



*The World Wide Web (abbreviated "www") consists of "pages" of information available on the Internet. These pages may be accessed either by searching for a specific address, called a "URL" (for example, many retail businesses now advertise their*

*online addresses) or by using a search engine to search the Web by keywords or topics. Many Web pages contain "links" that allow the user to connect instantly to related Web pages.*

### Potential Dangers

- Your child may accidentally or intentionally enter a pornographic site containing adult or child pornography or a site that promotes violence, hatred, bigotry, drug use, or other harmful behaviors.
- Since anyone may post material on the Web, some sites will promote false or misleading information masquerading as fact.
- Your child may be deceived into giving out personal information by falling for a crafty marketing scheme, such as an innocuous-sounding survey or a contest.
- Your child may be exposed to marketing of drugs and/or alcohol that is geared toward children, as there are no restrictions on such advertising methods on the Internet.
- Your child may download games that are excessively violent and/or promote hatred.
- Your child may use the Web to commit a crime, such as using information learned from the Web to build illegal incendiary devices, purchase illegal weapons or substances, utilize illegal tools available on hacker sites, and use propaganda found online to engage in hate crimes.

### Precautions

- Advise your child to use the "back" key whenever he or she encounters a site that causes discomfort or fear. If that does not immediately return the child to the preceding Web page, your child should close all windows or quit out of the browser.
- Report any site containing child pornography directly to the Center for Missing and Exploited Children ([www.missingkids.org](http://www.missingkids.org) - telephone 1-800-THELOST). Be aware that the act of downloading child pornography is a felony under New York State law.
- Discuss the difference between reliable and unreliable sources of information with your child.
- Advise your child not to participate in any online surveys or contests or make any online purchases without your permission. Even if you are sure that a Web site is legitimate, you should check the posted privacy policy of a Web site before transmitting any personal information.
- Ask your child to review with you (using the "history" folder in your browser) the Web sites that he or she has visited. If your child is reluctant to have you review these sites, this may be a warning sign that inappropriate sites have been visited.
- Follow the general safety principles contained in this brochure.

### Web Sites You Need to be Aware Of

**Myspace.com** is one of the largest online meeting places. As a parent, you can create your own account, leave the profile empty, and see what your kids and their friends are posting on line. Warning: Be prepared to see and read things about kids you know.

**Xanga.com** is a community of online diaries and journals. They advertise that you can easily start your own free journal, share thoughts and photos with your friends, and meet new friends.

### Warning Signs That Your Child May Be In Danger

It is normal for children, especially teenagers, to place a high value on their privacy. However, parents should be aware that unusually covert behavior on the part of a child may be an indicator of inappropriate Internet use. Here are some other potential warning signs:

- Your child has withdrawn from normal interaction with family and friends to spend an inordinate amount of time engaged in Internet activity.
- Your child turns the computer off or quickly changes the monitor's screen when you enter the room.
- Your child demonstrates a marked change in behavior, beliefs, and attitudes.
- Your child's academic performance decreases significantly.
- You find pornographic, racist, or drug-related material on the computer.
- Your child is using multiple online accounts (including free e-mail services) or the online accounts of others.
- Your child is making or receiving unexplained long-distance calls.
- Your child has made unexplained, unauthorized use of a credit card while online.

The appropriate response will depend on the level of your concern. If you believe that your child's safety is in danger, you should immediately contact your local police department.

#### You should also contact your local police if:

- Your child has received child pornography.
- Your child has been sexually solicited by someone who knows or should know that he or she is a minor.
- Your child has received sexually explicit images from someone who knows or should know that he or she is a minor.
- Your child or anyone in the household has been threatened.

If you are concerned that your child's mental, physical, or social development is being adversely impacted by his or her online activities, you should seek professional assistance. School guidance counselors or your child's pediatrician may be useful sources of assistance.

### Resources

For more information on the subjects discussed in this pamphlet, please visit your local library or contact the following organizations and sites:

The **National Association of Attorneys General** and the **Federal Trade Commission** have jointly produced a guide entitled "Site Seeing on the Internet: The Savvy Traveler," available at [www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/pubs/online/sitesee](http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/pubs/online/sitesee).  
**Wired Safety** [www.wiredsafety.org/parent.html](http://www.wiredsafety.org/parent.html) This site is a comprehensive Internet safety reference site. Parts of this Web site were taken from Parry Aftab's book *The Parent's Guide to Protecting Your Children in Cyberspace*.  
**NetSmartz 411** <http://www.netsmartz411.org>  
 This online resource is sponsored by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. They handle daily reports about the online exploitation of children, and explain the steps that you can take to keep the children and teens in your life safer online. Online personnel are available to answer your questions and lend assistance.  
**America Links Up: A Kids Online Teach-In About Internet Safety.** [www.netparents.org](http://www.netparents.org)  
 This site is sponsored by a broad coalition of educators, nonprofit organizations, and corporations.  
**National Center for Missing and Exploited Children**  
 HOTLINE: 800-843-5678  
[www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com) or [www.ncmec.org](http://www.ncmec.org)  
[www.smartparent.com](http://www.smartparent.com) and [www.safekids.com](http://www.safekids.com)  
 These sites include detailed information about blocking and filtering software.

