

COMPONENTS OF A COPYRIGHT SERVICE MODEL FOR CORNELL UNIVERSITY:
DEVELOPING A COLLABORATIVE SERVICE MODEL

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1. Intellectual property rights information provided through a Cornell Web site that includes both generic and CU-specific information such as service providers (information clearinghouse)
2. Forums, workshops, handouts, interactive tutorials to educate/inform faculty, student assistants, and administrators of current copyright practices and upcoming changes
3. Current awareness services – e.g., listserv to broadcast new legislative proposals, changes to the existing regulations, case law, and emerging practices as they apply to Cornell

COPYRIGHT CLEARANCE ASSISTANCE

4. Consultancy services to provide information about copyright issues and to answer specific questions (guidance and referrals, not legal counsel)
5. Copyright clearance services to:
 - i. Identify whether the fair use guidelines would apply to a specific case or if the material is in public domain
 - ii. Investigate source information (e.g., what is the source of a certain image file)
 - iii. Track ownership
 - iv. If owner found, negotiate rights, fees, terms of use
 - v. If owner not found, document “reasonable effort”
 - vi. Maintenance of a database to store and manage copyright metadata
 - vii. Administration of the clearance service

ADVISORY GROUP

6. An advisory group composed of Cornell experts (e.g., Pat McClary, Peter Hirtle, Tracy Mitrano, etc.) on copyright issues that would oversee the development of educational and clearance services, and would provide assistance with complicated copyright cases that can not be resolved at service point #5.

OTHER SERVICES

7. Consultancies and guidance for licensing – both for academic and administrative purposes.

8. Contribute to the development of Cornell University guidelines and policies for faculty in regard to their use of copyrighted materials in teaching and research.
9. Cornell University intellectual property policy pertaining to faculty's rights over the digital content created to support their research or teaching activities.

COPYRIGHT ADVOCACY

10. Contribute to the evolution of new nation-wide copyright law and policies by commenting on new legislation (lobbying)