

Approved: 3-17-98
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

The meeting was called to order by Senator Lana Oleen at 11:10 a.m. on March 10, 1998, in Room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present: Mary Galligan, Legislative Research Department
Robin Kempf, Legislative Research Department
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes
Midge Donohue, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Proponents: Senator Tim Huelskamp
Ms. Karen Housholder, Executive Director of the Coalition Against Pornography,
Overland Park

Opponents: Mr. Richard D. McNelley, Topeka
Ms. Caroline McKnight, Chair, Johnson County Library Board of Directors
Ms. Marilu Goodyear, Associate Dean of Libraries, University of Kansas
Mr. Roger Carswell, President, Kansas Library Association and Director, Southeast
Kansas Library System, Iola
Mr. Duane Johnson, State Librarian, Topeka
Mr. Kent Oliver, Branch Services Manager, Johnson County Library & Kansas
Library Association Councilor to the American Library Association,
Shawnee Mission
Ms. Wendy McFarland, Lobbyist, American Civil Liberties Union of Kansas and
Western Missouri, Topeka

Others attending: See attached list

The chair explained that the committee was unable to meet yesterday due to inclement weather. **SB 606**, concerning cigarettes, had been scheduled to be heard at that time, and Senator Oleen advised that the bill's primary sponsor, Senator Biggs, had graciously agreed to have the hearing rescheduled for next week. Senator Oleen inquired if any conferees were present from out-of-town who had been scheduled for testimony on **SB 606**. There being none, the hearing will be held next week.

Senator Oleen announced that **SB 682**, concerning juveniles, was on the agenda today for discussion but would be moved to a later time to allow for a full hearing on **SB 670**, concerning computers and cyberporn. She noted there were two proponents and numerous opponents and explained that, in keeping with committee policy, time would be divided equally for each side to present testimony.

The hearing was opened on:

SB 670 **An act concerning computers and cyberporn; relating to limiting internet access to obscene, pornographic and illegal matter; conditioning distribution on appropriation of public funds to schools and libraries.**

Senator Tim Huelskamp, a sponsor of **SB 670**, appeared in support of the bill. Senator Huelskamp, referencing his written testimony (Attachment #1), told the committee that, although the internet can be a fantastic educational tool, pornography and other obscenities can easily be accessed by children with a quick click of the mouse. He pointed out the potential for access to obscenity is real and growing every day which could bring to bear important legal implications for businesses, libraries, and schools. Senator Huelskamp

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, Room 254-E, Statehouse, at 11:10 a.m. on March 10, 1998.

advised that there are filtering/blocking options available to alleviate this situation, and he showed the committee two software products on the market designed for this purpose. He said provisions of the bill would allow local authorities to choose the option they feel best meets their needs.

The chair clarified for the committee references to options available by explaining that the bill, as written, would mandate filtering/blocking software rather than allowing the option of installing the software. Senator Huelskamp added that the mandate would apply to those places where minors are provided access to the internet, and defined minors as anyone under 18 years of age. He explained that institutions could opt out by not accepting any state funding if they did not use filtering devices.

Senator Oleen called attention to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of Budget which estimated an annual public cost to educational institutions would be in excess of \$1 million.

Karen Housholder, Executive Director of the Coalition Against Pornography, appeared in support of **SB 670** (Attachment #2). She explained the purpose of the Coalition and thanked the committee for the opportunity to address the concerns parents have in regard to pornography. She discussed cases and provided statistics on sex crimes associated with hard-core pornography.

Ms. Housholder related her brief experience with the internet and her amazement with how easy it was to access pornographic material. Using an overhead projector, she demonstrated for the committee how children could access obscene material that would otherwise appear rather innocuous.

Mr. Richard D. McNelley, Topeka, appeared in opposition to **SB 670**. In the interest of time, he briefly summarized his written testimony, (Attachment #3). Mr. McNelley stated he was opposed to any mandate on educational technology; additionally, he said he does not believe it is wise for the state to mandate morality. He related his experience working with a local school, saying children in public schools do not have access to computers without supervision. He indicated he understood the purpose of the bill was to protect children but said teachers and library personnel are capable of handling that responsibility. Mr. McNelley pointed out that computers do not have the capability of making qualitative decisions and filter software would cause important information not of an obscene nature to be inaccessible.

Caroline McKnight, chair of the Board of Directors for the Johnson County Library, Overland Park, spoke in opposition to **SB 670**, (Attachment #4). Ms. McKnight expressed her concern, as a parent and former school librarian, with the proliferation of objectional material available on the internet but said the "excess" of the internet is the price of a free and democratic society where the offensive must sometimes be endured to preserve the right of each individual to obtain information of all kinds. She told the committee the internet is available in too many venues to truly restrict it at this point and commented on the ineffectiveness of arbitrary filtering. Ms. McKnight said the key is trust; that trust must be placed in individuals' intellectual powers to select and screen information appropriate for them. She stated it was her belief morality cannot be legislated; however, if it is a legislative decision, it could best be made at the local level. She urged the committee to trust librarians with decisions they are trained to make, as they know their communities, understand technology and are on-site to hear the concerns of their patrons. Ms. McKnight said **SB 670** is a misguided attempt to control what cannot be controlled and asked that it be reported unfavorably.

Ms. Marilu Goodyear, Associate Dean of Libraries at the University of Kansas, an opponent of **SB 670**, (Attachment #5), addressed the issue from the perspective of an academic librarian who develops library collections at the University of Kansas for research purposes. She said she shared the belief that minors should not be exposed to obscene or pornographic material and told the committee that precautions are taken at the University of Kansas to warn parents and teachers bringing minors to the library about these issues. One of the precautions, she said, is requiring signed parental approval for minors to borrow books from the collection. Ms. Goodyear pointed out that an important consideration about the potential use of internet filters is that they do not have the ability to distinguish between uses of particular words and do not work effectively to block sites that may be regarded as inappropriate or obscene. She urged committee members to follow developments of technology and consider the options they will provide to allow the issue to be addressed with greater flexibility and security.

Mr. Roger Carswell, President of the Kansas Librarian Association and Director of the Southeast Kansas Library System, Iola, spoke in opposition to the bill, (Attachment #6). Mr. Carswell told the committee it was his belief that **SB 670** would make bad law and he focused his remarks on pragmatic reasons for this statement. He said filters block access to needed information and do not accomplish what they purport to do. Mr. Carswell pointed out that the courts have not yet ruled on the constitutionality of filters in public libraries. He discussed the burdens the bill would impose on libraries, and told the committee filters would delegate

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, Room 254-E, Statehouse, at 11:10 a.m. on March 10, 1998.

decision-making to private companies. He said a legislative mandate to use filters is a simplistic approach to a complex issue and implies that local decision makers are not capable of making wise decisions on the matter.

The chair announced there were still five conferees scheduled to testify. In the interest of time, she asked each to remain in place and confine their remarks to a brief statement from their written testimony.

Mr. Duane Johnson, State Librarian, speaking as an opponent of **SB 670**, (Attachment #7), commented that, in addition to the ineffectiveness of filters, good library boards, good school boards, and good administrators are in place who can make very good decisions in this area. He said many institutions have already instituted policies that will help manage this type of information and protect everyone from that which is considered inappropriate. Mr. Johnson emphasized that this is being done at the local level where these decisions are best made. He remarked that the effect of **SB 670** is an intrusion of state government on local decision making that is not necessary.

Mr. Kent Oliver, Branch Services Manager, Johnson County Library & Kansas Library Association Councilor to the American Library Association, Shawnee Mission, an opponent of **SB 670**, (Attachment #8), called the committee's attention to his written testimony, specifically the attachment which described how Johnson County responded when it realized it would be providing internet access to the public. He pointed out this was done at the local level to insure free access of information and to protect children from inappropriate information.

Ms. Wendy McFarland, lobbyist for the American Civil Liberties Union of Kansas and Western Missouri, Topeka, spoke in opposition to the bill (Attachment #9). She told the committee not even the Supreme Court could agree on the definition of pornography. As a result, she said manufacturers of filters for computers will be able to decide among themselves what is and is not pornographic material. She spoke of potential harm that could result by shutting off access to important information, noting that the internet provides an opportunity for children to seek information not available elsewhere.

Ms. McFarland discussed two cases won by the ACLU, one argued in front of the Supreme Court involving freedom of speech on the internet and a second in California similar to the issue addressed in **SB 670** which involved libraries. She said the California case was resolved without going to court through negotiations with the county to allow filters to be placed on computers but requiring an equal number of computers to be without filters, giving the public a choice. She explained that such an arrangement would eliminate the constitutionality argument that would exist with **SB 670**.

The chair acknowledged the following who submitted written testimony only in opposition to the bill:

Mr. Mark Tallman, Director of Governmental Relations, Kansas Association of School Boards, Topeka (Attachment #10)

Ms. Carol Barta, Vice President, Kansas Library Association and Director of Library Services at Barton County Community College (Attachment #11)

Ms. Cynthia Berner, Coordinator of Administrative Services, Wichita Public Library (Attachment #12)

Senator Oleen recognized Senator Harrington who referenced a statement made by a conferee which inferred that sponsors of the bill were seeking power that comes with controlling what the people can know and learn. She said she was very disheartened that statements such as this would enter into this discussion. She thanked the chair for her indulgence in allowing her to express her concern over the testimony offered by opponents of the bill.

Senator Oleen pointed out that, as is the case with a number of bills that come before the committee, there are usually two distinguishable sides on the issues. She stated that valid points had been made today, noting commonality in that all did not want minors having access to child pornography, and said that an applicable response was made by the opponents, along with assurances that the issue was being addressed at the local level. She expressed her appreciation to those in attendance, saying the purpose of the hearing was to provide a public forum for discussion of the issues.

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled for March 9, 1998.

SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST

DATE: 3/10/98

NAME	REPRESENTING
Karen C Hensholzer	CAP - KC
Erica Petersen	CAP - KC
Jacque Dakes	SQE
Jon Josseland	KU
Rob McKnight	
Russ FRED	Riley Co & Manhattan Chamber of Com
Jon Josseland	KU
Steve Berland	Manhattan
Sharon Wuelte	Manhattan
Albini L. Huss	USD 383 Manhattan
Dan Yunk	USD 383 Manhattan Open
Ann Chusian	Manhattan
Richard McHale	Topeka
Marilyn Goodyear	KU - Lawrence
Kent Oliver	Johnson County Library
Candice McRizet	Overland Park
Roger Canell	Kansas Library Assoc / ^{southeast KS} Library System
Harry Wilkins	Kansas Library Assoc / SEKLS
Helen Pedigo	Juvenile Justice Authority

SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST

DATE: 3-10-98

NAME	REPRESENTING
Albert Murray	Juvenile Justice Authority
DVANE JOHNSON	STATE LIBRARY
TIM ROGERS	JOHNSON COUNTY LIBRARY
MICHAEL CROW	FLINT HILLS JOBCORPS
CLARK KEINKE	MANHATTAN-OBORN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
RICK MANN	MANHATTAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
GERALD HENDERSON	USA OF K
TOM PALACE	KOMA
Dita Engau	Manhattan Cafe
Terry Olson	Manhattan KS
James Carr	Antonia Sen. Lyon
Ned Seaton	Manhattan Mercury
John Clark	KC DDA
JEAN MARILL	ADATE OF KS INC
Whitney Damon	KS Bar Assn.
James S. Kiorik	Legislative Intern, Sen. Jordan
Senator Dwight Chibreyer	Ks. Senate
Dennis Goos, Intern	Huelskamp
Diane Gjerstad	Wichita Public Schools



TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

Tim Huelskamp

Senator, 38th District

P.O. Box 379

Fowler, KS 67844

(316) 646-5413 thuelska@ink.org

State Capitol-143-N

Topeka, KS 66612-1504

(785) 296-7359 (800) 432-3924

Testimony on SB 670 -- March 10, 1998

The Internet can be a fantastic educational tool. It can allow children to take a virtual tour of the Smithsonian, stroll the Great Wall in China, gaze at the vast Vatican collections, and locate a resource in the Kansas State Library. The Internet is an exciting resource, a cyber-connection to the world.

