

Copyright and Fair Use Basics

Four Factors of Fair Use



The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature, or is for nonprofit educational purposes;



The nature of the copyrighted work;



The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and



The effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

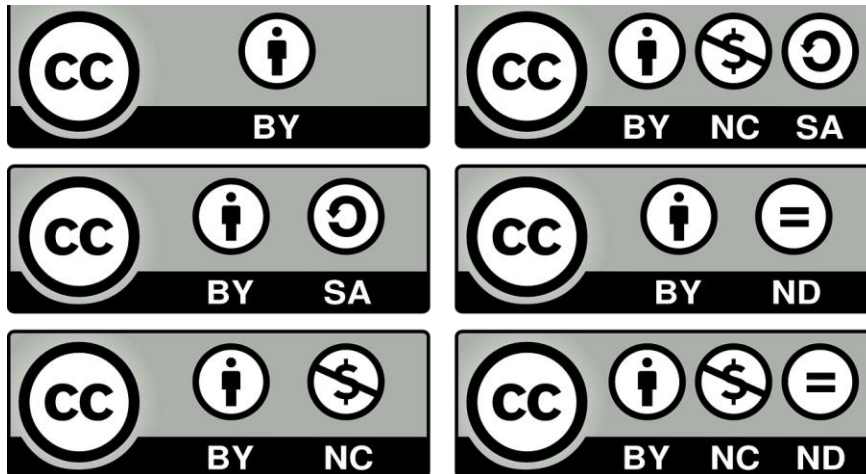


Meeting the specific needs of students with IEPs and 504 Plans as outlined for accommodations and modifications. Two thumbs up: Making choices that can benefit all students, including students with legal plans.



Showing films, shows, and other video content through personal account online streaming video providers (i.e. Netflix, Amazon Prime, Hulu, etc.). Exception: See educational documentary allowance from Netflix.

Ethical Use: Creative Commons
(<https://creativecommons.org>)



BY: give attribution (credit, cite, etc.)

SA: share alike (share with others as it was shared with you)

NC: non-commercial use (school projects, not school fundraisers)

ND: no derivatives (don't alter; use as is)

Ethical Use: Public Domain

How works become part of the "public domain:"

1. The copyright has expired.
2. The owner failed to follow copyright renewal rules.
3. The copyright owner deliberately put it in the public domain.
(See: Creative Commons)
4. Copyright law does not protect this type of work.
(facts vs. creative works)



PRO TIP: Just because the work is old or the author is dead, it doesn't automatically mean the work is in the public domain.