**Facebook.com** is also a popular meeting place and is divided into college and high school sites. You need to be "invited" to register.

**Friendster.com** is similar to Myspace. By creating an account you can monitor your kids' activities as well as those of their friends.

## South Huntington School District

# The Internet, Your Child, and You



### What every parent should know

Dear Parent:

This guide was written to explain basic safety measures that you can take to ensure that your child's experiences on the Internet are safe, productive, and fun. The single most important thing you can do to keep your child safe is to talk with him or her. Explain what dangers exist, and set clear ground rules. Revisit your rules and modify them, if appropriate, as your child becomes older. Encourage your child to talk about his or her experiences. If you are concerned about possible inappropriate use of the Internet, discuss these concerns with your child. The more you know, the safer your child will be.

Thomas Shea

Superintendent of Schools

### Privacy and the Internet

The focus of this pamphlet is on the potential risks posed by your child's use of the Internet. However, parents must also be vigilant in striving to prevent personal information about children (e.g., photographs, lists of enrollees) from appearing on the Web pages of camps and organizations that run or sponsor programs for children. When you enroll your child in a program, ask if there is a Web site and visit it. Ask to review any existing privacy policy. If you are concerned about the types of information accessible to the public, you currently have numerous options available, including: (1) withdrawing or not enrolling your child, (2) seeking the development of a privacy policy or a modification of an existing policy, or (3) requesting that information about your child be excluded from any publicly shared information.

### Questions About This Brochure and the Internet?

For technical questions, please call our Office of Technology at (631) 812-3105. For all other questions, please call the principal of your child's school.

The Internet is an extraordinary resource that links our children to a world of information, experiences, and ideas that might otherwise be unavailable to them. However, the Internet can also expose our children to numerous risks, and it is crucial to remember that when a child is online, his or her safety may also be on the line. Just as you have taught your child basic safety rules for the physical world, you should also teach your child basic safety rules for the virtual world.



The following basic safety rules pertain to all types of Internet applications. Please review the rest of this pamphlet for more detailed information about different types of applications.

**Precautions**

- Place your child's computer in an area where you are best able to monitor his or her online activities.
- Take an active interest in your child's online activities.
- Warn your child never to reveal any identifying information, such as last name, ethnicity, age, address, phone number, school name, guardian/parents' names, or parents' employers or work addresses. Caution your child that predators and con artists are experts at accumulating incremental amounts of personal data until they eventually obtain enough information to locate a user.
- Warn your child that identity is easily concealed online and that people may not be who they claim to be. Explain to your child that, for example, an online "friend" who claims to be the same age as your child may in fact be an adult in search of a child victim.
- Warn your child never to arrange an in-person meeting with someone met online.
- Warn your child never to accept anything sent to him or her by a person met online.
- Warn your child never to post online a photo of any family member without your permission. Explain that online images may be altered or "morphed" and used on, for example, pornographic sites.
- Consider using filtering or blocking software. There is an extensive array of filtering and blocking software available. Some of it is free of charge. However, you should be aware that the software may not be completely effective. Children may be able to bypass the restrictions, or your child may use a computer that is not equipped with these protective devices. See the "Resources" section of this pamphlet to obtain more information on parental control devices.



E-mail (electronic mail) is a way of sending messages electronically from one computer to another, generally through a modem and telephone line connected to a computer. Your child may have access to a free e-mail account through your Internet provider or an online free service offering like Hotmail.

These accounts are blocked by the district's network. The district does not provide student's with a district e-mail account.

**Potential Dangers**

- Your child may reveal personal information to a dangerous stranger, such as a sexual predator or con artist.
- Your child may respond to e-mail from an unknown sender, thereby revealing his or her e-mail address to someone who should not have it.
- Your child may receive harassing or threatening e-mail.
- Your child may receive unsolicited e-mail ("spam") that contains sexually explicit material or junk advertisements.
- Your child may engage in cyber-bullying by sending threatening or harassing messages.
- Your child may engage in criminal behavior such as disseminating child pornography, engaging in drug dealing, or gambling, and make purchases (such as firearms) not permitted by minors.

