

## Avoiding Legal Landmines When Sourcing Association Educational Content

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#### Introduction

- What is intellectual property?
  - Copyrights, trademarks, patents, and trade secrets
- How does this relate to association educational content?
- What are other legal issues that come into play?
- What are the practical steps you can take to protect your association?





## **Legal Basics**

- Difference between copyrights and trademarks
- Copyright law basics both protection and avoiding infringement (including contributory copyright infringement)
- Difference between licenses and assignments (and works-made-for-hire)
- "Fair Use" (both copyright and trademark)
- Right of privacy and right of publicity
- Tort liability risk in this context (e.g., defamation, tortious interference, negligence for providing professional advice)
- How does this play out in the context of associations' educational programs?





# Why is this an issue – Where does it come up?

- Speaker unknowingly uses material that is not their own or that they do not have actual or legal permission to use
- Speaker uses material that they believe is OK to use (e.g., Internet, YouTube)
- Speaker uses examples from the real world to illustrate a point that potentially slanders another person/entity





## **Speaker Agreements**

- Why?
- Protects the speaker and protects the association from liability risk and damage to their or the organization's reputation
- What to include? It's not just about copyright
- Require presenters to commit in writing that the content is their own or they have explicit permission to use in this instance
- Other "representations and warranties"
- How to enforce?







## Education – They Just Don't Know

- Don't assume they know what can and can't be used in presentations
- Even with paid speakers, push back, even if they say no one has ever questioned them before!
- What's ok to use and what isn't

o Photos

Logos

Intellectual Property

Slander

Videos

Music

How to find royalty free content





## **Copyright Law**

Text, art, graphics, music, photos, videos, and other creative expressions of ideas fixed in a tangible medium

- Basics
- Contributory Copyright Infringement
- Creative Commons
- YouTube Videos
- Practical Solutions





## Copyright Law (cont.) – Fair Use

- "Fair use" under U.S. copyright law allows limited use of copyrighted material without needing permission from the copyright owner. This doctrine is designed to balance the interests of copyright holders with the public's interest in the dissemination of information and ideas. It is rooted in the First Amendment.
- The U.S. Copyright Act outlines four factors to determine whether a use qualifies as fair use; no one factor is determinative:
  - Purpose and character of the use: Non-commercial, educational, or transformative uses (such as commentary, criticism, or parody) are more likely to be considered fair use.
  - Nature of the copyrighted work: Using factual works is more likely to be fair use than using highly creative works.
  - Amount and substantiality of the portion used: Using smaller, less significant portions of a work is more likely to be fair use.
  - Effect on the market: If the use negatively impacts the market for the original work, it is less likely to be considered fair use.





### **Trademark Law**

Names, acronyms, logos, slogans, and other brand identifiers

- Basics
- Fair Use
- Practical solutions





## Rights of Privacy and Publicity

- Basics
- Distinguish between right of privacy and right of publicity
- Distinguish from copyright law
- Practical solutions





#### **Generative Al**

- Primary legal risks and how to mitigate them
- Importance of human vetting of content that comes out of a generative AI platform, e.g., to avoid legal risks for providing negligent advice of guidance, defamation, tortious interference, and copyright and trademark infringement





#### **Defamation**

Making untrue statements of fact (not opinions) about a person, company, product, or service that harms their reputation

- Basics
- Slander and libel
- Practical solutions





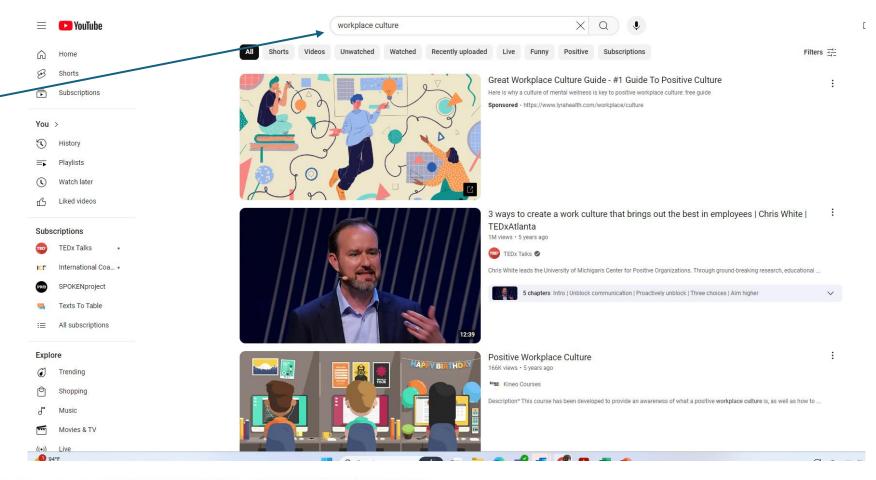
#### **Creative Commons**

- Creative Commons are licenses for creators to use to make their work available to the public
- You STILL need to:
  - Attribute the work
  - Get permission to do anything that goes beyond the terms of the license