But with the same quick clicks of a mouse, children or anyone for that matter can just as easily find pornography and other obscenities. *Illegally obscene* photographs, stories, and interactive conversations abound--everything from soft-core nudity to child molestation to graphic images of abused women. Child pornography, bestiality, pedophilia, and hebephilia (youths) are common topics for discussion of, delight in, and invitation to in numerous chat rooms and web sites.

What is the extent of this cyberporn problem? An exhaustive study of Internet content was conducted by a research team at the prestigious Carnegie Mellon University and published in the *Georgetown Law Journal*. Using the technology in today's desktop computers, the researchers examined nearly 1 million images, descriptions, etc. and found that more than 80% involved pornographic material. So expansive is Internet obscenity, the researchers concluded that "one of the largest (if not the largest) recreational applications of users of computer networks" is trading in sexually explicit imagery. The potential for access to obscenity is very real and growing every day.

This problem of cyberporn also brings important legal considerations. U.S. companies are being successfully sued for promoting sexual harassment by providing employee access to cyberporn. Libraries face potential liability as child molesters freely use their systems to access illegal materials to feed their habits. Schools face potential liabilities if students receive and accept pedophilic advances through the Web. Internet access thus presents unknown legal liabilities for Kansas.

These concerns are what led me and others to introduce SB 670. I think it would be irresponsible that in a year in which we are proposing to spend millions of dollars to hook our kids up to the Net that we could actually be turning them onto the illegal material on the Web.

Do we want our children to be among the thousands who watched a live child molestation shown on the Internet last year? Of course not.

Do we want to expose our state to unknown legal (and moral) liabilities if our systems are used to perpetrate crimes on our children? Of course not.

Do we want our children to have the opportunity to access challenging, exciting, incredibly phenomenal educational resources? Of course.

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm.
 Date: 3-10-98
 Attachment: #1

So how do we balance these contradictory goals? SB 670 offers what I believe is a common-sense answer. It would require that public institutions who provide *Internet access* to minors (using taxpayer money) be required to adopt the following:

- 1) Develop and/or install a system to filter or block access to obscene, pornographic or illegal materials.
- 2) Adopt policies and guidelines concerning access to the Internet.

There are many filtering/blocking options available. They may use the common software options such as *Cyber Patrol* or *Surf-Watch*, as many parents do at home right now. Or their Web Browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, can also be set up as a filter as my Dodge City School District is doing. Or they may simply just use an ISP (Internet Service Provider) that includes the filtering option in its service. Or they may develop a Unix-server system as my Meade School District is developing already. The options then are numerous and adaptable to each individual situation.

I recognize that there are concerns relating to the implementation of this bill. However, many of my school districts are already compliant. They recognized the problem years back and are already protecting themselves and their children. (See the attached Dodge City School District policies.) Legislative Research found that approximately 50% of all Kansas school districts may already meet these requirements. (See attached.) And this bill does not take away their authority nor responsibility. Local authorities of each particular institution are free to choose the option they feel best meets the needs and responsibilities, both budget- and community-wise, for their institution.

Incidentally, the fiscal note for this bill, produced by the State Library, apparently only includes one option, software for each individual PC. Even with that option, using some of the latest software options, the fiscal note is substantially lower. (Net Nanny @\$26.95 multiplied by 5344 computers is \$144,020 one-time cost.) And if one of the other four options is used, particularly the network or browser filter, the costs continue to drop dramatically. In summary, there are many different options and each school district or library could choose which one is best for them. With the option of their choice, our libraries and schools can balance both educational opportunity with protection from illegal obscenities and legal liabilities.

SB 670 is about protection, protection for our children and protection for the state. We shouldn't expose our children to the many obscene, illegal materials on the Net, and we shouldn't expose the state to the potential legal liabilities. Implementation of this bill will help assure that state funds will be used in a responsible manner. Thank you.

Research and Development Office

Alan R. Cunningham, Director

Unified School District 443
PO Box 460
1000 Second Ave
Dodge City KS 67801

Phone 316 227 1600
Fax 316 227 1689
Email rdusd443@pld.com

February 17, 1998

Hon. Senator Tim Huelskamp
Statehouse Room 143-N
Topeka, Kansas
66612-1504

Senator Huelskamp,

At the request of Dr. Sharol Little, Superintendent of Schools for Dodge City USD 443, I have enclosed the following exhibits related to the district's technology program and Internet access for students and staff.

1. ***"Technology Literacy Challenge Grant : Abstract"***

In lieu of our 50-page technology plan, which is in its fifth and final year of implementation, I have included the abstract from the district's successful *"Technology Literacy Challenge Grant"* application. (The complete grant application is over 15 pages in length, and is available upon request.) The project funded through this grant will complete the final phase of the original five-year technology plan - the establishment of a wide-area network among all district sites. A new 3-to-5 year plan is being developed for recommendation to the Board of Education in June, 1998.

2. ***Board of Education Policy IFAD: "Internet/On-Line Services - Acceptable Use"***

This policy outlines the acceptable use for district-sponsored access to the Internet and on-line services. It includes a "Parent/Student Agreement" which must be on file with each student's permanent record prior to accessing the Internet and related services.

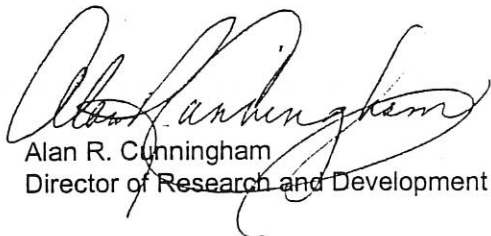
3. ***Board of Education Policy IIBG: "Computer Use and Materials"***

This policy outlines procedures and expectations for privacy for students and staff when using district computer networks and electronic communications systems.

4. **Recommended statements for inclusion in student and staff handbooks**

These brief statements are to be included in all student and staff handbooks. They provide general guidelines and refer to specific Board of Education policies for additional information.

I will be glad to provide any additional information you may need.



Alan R. Cunningham
Director of Research and Development

1997-1998 Kansas Application
Kansas State Department of Education

*"Technology Literacy
Challenge Fund"*

Unified School District 443
Dodge City, Kansas

May 1, 1997

1. ABSTRACT

Dodge City Unified School District 443 proposes to install a wide-area network (WAN) encompassing all district sites in order to:

- further utilize technology to expand access for students to relevant learning activities, including access to the Internet and other on-line services,
- link students and staff to community, regional and world-wide learning opportunities which are available from school or home computers, and/or accessible during times other than the regular school day or school year,
- increase students' academic learning time, improve teacher/student productivity, and facilitate opportunities for independent and collaborative learning,
- provide access for students and staff to information and resources not readily available at each school site,
- facilitate sharing of resources, innovations, and information among buildings and staffs,
- achieve point-to-point, high speed communication among the district's schools,
- provide Internet access, electronic mail service, and web site information systems for all students, buildings, and staff,
- promote communications between home and school through district-wide electronic bulletin boards, e-mail accounts for students and staff, and through the development of web site information systems.

The proposed wide-area network will augment the existing local-area networks (LAN) at each of the district's twelve sites, and will provide fast, reliable, efficient, and cost-effective communication and sharing of resources. In addition, it will serve as a platform for district and community-wide information systems, including access to the Internet and individual e-mail accounts for all students and staff from any networked computer workstation within the district.

The proposed wide-area network solution enhances and expands on the district's current LAN infra-structure, and will allow the district to deploy client/server applications among its various sites, as well as provide access to its mainframe-based applications at speeds exceeding traditional "dial-up" modem capabilities. Access to and among district sites will be achieved through a single common point of access ("hub") located at the district's Administrative Center. This "hub", along with the speed (6-8Mbps) of the proposed connectivity solution, will eliminate the limitations, equipment and recurring costs associated with the installation and maintenance of traditional modems and point-to-point circuits.

Use of District Computers/Privacy Rights

Computer systems, including individual or networked computers and electronic communications systems, are for educational and professional use only. All information created by staff and students shall be considered district property and shall be subject to unannounced monitoring by district administrators. The district retains the right to discipline any student, up to and including expulsion and any employee, up to and including termination, for violations of this policy.

Copyright (See ECH)

Software acquired by students or staff using either district or personal funds, and installed on district computers, and/or networks, must comply with copyright laws. Proof of purchase (copy or original) must be filed in the district office.

Installation

No software, including freeware or shareware, may be installed on, or ownloaded to, any district computer until authorized by the district technology manager. The manager will verify the compatibility of the software with existing software and hardware, and prescribe installation and de-installation procedures. Freeware and shareware may be downloaded only onto workstation floppy disks, not hard drives. Program files must have the Superintendent's or Designee's approval to be installed on any district server or computer. Students shall not install software on district computers or computer systems.

Hardware

Staff shall not install unapproved hardware on district computers, or make changes to software settings that support district hardware without authorization from the district technology manager.

Audits

The administration may conduct periodic audits of software installed on district equipment, as well as logs of user activity, to verify legitimate use.

Privacy Rights

Employees and/or students shall have no expectation of privacy when using district e-mail or other official communication systems. Any e-mail, computer application or information in district computers or computer systems is subject to monitoring by the administration.

Ownership of Employee/Student-Produced Computer Materials

Computer materials or devices created as part of any assigned district responsibility or classroom activity undertaken on school time shall be the property of the board. The board's rules governing ownership of employee or student-produced computer materials are on file with the clerk and are available upon request.

Approved: KASB recommendation 9/97

IFAD Internet/On-Line Services - Acceptable Use

The purpose for the Internet and other on-line services provided by Unified School District 443 is to facilitate and support research and education by providing access to a variety of resources and an opportunity for collaborative work.

Users may encounter controversial material which users, parents, teachers or administrators may consider inappropriate or objectionable. On a world-wide network it is impossible to effectively control either the content of and or access to information and data. It is the responsibility of the user not to initiate or pursue access to such material. USD 443 prohibits procurement of material not consistent with the educational goals of the district.

Access to and use of the Internet and other on-line services must reflect district and building expectations for proper, legal, and ethical use. Examples of unacceptable use include, but are not limited to:

- Transmission of any material in violation of State or Federal regulations, including copyright regulations
- Use for individual commercial activities, including product advertisement, or for political lobbying
- Use to access or obtain explicit or objectionable material
- Transmission of offensive, harassing, discriminatory, or otherwise objectionable material
- Use which disrupts the use of the network and related services for other users, including the damage or degradation of hardware and software
- Access, modification, or damage to files, passwords, or other data belonging to other users
- Modification of system or software parameters as established by network administrators
- Use of personal software without authorization for a network administrator who has the responsibility for guaranteeing the software's virus-free, and copyright status

Unified School District 443 reserves the right to determine whether specific uses of the network are consistent with this acceptable use policy. In addition, the district reserves the right to log Internet use and to monitor fileserver space utilization. USD 443 further reserves the right to monitor network use, including e-mail and remove user accounts and/or restrict user access in order to prevent unauthorized activity.

Regulation

Each school may develop and maintain guidelines for access and use of Internet and other on-line services. A "Parent/Student Agreement" is to be signed by the parents/guardians, the student and a representative of the district/school during the first year of the implementation of this policy. Thereafter, the agreement shall be completed for all in-coming students. This agreement shall be used annually with students to review district/school expectations for the use of Internet and other on-line services, and shall be filed in the school office.

**Internet and other On-Line Services - Acceptable Use
Parent/Student Agreement for Unified School District 443, Dodge City**

Parent or Guardian,

As a student of Unified School District 443, your child may have access to Internet and other on-line services as a part of the instructional program of the school. Your child needs your permission to do so. Through the Internet and other on-line services, your child will be able to communicate with, and access information from other schools, organizations, businesses and students around the world. This may include access to an electronic mail (e-mail) mailbox for sending and receiving messages and information using the computer and existing telephone lines.

With this educational opportunity also comes responsibility. It is important that you and your student read and understand the attached "Internet and On-Line Services Acceptable Use Policy" and discuss it together. When your child is provided access to Internet and other on-line services, it is important that the policy's guidelines be followed. The violation of the policy may result in loss of the privilege to access Internet and other on-line services provided through Unified School District 443, as well as other disciplinary action.

Please be aware that, while staff of Unified School District 443 will provide supervision and direction for the use of the Internet and other on-line services, your child may encounter material which is objectionable or unacceptable. In spite of efforts to establish and enforce the "Internet and On-Line Services Acceptable Use Policy", it is impossible to completely control or filter items or information from connecting computers/networks. It is the responsibility of the students not to access or pursue such materials and information.

