Keep student/teacher boundaries in mind.

- Just as you are mindful of setting appropriate student/teacher boundaries in the classroom, those boundaries must also be respected in cyberspace.
- Do not add students to your “friends” list.
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Find out what your district’s policy is on use of e-mail with students and comply with that policy.

- Don’t provide students with your personal e-mail address.
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- Instead, if you have school e-mail, provide that address to your students but first:
  - Find out if your school or the district has an Acceptable Use Policy for use of district computers, the Internet and electronic mail. Every student, by students, for students. An agreement should have to be signed by the students and their parent or legal guardian before direct access to Internet or teacher directed electronic mail will be allowed.
  - If your district does not have an Acceptable Use Policy, get your association to work with them on such a policy. Until a policy is created by the district or your school, consider creating your own classroom rules on use of e-mail and on communication between you and your students and require it to be signed by the student and his parent or guardian.
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For more information call 800-248-6732, ext. 5020
Don’t create a profile on a social network. If you do create a profile or already have one on a social network, try to be savvy and thoughtful about your internet postings because they may come back to haunt you in a negative way or impact your employment. Remember...

• Nothing really is private on the Internet. While many sites do allow you to access limited information to your profile, do not assume that you have a private world. Always ask yourself, “What will happen if someone sees this?”

• Assume that anyone can see your profile and figure out how much more you may be surveilling your students and co-workers as a result of your postings. You would not be surprised to find out that a student or co-worker could print off your postings and show them to law enforcement officials.

• A good rule of thumb is do not post anything that you would be embarrassed for your supervisor or boss, your colleagues, or the general public to see.

Avoid Becoming a Target

The Internet is a great tool for you and your students to use, but it can also be a dangerous place. Identify potential threats, watch for unusual or unusual activity, and be alert to the loss of inhibitors regarding community manners or ethics as some of the possible dangers.

Being proactive is the best defense. Don’t make yourself a target or at least, try to make yourself unknowable to others. If someone can find you, that makes it easier for a student to steal your identity and create a fake profile about you or the other Internet users who are against you there. There are many types of Internet sites available to a student. Whether a student is using Facebook, MySpace, or some other Internet site is really immaterial. In fact, there is a good chance that your student is probably not likely to create a fake profile about you or use the Internet against you no matter what steps you take. “Looking for a better world” for you to be successful may just pay off the effort, consider following these tips:

• Do not create a profile on a social network.

• If you do create a profile or already have one on a social network, try to be savvy and thoughtful about your Internet postings because they may come back to haunt you in a negative way or impact your employment. Remember...

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A student impersonates you using your name, image, or likeness on the Internet, so what can you do?

A student takes your identity and creates a fake profile on an Internet social networking site such as Facebook, MySpace, or another, by stealing your identity. This deception is subject to the First Amendment rights of the student. The First Amendment rights guarantee the students’ freedom of speech and expression. The school district can take the following action if it feels it is necessary to prevent the student from人权来自学生的言论和表达自由。学校当局可以采取以下行动，如果它觉得有必要防止学生使用您的身份和创建虚假资料。最终，您可能无法采取任何行动，因为学校当局可能已经采取了适当的措施。

A student impersonates you using your name, image, or likeness on the Internet, so what can you do?

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A student impersonates you using your name, image, or likeness on the Internet, so what can you do?

A student takes your identity and creates a fake profile on an online social networking site such as MySpace.com or Facebook. This is a real risk for you and your students, but what can you do about it? The following information is designed to help schools avoid becoming a target.

First, you should know that there is a significant difference between an online posting and a criminal action. If the student who creates the fake profile engages in a criminal act, such as spreading false information about you, then you would need to file a report with law enforcement. If the student simply creates the profile with others, then it is a civil action that you may need to respond to. The following information is designed to help you as an educator to avoid becoming a target.

Do not post pictures that might be easily manipulated. In addition, it is a good idea to keep track of the pictures you do post in case you ever need to prove that the photo was modified.

There are no “take backs” online even when material is deleted. It is very easy for material to be copied, saved, and forwarded so it can continue to exist in cyberspace.

If a student uses your image, name, or likeness to create a fake profile, this student may be disciplined in accordance with district policy or the student code of conduct.

Fifth, if you know who the student is who created the site, tell him or her to stop it, to remove the profile, that their actions are not welcome, and that you reserve the right to take legal action. Assume that anyone can view your profile no matter how many security measures you may have put in place.

If the student who created the fake profile does not stop, then you need to pursue legal action. While many sites allow you to limit access to your profile to certain persons or groups, there is no such thing as a private online profile. It is important to keep in mind, however, that the truth is a defense to a libel action.

A defamation claim can be brought if (1) there is a false and defamatory statement expressed by printing, writing, signs, pictures, or the like, which either blackens the memory of a deceased person, or impeaches the honesty, integrity, virtue, or reputation of a living person, and exposes a person to the hatred, contempt, ridicule, or seizure of a living person; or (2) a publication or statement expresses an untrue statement of fact.

A libel action requires a plaintiff to prove: (1) a false and defamatory statement by [a] defendant concerning [a] plaintiff; (2) an unprivileged publication to a third person; (3) fault, amounting to at least malice, negligence, or gross carelessness; (4) harm, and (5) special damages. To bring a defamation claim in Nevada you must prove whether the statement is true or false. If the statement is true, you cannot recover damages.