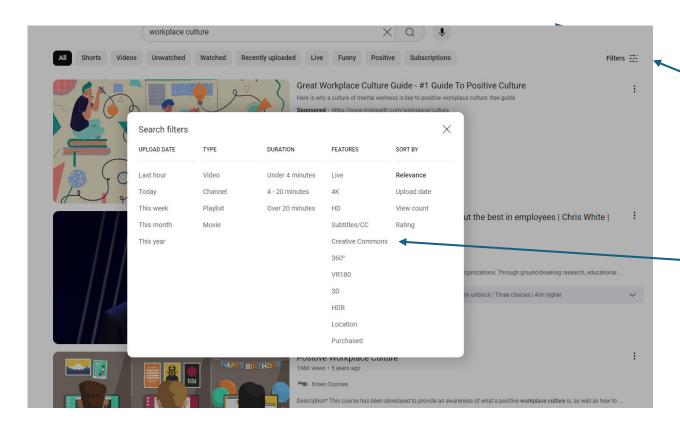


I searched "workplace culture" on You Tube







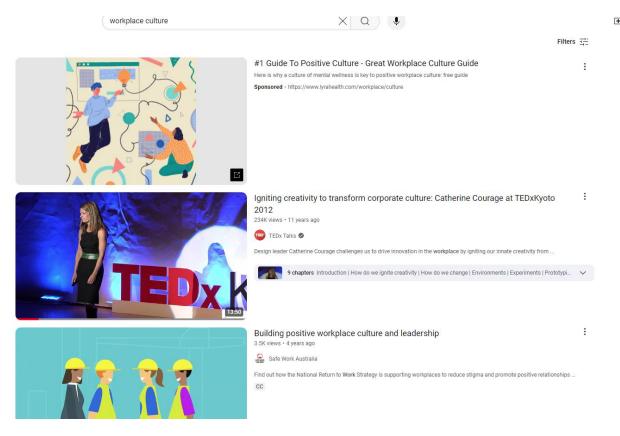


Then I clicked "filters" on the top right

Next, I clicked "Creative Commons" under Features



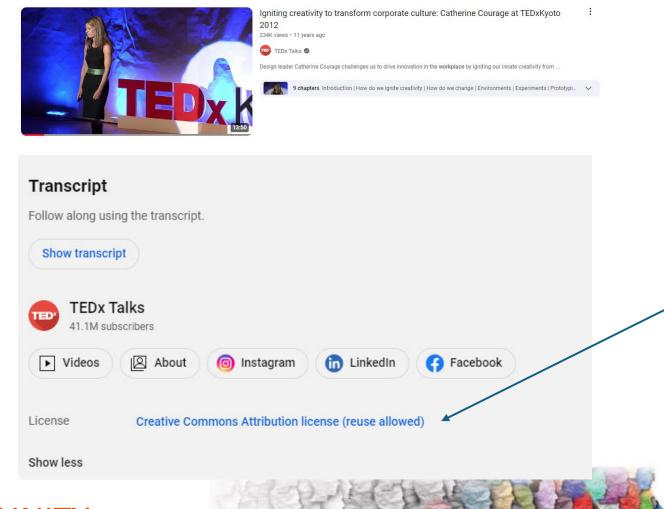




Some of the entries stayed the same, others disappeared, and new entries populated







I clicked on the second entry (the first was an ad) and a full description pulls up. When you scroll ALL THE WAY TO THE BOTTOM you find this

This is the KEY (btw not all TEDx Talks have this) This was a lucky find



#### **Action Items**

- Educate your meetings and education staff on these issues (e.g., through occasional trainings, including on the effective use of Creative Commons)
- Utilize appropriate written speaker agreements
- Implement best practices for vetting speaker content
- Use releases to avoid invasions of the right of privacy
- Develop an AI usage policy for speakers (distinguish from an AI usage policy for association staff)