We have read, understood, and will abide by the "Internet and On-Line Services Acceptable Use Policy" for Unified School District 443. We understand that violation of this policy may result in loss of access privileges and/or other disciplinary action.

User Name (*Please Print*) _____

User Signature _____ Date ___/___/___

Parent/Guardian (*Please Print*) _____

Signature _____ Date ___/___/___

Research and Development Office

Alan R. Cunningham, Director

Unified School District 443
PO Box 460
1000 Second Ave
Dodge City KS 67801

Phone 316 227 1600
Fax 316 227 1689
Email rdusd443@pld.com

February 23, 1998

To: Dr. Sharol Little and USD 443 Board of Education
From: Alan Cunningham and Computer Technology SCC
Re: Suggested additions to student and staff handbooks for 1998-99

With the expansion of districtwide computer networks, intra-district communication systems, and Internet access, the following statements are recommended for inclusion in staff and student handbooks.

Staff Handbooks

The district's computer systems, including software, networks, intra-district communication systems, and Internet access, are for educational and professional use only. Staff are expected to abide by the guidelines and principles in the district's "Acceptable Use Policy" (IFAD), as well as related policies, including "Computer Use" (IIBG), "Copyright" (ECH), and others.

Employees shall have no expectation of privacy when using district computers and related systems. These systems shall be used for district and/or educational purposes only. Employees are to use appropriate language at all times, and are to conduct themselves in a professional manner when using these systems.

Any electronic mail, computer application, or other information in district computer systems is subject to monitoring by administration. The district retains the right to duplicate any information in these systems, including from any storage media (i.e. hard disk drive, etc.). Employees violating district computer policies are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Student Handbooks

The district's computer systems, including software, networks, electronic mail, and Internet access, are for educational use only. Students are expected to abide by the guidelines and principles in the district's "Acceptable Use Policy" (IFAD), and have a signed "Parent/Student Agreement" on file with the district prior to using these systems.

Students shall have no expectation of privacy when using district computers, electronic mail, and/or related systems. These systems shall be used for educational purposes only. Students are to use appropriate language at all times, and are to conduct themselves according to guidelines approved by their teachers and administration.

Any electronic mail, computer application, or other information in district computer systems is subject to monitoring by staff and administration. The district retains the right to duplicate any information in these systems, including from any storage media (i.e. hard disk drive, etc.). Students violating these guidelines are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including suspension from school.

KANSAS LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Rm. 545N-Statehouse, 300 SW 10th
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1504
(785) 296-3181 ♦ FAX (785) 296-3824

KSLegRes@lr01.wpo.state.ks.us

<http://www.kumc.edu/kansas/ksleg/KLRD/klrd.html>

March 5, 1998

To: Senator Tim Huelskamp

Office No.: 143-N

From: Ben F. Barrett, Director *BFB*

Re: School Districts—Internet Filtering Systems

In order to obtain a quick response to your inquiry, staff of the State Department of Education conducted a telephone survey of a sampling of 30 school districts to determine the extent to which screening devices are being used to prevent student Internet access to pornographic materials.

I have enclosed the Department's summary of the responses received. Also included is a listing of the school districts that were contacted.

I hope this information has been helpful to you. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further service.

BFB/aem

Enclosures

#. (3/5/98 (4:16PM))

1-11

**Kansas State Department of Education**

120 S.E. 10th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182

March 5, 1998

TO: Ben F. Barrett, Director
Legislative Research Department

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Deputy
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Filtering Systems on U.S.D. Computers

This memorandum is written in response to your inquiry concerning whether unified school districts have filtering systems on computers to prevent students from accessing materials.

We have contacted 30 (ten percent) of the 304 school districts in a telephone survey. This was a random sample survey of large and small districts. Approximately 50 percent of the districts had some type of filtering or monitoring system for computers with internet access used by students. The school districts responding yes indicated that the computers with filtering systems range between 10 and 100 percent.

Most school districts that responded no to our survey indicated that computers were monitored closely by teachers and librarians with board policies covering use of the computers and internet.

If you have additional questions, feel free to contact this office.

Post-it* Fax Note	7671	Date	3-5	# of pages	1
To	Ben Barnett	From	Dale Dennis		
Co./Dept.	LRD	Co.	KSOC		
Phone #		Phone #	296-3871		
Fax #	296-3824	Fax #	296-0459		

FILTERING SYSTEMS ON U.S.D. COMPUTERS

#215 - LAKIN
#225 - FOWLER
#235 - UNIONTOWN
#245 - LEROY-GRIDLEY
#255 - SOUTH BARBER
#265 - GODDARD
#275 - WINONA
#285 - CEDAR VALE
#295 - PRAIRIE HEIGHTS
#305 - SALINA
#315 - COLBY
#325 - PHILIPSBURG
#335 - NORTH JACKSON
#345 - SEAMAN
#355 - ELLINWOOD
#365 - GARNETT
#375 - CIRCLE
#385 - ANDOVER
#395 - LACROSSE
#405 - LYONS
#415 - HIAWATHA
#425 - HIGHLAND
#435 - ABILENE
#445 - COFFEYVILLE
#457 - GARDEN CITY
#465 - WINFIELD
#466 - SCOTT CITY
#475 - GEARY COUNTY
#495 - FT. LARNED
#505 - CHETOPA

March 9, 1998

To: Senator Tim Huelskamp

Office No.: 143-N

From: Rae Anne Davis

Re: Library Technology Funding

Following is a brief explanation of funding for library technology included in the Governor's budget for FY 1999. The information provided is as complete as possible given the time frame. The funding identified specifically for library technology is \$3,360,771, in addition to \$100,000 from FY 1998 which will probably need to be reappropriated for FY 1999, and \$10 million for general technology not specifically directed towards libraries.

1. School for the Blind

FY 1998 \$100,000 State General Fund matching grant for a Technology Lending Library. This library lends out to schools across the state which cannot afford to purchase materials for the blind individually. The money is to be matched dollar-for-dollar by private donation. Since the School is having trouble raising the needed amount it will probably need to be reappropriated to FY 1999.

2. Regents Institutions

The Governor's recommendations for FY 1999 do not include specific amounts for the institutions' libraries. The Governor has recommended an overall increase of 2.5 percent for Other Operating Expenditures (OOE). Of the 2.5 percent for OOE, the Governor recommends .5 percent be dedicated to the institutions' libraries for acquisitions. The total OOE expenditures recommended by the Governor for FY 1999 is \$14,740,225. Assuming the same percentage of the libraries' OOE (22.8 percent) is put towards technology in FY 1999 as was in FY 1998, the amount for library technology in regents institutions would be \$3,360,771.

Additionally, the Governor recommends new funding of \$3.8 million from the State General Fund to match \$1.9 million in student fees to pay for technology equipment. This funding is to be focused on equipping classrooms with updated audiovisual support, increasing the availability of personal computers for both students and faculty, improving computer networks within each campus, and updating instructional laboratory equipment. The amount of this funding which will be allocated to the libraries is unknown at this time.

1-14

3. Department of Education

The Governor has included \$10 million (State Budget Stabilization Fund) in his budget for the Department for technology grants to school districts. Some of this money will be used for Internet access. There is no distribution formula and at this time an explanation of whether, or how much of, the money will be allocated for library technology is unavailable.

4. State Library

The amount of money to be directed towards library technology in FY 1999 is unknown at this time.

RAD/aem

#23438.01(3/9/98(2:33PM))

1-15



REAL MEN
DON'T USE PORN

Chairman of The Board
Frank Terrell

Executive Director
Karen Housholder

Advisory Board

Rich Bott
Bott Broad-Casting Corp.

Pastor Charles J. Briscoe
Paseo Baptist Church

Alvin Brooks
Ad Hoc Gr. Against Crime

Lt. Col. Theodore Dalberg
Salvation Army

William H. Dunn, Sr.
J.E. Dunn Construction

Sue Else
President
Hope House, Inc.

Ron & Teresa Freeman
Freedom Foundation

Anita Gorman

Dr. Milburn Hobson, M.D.

Ronald L. Holt
Attorney At Law

Pastor Brenda Jenkins
Grace Christian Fellowship

Pat Lloyd

Jeff Montgomery
Kansas City Royals

Gary Nagel
Financial Consultant

Dr. Ted Nissen
Colonial Pres. Church

Linda Nixon

Dennis Putthoff

Clifford Sargeon

Bill Stutz
Fellowship of
Christian Athletes

Bishop Norman E. Swails
RLDS Church

James L. Viani
Attorney At Law

Ron Wade
Arthur Andersen LLP

I'm Karen Housholder, Executive Director of the Coalition Against Pornography. As such I represent thousands.

We seek to eliminate child pornography and remove illegal porn from the marketplace, to educate citizens about the harmful nature of pornography and its link to sexual violence, enabling children and adults to make healthy life choices, and to provide referral assistance to pornography's victims.

First, I want to commend this committee for addressing the serious concerns parents have. You, as a source of power, can provide parents with support to help them better protect their children.

A few stats:

The Michigan State Police reported that hard-core porn was known to be involved in 42% of a total of 48,000 sex crimes, either used just prior to or during the act. (see appendix a)

Dr. Marshall discovered 86% of rapists he studied admitted regular use of pornography, with 57% admitting actual imitation of porn scenes in the commission of sex crimes. (see appendix b)

Pedophiles use porn to first stimulate themselves, second to lower the inhibitions and resistance of their victims, and third to teach the child to imitate the activity viewed.

Pat, not his real name, is a man who sexually molested his 13 year old daughter. The victimization was stopped through the intervention of the legal system.

Pat related to me how porn played a part in the victimization of his own child. Generally, the greatest users of pornography are young boys between the ages of 12 and 17, just at the time they're learning about their own sexuality, as well as that of the opposite sex. That age continues to drop and in Pat's case he was 7. Then an uncle, heavy into porn himself, thought he needed to instruct Pat, at age 10, to be a "real man."

Pat told me how year after year of using pornography desensitized him to his wife and children. The products had become his drug of choice. Instead of dealing with the issues in his life, he became increasingly dependent upon pornography. First using soft products. When that wasn't enough, he used hard-core porn. And when that didn't satisfy, he began to act out what he saw. Pornography wasn't the only factor in his sex crime, but it fueled the fire.

Pornography use clearly promotes behaviors that are anti-social and can lead to the development of sexual predators.

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm.
Date: 3-10-98
Attachment: #2

8340 Mission Rd.
Suite 237
Prairie Village,
KS 66206
(913) 341-5292

The internet, with all its advantages, still poses a danger to our children, both physically and emotionally. The internet's totally free access to children is a pedophile's dream come true. We would never allow children access to a sexually oriented business. Yet according to an article in the Washington Post, "it's more accurate to think of the World Wide Web as, quite simply, the biggest and most successful dirty magazine store in the history of mankind." (see appendix c)

There are 92,000 porn sites on the internet and most are hard-core. They include child porn, bestiality, and also things like playboy and penthouse.

I've only been on the internet for about two weeks, and I'm amazed at how easily this stuff is accessed.

Please turn to the material with the red warning cover. You can follow along as I show you what I was able to do with a few simple searches. The first one is an example of how easily a child who is looking for porn can access it. The rest are examples of inadvertent access. I never went beyond a place where a child could go. I never used a credit card, and I also didn't go any place that required me to sign in, even for free stuff. In these cases I could have gone on, but felt I had enough information for you without it. Briefly let's go through.

Parents have a legitimate concern about sending their children to public institutions where they can access hard-core illegal pornography. These are places where children ought to be able to learn in a protected and safe environment. They look to adults. And I, also a parent along with thousands of other parents, look to you for your help.

Thank you. Do you have any questions?

5530 ST. TERESA AVENUE
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA 32503
APRIL 14, 1988

I APOLOGIZE FOR NOT ANSWERING YOUR LETTER OF JANUARY 29 BEFORE THIS.
IT HAD BEEN MISPLACED.

