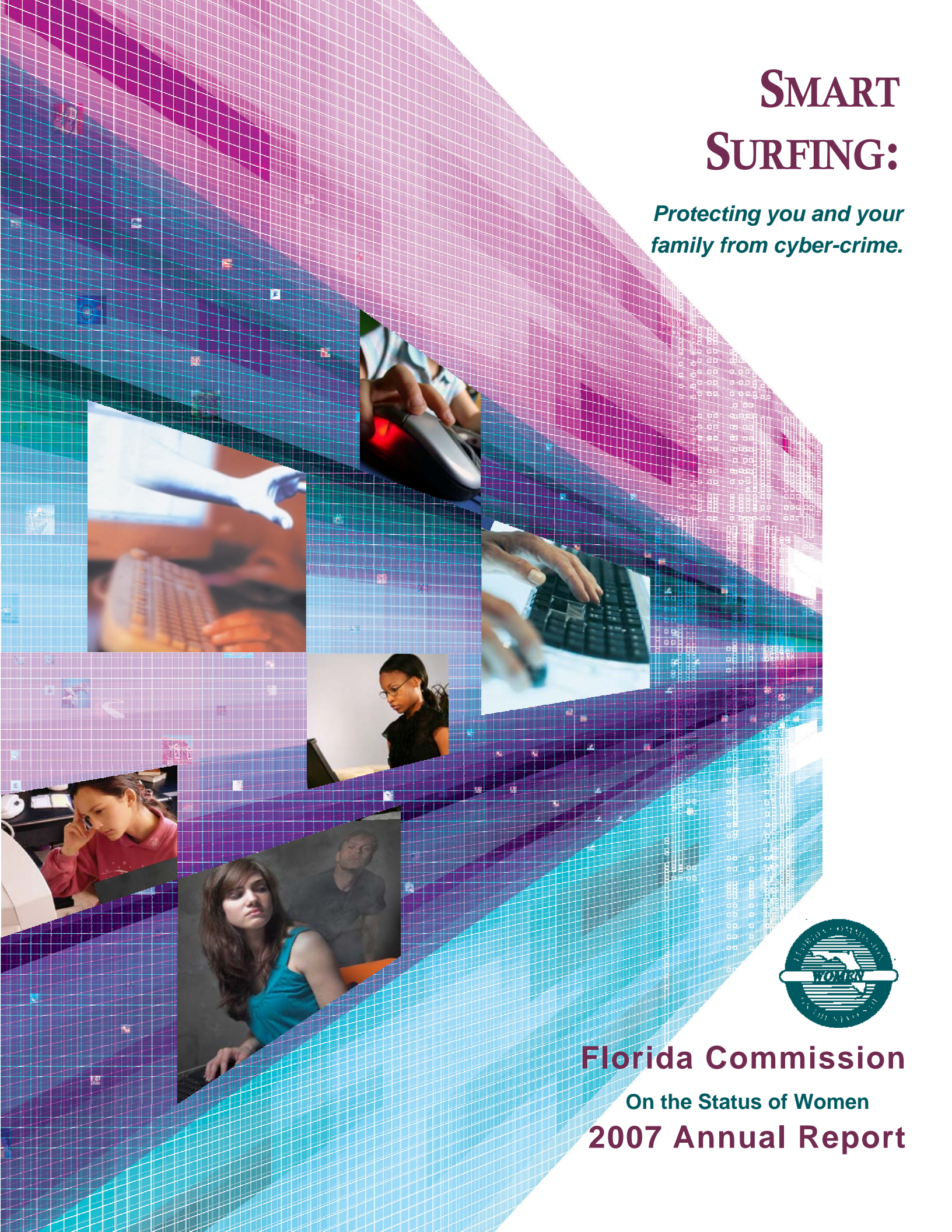


SMART SURFING:

*Protecting you and your
family from cyber-crime.*



Florida Commission
On the Status of Women
2007 Annual Report



STATE OF FLORIDA
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

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February 2008

Dear Floridian:

On behalf of the Florida Commission on the Status of Women, we are honored to present our Sixteenth Annual Report, "Smart Surfing: A Resource Guide for Internet Safety." This report was created not only to raise awareness about the need for women to have the knowledge and skills to protect themselves and their families from many types of computer crimes, but to serve as a resource for Florida's women to seek further information about online safety.

The Florida Legislature, through Section 14.24, Florida Statutes, mandates the Commission to study the changing and developing roles of women in American society, including the implementation of recommendations to improve the development of individual potential. The focus of the Commission's mission is to empower women from all walks of life in achieving their fullest potential. It is in fulfillment of our mandate and mission that the Commission has chosen Internet safety as the focus of this 2007 Annual Report.

We sincerely hope that this report will help educate the women of Florida on how best to protect themselves and their families from crimes committed by computer.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Norma S. White in black ink.

Norma S. White, L.H.D.
FCSW Chair

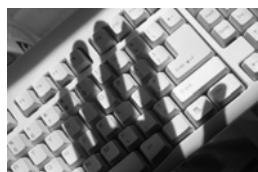
Handwritten signature of Claudia Kirk Barto in black ink.

Claudia Kirk Barto
Annual Report
Committee Chair



Acknowledgments

The Florida Commission on the Status of Women is dedicated to empowering women from all walks of life in achieving their fullest potential and to recognizing women's accomplishments.



The Florida Commission on the Status of Women (FCSW) is grateful to the many individuals whose knowledge and dedication made this report possible. This document would not be possible without the expertise of numerous Internet safety professionals and organizations, many of whom donated their expertise to this publication, including the Florida Child Predator CyberCrime Unit, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Florida Computer Crime Center, Parry Aftab, Esq. Executive Director of WiredSafety, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation Cyber Division. Noteworthy thanks to Florida Attorney General Bill McCollum for his leadership in making Florida a safer place for kids and Alexis Lambert, Assistant Attorney General for her guidance.

A special note of appreciation goes to the FCSW Annual Report Committee for their dedication to this project: Claudia Kirk Barto, Committee Chair, Susanne Hebert, Allison Hockman, Esq., Janet Mabry, Anita Mitchell, Kathleen Passidomo, Esq., and Norma S. White, L.H.D. Former Commissioner Dr. Jeanne O'Kon is thanked for her editorial assistance.

For their contributions throughout the creation of this report, FCSW employees Ebony Harris, Angella Jones, Michele S. Manning, CPM, and Kelly S. Sciba, APR, are thanked. FCSW would also like to extend our gratitude to Governor Charlie Crist, The Florida Legislature, Chief Financial Officer Alex Sink and Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Bronson for their continued support of the Commission and making this publication possible.

Foreword

My top priority is protecting Floridians from cybercrime and today, the Internet itself plays an important role in carrying out that mission.

According to the Federal Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, one in seven children between the ages of ten and 17 have been sexually solicited online. Additionally, Florida ranks fourth in the nation in the volume of child pornography. Internet predators are a serious threat to the safety of our citizens, particularly our youth. We must do everything possible to protect our children from these predators.

The Florida Commission on the Status of Women publishes an annual report covering topics of specific interests to Florida's women. This year is no exception, as you will see from this report focusing on Internet safety. This publication is intended to be a tremendous resource to women concerned about protecting themselves and their families while online.

Whether we are protecting our children from Internet predators, shielding individuals from identity theft or keeping our senior citizens safe from those who target them for fraud, your Attorney General's Office will remain diligent in our fight against cybercrime.

Sincerely,



Bill McCollum
Florida Attorney General



**Florida Attorney
General
Bill McCollum.**

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Part I:



Safe Surfing: *A Resource Guide for Internet Safety*

Introduction:

Protecting You and Your Family From CyberCrime

Adapted from Child Safety on the Information Highway

www.safekids.com/child_safety.htm



Keeping our children safe is a parent's number one priority.

“Cyberspace,” the “web,” the “net,” the “information highway:” whatever it’s called, millions of people are now going online to exchange electronic mail (e-mail) and instant messages; participate in chat groups; post and read messages in newsgroups, which are sometimes called bulletin boards; “surf” the world wide web; and many other online activities. Children are no exception and in fact are more likely to be online than adults.

Children can go online from personal computers at home, a friend’s house, in school, a library, club, or cafe. Personal computers are no longer the only method used for accessing the Internet. Many game consoles can be connected to the Internet and used for chatting and other online interaction. It is also possible to access the Internet on mobile devices such as cellular telephones and other handheld devices. In other words, children don’t have to be in the company of responsible adults to use the Internet. (*National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.*)

Most people who go online have mainly positive experiences. But, like any endeavor – attending school, cooking, riding a bicycle, or traveling, – there are some risks and annoyances. Children get a lot of benefit from being online, but they can also be targets of crime, exploitation, and harassment in this as in any other environment. Trusting, curious, and anxious to explore this new

(Continued on page 9)

The information in this Guide represents the most current information available from experts regarding Internet safety. Visit www.myfloridalegal.com for additional information on how to keep your family safe on the Internet . You can also learn about child safety, crime prevention, and consumer protection.

(Continued from page 8)

world and the relationships it brings, children need parental supervision and common-sense advice on how to be sure that their experiences in “cyberspace” are happy, healthy, and productive.

Many people, including children, have been confronted with material that is disturbing or inappropriate. There are steps parents can take to try to shield their children from such material, but it’s almost impossible to completely avoid all inappropriate material. Sadly there are some cases where children have been victimized by serious crime as a result of going online. Parents can minimize the chances that their children will be victimized by teaching their children a few simple safety rules. The fact that crimes are being committed online, however, is not a reason to avoid using these services. To tell children to stop using the Internet would be like telling them to forgo attending school because students are sometimes victimized or bullied. A better strategy would be to instruct children about both the benefits and dangers of “cyberspace” and for them to learn how to be “street smart” in order to better safeguard themselves in any potentially dangerous situation.

There are a few risks for children who use the Internet or other online services. Teenagers are particularly at risk because they often go online unsupervised and are more likely than younger children to participate in online discussions regarding companionship, relationships, or sexual activity.

Risks include:

- **Exposure to Inappropriate Material.** A child may be exposed to inappropriate material that is sexual, hateful, or violent in nature, or encourages activities that are dangerous or illegal. Children could seek out such material but may also come across it on the web via chat areas, e-mail, or even instant messaging even if they’re not looking for it.

According to the *Federal Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force*, Florida ranks third in the nation in volume of child pornography, and one in seven American children between the ages of ten and seventeen is solicited online by a sexual predator.

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Make sure kids know they can come to you for help if they get over their heads on the Internet.
Polly Klaas Foundation

- **Physical Molestation.** A child might provide information or arrange an encounter that could risk his or her safety or the safety of other family members. In some cases child molesters have used chat areas, e-mail, and instant messages to gain a child's confidence and then arrange a face-to-face meeting.
- **Harassment and Bullying.** A child might encounter messages via chat, e-mail, or their cellular telephones that are belligerent, demeaning, or harassing. "Bullies," typically other young people, often use the Internet to bother their victims.
- **Viruses and Hackers.** A child could download a file containing a virus that could damage the computer or increase the risk of a "hacker" gaining remote access to the computer; jeopardizing the family's privacy; and, perhaps, jeopardizing the family's safety.
- **Legal and Financial.** A child could inadvertently do something with negative legal or financial consequences, such as giving out a parent's credit card number. While children need a certain amount of privacy, they also need parental involvement. Children should be taught good "netiquette" - how to be assertive without being inconsiderate, mean, or rude.

(Child Safety on the Information Highway, National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. http://www.safekids.com/child_safety.htm)

This Resource Guide to Internet Safety was created to help all Floridians identify online and technology risks and provide the resources and information necessary to prevent cybercrime from happening, and report crimes should they occur.

Tonya's Story: A Mother's Nightmare



Tonya will never forget Thanksgiving 2004, the day she found her missing 12-year-old daughter. Four days earlier, the unthinkable happened: Tonya walked into her daughter's room that morning and found an empty bed.

But even with the joy of recovery, Tonya was just as surprised to learn how the girl went missing. Her daughter was found with a 33-year-old-man, later charged with aggravated sexual assault and indecency with a child.



The two had met online, even though Tonya's daughter had no Internet access at their home. For three months, the preteen had used a neighbor's computer to converse in a chat room with the man, who promised her fun, freedom and gifts if she ran away.

Upon her return, the girl began counseling to deal with the experience, including coming to terms with how the man lied to her-about his age and his intentions.

Tonya got her daughter back, but other parents have had worse news after cases of "Internet lures" or abductions.

Courtesy of the Polly Klaas Foundation, www.pollyklaas.org



The Polly Klaas Foundation is a national organization committed to the recovery of mission children and the promotion of child abduction safety programs.

www.pollyklaas.org

The Positives and Perils of the Internet: Making Your Family's Online Experience Safe and Fun

by Donna Rice Hughes, President of Enough Is Enough (EIE), is an internationally known Internet safety expert and advocate. <http://www.protectkids.com>

Enough Is Enough (EIE) is dedicated to protecting children and families from the Internet dangers of pornography and sexual predators so that they can enjoy the enormous benefits that the Internet offers.

www.enough.org

Our children typically know far more than we do about this new technology we call the Internet. While we're still trying to figure out how to set that annoying clock on our VCR, our children are clicking their way to exciting new worlds that didn't even exist when we were their age. In addition, many of our computer-literate children have been exposed already to the benefits- and the dangers-of the Internet.

There are many benefits to the Internet for your child. Access to the Internet can improve your child's reading skills by providing interesting materials to read and suggesting additional reading. As children use the Internet to connect with places around the world and exchange mail with electronic pen pals, they can learn about other cultures and traditions. Your children can use the Internet to access libraries around the corner or around the world and to specific collections of information and reference materials.

However, if your child has full access to the Internet, you should not be without concern. With unrestricted access, any child with a computer and a modem can access pornographic material in seconds, and once it's been seen, the pornography can never be entirely erased from the mind. Just as disturbing as the pornography itself is the difficulty in protecting children from those people who have a sexual appetite for children and who search for victims through conversations with unsuspecting kids on the Internet.

(Continued on page 13)

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Sexual Predators Online

One of the attractions of the Internet is the anonymity of the user, and this is why it can be so dangerous. A child doesn't always know with whom he or she is interacting. Children may think they know, but unless it's a school friend or a relative, they really can't be sure. Often we think of pedophiles as having access to children out on the playground and other places, but because of the way the Internet works, children can actually be interacting on their home computers with adults who pretend to be children.

Child sexual exploitation occurs in every economic, social, ethnic, and religious group. With the explosion of the Internet into a powerful, worldwide medium, the danger to children, whether they are from New York or New Zealand, has drastically increased. Pedophiles and other sexual predators can use the Internet, with no precautions, to exchange names and addresses of other pedophiles and of potential child victims. Hidden behind screen names that are pseudonyms, they gather online and swap child pornography with amazing speed and in amounts beyond our wildest imagination, which excites them to molest even more.

Offline, pedophiles typically operate in isolation. Never before have pedophiles had the opportunity to communicate so freely and directly with each other as they do online. Their communication on the Internet provides validation, or virtual validation, for their behavior. They share their conquests, real and imagined. They discuss ways to contact and lure children online and exchange tips on seduction techniques. They are using the technology of the Internet to train and encourage each other to act out sexually with children. The Internet also serves as a tool for predators to exchange tips on the avoidance of law enforcement detection.

(Continued on page 14)

“The single greatest risk our children face in connection with the Internet is being denied access. We have solutions for every other risk.”

*- Parry Aftab, Esq.,
Executive Director
WiredSafety*

(Continued from page 13)



The most common means by which sexual predators contact children over the Internet is through chat rooms, instant messages and e-mail. In fact, 89% of sexual solicitations were made in either chat rooms or instant messages and 1 in 5 youth (ages 10-17 years) has been sexually solicited online (JAMA, 2001). Considering that 25% of kids online participate in real time chat and 13 million use instant messaging, the risks of such children, either knowingly or unknowingly, interacting with a predator is alarming.

With all the pros and cons of the Internet, you the parent should not feel you are without options. You can implement responsible safeguards, ensuring that your children will have safe, educational, and entertaining online experiences. Educate yourself about cyberspace. Raise your awareness of the benefits as well as the risks of going online.

Most of us find it difficult to talk to our children about sex in general, let alone the harmful effects of pornography. We want to protect the innocence and purity of childhood for as long as possible. Yet children need to know why certain rules about the computer and their access to the Internet exist. They may be less likely to violate the rules if they are told the truth about why they are not allowed to see everything on the Internet. We can begin to educate our children about protecting themselves from dangers in cyberspace.

How can the Internet become safe for my child, my family, and future generations? The answer lies in a shared responsibility among the public (parents, educators, librarians, and others who supervise children), the high-tech industry, and law enforcement. Each provides a layer of

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protection and security for the safety of kids online. And whenever one of these entities endeavors to accept its responsibility for child safety online, we need to affirm and support those efforts.

