



Using Technology Safely

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Information Superhighway



The Internet is a great tool for

- ☞ Doing research
- ☞ Playing games
- ☞ Talking to friends
- ☞ But...

Not all exits are safe



... be careful! There are dangers

- ☞ Pornography
- ☞ Online Sexual Predators
- ☞ Digital Bullies
- ☞ Blackmail

Pornography

Besides being intended for mature audiences only, pornographic material may

- ☞ Infect your computer with spyware and ad-ware
- ☞ Send unwanted, sexually explicit “spam” to your e-mail address
- ☞ Contain pop-up windows which can cause your computer to crash





Cyber Bullying

- Girls are twice as likely to cyberbully as boys

- Of those who have been cyberbullied:
 - 62% had been cyberbullied while at school
 - 46% had been cyberbullied by a friend



Types of Cyberbullying

- Harassment
- Cyber stalking
- Impersonation
- Outing and Trickery
- Exclusion

Online Sexual Predators



Sexual predators and pedophiles may

- ☞ Prey on people in chat rooms, instant messaging and by e-mail
- ☞ Request personal information and pictures
- ☞ Have sexual conversations
- ☞ Send sexual imagery
- ☞ Suggest meetings

MySpace and Social Networking

- 90,000 sex offenders were found to have pages on MySpace.
- Putting personal information on MySpace is an invitation to predators.
- Employers and Colleges WILL look at your MySpace page and other social networking pages.



Avatars

More than a Character

- ❑ Avatar : Computer user's representation of himself/herself.
- ❑ Girls who designed provocative avatars were substantially more likely to have been propositioned online and to have met an online “friend” in person.



The Internet is Forever

- ❑ Anything you create can last forever.
- ❑ A touch of a button can send a picture everywhere.
- ❑ How do you explain this picture for the rest of your life?



Sexting



- ❑ It is a crime to create, send or possess nude pictures of a minor.
 - It does not matter that the minor is you.
 - It does not matter that the picture was intended for your girlfriend/boyfriend.
 - If convicted of such a crime, you may be labeled a Tier II sex offender.
 - ❑ Report to law enforcement.
 - ❑ Prevented from holding many jobs.

The Law

- ❑ No person shall photograph any person under 18 years of age in a state of nudity, or create, direct, produce, or transfer any material or performance that shows the minor in a state of nudity.
 - Taking a nude picture of yourself and sending it can be a violation of the law.
- ❑ No person shall possess or view anything that shows a person under the age of 18 that is nude.
 - Having nude images on your cell phone or computer of friends can be a violation of the law.



CONSEQUENCES

- ❑ Sending Images
 - Felony of Second Degree
 - ❑ 2-8 years in prison and a possible fine of \$15,000.
- ❑ Possessing Images
 - Felony of Fifth Degree
 - ❑ 6-12 months in prison and a possible fine of \$2,500.
- ❑ Will be labeled a Tier II sex offender
- ❑ Consequences can vary for juvenile defendants



What it means to be a Tier II Sex Offender

- ❑ Must register with the County Sheriff every 180 days for a period of 25 years.**
- ❑ Name is posted on websites alerting neighbors of your status.**
- ❑ Must alert employers and schools of your status.**

Real Dangers

- ❑ 18 year old student.
- ❑ Blackmailed classmates.
- ❑ Used the pictures to force his classmates to have sex.
- ❑ Over 30 known victims.
- ❑ Student faces 300 years in prison.



Safety Tips

-  Never respond to a threatening or obscene message.
-  If someone you are talking to becomes threatening or obscene, you should stop talking to them and tell an adult immediately.
-  Never send anything over the Internet that you do not want the whole world to see.
-  Never, **ever** meet with someone you meet online.

School Searches

- ❑ *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985), 469 U.S. 325
 - A Juvenile's right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizure by law enforcement officers is the same as if he were an adult.
 - In carrying out searches pursuant to school policies, school officials act as representatives of the State, and they cannot claim immunity from the strictures of the Fourth Amendment.
 - Ordinarily, a search by a law enforcement official requires probable cause.
 - It is evident that the school setting requires some easing of the restrictions to which searches are ordinarily subject. Thus, a search by a school official will not be suppressed so long as it is reasonable.

School Searches

- ❑ *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985), 469 U.S. 325
 - WHAT IS REASONABLE?
 - TWO PART TEST
 1. Whether the search was justified at its inception.
 - A search of a student will be justified at its inception when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the search will turn up evidence that the student has violated either the law or the rules of the school.
 2. Whether the search actually conducted was reasonably related in scope to the circumstances which justified the interference in the first place.
 - The scope of the search cannot be overly intrusive and must be limited in scope to the objectives which created the suspicion in the first place.

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- ❑ Victim-Witness Advocates are available
- ❑ We can help make contacts and referrals to law enforcement agencies
- ❑ Additional resources are available on our website:

www.co.warren.oh.us/Prosecutor/