

# EXHIBIT C

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
ATLANTA DIVISION

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS,  
*et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MARK P. BECKER, in his official  
capacity as Georgia State University  
President, *et al.*,

Defendants.

§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§

Case No. 1:08-CV-1425-ODE

**DECLARATION OF JODI KAUFMANN, Ph.D**

I, Jodi Kaufmann, do hereby declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. My name is Jodi Kaufmann. I am over the age of 18 and competent to make this declaration. All of the facts stated herein are within my personal knowledge and are true and correct.

2. I am a professor of Educational Policy Studies at Georgia State University. Following adoption of the USG Policy on Copyright and Fair Use (“the Policy”), I completed a fair use checklist in accordance with the Policy for each of the course reading assignments I submitted for posting on electronic reserves (“eReserves”) and concluded that each such use was a fair use. True and correct copies of the checklists I completed are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

3. Each course reading assignment I have made available on eReserves since adoption of the Policy is narrowly tailored to support a specific, critical teaching point and constitutes less than ten percent of the entire work. For example, I selected “Writing as a Method of Inquiry” by L. Richardson from The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research for my Fall 2009 course “Qualitative/Interpretive Research in Education I” to teach an important theory: that as one writes, one continues to analyze data. Ms. Richardson, the author of the article, invented this theory and thus offers a unique perspective over other works that may exist regarding the theory. This article (as well as the others I made available on eReserves) is critical to my introductory course on qualitative/interpretive research. Because there is not a lot of consensus in qualitative/interpretive research, it is necessary to expose students, particularly in an introductory course, to a number of different theories and methodologies so that they better understand how complicated qualitative/interpretive research can be.

4. For each course I have taught following adoption of the Policy, the total course reading assignments available on eReserves are only a portion of the total reading assignments for each such course. In addition to the supplemental reading material I make available on eReserves, I also require my students to purchase three books, including a textbook, and to read journal articles available at the library.

5. My completion of fair use checklists has changed my thinking in terms of what is permitted under the fair use exception of the Copyright Act. The checklist helped me to keep in mind all of the factors relevant to fair use in completing my analysis. The checklists attached hereto as Exhibit A are records of my thought processes in determining that each work I have made available on eReserves is a fair use.

6. I have changed my practices as a result of the Policy and completion of fair use checklists. For example, I no longer place journal articles on eReserves. If the library at Georgia State University does not license a particular journal, I do not use any articles from that journal for my course reading assignments.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 2, 2010.

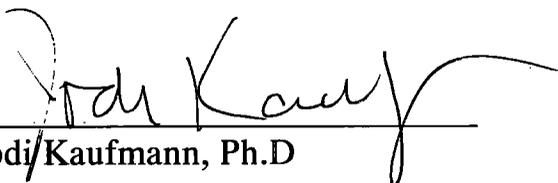
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jodi Kaufmann, Ph.D

EXHIBIT A TO DECLARATION OF J. KAUFMANN

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, J Date: Dec 9, 2009

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPRS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Sage handbook of qualitative Research

Author and Publisher: Denzin & Lincoln

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 1-32

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, J Date: Dec 8 2009

Class or Project: CLASS

Course and Term: EPRS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: The craft of inquiry

Author and Publisher: Alford

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 2-31

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, J Date: Dec 9 2009

Class or Project: CLASS

Course and Term: EPH 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Feminist Research

Author and Publisher: Reisler, Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 515-534

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, J Date: Apr 3 2010

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPRS 8500 Maymaster 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: ~~From~~ Handbook of Fem. Research

Author and Publisher: Pillay's Mayo

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 155-172

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann Date: Dec 9 2009

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPAS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Preissle Sage

Author and Publisher: Fieldwork Traditions

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 161-180

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, ) Date: Dec 9, 2009

Class or Project: CLASS

Course and Term: GLS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Social Theory

Author and Publisher: Gandstrom Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 217 - 228

