City of Madison Police Department

-Technology Committee-

Problem Solving with SARA Model for Continuous Improvement
Submitted in consideration for the Goldstein Award
The Madison Police Department Technology Committee

Summary

In 2009 the Madison Police Department formed The Technology Committee as a community-oriented policing project. The idea for this committee was born out of a casual conversation between Sergeant Groehler and a Madison Police Lieutenant who inquired about how to monitor his son’s Internet use. Realizing that other parents might be similarly curious about technology and unaware that these tools were available, Sergeant Groehler approached five officers with an idea to educate parents on how their children are using the Internet and how they as parents need to be involved in the online lives of their children.

In 2011, what started as a small committee giving a couple of local presentations to concerned parents has developed into a robust community education program which focuses on specialized presentations, instructional DVDS, hands-on interactive camps to educate youth, and a partnership of community businesses, schools, nonprofits, and marketing leaders who are working to fund an auditorium and computer lab to make a commitment to providing awareness, education, and training on internet safety accessible to a larger audience.

Scanning: When The Technology Committee formed in 2009, constantly evolving social tools such as social networking sites and games with Internet capabilities were growing in popularity. Yet, these programs were unfamiliar to parents. Allowing youth to use social media makes them easy targets for predators and bullying. Reports have listed online bullying as a main motivation for suicide among some youth.

Analysis: The Technology Committee studied various cases of Cyberbullying around the country and also in the Madison area. As both public and law enforcement education about cyber-safety were relatively new, The Technology Committee determined that it was necessary to go one step further to prevent crimes from happening in the first place.
Response: *The Technology Committee* raised awareness through open community functions. The members used a series of presentations to parent-teacher organizations, middle school and high school students, organizations that worked with children, and other law enforcement agencies. These partnerships helped *The Technology Committee* create an instructional DVD and to begin planning a Cyber Safety Lab to create a space conducive to hands-on presentations.

Assessment: *The Technology Committee* has been making an impact in the Madison community, and many parents, students, local businesses and schools have joined the initiative. Parents have reported feeling more competent in monitoring their children’s Internet use. Students are more aware of the consequences of choosing to cyber bully a peer.
A. Scanning

In 2009, an MPD Lieutenant approached Sgt. Groehler with a concern about what his son might be viewing online. After supplying the Lieutenant with a computer program that recorded screen shots of his son’s computer use Sgt. Groehler worried that the Lieutenant’s technological uncertainty might be indicative of a larger social issue—parents feeling technologically under proficient not only in understanding their children’s internet use but in their own internet use as well.

The project’s initial goal was to give a target group, interested parents, a crash course in using many of the tools that their children used daily. Noting that certain internet practices were catalysts for cybercrime, the committee hypothesized that making parents aware of small precautions they could take in their internet use would alleviate the risk of larger problems. Raising awareness about functional capabilities such as browsing history, cookies, privacy settings, and programs that could secretly be malicious would help parents monitor their children and also prevent them from falling victim to financial scams.

The committee noted that certain habits could also give parents extra protection. For this reason, they encouraged parents to put the computer in a central area of the house, lock their computers and set up separate accounts for their children, decide whether or not they wanted to supervise internet and phone use, and talk to their children about safe internet practices whether they were monitoring or not. They also noted that it would be beneficial to encourage dialogue between parents and their children about the ramifications of sending inappropriate pictures to another person or sending a text message and removing eyes from the road while driving.

By encouraging these simple tactics, The Technology Committee hoped to cut off the potential for the presentation attendees to become victims of cyber scams and crimes—and they hoped to inspire parents to encourage their children to use technology in a responsible way. While cybercrimes do not happen to everyone, the committee’s original goal was to prevent them from the onset. They hoped to prevent parents and children
from falling into financial scams, causing accidents because of unnecessary distractions behind the wheel, and using cell phones in unintended ways such as for cheating on exams or calling in bomb threats. The ramifications of Cyber-born crimes appear trivial at first look, but they have the potential to rob victims of finances, minimize feelings of personal security, and inflict inescapable harassment.

