

# Reproduction of Copyrighted Works by Educators and Librarians

Many educators and librarians ask about the fair use and photocopying provisions of the copyright law. The Copyright Office cannot give legal advice or offer opinions on what is permitted or prohibited. However, we have published in this circular basic information on some of the most important legislative provisions and other documents dealing with reproduction by librarians and educators.

Also available is the 1983 Report of the Register of Copyrights on Library Reproduction of Copyrighted Works (17 U.S.C. 108). The Report, seven appendixes, and other related materials can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, 5301 Shawnee Rd., Alexandria, VA 22312. Go to the NTIS website at [www.ntis.gov](http://www.ntis.gov). For further information, call NTIS at 1-800-553-6847 or (703) 605-6000.

The 1988 five-year Report of the Register of Copyrights on Library Reproduction of Copyrighted Works is also available from NTIS.

## A. Introductory Note

### *The Subjects Covered in This Booklet*

The documentary materials collected in this circular deal with reproduction of copyrighted works by educators, librarians, and archivists for a variety of uses, including:

- Reproduction for teaching in educational institutions at all levels and
- Reproduction by libraries and archives for purposes of study, research, interlibrary exchanges, and archival preservation.

The documents reprinted here are limited to materials dealing with reproduction. Under the copyright law, reproduction can take either of two forms:

- The making of *copies*: by photocopying, making microform reproductions, videotaping, or any other method of duplicating visually-perceptible material and
- The making of *phonorecords*: by duplicating sound recordings, taping off the air, or any other method of recapturing sounds.

The copyright law also contains various provisions dealing with importations, performances, and displays of copyrighted works for educational and other noncommercial purposes, but they are outside the scope of this circular. You can view and download the statute from the Copyright Office website at

other audiovisual works, to perform the copyrighted work publicly;

- (5) in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, to display the copyrighted work publicly; and
- (6) in the case of sound recordings, to perform the copyrighted work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission.

## 2. Excerpts from House Report on Section 106

**NOTE:** The following excerpts are reprinted from the House Report on the new copyright law (H.R. Rep. No. 94-1476, pages 61–62). The text of the corresponding Senate Report (S. Rep. No. 94-473, pages 57–58) is substantially the same.

### Section 106. Exclusive Rights in Copyrighted Works

#### General scope of copyright

The five fundamental rights that the bill gives to copyright owners—the exclusive rights of reproduction, adaptation, publication, performance, and display—are stated generally in section 106. These exclusive rights, which comprise the so-called “bundle of rights” that is a copyright, are cumulative and may overlap in some cases. Each of the five enumerated rights may be subdivided indefinitely and, as discussed below in connection with section 201, each subdivision of an exclusive right may be owned and enforced separately.

The approach of the bill is to set forth the copyright owner’s exclusive rights in broad terms in section 106, and then to provide various limitations, qualifications, or exemptions in the 12 sections that follow. Thus, everything in section 106 is made “subject to sections 107 through 118,” and must be read in conjunction with those provisions.

\*\*\*

#### Rights of reproduction, adaptation, and publication

The first three clauses of section 106, which cover all rights under a copyright except those of performance and display, extend to every kind of copyrighted work. The exclusive rights encompassed by these clauses, though closely related, are independent; they can generally be characterized as rights of copying, recording, adaptation, and publishing. A single act of infringement may violate all of these rights

at once, as where a publisher reproduces, adapts, and sells copies of a person’s copyrighted work as part of a publishing venture. Infringement takes place when any one of the rights is violated: where, for example, a printer reproduces copies without selling them or a retailer sells copies without having anything to do with their reproduction. The references to “copies or phonorecords,” although in the plural, are intended here and throughout the bill to include the singular (1 U.S.C. §1).

**Reproduction.**—Read together with the relevant definitions in section 101, the right “to reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords” means the right to produce a material object in which the work is duplicated, transcribed, imitated, or simulated in a fixed form from which it can be “perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device.” As under the present law, a copyrighted work would be infringed by reproducing it in whole or in any substantial part, and by duplicating it exactly or by imitation or simulation. Wide departures or variations from the copyrighted work would still be an infringement as long as the author’s “expression” rather than merely the author’s “ideas” are taken. An exception to this general principle, applicable to the reproduction of copyrighted sound recordings, is specified in section 114.

“Reproduction” under clause (1) of section 106 is to be distinguished from “display” under clause (5). For a work to be “reproduced,” its fixation in tangible form must be “sufficiently permanent or stable to permit it to be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated for a period of more than transitory duration.” Thus, the showing of images on a screen or tube would not be a violation of clause (1), although it might come within the scope of clause (5).

## C. Fair Use

### 1. Text of Section 107

**NOTE:** The following is a reprint of the entire text of section 107 of title 17, *United States Code* as amended in 1990 and 1992.

#### § 107 · Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 106A, the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use

Similarly, the newly-added reference to “multiple copies for classroom use” is a recognition that, under the proper circumstances of fairness, the doctrine can be applied to reproductions of multiple copies for the members of a class.

The Committee has amended the first of the criteria to be considered — “the purpose and character of the use” — to state explicitly that this factor includes a consideration of “whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for non-profit educational purposes.” This amendment is not intended to be interpreted as any sort of not-for-profit limitation on educational uses of copyrighted works. It is an express recognition that, as under the present law, the commercial or non-profit character of an activity, while not conclusive with respect to fair use, can and should be weighed along with other factors in fair use decisions.

### General intention behind the provision

The statement of the fair use doctrine in section 107 offers some guidance to users in determining when the principles of the doctrine apply. However, the endless variety of situations and combinations of circumstances that can rise in particular cases precludes the formulation of exact rules in the statute. The bill endorses the purpose and general scope of the judicial doctrine of fair use, but there is no disposition to freeze the doctrine in the statute, especially during a period of rapid technological change. Beyond a very broad statutory explanation of what fair use is and some of the criteria applicable to it, the courts must be free to adapt the doctrine to particular situations on a case-by-case basis. Section 107 is intended to restate the present judicial doctrine of fair use, not to change, narrow, or enlarge it in any way.

### b. House Report: Statement of Intention as to Classroom Reproduction

**NOTE:** The House Report differs substantially from the Senate Report on this point.

#### (i) *Introductory Statement*

#### Intention as to classroom reproduction

Although the works and uses to which the doctrine of fair use is applicable are as broad as the copyright law itself, most of the discussion of section 107 has centered around questions of classroom reproduction, particularly photocopying. The arguments on the question are summarized at pp. 30–31 of this Committee’s 1967 report (H.R. Rep. No. 83, 90th Cong., 1st Sess.), and have not changed materially in the intervening years.

The Committee also adheres to its earlier conclusion, that “a specific exemption freeing certain reproductions of copyrighted works for educational and scholarly purposes from copyright control is not justified.” At the same time the Committee recognizes, as it did in 1967, that there is a “need for greater certainty and protection for teachers.” In an effort to meet this need the Committee has not only adopted further amendments to section 107, but has also amended section 504(c) to provide innocent teachers and other non-profit users of copyrighted material with broad insulation against unwarranted liability for infringement. The latter amendments are discussed below in connection with Chapter 5 of the bill.

