# The Library and Your Research: Copyright, ETDR, and Publishing

#### Ryan Otto (he/him)

Scholarly Communication Librarian – Associate Professor

**Gwendolyn Sibley (she/her)** 

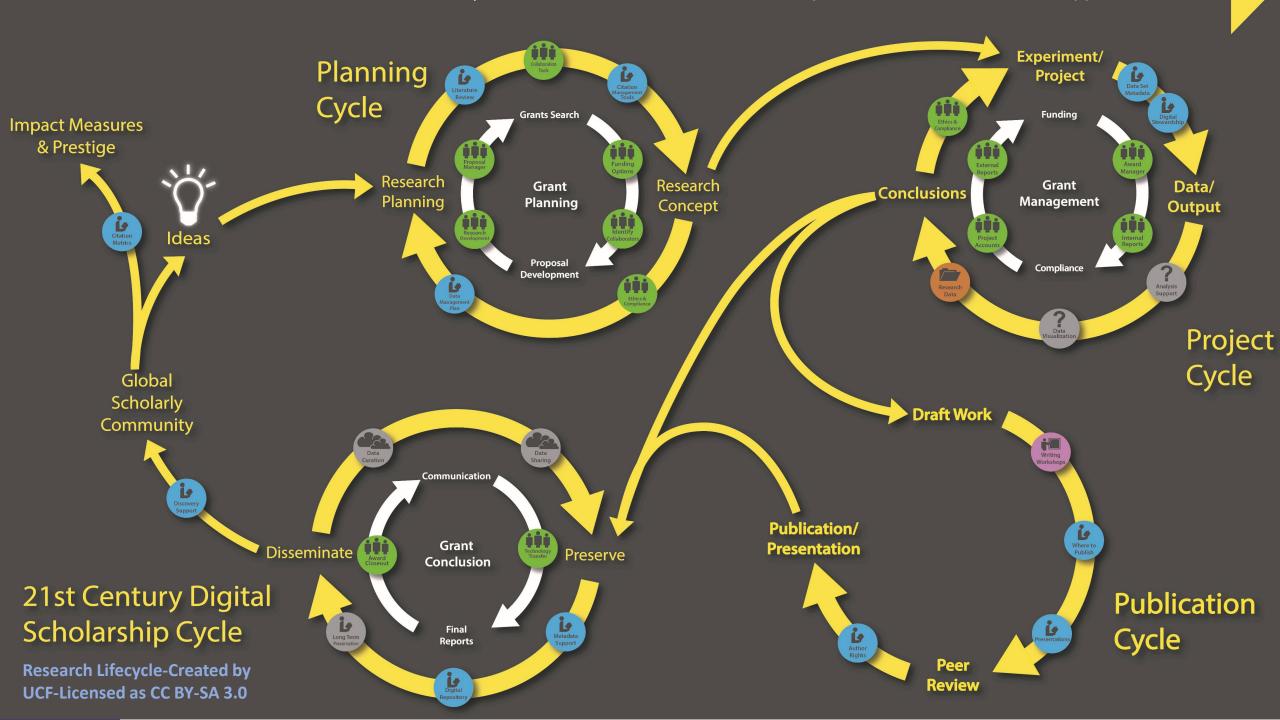
Copyright & Scholarly Communication Librarian – Assistant Professor



#### DISCLAIMER

The information presented in this presentation is intended for informational purposes and should not be construed as legal advice. If you have specific legal questions pertaining to K-State, please contact the Office of General Counsel. Information received from the Scholarly Communication Librarian is not legal advice. The Scholarly Communication Librarian does not act as legal counsel to the university or any members of the university community.







Let's talk about your rights



#### **Copyright and Patent Clause:**

U.S. Constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8

"The Congress shall have the power...

To promote the Progress of Science
and useful Arts, by securing for
limited Times to Authors and Inventors
the Exclusive Right to their respective
Writings and Discoveries."



### Less Legalese Please!

## Copyright is a Bundle of rights that protect original creative works.





## What's Protected under Copyright?

#### To Qualify, Works Must be:

- 1. Original
- 2. Creative
- 3. Fixed in a tangible medium of expression (i.e.):
  - A. Written on paper;
  - B. Be recorded audio or video;
  - C. Or be physical, like an architectural building.



#### **Copyright is Automatic**

No Official Registration is required for federal protection!