Bartow Teen Comes Home

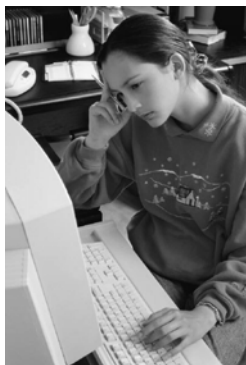
In October 2007, a 15-year old Bartow, Florida girl was discovered missing from her home when her mother went to wake her for school one morning. An Amber Alert was issued for the girl and she was found the very next day at a store in DeFuniak Springs, Florida. She had been dropped off by William Joe Mitchell, a convicted child molester from Jacksonville, Florida. According to police, Mitchell introduced himself to the teen through a popular social networking site, where the 46 year old claimed to be in his mid-20's. The pair corresponded for just two weeks before she crawled out of her bedroom window at 3 a.m., telling friends she was leaving "for love."

Officials said he took her to a motel in Alabama and released her the next day. Mitchell was arrested at a truck stop in Virginia on October 6, 2007. He faces charges of traveling to meet a minor to commit an unlawful sex act, using a computer to seduce a child and committing a lewd or lascivious battery. He will be prosecuted by the Statewide Prosecutor's Office, a division of the Attorney General's Office.



Source: Kis, Eva: "Bartow Teen Comes Home," The Ledger, October 4, 2007.

How Internet Predators Target Children



The Internet makes it easy for predators to find potential victims and communicate with them. With only a few simple steps, a predator can often get enough information to stalk the child by searching online for clues. Ultimately, they want to lure children into a face-to-face meeting. This is why it is very important for parents to understand how predators target children.

Child Predator Characteristics

While most offenders are male, law enforcement experts say that a child predator can be anyone: male or female, young or old. They can sometimes hold respectable jobs and positions in their community. People who want to exploit and harm children tend to relate more easily to children than adults, and they may also seek employment or volunteer children's organizations in order gain access to kids.

Predators will use a variety of means to observe and approach their potential young victims. They can be extremely convincing and rely on the innocence of children, and know what to say and do to gain their trust. A recent study found that most children who agree to meet face-to-face with an adult they met online do so willingly. They are not tricked or coerced (Finkelhor 11).

Child Victim Characteristics

It is important to know that ANY child can be vulnerable to a predator's enticement, including those who perform well at school and socialize with a "good" crowd of friends. You may believe that your child can't fall victim to a child predator. However, many experts stress that such thinking can lead to a false sense of security about your child's safety.

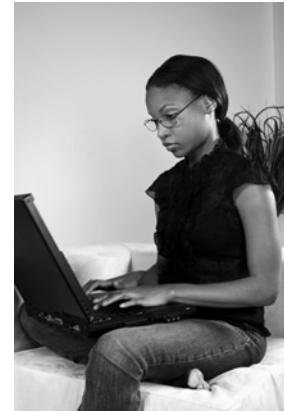
Most children who agree to meet face-to-face with an adult do so willingly. They are not tricked or coerced.

-Finkelhor

David Finkelhor, Kimberly J. Mitchell and Janis Wolak. "Internet-initiated Sex Crimes Against Minors: Implications for Prevention Based on Findings from a National Study" 35 Journal of Adolescent Health 11 (2004).

The Grooming Process: Getting Close to a Child

For most children today, online communication is a lifeline to the world, usually their friends. Kids go online to gossip, arrange social schedules, share pictures, do homework and chat. Computers also offer seemingly complete anonymity, and for many teens, this privacy is comforting. They feel safe in front of a computer. But adults who are seeking children use the veil of anonymity to observe, approach and then groom their victims. That process usually ends with an attempt to lure a child to a meeting outside of the home. According to the National Center for



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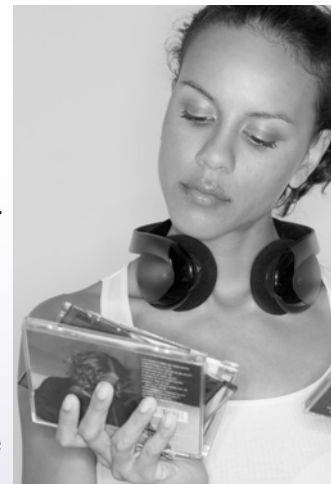
Even if you're careful about the information you put online, you may be surprised how easily predators can use a little information to find a lot more. Here's an example.

Lisa uses "TallGirl" as her username in a chatroom, where she receives a nasty message from "BobsOfFun." Smartly, she ignores it, but BobsOfFun searches the Web for other TallGirl references.

He finds that same username in an old posting on another site about music, where she gives her e-mail address to another teen interested in a certain band. She also mentions that she plays basketball for her school and gives her jersey number. The e-mail ends with brooksgirls.edu, leading BobsOfFun to an Orlando private school site.

A search on the school's site finds a picture of the girls basketball team, with a noticeably tall teen named Lisa Hammner matching the TallGirl's number in the caption. A search of Hammner in Orlando finds one listing, including phone and street address.

BobsOfFun now has TallGirl's name, address, phone number, school, e-mail, picture, and a specific interest.



Adapted from the "Internet Safety Kit," Polly Klass Roundation, <http://www.pollyklaas.org/internet-safety/>

The ultimate goal of the grooming process is to arrange for a face-to-face meeting with the child.

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Missing and Exploited Children, 71% of teens 13-17 reported receiving messages online from someone they don't know. When teens receive unsolicited messages from strangers, 40% reported that they usually reply and chat with that person, but only 18% said they'll tell an adult.

(Teenage Research Unlimited. Teen Internet Safety Survey. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and Cox Communications, 2006.)

The main ways predators communicate with children online are web sites, e-mail, public and private chat rooms, and instant message. By far the most commonly used method revolves around the chat room because of the amount of personal information that is shared between members.

Chat Room Dangers

Chat rooms are online places where groups of people can carry on a conversation on certain topics and tend to be theme based. Internet is home to millions of chat rooms geared to teens, and most Internet providers have a list of chat rooms on their home pages. Some of the most common are:

- chat.google.com
- chat.Yahoo.com
- peopleconnection.aol.com
- chat.msn.com
- chat.myspace.com

The participants "talk" by typing messages. These messages are usually displayed almost instantly and everyone in the chat room can view all of the conversations taking place at one time on their computer screen.

Some chat rooms now allow "voice chat" and Web camera video chat, enabling teens to videoconference with one another. Chat rooms can be a

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particularly dangerous place because predators tend to pay close attention to the conversations place and to the participants' screen or user names in order to gain clues on how to approach and deceive a victim.

Screen Names

A screen name is the name a participant uses online. A screen name of "soccerkatie13," for example, might indicate that the child is a 13-year-old female named Katie who loves soccer. Knowing this information, a predator seeking to exploit a child may assume an identity that would be likely to attract the attention of that child. If he assumes the screen name of "soccerjon15" for instance, the girl might believe the person she is chatting with is a teen interested in soccer as well and begin an online relationship.

Personal Profiles

Even if a predator is unable to obtain useful information from a child's screen name, the name can still be used to search for an online personal profile. Typically, profiles contain information such as e-mail address, interests, hobbies, sports team, school, and sometimes address and phone number. Many teen profiles include photographs as well. According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, sixty-one percent of 13-17 year olds have a personal profile on a social networking sites such as *MySpace*, *Friendster* or *Xanga*. Half have posted pictures of themselves online. *(Teenage Research Unlimited. Teen Internet Safety Survey. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and Cox Communications, 2006.)*

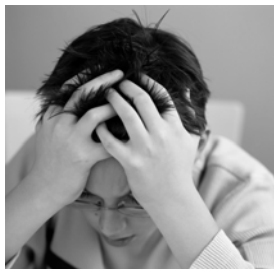


One in four US teen girls reported that they met strangers off the Internet. One in seven boys admitted they did as well. While most of these "Internet friends" turn out to be another teen or preteen, that's not always the case.

(http://www.wiredsafety.org/askparry/special_reports/spr1/index.html)

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Embarrassment and fear of losing access to the Internet are the main reasons kids do not inform their parents when they face difficult situations online.

Building a Secret Relationship

Online predators try to gradually gain the trust of their targets through attention, affection, kindness, and even gifts, and often devote considerable time, money and energy to this effort. They speak the language of young people and are aware of the latest music and hobbies likely to interest kids. They listen to and sympathize with kids' problems. They work to build trust and convince the child that they are a better friend to the child than other friends or even family members. As the grooming process continues and the predator strengthens the relationship with the child, he/she will also ask that the child keep the relationship secret. Later, this secrecy may be used to control the child, with threats to expose the relationship to the child's parents, or even threats of harm to the child or family members if the child tries to end the relationship.

Exposure to Sexual Material

They also try to ease young people's inhibitions by gradually introducing sexual content into their conversations or by showing them sexually explicit material. Some predators work faster than others, engaging in sexually explicit conversations immediately. This more direct approach may include harassment or stalking. Predators may also evaluate the kids they meet online for future face-to-face contact. (http://www.media-awareness.ca/english/teachers/wa_teachers/safe_passage_teachers/risks_predators.cfm)

Kids feel they are aware of the dangers of predators, but in reality they are quite naive about online relationships. In focus groups conducted by the Media Awareness Network in 2000, girls aged 11 to 14 initially said

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they disguised their identities in chat rooms. They admitted, however, that it was impossible to maintain a false identity for long and eventually revealed personal information when they felt they could 'trust a person.' Building this 'trust' took from 15 minutes to several weeks – not a long time for a skillful predator to wait. (http://www.media-awareness.ca/english/teachers/wa_teachers/safe_passage_teachers/risks_predators.cfm)

Meeting

Eventually, the predator will usually engage in phone conversations with the child victim. The ultimate goal of the grooming process is to arrange for a face-to-face meeting with the child.



(800) THE - LOST

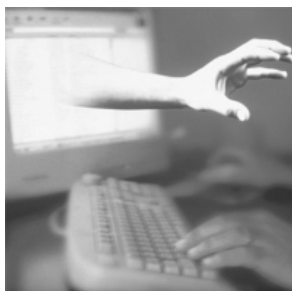
If your child or anyone in your household has received child pornography, or if your child has received obscene material from someone who knows that your child is under the age of 16, contact local law enforcement.

You may also call the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children at (800) THE-LOST, 800-843-5678 or visit www.cybertipline.com.

Signs Your Child Might Be At Risk Online

From A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety

US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations



Find out what computer safeguards are utilized by your child's school, the public library, and the homes of your child's friends. These are all places, outside your normal supervision, where your child could encounter an online predator.

Your child spends large amounts of time online, especially at night.

Most children that fall victim to computer-sex offenders spend large amounts of time online, particularly in chat rooms. They may go online after dinner and on the weekends. They may be latchkey kids whose parents have told them to stay at home after school. They go online to chat with friends, make new friends, pass time, and sometimes look for sexually explicit information. While much of the knowledge and experience gained may be valuable, parents should consider monitoring the amount of time spent online.

Children online are at the greatest risk during the evening hours. While offenders are online around the clock, most work during the day and spend their evenings online trying to locate and lure children or seeking pornography.

You find pornography on your child's computer.

Pornography is often used in the sexual victimization of children. Sex offenders often supply their potential victims with pornography as a means of opening sexual discussions and for seduction. Child pornography may be used to show the child victim that sex between children and adults is "normal." Parents should be conscious of the fact that a child may hide the pornographic files on diskettes from them. This may be especially true if the computer is used by other family members.

Your child receives phone calls from men you don't know or is making calls, sometimes long distance, to numbers you don't recognize.

While talking to a child victim online is a thrill for a computer-sex offender, it can be very cumbersome. Most want to talk to the children on the telephone. They often engage in "phone sex" with the children and often seek to set up an actual meeting for real sex.

While a child may be hesitant to give out his/her home phone number, the computer-sex offenders will give out theirs. With Caller ID, they can readily find out the child's phone number. Some computer-sex offenders have even obtained toll-free 800 numbers, so that their potential victims can call them without their parents finding out. Others will tell the child to call collect. Both of these methods result in the computer-

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sex offender being able to find out the child's phone number.

Your child receives mail, gifts, or packages from someone you don't know.

As part of the seduction process, it is common for offenders to send letters, photographs, and all manner of gifts to their potential victims. Computer-sex offenders have even sent plane tickets in order for the child to travel across the country to meet them.

Your child turns the computer monitor off or quickly changes the screen on the monitor when you come into the room.

A child looking at pornographic images or having sexually explicit conversations does not want you to see it on the screen.

Your child becomes withdrawn from the family.

Computer-sex offenders will work very hard at driving a wedge between a child and their family or at exploiting their relationship. They will accentuate any minor problems at home that the child might have. Children may also become withdrawn after sexual victimization.

Your child is using an online account belonging to someone else.

Even if you don't subscribe to an online service or Internet service, your child may meet an offender while online at a friend's house or the library. Most computers come preloaded with online and/or Internet software. Computer-sex offenders will sometimes provide potential victims with a computer account for communications with them.

**For further information contact
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Cyber Division
11700 Beltsville Drive
Calverton, MD 32705**



***Anyone-
including
predators– can
search
MySpace by
age, locations,
interests and
even hair
color.***

***- Polly Klaas
Foundation***

Tips for Protecting Your Child Online

From A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety

US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations

Google Your Child

Search the Web yourself. Searching the Internet for your child's name is not an invasion of privacy. Millions of people can view what kids post online. Parents should, too.

- Communicate, and talk to your child about sexual victimization and potential online danger.
- Spend time with your children online. Have them teach you about their favorite online destinations.
- Keep the computer in a common room in the house, not in your child's bedroom. It is much more difficult for a computer-sex offender to communicate with a child when the computer screen is visible to a parent or another member of the household.
- Utilize parental controls provided by your service provider and/or blocking software. While electronic chat can be a great place for children to make new friends and discuss various topics of interest, it is also prowled by computer-sex offenders. Use of chat rooms, in particular, should be heavily monitored. While parents should utilize these mechanisms, they should not totally rely on them.
- Always maintain access to your child's online account and randomly check his/her e-mail. Be aware that your child could be contacted through the U.S. Mail. Be up front with your child about your access and reasons why.
- Teach your child the responsible use of the resources online. There is much more to the online experience than chat rooms.
- Find out what computer safeguards are utilized by your child's school, the public library, and at the homes of your child's friends. These are all places, outside your normal supervision, where your child could encounter an online predator.
- Understand, even if your child was a willing participant in any form of sexual exploitation, that he/she is not at fault and is the victim. The offender always bears the complete responsibility for his or her actions.
- Should any of the following situations arise in your household, via the Internet or online service, immediately contact your local or state law enforcement agency, the FBI, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children:

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- Your child or anyone in the household has received child pornography;
- Your child has been sexually solicited by someone who knows that your child is under 18 years of age;
- Your child has received sexually explicit images from someone that knows your child is under the age of 18. In addition it is important to, keep the computer turned off in order to preserve any evidence for future law enforcement use. Unless directed to do so by the law enforcement agency, you should not attempt to copy any of the images and/or text found on the computer.

don't let your guard down
while you're surfing

SAFE SURF

Office of the Attorney General of Florida
Bill McCollum

SHARE YOUR STORY:
Share your story about the importance of cybersafety with other teens. These stories and others will be posted regularly on this site.

< Share your story >

Story One...
Story Two...
Story Three...

MAKE A REPORT
Please contact us if you have information to help in the fight against child sexual exploitation. Your information will be forwarded to law enforcement for investigation and review and, when possible, to the appropriate Electronic Service Provider(s).

The CyberTipline

2 SMRT 4U™ TYPE SMART. POST WISELY.

iSAFE
Be Cyber Safe

NetSmartz411
Internet Safety Helpdesk

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN

Internet safety is one of the most important things to be aware of as teenagers. Please visit safeflorida.net/safesurf to learn valuable information about protecting yourself while surfing the Internet, safeguarding personal information such as telephone numbers and addresses and avoiding potentially dangerous situations.

This website is sponsored by Florida Attorney General Bill McCollum.

Fighting CyberCrime in Florida



*By Alexis Lambert, Esq., Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General, Tallahassee, Florida*

Kelly Slater, a professional surfer with eight world championships on his resume, says the first thing he had to learn about surfing was how to swim in case he fell. In 2007, Slater joined Attorney General Bill McCollum in promoting Safe Surf, an awareness campaign for Internet safety. Slater, the father of a 12 year old daughter, pointed out that staying safe in the ocean is no different than staying safe on the Internet. "Be aware of what's out there on your computer and in life and you'll be more suited to have all the fun in the world and help other people out along the way." It's good advice for parents and surfers alike.