Cyberbullying is an area that exemplifies this. Throughout the United States, cybercrimes, such as Cyberbullying have led to mental health issues in young people and, in those most egregious cases, even suicide. Some major cases in the years leading up to the formation of The Technology Committee, both on the national and local level, exemplifies the need for educational programs geared toward both children and parents.

Cyberbullying, a somewhat recent phenomenon prompted initially by the popularity of social networking sites, has damaging, often unseen consequences, which make parents’ lack of Internet knowledge a larger problem. A founding member of The Technology Committee, Detective Kelly Beckett, noted the intense impact of Cyberbullying when she stated, “Home used to be a refuge; now bullying doesn’t stay at school.” This quote captures the immensity of the problem that Cyberbullying poses for children because this crime can take place on any computer or mobile device, is easy to perpetrate, can be anonymous, and leaves the victim with nowhere to hide. Police are often not made aware of these incidents particularly because victims are reluctant to come forward, and children are often scared to admit being bullied for fear of facing negative consequences.

A 13-year-old named Ryan Halligan dealt with Cyberbullying for two years until he committed suicide in 2003. Using email and other Internet programs, students at Halligan’s school in Vermont teased him about a learning disability and his presumed sexual orientation. Though Halligan’s parents knew that he suffered face-to-face bullying, they were unaware of the extent of the bullying iceberg—mostly hidden in the online world—until after their son’s death. Halligan’s father now travels around the country and speaks about Cyberbullying prevention in schools. He confirms a central message that The Technology Committee espouses: that parents need to take a hands-on approach to understand what is going on with their children in their online lives.
Widely publicized reports from 2007 tell the story of 13-year-old Megan Meier, who was Cyberbullied by the mother of one of her former friends. Meier thought she was communicating with a high school aged boy named “Josh.” Through MySpace, “Josh” initially started a relationship with Megan but, after a few months, turned malicious and messaged her that, “The world would be a better place without you.” Megan, hurt and heartbroken, took her own life. The mother who instigated this cyber-attack was not charged because Cyberbullying laws did not exist at the time. Partially due to these events, laws relating to digital harassment were written and now enacted in various states, including Wisconsin.

Suicides kindled by bouts of Cyberbullying have continued to occur around the nation, making education and awareness efforts about the harm the crime can cause crucial. In 2010, Phoebe Prince, Alexis Pinkington, and Tyler Clementi, high school and college students, all took their lives after suffering harm inflicted by their peers through various forms of social media.

While suicide resulting from Cyberbullying is thankfully rare and an extreme, Cyberbullying in itself is not an uncommon occurrence. An I-SAFE Inc. survey of American students conducted in 2003/2004 found that 42% of youth reported having been bullied online and one in four say it happen more than once. Other consequences of online bullying include emotional distress, altered involvement in school activities, poor school performance, and lowered self-esteem. The pervasiveness of Cyberbullying has been steadily increasing on a national level.

Wisconsin Statute 947.0125 is titled “Unlawful use of computerized communication systems.” This statute outlines online behaviors at a misdemeanor or forfeiture level. Behaviors include sending aggressive, frightening, or intimidating messages and attempting to hide your identity while engaging in these ill-advised behaviors. These behaviors are all related to what we now understand to be Cyberbullying.

As a criminal offense, Cyberbullying poses many problems for investigators. One is anonymity— anyone can lie about their identity online. Another is the location of the offenses— what we see on a computer screen in someone’s home may be sent from anywhere. Finally, online bullying does not allow children an escape. In face-to-face bullying, which often happens at school or during an activity, most students are able to
avoid the problem when they leave. Cyberbullying follows students into their homes and infects every area of their private lives.

The types of crimes in these national cases exemplify what The Technology Committee works to protect against. By targeting the habits that lead to the larger character of online abuse, they hope to hinder these events before they have a chance to fully form in the Madison area. Unfortunately, Cyberbullying and other cyber related crimes have already made an appearance in the Madison community.