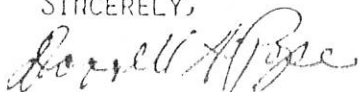
IN RESPONSE TO YOUR INQUIRY CONCERNING MY RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF
PORNOGRAPHY ON THE SEX OFFENDER, THE RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED IN 1977
AND REPLICATED AGAIN IN 1981, DURING THE YEARS THAT I WAS COMMANDING
OFFICER OF THE INVESTIGATIVE RESOURCES SECTION WHERE WE KEPT RECORDS
SUBMITTED BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS WHO, UNDER MICHIGAN LAW, MUST SUBMIT
A REPORT ON ALL SUBJECTS ARRESTED FOR A SEX OFFENSE. ON THIS FORM
WHICH THEY SUBMITTED, WAS A PLACE FOR THE OFFICER TO CHECK AS TO
WHETHER PORNOGRAPHY WAS INVOLVED IN THE CRIME.

THE RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A PROFESSOR AT
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY AT THE TIME I WAS COMPLETING MY GRADUATE
WORK. THE CRITERIA FOR THE RESEARCH WAS SIMPLY "DID PORNOGRAPHY HAVE
AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE SEX OFFENDER." I SIMPLY WENT INTO THE
COMPUTER AND ASKED THE NUMBER OF SEX CRIMES WHERE PORNOGRAPHY WAS
INVOLVED. THE RESULTS WERE, AS YOU KNOW, 42%. THIS WAS BASED ON A
FILE CONTAINING A TOTAL OF 48,000 CASE HISTORIES. THE ONE VARIABLE
THAT WE DID NOT KNOW WAS WHAT DID POLICE OFFICERS CONSIDER PORNOGRAPHY.
THUS I TOOK A RANDOM SAMPLING OF OVER 100 POLICE OFFICERS. I CALLED
EACH OF THEM TO ASK WHAT THEY CONSIDERED PORNOGRAPHY ON THAT PARTICULAR
CASE. IN EVERY SINGLE CASE THE OFFICER REPORTED IT WAS HARD CORE.
WHEN ASKED IF IT WAS LIKE PLAY BOY AND PENTHOUSE, THE ANSWER WAS ALWAYS
NO - MUCH MUCH WORSE.

IN MY 30 YEARS AS A POLICE OFFICER, THE LAST 12 OF WHICH I WAS
COMMANDER OF THE SECTION, I FOUND THAT WHEN POLICE OFFICERS REFER TO
PORNOGRAPHY, IT IS REALLY HARD CORE. CONCLUSIONS WERE DRAWN FROM THIS
AND FROM THE CASE HISTORIES IN OUR FILES WHERE PORNOGRAPHY WAS USED JUST
PRIOR TO OR DURING THE ACT, AS STATED EITHER BY THE VICTIM OR THE
OFFENDER.

I TRUST THIS IS THE DATA YOU NEEDED. IF I CAN BE OF ANY FURTHER
ASSISTANCE IN THIS MATTER, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL ON ME.

SINCERELY,



DARRELL H. POPE



The Harms of Pornography

Key Studies and Types of Evidence

What Is Pornography?

The goal of CAP-KC is the elimination of illegal, hard-core and child pornography. The state laws define illegal pornography through the following three-part test:

* "An average citizen, applying contemporary community standards, would say that the material, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest;

* "The material depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct specifically defined by the applicable state law; and

* "A reasonable person would say that, taking the material as a whole, the material lacks serious literary, educational, artistic, political, or scientific value."

Content

□ Depictions available in hard-core pornography include bestiality, torture, rape, simulated incest, bondage, pseudo child pornography and sado-masochism and more.

Market Size

□ Pornography is estimated to be an \$8-10 billion annual enterprise. It is the third highest profit industry in organized crime, after narcotics and gambling. (FBI)

Porn & the 1st Amendment

□ "Although this is the first time the question has been squarely presented to the court...expressions found in numerous opinions indicated that this court has always

assumed that obscenity is not protected by the freedoms of speech and press." (Justice Wm. Brennan, Roth vs. US, 354 U.S. at 484)

□ "This much has been categorically settled by the court, that obscene material is unprotected by the First Amendment. The dissenting Justices sound the alarm of repression. But in our view, to equate the free and robust

57% of rapists admitted imitating pornography in committing sex crimes. ☠

(Dr. William Marshall, 1983)

exchange of ideas and political debate with commercial exploitation of obscene material demeans the grand conception of the First Amendment and its high purposes in the historic struggle for freedom." (Chief Justice Warren Burger, Miller vs. Cal.)

Other forms of speech not protected by the First Amendment include: perjury, slander, libel, false police and fire report, treason, incitement to violence, and false advertising.

Men who had watched pornography and then served on a jury for a mock rape trial gave a sentence to the rapist that was only 1/2 as long as that given by men who had watched neutral movies.

(Zillman & Bryant) ☠

either non-violent hard core pornography films or films with innocuous content. Three weeks after such prolonged exposure, males and females who had been exposed to pornography:

- * Consistently overestimated the popularity of all less common sexual practices;
- * Were tolerant toward behaviors deemed deviant by others;
- * Trivialized rape as a criminal offense; and
- * Reacted with less repulsion when seeing pornography than their initial reaction.

Males showed a marked increase in sexual callousness. Males showed a marked increase in the tendency to believe 'that minors would not suffer undue emotional distress from exposure to pornography, and that restrictions are largely inappropriate and unnecessary.'" (Zillmann and Bryant, 1984)

□ "Cline identified a common pattern of progression with many pornography users who were sex offenders. Many of them became introduced to pornography by viewing soft core materials, then followed a pattern:

- * Addiction to hard-core pornography,
- * Escalation in the need for more shocking, rougher material to become

aroused,

- * Desensitization or numbing of the conscience toward material that was initially shocking, and
- * Increased tendency to act out sexual activities seen in pornography." (Victor Cline, Prof. of Psychology, University of Utah)

Coalition Against Pornography - Kansas City

(913) 341-5292

Chemical Reactions

□ "In his research on memory, Dr. James L. McGough at the University of California found that 'if the person is emotionally (including sexually) aroused at the time of experiencing or witnessing something, a chemical called epinephrine is released into the bloodstream. It goes to the brain and locks in very vivid memories of the experience or event. These locked in memories are impossible to erase.' (*"Pornography Has Consequences," Morality in Media*)

Pornography & Sexually Transmitted Diseases

□ "AIDS is just one manifestation of sexually transmitted diseases out of control...It doesn't matter what one of these we talk about, they are out of control because the nation's behavior is out of control. And I can't help but believe that an indulgent society that permits pornography on media that is seen casually by youth and adults is a significant contributor to the epidemic of STD's in our county." (*Dr. James Mason, Assistant Secretary of Health, US Dept. Health and Human Services*)

Pornography and Rape

□ Cross national data from other countries, i.e. England, Australia, Singapore, and South Africa were analyzed by John Court, comparing rape rates where pornography is widely available, and where restrictions exist. He found that:

- * "Rape reports have increased where pornography laws have been liberalized, while the same steep rise is not in evidence where restrictions exist.
- * The increase in rape reports does not parallel the increase in serious non-sexual offenses, e.g. burglary." (*Court, 1977*)

□ Since 1984, over 150 sex-

oriented businesses in Oklahoma City have been closed, including peep shows, adult bookstores and theaters. Rape in the county over that period has decreased 26%. During the same period, rapes increased 20.8% throughout the rest of the state. The figures demonstrate a direct connection between the prevalence of hard core pornography and sex crimes.

Rape rates in Oklahoma County dropped 26% over 5 years with the elimination of 150 sexually oriented businesses.

□ "Rapists are 15 times as likely as non-offenders (30% to 2%) to have had exposure to 'hard-core' pornography during childhood or

between 6 to 10 years of age. They also tended to report an earlier age of 'peak experience' with pornography." (*Goldstein, Kant, and Harman, 1973*)

□ "Marshall discovered that 86% of rapists he studied at Kingston Penitentiary admitted regular use of pornography, with 57% admitting actual imitation of pornography scenes in commission of sex crimes. Almost half used consenting sex pornography to arouse themselves prior to seeking out a victim to rape. The rapists believe that the 'girl next door' depicted in the non-violent pornography would not want to be raped, and that she would resist. This, then, triggered their rape fantasies." (*Marshall, 1983*)

□ A woman is raped in the United States every 46 seconds according to reported attacks. Most studies suggest that only one in 10 cases of rape are ever reported to authorities. Some think as few as one in 20 are ever reported. (*National Victim Center/Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, 1992*)

12-17 boys are the age group most frequently exposed to pornography.

(Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, 1986)

□ "There are millions of people who appear manifestly healthy, but who also harbor substantial latent sickness because of developmental arrests or abnormal development which may find expression through sexual perversion. Thus, viewing pornography activates the latent sexual problems which exist in many people. These pornographic stimuli promote regressive rather than progressive behavior." (*Dr. Harold Voth, Menniger School of Psychiatry, Topeka, Ks.*)

Pornography & Children

One in five boys and one in ten girls had first exposure to pornography by age 12. Adolescents aged 12-17 are the age group most frequently exposed to pornography. (*Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, 1986*)

□ One in 3 girls and one in 7 boys will be sexually molested by the age of 18. (*US Dept. of Justice, 1988*)

□ 87% of molesters of girls and 77% of molesters of boys admitted to regular use of hard-core adult pornography. They used the material to:

* stimulate themselves;

* destroy the consciences, lower the inhibitions and resistance to sexual activity in their intended child victims;

* teach the child to imitate the material in the real life sexual encounter with the adult. (*Dr. William Marshall, 1983*)

□ "Child pornography plays a central role in child molestations by pedophiles, serving to justify their conduct, assist them in seducing their victims, and provide a means to blackmail the children they have molested in order to prevent exposure." (*Report of the U.S. Congress Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on Child Pornography and Pedophilia, 1986*)

OCT 26, 1997

C

CHART READER

The XXX-Files

By David Segal

PICS

There are about a zillion destinations on the Internet—research databases, corporate home pages, celebrity fan clubs, mail-order seed catalogues, you name it. With all of this sublime variety, you'd think that cybersurfers would have a lot on their minds when they log on.

Think again. Plenty of Web searchers are looking for jobs, free software and an online chat, but they, it turns out, are vastly outnumbered by the multitudes hunting down nude photos of women, preferably *in flagrante delicto*.

The proof of these predilections comes from data compiled by search engines, those online services that allow the curious to scan the welter of Web pages by typing in a key word or combination of words. As is obvious from the list above, which covers a 30-day period from mid-August to mid-September and was provided by a Seattle-based service called MetaCrawler, the majority of the Internet's most searched-for words relate to the same topic that

TOP 10 WORDS USED FOR SEARCHING THE INTERNET:

1. free
2. sex
3. nude
4. pictures
5. warez
6. xxx
7. diana
8. pics
9. new
10. university

Of course, it's not just racy pictures that are being downloaded. "Warez," No. 5 on MetaCrawler's list, is a hacker's term for free software. And when news like the death of Princess Diana hits the headlines, people turn to the Web for information. ("Marv Albert" got a lot of traffic late last month.) Maps, recipes and horoscopes also get plenty of hits, as do popular movies, television shows and rock bands.

Still, it's the hard-core users, if you will, who dominate the Internet, a fact that makes managers at the country's largest search engines squirm. They make money, after all, by luring corporate advertising dollars, and if executives were to realize that millions of consumers were online to learn about spanking (No. 177 on the Yahoo list) or to ogle Teri Hatcher (No. 198), it could be hard to convince the typical American company that it needs a billboard in cyberspace.

SEX

NEW FREE

dominated the thoughts of mankind for millions of years before anyone typed "naked" on a keyboard.

And it's not as though the MetaCrawler list is a fluke. A public relations person at another search engine, who requested anonymity because of a company policy to keep

its list private, said that the word "bestiality" appears twice in the top 15—once spelled correctly, once incorrectly. A list of the hot search words on Yahoo has "porn," "porno" and "pornography" in the top 15. No. 1 on the list is "sex," with 1,553,420 hits in a one-month period. Farther down are "bondage" (No. 33), "lingerie" (No. 34) and "nude celebrities" (No. 51). Pamela Anderson (No. 12) and Jenny McCarthy (No. 31) make cameos, as does Demi Moore (No. 135).

NUDE

"We want to emphasize that this is a useful way to get business information on

WAREZ

the Web," said Chuck Malkiel, a spokesman for AltaVista. Like all of the large search engines, AltaVista keeps a list of the most searched-for words, but it won't share the list with the rest of the world.

