A Presentation Guide
for Law Enforcement and Teachers

del **delete**
online predators
A Tennessee Police Project

Delete Online Predators is a project of the Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police (TACP). Founded in 1970, TACP is the largest law enforcement leadership and professional development organization in Tennessee, representing more than 300 local, state and federal professional law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

The goals of the organization include: advancing the science and art of police services; developing and disseminating improved administrative, technical and operational practices, and promoting their use in police work; fostering police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators throughout the world; facilitating the recruitment and training of qualified persons in the police profession; and encouraging high professional standards of performance and conduct.

The association is committed to serving as a positive force in improving the safety and well-being of all Tennesseans. For more information, visit TACP on the Web at **www.tacp.org**.

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MATERIALS NEEDED FOR PRESENTATION *(Presentation lasts approximately 30 minutes)*

- TV/DVD player

- Education DVD*

- NetSmartz Internet Safety Pledge

- Adult education brochure: "Protecting Our Children: Talking to Kids About the Internet"

- "I Took the Pledge" red silicone wristbands

- Internet safety quiz* (can be downloaded and printed at **www.deletepredators.com/law/index.htm**)

- Internet lingo booklet (optional – for adult groups only)

*Denotes there are two versions – one for youth and one for adults

Campaign Overview

Delete Online Predators, a public education campaign to combat Internet crimes against children, is a project of the Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police (TACP).

The statewide campaign – led by Governor Phil Bredesen, First Lady Andrea Conte and Taylor Swift, the first bonafide country star of the MySpace generation – works with schools and law enforcement to distribute Internet safety information and materials to parents and middle school students across Tennessee. It draws on reseach-based messages developed by expert organizations including the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).
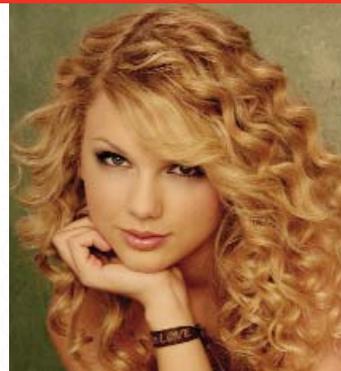
One major campaign goal is to urge youth, specifically middle school students, to take the NetSmartz Safety Pledge developed by NCMEC. The idea is to reach young people as they begin to utilize technology like the Web, e-mail, chat rooms and instant messaging.

In addition to NCMEC, Delete Online Predators partners include the Tennessee Department of Education, Junior Leagues of Tennessee, state Attorney General Robert E. Cooper Jr., the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the state Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force, based in the Knoxville Police Department.

Visit **www.deletepredators.com** to learn more about Internet safety, read recent news articles and order campaign materials. Click on "law enforcement" to submit your materials order online.

Gov. Phil Bredesen and First Lady Andrea Conte

Taylor Swift

Resource Guide

Growing up has taken on a whole new meaning in the Internet age. These days, kids are just as likely to socialize online as they are to meet at the mall or go to the movies. So, it's critical for parents, guardians and other adults caring for kids to understand the Internet and its potential risks. It is also vital that children know how to be safe online.

The articles below can be used as a reference when teaching children and adults about the importance of safety on the Internet.

Statistics and Facts

Surveys indicate the Internet poses potential risks for youth online ages 10 to 17.

- One in seven has received a sexual solicitation or approach over the Internet.
- One in three has had unwanted exposure to sexual material – pictures of naked people or people having sex.
- One in 25 has received an aggressive sexual solicitation – someone asking to meet somewhere, calling on the phone or sending offline mail, money or gifts.
- One out of five 13- to 17-year-olds believe that posting personal information and photos online is safe.
- More than half of teens have profiles on popular social networking sites such as MySpace and Facebook.
- 75 percent of youth are willing to share personal information online about themselves and their families in exchange for goods and services.
- Currently, there are more than 600,000 registered sex offenders in the United States.
- More than 10,000 of those registered sex offenders live in Tennessee.

Sources: National Center for Missing & Exploited Children; PEW Internet & American Life Project; Cox Communications Teen Internet Safety Survey; eMarketer; Crimes Against Children Research Center.

News

These stories are examples of Internet crimes against children, as well as examples of sex offenders in Tennessee. Go to the links listed below to review the full stories. To see recent stories, visit **www.deletepredators.com/news.php**.

