

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS Employees of the District shall comply with the provisions of the United States Copyright Law. Subject to certain specific exceptions, some of which are stated below, the owner of a copyright has the exclusive rights:

1. To reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords;
2. To prepare derivative works based upon the copyrighted work;
3. To distribute copies or phonorecords of the copyrighted work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending;
4. In the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and motion pictures and other audiovisual works, to perform the copyrighted work publicly;
5. In the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, to display the copyrighted work publicly; and
6. In the case of sound recordings, to perform the copyrighted work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission.

17 U.S.C. 106

FAIR USE An exception to the exclusive rights enjoyed by copyright owners is the doctrine of fair use. The fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by 17 U.S.C. 106, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. The following factors shall be considered in determining fair use:

1. The purpose and character of the use, including whether the use is of a commercial nature or for nonprofit educational purposes.
2. The nature of the copyrighted work.
3. The amount and importance of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole.
4. The effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

17 U.S.C. 107

PERFORMANCES AND DISPLAYS Additional exceptions related to performances and displays include performance or display of a work by instructors or pupils in the course of face-to-face teaching activities of a nonprofit educational institution, in a classroom or similar place devoted to instruction, unless, in the case of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, the performance, or the display of individual images, is given by means of a copy that was not lawfully made under this title, and that the person responsible for the performance knew or had reason to believe was not lawfully made. *17 U.S.C. 110*

GUIDELINES Employees who wish to use copyrighted print material and sheet music shall follow the guidelines set forth in the "Agreement on Guidelines for Classroom Copying in Not-for-Profit Educational Institutions" and "Guidelines for Educational Uses of Music." Those guidelines establish a minimum guaranteed fair use, not a maximum. Any use that falls within those guidelines is a fair use; any use that exceeds these guidelines shall be judged by the four factors stated above and may be subject to challenge. Any determination regarding whether a use that exceeds the guidelines is a fair use shall rest with an appropriate court of law.

PROHIBITIONS Notwithstanding the fair use guidelines, the following shall be prohibited:

1. Copying of print materials and sheet music to create or replace or substitute for anthologies, compilations, or collective works. This prohibition against replacement or substitution applies whether copies of various works or excerpts are accumulated, or reproduced and used separately.
2. Copying of or from works intended to be "consumable" in the course of study or teaching. These works include workbooks, exercises, standardized tests, test booklets, answer sheets, and like consumable material.

Copying shall not substitute for the purchase of books, publishers' reprints, or periodicals; be directed by higher authority; or be repeated with respect to the same item by the same teacher from term to term.

No charge shall be made to the student beyond the actual cost of the photocopying.

Additional prohibitions regarding the use of music are:

1. Copying for the purpose of performance, except as permitted under the "Guidelines for Educational Use of Music."

2. Copying for the purpose of substituting for the purchase of music, except as permitted under the "Guidelines for Educational Use of Music."
3. Copying without inclusion of the copyright notice that appears on the printed copy.

REFERENCE

"Agreement on Guidelines for Classroom Copying in Not-for-Profit Educational Institutions" and "Guidelines for Educational Use of Music" contained in the historical note following 17 U.S.C. 107.

BROADCAST
PROGRAMS

Broadcast programs, including commercial and public television and radio, shall not be videotaped or tape recorded for reuse without permission, except within the following guidelines:

1. A broadcast program may be recorded off-air simultaneously with broadcast transmission (including simultaneous cable retransmission) and retained by the District for a period not to exceed the first 45 consecutive calendar days after date of recording. At the end of that retention period, off-air recordings shall be erased or destroyed.
2. Off-air recordings may be used once by individual teachers in the course of relevant teaching activities and repeated once only when instructional reinforcement is necessary during the first ten consecutive school days within the 45-calendar-day retention period. "School days" are actual days of instruction, excluding examination periods.
3. Off-air recordings shall be made at the request of and used by individual teachers and shall not be regularly recorded in anticipation of requests. No broadcast program shall be recorded off-air more than once at the request of the same teacher, regardless of the number of times the program is broadcast.
4. A limited number of copies may be reproduced from each off-air recording to meet the legitimate needs of teachers under these guidelines. Each such additional copy shall be subject to all provisions governing the original recording. All copies of off-air recordings shall include the copyright notice on the broadcast program as recorded.
5. After the first ten consecutive school days, off-air recordings may be used up to the end of the 45-calendar-day retention period only to determine whether or not to include the broadcast program in the teaching curriculum and shall not be used in the District for student exhibition or any other nonevaluative purpose without authorization.

