Santa-Clara University

Online Copyright: What You Need to Know

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IP Overview

IP	Protectable Matter	Example
Trade Secrets	information that derives value due to secrecy	
Patents (utility)	novel, useful, nonobvious ideas	S
Copyrights	original works of authorship fixed in tangible medium of expression	
Trademarks	words/symbols that distinguish the source of marketplace offerings	

Sources of Copyright Law

US Constitution

- Art. 1, Sec. 8, clause 8: "Congress shall have the power...to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors...the exclusive Right to their...Writings..."
- First Amendment doesn't apply
- Copyright Act of 1976
- State copyright law for unfixed works
- International treaties. Ex: Berne Convention



What's Copyrightable?

Statutory requirements

- Fixation
- Work of authorship (expression vs. facts/ideas)
- Originality

Notice and registration not required

Prompt registration = eligibility for statutory damages + attorneys' fees

Potentially Copyrightable

- Books, articles, plays, movies, music
- Photos, sculptures, paintings, choreographed dances
- Architectural plans
- Factual compilations
- Software
- Emails and web pages
- Inter-office memos?

Not Copyrightable (Usually)

- Facts
- Ideas
- Systems, devices, methods
- Slogans/titles
- Off-the-cuff speeches
- Telephone calls
- Spontaneous dances



Copyright Ownership

• Default: author owns copyright

- Exception: employee-produced works
- Assignments/exclusive licenses require written contracts
 - Author can terminate all assignments/licenses 35-40 years after transfer made except for "works for hire." NOT WAIVABLE
- US government-created works = public domain



Benefits of Copyright Ownership

• Exclusive rights (106)

- Reproduce
- Distribute
- Create derivative works
- Publicly perform
- Publicly display
- Digitally perform
- Infringement = strict liability + no notice required

• Other copyright rights (selected)

- Moral rights for "works of visual art"
- Maskwork rights
- Importation right
- Anti-circumvention
- Protection for "copyright management information"



Limits on Copyright

• Duration

- Default: Life of author + 70 years
- Works for hire and anonymous/pseudonymous works. Shorter of:
 - 95 years from first publication
 - 120 years from creation date
- Works first published before Jan 1, 1923 = public domain

• Statutory limits in 108-122. Examples:

- 108: exceptions for libraries
- 109: First Sale doctrine
- 114: "cover" licenses
- 116: jukebox licenses
- 121: copying for the blind



Limits on Copyright: Fair Use

• Multi-factor test:

- Nature of use
- Nature of work
- Amount/substantiality portion taken
- Effect on market for work
- Fair use is equitable defense = hard to predict



Limits on Copyright: Notice-and-Takedown

- 512(c): no damages for storing files at users' direction if hosts expeditiously remove file after getting proper takedown notice
 - 512(g): hosts may provide "putback" rights
 - Hosts must terminate "repeat infringers" to retain 512(c) eligibility
 - "Graduated response"
 - 512(f): liability for sending bogus takedown notice
- Hosts may protect users less than 512(c) requires. Ex:
 - Filtering
 - One-strike rule



Common Questions

- Can I rip my CDs and put the files onto my computer?
- Can I then post those files into a cloud storage locker?
- Can I download a music file using P2P software?
- Can I forward someone else's joke email to lots of my friends?
- Do I infringe when I post a family video that has music in the background?
- Do I infringe when I "pin" a third party copyrighted item to Pinterest?
- If a work has a Creative Commons license, can I do whatever I want with it?
- Can I incorporate clip art into my online brochure?
- Can I write my own fan fiction and post to a fanzine website?