In 1967 the Committee also sought to approach this problem by including, in its report, a very thorough discussion of “the considerations lying behind the four criteria listed in the amended section 107, in the context of typical classroom situations arising today.” This discussion appeared on pp. 32–35 of the 1967 report, and with some changes has been retained in the Senate report on S. 22 (S. Rep. No. 94-473, pp. 63–65). The Committee has reviewed this discussion, and considers that it still has value as an analysis of various aspects of the problem.

At the Judiciary Subcommittee hearings in June 1975, Chairman Kastenmeier and other members urged the parties to meet together independently in an effort to achieve a meeting of the minds as to permissible educational uses of copyrighted material. The response to these suggestions was positive, and a number of meetings of three groups, dealing respectively with classroom, reproduction of printed material, music, and audio-visual material, were held beginning in September 1975.

#### (ii) *Guidelines with Respect to Books and Periodicals*

In a joint letter to Chairman Kastenmeier, dated March 19, 1976, the representatives of the Ad Hoc Committee of Educational Institutions and Organizations on Copyright Law Revision, and of the Authors League of America, Inc., and the Association of American Publishers, Inc., stated:

*You may remember that in our letter of March 8, 1976 we told you that the negotiating teams representing authors and publishers and the Ad Hoc Group had reached tentative agreement on guidelines to insert in the Committee Report covering educational copying from books and periodicals under Section 107 of H.R. 2223 and S. 22, and that as part of that tentative agreement each side would accept the amendments to Sections 107 and 504 which were adopted by your Subcommittee on March 3, 1976.*

*Cumulative Effect*

- i The copying of the material is for only one course in the school in which the copies are made.
- ii Not more than one short poem, article, story, essay or two excerpts may be copied from the same author, nor more than three from the same collective work or periodical volume during one class term.
- iii There shall not be more than nine instances of such multiple copying for one course during one class term.  
[The limitations stated in "ii" and "iii" above shall not apply to current news periodicals and newspapers and current news sections of other periodicals.]

*III. Prohibitions as to I and II Above*

Notwithstanding any of the above, the following shall be prohibited:

- A Copying shall not be used to create or to replace or substitute for anthologies, compilations or collective works. Such replacement or substitution may occur whether copies of various works or excerpts therefrom are accumulated or reproduced and used separately.
- B There shall be no copying of or from works intended to be "consumable" in the course of study or of teaching. These include workbooks, exercises, standardized tests and test booklets and answer sheets and like consumable material.
- C Copying shall not:
  - a substitute for the purchase of books, publishers' reprints or periodicals;
  - b be directed by higher authority;
  - c be repeated with respect to the same item by the same teacher from term to term.
- D No charge shall be made to the student beyond the actual cost of the photocopying.

Agreed March 19, 1976.

Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Revision:

By Sheldon Elliott Steinbach.

Author-Publisher Group:

Authors League of America:

By Irwin Karp, Counsel.

Association of American Publishers, Inc.:

By Alexander C. Hoffman,

Chairman, Copyright Committee.

*(iii) Guidelines with Respect to Music*

In a joint letter dated April 30, 1976, representatives of the Music Publishers' Association of the United States, Inc., the National Music Publishers' Association, Inc., the Music Teachers National Association, the Music Educators National Conference, the National Association of Schools of Music, and the Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Revision, wrote to Chairman Kastenmeier as follows:

*During the hearings on H.R. 2223 in June 1975, you and several of your subcommittee members suggested that concerned groups should work together in developing guidelines which would be helpful to clarify Section 107 of the bill.*

*Representatives of music educators and music publishers delayed their meetings until guidelines had been developed relative to books and periodicals. Shortly after that work was completed and those guidelines were forwarded to your subcommittee, representatives of the undersigned music organizations met together with representatives of the Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law Revision to draft guidelines relative to music.*

*We are very pleased to inform you that the discussions thus have been fruitful on the guidelines which have been developed. Since private music teachers are an important factor in music education, due consideration has been given to the concerns of that group.*

*We trust that this will be helpful in the report on the bill to clarify Fair Use as it applies to music.*

The text of the guidelines accompanying this letter is as follows:

**Guidelines for Educational Uses of Music**

The purpose of the following guidelines is to state the minimum and not the maximum standards of educational fair use under Section 107 of H.R. 2223. The parties agree that the conditions determining the extent of permissible copying for educational purposes may change in the future; that certain types of copying permitted under these guidelines may not be permissible in the future, and conversely that in the future other types of copying not permitted under these guidelines may be permissible under revised guidelines.

Moreover, the following statement of guidelines is not intended to limit the types of copying permitted under the standards of fair use under judicial decision and which are stated in Section 107 of the Copyright Revision Bill. There may be instances in which copying which does not fall within the guidelines stated below may nonetheless be permitted under the criteria of fair use.

that remain are in immediate danger of disintegration; they were printed on film stock with a nitrate base that will inevitably decompose in time. The efforts of the Library of Congress, the American Film Institute, and other organizations to rescue and preserve this irreplaceable contribution to our cultural life are to be applauded, and the making of duplicate copies for purposes of archival preservation certainly falls within the scope of "fair use."

\*\*\*

During the consideration of the revision bill in the 94th Congress it was proposed that independent newsletters, as distinguished from house organs and publicity or advertising publications, be given separate treatment. It is argued that newsletters are particularly vulnerable to mass photocopying, and that most newsletters have fairly modest circulations. Whether the copying of portions of a newsletter is an act of infringement or a fair use will necessarily turn on the facts of the individual case. However, as a general principle, it seems clear that the scope of the fair use doctrine should be considerably narrower in the case of newsletters than in that of either mass-circulation periodicals or scientific journals. The commercial nature of the user is a significant factor in such cases: Copying by a profit-making user of even a small portion of a newsletter may have a significant impact on the commercial market for the work.

The Committee has examined the use of excerpts from copyrighted works in the art work of calligraphers. The committee believes that a single copy reproduction of an excerpt from a copyrighted work by a calligrapher for a single client does not represent an infringement of copyright. Likewise, a single reproduction of excerpts from a copyrighted work by a student calligrapher or teacher in a learning situation would be a fair use of the copyrighted work.

The Register of Copyrights has recommended that the committee report describe the relationship between this section and the provisions of section 108 relating to reproduction by libraries and archives. The doctrine of fair use applies to library photocopying, and nothing contained in section 108 "in any way affects the right of fair use." No provision of section 108 is intended to take away any rights existing under the fair use doctrine. To the contrary, section 108 authorizes certain photocopying practices which may not qualify as a fair use.

The criteria of fair use are necessarily set forth in general terms. In the application of the criteria of fair use to specific photocopying practices of libraries, it is the intent of this legislation to provide an appropriate balancing of the rights of creators, and the needs of users.

### 3. Excerpts from Conference Report on Section 107

**NOTE:** The following excerpt is reprinted from the Report of the Conference Committee on the new copyright law (H.R. Rep. No. 94-1733, page 70).

#### Fair Use

##### Senate bill

The Senate bill, in section 107, embodied express statutory recognition of the judicial doctrine that the fair use of a copyrighted work is not an infringement of copyright. It set forth the fair use doctrine, including four criteria for determining its applicability in particular cases, in general terms.