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kampmann Date: Dec 9 2009

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ELLS 8500 SPR  
Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Stake Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 443-465

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, J Date: Dec 9 2009

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPRS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Postmodern, Poststructural & Critical Theory

Author and Publisher: Handbk Fem Research, Gergen, Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 71-106

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: Dec 9 2009

Class or Project: CLASS

Course and Term: GRS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Denny Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 547-558

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: Apr 3 2009

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPIS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Hankook Narrative Inquiry

Author and Publisher: Clandinin Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 35-75

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: Dec 9, 09

Class or Project: Class

Course and Term: EPSS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Penguin

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 357-375

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: Dec 9 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ELKS 8500 Spring 10

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Demco Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 119-138

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: Dec 9 09

Class or Project: class Spring 10

Course and Term: ENVS 500

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Denzin Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 733-748

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaupmann Date: Dec 9 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPHS 8500 Spring 10

Title of Copyrighted Work: Approaches to Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Hesse-Biber Oxford U. Press

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 447-472

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weights in Favor of Fair Use

Weights Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kampman Date: Dec 7 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ELLS 8500 Sp 10

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbk Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Penner

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 959-978

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kamp Date: Dec 9 09

Class or Project: CLASS

Course and Term: ELLS 8500 Spring 10

Title of Copyrighted Work: Research Method in PM

Author and Publisher: Scherrick

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 80-93

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman J Date: July 17 2009

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: Fall 2009 EPRS 850c

Title of Copyrighted Work: Sage handbook of qual research

Author and Publisher: Deming & Lincoln

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 1-32

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weighs Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: July 17 2009
Class or Project: class
Course and Term: Fall 09 EPR 8500
Title of Copyrighted Work: The Crafty of Inquiry
Author and Publisher: Alfred
Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 2-31

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at http://www.usg.edu/copyright/.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Weighs Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
Research or Scholarship
Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
Personal Study
Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
Profiting from use
Entertainment
Non-transformative
For publication
For public distribution
Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ENRS 8500 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Feminist Research

Author and Publisher: Preissle

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 515-534

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kayman Date: July 17 2009
Class or Project: class
Course and Term: ehrs 8500 Fall 09
Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Fern Research
Author and Publisher: Pillar; Mayo
Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 155-172

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at http://www.usg.edu/copyright/.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Weighs Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
Research or Scholarship
Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
Personal Study
Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
Profiting from use
Entertainment
Non-transformative
For publication
For public distribution
Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ELR 5500 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Fieldwork Traditions

Author and Publisher: Kriessle

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 166-180

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman J Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPRS 8500 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Humble & Social Theory

Author and Publisher: Sandston

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 217-228

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman J Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: Class J

Course and Term: EPAS 8500 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Stake

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 43-45

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Karman Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ENR 8500 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Postmodern Poststructural & Critical

Author and Publisher: Handbook of Film Research Theories

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): Johnson 71-106

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Weighs Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kayman J Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPS 8700 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Deming

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 547-588

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class Fall 09

Course and Term: ELIS 8900

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbk Equal Inquiry

Author and Publisher: Clandinin

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 35-75

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kayman Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ELLS 8500 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Den

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 357-375

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at http://www.usg.edu/copyright/.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Weighs Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
Research or Scholarship
Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
Personal Study
Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
Profiting from use
Entertainment
Non-transformative
For publication
For public distribution
Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Karman Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: #QRS 8500 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Oral Research

Author and Publisher: Newer

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 11-138

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

*Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weighs Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: July 17 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ELPS 8500 fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Dwyer

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 733-768

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: July 17 09  
Class or Project: class  
Course and Term: ELIS 8500 Fall 09  
Title of Copyrighted Work: Approaches to Qual Research  
Author and Publisher: Hesse - biber  
Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 447-472

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weighs Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman J Date: July 17 09  
Class or Project: class  
Course and Term: EPDS 850c Fall 09  
Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research  
Author and Publisher: Plenum  
Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 959-978

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman J Date: July 17, 09

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: GLPS 8500 Fall 09

Title of Copyrighted Work: Research Method in PM

Author and Publisher: Schevrick

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 80-93

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann J Date: Dec 9 2009

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPKS 9120 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: ~~Briefman~~ The question of belief

Author and Publisher: Briefmann

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 27-40

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Weighs Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, J Date: Dec 9 2009

Class or Project: ET Class

Course and Term: EPRS 9120

Title of Copyrighted Work: Morgan, W.

