A report containing the deliverables, maximum 4 pages, single-spaced. The 4-page limit does not include the list of references. For example, you could have a 4-page report and a 2-page list of references.

* Summarize the article in half a page, maximum.
* Clearly argue “for” **and** “against” tracking social media posts – ethical implications, privacy implications, privacy law being broken if any, rights being taken away if any, etc.
  + Make distinct arguments; no repetition.
* Use resources from the lecture and outside the article to drive home your points.
  + Include a list of references at the end of your report.
* Clearly make a recommendation/take a stand “for” **or** “against” tracking social media posts with valid reasons.
* You may use sub-headings to present the different sections of your report.
* You may also use bullet points in the different sections of the report.
* Summary contains all the main points of the article, is well written with no grammar or spelling errors. (20/100)
* Strong arguments were made “for” and “against” tracking social media posts. (30/100)
* Good use of lecture notes and external resources including a list of references (25/100)
* It is clear what stand you have taken/recommendation you have made and why (25/100)

“the American Civil Liberties Union say the software can be easily used to collect information on peaceful protesters or target certain groups. The programs let police gather and record all online posts within specific geographic boundaries, and some allow users to do keyword searches for certain words or hashtags”

They also say that “the [Denver police] department could be gathering intelligence on law-abiding demonstrators” when “The department agreed in 2003 to stop collecting information on protesters not suspected of crimes after the ACLU found it kept thousands of "spy files" on peaceful groups, including a Franciscan nun and Amnesty International. The group sued to keep Denver police from gathering such information without a clear law enforcement purpose”

“Now they've bought software that lets them do some of the things they were doing so much easier”

“[DPD] spent $30,000 US for a one-year subscription to Geofeedia”

“Lt. William Mitchell said it would be used to monitor large events” citing that it also grants the ability to “see real-time potential threats being made to an event” and “identify criminal suspects and their actions as they post them to social media”

“It is unclear how many departments across the U.S. are using such software programs”

“The software is also used by news organizations, retailers and companies to quickly analyze large amounts of social media”

“Activists are concerned that Geofeedia is marketing itself as a way to target protesters”

“The software can be a valuable public safety tool if used transparently”

“natural response that the police would try to engage social media on multiple levels to try to get a better handle on how people feel about the department or certain incidents”

Freedom from intrusion being left alone

•Control of information about oneself

•Freedom from surveillance (from being followed, tracked, watched and eavesdropped upon?

•Can we truly expect complete privacy?

•Others may initiate conversation

•We can’t always control information about ourselves. Friends know where we work, people talk about us when we are not there

•People can follow us/track us on social media and physically

•Critics of privacy argue that it gives cover to deception, hypocrisy and wrong doing.

•Allows fraud and protects the guilty(?)

•Concern for privacy may be regarded as suspicious What do you have to hide?

•The desire to keep things private does not imply we are doing anything wrong?

•On social media, are your accounts private?

•We may want to keep our health, relationship and family issues private

•We may choose not to share religious beliefs to avoid distracting arguments

•Privacy of information can be important to safety and privacy

•Travel plans, financial data, home address think of what happens if these are publicly available on social media (Adaji Slide 4).

Fair Information Principles (Adaji Slide 12).

**Summary**

*Summary contains all the main points of the article, is well written with no grammar or spelling errors.*

**Analysis**

*Strong arguments were made “for” and “against” tracking social media posts and there is a good use of lecture notes and external resources including a list of references.*

Clearly, there is no question of the efficacy of this software. As it is employed by multiple police departments at a considerable rate. Further, these agencies advocate for the software because of its insightfulness with civil disobedience and protests. However, the lack of transparency on behalf of the agencies deploying these tactics is alarming. I will present the ethical implications of this software in junction with the threat it poses to personal and group rights to emphasize the need for operational transparency. Based on this premise it will become clear that without operational transparency, this software is to be avoided at all costs; even with transparency, this software is to be treated with the highest levels of scrutiny until proper checks and balances can be integrated.

Ethical implications:

Threat to personal rights

Threat to group rights

Necessity of checks and balances

**Conclusion**

*It is clear what stand you have taken/recommendation you have made and why*

I stand against the use of tracking social media posts when the purpose and methodology behind the use of such software is not made available to the general public.

Works Cited

Adaji, Ifeoma. *Week 5: Privacy*. COSC 419F, October 2021,

https://canvas.ubc.ca/courses/89845/files/16789177?module\_item\_id=3763225. Lecture.

CBC News. “Police Tracking Social Media During Protests Stirs Concerns in U.S.” The

Associated Press, 7 October 2016, <https://www.cbc.ca/news/science/police-tracking->social-media-concern-usa-1.3795950

*lear what stand you have taken/recommendation you have made and why.*