#### Registration Lets You:

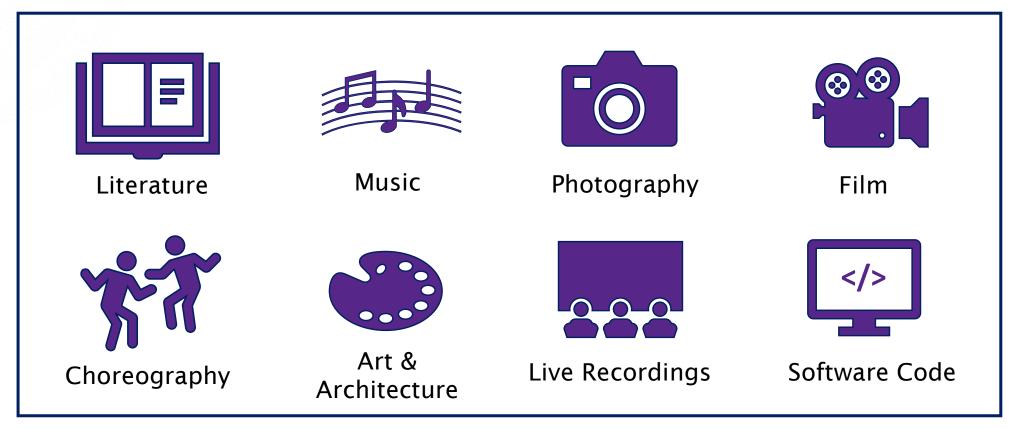
- Make your work discoverable in the Copyright Office Catalog
- Provide better contact information for users of your work
- File a lawsuit

Note: Registering cost various fees.



## What's Protected under Copyright?

#### **Examples of Creative Works**



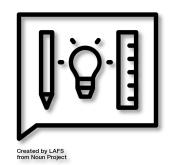


## Bundle of Rights allow you to:

**Reproduce** & Make Copies



Prepare **Derivative Works** 



**Distribute** Copies



**Perform** Works Publicly



Created by Ervin Bolat

**Display** Works Publicly



Perform Works Publicly through **Digital Audio Transmission** 



KANSAS STATE Libraries

#### What's Not Protected:



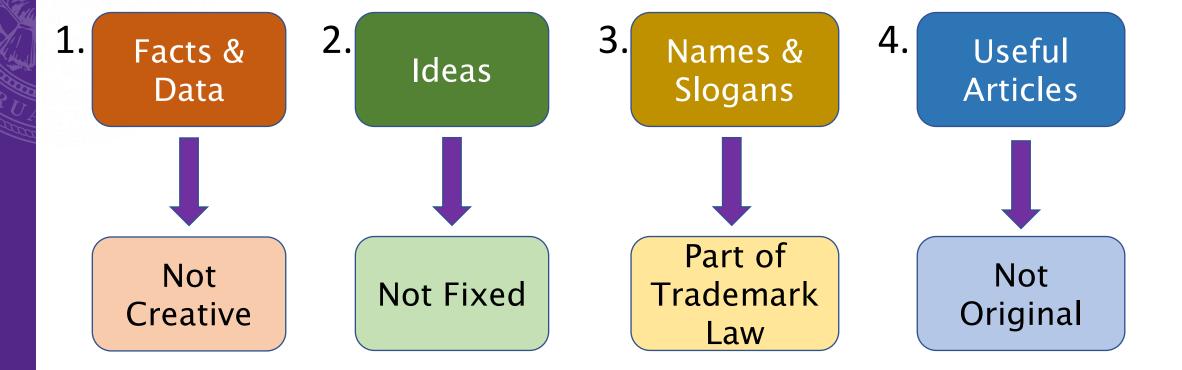
2. Ideas

3. Names & Slogans

4. Useful Articles



#### What's Not Protected:





#### What's also Not Protected:

- Non-Human Creations:
  - Works Created by Animals
  - Works generated by Artificial Intelligence (AI)
  - Natural objects such as rocks or trees







## Determining Copyright

Let's look at an example



#### **Scenario:**

I have found the perfect chocolate fudge recipe online.

What elements of the recipe have copyright protection? (Image next slide)



#### What elements of this recipe have copyright protection?

cookies, bars & candies 203

#### CHOCOLATE FUDGE

This traditional fudge recipe is perfect to make for gifts or to serve on a dessert tray.

PREP 35 min TOTAL 2 hr 35 min • 64 candies

- 4 cups sugar
- 11/3 cups milk or half-and-half
- 1/4 cup light corn syrup
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 4 oz unsweetened baking chocolate, chopped, or ⅔ cup unsweetened baking cocoa
- 1/4 cup butter, cut into pieces
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 1 cup chopped nuts, if desired
- 1 Check the accuracy of your candy thermometer before starting (see Using a Candy Thermometer, at left). Grease bottom and sides of 8-inch square pan with butter.
- **2** In 3-quart saucepan, cook sugar, milk, corn syrup, salt and chocolate over medium heat, stirring constantly, until chocolate is melted and sugar is dissolved. Cook, stirring occasionally, to 234°F on candy thermometer or until small amount of mixture dropped into cup of very cold water forms a soft ball that flattens when removed from water; remove from heat. Stir in butter.
- 3 Cool mixture without stirring to 120°F, about 1 hour. (Bottom of saucepan will be lukewarm.)