More than 77 million children regularly use the Internet. The Federal Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force reports Florida ranks fourth in the nation in volume of child pornography. Nationally, one in seven children between the ages of 10 and 17 has been solicited online by a sexual predator. To combat the growing threat of cybercrimes against children in our state, the Attorney General's Child Predator CyberCrime Unit was established in 2005. This unit targets child predators, child pornography, and Internet-based sexual exploitation of children. In less than two years, the unit has facilitated the arrests of more than 50 individuals who created, possessed or distributed child pornography, or who sexually solicited children online and traveled to meet them.

Through the Child Predator CyberCrime Unit, the Attorney General encourages extensive cooperative efforts with federal and state prosecutors, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the

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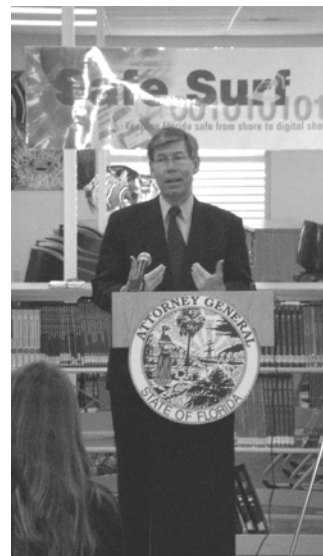
NetSmartz Workshop, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), other Attorneys General, and all Florida law enforcement agencies. The Attorney General's Office is also prioritizing education and community outreach efforts to protect Florida's children, including a Cybersafety program that is being presented to all middle and high school students in the state.

Attorney General Bill McCollum kicked-off his statewide CyberSafety education initiative at the beginning of the 2007-2008 school year with a goal of reaching every middle and high school in Florida. To date, 31,602 students in 83 Florida schools have attended the CyberSafety presentation. As of January 2008, more than 170 presentations are scheduled for more than 200 registered schools in the remaining school year.

Arlington Middle School in Duval County was the first school in Florida to educate its entire student body about Internet safety through the Attorney General's CyberSafety Education Program. All 900 of Arlington's sixth, seventh and eighth grade students learned about the dangers, risks and tactics being used by online predators. They also learned what constitutes a cybercrime and how to report it. The students were also taught how to recognize when a friend is in "cyber danger" and what they can do to help.

More than 2,100 Florida students have disclosed victimization, both in the form of online solicitation and receipt of pornography. A statewide sting operation known as "Operation Eviction" led to 126 arrests of would-be predators from 28 counties between January and May of 2007. In September 2007, a 51 year old attorney from North Carolina was

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Florida Attorney General Bill McCollum addresses students in Ft. Lauderdale

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To date, 31,602 students in 83 Florida schools have attended the CyberSafety presentation.

sentenced to 15 years in prison after he pled guilty to charges of promoting the sexual performance of a child, lewd or lascivious exhibition and sexually soliciting a child over the Internet. For five months, this man had been e-mailing adult and child pornography to an undercover CyberCrime investigator whom he thought was a 14-year-old boy. He also repeatedly stated his desire to travel to Jacksonville to engage in various sex acts with the child, unaware that he was talking with a member of law enforcement. Just two weeks later, a 42 year old man from Bay County was sentenced to 14 years in prison for enticing young boys over the Internet by pretending to be a teenage girl or boy and persuading them to perform sexual acts via webcam, which he would record and distribute on the Internet.

In January 2008, the Attorney General reached an agreement with MySpace to enhance safety measures on the social networking site. Specific changes and policies that MySpace agreed to develop include making the default setting "private" for profiles of 16- and 17-year-olds and creating a closed "high school" section for users under 18. MySpace will also compile a registry of e-mail addresses provided by parents who want to restrict their child's access to the site, and the company will prohibit anyone using a submitted e-mail address from signing in or creating a profile. MySpace has also agreed to strengthen its software identifying underage users, retain a contractor to better identify and expunge inappropriate images, obtain and constantly update a list of pornographic web sites and regularly sever any links between those sites

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and MySpace, and implement changes making it harder for adults to contact children. In addition, MySpace has also made a commitment to respond within 72 hours to complaints about inappropriate content to dedicate meaningful resources to educating children and parents about online safety.

The Child Predator CyberCrime Unit has also developed the Internet Student Advisory Council, designed to match technology-savvy teenagers with the unit's cybercrime law enforcement team. The unit's investigators are working closely with the students to identify new and popular Internet trends, including those that could be potentially harmful to young people.

The Attorney General's cybersafety website, www.safeflorida.net/safesurf, provides valuable information to adults, teens and kids about staying safe while surfing the Internet. Working together with parents, schools, and law enforcement agencies, we can help our children stay safe on the Internet.



As of January 2008, more than 170 presentations are scheduled for more than 200 registered schools in the remaining school year.

"We are committed to bringing cybersafety education to all middle and high school students in Florida and by doing so, giving them the skills needed to protect themselves online."

*- Florida Attorney
General Bill
McCollum.*

Blog Beware: Social Networking Sites

by The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, www.NetSmartz.org

The Problem

Recent incidents involving Internet crimes against children have been prominent in the media. In some incidents, the crimes have involved suspects and victims who met each other on social networking or



blogging sites such as MySpace, Friendster, Xanga, and Facebook.

Blogs and social networking sites where people can meet, communicate, and interact have recently exploded in

1 in 5 youths between the ages of 10 and 17 has received unwanted sexual solicitation online. NCMEC, 2006

popularity. The number of visitors to MySpace went from 4.9 million in 2005 to currently over 67 million. Like most new technological developments, this brings both positive and negative implications, especially for parents and their children.

The majority of the activity on these sites is legal and can be positive. Young people who are curious connect with friends and seek like-minded individuals. However, many children and teens are not aware they are putting themselves in danger by giving out too much personal information and communicating with people they've only met online.

The unprecedented amount of personal information available on blogs and social networking sites makes them a perfect place for people who would harm children to identify their victims and gain their trust. This trust can be used to lure children and teens into a false sense of security, making them vulnerable to "grooming" and enticement to meet in person, which could have very serious consequences.

Other dangers to children include exposure to inappropriate content, cyberbullying, or identity theft.

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Children and teens are often not aware that their words "which may have been intended for a small audience" sometimes find their way to a larger one, especially if they are controversial. Some students who have posted threatening words against their school or classmates have attracted the attention of law enforcement, while those who have posted inappropriate comments about school personnel have also been disciplined. Some universities and employers have even used online postings when considering potential candidates.

Even before the rise of blogs and social networking sites, children faced many dangers while online. Our 2000 study reported that one in five children had received a sexual solicitation online and one in 33 received an aggressive solicitation. This problem is compounded because most children did not inform their parents of the incidents. Less than 1 in 4 told a parent about the sexual solicitation they received.

To help stop this dangerous trend, NetSmartz is releasing "Blog Beware" to raise the awareness about the risks associated with these sites and give parents, children, and teachers the tools they need to keep children and teens safer online. This resource contains safety tips for parents and children and includes a quiz that they can take together. It is also supported by the extensive material available on NetSmartz.org for kids, teens, parents, educators, and law enforcement. The NetSmartz© Workshop is an interactive, educational safety resource from the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children© (NCMEC) and Boys

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Janet Kornblum. "Teens hang out at MySpace." USA Today. January 8, 2006, http://www.usatoday.com/tech/news/2006-01-08-myspace-teens_x.htm?csp=34.

2 April 3, 2006, <http://www.myspace.com>

MySpace, and others like it, often have age limits. But kids as young as eight have lied about their age to set up profiles.

(www.pollyklaas.org)

(Continued from page 31)



The NetSmartz Workshop is an interactive, educational safety resource from the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® (NCMEC) and Boys & Girls Clubs of America (BGCA) for children aged 5 to 17, parents, guardians, educators, and law enforcement that uses age-appropriate, 3-D activities to teach children how to stay safer on the Internet.

www.netsmartz.org

& Girls Clubs of America (BGCA) for children aged 5 to 17, parents, guardians, educators, and law enforcement that uses age-appropriate, 3-D activities to teach children how to stay safer on the Internet.

NetSmartz has developed a comprehensive educational Internet safety program that has been proven successful in more than 3,000 Boys & Girls Clubs across the country reaching over 3.3 million young people.

NetSmartz officially partners with 15 states to implement its important Internet safety message in the community and help prevent the online victimization of children.

The Solution


Tips to Keep Your Children and Teens Safer When Using Social Networking Sites:

1. Discuss the dangers and future repercussions with your child.
2. Enter into a safe-computing contract with your child about his or her use of these sites and computer use in general.
3. Enable computer Internet filtering features if they are available from your Internet service.
4. Install monitoring software or keystroke capture devices on your family computer that will help monitor your child's Internet activity.*
5. Know each of your child's passwords, screen names, and all account information.
6. Put the computer in a family area of the household and do not permit private usage.
7. Monitor what your child's friends are posting regarding your child's identity. Often children and their friends have accounts linked to one another, so it's not just your child's profile and information you need to worry about.

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8. Know what other access your child has to computers and devices like cell phones and Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs.)
9. Report all inappropriate non-criminal behavior to the site through their reporting procedures.
10. Report criminal behavior to the appropriate law-enforcement agency including the NCMEC CyberTipline at www.cybertipline.com or the Internet Fraud Complaint Center at <http://www.ic3.gov>.
11. Contact your legislators and request stronger laws against Internet crime.
12. Visit the NetSmartz Workshop at www.NetSmartz.org for more information.
13. Remember that every day is Halloween on the Internet. People on the Internet are not always who they appear to be.



The most critical safeguard is knowing what your kids do on the Internet.

**For information about monitoring software, visit www.getnetwise.org.*

What Is Cyberstalking?

From the U.S. Department of Justice

Although there is no universally accepted definition of cyberstalking, the term is used in this report to refer to the use of the Internet, e-mail, or other electronic communications devices to stalk another person. Stalking generally involves harassing or threatening behavior that an individual engages in repeatedly, such as following a person, appearing at a person's home or place of business, making harassing phone calls, leaving written messages or objects, or vandalizing a person's property. Most stalking laws require that the perpetrator make a credible threat of violence against the victim; others include threats against the victim's immediate family; and still others require only that the alleged stalker's course of conduct constitute an implied threat. While some conduct involving annoying or menacing behavior might fall short of illegal stalking, such behavior may be a prelude to stalking and violence and should be treated seriously.

<http://www.cyberguards.com/CyberStalking.html>

Tips for Staying Safe On Social Networks

From Parry Aftab's Guide to Keeping Your Kids Safe Online, www.WiredSafety.org

Social networking sites are a combination of a diary, a personal ad and a cyberdating Web site. I often call them a public diary on steroids.

MySpace.com and other similar sites are designed to allow people to share their creativity, pictures, and information with others. Sometimes people do this to find romance. Sometimes they do it to find friends with similar interest. While this may be okay for adults, it is not okay for kids.



If you find that your child has a profile on the Web site, you should review it. It's amazing how much you can learn about your child by reading their profiles.

- www.wiredsafety.org

MySpace.com recognizes this, and prohibits anyone under 14 years of age from using their website. Unfortunately, while they may set rules to keep younger kids off the site, they can't prevent kids from lying about their age, pretending to be 14 years of age or older. To address this, MySpace.com has developed special software to review the profiles of their members, to try and find anyone under age, based on information the members post about themselves. It's not perfect, but it does help spot the underage members.

While MySpace.com is doing its best to keep your children from using their website and lying about their age, it's up to parents to do their job too. Following are some tips for parents to protect their kids:

- Talk to your kids – ask questions (and then confirm to make sure they are telling you the truth!)
- Ask to see their profile page (for the first time)...tomorrow! (It gives them a chance to remove everything that isn't appropriate or safe... and it becomes a way to teach them what not to post instead of being a gotcha moment! Think of it as the loud announcement before walking downstairs to a teen party you're hosting.)
- Don't panic...there are ways of keeping your kids safe online. It's easier than you think!

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- Be involved and work with others in your community. (Think about joining WiredSafety.org and help create a local cyber-neighborhood watch program in your community.)
- Remember what you did that your parents would have killed you had they known, when you were fifteen.
- This too will pass! Most kids really do use social networks just to communicate with their friends. Take a breath, gather your thoughts and get help when you need it. (You can reach out to wiredSafety.org.)
- It's not an invasion of their privacy if strangers can see it. There is a difference between reading their paper diary that is tucked away in their sock drawer...and reading their MySpace. One is between them and the paper it's written on; the other between them and 700 million people online!
- Don't believe everything you read online - especially if your teen posts it on her MySpace!
- And, finally....repeat after me - "I'm still the parent!" If they don't listen or follow your rules, unplug the computer...the walk to the library will do them good.

For more information, visit WiredSafety.org.



Go where your kids go online. Sign up for — and use — the social networking spaces that your kids visit. Let them know that you're there, and help teach them how to act as they socialize online.

CyberStalking and Online Harassment

Parry Aftab, Esq., Executive Director of Wiredsafety.org



Cyberstalking, which is simply an extension of the physical form of stalking, is where the electronic mediums such as the Internet are used to pursue, harass or contact another in an unsolicited fashion.

*[www.crimelibrary.com/
criminology/
cyberstalking/](http://www.crimelibrary.com/criminology/cyberstalking/)*

The Internet is an amazing place. But the fact that it is a wonderful place to work, play and study does not mean users shouldn't be aware of its dark side. The Web mirrors the real world. That means it also contains electronic versions of real life problems. Stalking and harassment are problems that many people, especially women, are familiar with offline. These problems can also occur on the Internet, in what has become known as "cyberstalking".

How Prevalent Is It?

Anyone can be stalked online, but the majority of its victims as in real life, are female. Stalking estimates show that 80% of stalking victims are women. And most cyberstalkers are male. That does not mean that they are never women, for women too stalk. Just that the majority are male.

Why Does Cyberstalking Occur As Often As It Does?

The anonymity of live chat can facilitate rudeness and insensitivity. The experience of real-time online communications can be similar in effect to the consumption of alcohol - the lowering of inhibitions and an increase in directness.

Another factor is that Cyberstalking is much easier to practice than real life stalking - in cyberspace a stalker can harass and victimize their target without leaving the comfort of their living room.

Why Are So Many People Online Out Of Control?

If you have ever thought that by virtue of owning a computer and having access to the Internet must by definition make a person intelligent, professional, kind and respectful - think again. There are just as many predators on the web as there are in real life. What is different is the

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methods they use to victimize. Some will follow you around claiming unending love, and unable to take no for an answer. Sometimes this harassment can become a campaign of hatred towards you, hurling threatening messages of hate and obscenity. If this is not upsetting enough, the situation can escalate to where the stalker traces your home address and/or telephone number which puts you in physical danger as well as emotional stress.

As in real life, a minority of predators are abusing this wonderful new technology to prey on the innocent. Not all predators are street punks with no education. Some are university graduates and professionals as well. Again, a mirror of the real world we live in.

What do cyberstalkers/harassers do when the stalk or harass someone?

The harasser may post comments intended to cause distress to the victim, or make them the subject of harassment by others. They may send a constant stream of e-mails and instant messages to their victims or a victim's co-workers, friends, or family. They may pose as the victim and post offensive comments or send offensive messages in their name. They may send hateful or provocative communications to the victim's boss, family or significant other (in their own name or posing as the victim). Often the victim's computer is hacked or their e-mail accounts are broken -into by the cyberstalker/harasser and taken over entirely, or the password is changed and the victim locked out of their own accounts. The victim may be signed-up for spam, porn sites and questionable offers.

Cyberstalkers/harassers frequently follow their victims into chat rooms and onto discussion boards, posting lies and hateful messages, or passing misinformation about the victim. They may create sexually explicit

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Popularity
The number
of visitors to
MySpace
went from 4.9
millions in
2005 to over
67 million in
2006.

myspace.com

(Continued from page 37)

“80 percent of teens said that they either did not have parental rules about Internet use or found ways around the rules.”

**National Crime
Prevention
Council
[www.ncpc.org/
resources/
enhancement-
assets/ncpc_cms/
cyberbullying-pdf](http://www.ncpc.org/resources/enhancement-assets/ncpc_cms/cyberbullying-pdf)**

images, using the head of their victims attached to the bodies of porn actors. If they have real sexually explicit or nude images of their victims (usually from a failed romantic relationship between the stalker/harasser and the victim), they may create Web sites posting the images and advertising the site to friends and family of the victim, or supply them to commercial porn sites with amateur image sections for public display. We are even familiar with cases where the cyberstalker has threatened the life of the President of the United States or the Queen of England, while posing as the victim.

In the most dangerous type of cases, the cyberstalker posts the name, address and telephone number of the victim online, often posing as them, and soliciting sexual activities on their behalf. In a California case, a man targeted a woman by posting her name and address online and soliciting group sex. The woman had never even used the computer before, but found herself facing angry, sexually frustrated men at her front door.

Death threats are typical in a cyberstalking situation. In fact, there have been several well-publicized cases in the United States where victims were eventually murdered by their stalkers. Many of these began as cyberstalking situations.

