

**Transcript for OER Production Series: Find, Use, Share OER
BCcampus webinar held on July 21, 2022
Facilitator: Kaitlyn Zheng**

KAITLYN ZHENG:

Good morning everyone. Welcome to OER Production Series Webinars on Find, Use and Share OER. My name is Kaitlyn Zheng. I am the coordinator of open textbook publishing at BCcampus. This morning, I'm coming to you from the traditional ancestral lands of the WSANEC people and the Esquimalt and Songhees Nations of the Lekwungen peoples, where I am very privileged to live, work and play. Through our work at BCcampus, we are learning to incorporate Indigenous epistemologies into our actions and our understandings, supporting the decolonization, reconciliation, and Indigenization to advocate for systemic changes in the post-secondary environment in B.C. To give you a bit of an overview of what our webinar will look like today. We will start with copyright, followed by introduction to open educations and OER. Then we'll discuss the details of Creative Commons licence. And how do you find, attribute, combine, and remix OER from multiple sources. And finally, we'll have some time for questions. But during this webinar, if you have any questions, please feel free to drop them in the chat. My colleagues will be monitoring the chat and we'll answer them all at the very end.

Let's start with copyright. Copyright is the legal framework for protecting the intellectual properties of the creative work. Under the Copyright Act, only the copyright holder has the permission to reproduce, adapt, and share the work. Copyright protection that's automatic. It is not something you have to apply for like a commercial trademark. Open education and open educational resources are the response to the restrictive nature of the copyright law. The goal is to make things easier to share with you is an access, rather than everyone having to create your own or pay a lot of money to access it. But open education looks like really in theory. But one way to describe the essence of the open education movement came out from the Cape Town Open Education Declarations in 2007, It stats that, "Open education combines the established traditions of sharing good ideas with fellow educators in a collaborative, interactive culture of the Internet. It is still on to believe that everyone should have the freedom to use customize, improve and redistribute educational resources without constrict." Open Educational Resources or OER can be defined as learning, teaching, and research resources in any format and medium that are in the public domain or released under the open licence that permits no cost access. Any type of learning resources.

So textbooks, videos, course materials, test banks, PowerPoint slides, simulations, can all be considered as OER, as long as they are in the public domain or released under an open licence. In the case of the open licence, there's no cost associated with using is shared the resource and others can make changes to the resource without having to ask the original author for permission. You often hear about the five R's in open education that we all love and talk about still fresh at BCcampus as well.

These R's stands for five rights that define Open Educational Resources that is retained, reuse, revise, remix, and redistribute. The first "R", retain, is the right to make, own, and control copies of the content. For example, this means the right for students to retain access to their textbooks after a course that's ended. The second "R", reuse, this the right to use the content in a wide range of ways. So for example here my slides today are under a CC-BY licence, which gives all the right to reuse these slides however you want. You could take them and give the exact same presentation to another group tomorrow if you want. Third "R", revise, is the right to adapt, adjust, quantify or alter the content itself. So let's say if you find a resource under a licence but there are a few sections that you don't want is some information that is out of date. You are able to take that resource, cut out those sections, make some changes of it and share that with the world. Fourth "R", remix, which is the right to combine materials together to create something new. So you could take sections from one resource and sections from another one create something new that better fits your needs. The final "R", redistribute, is the right to share copies of the original content as well as any revisions or remixes you create with others. These five "R's" are enabled by open licences.

Open licences make it legally possible with the creator of the work to give everyone, everywhere, and permission to use, share, edit, and redistributes all or part of their work without having to ask first. The open licence used most often with educational materials are the Creative Commons licences. There are six main types of Creative Commons licences, or CC licences. You should have a setup condition that steps specify what people are allowed and not allowed to do with the work. These conditions are represented by a number of initials. All six of them has to the "BY" initials. That it's also symbolized by this little person icon here. "I" stands for attributions, which means that anyone who uses and shares this resource in any way must credit the original creator. So let's say for resources out there, CC-BY licence or creative commons attributions licence. You could take that resource, Can out a few sections, customize it however you want. Share it back with the world as long as you credit the original creator. Some CC licences also have a "SA" provision that stands for ShareAlike. Any CC licence, that includes the SA condition requires setting copies of modifications of the work, must carry the same Creative Commons licence as the original work. There is also the NC, no commercial restrictions, meaning don't work cannot be used for commercial purposes. The final restrictions that may be included in the CC licence is the "ND", NoDerivative restrictions. Resources, under the CC licence within the restrictions can be shared, but they cannot be changed in any way. Which is why in the licences are often not considered as an open licence because student not allowed for people to remix and revise the content.

