

2011 North Atlanta Jewish Students' Technology Fair

Project Submission Worksheet

Must be presented at registration table to pick up packet. Only **ONE** per project.

Participant Name _____ Grade _____ School Name _____

Team Member Name (if applicable) _____ Grade _____ School Name _____

School System: _____ Regional Fair: _____

Project Category: _____ Adult email address: _____

I certify that this project is the result primarily of the student's own efforts. (check the box)

Briefly describe what your project is about: _____

What programs did you use to create your project? _____

The Georgia Educational Technology Fair adheres to the Intellectual Property and Copyright Laws of the United States. Participants are required to list and show permissive use of all non-participant created content, including text, images, audio, and video content. Students' use of copyrighted material should not be a substitute for creative effort. Students should be able to understand and demonstrate, in a manner appropriate to their developmental level, how their use of a copyrighted work repurposes or transforms the original.

Participants will be disqualified for not listing all copyrighted content. Participants will not be disqualified because of errors in formatting the list. Below, list ALL non-student produced materials used in the project. Note from where permission was obtained. Attach ALL written permissions to this form.

Student Consent Form

(Must be filled out by **every** participant. Do not list information for more than one student.
Team members fill out separate form)

Dear Parents:

Your child has entered in the 2009 Georgia Educational Technology Fair (GaETF), produced by the Georgia Educational Technology Consortium (GaETC). The Georgia Educational Technology Consortium is requesting that photographs be taken of students at the Georgia Educational Technology Fair and be shared on their web site.

In an effort to promote the Georgia Educational Technology Fair and publicize its success, GaETF will be developing promotional photos of students, parents, schools and districts to tell their stories of how they have achieved their goals or provide alternatives and resources. The photographs captured from the fair will be posted on the GaETF web site to showcase the students at the fair.

=====

For valuable consideration, I give permission for my minor child to be photographed, videotaped, and interviewed for stories, articles or documentaries that may be produced to promote our school, the school system, and the GaETC/GaETF as it relates to promoting education technology throughout the state of Georgia. I understand that **only** my child's first name will be used in relation to this project and any photographs or videotaping that may occur. I consent to release the right and permission to copyright, publish or republish, and use in all forms and media and manners for advertising, trade, promotion, exhibition, or any other lawful purpose in connection with professional development for teachers throughout the state of Georgia.

Date: _____

Minor's Name: _____ (print)

Minor's Grade and School: _____ (print)

Parent or Guardian: _____ (signature)

Parent or Guardian: _____ (printed name)

Teacher's Name: _____ (print)

This is only needed if material is used that is the property of the student's teacher.

Teacher's Signature: _____

This is only needed if material is used that is the property of the student's teacher.

STUDENT USE OF COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS IN THEIR OWN ACADEMIC AND CREATIVE WORK

DESCRIPTION: Students strengthen media literacy skills by creating messages and using such symbolic forms as language, images, sound, music, and digital media to express and share meaning. In learning to use video editing software and in creating remix videos, students learn how juxtaposition reshapes meaning. Students include excerpts from copyrighted material in their own creative work for many purposes, including for comment and criticism, for illustration, to stimulate public discussion, or in incidental or accidental ways (for example, when they make a video capturing a scene from everyday life where copyrighted music is playing).

PRINCIPLE: Because media literacy education cannot thrive unless learners themselves have the opportunity to learn about how media functions at the most practical level, educators using concepts and techniques of media literacy should be free to enable learners to incorporate, modify, and re-present existing media objects in their own classroom work. Media production can foster and deepen awareness of the constructed nature of all media, one of the key concepts of media literacy. The basis for fair use here is embedded in good pedagogy.

LIMITATIONS: Students' use of copyrighted material should not be a substitute for creative effort. Students should be able to understand and demonstrate, in a manner appropriate to their developmental level, how their use of a copyrighted work repurposes or transforms the original. For example, students may use copyrighted music for a variety of purposes, but cannot rely on fair use when their goal is simply to establish a mood or convey an emotional tone, or when they employ popular songs simply to exploit their appeal and popularity. Again, material that is incorporated under fair use should be properly attributed wherever possible. Students should be encouraged to make their own careful assessments of fair use and should be reminded that attribution, in itself, does not convert an infringing use into a fair one.

DEVELOPING AUDIENCES FOR STUDENT WORK

DESCRIPTION: Students who are expected to behave responsibly as media creators and who are encouraged to reach other people outside the classroom with their work learn most deeply. Although some student media productions are simply learning exercises designed to develop knowledge and skills, media literacy educators often design assignments so that students have the opportunity to distribute their work.

PRINCIPLE: Educators should work with learners to make a reasoned decision about distribution that reflects sound pedagogy and ethical values. In some cases, widespread distribution of students' work (via the Internet, for example) is appropriate. If student work that incorporates, modifies, and re-presents existing media content meets the transformativeness standard, it can be distributed to wide audiences under the doctrine of fair use.

LIMITATIONS: Educators and learners in media literacy often make uses of copyrighted works outside the marketplace, for instance in the classroom, a conference, or within a school-wide or district-wide festival. When sharing is confined to a delimited network, such uses are more likely to receive special consideration under the fair use doctrine.

Especially in situations where students wish to share their work more broadly (by distributing it to the public, for example, or including it as part of a personal portfolio), educators should take the opportunity to model the real-world permissions process, with explicit emphasis not only on how that process works, but also on how it affects media making. In particular, educators should explore with students the distinction between material that should be licensed, material that is in the public domain or otherwise openly available, and copyrighted material that is subject to fair use. The ethical obligation to provide proper attribution also should be examined. And students should be encouraged to understand how their distribution of a work raises other ethical and social issues, including the privacy of the subjects involved in the media production.