

Copyright Law - 1976

- **Copyright** gives the author of an original work exclusive right for a certain time period in relation to that **work**, including its publication, distribution and adaptation, after which time the work is said to enter the public domain.
- Copyright applies to any expressible **form** of an idea or information that is substantive and discrete and fixed in a medium.
- Cannot copyright an IDEA – form of the work
- Literary, graphic, musical, artistic forms apply

Copyright Continued - Fair Use

To Consider...

- The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes
- The nature of the copyrighted work
- The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole
- The effect of the use upon the potential market for, or value of, the copyrighted work

Copyright Continued...

- The distinction between fair use and infringement may be unclear and not easily defined. There is no specific number of words, lines, or notes that may safely be taken without permission.
- Acknowledging the source of the copyrighted material does not substitute for obtaining permission.