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Before the Subcommittee on
Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property
Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives

Oversight Hearing on
Reducing Peer-to-Peer Piracy (P2P)
On University Campuses: A Progress Update

September 22, 2005

Chairman Smith, Ranking Democratic Member Berman, Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss The University of Texas at Austin's approach to reducing Peer-to-Peer (P2P) piracy on our data network, including a comparatively recent activity known as "i2hub." Let me begin by stating that the University is dedicated to developing leaders who exhibit responsible and ethical civic behavior, whether in the real or virtual world. This challenge is one we have been addressing for 122 years, and P2P file sharing provides the latest, but surely not the last, context for our mission. We take seriously any illegal or unethical behavior, and we have made substantial efforts to increase awareness and promote positive choices among the members of our community.

At UT Austin management of information and technology resources, including the data network and access to the Internet, is based upon four fundamental principles: respect for intellectual property, including its fair use in the academic setting; respect for the privacy and academic freedom of students, faculty, and staff; compliance with the law; and stewardship of our financial resources. Within this general framework University policy on acceptable use of computer and information technology resources – which explicitly prohibits piracy of intellectual property – is supported by extensive information and orientation programs, a comprehensive network bandwidth monitoring system, compliance with the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), and campus-wide licensing of security-related and other software.

About UT Austin

Founded in 1883, The University of Texas at Austin is the flagship of the fifteen-campus University of Texas System, with 39,000 undergraduate, 11,000 graduate and professional students, and 300,000 continuing education students in sixteen colleges and schools. Of the 50,000 enrolled students, over 95% own their own computers; only 6,500 reside in campus housing, however. Already one of the largest campuses in the country, our ranks increased in recent weeks when we welcomed over 425 students and 20 faculty members displaced by Hurricane Katrina.

The University conducts research in a wide range of disciplines on its Austin campuses as well as the Marine Science Institute on the Gulf coast and the McDonald Observatory in West Texas. Supporting our instructional and research programs is a campus data network, UTnet, that links to the commodity Internet, the Internet2 Abilene network, the NSF TeraGrid, the Texas Lonestar Education And Research Network (LEARN), and (this Fall) the National LambdaRail (NLR). UTnet connects 55,000 computers and other devices on campus, including 1,300 wireless access points serving the growing number of students, faculty, and staff members who use laptop computers or other wireless devices.

The core purpose of the University is "To transform lives for the benefit of society." In support of this purpose is our Honor Code:

The core values of The University of Texas at Austin are learning, discovery, freedom, leadership, individual opportunity, and responsibility. Each member of the university is expected to uphold these values through integrity, honesty, trust, fairness, and respect toward peers and community.

Principles

As colleagues from other universities have stated eloquently in prior hearings, intellectual property – its creation, protection, citation, and use – is fundamental to the academic enterprise. UT, as a vast source of copyrighted material, as one of the world's great repositories for scholarship and art, as one of the largest grantors of doctoral degrees in the world, and as the home of a major university press, is committed to protecting the rights of authors to their works. Equally important, the University requires fair use of copyrighted material to carry out our instruction, research, and public service missions.

Academic freedom and respect for privacy are hallmarks of great universities. Without academic freedom and privacy, we cannot attract the best and brightest faculty to research and teach, or the best and brightest students to learn and, in many cases, join the scholarly tradition. Faculty and students must know that the subjects of their scholarship, hypotheses explored, paths of inquiry, data collected and analyzed, publications prepared, and classes taught will not be subject to either unauthorized scrutiny or prior restraint. Since virtually all scholarship now requires computers connected to networks, university computer systems and networks must be managed in a way that protects the privacy of the academic enterprise.

Compliance with federal and state law – and in our case, in addition, the policies of the Regents of the University of Texas System – informs the design of our information systems and business processes as well as the policies for appropriate use of our information resources. Salient Federal statutes include the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the Health Information Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and the CAN-SPAM Act of 2004.

Finally, universities such as UT operate with both lofty goals and constrained resources. We seek to attract world-class faculty, provide excellent research and instructional facilities, educate the best students irrespective of family income, and impose the

minimum constraints on scholarly inquiry – while responding to calls for accountability from state legislators and low tuition from students and parents. Even with grants, corporate partnerships, and bright technicians being paid student wages, there is never enough funding for information technology at any research university. Every request for a new service must be viewed with a critical eye, and most likely, an advisory committee.