MetaCrawler, on the other hand, takes a who-really-cares? attitude about itself. Yahoo's list was leaked last year to an online advertising firm called Eyescream Interactive, which placed the list on its Web site (www.eyescream.com).

Free. Sex. Nude. Pictures. Maybe the Internet will one day democratize data. Maybe it will enhance public education, or turn the planet into one close-knit neighborhood. But for the time being, as this list shows, it's more accurate to think of the World Wide Web as, quite simply, the biggest and most successful dirty magazine store in the history of mankind. ■

Do you have a Top 10 list in need of a chart reading? Send it to: segald@washpost.com.

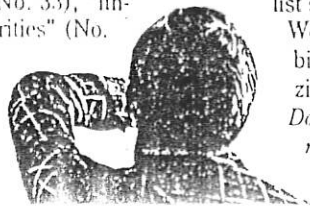


ILLUSTRATION BY MARY ELIZABETH

WARNING

OFFENSIVE MATERIAL ENCLOSED
KEEP OUT OF CHILDREN'S REACH

FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY
INCLUDES PARTIALLY-CENSORED PICTURES
AND OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE



sex

Search

[Yellow Pages](#) - [People Search](#) - [Maps](#) - [Classifieds](#) - [Email](#) - [Finance](#) - [Sports](#) - [My Yahoo](#)

- [Arts and Humanities](#)
- [Business and Economy](#)
- [Computers and Internet](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Entertainment](#)
- [Government](#)
- [Health](#)
- [News and Media](#)
- [Recreation and Sports](#)
- [Reference](#)
- [Regional](#)
- [Science](#)
- [Social Science](#)
- [Society and Culture](#)

Copyright © 1994-98 Yahoo! Inc.
All Rights Reserved.
Send feedback to search@ yahoo-inc.com.



168 Categories - 2017 Sites

CATEGORIES (1 - 10 of 168)

- 1. [Business and Economy](#): [Companies](#): [Sex](#)
- 2. [Society and Culture](#): [Sexuality](#)
- 3. [Net Events](#): [Society and Culture](#): [Sexuality](#): [Virtual Sex](#)
- 4. [Society and Culture](#): [Crime](#): [Crimes](#): [Sex Crimes](#)
- 5. [Entertainment](#): [Humor, Jokes, and Fun](#): [Sex](#)
- 6. [Society and Culture](#): [Sexuality](#): [Sex Work](#)
- 7. [Society and Culture](#): [Sexuality](#): [Usenet: alt.sex.*](#)
- 8. ...: [Business and Economy](#): [Companies](#): [Sex](#)
- 9. [Society and Culture](#): [Sexuality](#): [Activities and Practices](#): [Safe Sex](#)
- 10. ...: [Cultures and Groups](#): [Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals](#): [Virtual Sex](#)

[Next 10 Categories]

Copyright © 1994-97 Yahoo!
All rights reserved.
Send feedback to search@yahoo-inc.com.



How are your stocks doing today?

Enter Symbol: Find Get Fast & Reliable Market Information

symbol

Top:Business and Economy:Companies:Sex

Options

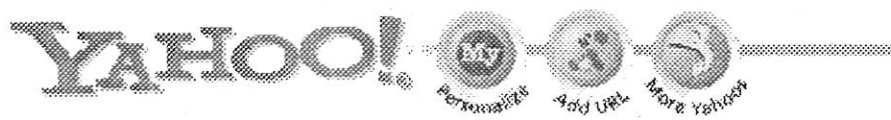
Search all of Yahoo Search only in Sex

- **Yahoo! Net Events: Virtual Sex** - today's chats, live shows and programs.
- **Directories (113)** NEW!

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Movies@ • Adult Services (589) <small>NEW!</small> • Adult Videos and CD-ROMs (472) <small>NEW!</small> • Apparel (97) • BBS@ • Birth Control@ • Books (56) • Calendars (1) • Chat (24) • Education (14) • General Merchandise (301) • Internet Services (27) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals (366) <small>NEW!</small> • Lubricants@ • Magazines (186) <small>NEW!</small> • Online Shopping (39) • Personals@ • Photographs (12) • Posters (5) • Regional Guides (14) • Screen Savers (4) • Specialty (536) <small>NEW!</small> • Strip Clubs (81) • Virtual Clubs (1568) <small>NEW!</small> |
|--|--|

Yahoo! Internet Life is the web's favorite magazine! Don't miss out.
[Click here now to try it for free!](#)

Copyright © 1994-98 Yahoo! Inc. - [Company Information](#) - [Help](#)



HARD CORE **Faster. Harder. Mmmm...**
 Just the way we like it!

Search For:

Amateur Hardcore: Membership **FREE** Today!

Top:Business and Economy:Companies:Sex:Virtual Clubs

Search all of Yahoo Search only in **Virtual Clubs**

- **Yahoo! Net Events: Sex** - today's chats, live shows and programs.

- **Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual@**
- **Online Picture Galleries (1137)** NEW!
- **Video Conferencing@**

- **2Hooters Up** NEW!
- **ClubStiletto** NEW! - fetishes from high heels to shoulder rides.
- **Cumfree.com** NEW!
- **Dimensionxxx.com** NEW!
- **Erotic Visions** NEW! - amateur nude photos and live video.
- **NastyWhores.com** NEW!
- **Sex Factor** NEW! - live pussy with porno, nudes, and no plug-ins.
- **Sexdaily** NEW!
- **SexFreePics** NEW! - real hardcore sex site , free memberships, live sex shows, 1000's of great pictures to jerk the gerkin to! straight lesbian or gay this site is for you!! real hardcore sex site , free
- **Sexy Bitches** NEW! - live sluts, porno, and pussy luvng.
- **Teen-Porn-Club** NEW!
- **007 Inches** - Click here for live sex shows, video clips, and photo galleries with easy-view thumbnails.
- **00Sex1**
- **1 on 1 Xpix** - erotic uncensored images of celebrities,amateurs,hardcore,virgin asians in the nude. live 1-on-1 video sex, chat, messageboards and more.
- **111 Adult Porn Place** - pictures, live sex shows, and streaming video.
- **111 Dream Street with Lori Michaels**
- **123 XXX Porn Club** - live video, pictures, sex shots, and more.
- **18 and Able** - young and eager babes online waiting for you.
- **1naplay2.com** - hot models 24 hours, live strip shows unlimited time view, live sex shows, sex galleries, adult forums, casino, chat and more.

- [2 Lust 4](#) - offers a searchable XXX image database, free pics, live stripper cam, videoplexxx, and the latest flix in our online movie catalog.
- [2much.com](#) - offering adult video-conferencing.
- [2Sexy](#) - xxx teen emporium.
- [2Sleazy.com](#) - features a XXX video catalog, live video channels, a Searchable photo data base and more.
- [2Xtreme](#) - hardcore movies and pictures.
- [4 Ever Sex](#) - hardcore sex pictures.
- [5 Star Erotica](#)
- [5000 Orgasms](#) - offers adult quicktime video clips.
- [69 Oral Sex](#) - both lesbian and straight, movies and pictures, live sex feeds and a free trial offer.
- [69 Redhot](#) - wide selection of sex toys, dildos, strap-ons, live sex, phone sex and more.
- [69 Sluts](#)
- [7th Heaven](#)
- [A-1 Big Tits](#) - thumbnail pics of women with huge breasts.
- [AArousel](#)
- [Aba Daba](#) - xxx pics, erotic stories, live sex shows, porno flicks, adult toy & video shop.
- [Absolute Sex Network](#) - hardcore pix and video, live sex show and more.
- [AC Stories](#) - erotic fiction and pictures on the web.
- [Adult Clubhouse](#) - pics, phone sex, hot links, etc.
- [Adult Hardcore](#) - pics, links, video.
- [Adult House of Sin](#) - simply sinful adult playground featuring our live video streaming, hardcore pics, shockwave hot audio and more.
- [Adult Live Action](#) - live camera in porno studio in Stockholm. If it's dark either it's night out or someone is hiding it.
- [Adult Playhouse](#) - naked pictures, live sex shows, 1000's of pictures, chat line, straight, gay or lesbian.
- [Adult Warehouse, The](#) - sexy, naked, young girls.
- [AdultPics](#)
- [Adultry](#)
- [Adults Online](#)
- [Afrosex](#) - black adult entertainment.
- [All Amateur Playground](#) - videos, video conferencing, and free photos.
- [All Sex](#)
- [All Snatch](#)
- [All You Can Eat](#) - free live sex for members, x-rated VRML, streaming video clips,
- [Alleykatz Entertainment](#)
- [Alysin and her Sexy Amateur Friends](#) - Visit Alysin's site and see what all she has to offer you - personal ad, chat room, free pictures, live video, adult toys, and much more.
- [Amateur Acts](#) - XXX pictures and videos.
- [Amateur Cam Network](#) - regularly updated webcam shots from a network of models sharing their daily activities.
- [Amateur Pix](#)
- [Amatuer Adult Hardcore](#) - if you like lots of horny young sluts you've found the right place. All the girls on our site can be viewed in our videos.
- [Amature Xxxchange](#)
- [Amazing Hot Pics](#) - XXX pics gallery with hot sizzling pics and erotic stories.
- [Amazing Tails B.O.N.G.](#) - or, best of news groups.
- [Amber's Celebs & Amateurs](#) - Where the Celebrities are hot and the amateurs are hotter.
- [American Stripper Website](#) - join the club to see and hear the raw, unadulterated truth about life

as a stripper.

- [Anal Oral Action](#) - adult xxx.
- [Anni's Bedroom](#)
- [Apia](#) - wild and wet girls licking and sucking each other.
- [Appetite 4 Sex](#) - tons of red hot amateur and celebrity sex movies, live nude girls, & pictures galore.
- [Ass Awards](#)
- [Atomic Sex Kittens](#) - nude pictures, hardcore and softcore porn, chat, and movies.
- [Bagdad](#) - disfrute del mejor espectaculo de sexo en vivo con las chicas de Bagdad Bagdad, el haren de Internet.
- [Bangin](#) - download adult Quicktime video clips.
- [bareXposure](#) - XXX pics, asian, amateurs, lesbian, group, fetish, personal ads, adult stories and jokes, live XXX chat, video sex, etc.
- [Batteries not included](#) - straight and gay fun to be had here.
- [Bernabe Adult Network](#) - pictures and video feed.
- [Big Stiffy](#) - offers video conferencing and an online photo gallery.
- [Blusatin](#)
- [Bodytoys Unlimited](#) - offers live sex shows, picture galleries, XXX video clips, chat and an adult novelty toy store.
- [Bordelloh](#) - girls of the bordelloh will make you forget your cares and worries.
- [Breast Expansion Archive](#) - stories, images, art, and games related to breast growth and expansion.
- [Buffalo Creek Gentlemen's Club](#) - offering images, video, and live chat.
- [Bumsen](#) - pictures and videos.
- [Bunoven.com](#)
- [Buns Up](#)
- [Busty Dusty](#)
- [Candy Cat](#) - hardcore sexy pictures, nasty images, stories, XXX video, erotic chat and more.
- [Candy's House Of Sluts](#)
- [Carolina Girls](#) - free adult magazine with erotic stories, real personal ads, and complete guide to striptease in the carolinas.
- [Cathouse](#) - pictures, messages, chat, etc.
- [Chain Me Up](#) - bondage site with pictures, video conferencing and phone sex.
- [Cherry, Nena](#) - sex pictures, slideshows, clothes, chat with stars, and more.
- [Chicago Girls Network](#) - adult entertainment.
- [Chicks with Dicks](#) - live transsexuals on your computer. Erotic pix, chat room and much more.
- [Chicks.net](#)
- [Chics on Chics](#) - pictures of women with women.
- [Cloud 69](#) - pictures, erotic stories, live sex shows, and an adult store.
- [Club Casa Rosso](#) - direct from the red light district in Amsterdam to you.
- [Club Eden](#) - live sex, featuring nudists, couples and swingers.
- [Club Eros](#)
- [Club Lust](#) - hardcore pics, amateur showcase, erotic stories, adult chat, and live video shows.
- [Club Moontan](#)
- [Club Pix](#)
- [Club Rapture](#) - live bondage and leather shows.
- [Club Sex Select](#) - adults only sex club with hardcore pics.
- [Club Supersex](#) - not just another pretty sex site. No tease, just sleaze. Lots to see, read and do.
- [Club Suzy](#) - amateurs, anime, flashers, hidden camera, erotic art, stories, pictures, celebrities, streaming video. cuseemee, and lots, lots more.

