

# Open Educational Resources Handout

## Libraries and Cultural Resources, University of Calgary

### Important Links



- UCalgary OER Research Guide: <https://libguides.ucalgary.ca/guides/oer>
- Libraries and Cultural Resources OER Contact: [uer@ucalgary.ca](mailto:uer@ucalgary.ca)
- Alberta OER Starter kit: <https://openeducationalberta.ca/oerstarterkit/>

### 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!)
Consult your copyright office for more information on the application of exemptions in the Copyright Act	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!

Check out this fun [License Matching activity](#) to test your knowledge!

## 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>

For more information, Openly Licensed Materials: <https://www.carl-abrc.ca/influencing-policy/copyright/opencopyrightcourse/module-7/>

## Find Open Content

Ask a librarian if you're getting stuck searching!

<b>Find related resources for your existing course materials</b>	Enter the ISBN of your existing course materials into <a href="#">The California State University ISBN tracker</a> to find related, free, online resources.
<b>Textbooks</b>	<p><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>)</p> <p>The <a href="#">Pressbooks Directory</a> contains over 2000 books from networks worldwide. Many contain interactive elements (H5P). (<a href="https://pressbooks.directory/">https://pressbooks.directory/</a>)</p>
<b>All types of open content</b>	<p><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>)</p> <p><a href="#">MERLOT</a> is another large repository that has multiple formats across many disciplines. (<a href="https://www.merlot.org/merlot/">https://www.merlot.org/merlot/</a>)</p>

<b>OER metasearch</b>	<a href="https://oasis.geneseo.edu/">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 labelled “Any license.” In Google, use the drop-down menu labelled “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>Canadian content</b>	<p><a href="https://open.bccampus.ca/">BCcampus Open Education Resources</a> includes local content plus content from other repositories in a variety of subject areas. Contains textbooks plus ancillary resources. (<a href="https://open.bccampus.ca/">https://open.bccampus.ca/</a>)</p> <p><a href="https://openlibrary.ecampusontario.ca/">eCampus Ontario Open Library</a> includes local content plus content from other repositories in a variety of subject areas. (<a href="https://openlibrary.ecampusontario.ca/">https://openlibrary.ecampusontario.ca/</a>)</p> <p><a href="#">Open Education Alberta</a> includes Pressbooks open textbooks and other OER publications created within Alberta’s post-secondary institutions.</p> <p><a href="#">UBC OER Collection</a> database includes UBC-affiliated open educational resources for a variety of material types using Creative Commons licensing.</p>
<b>Track your OER Search</b>	<a href="#">Tracking OERs and Attribution Information Spreadsheet Template</a>

## Evaluating OER

With so many freely available resources online, selecting OER can be overwhelming. The guides below give you things to look out for when evaluating OERs for use, and include metrics such as production quality, academic level, relevance, accessibility, interactivity, and cultural sensitivity.

- [Considerations for Using and Creating OER \(CUNY\)](#)
- [Faculty Checklist for Evaluating Course Materials \(Open Oregon\)](#)
- [Faculty Guide for Evaluating OER \(BCCampus\)](#)

## Adapting/Remixing

- [Sample spreadsheet for tracking open sources](#)
- [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/>)

This handout by Christie Hurrell, Alex Alisauskas, Kate Cawthorn, Rowena Johnson, and Sarah Adams is licensed

- [Adaptation Guide \(BC Campus\)](#)

## Open License Combinations: What if They're Not Compatible?

- CC License [compatibility chart](#)
- 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 or create your own content.

## Creating an OER

- [Creating an OER in Practice Worksheet \(Ch.5, Worksheet 2\)](#) (from the *OER Starter Kit* by Abbey Elder & Stacy Katz)
- [Open UBC Open Publishing Guide: Phase 1 - Planning Your Project](#) (Project management, timeline, and budget templates)
- [BCcampus Open Education Accessibility Toolkit, 2nd Edition](#)
- [Contributor Memorandum of Understanding for Open Projects Template](#) from the *Rebus Guide to Publishing Open Textbooks (So Far)*

## OER-Enabled and Open Pedagogy

- [Guide to Making Open Textbooks with Students](#) from the Rebus Community
- [Open Pedagogy Notebook](#) includes examples of Open Pedagogy practices
- Open UBC's [Open Pedagogy Toolkit](#)