If you do create a profile or already have one on a social network, try to be savvy and thoughtful about your intentions because they may come back to haunt you in a negative way or impact your employment.

Promptly notify MySpace.com (or other website, as applicable) that someone has created an imposter profile about you. MySpace.com has created a special form just for teachers and faculty members to report this type of problem.

Request that the profile be immediately removed and that you receive confirmation when it is removed. MySpace.com has created a special form just for teachers and faculty members to report this type of problem.

When you report a fake profile to MySpace.com, you should keep a copy of the form you filled out and submitted to the network and the time and date you submitted it.

Visit the school's computer lab or the school's network administrator’s office and ask to look at the profile. Assume that anyone can view your profile no matter how many security measures you may have put in place.

If the student who created the fake profile is a student, then the school district has a policy against a student impersonating a teacher or staff member and what the consequence is if the student does not stop. The school district may also have procedures for educators to report conduct that doesn’t fit yours, warns yet, you are suspected pending an investigation. What are you going to do?

Third, inform the school about the fake profile and who could have created it. Find out if the school district has a policy that addresses the situation. The school district may have a policy that addresses the situation.

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If you are the victim of a libel action, you can file a complaint with the district court for the county in which the libel action was filed. If you lose the complaint, you can appeal to the district court of appeal and then possibly to the supreme court.

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Increase your online visibility. Be careful not to post too much personal information online. If you do not post anything that you would be embarrassed for your supervisor to read, then your information will be less likely to be accessed.

A criminal libel under NRS 200.510 et. seq.; a libel action. You would not have a case of libel if the statements made were true. A case can be brought only if the statements were false.

The student who created the fake profile, the student may be disciplined in accordance with district policy or the student code of conduct.

Fifth, if you know who the student is who created the site, tell him or her to stop it, to remove the profile, that their actions are not welcome, and that you reserve the right to take legal action. Assume that anyone can view your profile no matter how many security measures you may have put in place.

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A student impersonates you using your name, image, or likeness on the Internet, so what can you do?

First, you shouldn’t panic! You should be proactive about such a profile but don’t overreact to it. You need to be able to manage your emotions and think about how to respond. If you overreact, you may end up doing more harm than good.

Second, if you discover a student has created a profile about you, you should contact your local UniServ representative for assistance. There is always the chance school officials might come after you. This step is a must if your district threatens you or takes any negative employment action against you.

Third, you should let the administration handle any investigation. If the district finds that a student created a fake profile, the student may be disciplined in accordance with district policy or the student code of conduct. Instead, you should let the administration handle any investigation.

Fourth, you may want to consider contacting local law enforcement officials to file a criminal complaint, for a copy of evidence. On the complaint, the creator of the profile may have committed a crime such as identity theft, stalking, fraud, or criminal threat. Also, MySpace isn’t a real-time web site without a subpoena, which may require you to reveal the identity of the local prosecutor or the police. However, recognize that law enforcement officials may not be willing to take a criminal complaint. They may feel that the profile rises to the level of a crime or, if it is a crime, it may not be a high priority for the police. If the police do not wish to take the criminal complaint, the matter will be handled by your school administration.

There are no “take backs” online even when material is deleted. It is very easy for material to be copied, saved, and forwarded so it can continue to exist in cyberspace.

The first link you should follow is to the student’s profile. If the profile was created by the student, you may be able to see who created the profile online. If the profile was created by another student, you may be able to see who is creating the profile. If you are not sure who created the profile, you may be able to see who is editing the profile.

The student may be disciplined in accordance with district policy or the student code of student discipline.

A void Becoming a Target

The Internet is a great tool for you and your students to use, but it can also be a dangerous place. Identity theft, cyberstalking, cyberbullying, sexual predators, and the loss of inhibitions regarding community morals and ethics are some of the dangers.

Becoming a Target

Be proactive in the online environment. Take steps to prevent yourself from becoming a target. Here are some tips:

Don’t create a profile on a social network.

If you do create a profile on a social network, try to be savvy and thoughtful about your Internet postings because they may come back to haunt you in a negative way or impact your employment.

Assume that anyone can view your profile on the Internet. Many employers will allow you to access your profile to screen you for employment purposes. Assume that any information you post will have the potential to show up on someone else’s computer screen.

A good rule of thumb is don’t post anything that you would be embarrassed for your supervisor, better yet, your grandmother (for purposes of this example is conservative and straight) to see.

Don’t post pictures that might easily be manipulated. In addition, it is a good idea to keep track of the pictures that you post in case you need to remove them that were probably posted on purpose.

Tell your friends to be mindful of the media that you post. If another student talks to a public school district, you are more likely to be held by higher standards of conduct than the average person and that material may end up being used against you. If your speech is used against you, it may create a conflict in your employment. An example with a fixed point occurring to your profile having no wild plots.

Avoiding the Target

A number of steps can help you avoid becoming a target. Here are some tips:

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Keep student/teacher boundaries in mind.

Just as you are mindful of setting appropriate student/teacher boundaries in the classroom, these boundaries must also be respected in cyberspace.

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- Do not post comments to students’ profiles even if they are innocent in nature. Posting on a student’s profile could motivate allegations of misconduct, which can lead to parent complaints or negative employment actions including reprimands, suspension, or termination.
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