

SOCIAL MEDIA:

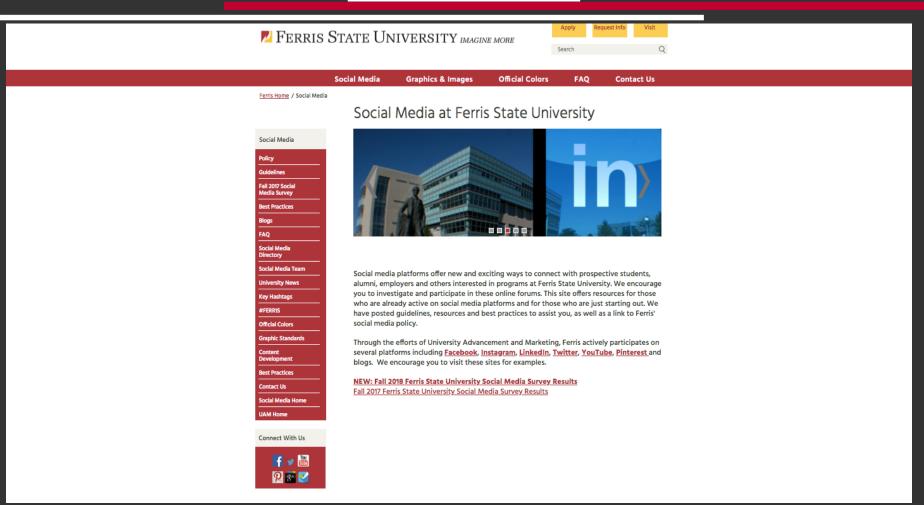
Considerations and Unintended Consequences

But First: Definition

 "Forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)."

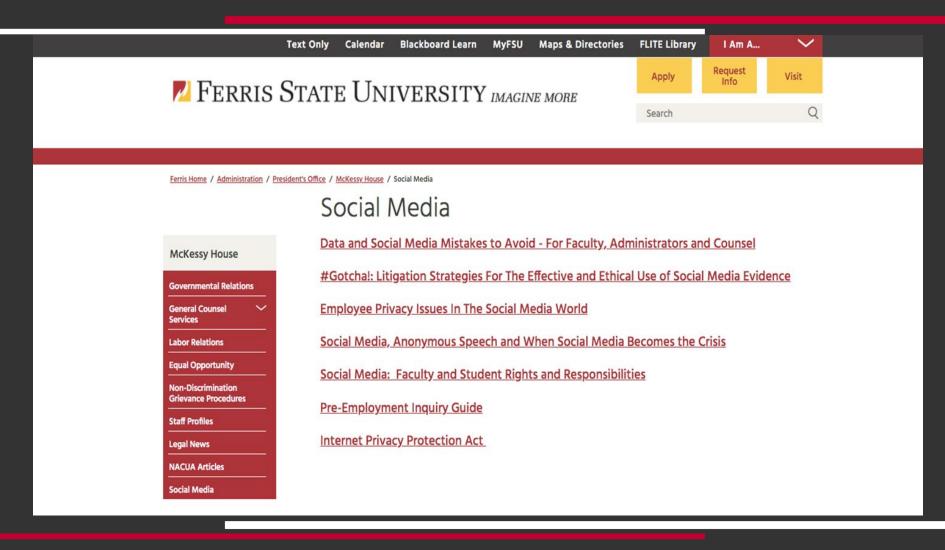
But First: Resources

University Advancement & Marketing Social Media Page



But First: Resources

General Counsel & Governmental Relations Social Media Page



Consider: The Policies

- Ferris State University Social Media Policy
- Proper Use of Information Technology Resources
- Use of Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility
- Mobile Communication Devices Policy
- Employee and Student Dignity BOT's Policy
- Policy on Non Discrimination BOT's Policy
- Political Activity BOT's Policy
- Employee Dignity/Harassment/Discrimination HRPP
- Political Activities of Employees HRPP
- Internet Privacy Protection Act (2012 PA 478, MCL 37.271 et seq.)

Consider the Following:

- Policies are not optional.
- Little or no prohibition regarding the use of social media with students, others, the content of those communications, and the platforms used.
- Personal and professional use of social media sometimes are difficult to distinguish.
- Comments/posts made using personal social media may impact your professional career.

ALSO CONSIDER:

- Social media's impact often is immediate.
- Social media's content often has a long life.
- Social media content is often used in employment disputes and litigation.

Consequence: Sexual Misconduct

Social media content may be interpreted as a violation of Title IX

- Sexual Harassment through social media during business and non-business hours.
 - persistent messaging, liking, commenting
- Evidence of an inappropriate relationship and/or communications with a current or former student.

Consequence: Discrimination

Social media content may be evidence of discrimination

- Comments, posts, or likes that indicate discrimination on the basis of a protected class (e.g., race, color, national origin, sex, religion).
- Social media often produces direct evidence of discrimination.

Consequence: Defamation

False statements can lead to a charge of defamation (libel)

- Controlling law: MCL § 600.2911 and common law principles.
- Elements of a defamation claim in MI:
 - False and defamatory statement
 - Unprivileged publication to third parties
 - Fault amounting to at least negligence on the part of the publisher
 - Either actionability of the statement regardless of whether there is special harm or the existence of special harm caused by publication

Consequence: Privacy Issues

Some speech may violate privacy laws or other confidentiality obligations

- Relevant privacy laws:
 - FERPA and HIPAA
- Other confidentiality obligations:
 - Disclosure of information impacting University business services or security.

Consequence: Academic Freedom

Not all speech is protected, including social media content

- AAUP Academic Freedom and Electronic Communications
- Not all speech made by faculty falls under the scope of academic freedom.
- Pickering/Garcetti Balancing Test:
 - Did employee speak as an employee or a citizen?
 - Official Duties Test
 - Was the speech on a matter of public concern?
 - Government's interest in promoting efficient operations v. employee's free speech interest.

Consequence: Hiring Process

Social media gives access to information that may or may not be considered in the hiring process

- Pre-Employment Inquiry Guide (Michigan Department of Civil Rights).
- Controversial social media content could influence the hiring process for future employment opportunities.