

The Oregon POLICE CHIEF

The professional voice of Oregon law enforcement

Spring 2008

Contents

President's Message.....	3
Arming Yourself for Battle.....	4
<i>A parents guide to internet safety!</i>	
Internet Speech for Dummies!	9
<i>A language every parent should learn</i>	
Click Click... Who's There?	10
<i>A/S/L (Age/Sex/Location) New Oregon film tells the tragic story of internet victimization</i>	
Striking at the Heart of Internet Victimization	13
<i>Police agency uses technology to tackle high tech crimes</i>	
Worldwide reach of Internet Crime	16
<i>Reaching into your home from a world away</i>	

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Cover & Layout Design: Alden Graphics (503) 873-7733*

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President's Message



As the President of the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police for the next year, it's my pleasure to greet you on behalf of the over 200 members of the association. We trust that you will enjoy and benefit from this issue of the Oregon Police Chief magazine and hope you will take time to visit our website in the very near future at www.policechief.org.

In this issue of the Oregon Police Chief magazine, we focus on the dangers of the internet and the alarming increase in internet related crime and victimization throughout the state. Oregon police agencies all over Oregon are working hard to address these threats through a number of strategic efforts including the development and use of high tech strategies and community education. We hope you will share the information provided in this magazine with family, friends and members of your community!

The membership of the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police includes police administrators from nearly all of Oregon's municipal police departments, tribal agencies, special districts, state police, and railroad police. In addition, our association membership includes honorary, associate, and retired members.

Our association provides training opportunities, training scholarships, and a voice in legislative actions. We also actively participate and financially support the Oregon Special Olympics, College Scholarships, and "Parent Aid" for parents who may suspect their child is using drugs. One of the most commonly used resources of our association is the Sound-Off function found within the "Members Only" portion of our web page. This is an almost priceless resource that allows members to ask other members how to solve issues arising within their jurisdictions.

Our association works closely with other state and federal law enforcement agencies to help maintain and improve operational partnerships. We continue to work closely with our legislators to ensure the passage of laws that best protect our communities.

On April 10, 2008, the general membership of our association selected me as the Association President for 2008-09. I appreciate the confidence the members have in my abilities and can ensure them and those reading this magazine that I am only one member of the association representing the entire membership. I will be relying on the Board of Directors, which includes the Executive Board, to formulate the direction our association will continue to follow. The committees that have been in place over the past years will continue their efforts with emphasis on member involvement and active participation.

I am open to any suggestions or improvements for our organization and I look forward to a very productive and rewarding year.

Respectfully,

Kent W. Barker

President, Oregon Association Chiefs of Police

Arming Yourself for Battle

A parents guide to internet safety!

By Krista Fogelson

Director of Research Stronger Families for Oregon

In 2006, 87% of youth aged 12-17 were online

- ♦ 89% of them used e-mail
- ♦ 84% searched the web
- ♦ 81% played online games
- ♦ 75% used Instant Messaging (IM) or other chat programs
- ♦ 94% used the Internet for school research
- ♦ 55% used it for social networking sites such as MySpace, Facebook or even personal blogs.¹

This generation of teens and kids has been dubbed the “cyber generation.” The cyber generation began using computers in elementary school or even earlier. They probably do not remember computers without the Internet, consider dial-up very outdated, and although they still use it, believe that e-mail is becoming an outdated form of communication as well.²

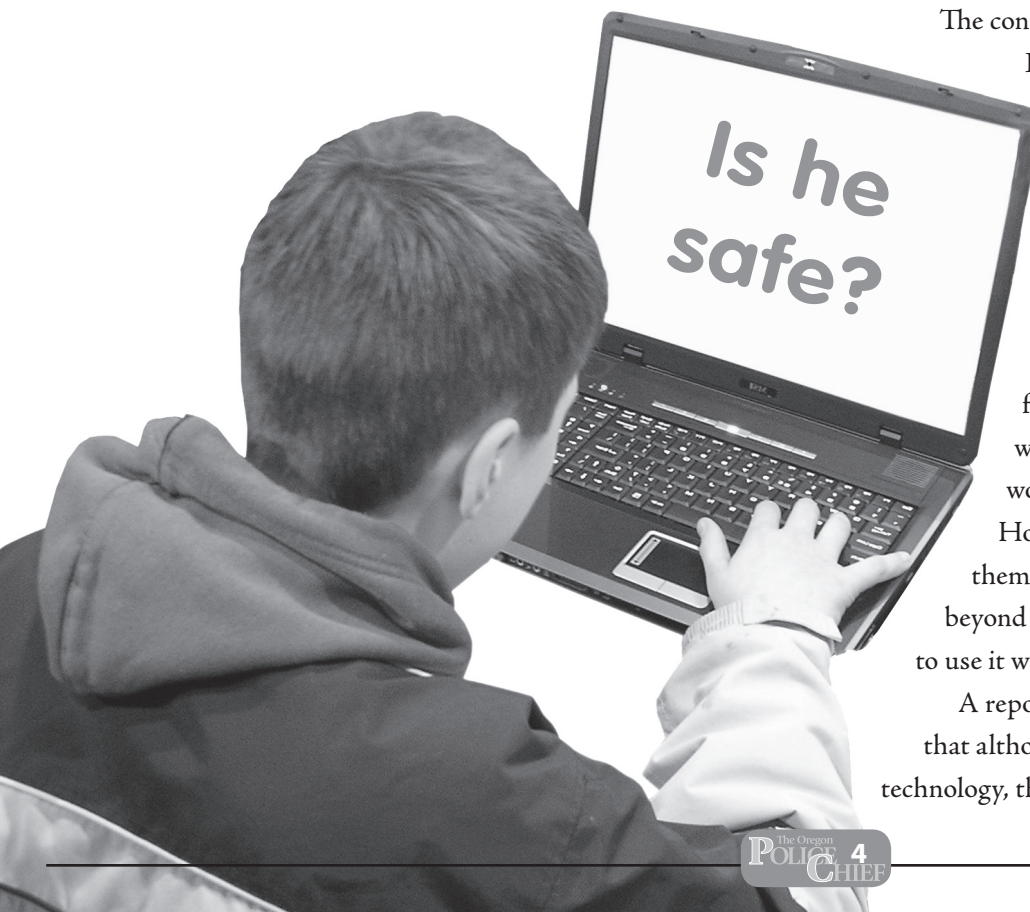
The cyber generation can also pick up new programs quickly and are excellent at multitasking. They are able to use multiple applications such as e-mail, iTunes and Instant Messaging (IM), while doing research, at the same time!