"MySpace Predator Targeted Teen Girls" – He said he was 20 years old, and the page featured photographs of a muscular, shirtless young man. www.deletepredators.com/news.php?article_id=57

"Midstate Sex Offender Trolled MySpace" – A convicted sex offender was arrested for driving under the influence with five male juveniles in his car. He met the juveniles on MySpace. www.deletepredators.com/news.php?article_id=51

"LaVergne Man Indicted on Child Porn" – A man indicted for possession of child pornography takes a plea deal and admits to having initiated sexual relationships with at least three boys. www.deletepredators.com/news.php?article_id=38

"Alicia Kozakiewicz Testimony On Sex Predators Online" – Kozakiewicz, 19, testifies before Congress about surviving, and transcending, her own experience as a child victim of an Internet predator. To view the full testimony, visit www.deletepredators.com/law/index.htm.

Tips for Online Safety

- Keep computers in the common areas of the home, not in a child's bedroom. The less privacy, the better.
- Parents should take advantage of controls offered by software and Internet service providers that block inappropriate sites.
- Never share personal information online with people you don't know. Details off-limits include: full name, address, phone number, school name or photos.
- Never, ever meet in person with anyone you've met on the Internet.
- Understand social networking trends, and learn about sites such as MySpace and Facebook. These are popular sites with young people and have become hunting grounds for online predators.
- A child's online activities should always be monitored. Learn how to check Web history, and maintain access to e-mail passwords to review online communication.
- Talk openly about Internet safety. If a young person feels uncomfortable about anything seen online, he or she should feel safe telling a parent, teacher or another trusted adult.

To learn more about this issue, visit the law enforcement page of the Web site, **www.deletepredators.com/law/index.htm**. Here you will find campaign materials and links to useful information.

Presentation Guide for Students

Below are suggested talking points and tips for presenting the Delete Online Predators campaign information to students. The resources listed on Page 3 will help encourage conversation with students when talking about Internet crimes against children. This is only a suggested guide. The information can be presented as seen necessary.

I. Introduction

Introduce yourself and discuss the purpose of the campaign (see Page 2). This is a good time to get a feel for what the students know about Internet crimes against children.

Suggested questions:
- How often do you use the Internet?
- What do you think of when you hear "Internet safety"?
- Do your parents monitor your Internet use?

II. Show DVD for Youth – *Protecting Yourself Online*

Talk about the case of Alicia Kozakiewicz (a link to her full story is on Page 3). Show the DVD.
- Alicia, a 13-year-old girl, became friends with a "girl" her age online.
- She agreed to meet her "friend" offline.
- Alicia was abducted by the person posing to be her friend, was locked in a basement, and was tortured and molested for several days before being rescued by the police.

III. Discussion

- Allow students to ask questions about Alicia's case.
- Discuss particular points addressed in Alicia's testimony:
  – Why would Alicia want to meet someone she didn't know?
  – Address the importance of parents knowing what their children are doing online. It's not prying, it's protecting.
- Discuss how Internet predators go about stalking their victims:
  – Pretend to be someone they aren't – usually the age of the child they are talking to online.
  – Always know the latest pop-culture trends.
  – Know the online lingo.
- Have you ever chatted/communicated online with someone you didn't know?
  – Discuss why this is not a good idea. Reference the news stories on Page 3.
- Discuss the dangers of social networking sites (MySpace, Facebook, etc.).
  – Use statistics on Page 3 to illustrate the dangers of posting personal information on sites like these.
  – Stress that social networking sites are OK to use as long as they are used properly.

IV. Internet Safety Quiz

Pass out a copy of the youth Internet safety quiz to the students. This can be downloaded and printed at **www.deletepredators.com/law/index.htm**. Ask them to answer the questions. Then, review the correct answers with the class and explain why those are the correct answers. The quiz and answers are on Page 5.

V. NetSmartz Internet Safety Pledge

- Pass out the NetSmartz Internet Safety Pledge to the students.
- Review the pledge with the students (see Page 8).
- Ask the students to sign the bottom.
- Ask the students to take the pledge home with them so a parent or guardian can also sign the pledge.
- Hand out the red wristbands.
- Tell them about the sticker that is located under the picture of Taylor Swift. Ask them to place it on a notebook or book cover so others can learn about the importance of Internet safety.