Author and Publisher: Electronic tools for dismantling the master's house

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 27-40

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Weighs Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, J Date: Dec 9 2009

Class or Project: EPRS 9120

Course and Term: Class ~~II~~

Title of Copyrighted Work: Arab's becoming whale

Author and Publisher: Lorraine T Edinburgh U Press

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann, J Date: Apr 3 2010

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPRS 8500 Maymester 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Sage handbook of qual research

Author and Publisher: Dennis Lincoln

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 1-32

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Weighs Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Laupman J Date: Apr 3 2010

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ELRS 8500

Title of Copyrighted Work: The craft of inquiry

Author and Publisher: Hfnd

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 21-31

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: Apr 3, 2010

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: ELPS 8500 Maymester 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Jewish Research

Author and Publisher: Preissler Sage

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 515-534

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kampmann Date: Dec 9, 2009

Class or Project: Class

Course and Term: EPK 8500 Spring 2009

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook of Lem. Research

Author and Publisher: Pillay & Mayo

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 155-172

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

### Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kayman, J Date: Apr 3

Class or Project: EPSS 8500 Mayme Star

Course and Term: CLASS

Title of Copyrighted Work: Fieldwork Traditions

Author and Publisher: Preissle

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 161-180

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

#### Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

##### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

##### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kayman J Date: Apr 3 2016

Class or Project: CLASS

Course and Term: ELAS 8500 Maymester 2016

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbk of social theory

Author and Publisher: Sandstrom

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 217 - 228

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Weighs Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Yaupman Date: Apr 3 2010

Class or Project: Class

Course and Term: ELFS 2500 Maymester 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research

Author and Publisher: State Case

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 443-465

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: Apr 3 2010

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPRS 8500 Spring 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Postmodern, Poststructuralist critical theories

Author and Publisher: Handbook Fem Research, <sup>theses</sup> ~~Garmon~~ Sax

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 71-106

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kauffman Date: Apr 3 2010
Class or Project: class
Course and Term: GRLS 8500 Maymester 2009
Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research
Author and Publisher: Penguin Sage
Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 547-588

Instructions: Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at http://www.usg.edu/copyright/.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use

Weights in Favor of Fair Use

Weights Against Fair Use

- Nonprofit Educational
Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
Research or Scholarship
Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
Personal Study
Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
Profiting from use
Entertainment
Non-transformative
For publication
For public distribution
Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufmann Date: Apr 3 2012  
Class or Project: class  
Course and Term: ELLS 8500 Maymester 2012  
Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Narrative Inquiry  
Author and Publisher: Clarendon  
Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 35-75

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kaufman Date: Apr 3 2010

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: Magister 2010

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Derry

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 357-375

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Kaufman

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

~~4/30/10~~ Apr 30 10

Class or Project: \_\_\_\_\_

class

Course and Term: \_\_\_\_\_

ET&S 8500

Title of Copyrighted Work: \_\_\_\_\_

Sage Handbook Qual Research

Author and Publisher: \_\_\_\_\_

Dwyer

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): \_\_\_\_\_

119-38

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kayman Date: Apr 3 10

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPKS 9500 Maymester

Title of Copyrighted Work: Handbook Qual

Author and Publisher: Dwyer

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 733-767

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kumpman Date: Apr 3 10

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPKS 8500 Maym 10

Title of Copyrighted Work: Approaches to Qual Research

Author and Publisher: Hesse-Biber Oxford U. Press

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 447-472

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weighs Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weighs Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weighs Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