The continual growth of new media on the

Internet may baffle and overwhelm many parents. Vicki Courtney, author of Logged In and Tuned Out, shares how parents use to keep track of technology by watching their kids talk on the phone in the center of the room! Now kids can contact each other on their cell phones at all times.³ Kids can also contact their friends with IM, e-mail, or even play games with someone on the other side of the world! This will keep parents on their toes.

However, it is important they do not resign themselves to thinking that this technology is beyond their understanding and allow their kids to use it with little supervision.

A report produced by the Girl Scouts revealed that although [kids] and teens can navigate technology, they are often not emotionally mature



enough to process information they receive online (obscene photos, SPAM, or cyber bullying) and may be “too easily swayed by online friends who express caring toward them.”⁴ Typically, a parent would not drop their kids off unattended in a strange place to fend for themselves for hours on end. The online world can also be a strange and scary place. Parry Aftab, author of A Parent’s Guide to the Internet, stresses that “...allowing your children to spend unlimited time online, surfing aimlessly, is asking for trouble.”⁵ Kids need their parents to be involved!

This report will outline the importance of parental involvement in their kids’ online lives: tracking online use, teaching Internet etiquette, understanding and monitoring social networks, and addressing online predators and cyber bullying.

Parental Involvement

A survey by the Children’s Partnership revealed that the majority of parents believe they supervise their kids’ Internet use more than their kids believe they do.

- ♦ 64% of parents say they have Internet rules
 - ♦ 37% of teens say they have rules
- ♦ 62% of Parents say they check sites their kids visit.
 - ♦ 33% of teens say their parents check
- ♦ 62% of parents and teens feel teens do things online they would rather their parents not see.⁶

Evidently, more intentional parental involvement is necessary. In order to properly monitor their kids, Courtney suggests the following three things:

Talk with Your Kids: Parents need to make sure their kids understand the family ground rules before they go online. These rules include length of time online, appropriate areas to visit, time of day online, and necessary steps to stay safe and protect privacy.

The following are suggestions for family rules taken from the website SafeKids.com

Kids:

- ♦ I will not give out personal information without parental permission.
- ♦ I will never get together with someone I “met” online without parental permission.
- ♦ I will never post or send a picture without parental permission.
- ♦ I will never give out my Internet passwords, even to my best friend.
- ♦ I will not download or install software without parental permission.⁷

Parents:

- ♦ I will get to know the websites my child uses.
- ♦ I will set reasonable guidelines for internet use.
- ♦ I recognize these guidelines may change as my children get older.
- ♦ I will get to know my children’s online friends.
- ♦ I will teach my child to separate fact from fiction on the Internet⁸

Experts recommend posting the rules next to the computer.

Discussions about the Internet and new media are also not intended as one time pep talks. Parents and kids need to continue to remind each other of the rules.

Internet Filters: There are a variety of Internet filters that can block violent, sexually explicit, or illegal material. Filters can also program the Internet to shut off after a specific time of day. They can also block children from filling out personal information online and even provide kid friendly web browsers. Examples of Internet filters include Net Nanny, Cyber Sitter, and Safe Eyes. Windows Vista and MAC OS X Leopard also have filters.

Monitor Your Kids: In addition to internet filters, Courtney uses monitoring software to track her kids Internet history use, e-mails, and IM chats. She recognizes this is controversial and some might claim it an invasion of privacy. However, she feels it is appropriate to keep her kids and their friends accountable. Courtney does not read through each of her kids chat conversations or e-mails. Instead, she spot checks to make sure they are using the software responsibly. She also makes sure their friends are not sending SPAM or

inappropriate messages, links, or pictures. She notes that as her children get older, she does not monitor as much, if at all. Unless parents are monitoring covertly to determine if their children are in danger, Courtney recommends letting your children know their Internet use is being monitored.⁹

**A PARENT WOULD NOT DROP
THEIR KIDS OFF UNATTENDED
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FOR THEMSELVES FOR
HOURS ON END.**



Teach General Internet Etiquette

The Internet allows users to comment on sites or articles, share their opinions in chat rooms, or play games with others, all while staying relatively anonymous. This anonymity can lead even typically nice people to say and write hurtful, rude or vulgar things they might never say face to face. Parents need teach their kids how to behave properly on the Internet.

- ♦ **Do not Flame:** Flaming is when people degrade one another by saying hateful and rude things online. Sometimes chat groups will suspend online accounts if they catch flaming. To avoid flaming, comment to the topic on hand. Be respectful. If you disagree with the post, make the argument in a constructive manner. Do not attack the person directly.
- ♦ **Do not post in ALL CAPS:** This looks like the user is shouting. It is distracting, and looks unprofessional. Use an asterisk to *emphasize* a certain word if necessary.
- ♦ **Use Proper Grammar:** It is popular to use abbreviated and truncated speech when IMing. Teach your kids not to let that form of writing carry over onto school assignments, SATs, college exams, or even when leaving comments, or posting information on blogs or other websites.
- ♦ **Do not send SPAM.** SPAM is unwanted junk mail that can come in the form of unwanted e-mail message sent out to multiple addresses, posting the same message on different message

forums, or even posting junk comments on blogs, or MySpace/ Facebook pages.

- ♦ **Do not give false information:** Although it is acceptable to omit data to obtain privacy on the Internet, do not falsify your online internet information with the intent of tricking others that you are someone you are not.

Understand the Benefits and Dangers of Social Networking

The Internet has opened up a new avenue to keep in touch with friends after a move, friends from camp, international exchange students, or even search for new people with similar interests. More than 55% of teens aged 12-17 use online social networking.¹⁰ Different types of social networking include MySpace, Facebook, personal blogs, chat forums or IMs.

Instant Messaging: Instant messaging is a quick and easy way for teens and adults to keep in touch with each other online throughout the day. IM allows users to create a profile, list music they are listening to, and provide an online status “busy, away, idle, and available.” The following are recommended guidelines for safe IM use:

- ♦ Limit your buddy list to people you know and really want to talk to.
- ♦ Do not feel special or popular if people chat with you about idle gossip. It means they think you’re receptive to it.
- ♦ It is better to workout misunderstandings face to face, not in the chatroom.
- ♦ Think before you type. IM chats can be saved.
- ♦ Use caution when clicking on links others send you.