UT Policy on Copyright in the Digital Environment

The UT Austin Acceptable Use Policy for computer and information technology resources, which has been in place for many years, is unequivocal in prohibiting violation of Federal copyright law:

It is a violation of University policy and federal law to participate in copyright infringement. Copyrighted materials include, but are not limited to, computer software, audio and video recordings, photographs, and written material. Violators are subject to University discipline, including suspension, as well as legal liability, even if the work did not contain a written copyright notice. See the UT System Copyright Policy *and the* Digital Millennium Copyright Act *for more information. It is a violation to use your computer to copy, display or distribute copyrighted materials such as software, MP3 files, or MPEG files illegally. See also* Fair Use of Copyrighted Materials.

Orientation and Awareness Programs

UT Austin has an extensive, and continually updated, orientation and awareness program, which highlights the Acceptable Use Policy generally and copyright infringement specifically. Our Information Technology Services staff conducts a mandatory in-person orientation for freshman students before they can obtain IT services. UT policy is reinforced by posters in computer labs (Appendix I) and screen savers for lab computers (Appendix II) focused on the risks of illegal music sharing. The University website also warns of the risks of P2P software and file sharing, including potential loss of IT services, disciplinary probation, suspension from the University, and criminal prosecution (Appendix IV).

This year we have added to orientation a professionally-designed streaming video program on IT policy, security, and copyright concerns (Appendix III). I would welcome the opportunity for you to view the video and will be happy to make it available to you. The content, dialogue, and peer talent all are geared to appeal to our students, as we seek to align their attitudes with responsible behavior. Student response to the video has been very favorable.

While they represent only 13% of our total enrollment, students in our residence halls receive special attention, since they are more likely to use their Internet connections for recreational purposes. Students in our Residential Network (ResNet) pay a fee to access the data network, and their use of external network bandwidth is subject to weekly limits. In addition we provide a special website for ResNet students, highlighting policies, including respect for copyright.

Included in our information campaign is a web page listing legal alternatives for obtaining music and videos over the Internet, including Apple Computer's iTunes Music Store, Napster, Ruckus, and others (Appendix V). UT is reviewing with interest the experiences of universities that provide blanket access to such commercial services, either at no cost to students or at substantial discounts. The "no-cost" model holds little interest for us, as it would require either a diversion of scarce university funds better dedicated to academic purposes, or a universal fee imposed on students who may not use the service. One or more optional services available at discount would be more attractive, although we understand the take-up rate for such services on other campuses has been quite low.

Network Bandwidth Management

Monitoring of data network traffic at the UTnet gateway is not limited to students in ResNet. In fact we have established, over time, a set of predicted patterns of external network usage, as well as statistical analysis programs that detect unusual activity. For example substantial traffic into and out of UTnet may be normal for key servers supporting research, instruction, and administration, but an indication that further scrutiny is called for elsewhere. A sudden "spike" in network traffic may indicate a new and successful inter-university research collaboration, a computer security breach, or, perhaps, unauthorized behavior. Depending on the location of the computer, the time of day, and the extent of the traffic flow, our response may include a phone conversation with the computer's owner or administrator, shutting down the computer's network port, forensic analysis of the computer itself, or referral to judicial authorities.

Usage Patterns for a computer always connected to the same network port are easier to manage than random connections of tens of thousands of laptop computers connected to 1,300 wireless access points and 2,000 "public" wired ports in libraries and classrooms. UT's response has been to institute a personal threshold management system for these services, such that students, faculty, and staff are assigned quotas for external bandwidth, no matter how many different wireless or wired connections they make in a given week. We believe students subject to network authentication and bandwidth quotas are less likely to engage in piracy and other illegal behavior.

Compliance with the Digital Millennium Copyright Act

DMCA compliance is entrusted to the Information Security Office (ISO), supported by the Office of Institutional Relations and Legal Affairs and the Office of the Dean of Students. The UT Home Page links to the DMCA compliance procedure, which in turn links to the UT System "Crash Course on Copyright," a widely-cited web resource (Appendix VI).