If there is any indication that a cyberstalker/harasser knows where the victim lives, works or how to find them offline, law enforcement must be contacted IMMEDIATELY to begin an active investigation into the circumstances of the situation.

Visit <http://www.wiredsafety.org/911/index.html> for additional information.

From the Playground to the Internet: Cyberbullying

National Crime Prevention Council <http://www.ncpc.org>

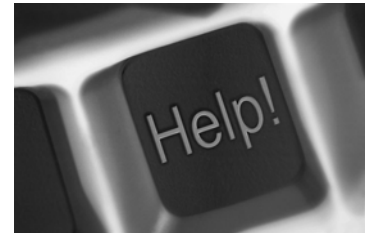
Young people are using the Internet more than ever and most have Internet access from home. For many children, the Internet isn't simply a convenient way to research or a fun after school activity - it's a big part of their social life. E-mailing and chatting with friends are children's most common online activities, after studying and playing games. But like many other social situations, some kids bully other kids online.

Cyberbullying is similar to other types of bullying, except it takes place online and through text messages sent to cell phones. Cyberbullies can be classmates, online acquaintances, and even anonymous users, but most often they do know their victims.

Some examples of ways kids bully online are:

- Sending someone mean or threatening e-mails, instant messages, or text messages. Excluding someone from an instant messenger buddy list or blocking their e-mail for no reason.
- Tricking someone into revealing personal or embarrassing information and sending it to others.
- Breaking into someone's e-mail or instant message account to send cruel or untrue messages while posing as that person.
- Creating websites to make fun of another person such as a classmate or teacher.
- Using websites to rate peers as prettiest, ugliest, etc.

Both boys and girls sometimes bully online and just as in face-to-face bullying, tend to do so in different ways. Boys more commonly bully by sending messages of a sexual nature or by threatening to fight or hurt



www.stopcyberbullying.org: Provides relevant cyberbullying prevention and Internet safety information for parents, teachers, and police officers, as well as children and youth.

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someone. Girls more often bully by spreading rumors, sending messages that make fun of someone or exclude other. They also tell secret.

The Effects of Cyberbullying

Victims of cyberbullying may experience many of the same effects as children who are bullied in person, such as a drop in grades, low self-esteem, a change in interests, or depression. However cyberbullying can seem more extreme to its victims because of several factors:



Teaching kids to “Take 5!” before responding to something they encounter online is a good place to start.

- **Occurs in children's home.** Being bullied at home can take away the place children feel most safe.
- **Can be harsher.** Often kids say things online that they wouldn't say in person, mainly because they can't see the other person's reaction.
- **Far reaching.** Kids can send e-mails making fun of someone to their entire class or school with a few clicks, or post them on a website for the whole world to see.
- **Anonymity.** Cyberbullies often hide behind screen names and e-mail addresses that don't identify who they are. Not knowing who is responsible for bullying messages can add to a victim's insecurity.
- **May seem inescapable.** It may seem easy to get away from a cyberbully-just get offline-but for some kids not going online takes away one of the major places they socialize.

Cyberbullying can be a complicated issue, especially for adults who are not as familiar with using the Internet, instant messenger, or chat rooms as kids. But like more typical forms of bullying, it can be prevented when kids know how to protect themselves and parents are available to help.

Parents can help stop cyberbullying. You can start by talking to kids about the issue and teaching them the rules below that will help prevent cyberbullying from happening to them or someone they know.

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What Kids Need to Know:

- Never give out personal information online, whether in instant message profiles, chat rooms, blogs, or personal websites.
- Never tell anyone but your parents your password, even friends.
- If someone sends a mean or threatening message, don't respond. Save it or print it out and show it to an adult.
- Never open e-mails from someone you don't know or from someone you know is a bully.
- Don't put anything online that you wouldn't want your classmates to see, even in e-mail.
- Don't send messages when you're angry. Before clicking "send," ask yourself how you would feel if received the message.
- Help kids who are bullied online by not joining in and showing bullying messages to an adult.
- Always be as polite online as you are in person.

Since most cyberbullying takes place at home, it's important that parents get involved in preventing it. Just like parents help their kids avoid inappropriate websites, they can protect them from cyberbullying.

Teach Your Children:

- to never arrange a face-to-face meeting with someone they met on-line;
- to never upload (post) pictures of themselves onto the Internet or online service to people they do not personally know;
- to never give out identifying information such as their name, home address, school name, or telephone number;
- to never download pictures from an unknown source, as there is a good chance there could be sexually explicit images;
- to never respond to messages or bulletin board postings that are suggestive, obscene, belligerent, or harassing;
- that whatever they are told online may or may not be true.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation)

My Family Internet Agreement

Parry Aftab, Esq., Executive Director of Wiredsafety.org

I want to use our computer and the Internet. I know that there are certain rules about what I should do online. I agree to follow these rules and my parents agree to help me follow these rules:

Once you understand enough about cyberspace and how your children surf the Internet, you can set your own rules.

These are the basic rules, even though you may want to add some of your own.

Some kids like setting the rules out clearly in an agreement. Here's one you can use, and post near your computer to help them remember how to surf safely.

wiredkids.org

1. I will not give my name, address, telephone number, school, or my parents' names, address, or telephone number, to anyone I meet online.
2. I understand that some people online pretend to be someone else. Sometimes they pretend to be kids, when they're really grown-ups. I will tell my parents about people I meet online. I will also tell my parents before I answer any e-mails I get from or send e-mails to new people I meet online.
3. I will not buy or order anything online without asking my parents or give out any credit card information.
4. I will not fill out any form online that asks me for any information about myself or my family without asking my parents first.
5. I will not get into arguments or fights online. If someone tries to start an argument or fight with me, I won't answer him or her and will tell my parents.
6. If I see something I do not like or that I know my parents don't want me to see, I will click on the "back" button or log off.
7. If I see people doing things or saying things to other kids online I know they're not supposed to do or say, I'll tell my parents.
8. I won't keep online secrets from my parents.
9. If someone sends me any pictures or any e-mails using bad language, I will tell my parents.
10. If someone asks me to do something I am not supposed to do, I will tell my parents.
11. I will not call anyone I met online, in person, unless my parents say it's okay.
12. I will never meet in person anyone I met online, unless my parents say it's okay.
13. I will never send anything to anyone I met online, unless my parents say it's okay.
14. If anyone I met online sends me anything, I will tell my parents.
15. I will not use something I found online and pretend it's mine.
16. I won't say bad things about people online, and I will practice good netiquette.

17. I won't use bad language online.
18. I know that my parents want to make sure I'm safe online, and I will listen to them when they ask me not to do something.
19. I will help teach my parents more about computers and the Internet.
20. I will practice safe computing, and check for viruses whenever I borrow a disk from someone or download something from the Internet.
21. I won't post my cell number on my away message, and will check with someone before posting something personal about me on my blog or on a networking site.
22. I will Stop, Block and Tell! If I am harassed online or cyberbullied.
23. I will Take 5! before reacting to something that upsets me or makes me angry online.
24. I will practice responsible "thinkB4Uclick" rules. (I know I can find out more about these things at InterentSuperHeroes.org and StopCyberbullying.org.)
25. I will learn how to be a good cybercitizen and control the technology, instead of being controlled by it.



I promise to follow these rules. (signed by the child)

I promise to help my child follow these rules and not to over react if my child tells me about bad things in cyberspace (signed by parent).

Part II:



Appendix: Additional Information

Cybercrimes Against Children Act of 2007

On October 1, 2007, the *CyberCrimes Against Children Act of 2007* went into effect, making Florida one of the leading states in the nations with laws against cybercrimes that target children. This new law:

- Creates a new second degree felony, with up to a fifteen year jail sentence, for predators that contact a child online and then attempt to meet the child for the purpose of abusing them sexually.
- Increases penalties for possession or promotion of child pornography that include images of children under five, sexual battery of a child, sadomasochistic abuse of child, bestiality involving a child or any pornographic video or live movie of a child.
- For possession of these images, the charge increases a second degree felony from a third degree felony (increases jail time from five years to fifteen years).
- For promotion and distribution of these images, the charge increases to a first degree felony from a second degree felony (increases jail time from fifteen to thirty years jail time).
- Penalizes offenders for any misrepresentation of their age as it relates to Internet sex crimes involving minors. Such an offense would be classified as a second degree felony.
- Expands the jurisdictional oversight of the Office of Statewide Prosecution (OSP). The bill allows the OSP to take initiative in any child abuse case related to or facilitated by the Internet, in addition to allowing the OSP to intervene in all criminal cases involving Internet crime in general.
- Broadens current law to encompass all computer related devices or equipment which is used to transmit sexual images or engage in lewd or indecent conversation with a minor. Additionally, the bill allows each illicit Internet contact between a minor and an adult to be charged separately.
- Requires mandatory reporting of sexual predators' e-mail addresses and instant message screen names. This information would be added to the data already compiled by the Department of Law Enforcement,



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the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Department of Corrections, and local sheriffs' offices.

- Allows the Department of Law Enforcement to release e-mail or screen name data to commercial social networking websites. When MySpace.com, or any other social networking site, comes across the e-mail address or instant message name of a registered sex offender they will now have the ability to both delete and/or block these individuals from accessing their site.

See the Cybercrimes Against Children Act of 2007, CH.2007-143.



Florida Governor Charlie Crist signs the CyberCrimes Against Children Act into law.



Attorney General McCollum announces the new law has gone into effect.

Chat Abbreviations for Grown-ups

by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

<http://www.missingkids.com/adccouncil/pdf/lingo/onlinelingo.pdf>

Do you feel like your child has learned a second language to use only online? TGIF, RSVP or even ASAP may sound familiar, but as computers have become popular modes of communication, an entirely new dialect has emerged. Chat abbreviations are commonly used in e-mail, online chatting, instant messaging, and in text messaging, even between cell phone users. While often just a convenient and quick means of communication, these acronyms and symbols can also be used to warn friends when parents might be present and even to have discussions that parents can't decipher. The following guide will help de-code what parents may see their kids typing on the computer when chatting with others online.



I4AA4I one for all and all for one
I-D-R I wonder
I2I one to one
I43 I love you
411 information
4ever forever
86 over
AAF as a friend
AAK alive and kicking
AAMOF as a matter of fact
AAR at any rate
AAS alive and smiling
AATK always at the keyboard
ABT2 about to
AFAIK as far as I know
AFK away from keyboard
AFN that's all for now
AKA also known as
AISI as I see it
ARE acronym-rich environment
ALOL actually laughing out loud
AND any day now
AOTA all of the above
ASAP as soon as possible
A/S/L? age, sex, location
A/S/L/M/H? age, sex, location, music, hobbies
AYSOS are you stupid or something
AYTMTB and you are telling me this

because
B4 before
B4N bye for now
BAG busting a gut
BAK back at the keyboard
BBBG bye bye be good
BBIAB be back in a bit
BBIAF be back in a few
BBIAS be back in a sec
BBL be back later
BBML be back much later
BBN bye bye now
BBS be back soon
BBSL be back sooner or later
BCNU I'll be seeing you
BD big deal
BEG big evil grin
BF boyfriend
BFF best friends forever
BFN bye for now
BG big grin
BIOYN blow it out your nose
BKA better known as
BL belly laughing
BR best regards
BRB be right back
BRH Be Right Here
BRT be right there

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It's not
snooping...

It's caring.

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BTA but then again
BTHOOM beats the heck out of me
Btw between you and me
BTW by the way
BWL bursting with laughter
BWO black/white/other
BWTHDIK but what the heck do I know
BYKT but you knew that
CB chat brat
C&G chuckle & grin
CID crying in disgrace
CMF count my fingers
CNP continued (in my) next post
CP chat post
CRBT crying real big tears
CRTLA can't remember the three letter acronym
CSG chuckle, snicker, grin
CSL can't stop laughing
CU see you
CUL or CUL8ER see you later
CUNS see you in school
CUOL see you online
CUZ because
CWYL chat with you later
CYA see ya
CY calm yourself
CYL see you later
CYO see you online
CYT see you tomorrow
DBEYR don't believe everything you read
DEGT don't even go there
DETI don't even think about it
DF dear friend
DGA don't go anywhere
DGT don't go there
DH dear Hubby
DHYB don't Hold Your Breath
DIKU do I know you?
DIY do it yourself
DKDC don't know don't care
DL dead link
DLTBBB don't let the bed bugs bite
DLTM don't lie to me
DNI don't mention it
DNC does not compute
DQMOT don't quote me on this
DUST did you see that
DYFM dude you fascinate me
DYJHIW don't you just hate it when
EI23 easy as 123

EAK eating at Keyboard
EG evil grin
EL evil Laugh
EM? excuse me?
EMA what is your e-mail address
EMFBI excuse me for butting in
EOM end of message
EOT end of thread
EZ easy
F2F face to face
FAQ frequently asked question(s)
FAWC for anyone who cares
FC fingers crossed
FISH first in, still here
FITB fill in the blanks
FMTYEWTK far more than you ever wanted to know
FOAF friend of a friend
FOCL falling off chair laughing
FOFL falling on floor laughing
FOMCL falling off my chair laughing
FTBOMH from the bottom of my heart
FUBAR fouled up beyond all repairs
FUD fear, uncertainty, and doubt
FWIW for what it's worth
FYI for your information
GA go aheadw
GAL get a life
GD&R grinning, ducking, & running
GF girlfriend
GFN gone for now
GGOH got to get out of here
GIWIST gee, I wish I'd said that
GL good luck
GMBO giggling my butt off
GMTA great minds think alike
GOL giggling out loud
GR&D grinning, running, and ducking
GR got to run
GRRRR growling
GTR got to run
GTRM going to read mail
GTSY glad to see you
H&K hug and kiss
HA hello again
HAGD have a good day
HAGD have a great day
HAGN have a good night
HB hurry back
HHIS hanging head in shame
HTH hope this helps
HHOI/2K ha ha only half kidding

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HHOK ha ha only joking
HHOS ha ha only being serious
IAC in any case
IAE in any event
IANAC I am not a crook
IANAL I am not a lawyer (but)
IB I'm back
IBTD I beg to differ
IC I see
ICBW I could be wrong
IDIOT idiot
IDGI I don't get it
IDK I don't know
IDKY I don't know you
IDTS I don't think so
IFAB I found a bug
IGTP I get the point
IHA I hate acronyms
IHAIM I have another instant message
IHNO I have no opinion
IIRC if I remember correctly
IIBM if it were me
ILU I love you
IM instant message
IMHO in my humble opinion
IMing chatting with someone online
IMNSHO in my not so humble opinion
IMO in my opinion
IMS I am sorry
INMP it's not my problem
IOH i'm outta here
IOW in other words
IPN I'm posting naked
IRL in real life
ISS I said so
IWALU I will always love you
IYKWIMAITYD if you know what I mean and I think you do
IYKWIM if you know what I mean
IYO in your opinion
IYSS if you say so
IYSWIM if you see what I mean
J/C just checking
JAS just a sec
JBOD just a bunch of disks
JIC just in case
JK just kidding
JM2C just my two cents
JMO just my opinion
JT just teasing
JTLYK just to let you know
JW just wondering

K okay
KEWL cool
KFY kiss for you
KIR keep it real
KIT keep in touch
KOC kiss on cheek
KOL kiss on lips
KWIM know what I mean?
L2M listening to music
L8R later
LD later, dude
LDR long distance relationship
LHM lord help me
LHU lord help us
LLTA lots and lots of thunderous applause
LMIRL let's meet in real life
LMSO laughing my socks off
LOL laughing out loud
LSV language, sex, violence
LSHMBB laughing so hard my belly is bouncing
LSHMBH laughing so hard my belly hurts
LTM laugh to myself
LTNS long time, no see
LTR long term relationship
LTS laughing to self
LULAB love you like a brother
LULAS love you like a sister
LuwAMH love you with all my heart
LY love you
LYL love you lots
M/F male or female
M8 mate or mates
MA mature audience
MHBFY my heart bleeds for you
MIHAP may I have your attention please
MKOP my kind of place
MOOS member of the opposite sex
MOSS member of same sex
MOTOS member of the opposite sex
MSG message
MTF more to follow
MTFBWY may the force be with you
MUSM miss you so much
NI nice one
N2M not to mention
NADT not a darn thing
NAZ name, address, zip
NBD no big deal
N-E-I ER anyone here?
NEI anyone
N-E-I anyone
NG new game
NIMBY not in my back yard

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Chat is real-time text conversations between users in a chat room with no expectation of privacy.

Instant messages are private, real-time text conversations between two or more individuals.