Facebook and MySpace are two popular places for teens and even adults. Both sites allow users to post personal information, likes and dislikes, pictures and music selections. Both sites also allow users to add friends and have friends post comments on their wall. Teens often rate their popularity based on their number of friends and the number of comments on their wall.

Teens typically approve friend requests for four reasons:

- ♦ They know the person directly
- ♦ The person is a friend of a friend (of a friend)
- ♦ They do not know the person, but the person says they know him and they do not want to offend them by rejecting them.
- ♦ They are seeking new friends.

For teens, social networking sites are a large source of affirmation. Teens feel a part of a group, can display their personality, and see how popular they are based on the amount of friends they have and the number of comments they receive on their wall or page.

According to Courtney, two thirds of parents have never talked with their kids about MySpace and 38% had never seen their kids

MySpace account. She recommends parents create their own MySpace or Facebook or other type of page and add their teen as a friend so they can keep track of friends; comments, pictures their teens post and make sure their teens do not give out too much personal information.¹¹ Although teens and adults use social networking to stay in touch, the following rules are necessary to protect against strangers.

- ♦ Set your page to private so only your friends can see it.
- ♦ Only add friends you know personally
- ♦ Do not give out/post personal information such as last name, phone number, address or even high school and city.
- ♦ Make sure your pictures are appropriate. Some users post pictures of themselves, drunk or in provocative clothing. Not only can these pictures be copied and saved by others, but many employers and college admissions counselor now visit applicants' blogs or pages. Incriminating photos or even comments can cost them admission/employment.
- ♦ Do not post photos and stories about others without their permission.
- ♦ Check comments regularly. Delete SPAM/offensive comments and block users who send them.

These tips are for parents as well as children. Many adults have blogs for friends and family to track their children's growth, family vacations, and cute day to day stories. Often, families will post personal information on their children, such as last name, age, birthdate or even the school they attend. Be mindful that others can read your blog and keep track of your family too.

Protecting Against Online Predators

Information posted on the Internet is never truly private. Private settings help, but even they can be bypassed. Users post personal information on blogs because they honestly believe only people who they know or comment on their blog read their page.

Unfortunately, this is not true. Some anonymous readers may be harmless lurkers, hopping from links on friends blogs or MySpace pages. However, others can be online predators who read with the intent to lure, stalk, or even abduct.

According to David Finkelhor, a top expert in online youth victimization, 5% of online predators concealed they were adults from their victims.¹² A fellow 15 year old high school student who *loves basketball too* could really be a 40 year old man seeking to gain your trust.

As scary as this sounds, an even greater concern is that 80% of offenders were clear about their true identities and sexual intentions. These offenders will play on a teens desire for love, belonging, understanding and sympathy. This is typically done with the idea that their offenders love, and care about them...even though they don't. Only 3% of predators abduct their victims. 73% of victims/youths go to meet their offender.¹³

1 in 7 users claim they were targeted by unwanted sexual solicitation.

- ♦ 47% were in online games
- ♦ 50% in e-mail
- ♦ 34% in social networks
- ♦ 20% in a chatroom

0Predators take advantage of common teenage vulnerabilities. It is important parents educate their kids on the online tactics predators use as well as the consequences of meeting someone they met online.¹⁴

The following are different grooming tactics:

- ♦ Going private
- ♦ Getting to know your favorite things (often to send gifts)
- ♦ Asking personal questions to make sure your parents are not around





- ♦ Trying to garner sympathy
- ♦ Saying they love you and even using threats or intimidations such as, "if you don't meet me or tell me something, I'll tell your parents."
- ♦ Beware of someone who tries to turn you against your family, friends or even teachers.¹⁵

Protect Against Cyber Bullying

As important as it to be aware of online predators, it is equally important to protect against cyber bullies. Cyber bullying is using electronic communication to harm, intimidate, or bully. One in three 12-17 year olds have been victims of cyber bullying. Cyber bullying is hurtful, embarrassing, and often illegal.

Examples of cyber bullying include the following:

- ♦ Websites that mock or torment people
- ♦ A hot/not hot list
- ♦ An online rating system to vote on the ugliest/coolest/hottest/etc. boy/girl in school.
- ♦ Bashboards: Online chatrooms where teens can anonymously write anything they want, even if it is false and mean spirited.
- ♦ Threatening E-mails
- ♦ Threatening IM chats
- ♦ Threatening comments left on blogs or MySpace/Facebook pages.¹⁶
- ♦ Taking someone's picture to be used for someone else's online posting.
- ♦ Bullies increase their power by copying and forwarding their message to multiple people.

There are specific steps teens and parents can take to address cyber bullying

- ♦ Do not respond to rude or harassing e-mails, messages, or Internet postings
- ♦ Tell your parents what you found. Parents, take it seriously, don't brush it off.

- ♦ Parents, many kids choose not to tell because they are afraid parents will punish them and take away privileges. It is important your kids know they will not be punished.
- ♦ Keep a record of cyber bullying incidents
- ♦ Inform your Internet Service Provider
- ♦ If necessary, delete your current accounts
- ♦ Work to get websites bullying your children removed
- ♦ Contact law enforcement and the cyber tipline at www.cybertipline.com.¹⁷

Cyber bullying is so threatening that states and schools are adopting laws prohibiting it. The 2007 Oregon legislative session passed HB 2637. This added cyber bullying to the Oregon bullying legislation. This law allows school districts to adopt a policy providing for punishments against cyber bullying.

Conclusion

After reading through the guidelines, rules and warnings, many parents might choose to ban all forms of online chat and social networking, and limit their child's online time to supervised school research. Courtney observes this as a common reaction. However, she notes that Internet technology is a part of their child's life. Instead of banning their children from technology, parents need to learn about new Internet media, decide when their child is old enough to use it (both MySpace and Facebook require age limits) and set up guidelines for responsible use. Parents do not have to be experts in technology. They just need to be involved.¹⁸

Endnotes

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Internet Speech for Dummies!...

A language every parent should learn

Vicki Courtney, author of Logged In and Tuned Out, encourages parents to monitor their kids' Instant Messaging (IM) chats. However, it is so common to type in slang that unless parents are familiar with it, trying to read IM chats can be impossible! The following handout was developed by Stronger Families for Oregon as a resource for parents:

Abbreviations: To save time, and conceal what they are typing, IM users will type in abbreviated speech. The number of abbreviated words is endless, with new ones created daily. The following are twenty common IM abbreviations.