The ISO responds within one business day to any official complaint alleging violation of the DMCA on either University-owned or personally-owned computers using the University network. First offenders receive a warning, 71% of which elicit a response and are closed out within 24 hours. Close out requires take down of any copyrighted material and acknowledgement of the Acceptable Use Policy, as well as a first-offense referral to

Student Judicial Services. If no response is received within three days, the user's network access is disabled. In the rare case of a second offense (only eight between July 2004, and August 2005), network access is automatically disabled, and a student receives a formal referral to meet with Student Judicial Services before the service can be restored.

Campus-wide Software Licensing

Respect for intellectual property in the digital environment is not limited to music and video file sharing. The University is committed also to support responsible and legal use of software by the University community. To this end the University licenses a broad suite of commercial software (labeled "BevoWare") for the Windows and Apple Macintosh operating systems, and makes this software available via an authenticated website to current students, faculty and staff. Included in BevoWare are antivirus and personal firewall products, anti-spyware tools, virtual private network and secure file transfer utilities, and so forth. In addition the University, in collaboration with all campuses in the UT System, licenses for University- and personally-owned computers the complete Microsoft Office suite as well as upgrades to the Microsoft Windows operating system. The cost for use of this software on student–owned computers is funded by the student IT fee.

UT's software licensing program supports our copyright compliance policy as well, since it is well known that one source of pirated content – music, videos, games, and other software – is insecure computers that have been hijacked via the Internet. Keeping UT computers secure also reduces the likelihood that they will be available to participate in so-called "distributed denial of service attacks."

Commentary on "i2hub"

As a member of the Network Planning and Policy Advisory Council of Internet2, I would like to comment on "i2hub," an online collaboration and file sharing system the creation and management of which is attributed to a student-led group at an East Coast University. To contextualize the University's concern about i2hub, let me review briefly the origins and importance of Internet2.

Internet2 is a consortium being led by 207 U.S. universities working in partnership with industry and government to develop and deploy advanced network applications and technologies, accelerating the creation of tomorrow's Internet. The primary goals of Internet2 are to:

- Create a leading edge network capability for the national research community
- Enable revolutionary Internet applications
- Ensure the rapid transfer of new network services and applications to the broader Internet community.

UT Austin President Larry R. Faulkner is currently chairman of the Board of Internet2, and I was among the thirty or so university IT leaders who launched this initiative in Chicago in October, 1996.

In any great undertaking there will always be a small minority that abuses the system; this is the case with the "i2Hub." Although this activity uses the Internet2 Abilene network for data transport, it is in no way affiliated with or endorsed by the Internet2 organization or any of its university members. The i2Hub server is not on any Internet2 member campus and is not accessible directly via Abilene. Moreover i2hub has no consent from Internet2 to use "i2" in its name.

The apparent design goal of i2hub is to leverage the high bandwidth and reduced congestion of Abilene to facilitate file sharing by restricting participants to those who are affiliated with Internet2 member institutions. A subsidiary goal may be to avoid detection of illegal activity, on the assumption that valid copyright holders from the content industries tend not to have Abilene access. The large number of lawsuits filed in April, 2005, against alleged i2hub users by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) and Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) appears to undercut any presumption that illegal use of i2hub is without risk, however.

Although several students at UT Austin have apparently participated in i2hub, any copyright abuse is in violation of University policy and is subject to DMCA-related and other sanctions. In addition, UT's bandwidth management system does not distinguish between Internet2/Abilene and the commodity Internet, so students at UT have no special incentive to participate in i2Hub.

Looking Forward

As a major research university, The University of Texas at Austin is critically dependent on access to information, computational resources, and collaborators wherever on the globe they happen to be. Innovations in processing power, storage, data transmission, data compression, search and retrieval, *et al.* – some of which originate at UT – are transforming what, who, and how we teach; the foci and methodology of our research programs; and our ability to serve society. Critical to innovation and service to society – as anticipated by the framers of the Constitution – is a balanced view of copyright. Fair use is one such concept of balance that is recognized under law. As the pace of innovation increases, the University is committed to participating in the ongoing discourse with our partners in industry and government to maintain this balance.

