

Chart of Copyright and Fair Use Guidelines for Educators

The following chart incorporates the currently adopted educational fair use guidelines and the proposed educational fair use guidelines to give instructors an idea of what is generally permissible regarding the use of copyrighted materials in the classroom.

Medium	Specifics	What You Can Do	The Fine Print	Who To Contact For Permission
Printed Material (Short)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poem less than 250 words • Excerpt of 250 words from a poem greater than 250 words • Articles, stories, or essays less than 2,500 words • Excerpt from a longer work (10% of work or 1,000 words, whichever is less—but a minimum of 500 words) • One chart, picture, diagram, graph, cartoon or picture per book or per periodical issue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two pages (max) from an illustrated work less than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers may make multiple copies for classroom use and incorporate into multimedia for teaching classes. • Students may incorporate text into multimedia projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies may be made only from legally acquired originals. • Only one copy allowed per student. • Teachers may make copies in nine instances per class per term. • Usage must be "at the instance and inspiration of a single teacher," i.e., not a directive from the district. • Don't create anthologies. • "Consumables," such as workbooks, may not be copied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make sure library doesn't have it in reserves • bookstore • Copyright Clearance Center • owner directly

	2,500 words.			
Printed Material (archives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An entire work • Portions of a work • A work in which the existing format has become obsolete, e.g., a document stored on a Wang computer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A librarian may make up to three copies "solely for the purpose of replacement of a copy that is damaged, deteriorating, lost, or stolen." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies must contain copyright information. • Archiving rights are designed to allow libraries to share with other libraries one-of-a-kind and out-of-print books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make sure library doesn't have it in reserves • bookstore • Copyright Clearance Center • owner directly
Illustrations and Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photograph • Illustration • Collections of photographs • Collections of illustrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single works may be used in their entirety, but no more than five images by a single artist or photographer may be used. • From a collection, not more than 15 images or 10 percent (whichever is less) may be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although older illustrations may be in the public domain and don't need permission to be used, sometimes they're part of a copyright collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make sure library doesn't have it in reserves • bookstore • Copyright Clearance Center • www.loc.gov • www.mpa.org • owner directly
Video (for viewing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videotapes (purchased) • Videotape (rented) • DVD • Laser Discs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers may use these materials in the classroom without restrictions of length, percentage, or multiple use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The material must legitimately acquired (a legal copy). • Material must be used in a classroom or nonprofit environment "dedicated to face-to-face instruction" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make sure library doesn't have it in reserves • Motion Picture Licensing Corporation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies may be copied for archival purposes or to replace lost, damaged, or stolen copies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use should be instructional, not for entertainment or reward. Copying OK only if replacements are unavailable at a fair price or in a viable format. 	
Video (for integration into multimedia or video projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Videotapes DVD LaserDiscs QuickTime Movies Encyclopedias (CD ROM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students "may use portions of lawfully acquired copyrighted works in their academic multimedia", defined as 10% or three minutes (whichever is less) of "motion media" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material must be legitimately acquired (a legal copy, not bootleg or home recording). Copyright works included in multimedia projects must give proper attribution to copyright holder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motion Picture Licensing Corporation
Music (for integration into multimedia or video projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records Cassette tapes CDs Audio clips on the Web 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 10% of a copyrighted musical composition may be reproduced, performed and displayed as part of a multimedia program produced by an educator or student for educational purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum of 30 seconds per musical composition may be used. Multimedia program must have an educational purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RIAA, ASCAP, SESAC, BMI for the master recording license The publisher for sync licensing
Computer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the code is open- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section of code can be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Software

<p>Code (for integration into multimedia projects)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Graphics 	<p>sourced, but you <i>must</i> follow the open-source license agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only expressions are protected by copyright • Copyright does not protect ideas, program logic, algorithms, systems, methods, concepts, or layouts • Patent law may protect some of these 	<p>duplicated if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is only one way to express the idea • the code is a very common interface or approach to ensure compatibility • deals specifically with a process • is data in a program (although arrangement of data may be protected) 	<p>Company/ Programmer</p>
<p>Computer Software</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Software (purchased) • Software (licensed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library may lend software to patrons. • Software may be installed on multiple machines, and distributed to users via a network. • Software may be installed at home and at school. • Libraries may make copies for archival use or to replace lost, damaged, or stolen copies if software is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only one machine at a time may use the program. • The number of simultaneous users must not exceed the number of licenses; and the number of machines being used must never exceed the number licensed. A network license may be required for multiple users. • Take aggressive action to monitor that copying is not taking place (unless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Software vendor

		unavailable at a fair price or in a viable format.	for archival purposes).	
Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet connections • World Wide Web 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images may be downloaded for student projects. • Sound files may be downloaded for use in projects • Still apply portion restrictions mentioned above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources from the Web may not be reposted onto the Internet without permission. However, links to legitimate resources can be posted. • Any resources you download must have been legitimately acquired by the Web site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to media-specific contacts above
Television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadcast (e.g., ABC, NBC, CBS, UPN, PBS, local television stations) • Cable (e.g., CNN, MTV, HBO) • Videotapes made of broadcast and cable TV programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadcasts or tapes made from broadcast may be used for instruction. • Cable channel programs may be used with permission. Many programs may be retained by teachers for years— see Cable in the Classroom for details. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools are allowed to retain broadcast tapes for a minimum of 10 school days. (Enlightened rights holders, such as PBS's ReadingRainbow, allow for much more.) • Cable programs are technically not covered by the same guidelines as broadcast television. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable Company • Cable Station • Program Producer

Sources: United States Copyright Office Circular 21; Sections 107, 108, and 110 of the

Copyright Act (1976) and subsequent amendments, including the Digital Millennium Copyright Act; Fair Use Guidelines for Educational Multimedia; cable systems (and their associations); and Copyright Policy and Guidelines for California's School Districts, California Department of Education.

Note: Representatives of the institutions and associations who helped to draw up many of the above guidelines wrote a letter to Congress dated March 19, 1976, stating: "There may be instances in which copying that does not fall within the guidelines stated [above] may nonetheless be permitted under the criterion of fair use."