

COPYRIGHT POLICY

International Air and Hospitality Academy

The copyright law of the United States (Section 106 of the Copyright Act - Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. International Air and Hospitality Academy (IAHA), its faculty, staff and students are legally obligated to abide by the copyright law. Applicable copyright laws and license agreement provisions shall be observed with respect to the acquisition, use, production and distribution of protected materials in any format or medium in all IAHA offices, classrooms and facilities.

- Unauthorized distribution of copyrighted material, including peer-to-peer file sharing, may subject the student to civil and criminal liabilities.
- Copyright laws states that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be “used for any purpose other than research, individual study or scholarship” If copies are reproduced for purposes in excess of “fair use”, the user that made the copies may be liable for copyright infringement.
- Legal and insurance protection shall not extend to any employee who knowingly violates such provisions.

Summary of Civil and Criminal Penalties for Violation of Federal Copyright Laws

- Copyright infringement is the act of exercising, without permission or legal authority, one or more of the exclusive rights granted to the copyright owner under section 106 of the Copyright Act (Title 17 of the United States Code). These rights include the right to reproduce or distribute a copyrighted work. In the file-sharing context, downloading or uploading substantial parts of a copyrighted work without authority constitutes an infringement.
- Penalties for copyright infringement include civil and criminal penalties. In general, anyone found liable for civil copyright infringement may be ordered to pay either actual damages or "statutory" damages affixed at not less than \$750 and not more than \$30,000 per work infringed. For "willful" infringement, a court may award up to \$150,000 per work infringed. A court can, in its discretion, also assess costs and attorneys' fees. For details, see Title 17, United States Code, Sections 504, 505.
- Willful copyright infringement can also result in criminal penalties, including imprisonment of up to five years and fines of up to \$250,000 per offense.
- For more information, please see the Web site of the U.S. Copyright Office at www.copyright.gov, especially their FAQ's at www.copyright.gov/help/faq.