- ♦ **ROTFLOL:** Roll on the Floor, Laughing Out Loud
- ♦ **BRB:** Be Right Back
- ♦ **POS:** Parent Over Shoulder
- ♦ **WTGP:** Want to Go Private
- ♦ **TAW:** Teachers are Watching
- ♦ **LMIRL:** Let's Meet in Real Life
- ♦ **IMHO:** In My Humble Opinion
- ♦ **YBS:** You'll Be Sorry
- ♦ **KOTC:** Kiss on The Cheek
- ♦ **121:** One to One
- ♦ **PIR:** Parent in Room
- ♦ **WUF:** Where are You From?
- ♦ **ASLMH:** Age, Sex, Location, Music, and Hobbies
- ♦ **G2G:** Got to Go
- ♦ **P911:** My Parents are Coming
- ♦ **OIC:** Oh I See
- ♦ **SN:** Screen Name
- ♦ **H8U:** I Hate You
- ♦ **L8tr:** Later
- ♦ **MUSM:** Miss You So Much

Users will also substitute letters in place of whole words: R=Are, U=You, C=See, and O=Oh.

Internet Speech: In addition to abbreviated speech, Internet users have compiled words typically common to the Internet. The words include the following:

- ♦ **PRON:** A way to disguise porn from Internet filters.
- ♦ **n00b:** (Pronounced newb) a new user, typically an insult (often spelled with two zeros instead of o's).
- ♦ **Knewbie:** An experienced user.
- ♦ **Avatar:** The graphic that represent the user in IM or a chat room.
- ♦ **Lurker:** Someone who reads a blog, or forum but does not comment.
- ♦ **Warez:** Illegally obtained software.
- ♦ **Forum:** Online message boards where members can post questions or answers for other members.

Emoticons: Users will use different icons to display emotions or pictures. You are likely familiar with the smiley face :), sad face :(, or even sticking ones tongue out :p. Here are a few emoticons you may not know (icons are in bold):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <3 Represents a heart for love | :-D Laughter, big grin |
| @}-> Is a rose | :X(Has a cold |
| \~/ Is a drink (usually alcohol) | 8-) Smiley face with sun glasses |
| O:-) Angel, innocence | !-(Black Eye |
| >:-< Livid | I-(Big Yawn |

To learn more about Internet Speech visit the website: www.noslang.org. This website provides a comprehensive list of slang terms, a slang translator, and articles for parents to better understand Internet lingo. CAUTION: Since many abbreviations were created to hide hurtful, or sexual messages, many of the abbreviations are off color or vulgar.

For a larger list of emoticons, visit <http://emoticonuniverse.com>.

CLICK CLICK... WHO'S THERE? A S L

AGE SEX LOCATION

NEW OREGON PRODUCED MOTION PICTURE TELLS THE TRAGIC
STORIES OF INTERNET VICTIMIZATION



In 2006, Oregon business entrepreneur Don Jensen founded the independent film company Dirt Poor Films as an avenue to provide entertaining film that also addresses timely and relevant issue facing our families.

One of those key issues is the Internet. According to Jensen, "The Internet has tremendous potential, but at the same time, tremendous danger. People don't realize what's sitting in their house and affecting every member there." Driven by this concern, Jensen and his team chose A/S/L: Age, Sex, Location, as their first film project.

Filmed entirely in Salem and Keizer, Oregon with local actors and film crew, A/S/L, brings home a message to teens, families and all of us about the dangerous doors we can open with a simple mouse click.

ONLINE SEXUAL PREDATORS

A/S/L tells the story of Jada, a fifteen year girl whose parents are divorced. Like the majority of teens, she seeks recognition and acceptance. Her mother Cathy tries

to understand, but is more focused on her budding relationship with Fred. Before Cathy realizes what is happening, Jada is deeply involved in an online relationship.

What Jada and Cathy don't understand is that reality doesn't exist in this world and it leads to disastrous results...

Experts estimate that 50,000 sexual predators prowl the Internet for children everyday. They use the anonymity of the Internet to target both boys and girls of all ages.

According to FBI profiler, Jennifer Eakin, "Online predators are typically technologically savvy."

By using searchable user profiles on Instant Messaging and Chat Rooms plus social networks, predators easily find information about potential victims. Parents have to be on guard to protect their families. Eakin continues that "the age of the victim is going to go down because we have more and more kids for whom the Internet is a natural part of their lives, and very much integrated in their daily lives."¹

ONLINE PORNOGRAPHY

In another house in an upscale neighborhood, Derek and his family seem perfect from the outside.

- Mom works out of their home.
- Older brother Andy leads the local church youth group.
- Younger brother, Tristan and his best friend, Kenny, are happy trying to break the latest game code.



- *Big sister, Ashley looks like a heartbreaker but spends most of her time helping out the family.*

Unfortunately, discontent and jealousy start to splinter the family when Derek's friend Billy opens a door no one wants open.

According to a 2006 study conducted by the University of New Hampshire, four in every 10 U.S. youth aged 10-17 report they've seen pornography while on the Internet. Two thirds of them say it was uninvited. The average age of first internet exposure to pornography is 11 years old. The largest consumers of online pornography are 12-17 year olds.²

According to Jan LaRue, chief counsel for Concerned Women for America, "Millions of men and boys are falling for the destructive myth that looking for pornography is normal, healthy, and harmless for 'regular guys.'"³ Unfortunately, pornography is not harmless.

Pornography teaches males that females want, and enjoy, being sexually used, dominated, and humiliated by men. It can lead to aggressive dating behavior which has led to violent and dangerous criminal behavior. It paints an incorrect view of



healthy sexual behavior. It can also lead males to develop a low regard for women.

It is imperative parents understand and protect their kids from the dangers of Internet pornography. As A/S/L shows, pornography can lead to a breakdown in the family.

ONLINE INFIDELITY

Julian and Lisa, a young married couple, appear to care deeply for each other and their baby; however, looks are deceiving.

- *Lisa is discontented with her life and turns to chatrooms...where fantasy slowly becomes reality.*
- *Julian is too busy with work to catch the signs of a problem brewing in his marriage.*
- *Lisa's friend Stephanie tries to speak the truth into her life. However, the Internet fills too much of a void and Lisa chooses to ignore her warnings.*

One meeting, a decision in the moment, and Lisa's life lays in shambles around her.