In 2008, a 16-year-old from Madison with the initials CG met a man from Massachusetts through the game *World of Warcraft*. This game has a chat function so that players can communicate with each other as they play the game. The male from Massachusetts, Lucas, eventually asked CG to send him nude photos. CG refused and cut off contact with Lucas. After paying $500 dollars to CG’s fellow gamer to get his address, Lucas dug a gravesite in his yard in Massachusetts, disabled the emergency trunk latch in his vehicle, loaded various weapons into the back of his vehicle, and circled CG’s block in Madison multiple times before knocking on the door. CG’s mother answered and Lucas identified himself as a law enforcement officer. She asked for identification and Lucas responded by putting a gun to her head. After a struggle, she managed to close the door and call the police. CG was unharmed in the attack because of his mother’s skepticism, but the incident shows the extreme risks that the cyber world can pose and how quickly such events can ground out in the physical world.

In 2010, a 12-year-old girl from Madison “friended” a man she met on Facebook. He was 26-years-old. After messaging back and forth and eventually moving to phone calls, the girl agreed to meet him in person. Two days after their initial meeting, the man picked the girl up at her house and drove to a nearby park. They were caught by police and the girl admitted that there had been sexual contact, while the man denied it. We maintain that social networking sites can be useful tools; however, they do also open the door for predators. The technological world leads to opportunities for sexual offenders to clandestinely target children. Cases like this demonstrate why it is crucial for parents to educate themselves about the multifarious issues related to the cyber world.
This is just a small sample of how cybercrimes are already a formidable force in the Madison community. The consequences of cybercrimes, though they start out just on screen, can create tangible, harmful situations in the real world. *The Technology Committee’s* goal of providing awareness of how to prevent these situations has the potential to have a substantial impact. After *The Technology Committee’s* presentations on cyber safety began in February of 2009, it became apparent from frequent parent questions that many were unfamiliar not only with how to use the internet but also how to text, set privacy settings, or use cell phones. Having identified parents as a site of vulnerability in protecting children from online crimes, Sergeant Groehler chose to bring MPD into the fight against cybercrimes by focusing on creating awareness, educating, and training parents.

B. Analysis

*The Technology Committee* studied various cases of Cyberbullying and other cyber related crimes around the country and also in the Madison area. As both public and law enforcement education about cyber-safety were relatively new, *The Technology Committee* determined that it was necessary to go one step beyond just providing information and implement an education program designed to prevent crimes from happening in the first place.

This committee believes that a major barrier to crime prevention is that parents and youth workers are generally unfamiliar with emergent technological tools and the potential they create for victimization. Similarly, *The Technology Committee* identified youth Internet habits that made them particularly vulnerable to victimization and designed presentations to inform school students about safe Internet practices. Once the problem was identified, *The Technology Committee* created a series of goals, including raising awareness among parents of how their children use social media, minimizing internet sexual predators’ potential for finding targets by teaching students how to conduct safe social networking habits, educating students, teachers
and parents about Cyberbullying and assisting parents and interested community members in setting up social networking accounts with recommended privacy settings.

C. Response

The Madison Police Department’s Technology Committee took a pro-active approach as they sought to raise awareness throughout the community to keep the public safe. Upon realizing that more parents might be interested in learning how to navigate the technology that their children use, Sergeant Groehler approached five other members of the Madison Police Department—Detective Kelly Beckett, Officer Chanda Dolsen, Detective Diane Nachtigal, Officer Julia Helbach, and Officer Grant Humerickhouse—to create The Technology Committee.

The Technology Committee gave their first informative presentation in February of 2009. Fifty parents attended, despite marginal advertising for the event. Encouraged by this large show of interest, the committee had an even larger turnout when they held their second presentation in Madison. The increasing number of attendees and requests for presentations showed early on that the community was also interested in this cause.