##### House bill

The House bill amended section 107 in two respects: in the general statement of the fair use doctrine it added a specific reference to multiple copies for classroom use, and it amplified the statement of the first of the criteria to be used in judging fair use (the purpose and character of the use) by referring to the commercial nature or nonprofit educational purpose of the use.

##### Conference substitute

The conference substitute adopts the House amendments. The conferees accept as part of their understanding of fair use the "Guidelines for Classroom Copying in Not-for-Profit Educational Institutions" with respect to books and periodicals appearing at pp. 68-70 of the House Report (H. Rept. No. 94-1476, as corrected at p. H 10727 of the *Congressional Record* for September 21, 1976), and for educational uses of music appearing at pp. 70-71 of the House report, as amended in the statement appearing at p. H 10875 of the *Congressional Record* of September 22, 1976. The conferees also endorse the statement concerning the meaning of the word "teacher" in the guidelines for books and periodicals, and the application of fair use in the case of use of television programs within the confines of a nonprofit educational institution for the deaf and hearing impaired, both of which appear on p. H 10875 of the *Congressional Record* of September 22, 1976.

### 4. Excerpts from Congressional Debates

**NOTE:** The following excerpts are reprinted from the *Congressional Record* of September 22, 1976, including statements by Mr. Kastenmeier (Chairman of the House Judiciary Subco

Section 107 on "Fair Use" has, of course, restated four standards, and these standards are, namely: The purpose and character of the use of the material; the nature of the copyrighted work; the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

These are the four "Fair Use" criteria. These alone were not adequate to guide teachers, and I am sure the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Skubitz) understands that as a school-teacher himself.

Therefore, the educators, the proprietors, and the publishers of educational materials did, at the committee's long insistence, get together. While there were many fruitless meetings, they did finally get together.

Mr. Chairman, I will draw the gentleman's attention to pages 65 through 74 in the report which contain extensive guidelines for teachers. I am very happy to say that there was an agreement reached between teachers and publishers of educational material, and that today the National Education Association supports the bill, and it has, in fact, sent a telegram which at the appropriate time I will make a part of the Record and which requests support for the bill in its present form, believing that it has satisfied the needs of the teachers:

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION  
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1976.

*National Education Association urgently requests your support of the Copyright Revision bill, H.R. 2223, as reported by the Judiciary Committee. This compromise effort represents a major breakthrough in establishing equitable legal guidelines for the use of copyright materials for instructional and research purposes. We ask your support of the committee bill without amendments.*

JAMES W. GREEN  
Assistant Director for Legislation.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, then the NEA is satisfied with the language in the bill as it now stands; is that correct?

Mr. KASTENMEIER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

## D. Reproduction by Libraries and Archives

### 1. Text of Section 108

NOTE: The following is a reprint of the entire text of section 108 of title 17, *United States Code* as amended in 1992, 1998, and 2005.

#### § 108 • Limitations on exclusive rights: Reproduction by libraries and archives

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this title and notwithstanding the provisions of section 106, it is not an infringement of copyright for a library or archives, or any of its employees acting within the scope of their employment, to reproduce no more than one copy or phonorecord of a work, except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), or to distribute such copy or phonorecord, under the conditions specified by this section, if —
- (1) the reproduction or distribution is made without any purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage;
  - (2) the collections of the library or archives are (i) open to the public, or (ii) available not only to researchers affiliated with the library or archives or with the institution of which it is a part, but also to other persons doing research in a specialized field; and
  - (3) the reproduction or distribution of the work includes a notice of copyright that appears on the copy or phonorecord that is reproduced under the provisions of this section, or includes a legend stating that the work may be protected by copyright if no such notice can be found on the copy or phonorecord that is reproduced under the provisions of this section.
- (b) The rights of reproduction and distribution under this section apply to three copies or phonorecords of an unpublished work duplicated solely for purposes of preservation and security or for deposit for research use in another library or archives of the type described by clause (2) of subsection (a), if —
- (1) the copy or phonorecord reproduced is currently in the collections of the library or archives; and
  - (2) any such copy or phonorecord that is reproduced in digital format is not otherwise distributed in that format and is not made available to the public in that format outside the premises of the library or archives.
- (c) The right of reproduction under this section applies to three copies or phonorecords of a published work

distribution does so in such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to or purchase of such work.

- (h)(1) For purposes of this section, during the last 20 years of any term of copyright of a published work, a library or archives, including a nonprofit educational institution that functions as such, may reproduce, distribute, display, or perform in facsimile or digital form a copy or phonorecord of such work, or portions thereof, for purposes of preservation, scholarship, or research, if such library or archives has first determined, on the basis of a reasonable investigation, that none of the conditions set forth in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (2) apply.
- (2) No reproduction, distribution, display, or performance is authorized under this subsection if —
- (A) the work is subject to normal commercial exploitation;
  - (B) a copy or phonorecord of the work can be obtained at a reasonable price; or
  - (C) the copyright owner or its agent provides notice pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Register of Copyrights that either of the conditions set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (B) applies.
- (3) The exemption provided in this subsection does not apply to any subsequent uses by users other than such library or archives.
- (i) The rights of reproduction and distribution under this section do not apply to a musical work, a pictorial, graphic or sculptural work, or a motion picture or other audiovisual work other than an audiovisual work dealing with news, except that no such limitation shall apply with respect to rights granted by subsections (b), (c), and (h), or with respect to pictorial or graphic works published as illustrations, diagrams, or similar adjuncts to works of which copies are reproduced or distributed in accordance with subsections (d) and (e).

## 2. Excerpts from Senate Report on Section 108

**NOTE:** The following excerpts are reprinted from the 1975 Senate Report on the new copyright law (S. Rep. No. 94-473, pages 67–71). Where the discussions of particular points are generally similar in the two Reports, the passages from the later House Report are reprinted in this booklet. Where the discussion of particular points is substantially different, passages from both Reports are reprinted.

### a. Senate Report: Discussion of Libraries and Archives in Profit-Making Institutions

The limitation of section 108 to reproduction and distribution by libraries and archives “without any purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage” is intended to preclude a library or archives in a profit-making organization from providing photocopies of copyrighted materials to employees engaged in furtherance of the organization’s commercial enterprise, unless such copying qualifies as a fair use, or the organization has obtained the necessary copyright licenses. A commercial organization should purchase the number of copies of a work that it requires, or obtain the consent of the copyright owner to the making of the photocopies.

### b. Senate Report: Discussion of Multiple Copies and Systematic Reproduction

#### *Multiple copies and systematic reproduction*

Subsection (g) provides that the rights granted by this section extend only to the “isolated and unrelated reproduction of a single copy,” but this section does not authorize the related or concerted reproduction of multiple copies of the same material whether made on one occasion or over a period of time, and whether intended for aggregate use by one individual or for separate use by the individual members of a group. For example, if a college professor instructs his class to read an article from a copyrighted journal, the school library would not be permitted, under subsection (g), to reproduce copies of the article for the members of the class.