The Internet is a fast, anonymous, and affordable resource. Unfortunately, for some, accessibility to online social networking, and message boards can lead to real time affairs as people try to fill up holes they experience in their marriage.

The following are frightening statistics on Internet infidelity:

- ♦ Only 46% of men believe online affairs are adultery.
- ♦ 80% think it's OK to talk with a stranger identified on the internet as the opposite sex. Evidence proves there is a high correlation between on line infidelity and subsequent real time sexual affairs.
- ♦ Results show internet users devote three hours each week to online sexual exploits. 25% have felt they lost control of their Internet sexual exploits at least once and the activity caused problems in their lives.
- ♦ One third of divorce litigation is caused by online affairs.⁴

The Internet is a captivating and dangerous escape into a world of marital infidelity that can tear a marriage apart.

AGE, SEX, LOCATION...

A/S/L opens the door for people to examine themselves and their relationship with the fantasy freeway we call the Internet. All you have to do is turn on television series like *Dateline* and *20/20*, to know how prevalent internet issues are and how frightening the stories can be. The compelling stories featured in A/S/L demonstrate how easily adults as well as teens can be pulled into an anonymous internet playground. But when fantasy becomes reality, reality is much more dangerous in the light of day.

To learn more about Dirt Poor Films, visit:

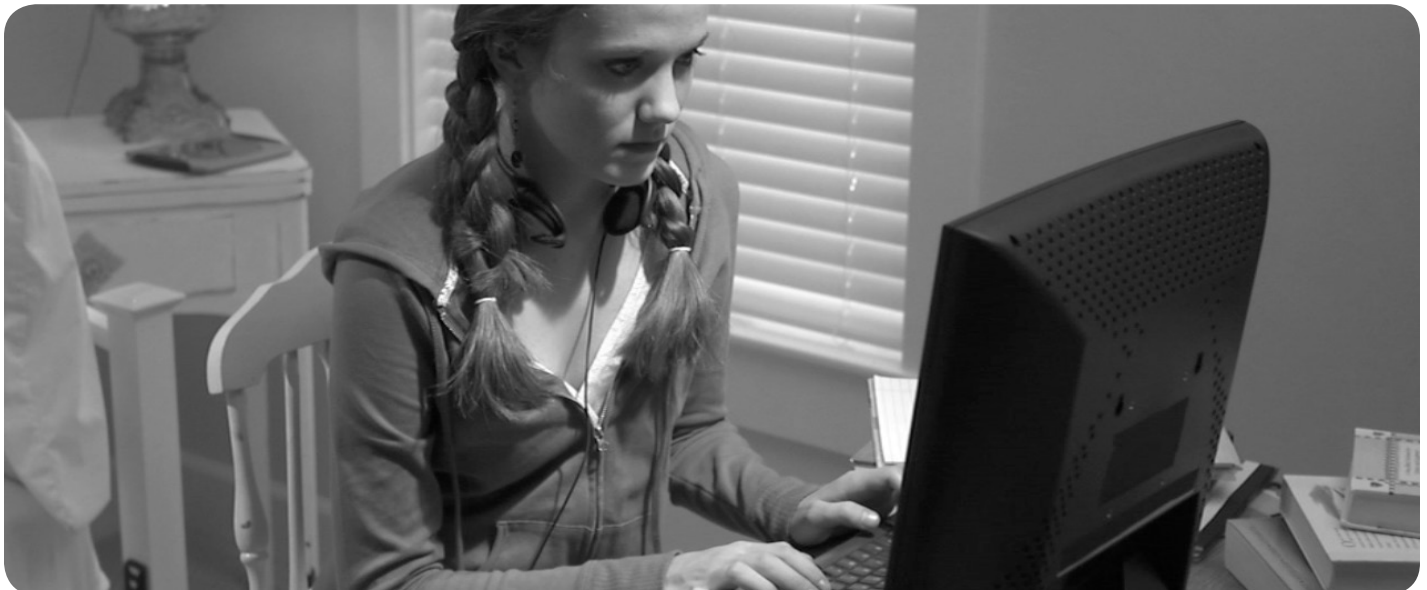
www.dirtpoorfilms.com

To learn more about ASL The Movie, visit:

www.aslthemovie.com/

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Striking the Heart of Internet Victimization –

by Sergeant Josh Moulin – CFCE, CEECS, High-Tech Crimes Task Force Commander, Central Point Police Department

Using new Technology to tackle High Tech Crimes

Throughout the history of law enforcement, nothing has influenced criminal activity and investigative techniques more than technology and its rapid advancement. While technology has provided law enforcement with greater resources, it has also provided the criminal element with new and innovative ways to victimize society.

Beginning in 2005, the Central Point Police Department (www.cp-pd.com) created the first ever High-Tech Crimes Unit in Southern Oregon. What started as one Detective working on Central Point Police cases quickly evolved into a regional multi-jurisdictional Task Force boasting one of the most advanced and well equipped digital evidence forensic laboratories in the State of Oregon.

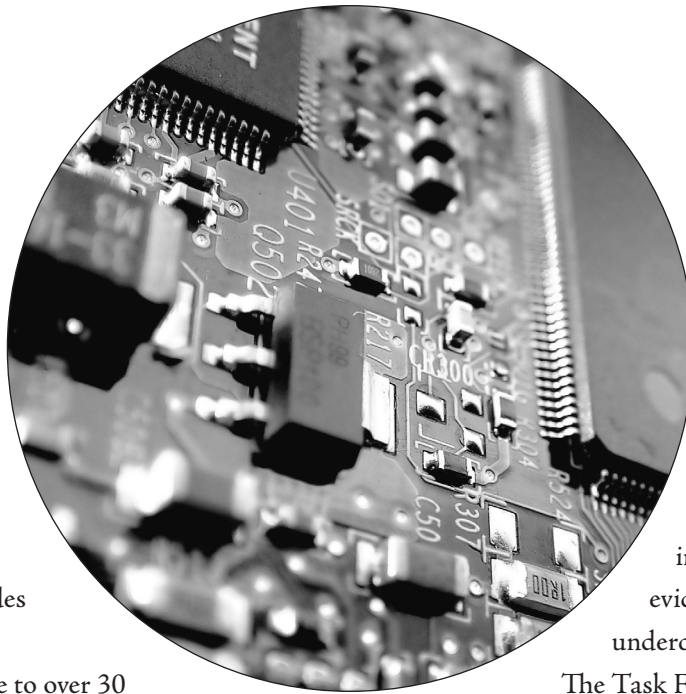
In January 2007, the Southern Oregon High-Tech Crimes Task Force (www.HighTechCops.com) was established. In August of that same year a brand new state-of-the-art facility was constructed to house the Task Force inside of the former City Hall for the City of Central Point. Within this facility there is a digital evidence forensics lab, two administrative offices, a secure evidence vault, and a classroom equipped with over 18 computers to teach both the public and other law enforcement agencies about technology and Internet safety. The lab is equipped with several new forensic workstations, some of those include; an Apple forensic workstation, a dedicated workstation for mobile devices such as cellular phones and PDA's, forensic laptop computers, as well as an array of additional high-tech hardware. The forensic examiners have a vast library of cutting edge forensic software available to them at all times within the lab and they have the ability to use all of these tools in the field when the situation dictates.

