry organization.
- ❑ When we get a violation notice, Brown locates the IP address and the user of that address. At that point, Brown is required to act on the notification.
- ❑ **Please note!!!!** While on US soil, US Copyright Law applies, regardless of where the work originated.

What happens next?

- ❑ The **file owner's web access is restricted**, either by (1) setting filters to restrict Internet access to and from the computer associated with the IP address, or (2) blocking wireless access for the computer's unique MAC address.
- ❑ If this is the first notification that the University has received for the individual, CIS must be notified that the infringing material has been removed from the computer before access is reinstated.
- ❑ A report about the violation of copyright will be sent by CIS to the Office of Student Life. If you are a faculty member or post doctoral fellow, the Dean of the Faculty or Dean of Medicine & Biological Sciences is also notified, as well as the department chair. You will receive a warning letter, a copy of which will be kept in your file.

What happens if you do it again?

- ❑ Faculty, graduate students, and staff who are engaged in teaching and research functions are expected to understand and act in accordance with applicable copyright laws.
- ❑ There are potentially serious implications for both the individual and the university if the university receives **more than two notices of infringement against an individual within a three-year period.**
- ❑ For this reason, in an instance of a **second notification** of an individual's infringing activities, the University's Office of General Counsel is also notified of the infringement and a meeting with relevant administrators will be held to determine the action(s) to be taken.
- ❑ Disciplinary action will occur, up to and including dismissal from the University.

What can you legally use?

- ❑ Electronic reserves through the Library (OCRA)
- ❑ **Links** to materials on the Web that aren't maintained by Brown (YouTube, Hulu, etc.)
- ❑ Selections from films, musical works, or images that are attributed and fall under **Fair Use** guidelines (www.brown.edu/Copyright/).

What is Fair Use?

- ❑ The limitation of **Fair Use** provides exceptions to the rights of copyright holders in certain cases, allowing people to use portions of works for non-profit, academic, and other purposes provided those uses stay within certain bounds.
- ❑ Consider these four points to remain "within certain bounds":
 - **Purpose:** Have you added something new, or merely copied it?
 - **Amount:** Less is more! (unless you take the "heart" of the work)
 - **Nature:** Creative vs. factual
 - **Effect:** What will the use do to the work, or the sale of it?

When can a work be shown to students?

- ❑ As part of the instructional program

- ☐ Shown by students, instructors, or guest lecturers
- ☐ Shown either in a classroom or other location devoted to instruction such as a studio, library, or auditorium if it is used for instruction
- ☐ Shown either in a face-to-face setting or where students and faculty are in the same building or general area
- ☐ Shown only to students and/or educators
- ☐ From a legitimate (that is, legally reproduced) copy with the copyright notice included

When can't you show a work?

- ☐ When it's used for entertainment, or for cultural or intellectual value but unrelated to a teaching activity
- ☐ When it's shown in a public performance, to an audience not confined to students, and not related to educational instruction, such as a sporting event, graduation ceremony or community arts or lecture series
- ☐ When it involves an illegally acquired or illegally duplicated copy of the work
- ☐ When it is transmitted by radio or television (either closed or open circuit) from an outside location

Summary

- ☐ Brown provides tools and resources in support of teaching
- ☐ There are laws for protecting the rights of published works
- ☐ Brown has policies and technologies in place to ensure compliance with copyright law
- ☐ As a teaching or research assistant, you have a responsibility to act in a legal and ethical manner
- ☐ These rules are in place to protect the creator of the work, you, and Brown

Where can you get more information?

- ☐ Brown's Copyright Policy:
<http://cis.brown.edu/policy/copyright.php>
- ☐ Brown's Copyright and Fair Use information page: www.brown.edu/Copyright/
- ☐ Instructional Technology Group:
<http://cis.brown.edu/services/academic/itg/>

Protect yourself, Brown, and the creator of original works by reviewing this handy summary of:

- ☐ Brown's tools and resources in support of teaching
- ☐ The basics of copyright law and its infringement
- ☐ Your responsibilities to act in a legal and ethical manner as a teaching or research assistant
- ☐ Brown's policies and technologies in place to ensure compliance with copyright law

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An Overview for Graduate Students