#### **Testing Candy Temperatures**



Thread stage (230°F to 233°F): Fine, thin, 2-inch thread falls off spoon when removed from hot mixture.



Soft-ball stage (234°F to 240°F): When dropped into very cold water, forms a soft ball that flattens between fingers.



## Recipes are a list of facts & instruction

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Copyrightable? Yes or No?



cookies, bars & candies 203

#### **Testing Candy Temperatures**





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Photos:
Are they a form of "creative expression?"

Copyrightable? Yes or No?



## Your Copyrights

What do you own?



#### Who Owns Copyright?





These authors can transfer or license any of their exclusive rights.

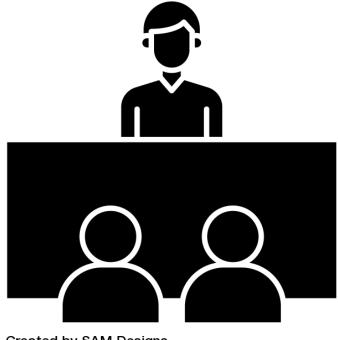


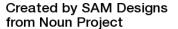
#### Works are "made for hire" if:

Prepared by an *employee* acting within the *scope of employment* OR

is one of the 9 types of works that a contract can turn into a work made for hire, and a contract was signed before the work was created.

- As a contribution to a collective work.
- As a part of a motion picture or other AV work.
- As a translation.
- As a supplementary work.
- As a compilation.
- As an instructional text.
- As a test.
- As an answer material for a test.
- As an atlas





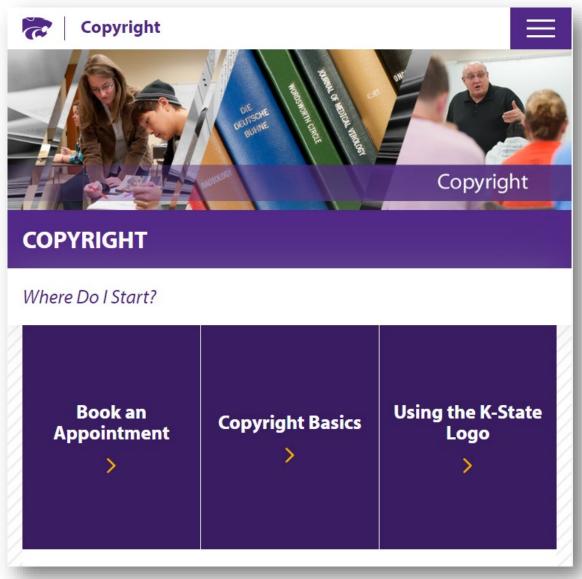


#### **Copyright Services**



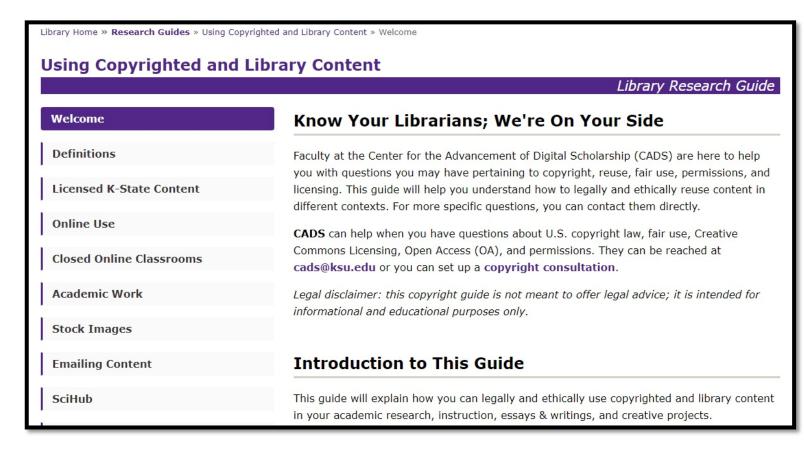
https://www.k-state.edu/copyright/





#### Resources





https://guides.lib.k-state.edu/UsingContent

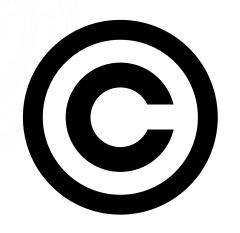


## Copyright & Your ETDR

Finding and Using Works for your Studies.



#### Copyright (Law) vs. Plagiarism (Ethics)



Copyright is a <u>legal</u> concept it's a codified right with legal penalties.



Plagiarism is an <u>ethical</u> issue with academic or professional penalties.



#### Framework - U.S. Copyright

- Does it have copyright protection?
- Does it have an existing license that covers my use?
- 3. Can I rely on an exemption, such as fair use?
- 4. Do I need to seek permission or purchase a license?







