

# Hands-On OER Handout

## Important links





- Google folder with today's handouts: <http://bit.ly/OER-Handouts2019>
- Answers to frequently asked questions: <http://faq.openoregon.org/>
- Campus specific OER help: <http://faq.openoregon.org/campus-specific-help> (or contact a librarian)

## Open licenses: What and why?

- Content found on the internet is under “all rights reserved” copyright unless otherwise specified
- Open licenses allow copyright holders to specify how their works can be used and shared
- Most open licenses enable the 5 R's: revise, remix, reuse, redistribute, and retain
- The most common open licenses for educational materials are Creative Commons

All rights reserved copyright	Open license
Automatically granted at the moment of creation - no further steps needed	You add an open license to your work to let users know which permissions you grant (example: look at the footer on this page)
Copyright holder may give permission for certain uses if you contact them (this can take a long time)	Copyright holder specifies permission in advance for certain uses of their work (shortcut!)
You can make a fair use argument for educational reuse without the copyright holder's permission, but that argument is only good for your course	You can share your open course widely because downstream users already have permission to reuse all the content under the terms of the open license

## Decoding CC licenses

	CC-BY: Users can do the 5 R's with the work as long as they provide attribution.
	CC BY Share-Alike: Users provide attribution AND license their derivative work exactly the same way as the original.
	CC BY Non-Commercial: Users provide attribution AND are not allowed to use the work for any commercial purpose.
	CC BY No Derivatives: The work can't be changed, so users can't do the 5 R's. Doesn't meet the definition of open educational resources!



## Licensing tools

Create an attribution for someone else's work	Adding an open license to your own work
Open Washington's Open Attribution Builder is just like a citation generator, but for OER: <a href="http://www.openwa.org/open-attrib-builder/">http://www.openwa.org/open-attrib-builder/</a>	Creative Commons Choose a License guide helps you determine which CC license is best for you: <a href="https://creativecommons.org/choose/">https://creativecommons.org/choose/</a>

Find open content - ask a librarian if you're getting stuck searching!

<b>Textbooks</b>	<a href="#">Open Textbook Library</a> is a collection of openly licensed full textbooks. Many are also peer reviewed. ( <a href="http://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/">http://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/</a> )
<b>All types of open content</b>	<a href="#">OER Commons</a> is a repository for open content in many different formats - whole courses, textbooks, videos, handouts, modules, and more. You can filter by education level on the search page. ( <a href="https://www.oercommons.org/">https://www.oercommons.org/</a> )
<b>OER metasearch</b>	<a href="#">OASIS</a> combines results from many different databases of open content. ( <a href="https://oasis.geneseo.edu/">https://oasis.geneseo.edu/</a> )
<b>Images</b>	<a href="#">Flickr</a> and <a href="#">Google Images</a> have drop-down menus in their search results to filter by creative commons license. In Flickr, use the drop-down menu labeled "Any license." In Google, use the drop-down menu labeled "Usage rights" under "Search tools." ( <a href="https://www.flickr.com/">https://www.flickr.com/</a> and <a href="https://images.google.com/">https://images.google.com/</a> )
<b>Recommendations from other Oregon community college instructors</b>	The <a href="#">Open Oregon Resources page</a> has links to content that other Oregon community college instructors are using in their courses. Note: this is a mix of library and open content. ( <a href="http://openoregon.org/resources/">http://openoregon.org/resources/</a> )
<b>Public domain and US federal government resources</b>	<a href="#">Gutenberg.org</a> is one site that provides digitized copies of historical resources published before 1924. Anything created and published by a federal government agency (e.g., CDC, BLS, USDA) is also in the public domain.

## Remixing

- [Sample spreadsheet for tracking open sources](https://tinyurl.com/yxkjtzp2) (<https://tinyurl.com/yxkjtzp2>)
- [Creating OER and combining licenses](https://youtu.be/Hkz4q2yuQU8) (<https://youtu.be/Hkz4q2yuQU8>)
- Example: [Blueprint for Success in College and Career](https://press.rebus.community/blueprint2/) (<https://press.rebus.community/blueprint2/>)

## Open license combinations - what if they're not compatible?

- CC License [compatibility chart](https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Wiki/cc_license_compatibility) ([https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Wiki/cc\\_license\\_compatibility](https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Wiki/cc_license_compatibility))
- Write to the rights holder and request permission to use and share their work under a different license
- Find a different resource with similar content
- Create your own content