Subsection (g) also provides that section 108 does not authorize the systematic reproduction or distribution of copies or phonorecords of articles or other contributions to copyrighted collections or periodicals or of small parts of other copyrighted works whether or not multiple copies are reproduced or distributed. Systematic reproduction or distribution occurs when a library makes copies of such materials available to other libraries or to groups of users under formal or informal arrangements whose purpose or effect is to have the reproducing library serve as their source of such material. Such systematic reproduction and distribution, as distinguished from isolated and unrelated reproduction or distribution, may substitute the copies reproduced by the source library for subscriptions or reprints or other copies which the receiving libraries or users might otherwise have purchased for themselves, from the publisher or the licensed reproducing agencies.

While it is not possible to formulate specific definitions of “systematic copying,” the following examples serve to illustrate some of the copying prohibited by subsection (g).

a library or archive, and engage in for-profit reproduction and distribution of photocopies. Similarly, it would not be possible for a nonprofit institution, by means of contractual arrangements with a commercial copying enterprise, to authorize the enterprise to carry out copying and distribution functions that would be exempt if conducted by the non-profit institution itself.

The reference to “indirect commercial advantage” has raised questions as to the status of photocopying done by or for libraries or archival collections within industrial, profit-making, or proprietary institutions (such as the research and development departments of chemical, pharmaceutical, automobile, and oil corporations, the library of a proprietary hospital, the collections owned by a law or medical partnership, etc.).

There is a direct interrelationship between this problem and the prohibitions against “multiple” and “systematic” photocopying in section 108(g)(1) and (2). Under section 108, a library in a profit-making organization would not be authorized to:

- A use a single subscription or copy to supply its employees with multiple copies of material relevant to their work; or
- B use a single subscription or copy to supply its employees, on request, with single copies of material relevant to their work, where the arrangement is “systematic” in the sense of deliberately substituting photocopying for subscription or purchase; or
- C use “interlibrary loan” arrangements for obtaining photocopies in such aggregate quantities as to substitute for subscriptions or purchase of material needed by employees in their work.

Moreover, a library in a profit-making organization could not evade these obligations by installing reproducing equipment on its premises for unsupervised use by the organization’s staff.

Isolated, spontaneous making of single photocopies by a library in a for-profit organization, without any systematic effort to substitute photocopying for subscriptions or purchases, would be covered by section 108, even though the copies are furnished to the employees of the organization for use in their work. Similarly, for-profit libraries could participate in interlibrary arrangements for exchange of photocopies, as long as the reproduction or distribution was not “systematic.” These activities, by themselves, would ordinarily not be considered “for direct or indirect commercial advantage,” since the “advantage” referred to in this clause must attach to the immediate commercial motivation behind the reproduction or distribution itself, rather than to the

ultimate profit-making motivation behind the enterprise in which the library is located. On the other hand, section 108 would not excuse reproduction or distribution if there were a commercial motive behind the actual making or distributing of the copies, if multiple copies were made or distributed, or if the photocopying activities were “systematic” in the sense that their aim was to substitute for subscriptions or purchases.

### c. House Report: Rights of Reproduction and Distribution Under Section 108

**NOTE:** The following paragraphs are closely similar in the Senate and House Reports.

The rights of reproduction and distribution under section 108 apply in the following circumstances:

#### *Archival reproductions*

Subsection (b) authorizes the reproduction and distribution of a copy or phonorecord of an unpublished work duplicated in facsimile form solely for purposes of preservation and security, or for deposit for research use in another library or archives, if the copy or phonorecord reproduced is currently in the collections of the first library or archives. Only unpublished works could be reproduced under this exemption, but the right would extend to any type of work, including photographs, motion pictures and sound recordings. Under this exemption, for example, a repository could make photocopies of manuscripts by microfilm or electrostatic process, but could not reproduce the work in “machine-readable” language for storage in an information system.

#### *Replacement of damaged copy*

Subsection (c) authorizes the reproduction of a published work duplicated in facsimile form solely for the purpose of replacement of a copy or phonorecord that is damaged, deteriorating, lost or stolen, if the library or archives has, after a reasonable effort, determined that an unused replacement cannot be obtained at a fair price. The scope and nature of a reasonable investigation to determine that an unused replacement cannot be obtained will vary according to the circumstances of a particular situation. It will always require recourse to commonly-known trade sources in the United States, and in the normal situation also to the publisher or other copyright owner (if such owner can be located at the address listed in the copyright registration), or an authorized reproducing service.

It is the intent of this legislation that a subsequent unlawful use by a user of a copy or phonorecord of a work lawfully made by a library, shall not make the library liable for such improper use.

#### e. House Report: Discussion of Multiple Copies and Systematic Reproduction

**NOTE:** The Senate and House Reports differ substantially on this point. The Senate Report's discussion is reprinted at page 13.

#### *Multiple copies and systematic reproduction*

Subsection (g) provides that the rights granted by this section extend only to the "isolated and unrelated reproduction of a single copy or phonorecord of the same material on separate occasions." However, this section does not authorize the related or concerted reproduction of multiple copies or phonorecords of the same material, whether made on one occasion or over a period of time, and whether intended for aggregate use by one individual or for separate use by the individual members of a group.

With respect to material described in subsection (d)—articles or other contributions to periodicals or collections, and small parts of other copyrighted works—subsection (g) (2) provides that the exemptions of section 108 do not apply if the library or archive engages in "systematic reproduction or distribution of single or multiple copies or phonorecords." This provision in S.22 provoked a storm of controversy, centering around the extent to which the restrictions on "systematic" activities would prevent the continuation and development of interlibrary networks and other arrangements involving the exchange of photocopies. After thorough consideration, the Committee amended section 108(g)(2) to add the following proviso: Provided, that nothing in this clause prevents a library or archives from participating in interlibrary arrangements that do not have, as their purpose or effect, that the library or archives receiving such copies or phonorecords for distribution does so in such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to or purchase of such work.

In addition, the Committee added a new subsection (i) to section 108, requiring the Register of Copyrights, five years from the effective date of the new Act and at five year intervals thereafter, to report to Congress upon "the extent to which this section has achieved the intended statutory balancing of the rights of creators, and the needs of users," and to make appropriate legislative or other recommendations. As noted in connection with section 107, the Committee also

amended section 504(c) in a way that would insulate librarians from unwarranted liability for copyright infringement; this amendment is discussed below.

The key phrases in the Committee's amendment of section 108(g)(2) are "aggregate quantities" and "substitute for a subscription to or purchase of" a work. To be implemented effectively in practice, these provisions will require the development and implementation of more-or-less specific guidelines establishing criteria to govern various situations.

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) offered to provide good offices in helping to develop these guidelines. This offer was accepted and, although the final text of guidelines has not yet been achieved, the Committee has reason to hope that, within the next month, some agreement can be reached on an initial set of guidelines covering practices under section 108(g)(2).

#### f. House Report: Discussion of Works Excluded

**NOTE:** The House Report's discussion of section 108(h) is longer than the corresponding paragraph in the Senate Report, and reflects certain amendments in the subsection.

#### *Works excluded*

Subsection (h) provides that the rights of reproduction and distribution under this section do not apply to a musical work, a pictorial, graphic or sculptural work, or a motion picture or other audiovisual work other than "an audiovisual work dealing with news." The latter term is intended as the equivalent in meaning of the phrase "audiovisual news program" in section 108(f)(3). The exclusions under subsection (h) do not apply to archival reproduction under subsection (b), to replacement of damaged or lost copies or phonorecords under subsection (c), or to "pictorial or graphic works published as illustrations, diagrams, or similar adjuncts to works of which copies are reproduced or distributed in accordance with subsections (d) and (e)."