#### OR



## 1. Does it have copyright protection?

- A. Original
- B. Creative
- C. And Fixed

## 2. Has the copyright expired?

A. Public Domain



#### Is the work in the Public Domain?



All works published from 1928\*



Works published between 1928 and 1989



Works created after 1989\*





#### Public Domain Tools



https://copyright.cornell.edu/publicdomain

https://librarycopyright.net/resources/digitalslider/index.html



#### Helpful Tools



https://librarycopyright.net/resources/



• The Copyright Genie

• Fair Use Evaluator

• Public Domain Slider

Exceptions for Instructors eTool



#### Framework - U.S. Copyright

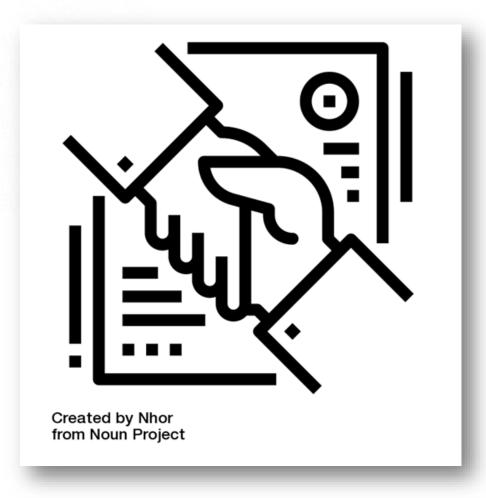
- Does it have copyright protection?
- 2. Does it have an existing license that covers my use?
- 3. Can I rely on an exemption, such as fair use?
- 4. Do I need to seek permission or purchase a license?





### License

#### Copyright, Licenses and Transfers



Contracts/agreements that permits authority to own, do, or use something.

- © is a <u>bundle of rights</u>
- Rights holders can transfer or license any of their exclusive rights, including portions of those rights.
- Does transferring a physical object transfer copyright in that object?--<u>No</u>



#### Public Licenses

Rights holder - <u>Licensor</u> Everybody else - <u>Licensee</u>



Public, or open licenses last until the work enters the public domain at the end of the copyright term.

• (Unless termination rights are exercised)



### 3. Do any user's rights, such as fair use, apply?

Fair use (107) can be used for purposes such as:

- criticism,
- comment,
- news reporting,
- teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use),
- scholarship,
- or research



#### Fair Use Basics

## Purpose

• Transformativeness, Not-for-Profit/Profit, Use is for "criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, (including multiple print copies for classroom use), scholarship or research"...or not?

#### Nature

• Published/unpublished, factual/creative, consumable?

### Amount

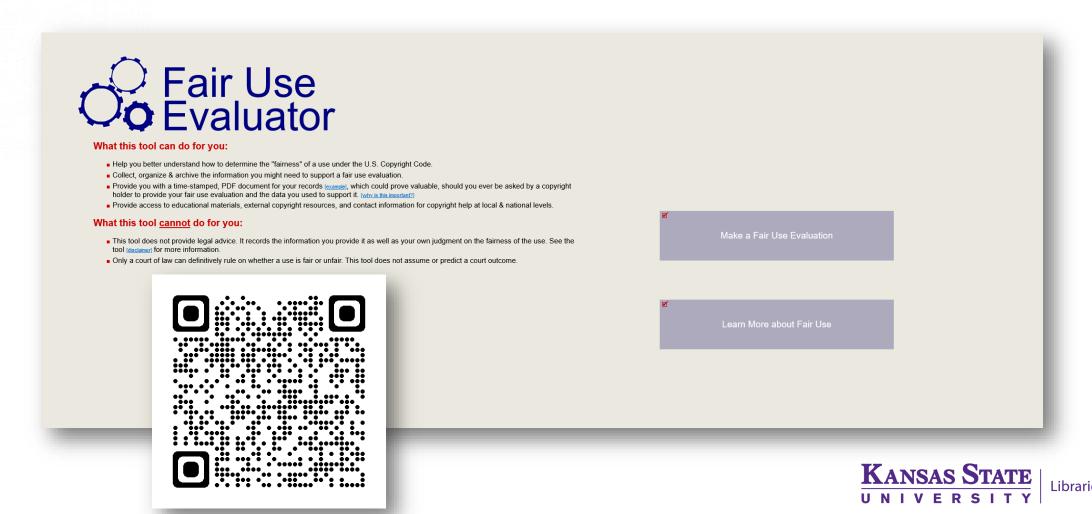
• Limited and Reasonable. Not the "heart of the work."

### Effect

• How much will the use harm the market for the work?