---

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

---

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Faufman Date: Apr 3 10

Class or Project: class

Course and Term: EPKS 9500 Spring 10

Title of Copyrighted Work: Anthropology Research

Author and Publisher: Penguin

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 959-978

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
- Factual or nonfiction work
- Important to educational objectives

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
- Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
- Consumable work (workbook, test)

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
- Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
- Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
- Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
- Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
- Use stimulates market for original work
- No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
- No longer in print
- Licensing or permission unavailable
- Supplemental classroom reading
- One or few copies made or distributed
- User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
- Licensing or permission reasonably available
- Numerous copies made or distributed
- Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
- Required classroom reading
- User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
- Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 2: Nature of Copyrighted Work

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Published work
  - Factual or nonfiction work
  - Important to educational objectives
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Unpublished work
  - Highly creative work (art, music, novels, films, plays, poetry, fiction)
  - Consumable work (workbook, test)
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 3: Amount and Substantiality of Portion Used

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- Small portion of work used
  - Portion used is not central or significant to entire work as a whole
  - Amount taken is narrowly tailored to educational purpose, such as criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Large portion or entire work used
  - Portion used is central to work or "heart of the work"
  - Amount taken is more than necessary for criticism, comment, research, or subject being taught
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

## Factor 4: Effect on Market for Original

### *Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

- No significant effect on market or potential market for copyrighted work
  - Use stimulates market for original work
  - No similar product marketed by the copyright holder
  - No longer in print
  - Licensing or permission unavailable
  - Supplemental classroom reading
  - One or few copies made or distributed
  - User owns lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Restricted access (to students or other appropriate group)
- 

*Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use*

### *Weights Against Fair Use*

- Significantly impairs market or potential market for copyrighted work or derivative
  - Licensing or permission reasonably available
  - Numerous copies made or distributed
  - Repeated or long-term use that demonstrably affects the market for the work
  - Required classroom reading
  - User does not own lawfully acquired or purchased copy of original work
  - Unrestricted access on the web or other public forum
- 

*Factor Weighs Against Fair Use*

Fair Use Checklist

Name: Kam Date: Apr 3 10

Class or Project: Class

Course and Term: EPKS 8500 Maymes 6/78

Title of Copyrighted Work: Research method in PM

Author and Publisher: Scheuer

Portion(s) to be used (e.g., pages, timer counts): 80-93

**Instructions:** Where the factors favoring fair use outnumber those against it, reliance on fair use is justified. Where fewer than half the factors favor fair use, instructors should seek permission from the rights holder. Where the factors are evenly split, instructors should consider the total facts weighing in favor of fair use as opposed to the total facts weighing against fair use in deciding whether fair use is justified. Not all of the facts will be present in any given situation. Check only those facts that apply to your use. No single item or factor is determinative of fair use. Instructors should consult the Legal Affairs office at their institution or at the Office of the Board of Regents if they have questions regarding analysis of the four factors.

For more information regarding the fair use factors, please see the fair use sections of the Policy on the Use of Copyrighted Works in Education and Research for the University System of Georgia, which can be found on the web at <http://www.usg.edu/copyright/>.

Complete and retain a copy of this checklist for each "fair use" of a copyrighted work in order to establish a "reasonable and good faith" attempt at applying fair use should any dispute regarding such use arise.

**Factor 1: Purpose and Character of the Use**

*Weights in Favor of Fair Use*

*Weights Against Fair Use*

- Nonprofit Educational
- Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- Research or Scholarship
- Criticism, Comment, News Reporting, or Parody
- Transformative (use changes work for new utility or purpose)
- Personal Study
- Use is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

- Commercial activity
- Profiting from use
- Entertainment
- Non-transformative
- For publication
- For public distribution
- Use exceeds that which is necessary to achieve your intended educational purpose

Factor Weighs in Favor of Fair Use

Factor Weighs Against Fair Use