Youth Internet Safety Quiz

1. **As I travel through "Cyberspace," information I should never give out to someone I meet online is**
   - A. The names of my favorite books and movies
   - B. My real name, address, telephone number, the school I attend, or my photograph
   - C. The name of my pet

   Answer: B. I should always remember never to give out personal information in e-mails or to Web sites, even if they're offering free merchandise, without checking with my parents first. I should also let my parents know about anything unusual or inappropriate that I discover while I'm online.

2. **If someone sends me an inappropriate message/material, I should**
   - A. Never reply to these messages, and tell my parents so that they can notify our online service provider
   - B. Keep it a secret
   - C. Reply to the sender and ask the sender to stop sending me messages

   Answer: A. I need to let my parents know right away if I get messages that make me feel frightened or confused, so that they can let our online service provider know. I will not respond to these messages, and it isn't my fault if I get a message like that.

3. **If someone I meet online asks me to keep a secret from my parents, I should**
   - A. Keep the secret because they are my "cyber friend"
   - B. Tell all of my friends, because it's hard for me to keep a secret
   - C. Tell my parents, because no one should ever ask me to keep secrets from my parents

   Answer: C. No one I meet online should ask me to keep secrets or do things that I wouldn't ordinarily do. It's easy to be anonymous online, and that's why I need to let my parents know who my "cyber friends" are.

4. **If someone is on my e-mail "buddy list," "friend list," or "contact list" and I only know that person online, he or she is**
   - A. My friend and someone I can trust
   - B. The person he or she claims to be
   - C. Someone I should be cautious about because I don't know him or her well

   Answer: C. Just because people say they're my buddy doesn't mean that they are. I should also be careful not to use screen names that give out personal information about me, because that may make it easier for someone to pretend to be my friend.

5. **As I travel through "Cyberspace," I should never**
   - A. Take a break and have a snack
   - B. Use the Internet to help me with my homework
   - C. Agree to meet someone in person whom I have met online

   Answer: C. I should always tell my parents if anything bothers me about someone I meet online or if someone is asking for information about me. I should let my parents know if I am confused about how the information is going to be used, so that they can contact our online service provider.

   I should always tell my parents if someone I meet online wants to meet me in person, and I should NEVER agree to meet someone in person whom I have met online.

6. **The "CyberTipline" is**
   - A. A cool, new videogame
   - B. My online source to report child-sexual exploitation
   - C. A Web site where I can find information about UFOs

   Answer: B. I can report anything that is threatening or involves child pornography to the CyberTipline by visiting its Web site at www.cybertipline.com or by calling (800) 843-5678. They will ask questions about what happened and give my parents and me information about people who can help me.

   Courtesy of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

Presentation Guide for Adults

Below are suggested talking points and tips for presenting the Delete Online Predators campaign information to adults. The resources listed on Page 3 will help encourage conversation with adults when talking about Internet crimes against children. This is only a suggested guide. The information can be presented as seen necessary.

I. Introduction

Introduce yourself and discuss the purpose of the campaign (see Page 2). This is a good time to get a feel for what the group knows about Internet crimes against children.

Suggested questions:

• Do you use the Internet?

• Do you use chat functions on the Internet?

• Are you familiar with social networking sites (MySpace, Facebook, etc.)?

Distribute the adult education brochure – *Protecting Our Children: Talking to Kids About the Internet* – and go over the points in the brochure. Encourage members of the group to tear off the back panel of the brochure and place it in a prominent place next to their home computers.

Talk about the coded language today's youth are using and the dangers of parents not knowing what their children are saying online. You can print the lingo booklet from the law enforcement page of the Web site as a reference. **www.deletepredators.com/law/index.htm**

II. Show DVD for Adults – *Talking to Kids About the Internet*

III. Discussion

• Allow for questions about the video.

• Discuss the case of Alicia Kozakiewicz. Reference information on Page 3 - this story is not in the adult educational video. Also reference the Tennessee-specific news stories on Page 3.

• Do you always know what sites your children are visiting on the Internet?

• Do you have filters and blocks set up on your home computer to restrict access to potentially dangerous sites?

• Talk about the dangers of allowing children to keep computers with Internet access in their rooms. It is important to keep Internet access in the family areas of the home – not in children's rooms.