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NM never mind
NOYB not of your business
NP nosy parents
N/P no problem
NRN no reply necessary
NTK nice to know
NT no thanks
NUFF enough said
NW no way!
OBTW oh by the way
OF old fart
OIC oh I see
OL old lady
OLL online love
OM old man
OMDB over my dead body
OMG oh my god
ONNA oh no, not again
OT off topic
OTF off the floor
OTH off the hook
OTOH on the other hand
OTP On the phone
OTTOMH off the top of my head
OTW on the way
P2P peer to peer
P911 my parents are coming!
PA parent alert
PAL parents are listening
PANB parents are nearby
PANS pretty awesome new stuff
PAW parents are watching
PDA public display of affection
PDS please don't shoot
eeps people
PIR parent in room
PLZ please
PM private message
PMJI pardon me for jumping in
PMFJIB pardon me for jumping in but....
PMP peed my pants
PO piss off
POAHF put on a happy face
POS parent over shoulder
POTS plain old telephone service
POV point of view
PPL people
PU that stinks
P-ZA pizza
QL quit laughing
QSL reply
QSO conversation

QT cutie
R&R rest and relaxation
R/t real time
RBAY right back at ya
RBTL read between the lines
RL real life
RLF real life friend
RMLB read my lips baby
RMMM read my mail man
ROL raffing out loud
ROFL rolling on floor laughing
ROTFL rolling on the floor laughing
RPG role playing games
RSN real soon now
RTBS reason to be single
RTFM read the flipping manual
RU are you?
RUMORF are you male or female?
RUUP4IT are you up for it?
RX regards
S4L spam for life
SCNR sorry, could not resist
SED said enough darling
SEP somebody's else's problem
SETE smiling ear to ear
SF surfer friendly
SFETE smiling from ear to ear
SFX sound effects
SH same here
SHCOON shoot hot coffee out of nose
SHID slaps head in disgust
SITD still in the dark
SLIRK smart little rich kid
SMAIM send me an instant message
SMEM send me an e-mail
SN screen name
SNERT snot nosed egotistical rude teenager
SO significant other
SOHF sense of humor failure
SOMY sick of me yet?
SOT short of time
SOTMG short of time, must go
SPST same place same time
STR8 straight
STW search the web
STYS speak to you soon
SU shut up
SUP or WU what's up
SUYF shut up you fool
SWAK sealed with a kiss
SWALK sealed with a loving kiss
SWDY so what do you think?
SWL screaming with laughter

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SYL see you later
SYS see you soon
TA thanks again
TAFN that's all for now
TAS taking a shower
TAW teachers are watching
TCOB taking care of business
TCOY take care of yourself
TFH thread from hell
TFX traffic
TGIF thank God it's Friday
THX thanks
TIA thanks in advance
TIAIL I think I am in love
TIC tongue in cheek
TILII tell it like it is
TLK2UL8R talk to you later
TM trust me
TMI too much information
TNT 'till next time
TOM tomorrow
TOPCA 'til our paths cross again
TOT tons of time
TOY thinking of you
TPS that's pretty stupid
TPTB the powers that be
TRDMF tears running down my face
TTFN ta ta for now
TTG time to go
TTT thought that too
TTTT these things take time
TTYL talk to you later
TU thank you
TWHAB this won't hurt a bit
TWIWI that was interesting wasn't it?
TYVM thank you very much
U-L? you will?
UV unpleasant visual
UW you're welcome
VBG very big grin
VBS very big smile
VEG very evil grin
VSF very sad face
WAD without a doubt
WAI what an idiot
WB welcome back or write back
WC welcome
WC who cares?
WDALYIC who died and left you in charge?
WDYS what did you say?
WDYT what do you think?
W/E whatever
WEG wicked evil grin
WEU what's eating you?
WFM works for me
WIBNI wouldn't it be nice if
WT? what the or who the
WTG way to go
WTGP want to go private?
WTH what/who the heck
WUF where are you from?
WWJD what would Jesus do?
WWY where were you?
WYCM will you call me?
WYRN what's your real name?
WYSIWYG what you see is what you get
WYSLPG what you see looks pretty good
X-1-10 exciting
XME excuse me
XOXO hugs and kisses
YAA yet another acronym
YBS you'll be sorry
YDKM you don't know me
YG young gentleman
YGBK you gotta be kiddin'
YHM you have mail
YKW? you know what?
YNK you never know
YL young lady
YM young man
YOYO you're on your own
YR yeah right
YSYD yeah, sure you do
YS you stinker
YTTT you telling the truth?
YVW you're very welcome
YWIA you're welcome in advance
YW you're Welcome
YYSSW yeah, yeah, sure, sure, whatever
ZZ Sleeping, Bored, Tired

One third of girls
 (13-18) have
 talked about sex
 online with
 someone they've
 never met in
 person.
 (pollyklaas.org)



Helpful Internet Definitions

Provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Cyber Division

Following are common Internet terms parents should know:

Internet - An immense, global network that connects computers via telephone lines and/or fiber networks to storehouses of electronic information. With only a computer, a modem, a telephone line and a service provider, people from all over the world can communicate and share information with little more than a few keystrokes.

Bulletin Board Systems (BBSs) - Electronic networks of computers that are connected by a central computer setup and operated by a system administrator or operator and are distinguishable from the Internet by their "dial-up" accessibility. BBS users link their individual computers to the central BBS computer by a modem which allows them to post messages, read messages left by others, trade information, or hold direct conversations. Access to a BBS can, and often is, privileged and limited to those users who have access privileges granted by the systems operator.

Commercial Online Service (COS) - Examples of COSs are America Online, Prodigy, CompuServe and Microsoft Network, which provide access to their service for a fee. COSs generally offer limited access to the Internet as part of their total service package.

Internet Service Provider (ISP) - Examples of ISPs are Erols, Concentric and Netcom. These services offer direct, full access to the Internet at a flat, monthly rate and often provide electronic-mail service for their customers. ISPs often provide space on their servers for their customers

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to maintain World Wide Web (WWW) sites. Not all ISPs are commercial enterprises. Educational, governmental and nonprofit organizations also provide Internet access to their members.

Public Chat Rooms - Created, maintained, listed and monitored by the COS and other public domain systems such as Internet Relay Chat. A number of customers can be in the public chat rooms at any given time, which are monitored for illegal activity and even appropriate language by systems operators (SYSOP). Some public chat rooms are monitored more frequently than others, depending on the COS and the type of chat room. Violators can be reported to the administrators of the system (at America Online they are referred to as terms of service [TOS]) which can revoke user privileges. The public chat rooms usually cover a broad range of topics such as entertainment, sports, game rooms, children only, etc.

Electronic Mail (E-mail) - A function of BBSs, COSs and ISPs which provides for the transmission of messages and files between computers over a communications network similar to mailing a letter via the postal service. E-mail is stored on a server, where it will remain until the addressee retrieves it. Anonymity can be maintained by the sender by predetermining what the receiver will see as the "from" address. Another way to conceal one's identity is to use an "anonymous remailer," which is a service that allows the user to send an e-mail message repackaged



Visit
[http://www.fbi.gov/
publications/
pguide/pguide.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/publications/pguide/pguide.htm)
For more
information.

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under the remailer's own header, stripping off the originator's name completely.

For additional information on the FBI's Innocent Images National Initiative and Internet safety, please read the FBI brochure titled 'A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety'.

This brochure, as well as other information about crimes against children, is available on the FBI website www.fbi.gov/innocent.htm.

Chat - Real-time text conversation between users in a chat room with no expectation of privacy. All chat conversation is accessible by all individuals in the chat room while the conversation is taking place.

Instant Messages - Private, real-time text conversation between two users in a chat room.

Internet Relay Chat (IRC) - Real-time text conversation similar to public and/or private chat rooms on COS.

Usenet (Newsgroups) - Like a giant, cork bulletin board where users post messages and information. Each posting is like an open letter and is capable of having attachments, such as graphic image files (GIFs). Anyone accessing the newsgroup can read the postings, take copies of posted items, or post responses. Each newsgroup can hold thousands of postings. Currently, there are over 29,000 public newsgroups and that number is growing daily. Newsgroups are both public and/or private. There is no listing of private newsgroups. A user of private newsgroups has to be invited into the newsgroup and be provided with the newsgroup's address.

Recommended Resources

There are many organizations with Internet safety resources. The resources listed in this section are provided for informational purposes only, and inclusion in this report does not connote endorsement by the Florida Commission on the Status of Women.

National Counseling and Abuse Organizations

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information

<http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov>

This is a national resource center for professionals and the public seeking information on child maltreatment. The clearinghouse collects, stores, organizes, and disseminates information on such topics as policy and legislation, identification and investigation, treatment, prevention, research, public awareness, training and education, and public and private programs. Their web site has a searchable database of all clearinghouse information, a treatment directory, and a prevention database.

Address:

330 C Street, SW

Washington, DC 20447-0001

Telephone: 703-385-7565 / 1-800-394-3366

The National Center for Victims of Crime

www.ncvc.org

This is a nonprofit organization advocating for all victims of crime. They educate child victims about their rights and the recent provisions that have been established to protect them. The National Victim Center has a toll-free number that acts as a referral service for children who have been exploited.

Address:

2000 M Street, NW, Suite 480

Washington, DC 20076-3307

Telephone: 202-467-8700 / 1-800-FYI-CALL

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Childhelp USA®

www.childhelpusa.org

This organization is dedicated to meeting the physical, emotional, educational, and spiritual needs of abused and neglected children. It does this by focusing its efforts and resources on treatment, prevention, and research. Childhelp's comprehensive programs and services include the Childhelp USA National Child Abuse Hotline; residential treatment facilities (villages) for severely abused children; child advocacy centers that reduce the trauma of child abuse victims during the interview and examination process; group homes; foster-family selection, training and certification; Head Start programs for at-risk children; child-abuse prevention programs; and community outreach.

Address:

15757 North 78th Street

Scottsdale, Arizona 85260-1629

Telephone: 480-922-8212 / 1-800-4-A-CHILD® (child abuse hotline)

Age-Appropriate Guidelines for Internet Use

Age-Based Guidelines for Kids' Internet Use by Microsoft

<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/children/parentsguide.msp>

Be Web Aware by Media Awareness Network

<http://www.bewebaware.ca/english/default.aspx>

GetNetWise: Online Safety Guide by Internet Education Foundation

<http://kids.getnetwise.org/safetyguide/>

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullies by National Crime Prevention Council

<http://www.mcgruff.org/Advice/cyberbullies.php>

Cyberbully home page by Cyberbully.org

<http://www.cyberbully.org/>

Cyberbullying: Research by Cyberbully.us

<http://www.cyberbullying.us/research.php>

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Real-Life Stories by NetSmartz

<http://www.netsmartz.org/resources/reallife.htm>

STOP cyberbullying by WiredKids

<http://www.stopcyberbullying.org/index2.html>

Stoptextbully.com by NCH

<http://www.stoptextbully.com/>

Definitions

BeWebAware: Internet 101 by Media Awareness Network

<http://www.bewebaware.ca/english/internet101.aspx>

Glossary by Symantec

<http://securityresponse.symantec.com/avcenter/refa.html>

Internet Definitions by NetSmartz

<http://www.netsmartz.org/safety/definitions.htm>

The Librarian's Guide to Great Web Sites for Kids by American Library Association

<http://www.ala.org/parentspage/greatsites/guide.html>

OnGuard Online: Glossary by Federal Trade Commission

<http://onguardonline.gov/glossary.html>

How the Internet Works

How Internet Infrastructure Works by Jeff Tyson for HowStuffWorks

<http://computer.howstuffworks.com/internet-infrastructure.htm>

Instant Messaging

10 Tips for Safer Instant Messaging by Microsoft

<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/online/imsafety.msp>

Internet Benefits and Risks

Cybercrime by National Association of Attorneys General

http://naag.org/publications_cybercrime.php

GetNetWise: What are the Risks for Children Online? by Internet Education Foundation

<http://kids.getnetwise.org/safetyguide/danger/>

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Parenting Online by WiredKids

<http://wiredkids.org/parents/parentingonline/index.html>

<http://wiredkids.org/resources/documents/pdf/parentingonline.pdf> (printable version)

<http://www.wiredkids.org/parents/parentingonline/parentingonline-ES-v1.pdf> (Spanish version)

The Positives and Perils of the Internet: Working Together to Make Your Family's Online Experience Safe and Fun by Donna Rice Hughes for ProtectKids.com

http://www.protectkids.com/parentsafety/positive_peril.htm

What Are The Risks by SafeKids.Com

<http://www.safekids.com/risks.htm>

Internet Benefits and Risks

Cybercrime by National Association of Attorneys General

http://naag.org/publications_cybercrime.php

GetNetWise: What are the Risks for Children Online? by Internet Education Foundation

<http://kids.getnetwise.org/safetyguide/danger/>

Parenting Online by WiredKids

<http://wiredkids.org/parents/parentingonline/index.html>

<http://wiredkids.org/resources/documents/pdf/parentingonline.pdf> (printable version)

<http://www.wiredkids.org/parents/parentingonline/parentingonline-ES-v1.pdf> (Spanish version)

What Are The Risks by SafeKids.Com

<http://www.safekids.com/risks.htm>

Online Games

Kids & Gaming: Tips for Parents to Helps Kids Play It Safe by Microsoft

<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/children/gamingonline.msp>

Online Gaming Safety by Wiresafety.org

http://www.wiresafety.org/safety/chat_safety/online_gaming_safety/index.html

10 Tips for Dealing with Game Cyberbullies and Grievers by Microsoft

<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/children/griefers.msp>

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Predators

How to Recognize "Grooming": Teach Your Kids by Anne Collier
<http://www.blogsafety.com/thread.jspa?threadID=1200000033>

Online Predators: Help Minimize the Risk by Microsoft
<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/children/kidpred.msp>

Reporting Problems

Cyberstalking, Cyberbullying and Harassment Report Form by Wired Safety
<https://www.wiredsafety.org/forms/stalking.html>

CyberTipline by National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
<http://www.cybertipline.com/>

GetNetWise: Reporting Trouble by Internet Education Foundation
<http://kids.getnetwise.org/trouble/>

Internet Crime Complaint Center home page by FBI and National White Collar Crime Center
<http://www.ic3.gov/>

OnGuard Online: File a Complaint by Federal Trade Commission
<http://onguardonline.gov/filecomplaint.html>

Report a CyberCrime by ProtectKids.com
<http://www.protectkids.com/report/index.htm>

KidzPrivacy: Just for Kidz by Federal Trade Commission
<http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/edcams/kidzprivacy/kidz.htm>

NetSmartzKids home page
<http://www.netsmartzkids.org/indexfl.htm>

Notes, Advice and Warnings for Kids on the Web by The Starport
<http://thestarport.org/Browse/forKids/warn-kids.html>

OnGuard Online: Quizzes by Federal Trade Commission
<http://onguardonline.gov/quiz/index.html>

Problem Solver: Stay Safe Online by National Crime Prevention Council
http://www.mcgruff.org/Advice/online_safety.php

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Safety Tips: Internet Safety by FBI Kids
<http://www.fbi.gov/kids/k5th/safety2.htm>

Sophia's Safe Surfing Club by WiredKids
http://www.wiredkids.org/ktt_universal/games/sophia/sophie1.html

Surf Swell Island: Adventures in Internet Safety by Disney
<http://disney.go.com/surfswell/index.html>

Web Literacy Tips by PBS KIDS
<http://pbskids.org/privacy/literacytips.html>

Web Wise Kids: Internet Safety Tips for Kids by WiredWithWisdom
<http://www.wiredwithwisdom.org/internet-safety-tips-kids.pdf>

Sites for Older Kids

Computer Security Awareness Video Contest by EDUCAUSE
<http://www.educause.edu/SecurityVideoContest/7103>

Don't Believe the Type by NetSmartz
<http://tcs.cybertipline.com/>

GetNetWise: Safety Tips for Teens by Internet Education Foundation
<http://kids.getnetwise.org/safetyguide/teens>

Internet Superheroes by WiredKids
<http://www.internetsuperheroes.org/>

SafeTeens.Com home page by SafeKids.Com and Internet Safety Project
<http://www.safeteens.com/>

Staysafe.org for Teens home page by staysafe.org
<http://www.msn.staysafeonline.com/teens/default.html>

Teenangels home page by WiredSafety
<http://www.teenangels.org/>

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Teen Space by Identity Theft Resource Center
<http://www.idtheftcenter.org/teen/teen.html>

ThinkB4UClick: How to Avoid Doing Something Stupid Online by Xanga Safety
<http://safety.xanga.com/2006/05/22/thinkb4uclick/>

Sites for Parents

Common Sense Internet Safety Guide by Common Sense Media
<http://www.commonsense.com/download/index.php>

Don't Believe the Type: For Parents and Guardians by NetSmartz
<http://tcs.cybertipline.com/parentsguardians.htm>

Family & Children: A Call to Action: Be a Cyber Secure Kid! by National Cyber Security Alliance
<http://www.staysafeonline.info/basics/family.html>

GetNetWise: Safety Tips for Families by Internet Education Foundation
<http://kids.getnetwise.org/safetyguide/families>