- Club Wicked - multiple live shows, photo database, and more.
- ClubLove - xxx pornstars at your command live 24 hours a day.
- CMZ I é ó Ü
- Connexion - petites annonces coquines et sex shop pour la Suisse. Venez nous rendre visite vous ne le regreterez pas!
- Cooty's Sex Jungle - teens, Asians, movies, videos, games, pics galore, toys, and erotic stories.
- Crazypages Hardsex Amsterdam - Nackt ficken desnudas (naked sluts) anal fisting. Oral pussy and baiser chupar follar (blowjob). Hardcore from sexmodel Lola Ferrari and Amsterdam porno girls. Best xxx hardsex cumshots!
- Crotchshots Unlimited - live video, phone sex, lots of pics and pussy galore.
- Cum and Get It - hardcore pics and links.
- Cum World
- Cyber Nudes - pictures, strip show, cd-rom, and videos for members.
- Cyber Pleasure USA
- Cyber Porn - lesbians, gang-bangs, anal and more.
- Cyber Sex World - live, nude video, XXX pics, erotic stories, hot adult links and more.
- Cyber Sexpres
- Cyber Vixens - all adult graphics, sounds, movies, texts. Swinger database and lots of blowjobs.
- Cyber-A-Dult - Live strip shows! Watch and interact with sexy girls via modem! Thousands of xxx pictures and video clips! Free Cd's, videos and more!
- CyberBabes.com - offers rare and exclusive images of models, Mardi Gras, and Spring Break.
- Cybererotica
- Cyberpimps - over 1000 images and video too. Hardcore straight sex, gay, lesbian, and even naked men for the ladies to see.
- CyberSex - movies, stories, live sex, pictures and more.
- CyberSex.Com
- Cyberspace-Stripclub.Com
- CyberTrollops - the most fun you can have with your computer on.
- Cydult
- Dairy Cream - live video and live chat.
- Debbie Does - hundreds of photos of girls in erotic positions, "live" women stripping for you, stories that will make you cum back for more.
- Deep-Inside.com - celebrity, amateur and hardcore photos.
- Dirty Bird's Nest - an international, multicultural, open minded, adult entertainment site. We offer pictures, stories, video and live chat.
- Dirty Little Girls
- Dirty Pictures - hardcore XXX pics, chat, live strippers, and more.
- DirtyDoXX - stripper cam live show from the Top of Gainesville.
- DirtyMind.com - adult games, software, downloads, links and more.
- Doggie Style XXX - XXX hardcore for the pedigree dog. Free samples, hot, sexy women in heat!
- Don's World - in Japanese, German, French, English, Spanish, and Portuguese.
- Doria - hot hostess of Night Calls, on Playboy TV offers live sex shows and 10 other hot models.
- Dragons-Breath
- Dreamsex Fantasyworld
- Erica's Cockhound Page
- Eros in Orbit - features slide shows of erotic art and photographs.
- ErosNET
- Erotic Cafe - live chat, video teleconferencing, games, archives of erotic photo and movies, live

- video-feed from the well-known erotic club.
- [Erotic Fantasy](#) - erotic Stories for all fantasies and fetishes, including gang bang, wife slut, and bondage. Also features pics, 15 video feeds and live chat.
 - [Erotic Film Guide](#)
 - [Erotic Gallery](#) - MPEG movies, photo gallery, live video conferencing, and erotic fiction.
 - [Erotic Online](#) - all lifestyle adult entertainment featuring peepshow, adult video conferencing and other hot and steamy attractions.
 - [Erotic Sluts](#) - XXX teen pics, live sex, Vivo movies and more.
 - [Erotic Underground](#) - Online adult club. Free live 24/7 sex shows to members! XXX pics, movie attractions, downloads, smut stories, sex humor, etc. Cum take a free tour!
 - [Erotic-World](#)
 - [Erotica](#) - picture gallery, club upload, and adult product reviews.
 - [Erotica-Net](#)
 - [Erotica-Palace](#) - offers videos, pictures, stories, live shows, sex lines.
 - [Erotika](#) - featuring the blow-job of the day and phone sex.
 - [EtoNET](#) - Adult site.
 - [Exotic Connections](#)
 - [Face Cum](#) - oral sex.
 - [Fantasy Unlimited](#)
 - [Farmsex](#)
 - [Fast Fun](#) - xxx images including lesbian and bondage pics.
 - [FastPorn.Com](#) - so much smut, so little time.
 - [Fetish Society](#) - articles and interviews of dominatrixes and mistresses. over 10,000 fetish & BDSM Images.
 - [Fever.Com](#)
 - [For a Good Time Call...](#) - free live nude video, toll-free phone sex, naked chicks, adult dating service, and more.
 - [Frank's Hot n Horny Hoebags](#) - offers hardcore photos.
 - [Free XXX Porn](#)
 - [Free! Pornsite](#)
 - [Fun House](#)
 - [Garden of Eden](#)
 - [Gary's Place](#)
 - [Gayteen.com](#) - gay and hetero pics and links.
 - [Genital Hospital](#)
 - [Girls School](#) - live sex show to all members, teen fantasy, hard core sex, lesbians, bondage, and video pics.
 - [Glamour Girls](#) - original pictures, erotic stories, adult links and CDs.
 - [Good Porn.com](#) - pics of and links to lesbians, blacks, anal sex, fetishes, and more.
 - [Grrlz.com](#) - adult entertainment, vintage and modern, live videos, photo galleries, chat and more
 - [Hairpic.Com](#)
 - [Hard Place](#) - pictures, movies, live sex action, porn stories, shopping mall.
 - [Hardcore Channels](#) - provides downloadable adult video material.
 - [Hardcore Heaven](#)
 - [Hardcore Highway](#) - original photos with hundreds of original Quicktime and Vivo clips in a searchable database format. Video teleconferencing and more.
 - [Hardcore Hotel](#)
 - [Hardcore Hotshots](#) - XXX hardcore, lots and lots of hot stuff, free samples.
 - [Hardcore.Net](#) - pics, chat, video, stories, member submissions, and more.



Hello And Welcome To **2h00tersup.com!** My Name Is
Jody...Your XXX Cyber Critic. Each And Every Day, I Sit Here On My
Computer Searching For The Best Sex Sites On The Net. I Love To Rank The
Best Sex Deals In The Land Of Smut! I Only Rank The Sites That Deserve
My **2h00tersup Approval!!!**

Tons Of FREE Memberships And Bargains To Choose From!

Don't Forget To Bookmark Us **NOW**, As I Change
This Site Constantly!

WARNING!

Do Not Scroll Any Further

This site is intended for ADULTS ONLY! If you are under the age of 18, you are forbidden to go any further. This site contains explicit ADULT GRAPHICS and LANGUAGE not suitable for children or

teens under 18 (Some areas 21). By entering this site, you are certifying that you are of legal adult age. You are also certifying that you are liable for any ramifications, legal or otherwise, that may arise from viewing this website.

PARENTS

At 2hOoters Up We Believe In Free Speech, But We Also Believe In Protecting Your Children From Adult Related Material. Use Any One Of The Links Below To Protect Your Children From Viewing Sexually Explicit Material.

[Cyber Patrol][Cyber Sitter][Net Nanny][Surf Watch][Safe Surf]

Check Out The Free Pics Below!!



I Have Been Known To Get Very Wet And
Excited When I Surf These Hot And Creative
Sites!!

Tired of The Old Repitition Of XXX! This Brand New Hardcore Site Will Prove To Be A Breath Of Fresh Air To The World Of Smut!! Try It You'll Like It!!!!



This Site Is Brand New And Full Of Surprises! I Guarantee Total Excitement!!



INCREDIBLE! A MUST-SEE!

Here's Another Hot FREE New Site To Check Out! I Seem To Find
The Best Erotic Adventures You Can Imagine!!!



THIS SITE IS 100% FREE!

I Spent More Time On This Baby Than I Do My
Own Mans Cock!! Dildo's, Ass Slamming, More
Shit Than My Horny Hole Can Handle!!!



Enlarge, Enlarge, Enlarge! Tight Holes, Big Cocks!!!

This Years Best Hardcore Site With Amazing
Deals! How Can You Get Any More Hardcore
Than "PURE"!!!



CLICK HERE FOR HARDCORE XXX!!

ENTER The "Casino Royale"

And Live Hard! I Do, I'm Addicted!!!

*You'll Never Look At A Museum The Same After
This Free XXX Tour!*



THIS SITE IS 100% FREE!

If you want serious porn, real porn, lots of porn, I suggest you join CyberErotica for \$24.95 a month. You get the most content for the least price of any premium adult site on the net. Over 2300 Free Live Nude Stripshows and Video Channels, 1,000's of photos and much more. Don't go visit unless you intend to SIGNUP! If you want to just try it out, to see if it's worth it, you can signup for an entire WEEK for FREE. Click Here to signup now. P.S. CyberErotica is also the most POPULAR premium site on the net.

The Only "FREE" Roulette You'll Find On The Net!



TODAY MEMBERSHIP IS FREE!

How About A Little Phone Sex To Get You Haaaaard!!

Dial Now!!!



011-678-75569

* This Service Is Absolutely "FREE"

* All You Pay Are Toll Charges!

* As Low As \$0.30/Minute!!

ENTER The 2hOotersup Theater

(Our Own Exciting Clips Of The Best XXX Values!)

Click Here For Hot Free Pics!!



amazon.com

Search

[Yellow Pages](#) - [People Search](#) - [Maps](#) - [Classifieds](#) - [Email](#) - [Finance](#) - [Sports](#) - [My Yahoo](#)

- [Arts and Humanities](#)
- [Business and Economy](#)
- [Computers and Internet](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Entertainment](#)
- [Government](#)
- [Health](#)
- [News and Media](#)
- [Recreation and Sports](#)
- [Reference](#)
- [Regional](#)
- [Science](#)
- [Social Science](#)
- [Society and Culture](#)

Copyright © 1994-98 Yahoo! Inc.
All Rights Reserved.

Send feedback to search@yahoo-inc.com.



undefined Search

No Category - 54 Sites

SITES (1 - 10 of 54)

...: Books: **Amazon.com Books**

1. Home

<http://www.amazon.com>

...: Bestseller Lists: **Amazon.com**

2. Bestsellers of 1997

<http://www.amazon.com/bestsellers-of-1997>

...: Cigars: Retailers

3. Amazon (Cigar) Trader

<http://www.ispace.com/Amazon>

...: Online Picture Galleries: Anal

4. At Asshole

<http://www.amazon-cum.com/atasshole>

...: Virtual Clubs: Online Picture Galleries

5. Fuck Club

<http://www.amazon-cum.com/fuckclub>

...: Lesbian: Organizations

6. Amazon Online

<http://www.amazon.org>

...: Bodybuilding: Women

7. Fitness Babes and Muscle Girls

<http://www.amazon.simplenet.com>

...: Supplements: Herbal

8. Amazon Natural Treasures, Inc.

<http://www.amazon-treasures.com>

...: Architects: Personal Exhibits

9. Bassalo, Jose Maria Coelho

<http://www.amazon.com.br/jbassalo>

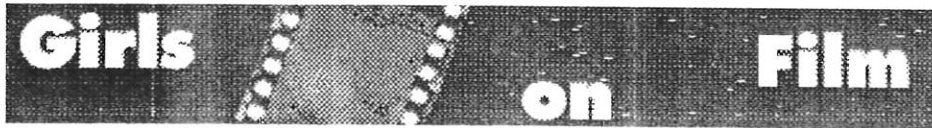
...: United Kingdom: Complete Listing

10. Amazon Internet Ltd

<http://www.amazon.co.uk>

[Next 10 Sites]

Copyright © 1994-97 Yahoo!
All rights reserved.
Send feedback to search@yahoo-inc.com.



PORN TV! Membership FREE Today!