References:

UT Austin "Acceptable Use Policy" for computer and information technology resources,
http://www.utexas.edu/its/policies/responsible.html

UT Austin, "ResNet Policies and Procedures,"
http://resnet.utexas.edu/policy/

UT Austin, "Downloaders, beware: Copyright infringement could have you singing the blues,"
http://www.utexas.edu/its/news/features/072003/download.html

Electronic Frontier Foundation, "When push comes to shove: A hype-free guide to evaluating technical solutions to copyright infringement on campus networks," 2005
http://www.eff.org/wp/univp2p.php

"Fair use of copyrighted materials," section of UT System Crash Course in Copyright,
http://www.utsystem.edu/ogc/intellectualproperty/copypol2.htm

Internet2 Website
http://www.internet2.edu

i2Hub Website,
http://www.i2hub.com/

Attachments:

I. UT Austin Copyright Compliance Poster, "Don't be singing the blues,"2003/2005

II. UT Austin, "Don't be singing the blues," screen savers in student computer labs, 2004/2005

III. UT Austin, "Copyright Concerns," screen shots from UT student orientation video, summer/fall, 2005, http://www.utexas.edu/its/support/training/orientation05/

IV. UT Austin, "Keep it legal: Get your music and movies the right way," web page, http://www.utexas.edu/its/policies/music/

V. UT Austin, "Finding legal online music, movies, and other electronic content," web page, http://www.utexas.edu/its/policies/music/music-sources.html

VI. "The UT System Crash Course in Copyright" home page, http://www.utsystem.edu/ogc/intellectualproperty/cprtindx.htm

I. UT Austin Copyright Compliance Poster, 2003/2005

DON'T BE SINGING THE **BLUES**...

If you are **downloading or sharing music** (or anything else) you might be committing **copyright infringement**.

This **violates** University policy and federal law, and can lead to your computer being **disconnected** from the University network.

You could also be **sued in federal courts** by the copyright owners.

PLAY IT SAFE.
www.utexas.edu/its/policies/rights.html

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Infrastructure. Innovation. Integrity.

II. UT Austin Copyright Compliance Screen Saver, 2004/2005

III. UT Austin Student Orientation video – Summer/Fall 2005

IV. UT Austin "Keep It Legal" web page, 2005

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Keep It Legal: Get Your Music and Movies the Right Way

What's the Big Deal?

Downloading music or movies using peer-to-peer networks can be a temptation. It's easy, it doesn't cost anything, and it gets you exactly what you want. There are lots of reasons people think file sharing and downloading files is okay, but the bottom line is, mostly it's not. The goals of this site are to help you understand what is and isn't okay, know how to use information technology resources responsibly, identify legal sources of online music and other copyrighted intellectual property, and understand intellectual property laws and University policy.

Respect for intellectual property is a grounding principle of The University of Texas at Austin, and it is important that students, faculty and staff all understand and support this principle.

What Is Intellectual Property, Anyway?

According to the U.S. Department of State Glossary, intellectual property is defined as "Creative ideas and expressions of the human mind that possess commercial value and receive the legal protection of a property right. The major legal mechanisms for protecting intellectual property rights are copyrights, patents, and trademarks. Intellectual property rights enable owners to select who may access and use their property, and to protect it from unauthorized use." Copyright holders provide licensing and purchasing options that authorize and enable use. Obtaining the intellectual property using those licensing and purchasing options is what makes it legal.

Intellectual property includes music, software, movies, books, art, photographs, and graphics, among other things. Today many copyright holders are licensing online distribution outlets to make their work available. These distribution outlets build technology and online communities to provide legal online music, movies and other content for a reasonable cost. Licensing terms range from highly restrictive to a nearly total release of all rights, depending on the artist and the distribution company or mechanism. You should always assume that a work is copyrighted unless the copyright holder specifically releases certain rights.

Why Should I Care?

UT Austin "Keep It Legal" web page, 2005

There are two big reasons to care. First, file sharing affects everyone on the network. File sharing on peer-to-peer networks consumes huge amounts of bandwidth on the common network and exposes all users to malicious software. For Resnet users, that's bandwidth that you are paying for and can't access if someone is hogging it all. For everyone on UTnet, you can slow network traffic to a crawl. Malicious software can expose your personal information to identity theft and spread viruses to anyone on the network.