Help Keep Kids Connected and Protected by National Cyber Security Alliance
<http://staysafeonline.org/connectedandprotected.html>

How to Protect Kids' Privacy Online: A Guide for Teachers by Federal Trade Commission
<http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/pubs/online/kidsprivacy.pdf>

Incredible Internet: Online Safety by Qwest with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
http://www.incredibleinternet.com/index.php/do/online_safety

Internet Safety: Information for Parents by WiredKids
<http://www.wiredsafety.org/parent.html>

Internet Survival Guide for Parents by Commonsense Media
<http://www.commonsense.com/internet-safety-guide/>

Keeping Children Safe Online by U.S. Computer Emergency Response Team
<http://www.us-cert.gov/cas/tips/ST05-002.html>

Living with Technology: Keep Your Kids Safe Online by C/NET (commercial site)
http://www.cnet.com/2001-13384_1-0.html?tag=hed

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Parents by National Crime Prevention Council
<http://www.ncpc.org/topics/by-audience/parents>

A Parent's Guide to Internet Safety by FBI
<http://www.fbi.gov/publications/pguide/pguidee.htm>

Parents: Information Overview by wiredsafety.org
<http://www.wiredsafety.org/parent.html>

Parent's Rules 'N Tools by ProtectKids.com
<http://www.protectkids.com/parentsafety/index.htm>

Resources for Parents by WebWiseKids
http://www.wiredwithwisdom.org/parent_resources.asp

Safe Surfin' Foundation home page by safesurfincentral.org
<http://www.safesurfincentral.org/>

Social Networking Sites: A Parent's Guide by Federal Trade Commission
<http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/tech/tec13.pdf>

10 Common Questions about Internet Safety by iKeepSafe.org and Symantec
http://www.ikeepsafe.org/iksc_partners/symantec/

Teach Your Kids to Protect Their Online Reputations by staysafe.org for Parents
<http://www.msn.staysafeonline.com/parents/default.html>

Web Wise Kids: Tips for Parents by WiredWithWisdom
<http://www.wiredwithwisdom.org/internet-safety-tips-parents.pdf>

What Parents Can Do About Internet Safety by Larry Magid for Safekids.com
http://www.safekids.com/articles/parents_can.htm

WiredKids: Parents by WiredKids
<http://www.wiredkids.org/parents/index.html>

Social Networking (Blogs, Personal Web Pages, Chats)

Blogsafety by Childnet International
<http://www.childnet-int.org/blogsafety/>

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ChatDanger: How to Keep SAFE While Chatting Online by Childnet International
<http://www.chatdanger.com/>

ConnectSafely Forum by Tech Parenting Group
<http://www.blogsafety.com/>

GetNetWise: Chat by Internet Education Foundation
<http://kids.getnetwise.org/safetyguide/technology/chat>

GetNetWise: Social Networking Sites by Internet Education Foundation
<http://kids.getnetwise.org/safetyguide/technology/socialnetworking>

A Guide to MySpace for Parents with Teens by MySpace
<http://creative.myspace.com/safety/safetyguideparents.pdf>

Safety Tips by MySpace
<http://www1.myspace.com/misc/tipsForParents.html>

Safety Tips for Chat Rooms by Microsoft
<http://www.microsoft.com/athome/security/online/chatsafety.mspx>

Social Networking Sites: Safety Tips for Tweens and Teens by Federal Trade Commission
<http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/tech/tec14.pdf>

2 SMRT 4U home page by The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
<http://www.2smrt4u.com/>

Safe Social Networking Sites for Younger Kids

Club Penguin home page (some parts require fees)
<http://clubpenguin.com/>

Imbee.com home page
<https://www.imbee.com/>

Whyville home page
<http://www.whyville.net/smmk/nice>

Florida Contact Information

Office of the Attorney General

PL-01, The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050
www.myfloridalegal.com
<http://www.myfloridalegal.com/safesurf>

Florida Crime Prevention

Training Institute
myfloridalegal.com/cjp

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

P.O. Box 1489
Tallahassee, FL 32302-1489
850-410-7000
www.fdle.state.fl.us

FDLE Missing Children Information

Clearinghouse
1-888-356-4774

The Florida Department of Children and Families

Florida Abuse Hotline
1-800-96ABUSE

Florida Network of Youth and Family Services

2850 Pablo Avenue
Tallahassee, FL 32308
850-922-4324

The Jimmy Ryce Center

908 Coquina Lane
Vero Beach, FL 32963
777-492-0200
www.jimmy-ryce.org

Florida Attorney General's Child Predator CyberCrimes Unit



To combat the growing threat of cybercrimes against children in our state, the Attorney General's Child Predator CyberCrime Unit was established in 2005.

This unit works to expand programs to further safeguard children from predatory criminals and includes law enforcement investigators and prosecutors whose primary mission is to target child predators, child pornography, and Internet-based sexual exploitation of children. In less than two years, the unit has facilitated the arrests of more than 50 individuals who created, possessed or distributed child pornography, or who sexually solicited children online and traveled to meet them.

The CyberCrime Unit is dedicated to investigating and prosecuting any crime perpetrated or substantially facilitated using a computer, the internet, digital media, cellular phone, personal digital assistant (PDA), or any other electronic device. The investigators and the prosecutors in the unit are specially trained in current technologies, tactics, and the law. They also share their expertise through educational programs and community awareness efforts.

Visit <http://www.safeflorida.net/safesurf> for more information.

Part III:



Florida Commission on the Status of Women 2007 Annual Report



The Florida Commission on the Status of Women

Mission

The Florida Commission on the Status of Women is dedicated to empowering women achieving their fullest potential, to eliminating barriers to that achievement, and to recognizing women's accomplishments.



The Commission is administratively housed in the Office of Attorney General Bill McCollum.

About the Commission

The Florida Commission on the Status of Women (FCSW) is established in the Office of the Florida Attorney General, and consists of 22 members. The Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Attorney General appoint four members, and the Chief Financial Officer and Commissioner of Agriculture each appoint three members. Each member serves for a term of four years. No member may serve more than eight consecutive years.

Commission Mandate

As required by Section 14.24, Florida Statutes, the Commission is mandated to study and make recommendations to the Governor, Cabinet and Legislature on issues affecting women. These recommendations are presented in the form of an annual report, which is distributed during the first quarter of each year. Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- socioeconomic factors influencing the status of women;
- the development of individual potential;
- the encouragement of women to utilize their capabilities and assume leadership roles;
- the coordination of efforts of numerous organizations interested in the welfare of women;
- the identification and recognition of contributions made by women to the community, state and nation; and,
- the implementation of recommendations to improve working conditions, financial security, and legal status of both sexes.

Commission Publications

Each year, the Commission produces an Annual Report on issues affecting women. In addition, the Commission has produced a number of educational brochures, calendars and special reports. Please contact the Commission office for copies of the following FCSW Publications:

- 1992 Annual Report *"Women in the Workplace"*
- 1993 Annual Report *"Women's Health Care"*
- 1994 Annual Report *"Justice and Human Rights; How They Apply to Women"*
- 1995 Annual Report *"Welfare Reform in Florida"*
- 1996 Annual Report Benchmark Study
- 1996 Publication *"Women and Health, A Status Report"*
- 1997 Annual Report *"Women and Economic Development"*
- 1998 Annual Report *"A Definitive Study on Young Women Ages 12-18 in Florida"*
- 1999 Annual Report *"Reflections and Projections: Women in Florida"*
- 2000 Annual Report *"A Study of Women's History Education in Florida's Public Schools"*
- 2001 Annual Report *"Prevention by Intervention: Girls in Florida's Juvenile Justice System"*
- 2002 Publication *"Creating Change Challenging Tradition: Florida Women Public Officials"*
- 2002 Annual Report *"A Passion to Play! 30 Years of Women's Athletics in Florida"*
- 2003 Annual Report *"Women and Money: Practical Money Skills for Women"*
- 2004 Annual Report *"Legally Yours: A Guide for Florida Women"*
- 2005 Annual Report *"Florida Women Mean Business"*
- 2006 Annual Report *"Life Issues of Florida Women: Mid-life and Beyond"*
- 2005, 2006, and 2007 *"Summary of Florida Laws Affecting Women"*
- 1999, 2000, and 2004 FCSW Calendar
- 2001, 2002 and 2003 Women's History Calendar
- Women's Hall of Fame Brochure

For more information about the Commission visit our website at www.fcsw.net



Commission History Highlights



1961 President John F. Kennedy created the Presidential Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW).

1964 Florida Governor Farris Bryant created the Governor’s Commission on the Status of Women (COSW) to study laws and regulations pertaining to women in Florida and make recommendations to the legislature based on their findings.



1966 The Commission presented its first report to Governor Farris Bryant.

1967 Florida Governor Claude Kirk announced the appointment of 14 new members to the COSW, bringing the total number of commissioners to 24.



1971 Governor Reubin Askew reestablished the Governor’s Commission on the Status of Women by executive order.



1974 Governor Reubin Askew appointed an executive director to help coordinate the Commission’s activities.



1977 The Commission's budget is cut and its fate between 1977 and 1978 are not known.

1979 Governor Bob Graham reactivated the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women (still referred to as the COSW) by means of Executive Order 79-60.



1982 The first Florida Women's Hall of Fame ceremony and reception was held by the Commission at the Governor's Mansion in Tallahassee in May of 1982.

1991 Governor Lawton Chiles lobbied the Florida Legislature to statutorily create the Florida Commission on the Status of Women after he took office in 1991. The leading sponsor in the House of Representatives for CS/CS/HB 109 was Representative Elaine Gordon, while Senator Carrie Meek sponsored the companion bill, SB 1324. The Commission's legislative authority now exists in Section 14.24, Florida Statutes. Since 1991, the Florida Commission on the Status of Women has been fully supported by the Governor, the Cabinet and the Florida Legislature.



2007 FCSW Year in Review

The Florida Commission on the Status of Women engages in numerous activities each year in order to empower women of the State of Florida to achieve their fullest potential.

Much of the work of the Commission takes place through its committees. The committees of the Commission include: Executive, Annual Report, Bylaws, Finance & Budget, Legislative, Public Outreach Task Force, Awards and Recognition Task Force, and the Women’s Hall of Fame Committee. Committees meet on a regular schedule by teleconference to coordinate the work of the Commission. Following is a chronicle highlighting many of the Commission events and accomplishments throughout 2007.

This section briefly highlights the work of the Commission in 2007.

The year began with a great outreach opportunity as FCSW Commissioners Blanca Bichara and Marie Flore Lindor-Latortue appeared on *Carl’s Show* on Island TV Haitian TV station in Miami, FL. The show helped spread the word about the work of the Commission and the Florida Women’s Hall of Fame.



Commissioners Bichara and Latortue with Mr. Carl Fombrum of Carl’s Show.

South Florida women had the unique opportunity to learn how to successfully



More than 80 women enjoyed the seminar.

start and manage their own business at the Commission’s first *Florida Women Mean Business!* seminar of 2007, held in February at Palm Beach Community College. More than 80 women attended the seminar that provided skills and training specifically geared toward the special needs of female entrepreneurs as they plan and start businesses.

Featured topics include building a business plan, legal issues involved with

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starting a business, managing risk, finding financial resources, and balancing family and business.

The Commission held a successful and productive first quarterly meeting on March 12 - 13, 2007, at the TCC Capitol Center in Tallahassee, and was honored to be welcomed by Florida Attorney General, Bill McCollum, who commended the Commission for its work and accomplishments that improve the lives of women and girls across Florida. He also addressed the Commission regarding the many significant issues facing Florida's women and families and stressed his dedication and administrative priority to fight against cybercrimes and internet predators.



Attorney General Bill McCollum addresses the Commission.



The 2007/2008 FCSW newly installed officers and Florida Associate Deputy Attorney General Simone Marsteller.

The Commission was also addressed by Lillian Lima, Education Special Projects Coordinator for the Office of the Attorney General who provided an update of her work to reach at risk girls through programs such as *Operation M.O.A.R.* (Making Opportunities by Accepting Responsibilities) and *Tomorrow's Woman Mentoring Program*. In addition, the Commission elected the following members to serve as officers for 2007-2008: Norma White, LHD, Chair; Claudia Kirk Barto, Vice-Chair; Susanne Hebert, Treasurer;

Thelma Crump, Secretary; Laura McLeod, Member at Large; and M. Flore Lindor-Latortue, Member at Large. The new officers were sworn in during a ceremony by Associate Deputy Attorney General Simone Marsteller.

The 2006/2007 Florida Women's Hall of Fame induction ceremony was held the evening of March 12., honoring Dr. Maryly VanLeer Peck and Florida Supreme Court Justice Peggy A. Quince. Following the ceremony, guests were invited to join the Commission at a special reception at the Florida Governor's Mansion.

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Commissioner Crump at the FCSW booth in the Capitol.

Also in March, the Commission partnered with Radiology Associates of Tallahassee Women's Imaging Center to provide Osteoporosis screenings at the Florida Capitol. Free heel screenings for the disease were offered and extensive literature distributed to those who visited the display. FCSW Commissioner Thelma V. Crump and FCSW staff greeted attendees and answered questions about the Commission.

Florida Commission on the Status of Women participated in Tallahassee Community College's Women's History Month Celebration on March 21, 2007. The theme of the celebration was *Generations of Women Moving History Forward* and featured exciting presentations, music, dramatic oracles, and honorary presentations to distinguished ladies and students of college and surrounding community. Among the honored guest was former FCSW Commissioner Elsie Crowell. Ms. Crowell has impacted the lives of many women and is still continuing her tradition of changing lives of women.



Former Commissioners O'Kon and Crowell.

The Legislative Committee of the Commission on the presented the *2007 Summary of Florida Laws Affecting Women and Families* in April. This summary highlights those bills that passed and became law that impact Florida women and their families and is offered as a service to help educate women on the legislative process.

The Commission had the honor of participating in a number of exciting and informative conferences in the spring, including the *Women's Leadership Conference* at the University of Florida, the *Women's History Month Celebration* at Johnson and Wales University and *Behind Closed Doors* sponsored by the Florida

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Coalition Against Domestic Violence. These conferences offered not only a wealth of new information, but an opportunity to educate the public and inform them about the important work of the Commission.

The Commission also plays a vital role throughout the year in the Interagency Council on Women's Health, an organization dedicated to improving the health of Florida Women. It also provides a mechanism for addressing legislative mandates related to women's health. Partners from state agencies, public and private organizations, consumers, and stakeholders in women's health are working together to improve the overall health status of women in Florida through research, awareness and education. The Council recognizes the unique needs of women and provides for public policy to address the distinct characteristics of women's health issues.

On April 28, the Commission sponsored its most successful educational seminar to date at Santa Fe Community College in Gainesville. More than 200 area women attended the event which featured expert speakers from the University of Florida, the Florida Women's Business Center, and local businesses. This seminar is offered free of charge for women just starting out on the road to business ownership.



Commissioner Lee addresses seminar attendees.

The 2nd Annual Governor's Conference on Women's Health was held on



Commissioners Latortue and Jain during the conference.

May 14-16, 2007 in Tampa, FL. Commissioners Mona Jain, M.D., Ph.D., and Marie Flore Lindor-Latortue attended the conference along with 200 other women and men supporting the common goal of promoting women's good health in Florida. The Commission partnered with the Hillsborough Commission on the Status of Women and St. Joseph's Hospital in Tampa to conduct an osteoporosis screening event available to conference attendees as part of the National Association of

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Commission's for Women Healthy Bones initiative. Many of the attendees participated in the bone density screening as a step toward an informed and healthy lifestyle.



Some of the Commissioners in attendance at the SWIPS conference.

The Commission was proud to partner with the Stennis Center for Public Service to bring the Annual Southern Women in Public Service Conference (SWIPS) to Florida on May 20-21, 2007 at the Renaissance Tampa Hotel International Plaza in Tampa, Florida. Several members of the Florida Commission on the Status of Women (FCSW) attended the event, including FCSW Chair Norma S. White and Commissioner Kathleen Passidomo who both chaired Plenary Sessions during the conference.

Commissioners Thelma V. Crump and Anne B. Voss lead workshops on managing responsibilities and daily stress and how to present issues and field questions when giving a speech as a candidate.

The Commission held a successful 2nd Quarterly meeting on Saturday, June 9, 2007 at the University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee campus in Sarasota, FL. Following the meeting, the Commission held a ceremony and reception to honor six outstanding women for their work in improving the lives of women and families in their South Central Florida communities. Dr. LeClair Bissell, Jamil Collins, Dr.

Kay Glasser, Fay Murphy, Mariamma Thomas, and Ngoc M. Du were awarded the FCSW Florida Achievement Award from the Commission and received a congratulatory letter for their dedication to Florida's women and families from Governor Charlie Crist.



Recipients of the FCSW Florida Achievement Award.

