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Stanford Privacy Policy: an Annotated Bibliography

105th United States Congress. (1998). The Digital Millennium Copyright Act. <http://www.copyright.gov/legislation/pl105-304.pdf>.
This is the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DCMA). This is the basis for the DCMA complaints that a student may receive if suspected of copyright infringement.

Barnes, Susan. "A privacy paradox: Social Networking in the United States." First Monday 11.9 (2006): n. pag. Web. 25 May 2011.

This article is about privacy issues surrounding social networks. Social networks present a huge present a huge privacy risk because users share information about themselves, current activities, and pictures on sites like Facebook and Twitter. Often times on college campuses students post pictures of underage drinking, not expecting university administrators to use this as evidence against them. While Stanford has a relaxed policy on drinking, some behaviors that could be more relevant are college admissions officers and potential employers using information posted on social networking sites.

*Computer and Network Usage Policy*. Administrative Guide Memo 62. Stanford, 15 Dec. 2009. Web. 15 May 2011. <http://adminguide.stanford.edu/62.pdf>.

This document serves as a guideline for appropriate use of information technology on the Stanford University Network. The golden rule of the document is to not encroach others' access and use of the Stanford Network. Some prohibited usage cases are outlined along with administrative and legal punishments, though exact punishments are not defined. The document also includes the responsibilities and powers of the system administrators and information security officers.

Katyal, Sonia. "Privacy vs. Piracy." Yale Journal of Law & Technology 7. (2004): 222. Web. 25 May 2011.
This article deals with the unstable boundary between privacy rights and intellectual property law. Each area individually is well researched but the interaction between the two is more overlooked, especially across the internet. Related to college campuses, the Recording Industry Association of America takes a particularly strict stance on college campuses, in part because it is easier for colleges to monitor their networks but also because it is a desired market. Some even take it to the extreme by not allowing students to send any kind of MP3 file, even those taken from the public domain. This article will help us decide what Stanford’s stance on illegal file sharing should be.

Kenneth D. Salomon ,Peter C. Cassat ,Briana E. Thibeau “IT Security for Higher Education: A Legal Perspective” Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, PLLC .March 20, 2003. <http://net.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/csd2746.pdf>.

This paper explores the current legal landscape and the factors contributing to this atmosphere of uncertainty. The sections present an overview of existing federal and state privacy and security related laws affecting institutions of higher education. The paper then discusses several practical implications of such laws for institutions of higher education and suggests areas for further exploration. I will explore the current legal landscape, how it affects members of the Stanford community and what can be done to minimize the failure rate of legal systems in the IT security space.

*Principle of Privacy in the University*. Issue brief. Stanford, 1984. Web. 15 May 2011. <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/legal/powerpoint/Principles%20of%20Privacy.pdf>.

Stanford's Principles of Privacy is a short document that outlines the basic privacy rights of students and faculty. It is not specific to computer usage, but the policies outlined by the document clearly influence Stanford's network policies.

Raymond Elliot , Michael O. Young, Vincent Collins, David Frawley, M. Lewis Temares“Information Security in Higher Education” (1991). <http://net.educause.edu/ir/library/pdf/PUB3005.pdf>.

This paper, defines and discusses some security issues facing higher education today and in the future. Interviews were conducted with eight universities on how they deal with security concerns with the aim of motivating people to intervene in internet security matters .I will analyze these concerns and how they were resolved in these schools ,compare how Stanford deals with security issues and lay out optimal security strategies.

The Stanford Student Computer and Network Privacy Project. "A Study of Student Privacy Issues at Stanford University." *Communications of the ACM* 45.3 (2002): 23. *ACM Digital Library*. ACM, Mar. 2002. Web. 15 May 2011. <http://delivery.acm.org/>.

This published journal article is the culmination of a research project conducted by Stanford students in 2002. The group researched four government and university policies that affected Stanford privacy. They discovered several security flaws and provided recommendations to improve security.

U.S. Copyright Office. (2011). Online Service Providers. <http://www.copyright.gov/onlinesp/>.

This summarizes the nature of an online service provider's responsibilities in the event of copyright infringement. It also contains a directory listing of service providers and the respective agents who shall be contacted in the event that they serve someone suspected of copyright infringement.