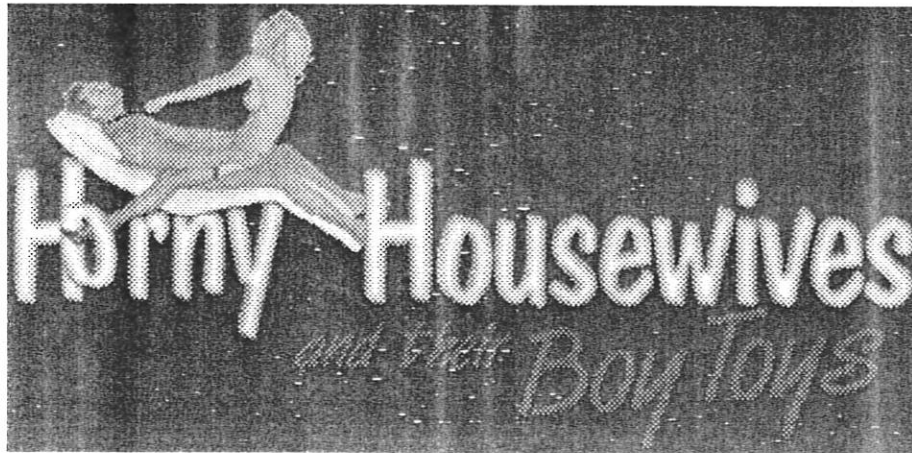
Top:Business and Economy:Companies:Sex:Virtual Clubs:Online Picture Galleries

Options

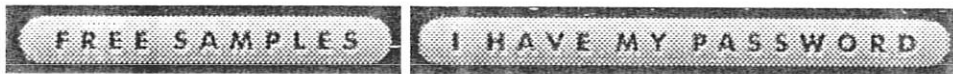
Search all of Yahoo!
 Search only in **Online Picture Galleries**

- [Amateurs \(91\)](#) NEW!
- [Anal \(17\)](#)
- [Asian \(75\)](#) NEW!
- [BDSM@](#)
- [Comics and Animation \(17\)](#)
- [Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual@](#)
- [Nude Celebrities \(42\)](#)
- [Voyeurs \(11\)](#)


-
- [APPRO Systems](#) NEW! - designs, develops and markets credit risk evaluation software.
 - [Captain Liberal's Big Tits Archive](#) NEW!
 - [Erotic Illustrated Story Archive](#) NEW!
 - [Fetish... By Request](#) NEW! - each month we photograph our models as requested.
 - [Make Me Wet](#) NEW! - containing pics of cumshots, lesbians, and group sex. Also XXX movies.
 - [Oral XXX](#) NEW! - oral sex pics along with erotic stories, and videos of porn.
 - [Pink Bits](#) NEW!
 - [Porn Land](#) NEW!
 - [Sink the Pink](#) NEW! - over 500 free pictures.
 - [Ultrapics](#) NEW! - features thumbnails and FTP access for bulk downloads. Monthly subscription.
 - ["@ Porn Stars](#) - free picks.
 - ["@Hot Sluts](#)
 - ["@It Porn](#) - instant access to XXX hardcore. Thumbnail images for easy browsing.
 - [Sex-4-Sale](#) - online erotica including xxx pictures, movies, and chat. Immediate, 100% confidential cyber sex and porn for adults.
 - [007BOND](#)
 - [1 About Panties](#) - panty and upskirt pictures of girls and women including asians, crotch shots, and amateurs, with a chat room and stories.
 - [1 Cheap Thrill](#) - XXX hardcore photos, instant access, chat and free sex mpegs for members.
 - [1 Teen XXX Sex Porn](#) - free pics of blondes and asians.
 - [1 Venus Place](#) - Quality nude images of adult women. low monthly membership unlimited access.
 - [100 XXX Teens](#)
 - [100% Free Adult XXX Pictures](#)
 - [100% Free XXX Pictures](#) - free hardcore adult sex site updated at your command.
 - [100% Hardcore](#) - pictorials of the worlds most beautiful women. Girls on girls, pink pussies and



Warning! This site contains sexually graphic images. Concerned parents can block access.



AdultCorp's Newest Internet Site kicks ass!

NEW!  NEW!

This site has a new feature fast becoming one of the most popular on the Internet... Strip Clips! Be sure to check it out!

100% FREE live shows  **NEW! LIVE STREAM** .COM

THIS SITE IS 100% FREE!



TODAY MEMBERSHIP IS FREE!

XXX Sex Roulette  LARA: I'm wet 4 U
ROK: lets see some lesbo action
JOIN CHAT

TODAY MEMBERSHIP IS FREE!



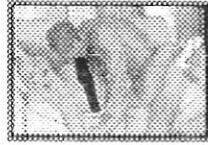
Sex Museum
Streaming Video

FREE
Membership
TODAY!!!

THIS SITE IS 100% FREE!

*<http://housewives.nudepictures.com>
Send all comments to housewives@nudepictures.com
Copyright 1996-1997 Nudepictures, Inc. All Rights Reserved.*

These homemakers give new meaning to the *Daily Grind*. Keeping house has never been so much fun. Check out these horny housewives in action!



Click on the above picture to witness the incredible quality and clarity of our nude pictures. The site contains 200 images, 20 pictures of each of the following horny housewives. Each set can be downloaded in a single archive file.



I WANT TO SEE ALL THE NUDE PICTURES

*<http://housewives.nudepictures.com/free.html>
Send all comments to housewives@nudepictures.com
Copyright 1996-1997 Nudepictures, Inc. All Rights Reserved.*



dollhouse Search

No Category - 70 Sites

SITES (1 - 10 of 70)

... Fashion: Magazines

1. Dollhouse

... Fabulous Creatures: Vampires

2. Claudia's Dollhouse

... Titles: Drama

3. Welcome to the Dollhouse

... Artists: Rock and Pop

4. Dollhouse Chat

... Characters: Spike and Drusilla

5. Drusilla's Dollhouse

... Cultures and Groups: Children

6. The Pink Dollhouse

... Collecting: Miniatures and Figurines

7. Dollhouse Central

8. Dollhouse Miniatures

... Antiques and Collectibles: Miniatures and Figurines

9. Shirley's Dollhouse

... Sex: Strip Clubs

10. Thee Doilhouse

[Next 10 Sites]

Copyright © 1994-97 Yahoo!

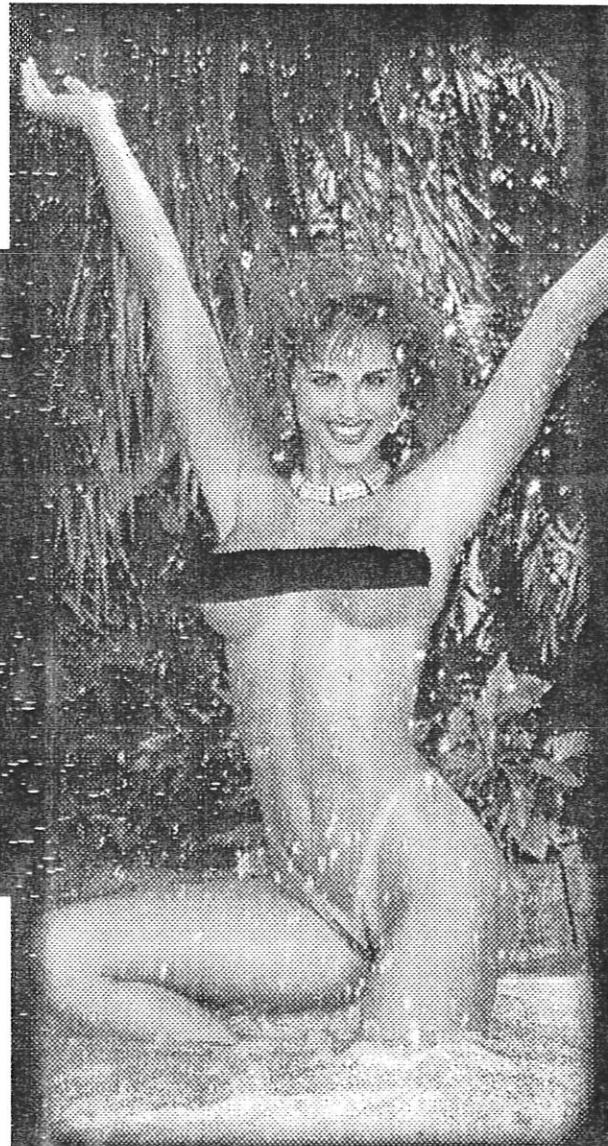
All rights reserved.

Send feedback to search@yahoo-inc.com.

Welcome To Thee Exquisite World Of

Thee DollHouse

- Club Info & Events
- A-Team Photo Album
- Video Clips
- V.I.P Lounge
- Discount Coupons
- Feature Walk Of Fame
- Merchandise
- FANTASY RANCH



WARNING!

This Web Site contains adult material NOT suitable for minors. Click Here to find out information on how you can block minors from viewing this site.

Sublime's Directory to 100% FREE Nude Pictures!



1010 N. Westshore Blvd.

Tampa, FL 33607
(813) 281-9389

© Copyright 1997 The Dollhouse - Tampa, All Rights Reserved.



watersports Search

1 Category - 138 Sites

CATEGORIES (1 - 1 of 1)

- 1. Society and Culture: Sexuality: Activities and Practices: **Watersports**

SITES (1 - 9 of 138)

...: Athletic Wear: Labels

- 1. O'Neill **Watersports**

...: Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals: Virtual Clubs

- 2. Bob's Lesbian **Watersports** Paradise

...: Activities and Practices: **Watersports**

- 3. Bob's Lesbian **Watersports** Paradise Free Mirror

...: **Watersports**: Usenet

- 4. alt.sex.fetish.watersports

...: Fetishes: Usenet - alt.sex.fetish.*

- 5. alt.sex.fetish.watersports

...: Boating: Rental and Sales

- 6. WindToys **WaterSports** Center

...: Skateboarding: Retail

- 7. Obsession **Watersports**

...: Sports: Surfing

- 8. O'Neill **Watersports**

...: Sports: Swimming and Diving

- 9. Aberdeen **Watersports**

[Next 10 Sites]

Copyright © 1994-97 Yahoo!
 All rights reserved.
 Send feedback to search@yahoo-inc.com.



Search Results for *gay*: ■■■■■■■■■■

1,170,564 files searched ... Speed: 0.060 seconds ... 11815 scenes qualify ... Scenes 1 to 11815

[Click to see Video Scenes](#) [Click to see Video Scenes](#) [Click to see Video Scenes](#) [Click to see Video Scenes](#)

Gay Amateurs! Membership FREE Today!

Top:Business and Economy:Companies:Sex:Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals:Virtual Clubs

[Options](#)

Search all of Yahoo Search only in **Virtual Clubs**

- **Yahoo! Net Events: Virtual Sex** - today's chats and programs.

- **Online Picture Galleries (176)** NEW!

- [1 on 1 Gay Sex](#) - offers xxx nude pictures, live porn shows, erotic chat rooms, and hardcore sex stories.
- [2Dolt.Com](#) - lesbian entertainment.
- [Alternative Visions](#) - adult gay male pictures, x-rated stories, guy confessions, grafitti board, hot links, free samples and more. Gay owned/operated.
- [Angie's Lesbian Dreams](#) - photos, magazine excerpts, live video, and retail video.
- [Area Gay](#) - all gay, all male, all the time.
- [AsianX](#) - where East meets West. For the Asian Man and those who admire him.
- [Bbmen Hot Man Action](#) - bbs, classifieds, videos, chat, galleries and more.
- [Bedfellow](#)
- [Big Boy](#) - live video sex. Chat with the men and tell them what you want them to do.
- [Blow Me Dude](#)
- [Bob's Lesbian Watersports Paradise](#) - membership based site featuring pics, videos, stories, links, personals, chat, and board.
- [Boys 4 You](#) - escort listings, live video teleconferencing, chat and more.
- [BoyzWeb](#)
- [Bradshouse.com](#) - adult gay website featuring galleries and links.
- [Chateau Lesbeaux](#) - the house of lesbian love.
- [Club X](#) - 100's hard-core pix, videos, sex chat, personals, and more.
- [Dirty.com](#) - personals and postings from guys in NYC and info on hotspots, cruising, bars, bookstores, and more.
- [Dome Studios](#) - pictures of young gay men, 18-23 years old, and bear types.
- [Erotic Man, The](#) - membership-required gay male fantasy shopping boutique.
- [Extreme Lesbian](#) - BDSM, sado masochisme, bondage, female domination, slave sex, bizarre bondage, domestic discipline, tied with rope,tickled, punished, bitch, fetish leather, mistress, rubber, latex, etc.