Second, if you decide to share your music collection with the world or download the latest movie without paying for it, you are violating the law and University policy on responsible use. Section IV, paragraph 7 of the Responsible Use of Information Technology policy requires users to "Use resources appropriately. Do not interfere with the activities of others or use a disproportionate share of resources." Paragraph 9 of the same section defines acceptable and unacceptable uses of information technology: "It a violation to use your computer to copy, display or distribute copyrighted materials such as software, MP3 files, or MPEG files illegally." Penalties for violating the policy are listed in Section V; they include revoking your access and even suspension from the University. The University is responsible for addressing incidents involving inordinate u of networking resources. In addition, there are legal penalties for breaking the law.

What Is Legally Allowed?

You can

- Listen to legal music. You may also have the right to copy files to other media.
- Purchase legal music, movies and other copyrighted intellectual property from legal online distribution sites.
- Stream music from a licensed provider or radio station.

You cannot

- Let others have copies of music, movies, or software where you do not hold the copyright; or share files over the Internet if you do not hold the copyright.
- Download or copy copyrighted music, movies, or other intellectual property without permission/license from the copyright holder.
- Use University resources in a way that violates the law or University policy.

You should

- Practice safe computing anytime you are using the University computers and network.
- Read and understand service agreements and end-user license agreements (EULA) before signing up with a music service.
- Understand the law and University policies regarding intellectual property.
- Read copyright statements. Some copyright holders grant different permissions on their works, and some works are in the public domain.

Learn More

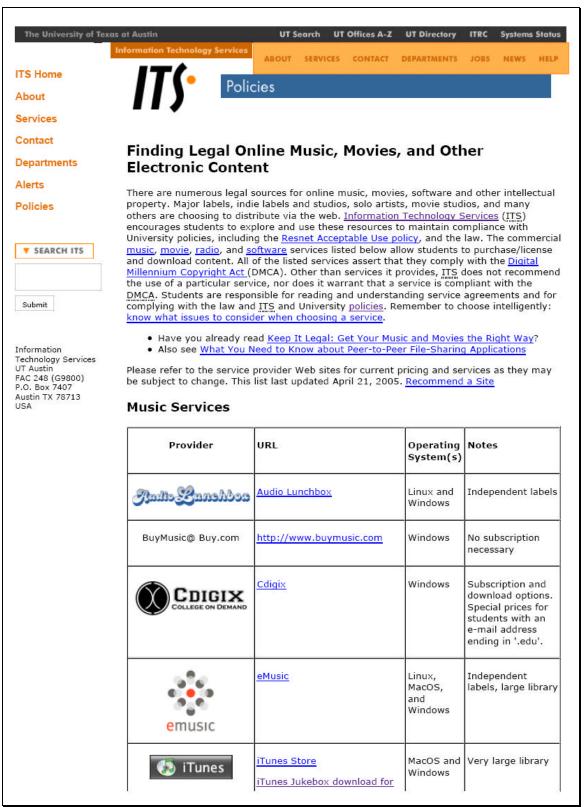Finding Legal Music and Other Online Content

Recommend a Site

What You Need to Know about Peer-to-Peer File-Sharing Applications

UT Austin "Keep It Legal" web page, 2005

Resnet File Sharing Information

Copyright Crash Course: Everything you need to know about copyright

Ask Ms. Copycat (Leaves the UT-Austin web site)

University Policy on the Digital Millenium Copyright Act (DMCA)

Responsible Use of Information Technology policy

Report a Violation (Select the "Report Copyright Violation" from the Subject list.)

ITS Information Technology Services Infrastructure. Innovation. Integrity.

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All rights reserved. For privacy concerns read our privacy policy.