# Fair Use Evaluator Highly Recommend Learning More About Fair Use and How to Use It



# How to Use Tables Charts & Graphs in Your ETDR and Publications

Region and country of last residence <sup>1</sup>	2010 to 2019	2020	2021
Total	10,633,446	707,362	740,002
Europe	906,816	70,284	60,744
Asia	4,062,777	260,706	283,898
America	4,433,094	275,790	300,808
South America	784,683	60,237	69,058
Africa	1,037,674	76,789	64,983





GOOD. "Transparency: Who Is Coming to America?," May 7, 2009. <a href="https://www.good.is/infographics/transparency-who-is-coming-to-america">https://www.good.is/infographics/transparency-who-is-coming-to-america</a>.





- Graduation procedures, requirements and deadlines
- ETDR fees
- Embargo (request for delayed publication in K-REx)



Commencement

#### **Graduate School**

119 Eisenhower Hall

785-532-6191 or 800-651-1816

grad@k-state.edu

# ETDR HELP

#### Questions about these topics:

- Templates and formatting your ETDR
- Reviewing your ETDR and supplemental files
- Working with image or audio files
- Converting your Word or LaTeX file to PDF
- Logging into K-REx to submit your ETDR

#### IT Help Desk

Students Should Fill out the <u>ETDR</u>
Request Form

785-532-7722 or 800-865-6143

helpdesk@k-state.edu



# Publishing & Your ETDR

Make sure you read your license agreement.



# **Key Functions of Scholarly Communication**

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (European Commission) - Future of scholarly publishing and scholarly communication

- Registration to establish that work had been undertaken by individuals or groups of researchers at a particular time, and thus their claim to precedence;
- **Certification** to establish the validity of the findings;
- Dissemination to make scholarly works and their findings accessible and visible;
- **Preservation** to ensure that the 'records of science' are preserved, and remain accessible, for the long term.



What about Evaluation?



#### **Key Actors**

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (European Commission) - Future of scholarly publishing and scholarly communication

The researchers, of course!

- Research institutions (in particular universities)
- Research funders and policy makers
- Publishers and other providers
- Society at large (practitioners, educators, citizen scientists, decision makers, patients and other users of reliable knowledge etc.