At the end of presentations, Sergeant Groehler distributed her name and contact information and encouraged parents to ask questions about other areas of technology. The response was so overwhelming that the committee restructured and specialized their presentations to cover more in-depth topics. Topics include Craigslist, cell phones, texting, sexting, Cyberbullying, gaming, general Internet safety, MySpace, and Facebook. Each member chose a form of media to focus on and researched how to use it, what potential advantages and risks were associated with it, and specific ways that parents and teens could protect themselves (such as changing privacy settings or limiting access). Officer Chanda Dolsen presented on texting and sexting, Officer Grant Humerickhouse headed presentations on Craigslist and online gaming, Investigator Julia Helbach monitored Internet safety, Detective Kelly Beckett kept up with MySpace, Cyberbullying, and sexual predators, and Detective Diane Nachtigal spearheaded the research on Facebook. By splitting up the responsibilities, each committee member was able to gain a certain amount of expertise in their chosen area.
In order to house the large crowds drawn by these presentations, the committee partnered with the Madison Public Library System and the City of Fitchburg Community Center. The Technology Committee offered hands-on lessons on Internet use and showed parents how to create Facebook accounts, which was made possible through a partnership with the South Central Library System conference rooms and computer labs. Yet with the popularity, more space became necessary. This caused The Technology Committee to formulate a new goal: to build their own computer lab and auditorium in the newly acquired Madison Police Department training facility. These presentations are ongoing and The Technology Committee continually works to update and keep the information relevant. From January to May of 2011, The Technology Committee ran fifteen presentations which reached a total of 741 participants.

While they continued these parent-oriented sessions, the Madison Police Department Technology Committee began receiving invitations to present their material at larger venues. The committee was invited to speak at the Attorney General’s Summit in 2010. Sergeant Groehler, Detective Beckett, and Officer Dolsen spoke to a room of approximately 625 law enforcement personnel on the topic of Internet safety, specifically about Cyberbullying. They returned to the Summit the following year to network and distribute their information to other law enforcement agencies. The Technology Committee has also been invited for the last few years to speak at The Department of Justice’s Internet Crimes Against Children training and members of the committee have been used as “subject matter experts” on the topic of cybercrimes. As well as offering venues to share their presentation with a large audience, these larger forums have allowed The Technology Committee to distribute their presentations and DVDs on cyber safety to other law enforcement agencies, thus disseminating information on a larger scale.

As the project grew, The Technology Committee developed new formats to distribute their information. They created their first DVD on cyber safety through donations from Madison West High School’s Parent Teacher Organization and funds from a private donor in 2010. This DVD includes many of the topics in the committee’s presentations, and it made the information easier to distribute and available to parents to watch at their own convenience.
In 2009 the MPD Technology Committee began reaching out to businesses in the local community, again with the intent to form partnerships with interested stakeholders. A partnership, which was initially formed between Sergeant Groehler, Janet Gietzel from “A Fund for Women,” and Laura Mael from “Johnson Bank,” led to the formation of The Madison Area Council on Cyber Safety for Children. What began as a small partnership now includes members from local for-profit, not-for-profit, and civil organizations which include colleges such as ITT Technical Institute and local schools such as the Madison Metropolitan School District.

So far The Madison Area Council on Cyber Safety for Children has created an informative DVDs to convey the information to parents at home, worked with Charter Communications (a Madison media company), to air a weekly 2-3 minute “Cyber Safety Tip of the Week,” and raised funds to build a new auditorium and computer lab in the Madison Police Department training center. The Technology Committee will use these facilities to offer classes in a larger, more hands-on, and more permanent setting.

The Madison Area Council for Cyber Safety for Kids recently partnered with Johnson Bank to create a second DVD to inform parents about four topics: sexting, texting, online gaming, and social networking. This DVD will include crime prevention tips on each of these subjects, and also feature stories narrated by actual victims of online-initiated crimes.