Send questions or comments regarding this page to itsweb@its.utexas.edu. Send computing questions
the ITS Help Desk or call **475-9400**.
URL: http://www.utexas.edu/its/policies/music/index.html

UT Austin "Keep It Legal" web page, 2005

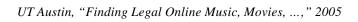# V. UT Austin, "Finding Legal Online Music, Movies, …," 2005

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Finding Legal Online Music, Movies, and Other Electronic Content

There are numerous legal sources for online music, movies, software and other intellectual property. Major labels, indie labels and studios, solo artists, movie studios, and many others are choosing to distribute via the web. Information Technology Services (ITS) encourages students to explore and use these resources to maintain compliance with University policies, including the Resnet Acceptable Use policy, and the law. The commercial music, movie, radio, and software services listed below allow students to purchase/license and download content. All of the listed services assert that they comply with the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). Other than services it provides, ITS does not recommend the use of a particular service, nor does it warrant that a service is compliant with the DMCA. Students are responsible for reading and understanding service agreements and for complying with the law and ITS and University policies. Remember to choose intelligently: know what issues to consider when choosing a service.

- Have you already read Keep It Legal: Get Your Music and Movies the Right Way?
- Also see What You Need to Know about Peer-to-Peer File-Sharing Applications

Please refer to the service provider Web sites for current pricing and services as they may be subject to change. This list last updated April 21, 2005. Recommend a Site

Music Services

Provider	URL	Operating System(s)	Notes
Audio Lunchbox	Audio Lunchbox	Linux and Windows	Independent labels
BuyMusic@ Buy.com	http://www.buymusic.com	Windows	No subscription necessary
CDIGIX COLLEGE ON DEMAND	Cdigix	Windows	Subscription and download options. Special prices for students with an e-mail address ending in '.edu'.
emusic	eMusic	Linux, MacOS, and Windows	Independent labels, large library
iTunes	iTunes Store iTunes Jukebox download for	MacOS and Windows	Very large library

UT Austin, "Finding Legal Online Music, Movies, …," 2005

	Mac and Windows		
musicmatch	MusicMatch	Windows	Radio, streaming, or purchase
	Napster	Windows	Radio, streaming, or purchase
realRhapsody	RealRhapsody	Windows	Subscription-based streaming service from RealNetworks
realPlayer	RealPlayer Music Store	Windows	Download store from RealNetworks, works with Harmony™ technology in RealPlayer 10.5 to allow transfer to multiple formats
Sony	http://musicstore.connect.com	Windows, IE 5.0 or higher	Uses Sony's proprietary file formats
MINDAWN ONLINE MUSIC	TheKompany	Linux, MacOS, and Windows	New in December 2004, focused on open standards and independent music
Virgin digital	Virgin Music	Windows	Radio, streaming, or purchase
WAL*MART Music Downloads	WalMart Music Downloads	Windows	Purchase only. Some edited content.
Y! MUSIC	Yahoo! Music	Windows 2000 or XP	Free Yahoo! Music Engine to manage music or buy downloads.

Movie Services

Licensed movie services are not as widely developed as licensed music services because the widespread use of broadband is more recent and movies require a lot of bandwidth. Be

UT Austin, "Finding Legal Online Music, Movies, …," 2005

aware when you sign up for a service and read the fine print. One widely available model is renting online and receiving a DVD in the mail, such as at Netflix.com. Other services let you stream or download a temporary file. If the service lets you buy online, there may be restrictions such as device limitations. If you have cable or satellite TV service, you can watch pay-per-view movies, or go the old fashioned route and rent from the video store.

This is an area that is likely to experience rapid change in the next year or so, so keep an eye out. Remember, if you're not paying something for a movie download, or the service is simply a gateway to a peer-to-peer network, then it is highly likely the provider is not licensed to distribute the movie, and that downloading the movie is a violation of the copyright.

Provider	URL	Operating System(s)	Notes
Movielink	MovieLink	Windows, IE 5.0 or higher	Rent a download
movieflix.com	MovieFlix.com	Windows	Rent a download
CinemaNow	CinemaNow	Windows	Rent or purchase
real	Real Movies	Windows	Rent a download

Online Radio

Omniglot	http://www.omniglot.com/links/radio.htm	Links to online radio stations around the world, both multilingual and single language.
LIVE 365.COM radio revolution	Live365	Internet radio network with more than 2.6 million listeners each month.
RADIO PARADISE listener-supported DJ-mixed modern & classic rock, world music, electronica & more.	Radio Paradise	Listen to streaming radio, use forums to discuss songs and anything entertainment, rate music, talk about streaming/media, and more.

UT Austin, "Finding Legal Online Music, Movies, ...," 2005

Software

Students at The University of Texas at Austin have tremendous software resources available at very low (and sometimes no) cost.