Although subsection (h) generally removes musical, graphic, and audiovisual works from the specific exemptions of section 108, it is important to recognize that the doctrine of fair use under section 107 remains fully applicable to the photocopying or other reproduction of such works. In the case of music, for example, it would be fair use for a scholar doing musicological research to have a library supply a copy of a portion of a score or to reproduce portions of a phonorecord of a work. Nothing in section 108 impairs the applicability of the fair use doctrine to a wide variety of situations involving photocopying or other reproduction by a

It prohibits systematic photocopying of copyrighted materials but permits interlibrary arrangements “that do not have, as their purpose or effect, that the library or archives receiving such copies or phonorecords for distribution does so in such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to or purchase of such work.”

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works offered its good offices to the House and Senate subcommittees in bringing the interested parties together to see if agreement could be reached on what a realistic definition would be of “such aggregate quantities.” The Commission consulted with the parties and suggested the interpretation which follows, on which there has been substantial agreement by the principal library, publisher, and author organizations. The Commission considers the guidelines which follow to be a workable and fair interpretation of the intent of the proviso portion of subsection 108(g)(2).

These guidelines are intended to provide guidance in the application of section 108 to the most frequently encountered interlibrary case: a library’s obtaining from another library, in lieu of interlibrary loan, copies of articles from relatively recent issues of periodicals—those published within five years prior to the date of the request. The guidelines do not specify what aggregate quantity of copies of an article or articles published in a periodical, the issue date of which is more than five years prior to the date when the request for the copy thereof is made, constitutes a substitute for a subscription to such periodical. The meaning of the proviso to subsection 108(g)(2) in such case is left to future interpretation.

The point has been made that the present practice on interlibrary loans and use of photocopies in lieu of loans may be supplemented or even largely replaced by a system in which one or more agencies or institutions, public or private, exist for the specific purpose of providing a central source for photocopies. Of course, these guidelines would not apply to such a situation.

#### *Guidelines for the Proviso of Subsection 108(g)(2)*

1 As used in the proviso of subsection 108(g)(2), the words “... such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to or purchase of such work” shall mean:

- A with respect to any given periodical (as opposed to any given issue of a periodical), filled requests of a library or archives (a “requesting entity”) within any calendar year for a total of six or more copies of an article or articles published in such periodical within five years prior to the date of the request. These guidelines specifically shall not apply, directly or indirectly, to any

request of a requesting entity for a copy or copies of an article or articles published in any issue of a periodical, the publication date of which is more than five years prior to the date when the request is made. These guidelines do not define the meaning, with respect to such a request, of “... such aggregate quantities as to substitute for a subscription to [such periodical]”.

- B With respect to any other material described in subsection 108(d), (including fiction and poetry), filled requests of a requesting entity within any calendar year for a total of six or more copies or phonorecords of or from any given work (including a collective work) during the entire period when such material shall be protected by copyright.
- 2 In the event that a requesting entity—
    - A shall have in force or shall have entered an order for a subscription to a periodical, or
    - B has within its collection, or shall have entered an order for, a copy or phonorecord of any other copyrighted work, material from either category of which it desires to obtain by copy from another library or archives (the “supplying entity”), because the material to be copied is not reasonably available for use by the requesting entity itself, then the fulfillment of such request shall be treated as though the requesting entity made such copy from its own collection. A library or archives may request a copy or phonorecord from a supplying entity only under those circumstances where the requesting entity would have been able, under the other provisions of section 108, to supply such copy from materials in its own collection.
  - 3 No request for a copy or phonorecord of any material to which these guidelines apply may be fulfilled by the supplying entity unless such request is accompanied by a representation by the requesting entity that the request was made in conformity with these guidelines.
  - 4 The requesting entity shall maintain records of all requests made by it for copies or phonorecords of any materials to which these guidelines apply and shall maintain records of the fulfillment of such requests, which records shall be retained until the end of the third complete calendar year after the end of the calendar year in which the respective request shall have been made.
  - 5 As part of the review provided for in subsection 108(i), these guidelines shall be reviewed not later than five years from the effective date of this bill.

## E. Liability for Infringement

### Text of Section 504

**NOTE:** The following is a reprint of the entire text of section 504 of title 17, *United States Code*, as amended in 1982, 1988, 1990, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004, and 2005. The special provisions affecting librarians and educators are in subsection (c)(2).

### § 504 • Remedies for infringement: Damages and profits.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided by this title, an infringer of copyright is liable for either—
- (1) the copyright owner's actual damages and any additional profits of the infringer, as provided by subsection (b); or
  - (2) statutory damages, as provided by subsection (c).
- (b) **ACTUAL DAMAGES AND PROFITS.**—The copyright owner is entitled to recover the actual damages suffered by him or her as a result of the infringement, and any profits of the infringer that are attributable to the infringement and are not taken into account in computing the actual damages. In establishing the infringer's profits, the copyright owner is required to present proof only of the infringer's gross revenue, and the infringer is required to prove his or her deductible expenses and the elements of profit attributable to factors other than the copyrighted work.
- (c) **STATUTORY DAMAGES.**—
- (1) Except as provided by clause (2) of this subsection, the copyright owner may elect, at any time before final judgment is rendered, to recover, instead of actual damages and profits, an award of statutory damages for all infringements involved in the action, with respect to any one work, for which any one infringer is liable individually, or for which any two or more infringers are liable jointly and severally, in a sum of not less than \$750 or more than \$30,000 as the court considers just. For the purposes of this subsection, all the parts of a compilation or derivative work constitute one work.
  - (2) In a case where the copyright owner sustains the burden of proving, and the court finds, that infringement was committed willfully, the court in its discretion may increase the award of statutory damages to a sum of not more than \$150,000. In a case where the infringer sustains the burden of proving, and

the court finds, that such infringer was not aware and had no reason to believe that his or her acts constituted an infringement of copyright, the court in its discretion may reduce the award of statutory damages to a sum of not less than \$200. The court shall remit statutory damages in any case where an infringer believed and had reasonable grounds for believing that his or her use of the copyrighted work was a fair use under section 107, if the infringer was:

- (i) an employee or agent of a nonprofit educational institution, library, or archives acting within the scope of his or her employment who, or such institution, library, or archives itself, which infringed by reproducing the work in copies or phonorecords; or
- (ii) a public broadcasting entity which or a person who, as a regular part of the nonprofit activities of a public broadcasting entity (as defined in subsection (g) of section 118) infringed by performing a published nondramatic literary work or by reproducing a transmission program embodying a performance of such a work.