Currently, The Madison Area Council on Cyber Safety for Children and The Technology Committee are partnering to raise funds to build a cyber safety lab with computers to hold information sessions so that participants can learn how to use technology in a safe and meaningful way.

As The Technology Committee developed integral community partnerships, and gained specialized knowledge on an increasing number of topics, the committee members recently took on a new endeavor that specifically targets adolescents. Prior to this, the presentations had targeted audiences of parents, elementary school children, and other law enforcement officers. Realizing that most of their efforts were geared towards adults and young children, and that a crucial demographic of internet users had been unreached, The Technology Committee created a “Cyber Detective Camp” to connect with middle and high school aged youth.

The first camp took place in 2010 and was open to all middle school students. Eight students elected to participate in this camp. The first camp for high school age students, which was born out of a partnership with
ITT Technical Institute’s Criminal Justice program, took place in summer 2011 with ten participants. In both of these camps, students investigated a Cyberbullying case in which a fictional character, Stella, was receiving hurtful Facebook and text messages from a fictional character named Rocky. By following clues and conducting interviews, the students followed the narrative all the way to the end by making an arrest and filling out a probable cause affidavit. Along the way, students were exposed to presentations and plot twists that helped them understand the ways technology can potentially become dangerous, from the video capability of gaming systems, GPS tracking on cell phones and in pictures, and the anonymity of social networking sites.

While mixing fun with learning, the main goal of these camps is to help participants learn about responsible internet use, and to reinforce to students that bullying in any form, be it over the phone, on a screen, or face-to-face, is unacceptable.

Conducting these camps has opened up a new set of goals for The Technology Committee. A strong partnership with ITT Technical Institute allowed the committee to enhance their high school camp’s content and organization. This inspired the committee to reach out to other post-secondary education organizations. Members are currently planning for students from The University of Wisconsin—Eau Claire to observe the 2011 session of the middle school “Cyber Detective Camp” so they can implement the project in their own community. The Technology Committee now seeks to share their content with other agencies to help other communities.

This project began with a goal of providing interested community members easily digestible information about Internet safety and now rides a wave of continual momentum, buoyed community’s to know more and to be safe. To that end, the committee has taken on new projects that increased both its depth and the scope of demographic that it targets. The group has also seen new membership within The Madison Police Department as it now involves 30 officers from various districts and units.
**D. Assessment**

*The Technology Committee’s* goal of providing awareness, training, and education on Internet safety succeeded on numerous levels. The sheer number of parents, community members, law enforcement officers, and business personnel who have joined the initiative indicate that the Madison community is passionate about this cause. The 741 participants in presentations from just January to May of 2011 seem to be a testament to the project’s impact. The success of this project is hard to define and measure, especially since it seeks to prevent victimization that had not even had a chance to escalate yet. Currently, Madison is a site of relatively low cybercrime victimization reports. It is our belief that this is an indication that parents’ involvement in their children’s cyber-lives can make a positive impact.

During their journey of problem solving, *The Technology Committee* faced some challenges in their methods. This project has had to contend with the constant presence of change, the challenge of working the project into the already established order of the department and developing support other members of the department who did not fully understand the scope of the project, working with facility challenges, and finding ways to make the information accessible to every level of need.

The fact that technology constantly evolves and opens up new doors for potential crimes has forced *The Technology Committee* to remain vigilant in their attempts to stay relevant. They constantly work to update information as the technological climate shifts and work to remain up to date on the newest potential catalysts for cyber crime. The initiative requires officers to learn and re-learn material in order to stay effective.

While Madison Police Department Chief Noble Wray has been supportive of the committee from the onset, the committee encountered a struggle to gain logistical support. The project demanded time in order to prepare and give the presentations, and it was not something that was exceptionally easy to work into an officer’s schedule. As the initiative has grown within the department and gained support, the involvement of more officers has created opportunities to widen the scope of the project (with extra researchers) and also increase the number of presentations.

