SOME RIGHTS RESERVED:

UNDERSTANDING CREATIVE COMMONS

Presenter:

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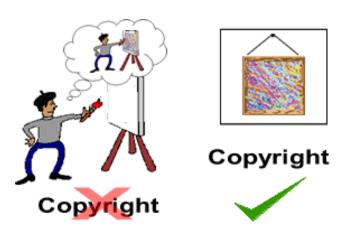
Understanding Creative Commons

- Today presentation will cover:
 - Copyright Basics
 - What is copyrighted
 - What cannot be copyrighted
 - Published vs. unpublished
 - Creative Commons
 - Licensing options
 - Licensing your work
 - Searching for materials

Copyright Basics

Is it Copyrighted?

 A work is copyrighted from the moment it becomes fixed in a tangible medium.



Must fit into one of 8 categories:

- Literary
- Musical
- Dramatic
- Pantomimes or choreographic
- Pictorial, graphic, or sculptural
- Motion pictures or other audio visual
- Sound recordings
- Architectural

Is it Copyrighted?

When copyright doesn't apply:

- Not fixed in a tangible medium
 - Improvised speech that is not recorded
- Titles, names, short phrases, or slogans
 - Protected under other laws
- Discoveries, ideas, concepts, or principles
- Methods, procedures, processes, or systems
- Works containing no original creative expression
 - □ facts, news, calendars, lists, etc.
- Works in the public domain





	9-inch Pre-baked ple shell
8	1 can (15 ounce) Libby's 100 percent pure pumpkin
	1 1/2 cups half and half
ゼ	3/4 cup granulated white sugar
8	1/4 cup maple syrup
8	2 large eggs, lightly beaten
8	1/4 teaspoons fine-grain sea sait
☑	3 teaspoons pumpkin ple spice (see below)
M	Pumpkin Ple Spice:
8	2 1/2 teaspoons clinnamon
0	1 teaspoons ginger
8	1 teaspoons nutmeg
8	1/2 teaspoons cloves

Published vs. Unpublished

- Unpublished
 - □ Life of the author + 70 years
 - As of Jan. 1st 2015, works created before 1945
 - Anonymous or unknown death date = 120 years from creation
 - As of Jan. 1st 2015, works created before 1895
 - What counts as unpublished?
 - Manuscripts, letters/correspondence, photographs, project notes, etc.
- Published
 - Depends on when the work was published
 - Before 1923 = out of copyright
 - Birthday song controversy
 - Can you tell by copyright symbol if it's published?
 - Copyright symbol has not been required since March 1st, 1989

Resources:

- Copyright Term and the Public Domain Peter Hirtle
 - 1. http://copyright.cornell.edu/resources/publicdomain.cfm

- Creative Commons
 - Non-profit organization
 - Founded in 2001
 - Provides free access to a variety of copyright licenses
 - Internationally recognized
 - Alternative to the "all rights reserved" option
 - Aimed at the educational and creative communities
 - minimize legal, technical, and social barriers to sharing and reuse



- Materials with CC marks
 - Openly licensed to the public
 - Everyone gets the same opportunities to use
 - Standardized and customizable
 - Symbols will mean the same on every work
 - Creators can be flexible with the rights they share
 - Legally binding
 - Once published, CC rights cannot be revoked



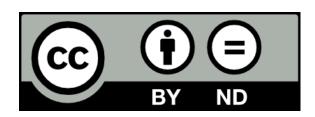
- Attribution
 - CC-BY
 - Must give credit to original creator
 - Lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon a work
 - Even commercially!
 - Example: Public Library of Science (PLOS)



- Attribution & Share Alike
 - □ CC BY-SA
 - Must give credit to original creator
 - Lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon a work
 - Even commercially!
 - Must license their new creations under the identical terms
 - Example: Wikipedia



- Attribution & No Derivatives
 - CC BY-ND
 - Must give credit to original creator
 - Allows for redistribution
 - Even commercially!
 - Must be unchanged and left whole
 - Example: Software Companies



- Attribution Non Commercial
 - CC BY-NC
 - Must give credit to original creator
 - Lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon a work
 - non-commercial use only
 - Derivative works do not need to be licensed under the same terms
 - Example: Wired.com photos



- Attribution, Non Commercial, & Share Alike
 - CC BY-NC-SA
 - Must give credit to original creator
 - Lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon a work
 - non-commercial use only
 - Must license their new creations under the identical terms
 - Example: MIT Open CourseWare



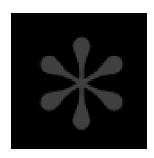
- Attribution, Non Commercial, & No Derivatives
 - CC BY-NC-ND
 - most restrictive of the six main licenses
 - Must give credit to original creator
 - Allows for others to download a work and share
 - Cannot remix, tweak, or build upon the work
 - Non-commercial use only
 - Example: TED Talks Videos



Creative Commons Licensing Options

- Licensing your own work through creative commons
 - http://creativecommons.org/choose/





Finding
Creative
Commons
Materials

- Creative Commons Search
 - Http://search.creativecommons.org/