UT-Austin Service	URL	Comments
BevoWare	BevoWare	Free download for students, faculty and staff. Critical tools for managing and protecting your computer.
CAMPUS COMPUTER STORE	Campus Computer Store	Brought to you by ITS. Buy your computer and the latest software at discount prices.

Issues to consider when selecting a service:

Security

It cannot be said often enough: READ THE EULA and all terms of service. Research your provider. Know whether they are permitted to sell your information to third parties. Some software allows adware, spyware, malware, and other malicious code to be downloaded to your computer. The malicious code transmits information from your system. It may capture personal information, including passwords other data that could allow someone to steal your identity. Make sure you practice safe computing, install anti-virus software on your computer, and regularly scan for viruses and malicious code.

Licensing and terms of use

Some commercial services limit your access to the term of your subscription. Once you end your subscription, you can no longer play the music.

Cost and quality

Streaming services typically are available for a monthly subscription, while downloads are usually (but not always) provided on a per-item basis. Less expensive downloads may have a lower quality.

Digital Rights Management (DRM) restrictions

DRM is encryption embedded in data to protect the rights of the copyright holder and prevent certain activities. Some services provide music with embedded DRM encryption, and players that cannot successfully decrypt the media will not be able to play the music.

Legality

Services should provide statements asserting that they are compliant with the DMCA. Remember that you are responsible for any stolen intellectual property. The University cannot protect you.

Type of service

UT Austin, "Finding Legal Online Music, Movies, …," 2005

Some services offer streaming audio only, others purchase only, and others let you choose between streaming and purchase. Other sites offer access to online radio stations (usually commercial-free), media management tools, and other electronic content.

Transferability

Some services restrict your ability to transfer downloads to other media, computers, and portable devices.

Supported platforms

Most commercial music services support Windows operating systems. A few support MacOS and Linux operating systems.

Supported file formats

Services usually provide only one or two of the many available audio formats: MP3, AAV (Apple iPod), WMA (Windows Media Player), and Ogg (Linux) among others. Different portable devices support different formats.

Catalog

Music catalog size, timeliness, and focus vary. Some commercial music services specialize in primarily independent or small-label artists; others have large catalogs, but the music may not be current. Larger services can offer a large selection of the latest popular music.

Tools/client support

Most services require the use of client software installed on the computer to facilitate downloads and manage music collections. If the service does not require a client, they likely provide an optional one.

Flexibility

The online music market is constantly changing, there are many competitors, and technology continues to evolve. Look at whether the service seems to have room to adapt to change or locks you into a particular format or technology.

UT Austin, "Finding Legal Online Music, Movies, …," 2005

VI. UT System "Copyright Crash Course" Website, 2001/2005

Want to
use images?

Want to create things with them?

You need a crash course in copyright...

sure it's law, but don't let
that scare you

Crash Course in Copyright

Someone owns just about everything
Fair use lets you use their things
 - But not as much as you'd like to
Sometimes you have to ask for permission
Sometimes you are the owner - think about that!

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Fair Use
Who Owns What?
Creating MM
In the Digital Library
Copyright Management
Licensing Resources
Online Presentations
Ask a Lawyer
Offsite

TEACH Act Update

TEACH Act Toolkit
North Carolina State
University

MP3 Alternatives
Catholic University

**UT Comprehensive
Copyright Policy**

**Crash Course
Tutorial**

DMCA ISP Liability

Any Questions?

I'm so glad you asked that...

Crash Course Syllabus:

Background

Fair use: Basic and applied.

Who owns what? How to figure it out and how to change it.

Details

Creating multimedia: Fair use and beyond, including courseware contracts.

Copyright in the digital library: Welcome to the center of the digital revolution.

Copyright management: Nobody knows what this is about. Find out.

Licensing resources: The next copyright frontier.

Online presentations: Talks tailored to the audience's copyright concerns - for faculty, students, staff, librarians, artists, administrators.

Outside References

Ask a lawyer: If you are a U.T. System employee, ask away.

Offsite: So much really good information is available out there; you won't believe it.

Crash Course Tutorial

The Crash Course Tutorial is available for faculty to use to learn Copyright basics, especially in the distance learning context.

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