- (3)(A) In a case of infringement, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the infringement was committed willfully for purposes of determining relief if the violator, or a person acting in concert with the violator, knowingly provided or knowingly caused to be provided materially false contact information to a domain name registrar, domain name registry, or other domain name registration authority in registering, maintaining, or renewing a domain name used in connection with the infringement.
  - (B) Nothing in this paragraph limits what may be considered willful infringement under this subsection.
  - (C) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "domain name" has the meaning given that term in section 45 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes" approved July 5, 1946 (commonly referred to as the "Trademark Act of 1946"; 15 U.S.C. 1127).
- (d) **ADDITIONAL DAMAGES IN CERTAIN CASES.**—In any case in which the court finds that a defendant

In addition to the general “innocent infringer” provision clause (2) deals with the special situation of teachers, librarians, archivists, and public broadcasters, and the nonprofit institutions of which they are a part. Section 504(c)(2) provides that, where such a person or institution infringes copyrighted material in the honest belief that what they were doing constituted fair use, the court is precluded from awarding any statutory damages. It is intended that, in cases involving this provision, the burden of proof with respect to the defendant’s good faith should rest on the plaintiff.

### 3. Excerpts from Conference Report on Section 504

**NOTE:** The following excerpts are reprinted from the Report of the Conference Committee on the new copyright law (H.R. Rep. No. 94-1733, pages 79–80).

#### *Remedies for Copyright Infringement*

##### **Senate bill**

Chapter 5 of the Senate bill dealt with civil and criminal infringement of copyright and the remedies for both. Subsection (c) of section 504 allowed statutory damages within a stated dollar range, and clause (2) of that subsection provided for situations in which the maximum could be exceeded and the minimum lowered; the court was given discretion to reduce or remit statutory damages entirely where a teacher, librarian, or archivist believed that the infringing activity constituted fair use.<sup>5</sup>

##### **House bill**

Section 504(c)(2) of the House bill required the court to remit statutory damages entirely in cases where a teacher, librarian, archivist, or public broadcaster, or the institution to which they belong, infringed in the honest belief that what they were doing constituted fair use.<sup>6</sup>

##### **Conference substitute**

The conference substitute adopts the House amendments with respect to statutory damages in section 504(c)(2).<sup>7</sup>

### **F. Guidelines for Off-Air Recording of Broadcast Programming for Educational Purposes**

**NOTE:** The following excerpts are reprinted from the House Report on piracy and counterfeiting amendments (H.R. 97-495, pages 8–9).

In March 1979, Congressman Robert Kastenmeier, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and Administration of Justice, appointed a Negotiating Committee consisting of representatives of educational organizations, copyright proprietors, and creative guilds and unions. The following guidelines reflect the Negotiating Committee’s consensus as to the application of “fair use” to the recording, retention, and use of television broadcast programs for educational purposes. They specify periods of retention and use of such off-air recordings in classrooms and similar places devoted to instruction and for homebound instruction. The purpose of establishing these guidelines is to provide standards for both owners and users of copyrighted television programs.

- 1 The guidelines were developed to apply only to off-air recording by non-profit educational institutions.
- 2 A broadcast program may be recorded off-air simultaneously with broadcast transmission (including simultaneous cable transmission) and retained by a non-profit educational institution for a period not to exceed the first forty-five (45) consecutive calendar days after date of recording. Upon conclusion of such retention period, all off-air recordings must be erased or destroyed immediately. “Broadcast programs” are television programs transmitted by television stations for reception by the general public without charge.
- 3 Off-air recordings may be used once by individual teachers in the course of relevant teaching activities, and repeated once only when instructional reinforcement is necessary, in classrooms and similar places devoted to instruction within a single building, cluster, or campus, as well as in the homes of students receiving formalized home instruction, during the first ten (10) consecutive school days in the forty-five (45) day calendar day retention period. “School days” are school session days — not counting weekends, holidays, vacations, examination periods, or other scheduled interruptions — within the forty-five (45) calendar day retention period.
- 4 Off-air recordings may be made only at the request of, and used by, individual teachers, and may not be regularly recorded in anticipation of requests. No broadcast program may be recorded off-air more than once at the request of the same teacher, regardless of the number of times the program may be broadcast.
- 5 A limited number of copies may be reproduced from each off-air recording to meet the legitimate needs of teachers under these guidelines. Each such additional copy shall be subject to all provisions governing the original recording.

## Maywood Public Schools Facility Use Application

Applicant Name ("Applicant"): \_\_\_\_\_  
Organization Name ("Organization"), if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant's Position within Organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
Description of Requested Use: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is your organization a registered 501(c)(3) or other nonprofit?     Yes     No  
Date of Requested Use: \_\_\_\_\_ Time of Requested Use: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility/Room Request, if preferred: \_\_\_\_\_  
Expected Number of Attendees: \_\_\_\_\_

Check any of the following needs which apply to your request. Note that the district may deem additional services necessary and may require the Applicant/Organization to pay for such services as a condition of use:

- Custodial (set up, tear down, sanitation)
- Kitchen/Kitchen Staff (cooking, food service, clean up)
- Technology Assistance (sound, lighting, presentation)

Liability Insurance, check applicable:

- I/we have coverage of \$5 million per occurrence.
- I/we have other coverage: \_\_\_\_\_
- I/we have no insurance coverage

Terms and Conditions of Use:

1. All users must comply with the school board's facility use and other policies, rules, and regulations. A copy of the board's facility use policy is available upon request.
2. The facilities are closed from 10 PM to 7 AM and may not be used during those hours.
3. The user(s) named above and the individual(s) signing on behalf of the User agree to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the school district, its employees and agents for any expense, cost, loss, damage, claim, judgment or claims bill incurred or rendered against same, including attorneys' fees and investigation expenses (pre-suit, suit, trial, appeal, and post appeal proceedings) on account of any intentional or negligent acts or omissions of the user or its employees, agents or servants, or any intentional or negligent acts or omissions of the district or its employees, agents or servants arising out of the use of any facility under this agreement.
4. All non-governmental users may be required to provide a certificate of insurance and name the district as an additional insured, on a primary and non-contributory basis, and provide documentation evidencing general liability coverage under an occurrence basis policy, with minimum limits of \$5,000,000.00 per occurrence, combined single limit covering bodily injury, property damage, personal injury, premises, operations, products, completed

operations, independent contractors, and contractual liability. These coverage limits may be achieved through a combination of underlying policies and umbrella/excess policies, if preferred. There shall be no exclusions for contracted liability. All governmental users shall provide evidence of insurance or self-insurance to the limits set forth in NEB. REV. STAT. § 13-926.

5. All users are subject to the fee schedule established by the school board, and all Applicants by signing below verify that they have authority to sign this application on behalf of the listed Organization, and all individuals and agents of organizations certify that they have financial means and authorization to pay for the required fees and deposits, if any.

Applicant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

***For District Use Only***

Application

- Denied
- Approved, subject to the following

Insurance

- User has provided sufficient proof of insurance.
- User must obtain proof of insurance and list district as additional insured.
- Insurance requirements are waived.

Additional Services Requested/Required

- Custodial: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- Kitchen: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- Technology: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- None

Total Fee Required to Grant Use: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

## **Notice of Nondiscrimination**

The school district does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age in its programs and activities and provides equal access to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups. The following person has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policies:

Name: Mark Bejot  
Title: Superintendent  
Address: #001 Tiger Drive, Box 46  
Telephone: 308-362-4223  
E-mail: mark.bejot@maywoodtigers.org

For further information on notice of nondiscrimination, visit <http://wdcrobcolp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/OCR/contactus.cfm> for the address and phone number of the office that serves your area or call 1-800-421-3481.