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The Commission was graciously welcomed to the USF Sarasota-Manatee campus by Dr. Arthur Guilford, Vice President and CEO of USF Sarasota-Manatee and Dr. Anila Jain of the USF National Alumni Board of Directors. The Commission was honored to receive keys to the City of Sarasota, presented by Vice Mayor Kelly Kirschner, and keys to the City of Bradenton, presented by Councilman Patrick Roff. June 9, 2007 was declared "Florida Commission on the Status of Women Day" in both cities.

Just as the summer Florida has set in, the work of the FCSW reached full steam! On June 25, 2007, Commission Chair Norma S. White had the privilege of addressing the members of the Jacksonville Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women. Commissioner White was able to share information about the work of the Commission and learn from the members of the Jacksonville Commission about projects they engaged in on a local level.



*Commission Chair Norma S. White
LHD with members of the Jacksonville
Commission.*

Commissioner Thelma V. Crump and FCSW staff member Michele Manning represented the FCSW at the National Association of Commissions for Women (NACW) during its 38th Annual Convention held July 11-14, 2007 at the historic Camberly Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky. During the conference, the Commission received a platinum award for its outstanding efforts on Osteoporosis education. Through the efforts of commissions across the country, 43,000 women were screened and received vital information on Osteoporosis.

The Manatee Commission on the Status of Women and the League of Women Voters of Manatee County held their annual Women's Equality Celebration on August 18, 2007 at the Bradenton Municipal Auditorium. The event featured numerous local and statewide organizations and resources for women and families. On behalf of the Florida Commission on the Status of Women, Commissioner Mona Jain, M.D., Ph. D. welcomed

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Commissioner Jain at the FCSW booth.

participants to the celebration, which marked the 87th Anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment, which granted women the right to vote.

The Commission met to conduct business during their 3rd Quarterly meeting on September 11, 2007 in St. Augustine, FL.

The Commission was addressed by Dr. Pricilla Berry of Jacksonville University, and the Jacksonville Major's Commission on the Status of Women. In addition, Ms. Alma Lee Loy, a member of the 1964-1965 Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, the very first women's commission in Florida and predecessor to our current commission, shared some of her insight into the history of the FCSW.

The Governor's Commission on the Status of Women was established by executive order in 1964 by Governor Farris Bryant and later reappointed by Governor Hayden Burns. This commission was comprised of 27 women leaders in women's clubs, civic organizations and in the professional sector.

The Commission's objective is to explore the economic, social political and legal areas affecting women within the state of Florida. They were charged to study and report on the status of women in the state in 1964. The report was submitted to Governor Burns on October 1, 1965 after a year and a half of research and study. The first report focused on five major



Members of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women 1964-1965.

areas of concern to women which coincidentally are still relevant today. The five areas were: education, home and community, employment, legal status and legislation. These areas still remain the hallmarks of the current commission's work.

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Following the meeting, the Commission held a ceremony and reception to honor two outstanding women for their work in improving the lives of women and families in their communities. Tanya Austin and Sandra Thompson were awarded the FCSW Florida Achievement Award from the Commission and received a congratulatory letter for their dedication to Florida's women and families from Governor Charlie Crist.



Members of the Commission pose with Tanya Austin and Sandra Thompson.

The Commission held its Fourth Quarterly Meeting on November 16, 2007 at the Tallahassee Community College Capitol Center. Maureen Horkan, Director of the Child Predator Cybercrime unit in the Office of the Attorney General addressed the Commission about the work of the unit in protecting Florida children. The Commission expressed its support of the initiative and pledged to assist in educating women on how to best protect their families while online.

During a luncheon ceremony, the FCSW recognized Annetta J. Burch, Brenda Hawkins, JoAnn Townsend, Anne Voyles, and Mellori Lumpkin with a FCSW Florida



Members of the Commission pose with recipients of the FCSW Florida Achievement Award.

Achievement Award. Special guest speakers at this event will include Jane Marks, wife of Tallahassee Mayor John Marks, former Florida Governor Claude R. Kirk, and Elsie Crowell, retired Insurance Consumer Advocate in the Department of Financial Services and past chair of the Florida Commission on the Status of Women.



Florida Women's Hall of Fame

The Florida Women's Hall of Fame began in 1982 under the aegis of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. A total of 27 women were selected as members of the Hall in 1982, 1984 and 1986. In 1992, legislation was passed that created a permanent Florida Women's Hall of Fame. Since 1993, up to three women have been inducted into the Hall annually pursuant to Section 265.001, Florida Statutes. Nominations to the Hall may be made between April 1 and July 15 of each year.

To obtain a nomination form or review member biographies, visit the commissions' web site at www.fcs.w.net or contact the office at 850-414-3300. The Commission appreciates the public input that assists in honoring meritorious women and in educating citizens on the significant and varied accomplishments of women in Florida's history.

The Hall of Fame recognizes and honors women who, through their works and lives, have made significant contributions to the improvement of life for women and for all citizens of the state of Florida.

2007 Florida Women's Hall of Fame Inductees



The Honorable Peggy A. Quince
1948 –



Maryly VanLeer Peck
1930 –

Florida Women's Hall of Fame Members

1982—2006

2005/2006 Inductees

Caridad Asensio
Tillie Kidd Fowler
Lucy W. Morgan

2004/2005 Inductees

Shirley D. Coletti
Marion P. Hammer
Judith Kersey

2003 Inductees

Sarah Ann Blocker
Gloria Estefan
Mary R. Grizzle

2002 Inductees

Victoria Joyce Ely, R.N.
Senator Toni Jennings
Frances Langford Stuart

2001 Inductees

Jessie Ball DuPont
Lenore Carrero Nesbitt
Lynda Keever

2000 Inductees

Chris Evert
Paula Fickes Hawkins
MG Marianne Mathewson-Chapman, Ph.D.

1999 Inductees

Althea Gibson
Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin, OP, Ph.D.
Dessie Smith Prescott

1998 Inductees

Helen Gordon Davis
Mattie Belle Davis
Christine Fulwylie-Bankston

1997 Inductees

Alicia Baro
Carita Doggett Corse
M. Athalie Range

1996 Inductees

Marjorie Harris Carr
Betty Castor
Ivy Julia Cromartie Stranahan

1995 Inductees

Evelyn Stocking Crosslin, M.D.
JoAnn Hardin Morgan
Sarah 'Aunt Frances' Brooks Pryor

1994 Inductees

Nikki Beare
Betty Mae Jumper
Gladys Nichols Milton

1993 Inductees

Betty Skelton Frankman
Paulina Pedroso
Janet Reno

1992 Inductees

Jacqueline Cochran
Carrie P. Meek
Ruth Bryan Owen

1986 Inductees

Annie Ackerman
Rosemary Barkett
Gwendolyn Sawyer Cherry

1986 Inductees

Dorothy Dodd
Marjory Stoneman Douglas
Elsie Jones Hare
Elizabeth McCullough Johnson
Frances Bartlett Kinne
Arva Moore Parks
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings
Florence Barbara Seibert
Marilyn K. Smith
Eartha Mary Magdalene White

1984 Inductees

Roxcy O'Neal Bolton
Barbara Landstreet Frye
Lena B. Smithers Hughes
Zora Neale Hurston
Sybil Collins Mobley
Helen Muir
Gladys Pumariega Soler
Julia DeForest Sturtevant
Tuttle

1982 Inductees

Mary McLeod Bethune
Helene S. Coleman
Elaine Gordon
Wilhelmina Celeste
Goehring Harvey
Paula Mae Milton
Barbara Jo Palmer

2007 Commissioners



NANCY C. ACEVEDO

Commissioner Nancy Acevedo of Winter Springs was appointed to the Commission in 2002 and reappointed in 2004 by Speaker of the House Tom Feeny. Commissioner Acevedo is currently an Intelligence Analyst with the Seminole County Sheriff's Office/Intelligence Center/Homeland Security. She is a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico and the Inter-American University, and holds a Ph.D. in Education. As part of her professional accomplishments Commissioner Acevedo served as San Juan Compliance Director, and as an advisor and representative of the U.S. Government to the Government of Colombia. Commissioner Acevedo has served as lecturer with the National Canners Association and has collaborated in the preparation of the *Food and Drug Guidelines*. She has been a speaker for the *Institute of International Research* in Washington, D.C. regarding new drug regulations and requirements. She is also an active member in many other civic and professional organizations. Commissioner Acevedo is a recipient of numerous awards for her exemplary work, community service and dedication to public service.

She is a graduate of the SCSO Community Law Enforcement Academy, member of the Advisory Board for the Use of Excessive Force since 2000, an active member of the Florida Crime Intelligence Analyst Association (FCIAA), the International Association of Crime Analysts (IACA) and the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA). Commissioner Acevedo currently serve as instructor for "Your Child & the Internet" course offered by the Seminole County Sheriff Office. She also serves as Diplomat to the Florida International Business Council, and as a gubernatorial appointee to the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council. Recently she received a Presidential appointment to the U.S. Small Business Administration National Advisory Board.



CLAUDIA KIRK BARTO

Commissioner Claudia Kirk Barto is the Executive Director of the Palm Beach Office of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. Her primary responsibility is to help fund cystic fibrosis research through events such as the Jeb Bush Florida Classic, the Sixty-Five Roses Ball, the Mike Schmidt Fishing Tournament, the Joe Namath Fore CF Golf Classic, the Arthur's Jam and the Great Strides Walks. In addition, Commissioner Barto co-chairs the *Heroes in Medicine* luncheon for the Palm Beach County Medical Society.

She previously served as Deputy Executive Director for The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society where she began her crusade to inspire her generation to give back. Prior to that she spent six years with the United Way of Palm Beach County learning the intricacies of area nonprofits and the many needs that go unmet in her community. Commissioner Barto grew up in Palm Beach where philanthropy is a way of life.

She received her degree in communications from Florida State University. In April 2000, she was appointed to the Florida Commission on the Status of Women by Comptroller Bob Milligan and recently reappointed by Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Bronson. Claudia and her husband Stephen W. Barto, Jr. live in West Palm Beach with their two sons, Wen and Kirk, and daughter Marina.

BLANCA BICHARA

Commissioner Blanca Bichara of Miami was appointed to the Commission in January 2000 by Governor Jeb Bush and subsequently re-appointed in February 2004 by Governor Jeb Bush. Commissioner Bichara currently co-owns and manages Flamingo Graphics, a minority printing company specializing in the printing of lottery products for the online games for the United States and the International Legalized Lottery Industry.

Commissioner Bichara also has served and continues to serve in many non-profit boards. She serves as the Business liaison on the School Advisory Board of Kinloch Park Middle School in Dade County is past member of the Dade County School Advisory Board at the district level. She served as past Vice President of kids voting in Miami and was the treasurer of the League of Women Voters in Dade County. She is currently the President of the board of Chrysalis Center which provides mental health services in the South Florida area.



THELMA V. CRUMP

Commissioner Thelma V. Crump was appointed in October 2005 to the Florida Commission on the Status of Women (FCSW) by Governor Jeb Bush. She received a Bachelor of Science degree in journalism with a concentration in public relations and political science from the School of Journalism, Media and Graphic Arts, as well as a Master's degree in Business Administration in Marketing and Management from the School of Business and Industry at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University. She has completed coursework toward a Ph.D. in communication from the College of Communication at Florida State University.



Commissioner Crump is a Regulatory Supervisor Consultant for the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC). She is a nationally-known authority on utility consumer education and has worked with the state and national media on consumer education for the PSC, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commission. She has promoted current telecommunication issues, such as Lifeline Assistance and Link-Up Florida, and has written a monthly newspaper column for the chairman and former chairmen of the PSC. She is a managing partner with Crump Management, Inc., a company specializing in the development of real estate properties.

Commissioner Crump has served on various boards, including the Boys and Girls Club of the Big Bend, where she was vice president for three years. She is the President of the Florida Association of Black Telecommunications Professionals (FABTP). FABTP is a formed affiliate of the National Association of Black Telecommunications Professionals (NABTP), a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization founded in 1990 with a national and international membership of telecommunications professionals, small business owners, and students. She also serves on the board of directors for NABTP. She is the Chairman of the Oakridge Elementary School Partnership/Mentoring Program, a program that encourages businesses in the Tallahassee community to assist Oakridge Elementary School with mentors, special events, and fundraisers.

Commissioner Crump is a journalist, playwright, author and speaker. She also teaches women how to market themselves, using her recent book, *"A Women's Guide and Lessons on How to Market Yourself in Today's Fast Track World,"* a guide to the health and success of women. A native and fifth generation Floridian, Commissioner Crump is in charge of the Public Relations Ministry at her church, New Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, and resides in Tallahassee.



ANASTASIA GARCIA, Esq.

Commissioner Garcia of Coral Gables was appointed to the Commission in 2004 and reappointed in 2007 by Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Bronson. Commissioner Garcia is an attorney practicing in the area of Matrimonial Law. Commissioner Garcia is also a Florida Supreme Court Certified Family Mediator. Commissioner Garcia earned her J.D. in 1992 from the George Washington University National Law Center. Commissioner Garcia has served on various boards and is involved with her community. Commissioner Garcia is the owner of the Law Offices of Anastasia M. Garcia, she is a partner in Lakes Title Services LLC and she is a shareholder and corporate counsel for Dade Steel Sales Corporation.



SUSANNE HEBERT

Commissioner Hebert of Clearwater received her first appointment in November of 2003 to the Commission by Senate President Jim King. She serves as a corporate executive with Macys Visual Merchandising in Tampa. A graduate of the University of Florida in Ornamental Horticulture, Susanne previously served as both an interior horticultural designer and exterior landscape planner for Burdines. She is a past president of the Tampa Bay Chapter of the Florida Nurserymen and Grower's Association. Susanne has been instrumental, through Macys, for charitable contributions to organizations which include, The Boley Centers, The Kids Wish Network, It's All About Kids, Inc., The Lowry Park Zoo and The Tampa Bay Performing Arts Center. Outside of her professional duties, Susanne serves as board member of the Feather Sound Municipal Taxing District, a member of the Advisory Committee for the Tampa Bay Youth Orchestra and rehearsal manager for the orchestra's Senior Orchestra, where she enjoys helping talented young musicians realize their dreams.



ALLISON HOCKMAN, Esq.

Commissioner Hockman of Coral Gables received her first appointment in December 1998 to the Commission by the late Governor Lawton Chiles and subsequently received her second appointment in February 2000 by Commissioner of Agriculture Bob Crawford. In 2004, she was reappointed by Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Bronson. Commissioner Hockman is a Family Law attorney specializing in Collaborative Family Law, Family Law Appeals and Family Law Mediation. She is past president of the Florida Association of Women Lawyers, Dade County Chapter; past president of the Coral Gables Bar Association; and has been named *Who's Who of Executive Women* and Outstanding Young Women of America. She formerly served as a research assistant for the late Honorable Norman Hendry and the Honorable Thomas Barkdull on the Third District Court of Appeal. Commissioner Hockman currently serves on the Board of Directors for CHARLEE Homes for Children, a Dade County program providing therapeutic, residential and supportive services to abused, abandoned, and neglected children within a safe environment in a community based continuum of care, GABLESTAGE, a non profit community theatre and sits on the Family Law Rules Committee of the Florida Bar.

CHERYL HOLLEY

Commissioner Holley of Tampa was appointed to the FCSW in 2004 by Speaker of the House Johnnie Byrd. She has been a successful entrepreneur since the young age of 19. She has worked for the Republican Party of Florida as well as running several National and State political races from the Presidency, Governor and local House Seats. She also started her own company, *Personally Yours*, which continues today. Commissioner Holley serves on the boards of the Sylvia Thomas Center for Adoptive and Foster Parents 2004, Hillsborough County Republican Executive Committee, as well as the Outback Bowl Hostess Committee. Commissioner Holley is also active in her community through many volunteer involvements. She has received many awards for her outstanding work in the community, including the "Women of Achievement" award.



MONA JAIN , M.D., Ph.D.

Commissioner Jain of Bradenton received her first appointment in 1991 and the second appointment in 1993 to the Commission by Governor Lawton Chiles and subsequently her third appointment in 2002 and fourth appointment in 2006 by Senate Presidents John McKay and Tom Lee.

Commissioner Jain has had a lifelong focus on education and health and is a former Fulbright Scholar and National Science Foundation Scholar. Since 1961, she has been an educator and administrator in American, British and Indian education systems. Dr. Jain, now retired as Director of Children and Family Services for Manatee County Head Start, has worked for educational opportunities for all students, especially continuing education for non-traditional mature students.

Commissioner Jain is actively involved in numerous local, state, national and international community, civic and professional organizations. Throughout her career she has been recognized for outstanding professional and community involvements including: Community Service Award from the American Medical Women's Association; the 2001 Distinguished Alumnus Award from the University of South Florida; recognition from the United Negro College Fund for her distinguished career in education; received a Proclamation from the Sarasota County Commission; and Leadership and Professional Awards from the American Association of University Women and Delta Kappa Gamma International.