The Task Force is currently staffed with a Sergeant from the Central Point Police Department, a Detective with the



Medford Police Department, and a Crime Analyst / Support Specialist from the Central Point Police Department as well. The Task Force currently provides forensic services and investigative assistance to over 30 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Oregon. In the near future the Task Force hopes to expand to include more local agencies who have pledged their support in dedicating sworn personnel to this excellent facility.

The lab is equipped with its own dedicated network which includes a server, a Storage Area Network (SAN), and a tape backup solution – thus, ensuring the containment and security of the lab's vital information and evidence. All evidence that is forensically imaged is done so directly to the SAN, therefore allowing the investigators to look at evidence from any workstation and it also eliminates the need to house multiple individual hard drives. With the intricate network system the lab also utilizes rainbow tables and distributed network attack (DNA) to expedite the cracking of passwords. Another security component to the lab is the free independent Internet line provided by a local service provider that is strictly for



undercover Internet investigations. This allows investigators to conduct online investigations without the fear of being identified as a law enforcement agency by suspects or system administrators.

The Task Force is divided into three equally important components; reactive investigations (forensic examinations of evidence), proactive investigations (online undercover operations), and public education.

The Task Force receives or initiates four new cases every week, and normally conducts three to four public education courses monthly on topics ranging from online safety for parents and children, online identity theft prevention, and online sexual predator awareness. The Task Force also conducts regular training for law enforcement and other governmental agencies on computer crimes, online investigations and proper search and seizure techniques.

In addition to having certified, highly skilled forensic computer examiners (one of which has been qualified as an expert witness), the Task Force has locally created a vigorous law enforcement presence on the Internet by conducting proactive investigations to identify, arrest, and hold accountable those who choose to use the Internet to commit crimes. The Task Force has been responsible for multiple arrests of individuals involved with all types of high-tech crimes; however

its primary emphasis has been on those who are exploiting children.

The Southern Oregon High-Tech Crimes Task Force takes great pride in its 100% court conviction rate.

In addition to securing convictions for crimes such as encouraging child sexual abuse, child pornography, and computer crime; members of

**TECHNOLOGY HAS PROVIDED
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the Task Force routinely present evidence of forensic findings for other agencies for a myriad of crimes including; homicide, major assault, sexual abuse, child abuse, narcotics, arson, extortion, identity theft, and more. In many instances the evidence located by the Task Force during a forensic examination is so incriminating it prompts a guilty plea by the suspect and a court trial is not necessary.

The Task Force is primarily funded by the City of Central Point with supplemental funding from contracts held with other police agencies across the State of Oregon. Agreements with federal agencies have also been secured allowing the Task Force

to receive asset forfeiture funding and grants. Thanks to the foresight of Chief Jon Zelif of the Central Point Police Department and the willingness of the Central Point City governing body the Task Force is able to remain successful and innovative.

Within the coming months the Southern Oregon High-Tech Crimes Task Force has plans to add a forensic video solution to the lab unlike any other seen our region. This new forensic video component will assist law enforcement with the analysis and enhancements of video evidence to aid in areas such as suspect identification and courtroom presentations.



Josh Moulin

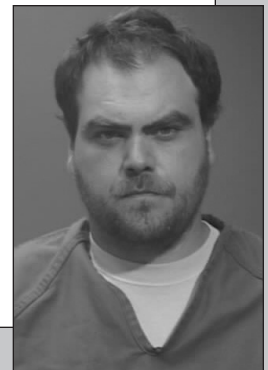
From the case files of the Southern Oregon High-Tech Crimes Task Force

After receiving a Cybertip from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) the Southern Oregon High-Tech Crimes Task Force sought and received a search warrant for the residence of Mark Ray Doty (pictured below) located in Central Point, Oregon. During the execution of the search warrant multiple evidence items were collected and later forensically examined by the Task Force.

At the conclusion of the investigation, Mr. Doty was arrested and lodged in Jackson County Jail based on the findings of child pornography located on the digital evidence. The forensic examination revealed that Mr. Doty was using Yahoo! Messenger to locate young boys on the Internet. Over 1000 chat logs were recovered during the analysis and it was determined that Doty, using the screen name of "bondagemaster420" would ask young boys to perform various sexual acts in front of a webcam for Doty to watch.

When the boys refused to comply with Doty's request, Doty would then identify himself as a member of the Oregon State Police (which he was not) and tell the boys if they did not perform the sexual acts, he would send the Police to their home, seize the computer and notify their parents of their online activities. Believing Doty was really a member of the Oregon State Police, many of the boys would perform the requested sexual acts on camera. Several of the webcam videos were recovered from the computer.

Doty pled not guilty and during a trial was convicted of all counts of Encouraging Child Sexual Abuse and sentenced to prison. Doty was also sentenced to 10 years of post prison supervision and was registered as a sexual offender.



WORLDWIDE R INTERNET CR REACHING INTO YOUR HOME FROM A WORLD AWAY...

by Bill Carroll

Chief Investigator Oregon Department of Justice, Commander, Oregon Internal Crimes Against Children

The internet is worldwide. Achieving uniform cooperation and investigation of internet crimes is perhaps the largest task that law enforcement has ever faced. Cooperative effort on a worldwide basis, is our only chance of stemming the strong tide of internet activity aimed at exploiting our children. As we look at the challenge we face, all of the following will be necessary:

- ♦ Enactment of legislation to establish jurisdiction on crimes that have local victims, but are committed elsewhere, will give law enforcement the tools to conduct investigations and establish penalties for offenders.
- ♦ Aggressive investigation and prosecution to bring those, who prey on children to justice.

**IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 100,000
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY WEB
SITES EXIST ON THE INTERNET,
AND THAT NUMBER MAY
BE INCREASING.**

- ♦ Aggressive community programs to educate children to make them more resistant to online solicitations.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) has reported that within only a few years, child pornography has become a multi-billion dollar commercial enterprise, and is among the fastest growing businesses on the Internet. Distribution on the Internet has facilitated instant access by thousands and possibly

millions of individuals throughout the world. According to information provided by investigators, 83% of persons arrested had pornographic material that involved children between ages of 6 and 12; 39% had material involving children between ages 3 and 5; and 19% had images of infants or toddlers under age 3. The ease and anonymity of using home computers has revolutionized accessibility as well as the production and distribution of child pornography, especially across international borders. The fact that child

pornography can be purchased using a credit card, or traded at no cost on the Internet, is causing an exploding global problem and an immeasurable impact on the sexual exploitation of children. The consumer market for child pornography is growing and becoming much broader. Younger and younger children are being victimized, and the content is becoming more graphic and more violent. Since 1997, the number of child pornography images on the Internet is estimated to have increased by 1500%. It is estimated that 100,000 child pornography Web sites exist on the Internet, and that number may be increasing. NCMEC's congressionally mandated CyberTipline received 21,603 reports of child pornography in 2001, and in 2004 it received 106,176 reports -- a 491% increase over a four-year period.



EACH OF THEM

OR RIGHT NEXT DOOR

The Problem

Investigators engaged in an undercover capacity routinely receive images from individuals engaged in masturbation via a web cam or pornographic images of individuals engaged in sexual activity as a method to break down inhibitions of the children they are or believe they are conversing with.

Jim Cole, a Special Agent with ICE in Portland reports that during 60-65% of his undercover chats, he receives pornography from individuals that believe they are conversing with a child. Micah Persons, an Investigator with the Oregon Department of Justice, Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) related that it is very common, while engaged in online conversations (in a child persona), to be provided with pornography and video transmissions via a web cam of an individual masturbating.

Statistics show that one in five youth ages 10 to 17, who go online, are solicited and one in four are exposed to pornographic videos. What's even scarier is that one in 24 youths who go online receive an "aggressive" solicitation of a gift in the mail or a phone call. Those are the predecessors of a meeting in real life.

In a University of New Hampshire study on kids and porn, one-third of young Internet users were exposed to unwanted pornography in 2005, a number that rose by 25 percent from a similar 1999-2000 report. Forty-two percent of Internet users aged 10 to 17 told University of New Hampshire (UNH) researchers they had seen online pornography in the past 12-months. Much of that pornography was

extremely graphic, including images of people engaged in sexual acts or sexual deviance or violence.

Aggressive tactics by pornography marketers, combined with the increased speed and capacity of computers and internet connections, are partially to blame for the increase. Unwanted sexual solicitations, pornography, and harassment are rarely reported to ISPs or any authority. Kids and their parents are generally unaware of places they could make reports. The Oregon ICAC recommends that reports be made through the CyberTipline, which is maintained by NCMEC. However, in all cases where there is imminent danger to a child, reports should be directed to local law enforcement.

Description of the ICAC Task Force

The Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ), Oregon Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC Task Force) was awarded a first tier Internet Crimes Against Children grant by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in July 2004. Continued grant funding was requested and approved for a twenty four month period beginning in January 2006 through December of 2007. Currently the Oregon ICAC is operating without federal funding and is awaiting approval to submit a request for further grant funding.

The Oregon ICAC Task Force responds to requests for assistance from local law enforcement agencies across Oregon. These requests involve assisting in Internet Crimes Against Children investigations, conducting forensic analysis of seized computer evidence, providing training on internet crimes investigations, and providing speakers upon request to school districts and community



The Oregon ICAC continues to track statistical data from affiliate information. The data is represented in the following table showing the percentage of increase from 2006 to 2007.

	2006	2007	%
Arrests	24	29	21%
Federal Case Referrals	19	28	47%
Federal Search Warrants	27	39	44%
State Search Warrants	35	94	169%
Forensic Examinations	174	308	77%
Other Professionals trained	36	102	183%
Presentations	93	165	77%
Attendees	5357	13469	151%

organizations. The Task Force also provides computer forensic training to local law enforcement, as well as general computer crime training upon request. Oregon ICAC Task Force members are available to respond to Amber Alerts within Oregon to provide investigative services to local law enforcement agencies.

The ICAC Task Force combines the statewide authority and jurisdiction of the Department of Justice with other law enforcement agencies in the State of Oregon. The ICAC Task Force is comprised of DOJ and one hundred fifty three affiliate police agencies that have signed memorandums of understanding (MOU) and cooperation. These affiliate groups include the Oregon State Police, four with Native American Tribal agencies, the US Attorney's Office for the Portland,

Oregon District, and the Portland office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (see complete list on page 15). There are a total of 62 agencies in Oregon that have not yet signed a MOU. Efforts are continuing to reach out and contact those agencies.

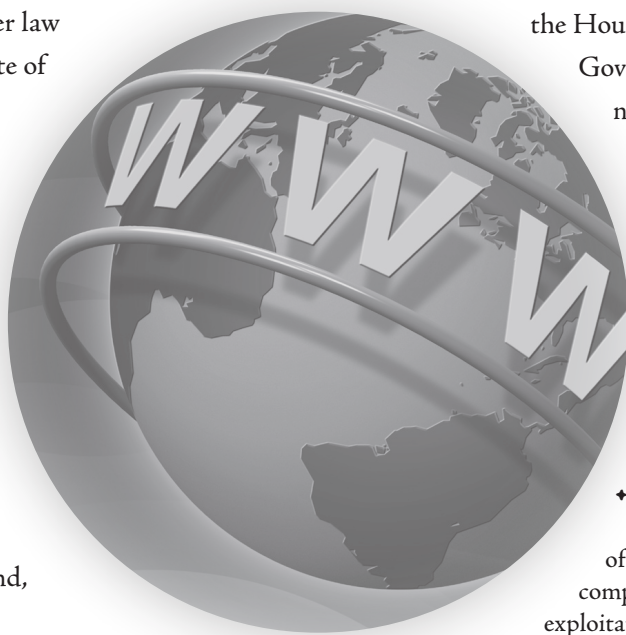
New Oregon Laws Protect Children

Recent legislation, HB2843, created two new crimes protecting children from the harmful effects of pornography and modified Chapter 167 of the criminal code to reflect the current views of

Oregon's constitution. This legislation sailed through the House and Senate and was signed by the Governor. Our expectation is that these new laws will cause investigations and case loads throughout the state to surge.