There were also simple facility hurdles. Though libraries and community centers offered larger venues for classes, they were often not large enough for every participant to practice on a computer. Similarly, when
holding Safe Technology Training for law enforcement officers in a city of Madison computer lab, the committee ran into computer problems—for example, Facebook was actually a restricted site on city computers. They hope to combat these problems with a proposed auditorium and computer lab that will be housed in the new MPD training facility.

Finally, as the project has grown, it has established goals which often must change, both in regards to the content that it covers and the community to whom they attempt to reach. The Technology Committee has been challenged to structure projects that fit with each varying audience. For example, in law enforcement presentations, they have included information about charging and using technology to their advantage. When speaking to middle and high school camps, they alter the material to fit with real life situations that the participants have experienced. It has been a challenge to target a large and diverse population within the Madison area.

After the first two years of this project’s life, it seems that the original goal, to reach and raise awareness among parents, has been successful. Other goals have arisen throughout The Technology Committee’s journey such as reaching more diverse audiences, diving deeper into other forms of technology (such as gaming systems and cell phones), equipping youth with knowledge that they can disseminate to their peers, sharing content and knowledge with other law enforcement agencies, and partnering with community groups to enhance opportunities for impact. The committee also developed goals to create a new space to offer the presentations to larger audiences and also create the potential to show these groups information in an experiential way. They have worked towards these goals through the partnerships they have created with local businesses. Over all, The Technology Committee has chosen to adapt their goals as new opportunities arise and tailor their projects to effectively reach the needs of the community.

As this initiative goes forward, The Technology Committee must continue to gather information on changes in social networking norms and emerging technology so they can give updated information in their presentations. As technology will continue to evolve for the foreseeable future, this project will require constant attention to stay effective.
The Technology Committee

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Officer Julia Helbach
Officer Grant Humerickhouse
Officer Nick Ryan
Officer Mike Mendenhall

In partnership with:
Madison Public Library System
City of Fitchburg Community Center
Janet Gietzel, A Fund for Women
Laura Mael, Johnson Bank
ITT Technical Institute
Madison Metropolitan School District
Charter Communications
BRAVA Magazine
In Business
American Printing
UW Health
Your Mind on Media
Dean Foundation
Appendices

Contents:
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- Addressing Cyber Crime
- The Madison Area Council on Cyber Safety for Kids
- Middle School U: Cyber Safety Camp
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Prevalence of Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying Offending

Sameer Hinduja and Justin W. Patchin (2010)

N=4441

Random Sample of 10-18 year-olds from large school district in the southern U.S.

Cyberbullying by Gender

Sameer Hinduja and Justin W. Patchin (2010)

Random sample of 10-18 year olds from large school district in the southern U.S.
National Suicides Resulting from Cyberbullying

As a college freshman, Tyler's roommate used Twitter to live-stream a private moment between Tyler and a boy he was involved with. Humiliated by the ultra-public broadcast of his sexuality, Tyler jumped to his death on September 22nd, 2010.

Phoebe Prince
Bullied both online and in person by at least nine classmates, one of whom she had briefly dated earlier in the year; Phoebe committed suicide after a year of perpetual torment on January 14th, 2010.

Megan Meier
Cyber-Bullied by the mother of one of her former friends, Megan thought she was communicating with a potentially interested boy on MySpace for months. The "boy," really her neighbor's mother, soon turned from affectionate to hostile. The perceived hatred from this "boy" and the MySpace message, "The world would be a better place without you," led Megan to commit suicide October 17th, 2006. She was almost 14-years-old.

Alexis Pilkington
"A smart and pretty girl who was graduating early and had already earned a sports scholarship to Dowling College... But she was also privately troubled. Her dad, a New York City cop, says she was in counseling... since [March 2010] her suicide, police have begun to wonder if she was at least in part of a victim of Cyberbullying." Cyber-Bullies continued to harass her even after her death.
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The Madison Area Council on Cyber Safety for Kids

A collaboration with several community organizations and businesses that seeks to raise funds to build a cyber safety lab with computers to hold information sessions so that participants can learn to use technology in a safe and meaningful way.