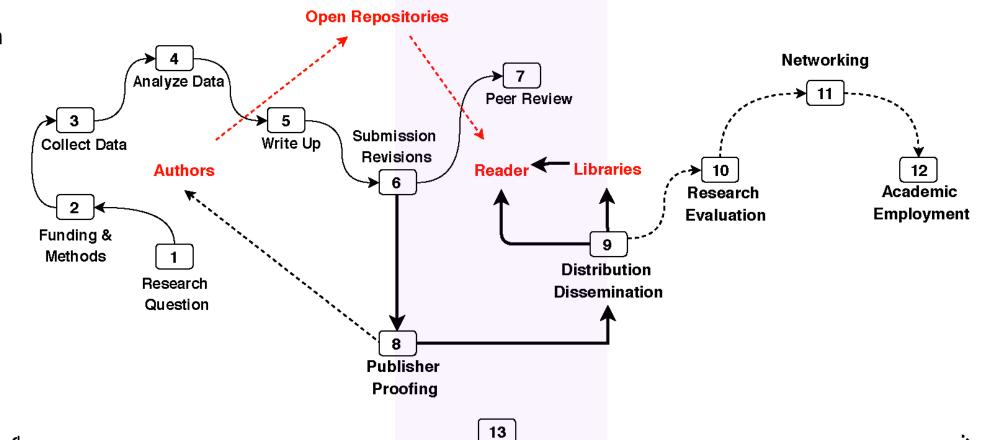


#### The Academic Knowledge Research Production Process

#### The Academic Knowledge Production Process

The Publishing The Evaluation
Process Process

The Research
Process

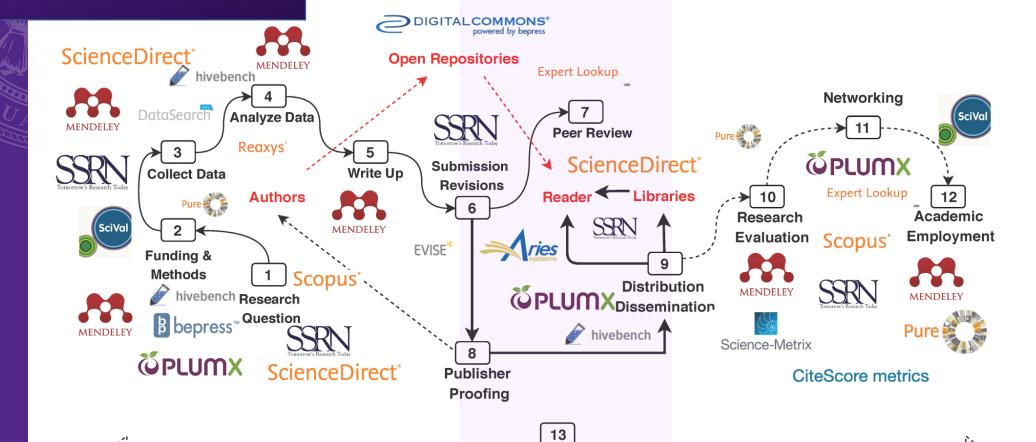


#### The Academic Knowledge Research Production Process

# The Academic Knowledge Production Process

The Publishing Process

The Evaluation Process



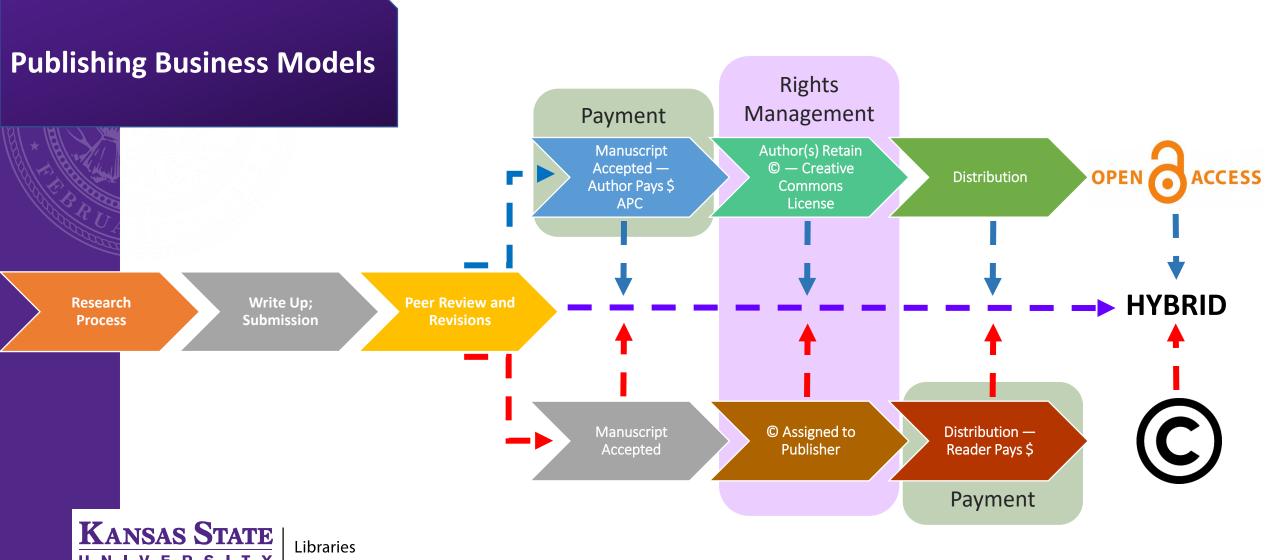






Libraries

### Question: Does more OA in a Hybrid Journal mean it has a lower subscription price?





#### **Copyright for an ETDR**

#### **All Rights Reserved by Author**

 Item is protected by copyright and/or related rights. You are free to use this Item in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rightsholder(s). Morphogenesis and migration: investigating the roles of Rap1 in epithelial cell behaviors during *Drosophila* oogenesis

by

Christopher Luke Bernard Messer

B.S., University of Alabama in Huntsville, 2017

A DISSERTATION

### Copyright

© Christopher Messer 2023.



#### Subscription Journal Article

### Translating Water Fund Payments for Ecosystem Services in the Ecuadorian Andes

2019 https://doi-org.er.lib.k-state.edu/10.1111/dech.12542

TOOLS < SHARE

Audrey Joslin

SECTIONS

#### Details

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#### **ABSTRACT**

As a form of environmental governance, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) is imbued with ideological values that can conflict with those of participating rural communities. The discursive frame surrounding PES may be contentious, even if the conservation activities promoted by these initiatives are not. Moving PES into practice therefore requires a process of translation