• Discuss the dangers of social networking sites (MySpace, Facebook, etc.).
   – Use statistics on Page 3 to illustrate the dangers of posting personal information on sites like these.
   – Stress that social networking sites are OK to use as long as they are used properly.

• You must talk with your children about the dangers of the Internet.

• Reference the Internet Safety Tips on Page 3.

IV. Internet Safety Quiz

Pass out a copy of the adult Internet safety quiz. This can be downloaded and printed at **www.deletepredators.com/law/index.htm**. Ask them to answer the questions. Then, review the correct answers with the group and explain why those are the correct answers. The quiz and answers are on Page 7.

V. NetSmartz Internet Safety Pledge

• Pass out the NetSmartz Internet Safety Pledge to the group.

• Review the pledge with the group (see Page 8).

• Ask them to take the pledge home and review it with their children.

• After the pledge has been signed by both parents and children, ask the adults to provide their children with the red wristbands.

• Tell them about the sticker that is located under the picture of Taylor Swift. Ask them to ask their children to place it on a notebook or book cover so other youth can learn about the importance of Internet safety.

Adult Internet Safety Quiz

1. Where is the best place to locate your family computer?
 A. Child's bedroom
 B. Family room
 C. Home office in remote area of house

Answer: B. The safest location for the computer is in a room where there is sufficient adult supervision.

2. Which is the best example of how to protect your children online?
 A. Post clear, simple, easy-to-read house rules on or near the monitor and supervise your child's online activity
 B. Only allow your child to use the computer at the public library or school
 C. Do not allow your child to "surf" the Internet without having a friend nearby

Answer: A. Posting clear, simple, easy-to-read house rules is an excellent way to set boundaries for your child's Internet use. Consider signing the rules along with your child, and they should be periodically reviewed. Visit www.NetSmartz.org for examples of rules. This site provides safety tips and definitions to help you better understand the many different areas of the World Wide Web. Remember that nothing beats your supervision of and attention to what your children do while online.

3. Your children are completely safe if they only visit child-friendly chat rooms. True or False?

Answer: False. Although it is recommended your child only visit child-friendly sites, realize that anyone may access these sites. Those who wish to harm children have been known to entice children in child-oriented chat rooms. Nothing should replace your supervision.

4. What should you do if your children tell you someone they have "met" online has asked for their telephone number and wants to meet them in person?
 A. Take away their computer privileges
 B. Praise them for telling you this, and discuss with them the reasons why it is unsafe to meet in person with someone they have first met online without your supervision
 C. Tell them it's OK to meet their friend as long as you know where they are going

Answer: B. Rewarding your child for being forthcoming with information is an excellent way to keep the lines of communication between you open. Furthermore, your acceptance and praise of this may encourage them to report incidents to you in the future. You should remind your child not to give out personal information or meet anyone in person without your prior knowledge and consent. If you want to consider a meeting, ask to talk to the other child's parents/guardians. If you agree to the meeting, accompany your child and meet with the other child and his or her parents/guardians in a public place.

5. Of the choices below, which is the worst screenname for a child?
 A. katie_ny13
 B. CuteLitlAngel
 C. BlueEyes7642

Answer: A. Those online who wish to harm children often use screennames to select their potential targets. A screenname should never reveal any identifying information about a child, especially things such as a name, age, location, year of birth, school name, and year of graduation.

6. How many children received a sexual solicitation or approach over the Internet in a one-year period of time?
 A. 1 in 7 children
 B. 1 in 100 children
 C. 1 in 500 children

Answer: A. As reported by Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchell, and David Finkelhor in Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later. Alexandria, Virginia: National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, 2006, page 1.

7. If you are not familiar with computers and the Internet you should
 A. Take a basic class to become familiar with them
 B. Sit down with your children to have them show you Web sites they visit and how they navigate through the World Wide Web
 C. Both

Answer: C. Taking a class is an excellent way to begin to learn about the Internet. Check your local adult community education schedules or with computer retailers for suggested classes. There are also many excellent books available about computers and the Internet you could either check out from the local library or purchase. Furthermore, sitting down with your children at the computer is not only an excellent way to learn, it is also a great way to connect with them. And it could be a pleasurable experience for both your children and you.