There is also the most open, open licence up hollowed-out is the Creative Commons public domain, dedication. Awesome, known as CC0, just don't think it's the other CC is the ability to creator, gave out the copyright and put the work in the worldwide public domain. You are allowed to redistribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material, any format, no conditions at all. No attribution is required by CC0 licence. It is always appreciated and encouraged. In an open education, it's always on best practice to give attributions regardless of the conditions of

the licence. In less common cases, CC licence may be terminated. CC licence expires, when the underlying copyright and similar right expires. In Canada, authors hold copyright of their work for their lifetime plus 50 years. After that, their work will be released into the public domain. And a CC licence applied on their work will therefore expire. If we've failed to meet the conditions of CC licence, if it's improper or incomplete, attributions are violating the terms of the CC licence. The licence would then terminate and you no longer have a licence to use the materials. With the 4.0 versions of this CC licence, you both have 30 days to fix any errors and your rights will automatically reinstate. Under the 3.0 and older versions of the licences. There is no automatic reinstatement, so please be mindful of that. So why do we use and create OER? There are numerous benefits to it.

The big one is that OER can make post-secondary education more financially accessible. Many students do you have to make the choice between buying a textbook and feeding themselves. When the textbook is free, that financial barrier is reduced. This year marks the 10-year anniversary of the BCcampus Open Textbook projects. We have reached \$13 million in students savings. And a second is that because of licence, instructors can edit and customize the content to fit their specific course and teaching style. This could be something simple like removing or reorganizing the chapters. Or it might be replacing the extent of case studies to better fit your local contexts. And finally, because OERs are available for free online, anyone, anywhere with access to the internet connects to use these materials. This ensures that student will retain access to the materials long after the course ended and is outside the course can also explore the content. Finally, you could consider sharing your educational resources and making them open. For example, if you have a syllabus or PowerPoint slides deck or a class notes that you select, you turn into an OER. You can pick a licence. Put an open licence on it. So others teaching simpler topics can use an adapted.

There are few things to keep in mind. Though, first you still retain a copyright for the content you create. One if it's under an open licence, it is your intellectual properties that you can assign what to do with it. The open licence just gives others the permission to use the content you have created for your own purposes. They still have to give it a credit and describe any changes they've made. Secondly, it's that CC licences are non-exclusive, meaning that if you decide in the future that you want to put a different licence on the different versions of the materials you are able to do that. However, CC licence are also irrevocable. Meaning once a resource exists on the Internet with an open licence. There's no way to remove that licence printout copy of the resource. As we often say, once something exists on the Internet. It stays on the internet forever. How do we openly licence and share a material? It's very easy. All you need to do is select the open licence you want to use.

If you're not sure which CC licence to choose from, Creative Commons has this amazing licence chooser tool that asks you a series of questions and recommend you that CC licence that best meets your needs. Once you have select the CC licence, put the licence information and enable the content, and then share a content wherever, however you'd like. Now we're going over

some places to go to find different types of OER. This is not an exhaustive list, but it will give you a place to start. The first is the BC Open collection maintained by BCcampus, located at collection.bccampus.ca The collection contains over 300 open textbooks, as well as open course materials, including course packs, course outlines, assignments in a range of subject areas. And it's always growing. The Collection prioritized Canadian content and includes many texts written and adapted by the BC faculties. In addition, many of the textbooks have been reviewed by faculties and includes supplementary materials like test banks, PowerPoint slides and videos.

You can search by course code to find course materials and soon open textbooks that correspond to the course. Another place to look for is Pressbooks directory located at pressbooks.directory The Pressbook directory is a search tool that allows you to search and filter through all the books that have been published in Pressbooks. Pressbooks is a self-publishing tool that is used by numerous secondary institutions and open publishing initiatives to publish open textbooks. Directory allows you to filter by licence, subject, network and if it contains an H5P interactivities. There's also the OER by discipline directory also maintained by BCcampus. It is a list of OERs organized by disciplines. It's far from exhaustive, but it allows us at BCcampus to keep track after resources we discover, but don't necessarily fit into the open textbook collection. And it can be accessed at opentextbc.ca/oerdiscipline The screenshot on the left is a table of contents for the OER by discipline directory.