#### **Gold-APC Open Access**

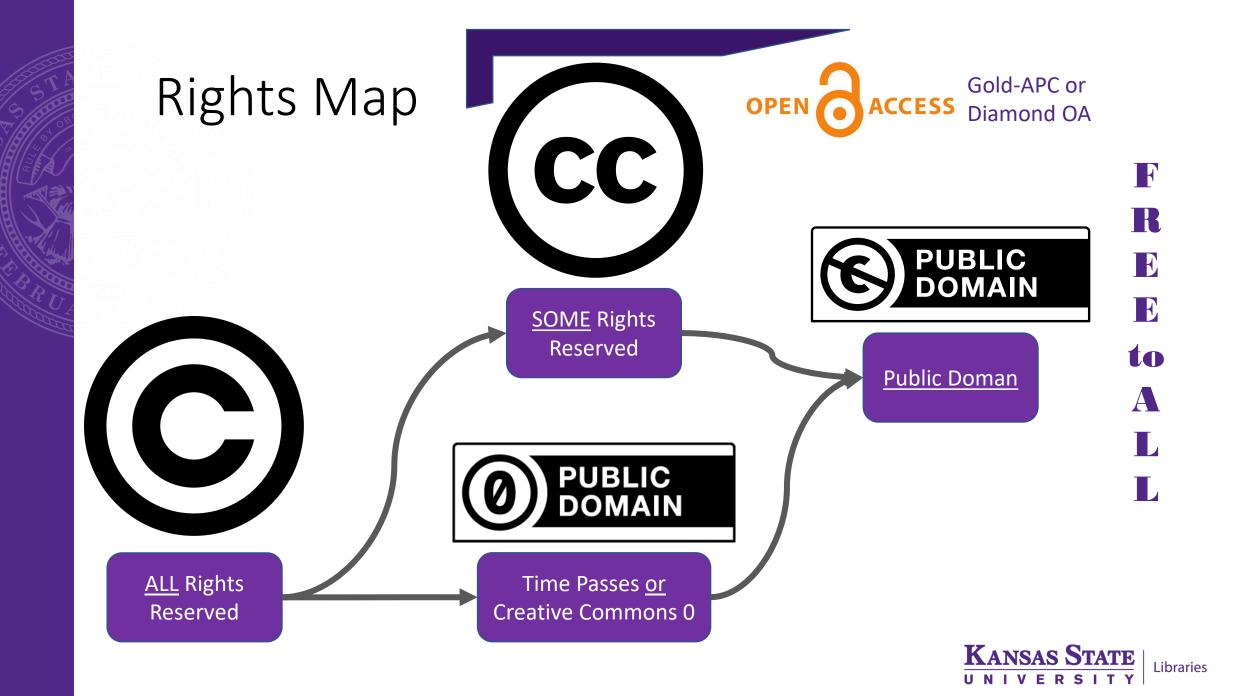
#### **Creative Commons BY**



- Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format
- Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.







#### What is Open Access?





Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

What makes it possible is the <u>internet</u> and the <u>consent of the author or copyright-holder</u>.

-Peter Suber, Director of the Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication





# "Open Access" is an Umbrella Concept

Access	Reader Rights	Reuse Rights	Copyrights	Author Posting Rights	Automatic Posting	Machine Readability	Access
OPEN ACCESS	Free readership rights to all articles immediately upon publication	Generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY license)	Author holds copyright with no restrictions	Author may post any version to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) immediately upon publication	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, provided in community machine-readable standard formats through a community standard API or protocol	OPEN ACCESS
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo of no more than 6 months	Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (e.g., CC BY-NC & CC BY-SA licenses)	Author holds copyright, with some restrictions on author reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 6 months	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, may be crawled or accessed through a community standard API or protocol	
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo greater than 6 months	Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions (e.g., CC BY-ND license)	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author and reader reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to certain repositories or websites	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed without special permission or registration	
	Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid" models)		Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author reuse of published version	Author may post submitted version/draft of final work ("preprint") to certain repositories or websites		Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed with permission	
CLOSED	Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read all articles	No reuse rights beyond fair use/ limitations & exceptions to copyright (all rights reserved copyright) to read	Publisher holds copyright, with no author reuse of published version beyond fair use	Author may not deposit any versions to repositories or websites	No automatic posting in third-party repositories	Article full text & metadata not available in machine-readable format	CLOSED ACCESS

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#### **Open Access Types**



- Green OA, Also known as self-archiving The sharing through self-archiving a copy of an article through a digital repository or pre-print service like arXiv.
- Gold OA Research outputs which are published to be open, forever to be freely read, and usually licensed with an open license.
- Diamond OA Gold OA except explicitly conveys there is no Article Processing Charge (APC) to publish.

Submit your paper to a(n)...

#### Hybrid journal

A subscription-based journal with a paid open access option



Check for funding to cover Article Processing Charges (APCs), such as through a grant or other funding opportunity.



to **OPEN ACCESS** 

#### Open access journal

A journal where all outputs are made freely available upon publication



Check for funding to cover Article Processing Charges (APCs), such as through a grant or the Library's OA Fund.



#### Subscription journal

A subscription-based journal with no open access options



Share a copy of your article and accompanying data in the [Institutional Repository] and [Data repository].

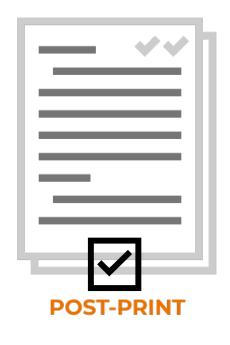
#### **CONGRATULATIONS!**

Your research is openly available and free to access!











**PUBLISHED PDF** 

#### **Submitted Manuscript**

- ☐ Repository
- ☐ Pre-print servers
- ☐ Social Networks
- ☐ Personal Website

#### **Accepted Manuscript**

- ☐ Repository
- ☐ Personal Website
- ☐ Social Networks (Maybe)
- ☐ Embargo

#### **Version of Record**

☐ Email to Colleague

#### Green Open Access/ Self-Archiving

Almost every large journal publisher has a self-archiving policy explaining what authors can do with their:

- Preprint/SubmittedManuscript
- Accepted Manuscript
- Version of Record

#### Sharing versions of journal articles

If you've published in a Taylor & Francis or Routledge journal, there are many ways that you can share the different versions of your article with your contacts.