6. Off-air recordings need not be used in their entirety, but the recorded programs shall not be altered from their original content. Off-air recordings shall not be physically or electronically combined or merged to constitute teaching anthologies or compilations.

17 U.S.C. 107 historical note

ONLINE COPYRIGHT
INFRINGEMENT

LIMITATION OF
LIABILITY

To the extent that the District is a “service provider” (regarding online services) under 17 U.S.C. 512(k) and meets other conditions in 17 U.S.C. 512, the District shall not be liable for monetary relief or certain injunctive or other equitable relief, except as allowed under 17 U.S.C. 512(j), for copyright infringement in certain online services (transitory communications, system caching, storage of information on systems or networks at the instruction of users, and information location tools) provided by the District. *17 U.S.C. 512*

ELIGIBILITY FOR
LIMITATIONS ON
LIABILITY

The limitations on liability established by 17 U.S.C. 512 shall apply to a service provider only if the service provider:

1. Has adopted and reasonably implemented, and informs subscribers and account holders of the service provider’s system or network of, a policy that provides for the termination in appropriate circumstances of subscribers and account holders of the service provider’s system or network who are repeat infringers; and
2. Accommodates and does not interfere with standard technical measures. The term “standard technical measures” means technical measures that are used by copyright owners to identify or protect copyrighted works and:
 - a. Have been developed pursuant to a broad consensus of copyright owners and service providers in an open, fair, voluntary, multi-industry standards process;
 - b. Are available to any person on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms; and
 - c. Do not impose substantial costs on service providers or substantial burdens on their systems or networks.

17 U.S.C. 512(i)

LIMITED LIABILITY
INFORMATION
RESIDING ON
SYSTEMS OR
NETWORKS AT
DIRECTION OF
USERS

Generally, a service provider shall not be liable for monetary relief, or for injunctive or other equitable relief, for infringement of copyright by reason of the storage at the direction of a user of material that resided on a system or network controlled or operated by or for the service provider, if the service provider:

1. Does not have actual knowledge that the material or activity using the material on the system or network is infringing; in the absence of such actual knowledge, is not aware of facts or circumstances from which infringing activity is apparent; or upon obtaining such knowledge or awareness, acts expeditiously to remove, or disable access to, the material;
2. Does not receive a financial benefit directly attributable to the infringing activity, in a case in which the service provider has the right and ability to control such activity;
3. Upon notification of claimed infringement as described in 17 U.S.C. 512(c)(3), responds expeditiously to remove, or disable access to, the material that is claimed to be infringing or to be the subject of infringing activity; and
4. Has designated an agent to receive notifications of claimed infringement described in 17 U.S.C. 512(c)(3), by making available through its service, including on its Web site in a location accessible to the public, and by providing to the Copyright Office, certain contact information.

17 U.S.C. 512(c)(1), (2); 37 CFR 201.38

OTHER ONLINE
SERVICES

Generally, liability of a service provider for copyright infringement may also be limited upon certain conditions for transitory communications, system caching, and information location tools services.
17 U.S.C. 512(a), (b), (d)

DISABLING OR
REMOVING
ACCESS

Generally, a service provider shall not be liable to any person for any claim based on the service provider's good faith disabling of access to, or removal of, material or activity claimed to be infringing or based on facts or circumstances from which infringing activity is apparent, regardless of whether the material or activity is ultimately determined to be infringing. *17 U.S.C. 512(g)*

Note: Further information regarding the Digital Millennium Copyright Act can be found at: <http://www.copyright.gov>.