For additional prohibited discrimination and related information, please review school district Policy 3053 – Nondiscrimination.



**Video Monitoring and Other Security Measures.** The District uses security measures such as video cameras on its property and makes recordings as part of its security processes. Video cameras may be used in locations deemed appropriate by the District. The Applicant consents to these security measures.

**RELEASE, WAIVER AND INDEMNIFICATION OF CLAIMS FOR USE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FITNESS CENTER**

I, the undersigned, have read this release and understand all its terms. I execute it voluntarily and with full knowledge of its significance. I UNDERSTAND THAT IT CONTAINS A RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND AN INDEMNIFICATION.

**Declaration.** I do hereby declare myself to be physically sound and suffering from no condition, impairment, or other illness that would prevent my safe participation or use of the facilities and equipment. I do further hereby acknowledge that I must obtain a Physician's approval for my participation in activities at the facilities, including the use of equipment. I acknowledge that I have either had a physical examination and have been given my Physician's permission to participate, OR that I have decided to utilize the facilities without the approval of a Physician and do hereby assume all responsibilities.

**Acknowledgment of Risks.** I understand and agree that fitness activities, equipment, and amenities available at the facilities may be strenuous and/or hazardous and I should contact a healthcare professional or doctor before beginning any activities. **I am voluntarily participating in these activities and using the facilities and equipment with full knowledge of the dangers involved.** I understand the risks associated with weight lifting and other available exercise amenities in the facilities, including cardiovascular and other fitness activities, and that those risks include, but are not limited to, the possibility of muscle strain, broken bones, back injury or head injury, which may be severe in nature and which could result in paralysis or even death. **I hereby agree to expressly and voluntarily assume and accept any and all risks of injury or death related to these activities.**

**Release, Waiver and Indemnification.** In consideration of permission granted by the District to use the District's facilities, and in the addition to any payment of any fees or charges, I do hereby waive, release and forever discharge the District, its board of education, officers, agents and employees from all actions, causes of action, damages, claims or demands that we, our heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns may have against the District and the parties named above for all personal injuries or loss of property which I incur by using the facilities and equipment or that otherwise result from my participation in any activities, whether such injuries are caused by my negligence or the negligence of the District or any of its employees, representatives, or volunteers. I agree to indemnify the District, its board of education, officers, agents, and employees and to pay for any costs, attorney fees, or awards that may result from resisting any complaint or lawsuit which I may bring against the above-named parties for any injury or loss I claim to have suffered.

**Responsibility for Supervision.** I understand that the facilities will be available to me only during hours designated by the administration, and that I am responsible for my own use of facilities and equipment at all times. I will inspect the facilities and equipment upon each visit before using any equipment. The District provides no training, supervision, or assistance.

**Compliance with Rules.** I agree to abide by all District rules, regulations, and policies now in force or that may be adopted in the future, and all directives given to me pertaining to the use of the fitness center.

**THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS A RELEASE, A WAIVER AND AN INDEMNIFICATION. READ IT CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING IT.**

Clearly PRINT the following information:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**PARENT OR GUARDIAN IF USER IS UNDER AGE 19:**

We, the undersigned, have read this Application and Release and understand all its terms. We execute it voluntarily and with full knowledge of its significance. WE UNDERSTAND THAT IT CONTAINS A RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND AN INDEMNIFICATION FOR OURSELVES AND OUR CHILD.

Clearly PRINT the following information:

Child's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Child's Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mother's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mother's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# RECORDS DISPOSITION REPORT

SECRETARY OF STATE  
RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
440 S. 8<sup>TH</sup> STREET, SUITE 210  
Lincoln, NE 68508-2294

AGENCY

DIVISION

SUB-DIVISION

## REQUIRED INFORMATION:

In accordance with the Records Management Act, records of this agency have been disposed of under the authorization granted by the following schedule(s):

| SCHEDULE NUMBER(S) ONLY<br>(DO NOT INCLUDE SECTION AND ITEM NUMBERS) | TOTAL VOLUME DISPOSED<br>(SEE REVERSE) |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

## OPTIONAL INFORMATION (FOR YOUR USE ONLY):

You may include detailed information which will be useful to you in recording exactly what records were disposed of and under what authority. This might include such things as schedule section and item numbers, title of records, inclusive dates of records, etc. This information is not required to be filed with Records Management.

SIGNATURE

**SEND ORIGINAL TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT. MAKE A PHOTOCOPY FOR YOUR RECORDS.**

## SERVICE ANIMAL REQUEST FORM

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

School Building

Name of Assisted Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Assisted person is  Staff  Student  Other

Name of Animal Owner (if different than above): \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Animal Handler (if different than above): \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Animal: \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Animal:  Dog  Miniature Horse

*If it is not readily apparent that the animal qualifies as a "service animal," please answer the following questions:*

Is use of the animal required because of a disability?  Yes  No

What work or task has the service animal been trained to perform?

\_\_\_\_\_

I have read and understand the school district's Animals Policy. I will abide by the terms of that Policy. I understand that if the service animal is out of control, not housebroken, presents a direct and immediate threat to others in the school, or fundamentally alters the nature of the service, program, or activity that cannot be eliminated by reasonable modifications, the school district may exclude or remove my service animal from its property.

I agree to be responsible for any damage to school property or injury to personnel, students, or others caused by the animal. I agree to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the school district from and against any and all claims, actions, suits, judgments and demands brought by any party arising on account of, or in connection with, any activity of or damage caused by my service animal.

\_\_\_\_\_

Owner Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Assisted Person's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Handler Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

**Please attach the following documentation:**

1 **Proof of current licensure**

2 **Proof of current vaccinations and immunizations from a licensed veterinarian (as required by state and local law)**

**APPROVAL**

\_\_\_\_\_   
 School Official Signature

\_\_\_\_\_   
 Date

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** This form is valid until the end of the current school year. It must be renewed prior to the start of each subsequent school year or whenever a different service animal will be used.

## THERAPY ANIMAL REQUEST FORM

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

School Building

\_\_\_\_\_

Employee/Owner

Type of Animal: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Animal: \_\_\_\_\_

Is the animal certified?  Yes  No

Has the animal received any training or certification (such as AKC Canine Good Citizen)?  Yes  No

If yes, please provide details (attach any certifications or proof of training):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is the animal current on all required immunizations and vaccinations?  
 Yes  No

Does the animal have an ID that indicates it is a therapy animal?  
 Yes  No

I have attached the following documentation:

- Proof of current licensure
- Proof of current vaccinations and immunizations from a licensed veterinarian
- Declaration page indicating adequate liability insurance coverage

I have read and understand the school district's Animal Policy. I will abide by the terms of that Policy. I understand that if the therapy animal is out of control, not housebroken, presents a threat to others in the school, or otherwise interferes with the educational process, the school district may exclude or remove my therapy animal from school district property.

I agree to be responsible for any damage to school property or injury to personnel, students, or others caused by the animal. I agree to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the school district from and against any and all claims, actions, suits, judgments and demands brought by any party arising on account of, or in connection with, any activity of or damage caused by my therapy animal.