The Council focuses on informing parents about: texting, sexting, online gaming, and social networking. A DVD was developed that included these topics as well as crime prevention tips and actual victim narrated stories. Similarly, other projects are underway and in the planning phases:

- Safe Technology Classes—a series of classes offered free to the public and conducted by Madison Police Department held in partnership with local businesses and organizations. Class topics include (NOTE: new topics added as needed) (currently available):
  - Texting, Sexting, Facebook, Cyberbullying, Cell phones, Internet safety, Gaming, Craigslist

- BRAVA magazine editorial series—in partnership with a local business, a monthly editorial series addressing the issue of Cyber Safety from the point of view of the Madison Police Department, the perpetrator, the victim and the community. (project is active)

- Adding Cyber Safety questions to wellness checkups for pre-teens and teens— to work with local physician groups to add 1 or 2 cyber safety questions to annual wellness checkups for pre-teens and teens. (concept stage only)

- Cyber Safety DVD—a comprehensive DVD that mirrors the current Safe Technology Classes. This DVD is currently in the process of being shortened and updated by Madison Media Institute. This second generation DVD will focus on the “high points” of each topic and will direct the user to an interactive Cyber Safety website where up to the minute information can be obtained on specific Cyber Safety topics. (funding obtained, project is active)

- Cyber Safety website—a comprehensive resource for Madison area parents and children to learn about and engage in the conversation of Cyber Safety and its specific topics. (still in concept stage, currently seeking business partners)

- “Top Cyber Safety Tip of the Week” TV campaign—a weekly 2-3 minute segment during the evening news where a local Madison Police Department officer offers the “Cyber Safety Tip of the Week” to viewers. (still in concept stage, currently seeking business partners)

- Cyber Safety Conference—a comprehensive conference with a Keynote Speaker, breakout sessions and a trade show all on the topic of Cyber Safety. (still in concept stage)
Middle School U: Cyber Safety Camp

- Started in 2010 with eight students, in 2011 the program expanded in enrollment and scope.
- Open to all Middle School students, Middle School U offers participants an insight into dealing with a mock Cyberbullying case.
- Students got to begin an investigation, conduct interviews, file probable cause affidavits, and ultimately make an arrest.

Middle School U: Equipping Cyber Detectives

The Madison Police Department invites middle school students to become Cyber Detectives as they solve a forensic case while working with Madison Police Department Officers. As they follow clues, students will learn about potential dangers associated with social networking sites (Facebook, MySpace), cell phones (texting, sexting, cyberbullying), and online gaming systems (Xbox, PS3, and Wii).

August 8-12
1:30 am – 11:30 am

Middle School U will be located at:

Madison Police Department West District,
1710 McKenna Blvd
Madison, WI

*Transportation can be provided from Jefferson Middle School. Please contact Sergeant June Groehler 608-209-9118 with any questions or concerns.
ITT Tech High School Cyber Safety Camp

- In collaboration with ITT Tech, The Technology Committee offers high school students a look into how a Cyberbullying investigation would be examined and prosecuted.

- Students who have a desire to work in the criminal justice field are given educational tools to better prepare them for an education in the field. Crime scene investigation, interviewing and interrogation skills, and knowledge on the effects of Cyberbullying are topics covered.

- Technology awareness and safety is stressed to students through learning about social networks, texting, online gaming, and online bullying.

To all high school students interested in Criminal Justice:

Have you ever thought about a career in law enforcement? Are you interested in technology? Social networking sites?

Consider being a part of:

Madison Police Department’s Cyber Safety Camp!

July 11th-15th
9 am to 12 pm
2450 Rimrock Road
Madison, WI 53713

Investigate a cyber bullying crime, learn to use interviewing techniques, and solve the case...

...all while working with Madison Police Department officers and detectives!

To sign up please contact Sergeant June Groehler 608-209-9118 or jgroehler@cityofmadison.com