The first item is called general collection. That includes other OER collection that are not subject specifics. And it includes other OER search tools, open textbook publishers, open journals, and a list of open media providers. On the right side of the slide posted a stamp of the page for math resources. All OER subjects are organized by type and at the top we've included a date of when a resource was last added to the page. So you'll always know when it was last updated. Most of you know where to look. Open resources are quite easy to find. A lot of the major search engines allows you to filter results by licence. For example, when you see Google images, you can filter your results to only show images with CC licence. The filtering options appears for you select tools, under usage rights. Then Creative Commons licences. Flickr has another major open image search site. You can set it so that only Creative Commons images would appear in your search results. Once you search, click any licenced drop-down menu, select all Creative Commons. But keep in mind that Flickr uses 2.0 versions of the Creative Commons licences do not automatically reinstate to a right if you fail to meet their licence condition.

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resources a lot. We are far from being aware of them all. If you created or found an OER that is not yet included in a BC Open Collections. Feel free to fill out our suggestions for the collection form to let us know about it. Even if the research doesn't match our collection criteria. Because they will be included in the OER by discipline directory. Now let's talk about how to use and share OER created by others. The concept of attributions as far as similar to an academic citation.

Citation allows authors for your phylosophers of any quotations, ideas, and information that they include in their own work based on a copyrighted works, stuff that authors attribution is the cornerstone condition. Using a resource or texts really split. Open copyright licence. This legal requirements states that authors, that users must attribute or give credit to the creator of the work. Here's an excerpt from the chapter of "Citations vs. Attribution" for a Self-Publishing Guide by Lauri Aesoph. In the case of citation, citation is mostly for academic and legal purposes. To avoid plagiarism and copyright infringement. Attribution is the legal purposes based on the rules of the Creative Commons licences. Citation protects an author who wants to refer to a restrictive work by another author. Or as in the case of attributions, author has already given us advanced permission to use the work through dealer licence. In a case of citation, you are only allowed to quote or paraphrase a limited portion of the restrictive work. That is not the case with attributions. Quote or paraphrase all or a portion of the work because it's already openly licenced.

The citation you can paraphrase, but in no way you cannot change the work without the permissions. But in the case of attributions, the author has already given us advanced permission to use and change their work. There are many well-established citation styles out there such as APA, Chicago's, and MLA. Attribution statement styles are still emerging, but there are some best defined best practices that we'll go through in the next minute. So given attribution is just as important as academic citation, the satisfied "BY" attribution requirement of the Creative Commons licences. When attributing a creator, you could think about the "TASL" acronym that stands for title, author, source, and licence. On slide here I have a picture of close-up cat face and the attribution statement and for his cat picture reads, "Tabby cat zoom 3", by Quentin Lowagie is licenced under a CC-BY 4.0 licences, while providing links to the picture on the Internet. Links to the photographer's page, if available, and link to the CC licence. So here are some examples of what Creative Commons licence may look like on different platform or documents. Youtube videos that are under an open licence will have to Creative Commons licence listed in the video info. All content on Wikipedia is under Creative Commons licence. For Wikipedia is normally under CC-BY-SA. And images on Wikimedia Commons use a range of different open licence and the licence information will be provided on the image detail page. For open textbook, the licence will be provided in the metadata or copyright notice page at the very beginning. And here is a collection of some standard examples. These are found with a sidebar or copyright section of the textbooks, footer of Word documents, in a front page of handout.

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The screenshot here is a good example of an attribution list from one chapter. In an open textbook that was remixed for several existing open textbooks and includes lots of images and videos. The attributions are sorted under headings by type. So text, content is listed under texts attributions. Videos are listed under video attributions and images are under media attributions. Now you've seen several attributions statement and let's have a challenge. Can write your own attribution statement here to test your knowledge about it. We will have a Zoom poll coming up soon.

So here I have another cat picture for you. And what would be the best attribution statement for this cat picture? From Wikipedia Commons. And I've circled some important information for you here. So the title is "White Gray Minuet Cat" Author is William Parker, and the licence is Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 4.0. Will have four options for you. Option A, White Gray Minuet Cat by William Parker is licenced under CC-BY-SA 4.0 licence. Providing links to the image, the photographer in a CC licence. Option B, photo by William Parker / CC-BY-SA. Option C, photo Wikimedia Commons Option D, source William Parker.

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Sorry, I forgot to mention at the very beginning of my slides are available to download at the bit.ly/FUSOER. And I'll share the link to the slides at the very end as well. In the webinar today,

Find, User and Share OER is part of the OER Production Series webinars. Next week we will have the Introduction to Pressbooks, happening on July 28th, and Technical Accessibility is happening on August 11th. Beyond Technical Accessibility and UDL happening on August 16th. And the Advanced Pressbooks happening on August 25th. And you can register for the OER Production Series webinars at <https://bccampus.ca/events>. Thank you again for coming. And again, my slides can be downloaded from bit.ly/FUSOER