**Precautions**

- Unless you feel confident that your child will use e-mail safely, you should consider sharing an e-mail account with your child, having his or her e-mail routed through your account, or knowing your child's password. However, even a relatively unsophisticated user may be able to bypass this attempt at supervision by establishing (free) e-mail account(s) with an online service. Therefore, it is imperative that you discuss safety issues directly with your child.
- Warn your child not to respond to e-mail if the sender is unknown.
- Warn your child not to respond to angry or threatening e-mail.
- Warn your child not to share his or her password with anyone.
- Warn your child not to open or download any attachments in an e-mail sent by an unknown sender. The material may contain pornographic or other offensive material or a computer virus.
- Follow the general safety principles contained in this brochure.

**General E-mail Etiquette**

- Never put in an e-mail message anything you would not put on a postcard.
- If you are forwarding or re-posting a message you've received, do not edit it or alter the wording.
- If the message was a personal message to you and you are re-posting to a group, you should ask permission first.
- Do not forward virus warnings without checking the validity.
- Use the BCC function of your e-mail program when sending e-mail to more than one person.
- Do not send large attachments without asking permission.



A chat room is an online service that allows multiple users to communicate with each other about an agreed-upon topic in "real time." People are turning by the thousands to blogging and instant messaging (IM). These programs or Web sites allow two or more people to talk without waiting for

e-mail. It's easy, and it's quick. It allows the sender and recipient to communicate faster than e-mail and more inexpensively than by telephone.

**Potential Dangers**

- Your child may encounter someone who targets him or her for victimization.
- Your child may encounter a predator who is searching online for victims.
- Your child may encounter offensive language and adult content.
- Your child may commit a crime, such as transmitting a threat of violence.

**Precautions**

- Avoid choosing provocative or identifiable nicknames (such as sexygal or fran\_in\_philly). Keep personal information out of your online profile.
- Advise your child not to enter a chat room without your consent. This advice will be most effective with younger children.
- Remind your child that visitors to chat rooms often disguise their identity.
- Warn your child that a child predator may enter a chat room and "lurk" -- that is, observe conversations but not participate. The predator may target a particular child without even participating in the conversation.
- Warn your child to avoid using either his or her real name or a provocative screen name.
- Instruct your child not to complete any online profile, as the profile could aid a sexual predator in locating a victim. An online profile may not be as anonymous as your child believes.
- Warn your child about the three most common questions pedophiles ask: (1) Are you home alone? (2) Who uses the computer? (3) Where is the computer? Tell your child not to respond to these questions and to leave the chat room immediately.
- Warn your child never to "go private" into a chat room with a stranger. Many chat programs allow for a private method of chatting. A predator may seek to go private with a child he or she is targeting for victimization.
- Warn your child never to accept any files sent by someone met online.
- Follow the general safety principles contained in this brochure.

**General Chat Room, Blogging, and IM Etiquette**

- Don't type in all uppercase. Doing so implies SHOUTING OR YELLING and should be used only for emphasis and then sparingly.
- No flaming (inciting or provoking an argument).
- No talking off topic in special-topic chat rooms.
- Don't ask personal questions, such as age, sex, or marital status.
- No flooding the chat room with messages; let everyone have a chance to speak.
- Don't post personal information about other people.

**Chat, E-Mail, Blogging, and Chat Room Slang and Acronyms**

There are many abbreviations that refer to inappropriate language and slang words that we have decided not to print. As a parent you have a responsibility to educate yourself in this area. We suggest you Google: web slang.

AAK	Alive And Kicking	a chatter their personal information)	FTB	Fill In The Blank	OTH	Off The Hook: Something is really popular, or hot	POTS	Parents Over The Shoulder - (My parents are watching; I can't really talk)	TTYL	Talk To You Later	
AAR	At Any Rate	BAK	Back At Keyboard (I'm back)	FUD	Fear, Uncertainty, and Doubt	P911	My parents are in the room.	RSN	Real Soon Now	TYT	Take Your Time
AAS	Alive And Smiling	BBL	Be Back Later	g/f	Girlfriend (also shown as gf, or GF)	P=Parents, and 911=emergency; in other words, either drop the subject or watch the language.	r1 or RL	Real Life (as opposed to being online)	WFM	Works For Me	
ADN	Any Day Now	BCNU	I'll Be Seeing You	GGOH	Gotta Get Outta Here	SPST	Same Place, Same Time	WTGP?	Want To Go Private? (move to a private chat room)		
AFAIK	As Far As I Know	BRB	Be Right Back	H&K	Hugs and Kisses	SYL	See You Later	YBS	You'll Be Sorry		
AFK	Away From the Keyboard	btw	BeTWEEN you and me	KIT	Keep In Touch	TNT	'Til Next Time	YM	Young Man		
AFN	That's All For Now	CUOL	See You On Line	LOL	Laughing Out Loud	TTTT	These Things Take Time	YW	You're Welcome		
AOTA	All Of The Above	DIKU	Do I Know You?	OL	the Old Lady						
a/s/l or asl	Age/Sex/Location - (used to ask	F2F	Face To Face	OM	the Old Man						