Current goals are:

- ♦ Increase the amount of time spent on undercover Internet investigations.
- ♦ Develop the expertise to conduct examinations of cell phones and PDA's that are used to commit child exploitation.
- ♦ Provide instruction to law enforcement officers in Oregon on the investigation of child pornography, computer seizure, computer forensics and the online sexual exploitation of children.



- ♦ Increase community outreach efforts by law enforcement partners to heighten awareness of children's vulnerability to on line predators.
- ♦ Increase the number of child pornography cases investigated and prosecuted in Oregon, on both a state and federal level.
- ♦ Increase the ability of Parole, Probation and Community Corrections Officers to monitor their client's use of a computer especially in the fields of online enticement and possession of child pornography.
- ♦ Continue to conduct training for Parole, Probation and Community Corrections Officers to provide them with the tools to conduct onsite examinations of client computers.

What Oregon police agencies can do to help:

- ♦ Sign a memorandum of understanding with the Oregon ICAC which would solidify a cooperative partnership in addressing the problem of internet solicitation of children.

- ♦ Contact local legislators and express your support of the program and ask for their assistance in funding and passing legislation to deal with this ongoing serious problem.
- ♦ Include Internet Safety as a part of your community policing strategy by engaging schools and community groups to present preventative materials to children and parents.
- ♦ Work closely with the ICAC in conducting investigations to insure that investigations do not conflict with each other and that investigations are done in a manner that establish good guidelines and good case law.

Here are some of the departments that are aggressively involved in the program of protecting children on line:

Linn County Sheriff's Office—Computer lab and community presentations
 Newberg Police Department
 Stayton Police Department
 Washington County Sheriff's Office
 Clackamas County Sheriff's Office
 Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
 Central Point Police Department—Computer lab
 Medford Police Department
 Deschutes County Sheriff's Office—Computer lab



Bill Carroll

Police agencies that have signed a Memorandums of Understanding

Albany P.D.	Crook Co. DA's Ofc.	Jackson Co. D.A.'s Ofc.	Multnomah County SO	The Dalles P.D.
Ashland P.D.	Crook Co. S.O.	Jackson Co. S.O.	Myrtle Point P.D.	Tigard P.D.
Astoria P.D.	Curry Co. DA's Ofc.	Jefferson Co. DA's Ofc.	Newberg P.D.	Tillamook Co. DA's Ofc.
Aumsville P.D.	Curry Co. S.O.	Jefferson Co. S.O.	Newport P.D.	Tillamook Co. S.O.
Aurora P.D.	Dallas P.D.	John Day PD	North Bend P.D.	Tillamook P.D.
Baker City P.D.	Deschutes Co. DA's Ofc	Junction City P.D.	North Plains P.D.	Tualatin P.D.
Baker Co. DA's Ofc.	Deschutes Co. S.O.	Keizer P.D.	Oakridge P.D.	Turner P.D.
Baker S.O.	Elgin P.D.	Klamath Co. DA's Ofc.	Ontario P.D.	U.S. Attorney's Ofc.
Beaverton PD	Enterprise P.D.	Klamath County S.O.	Oregon City P.D.	Umatilla Co. DA's Ofc.
Bend P.D.	Eugene PD	Klamath Falls P.D.	Oregon State Police	Umatilla Co. S.O.
Benton Co. DA's Ofc.	Fairview PD	La Grande P.D.	Pendleton P.D.	Umatilla P.D.
Benton County SO	FBI - Portland	Lake Co. DA's Ofc.	Phoenix P.D.	Umatilla Tribal P.D.
Boardman P.D.	Florence P.D.	Lake Co. S.O.	Polk Co. DA's Ofc.	Union Co. DA's Ofc.
Brookings P.D.	Forest Grove P.D.	Lake Oswego P.D.	Polk Co. S.O.	Union Co. S.O.
Burns P.D.	Gervais P.D.	Lakeview P.D.	Port Orford P.D.	USPIS
Burns Paiute Tribal Police	Gilliam Co. DA's Ofc.	Lebanon P.D.	Portland P.B.	Wallowa Co. DA's Ofc.
Canby P.D.	Gilliam Co. S.O.	Lincoln City P.D.	Prineville P.D.	Wallowa Co. S.O.
Cannon Beach P.D.	Gladstone P.D.	Lincoln Co. DA's Ofc.	Rainier P.D.	Warrenton P.D.
Central Point P.D.	Gold Beach P.D.	Lincoln Co. S.O.	Redmond P.D.	Wasco Co. DA's Ofc.
Clackamas County DA	Grant Co. S.O.	Linn Co. DA's Ofc.	Reedsport P.D.	Wasco Co. S.O.
Clackamas County SO	Grants Pass Dept. Public Safety	Linn Co. S.O.	Salem P.D.	Washington Co DA's Ofc
Clatsop Co. DA's Ofc.	Gresham P.D.	Madras P.D.	Scappoose P.D.	Washington Co. S.O.
Clatsop Co. S.O.	Harney Co. DA's Ofc.	Malheur Co. DA's Ofc.	Seaside P.D.	West Linn P.D.
Columbia Co. S.O.	Harney Co. S.O.	Marion Co. Comm Corr	Shady Cove PD	Weston P.D.
Condon P.D.	Hermiston P.D.	Marion Co. DA's Ofc.	Sherman Co. DA's Ofc.	Wheeler Co. DA's Ofc.
Confederated Tribes, Coos, Lwr	Hines P.D.	Marion Co. S.O.	Sherman Co. Sheriff	Wheeler Co. S.O.
Umpqua & Siuslaw Tribal Police	Hood River DA's Ofc.	McMinnville P.D.	Silverton P.D.	Woodburn P.D.
Coos Co. DA's Ofc.	Hood River P.D.	Medford P.D.	Springfield P.D.	Yamhill Co. S.O.
Coos Co. S.O.	Hood River S.O.	Metolius P.D.	Stayton P.D.	
Corvallis P.D.	Hubbard P.D.	Molton-Freewater P.D.	Sutherlin P.D.	
Cottage Grove PD	ICE - Portland	Molalla P.D.	Sweet Home P.D.	
Crime Victims' Assistance	Independence P.D.	Monmouth P.D.	Talent P.D.	