8. What should you do if you suspect online "stalking" or sexual exploitation of a child?
 A. Ignore it, and hope it goes away
 B. Report it to your local law enforcement agency and the CyberTipline®
 C. Change Internet service providers

Answer: B. Immediately report the information to local law enforcement and the CyberTipline at www.cybertipline.com or (800) 843-5678. The Federal Bureau of Investigation recommends – if your child or anyone in your household has received pornography depicting children, your child has been sexually solicited by someone who knows your child is younger than 18, or your child has received sexually explicit images from someone who knows your child is younger than 18 – you keep the computer screen turned off in order to preserve any evidence for future law enforcement use. Unless directed to do so by law enforcement, you should not attempt to copy any of the images and/or text found on the computer.
As reported in A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety. Calverton, Maryland: U.S. Department of Justice's Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2000, page 4.

9. It is OK for your children to post pictures of themselves on their own personal Web site, especially if they promise to only give the Web site address to people they know. True or False?

Answer: False. Tell them it is not safe to put photographs or any type of personally identifying information on Web sites. Remember that anyone in the world may access a Web page, and doing these things could make children targets for abduction or sexual exploitation. If your child is a member of a group with a Web site, photographs of children published online should not be accompanied with identifying information. Group shots are preferable to individual pictures. The group may be identified as "members of the basketball team." Remember, even a first name may be a tool empowering those who use the Internet to identify and stalk children. Also many schools are now posting individual information about students in Internet yearbooks. Check with your child's school to determine its policy about posting information online.

Courtesy of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

NetSmartz® Internet Safety Pledge

I will talk with my parents or guardian about their expectations and ground rules for going online.

- I will talk with my parents or guardian so that we can set up rules for going online. The rules will include the time of day that I may be online, the length of time I may be online, whom I may communicate with while online, and appropriate areas for me to visit while online. I will not break these rules or access other areas without their permission.

- I will never download anything from anyone I don't know. In addition to offensive content, spam or junk e-mail may contain viruses that can damage my computer.

I will keep my identity private.

- I will never share any personal information such as my full name, my mailing address, my telephone number, the name of my school, or any other information that could help someone determine my actual identity. I will also not reveal any personal information about my friends or family.

- I will never send a person my picture or anything else without first checking with my parents or guardian.

I will never respond to any online communication that makes me feel uncomfortable.

- I will tell a trusted adult if I come across anything that makes me feel scared, uncomfortable, or confused.

- I will never respond to any messages that are rude or offensive in any way. I will show the message to a trusted adult right away so that he or she can decide if it's necessary to contact the online service or other authorities.

I will never meet in person with anyone I have "met" online without discussing it with my parents or guardian.

- Since the biggest danger to my safety is getting together with someone I have first "met" online, I won't meet in person with anyone unless my parents or guardian agrees to the meeting, they will go with me to the meeting, and the meeting will be in a public place.

I will respect other people's rights while online.

- The Internet is a large community; therefore, my behavior while on it affects others. I will always treat others the way I would like to be treated.

- I will respect copyright laws and check on sources. When writing reports I will make sure that the online sources of information are credible, and I will always cite my sources.

- Piracy is illegal and keeps authors, artists and others from getting paid for their work. I will never download things such as pictures, games, music or movies that have not been given to the public free.

Resources

For more information on Internet safety, check out these additional resources online:

- **National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC)** helps prevent child abduction and sexual exploitation, find missing children and assist victims and their families. The center's Web site has a wealth of information on Internet safety. **www.missingkids.com**

- **Internet Keep Safe Coalition** is a nationwide partnership of first spouses and governors, government agencies, nonprofit organizations and corporate sponsors that teaches basic rules of Internet safety to parents and children. **www.ikeepsafe.org**

- **Boys & Girls Clubs of America (BGCA)**, a key partner in the effort to combat Internet crimes against children, provides programs and services to help give young people a sense of competence, usefulness and belonging. **www.bgca.org**

- **NetSmartz**, developed by NCMEC and BGCA, is an online interactive resource for children, parents, guardians, educators and law enforcement. **www.netsmartz.org**

- U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention operates the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces, comprising a nationwide law enforcement network led in Tennessee by the Knoxville Police Department. **www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org**

Remember: Use the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children's CyberTipline to report cases of child sexual exploitation, including child pornography, cyber-enticement and unsolicited obscene material sent to a child.

Reports can be made 24 hours a day, seven days a week online at **www.cybertipline.com** or by calling **(800) 843-5678**.