QUICK LINKS

Sharing different versions Repositories Social media, websites, conferences, and teaching Eprints and sharing links

#### Sharing different versions of your article

From the manuscript you first submit to a journal, through peer review and revisions, to the final article that's published on the website, there can be several versions of your paper. Find out how these different versions are defined and how you can share them.

#### Author's Original Manuscript (AOM)

#### What is it?

This version, sometimes called a "preprint", is your paper before you submitted it to a journal for peer review.

The AOM is defined by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) as:

#### How can I share it?

You can share your AOM as much as you like, including via social media, on a scholarly collaboration network, your own personal website, or on a preprint server intended for non-commercial use (for example arXiv, bioRxiv, SocArXiv, etc.).

Posting on a preprint server before you submit to a journal is not considered to be duplicate publication and this will not jeopardize consideration for publication in a Taylor & Francis or Routledge journal.



#### Publishing & Your ETDR

#### **Elsevier Policies—Article sharing**

#### **Preprint/Submitted Manuscript**

This is the author's own write-up of research results and analysis that has not been peer reviewed, nor had any other value added to it by a publisher (such as formatting, copy-editing, technical enhancements and the like).

 Authors can share their preprint anywhere at any time

#### **Author's Accepted manuscript**

An accepted manuscript is the manuscript of an article that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes authorincorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review and editor-author communications. They do not include other publisher value-added contributions such as copyediting, formatting, technical enhancements and, if relevant, pagination.

After the embargo period



#### What about Evaluation?



**Explore Metrics Through the Metrics Toolkit** 

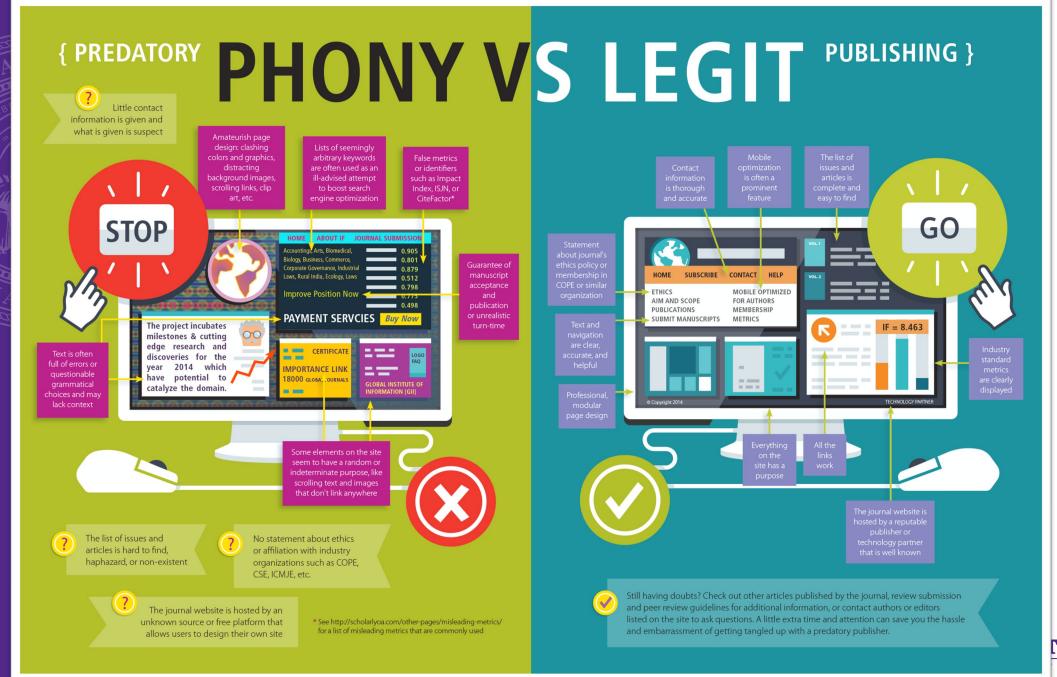
https://www.metricstoolkit.org/

# The global research architecture characterized and structured by an unlimited quest for rankings

- Metrics like the Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and journal acceptance rates create and drive artificial scarcity
- Creates avenues for competition among researchers, departments, universities, and even whole countries
- Hiring, Tenure, Promotion, Grants, and much, much more







# Predatory Publishing

What makes a journal good or acceptable?

- Impact Factor?
- Indexed?

#### Just Remember,

- Think
- Check
- Submit





Attr: <u>Drew Tarvin</u>



### Copyright Services



https://www.k-state.edu/copyright/