Commissioner Jain has also been honored by placement in American and International "Who's Who". Recognition of her commitment and dedication is not limited to the United States, during her visit to India, her country of birth, she was granted a private audience with the International Humanitarian Mother Teresa.

Sarasota and Manatee Counties have been home to Commissioner Jain and her family for the last forty plus years. Her husband Kailash is a businessman and her daughter Anila Jain M.D., MBA is a Medical Consultant and Child Advocate in Manatee County.





DEBORAH JALLAD

Commissioner Deborah Jallad of Winter Park was appointed to the Commission in June 2007 by Attorney General Bill McCollum. She is the President/Chairman of Accredited Holding Corporation and Accredited Surety and Casualty Company, Inc. – a Florida-based insurance company holding system specializing in the underwriting of non-contract surety bonds. Accredited Holding Corporation was founded in 1959. Under her leadership, Accredited Surety and Casualty Company, Inc. has earned an “A” rating from A.M. Best for excellence. Accredited Surety is licensed in 50 states and the District of Columbia. It was founded in 1971. The company underwrites non-contract commercial surety and bail.

Deborah began working with her father at his bail bond office when she was just 13 years old. Then, in 1971, when he started his own insurance company, she helped him with the daily operations. A few years later, Deborah was named vice president. After her father had a stroke in 1993, she became Accredited’s chair and recruited her sister, Sharon, to help expand the family business in 1994. Under their leadership, Accredited has grown five-fold and is now one of the top bail bond companies in the country, with agents in every state. Accredited is the nation’s only insurance company owned by women that specializes in bail bond underwriting. Deborah has earned numerous awards for both her community service and professional expertise.

With more than 40 years experience in non-contract surety bonds, Deborah has been actively involved in developing industry standards and lobbying for reform. She works closely with Accredited’s political consultants, state and national bail associations, and legislatures to increase safety for bail agents and the public.



MARIE FLORE LINDOR-LATORTUE

Commissioner Marie Flore Lindor-Latortue of Miami was appointed to the Commission in November 2004 by Governor Jeb Bush. She was born and raised in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. In 1992, she graduated from the Interamerican University of Puerto Rico with a double major: BA in Education and BA in Psychology. In 1995, she obtained her master degree in Health Services Administration at Barry University, Miami, Florida. She is currently a Ph. D. candidate in Leadership and Higher Education Administration. She has served voluntarily in several non-profit organizations particularly “The Make a Wish Foundation of Florida” and WDMA Jazz Station and community radio. She has been named Jackson Memorial Hospital Employee of the Month in September 2001. She has many years of experience in social services and health education program development.

Commissioner Lindor-Latortue is the Executive Director of the Association of Exchange and Development of Activities and Partnerships, Inc (AEDAP); an organization that supports small projects in Haiti and encourages leadership among youth, partnership projects among existing organizations.

She and her husband Luc-Phillipe Roland are the parents of two sons Luc-Phillipe and Raphael Yassin Latortue.

CARRIE ESTEVEZ LEE

Commissioner Carrie Estevez Lee of Gainesville was appointed to the Commission in 2002 and reappointed in 2006 by Governor Jeb Bush. Commissioner Lee served as the 2005 - 2006 Commission Chair. She was born in Havana, Cuba and grew up in Miami. She graduated from the University of Florida with a Bachelor of Arts in Secondary English and a Masters in Education in Reading and Middle School Education. She has taught in both public and parochial schools. Commissioner Lee has worked along with her husband in the Real Estate field for over 25 years and is also a Real Estate Broker. She has been involved in many community organizations and has been active in her community. In 2005, Commissioner Lee was tapped for Honorary Membership in Florida Blue Key, the University of Florida's oldest and most prestigious leadership honorary. Commissioner Lee currently is a Board Member of the University of Florida Museum of Science and Natural History, she serves as Board Chair of Gainesville Catholic Charities as well as being a member of the St. Augustine Diocesan Catholic Charities Board.



JANET MABRY

Commissioner Mabry of Gulf Breeze was appointed to the FCSW by Senate President Jim King in December of 2003 and reappointed in March of 2006 by Chief Financial Officer Tom Gallagher. She is currently the President and owner of Mabry and Associates, a lobbying and government consulting firm since 1982. She received her B.A. in Political Science from Florida State University and went on to receive a dual Master's degree in Sociology and Political Science from Northern Arizona University. She has worked as a Legislative Assistant to House minority leader Ron Richmond and served as the Director at the St. Petersburg Adult Day Care Center and the Clearwater/St. Petersburg Girls Club Inc. Commissioner Mabry is very active as a volunteer in her community schools and charitable organizations. She is also the mother of two children.



LAURA MCLEOD

Commissioner McLeod of Tallahassee was appointed in February 2002 and reappointed in 2006 to the FCSW by Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Bronson. Commissioner McLeod, a native of Orlando, Florida, began her professional career in the field of health prevention, education and treatment. This encompassed her career for over a decade, as well as opening her first business in management consulting and personnel placement in health care. Commissioner McLeod then entered association management for a statewide, not-for-profit association where she implemented a statewide drug prevention/education program for which she won a national education award. Commissioner McLeod most recently was a governmental consultant for fifteen years and is now Executive Director for the Florida Association of DUI Programs.



ANITA MITCHELL



Commissioner Anita Mitchell of West Palm Beach was appointed in January 2000 to the Commission by Commissioner of Education Tom Gallagher, and reappointed in January 2004 by Chief Financial Officer Tom Gallagher. Commissioner Mitchell is president of The Mitchell Group, a governmental relations consulting firm. She has worked as a corporate communications specialist, political activist, lobbyist, media consultant, radio talk show host, program facilitator, fund-raiser, public relations practitioner, sales and marketing. She presently serves on the Board of Directors of the World Trade Center, Palm Beaches, the Constitutional Accountability Commission and as Chairman of the Mission Sandbox Foundation. Commissioner Mitchell has been listed in *Who's Who in Communications* and *Who's Who in Politics South/Southwest*, and is a graduate of Leadership Palm Beach County.



KATHLEEN PASSIDOMO, Esq.

Commissioner Passidomo of Naples was appointed in January 2001 to the FCSW by the Attorney General and reappointed by then Attorney General Crist, in 2004. She served as the 2006 - 2007 Commission Chair. Commissioner Passidomo graduated cum laude from Trinity College in Washington, D.C. in May of 1975 and received her law degree from Stetson University College of Law in December of 1978. She is a partner in the firm Kelly, Passidomo & Alba LLP, a Florida Bar Board Certified Real Estate Lawyer and received the 1990 Attorney of the Year Award from the Florida Law Related Education Association of the Florida Bar. She is currently the President of the Board of Directors of the Collier County Bar Association, Immediate Past-Chairman of the Collier County Bar Association Foundation and is a past President of the Collier County Women's Bar Association. She is a graduate of Leadership Florida Class XII and Leadership Collier Class of 1991 and currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Leadership Collier Foundation. Commissioner Passidomo is a member of the Florida Federal Judicial Nomination Commission and a member of the Board of Trustees of Hodges University where she also serves on the Executive Committee and as liaison to the Hodges University Foundation Board.

She is a past President of the Board of Directors of the Southwest Florida Land Preservation Trust and of The United Way of Collier County. She was the founding Chairman of the Collier County Juvenile Justice Council and a founding member of the Board of Supervisors of the Ave Maria Stewardship Community District. In 1991 she received the Girl's Incorporated of Naples-Collier County "She Knows Where She's Going" Award and in 1996 she was awarded the Leadership Collier Distinguished Alumni Award. She was also named as the "Attorney of the Year" by the Collier County Women's Bar Association for 2005. In 2007 she received the Wallace Benevolent Award by the Children's Advocacy Center of Collier County and in 2000 she and her husband were co-recipients of the Naples Daily News Citizen of the Year award.

LAURIE PIZZO

Commissioner Pizzo was appointed the Commission by Attorney General Bill McCollum in 2007. Raised in the suburbs of Chicago, Commissioner Pizzo made Florida home after graduating from The Sawyer College of Business in Indiana. She met and married John in 1992. Laurie has been a Multi-Million \$\$ Producer with Century 21 Alliance Realty since 2004. Her other past accomplishments included rising to the level of Sales Director and earning 3 company cars and awards from Mary Kay Cosmetics while devoting 8 years as the sole caretaker of her ailing mother. Commissioner Pizzo is a member of the Brooksville Rotary, the Greater Hernando County Chamber of Commerce, the Florida and National Association of Realtors, and the Realtors Political Action Committee.



Over the years, Commissioner Pizzo also has dedicated herself to community service activities and programs such as the Hospice Kids Foundation and The Dawn Center of Hernando County, a domestic and sexual violence shelter. She is currently the District Representative for the Florida Republican Women's Network while having served previously as the National Committeewoman for the Florida Federation of Young Professional Republicans. She has worked on several political campaigns including Field Representative for the Republican Party of Florida to Representative David Russell, now a sitting Hernando County Commissioner. She is a 2007 recipient of the Tillie Fowler Excellence in Public Service Series Scholarship, a statewide leadership training program for women. She is one of six highly qualified women selected for the scholarship-based program supported by the Republican National Committee. Commissioner Pizzo is also a 2007 graduate of Leadership Hernando for the Greater Hernando County Chamber of Commerce and a 2007 graduate of Hernando County Association of Realtors Leadership Development Program.

JUANITA M. SCOTT

Commissioner Scott of Pensacola was appointed in July 2002 to the Commission by Attorney General Bob Butterworth. Commissioner Scott serves as Coordinator for Professional Development at Pensacola Junior College. In that capacity, she establishes and coordinates all aspects of professional development and training needs throughout the college. Her professional backgrounds includes over fifteen years experience in the areas of Human Resources, Administration and Training. Commissioner Scott has served as Director of Human Resources and Vice President of Administration for a minority/women-owned business that provides rail car manufacturing and training services to the transportation industry nationwide. Commission Scott is an advocate for civic responsibility and frequently speaks to youth groups to encourage and promote youth involvement in community activism. She holds a Masters Degree in Public Administration in Administrative Leadership and a Bachelors Degree in Managing Human Resources.



DEBBIE SEMBLER

Commissioner Debbie Nye Sembler of St. Petersburg was appointed the Commission by Attorney General Charlie Crist in 2004. She is a native Floridian and a graduate of the University of Florida with a Bachelor of Science degree in Public Relations and Marketing. She began her professional career in New York City for the Americana Hotels and also worked for Dorf/MJH, N.W. Ayer and Hill and Knowlton Public Relations Agencies. She opened the Wyndham Hotel Sea World in Orlando as the Public Relations Director and was the first Marketing Director for Old Hyde Park Village Shopping Center in Tampa. Commissioner Sembler was appointed by Governor Jeb Bush in January 2003 to the University of South Florida Board of Trustees and was reappointed to serve a 5-year term in January 2006. She currently serves on the Executive Committee of the Tampa Bay Holocaust Museum. She has been a member of many charitable and religious organizations over the past 18 years and has supported local and national Republican candidates with fundraising. Commissioner Sembler was the recipient of the Gulf Coast Family Services Honorary Award in 1994 and the "To Life" Award from the Tampa Bay Holocaust Museum in January of 2004 for her devotion to these two organizations. Sembler is a full-time mother of three children ages 11 to 18.





ANNE VOSS

Commissioner Voss of Tampa was appointed in January 2006 to the FCSW by Senate President Tom Lee. She was born in Houston, Texas and graduated from Occidental College in Los Angeles with a BA in Political Science and was chosen to attend American University for an honor's study program. She is the Vice President of Strategic Solutions of Tampa, a political consulting firm and Senior Vice President of the Women's Political Network. Prior to her husband's retirement from the U.S. Army, Commissioner Voss was Coordinator for the US Army Child Development Services at Picatinny Arsenal, N. J. and an Assistant Station Manager for the American Red Cross in Pirmasens, Germany.

Commissioner Voss was a Red Cross Volunteer for 16 years; president of the Armed Forces Industrial College Wives Club; Tampa Newcomers and Tampa Republican Women Federated. She is currently President of the Florida Republican Women's Network and serves on the Vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church. Commissioner Voss's awards include: Department of Army, Commander's Award for Civilian Service; Department of Army, Achievement Medal for Civilian Service; Department of Army, Commendation and Red Cross Certificate of Recognition for 16 years of volunteer service.



NORMA WHITE, L.H.D.

2007 - 2008 Commission Chair Norma White of Jacksonville was appointed in January 2000 to the Commission by Commissioner of Insurance Bill Nelson and re-appointed in January 2004 by Senator James "Jim" King. Commissioner White attended Julliard School of Music, earned a master's degree from Columbia University, and is the recipient of an honorary doctorate from Florida A and M University. She worked in the Duval County School District for 37 years, serving as band director, assistant principal, magnet coordinator and music supervisor. She also served as the program facilitator for Florida Community College. Commissioner White was the first female member of the famed FAMU "Marching 100"--as well as the first female to direct that band, the first African-American to win the EVE Award in Fine Arts, the first Florida resident to become International President of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated and was the first Vice Chairman of the Florida A and M University Board of Trustees.



DEE WILLIAMS

Commissioner Williams of Sun City Center received her first appointment in December 1997 to the Commission by President of the Senate Toni Jennings and subsequently received her second appointment in January 2002 by Speaker of the House Tom Feeney. Commissioner Williams retired from Lucent Technologies (formerly AT&T) in February 1986. Her career was spent in the secretarial field from the steno pool to administrative staff. During her working years, she continued her education by obtaining a license in cosmetology and as a real estate broker. Commissioner Williams is serving her 16th year as president of the Sun City Center Republican Club, the largest in the United States. In addition, she is a precinct chair, a clerk for the Hillsborough County Election Board, elected to the Architectural Committee of her Homeowner's Association, and serves on the Citizen's Advisory Board of Hillsborough County Tax Collector Doug Belden.

Former Commission Members

Karen C. Amlong, Esquire	Sally Heyman
Rosemary Barkett	Navita Cummings James, Ph.D.
Marie Florence S. Bell	Lena Juarez
Roxcy O'Neal Bolton	Robert Levy
Cathy M. Boyer	Peggy Morgan
Conchy Bretos	Jeanne O'Kon, Ph.D.
Yvonne Burkholz-Megar	J. Kayty Pappas
Barbara Carey del Castillo, Esquire	Nancy Patterson
Patricia Clements, PhD	Martha "Marty" Pinkston, Ed.D.
Jackie Colon	Mona Reis
Rose Marie Cossick	Judith Byrne Riley
Carolyn Cramer	Caroline Routson
Jennifer Knapp Crock	Marsha Griffin Rydberg
Elsie Crowell	Juanita Scott
Karen Cunningham, Ph.D.	Joyce A. Szilvasy
Helen Gordon Davis	D. Anne Terrell, Esq.
Marilyn J. Dewey	Lisa A. Tropepe
Barbara Effman	Laura Ward
Peggy Gagnon	Debbie Warren
Susan Gilbert	Doris Weatherford
Susan Glickman	Judy K. Wilson, Ph.D.
Kathryn L. "Kate" Gooderham	Susan Wilson
Debbie Green	Karen Woodall
Susan Guber	Barbara Zdravecky
Donna Hansen	
Edward Healey	

Commission Staff

Kelly Sciba, APR, Executive Director
Michele S. Manning, CPM, Administrative Assistant III
Angella Jones, Staff Assistant
Ebony Harris, Administrative Secretary
Lindsey Interlandi, Intern

Strategic Plan

Guiding Principles

Vision

Florida will be a state in which women are able to achieve their full potential uninhibited by gender-related barriers, and be appropriately compensated and recognized.

The Florida Commission on the Status of Women supports:

- Equity in wages, healthcare, career opportunities, education, political leadership, career advancement and criminal justice.
- Acceptance of women in the workplace, political arena, and within educational institutions.
- Zero Tolerance for domestic violence, sexual harassment, inappropriate treatment of incarcerated women, and financial neglect of children.
- Social Infrastructure including high quality childcare, job flexibility, high quality eldercare, and high quality accessible healthcare, that allows women to achieve their full potential.
- Acknowledgment of home and career callings as equally valid life choices.
- Criminal Justice policies that promote the dignified treatment of women in Florida's criminal justice system including the fostering of relationships between incarcerated women and their families/children; elimination of male guards for female prisoners, and the provision of adequate medical care for incarcerated women.
- Recognition of women's historic contributions.
- Leadership opportunities for women from all walks of life and of all ages.
- Mentoring to assist women in reaching their full potential.
- Family Friendly policies that promote, preserve and protect the sanctity, importance and fundamental role of the family in society.



Florida Commission

On the Status of Women

Office of the Attorney General

The Capitol, PL-01

Tallahassee, FL

32399-1050