\_\_\_\_\_

Owner Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

# APPROVAL

\_\_\_\_\_  
School Official Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** This form is valid until the end of the current school year. It must be renewed prior to the start of each subsequent school year or whenever a different therapy animal will be used.

**Subject:** Nebraska Naloxone Standing Order Information

Nebraska Naloxone Standing Order Information

Dear Pharmacists,

Opioid overdose deaths are a growing concern in Nebraska. In 2016, 128 people died of a drug overdose and at least 38 of those deaths were opioid related. Nebraska's drug overdose death rate has increased over the last decade – 6.9 overdose deaths for every 100,000 people in 2016 which is up from 3.6 in 2004.

Nebraska DHHS, Division of Public Health, Tom Safranek, MD, has issued a standing order to further facilitate the availability of Naloxone (in accordance with Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-470 and §38-2840). Expanding the availability of naloxone to friends, family and bystanders will increase the likelihood that it will be administered in a timely manner, and prevent death from an opioid overdose.

Details specific to the Naloxone Standing Order are included below in the attached document. Information that will be useful to you to proceed with the standing order for naloxone includes:

Tom Safranek, MD  
NP # - 1699867341  
301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln NE 68509  
402-471-2937/ 402-471-0550

If you have questions about the Naloxone Standing Order please contact Ashely Newmyer at [Ashley.newmyer@nebraska.gov](mailto:Ashley.newmyer@nebraska.gov) or 402-471-4377.

---

## Nebraska Naloxone Standing Order

### Background:

On May 27<sup>th</sup> 2015, LB 390 was signed into law. This law authorized the expanded access to Naloxone a life-saving drug used to reverse the effects of an opioid overdose. Although the Naloxone statute (Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-470) allows for dispensing Naloxone without a prescription, if a prescription is desired this standing order can be used in its place, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §38-2840.

Opioid overdose deaths are a growing concern in Nebraska. Since 1999, Nebraska has seen an increase in drug overdose deaths.

### Purpose:

This standing order, in accordance with Neb. Rev. Stat. §28-470 and §38-2840, is issued to further facilitate the availability of Naloxone.

Expanding the availability of naloxone to friends, family and bystanders will increase the likelihood that it will be administered in a timely manner, and prevent death from an opioid overdose.

### Immunity:

Instructions: Spray 1ml (1/2 of syringe) into each nostril. Call 911. Repeat after 2-3 minutes if no or minimal response. Monitor the person until professional help arrives.

#### Intramuscular (IM) administration

- Evzio® (naloxone HCl injection) 0.4 mg autoinjector  
Dispense one box containing two auto-injectors  
Inject into outer thigh as directed by the English voice-prompt system. Place black side firmly on outer thigh and depress and hold for 5 seconds. Call 911. Repeat with second device in 2-3 minutes if no or minimal response. Monitor the person until professional help arrives.
- Naloxone HCl 0.4 mg/ml in a 1ml unit dose vial  
Dispense: 2 x 1ml unit dose vials and two (2) 3cc syringes with 23-25G 1.5 inch needles for intramuscular injection.  
Instructions: Inject 1 ml in shoulder or thigh. Call 911. Repeat after 2-3 minutes if no or minimal response. Monitor the person until professional help arrives.

Prices vary widely for the different products and reimbursement practices vary by insurer.

Dispense at least 2 doses of naloxone to an individual. Refills may be dispensed under this standing order.

#### **Signs and symptoms of opioid-related overdose**

The following may be signs and symptoms of an individual experiencing an opioid-related overdose:

- A history of current narcotic or opioid use or fentanyl patches on skin or needle in the body.
- Unresponsive or unconscious individuals.
- Not breathing or slow/shallow respirations,
- Snoring or gurgling sounds (due to partial upper airway obstruction).
- Blue lips and/or nail beds.
- Pinpoint pupils.
- Clammy skin.

Note that individuals in cardiac arrest from all causes share many symptoms with someone with a narcotic overdose (unresponsiveness, not breathing, snoring/gurgling sounds, and blue skin/nail beds). If no pulse, these individuals are in cardiac arrest and require CPR.

#### **Adverse reactions :**

##### A. Opioid depression

Abrupt reversal of opioid depression may result in nausea, vomiting, sweating, abnormal heart beat, fluid development in the lungs and opioid acute withdrawal syndrome (see part "B" below), increased blood pressure, shaking, shivering, seizures and hot flashes.

##### B. Opioid dependence

Abrupt reversal of opioid effects in persons who are physically dependent on opioids may cause an acute withdrawal syndrome.

# NALOXONE ADMINISTRATION PROTOCOL

## RECOGNIZE:

### Observe individual for signs and symptoms of opioid overdose

Suspected or confirmed opioid overdose consists of:

- Respiratory depression evidenced by slow respirations or no breathing (apnea)
- Unresponsiveness to stimuli (such as calling name, shaking, sternal rub)

Suspicion of opioid overdose can be based on:

- Presenting symptoms
- History
- Report from bystanders
- School nurse or staff prior knowledge of person
- Nearby medications, illicit drugs or drug paraphernalia

### Opioid Overdose vs. Opioid High

| Opioid High                       | Opioid Overdose  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Relaxed muscles                   | Pale, clammy skin  |
| Speech slowed, slurred, breathing | Speech infrequent, not breathing, very shallow breathing     |
| Appears sleepy, nodding off       | Deep snorting or gurgling                                    |
| Responds to stimuli               | Unresponsive to stimuli (calling name, shaking, sternal rub) |
| Normal heart beat/pulse           | Slowed heart beat/pulse                                      |
| Normal skin color                 | Cyanotic skin coloration (blue lips, fingertips)             |
|                                   | Pinpoint pupils  |

(Adapted from Massachusetts Department of Public Health Opioid Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution)

## RESPOND

### Immediately call for help

- Call for help- Dial 911.
  - Request Advanced Life Support.
- Assess breathing: Perform rescue breathing if needed.
  - Place the person on their back.
  - Tilt their chin up to open the airway.
  - Check to see if there is anything in their mouth blocking their airway, such as gum, toothpick, undissolved pills, syringe cap, cheeked Fentanyl patch.
    - If present, remove it.
  - If using mask, place and hold mask over mouth and nose.
  - If not using mask, pinch their nose with one hand and place your mouth over their mouth
  - Give 2 even, regular-sized breaths.
  - Blow enough air into their lungs to make their chest rise.
    - If you are using a mask and don't see their chest rise, out of the corner of your eye, tilt the head back more and make sure the seal around the mouth and nose is secure.
    - If you are not using a mask and don't see their chest rise, out of the corner of your eye make sure you're pinching their nose.
  - Breathe again.
  - Give one breath every 5 seconds.

**Guest Speaker Request Form  
Assembly**

Teacher/Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed Date and Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker: \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose and Message of Presentation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Speaker Qualifications: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I have read school district policy regarding guest speakers and have complied or will comply with all of its requirements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Denied: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

**Guest Speaker Request Form  
Classroom or School-Sponsored Activity**

Teacher/Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class/Activity: \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed Date and Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker: \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose and Message of Presentation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Speaker Qualifications: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I have read school district policy regarding guest speakers and have complied or will comply with all of its requirements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Principal

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Denied: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_