Search Results for "lesbians"
 Results 61 to 90 of 6610 - 1,170,564 files searched
 Click to see Video Search Click to see Video Search Click to see Video Search Click to see Video Search Click to see Video Search

FastPorn.com: Membership FREE Today!

Top:Business and Economy:Companies:Sex:Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals:Virtual Clubs:Online Picture Galleries

Options

Search all of Yahoo! Search only in **Online Picture Galleries**

- Images of Men (167) NEW!
- Images of Women (8)

Yahoo! Internet Life is the web's favorite magazine! Don't miss out. Click here now to try it for free!

Copyright © 1994-98 Yahoo! Inc. - Company Information - Help



Search Results for *gay*: **11815**

1,170,564 files searched ... Speed: 0.060 seconds ... 11815 scenes qualify ... Scenes 1 to

[Click to see Video Scenes](#) [Click to see Video Scenes](#) [Click to see Video Scenes](#) [Click to see Video Scenes](#)

Gay Amateurs! Membership FREE Today!

Top:Business and Economy:Companies:Sex:Lesbians, Gays, and Bisexuals:Virtual Clubs:Online Picture Galleries:Images of Women

 Options

Search all of Yahoo Search only in **Images of Women**

- Abrahams Lesbian Fantasy - free lesbian pictures.
- Beauty Lady Erotica - amateur bi-sexual site for women with a free picture preview area with thumbnails.
- Gay Pink Pussies - for lesbians and bisexual girls showing hardcore pictures of clit licking muschi, upskirt beavershots, vibrator fetish, and open pussy.
- Janey's Adult Page - amateur hardcore XXX lesbian sex site with wit,humor, and intelligence.
- Lesbians R Us - These ladies put men to shame. Quicktime movies, conferencing, and more.
- Lezmania
- Lipstick Lesbians
- Sugarwalls - a central home for all girl photos and movies.

Yahoo! Internet Life is the web's favorite magazine! Don't miss out.
Click here now to try it for free!

Copyright © 1994-98 Yahoo! Inc. - Company Information - Help



No Category - 115 Sites

SITES (1 - 10 of 115)

...: Sex: Virtual Clubs

1. WhiteHouse.com
<http://www.whitehouse.com>

...: Education: Schools

2. Whitehouse School of Fashion and Interior Design
<http://www.whitehouse-design.edu.au>

...: Executive Branch: White House, The

3. White House, The
<http://www.whitehouse.gov>

...: White House Press Releases: White House Archives

4. Texas A&M's White House Archives
<http://www.tamu.edu/whitehouse>

...: California: Complete Listing

5. Julian White House Bed and Breakfast
<http://www.julian-whitehouse-bnb.com>

...: Lodging: Bed and Breakfasts

6. Julian White House Bed and Breakfast
<http://www.julian-whitehouse-bnb.com>

...: Computers and Internet: Classic Oldies

7. White House, The
<http://www.whitehouse.gov>

...: Website Parodies: White House

8. Good Afternoon, Welcome to the White House
<http://www.whitehouse.net>
9. whitehouse.org
<http://www.whitehouse.org>

Government: Politics: Usenet

10. alt.dear.whitehouse
<news:alt.dear.whitehouse>

[\[Next 10 Sites\]](#)

Copyright © 1994-97 Yahoo!
All rights reserved.
Send feedback to search@yahoo-inc.com.

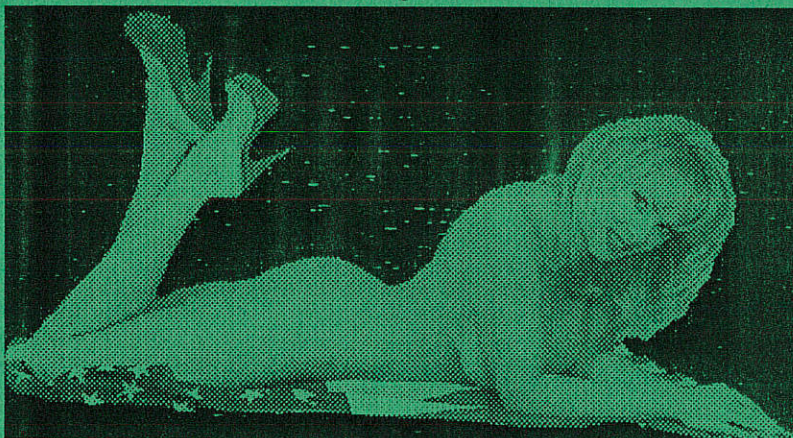
This site has been featured on ABCNews, C|Net, MSNBC, NewsWeek and Reuters.



We are not affiliated or endorsed by the U.S. Government. Click below to enter.

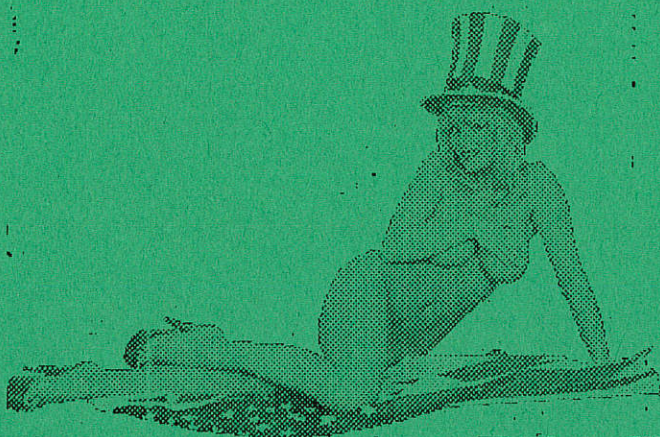
I realize I am entering one of the most controversial and erotic websites in the world. I am at least 18 years of age or the legal age to view pornography in my area. I have the legal right to view images of naked women and other erotic materials and you have the legal right to transmit them to me. I am not offended by pictures of naked women. I want to go see naked women!

We have just recieved some "alleged" nude photographs of Monica Lewinsky. Should we put the pictures up on the site and make her our next WhiteHouseIntern. Vote Inside on the Voting Page



Lydia is this Months WhiteHouseIntern. She has appeared in various magazines and movies including Penthouse where she was the January 1995 Pet of the Month.

The photo cartoons above are not real and are intended as parody. Bill or Hillary Clinton do not endorse WhiteHouse.com or are affiliated in any way to WhiteHouse.com. ABCNews, C|net, MSNBC, Penthouse, Pet of the Month, and Reuters are registered trademarks of their respective owners. Note that WhiteHouse.com has nothing to do with various celebrity names that are being pointed to this site. See letter we sent out on the matter.



Hi, My name is Lydia. I will be your WhiteHouse personal guide. Your Free Preview starts here with our most popular feature-our own 2500 FREE SexChannels of Hardcore XXX Movies and our 15 FREE Hot Live Sex Shows and Live Strip Shows that you can view right in your browser in the privacy of your home. P.S. There are over 80 pictures of me shot exclusively for WhiteHouse.com waiting for you when you become a SexChannel Member.

NO SPECIAL SOFTWARE NEEDED! NOTHING TO DOWNLOAD! JUST LIVE SEX ON YOUR SCREEN!

We pride ourselves on having some of the most cutting edge video technology in the Adult Business. We feature over 2500 FREE Hardcore XXX Movies from among the following categories. Amateurs, Anal, Big Tits, Bondage, Foreign, Classic, Gay, General, Interracial, and Lesbian. Why go out to the Video store when you can enjoy these movies and our FREE live feeds below without ever leaving your computer screen.



15 LIVE VIDEO FEEDS!

These are our Original 8 Hot FREE Live Feeds



BEST OF THE BABES

We've taken our most popular babes and booked them into one single room of all-out XXX pleasure. Never a disappointment here. These chicks, proven most popular, are out to turn you on and get you off. Take it from the pros. This room is rockin'!

DOUBLE DOSE: GIRL/GIRL LIVE

Double the pleasure and double the fun! Beautiful females intertwined with each other. Caressing. Kissing. Licking. Touching. When one woman isn't enough, cum in and take two! Go ahead...interact. They'd love you to join in on the fun!





HOLLYWOOD HARLETS

Girls. Girls. Girls. Cumming to us and you directly from the infamous *Sunset Strip*. These Hollywood streetbabes are taking a break from the boulevard...and breaking into show business LIVE on the Net. What you see is what you get. Horny hookers, insatiable and begging for YOUR attention. Ultimate satisfaction served up Hollywood style.

COCK & PUSSY COUPLES FUCK

So what's better than watching it slide right in?! Our gorgeous couples are positioned for total satisfaction. Anally, orally, anyway you like it. A voyeurs true haven of thrills. Chat with couples and command them LIVE. It's the next best thing to being there.



PUSSY CAM

Pussy. Pussy. And MORE PUSSY. *Pussy Cam* is perfect for guys who can't get enough. Nothing but the finest close-up Pussy shots streaming 24 HOURS A DAY. Fingering Pussys, licking Pussys, shoving big dicks and vibrators into wet, dripping Pussys. No dead pussy here! Our girls always serve it up LIVE...IN YOUR FACE. YOWZA!

HOT DUDE STUDFUCKERS

Total hunk heaven for any curious George out there. Straight, gay and bi-sexual men pumped up and stroking to full hardcore pleasure. No fats or fems here. Just the butchest, beefiest, ripped muscle dudes cumming to you direct from L.A. 24 HOURS A DAY. *Hot Dude Studfuckers* is hands-down the hottest all-male *blow* show on the Net!



REAL PORN STARS LIVE

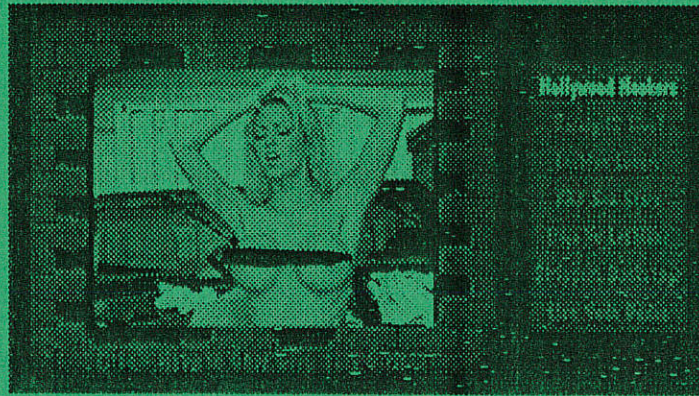
No amateurs or celebrity wannabes. Just the BEST of the famous females from the boudoirs of VCA Pictures. These pros are XXX movie superstars set-up for your ultimate satisfaction. A porn fan's paradise!

HE-SHE TRANSSEXUAL REVUE

What is THAT?!?! Words can't express what you'll find inside the HeShe Transsexual Revue. Strange. Awesome. Gorgeous. A FREAK...whatever. This is one all nude hardcore sex show that will blow your mind...guaranteed!



And below are the 7 New FREE Live Sex Shows we just added.



Live Hollywood Hookers is the interactive, peep show featuring nude 18-year-old call girls stripping live from the adult-entertainment capitol of the world, Hollywood.



Barely 18 Live features the youngest teens allowed by law stripping, spreading and obeying viewers commands live 24 hours a day.



Lesbian Lovers presents hot, unlimited girl-girl action that you will love! Barely legal girls and up-and-coming porn starlets, including a darling Drew Barrymore lookalike, makes this an enticing feed.



XXX Sex Stars offers exclusively taped adult-film stars posing and playing with their famous bodies. See Serenity, Summer Knight, Mimi Miyagi, Lisa Lipps and more come your way with new shows added constantly. Live XXX sneak peaks on Sunday at no extra charge!



DejaVu Showgirls are the hottest, most explicit strippers in the world! Viewers can see the outrageous onstage action with this actual feed from the famous Deja Vu clubs worldwide.



The **Best of LiveView** feed features the hottest, most explicit LiveView shows we've ever taped in the past three years. See uncensored, behind-the-scenes action of girls getting goofy and getting off!



Gayview features muscular men baring all and bending over for your bisexual or simply curious audience. **Gayview** is the



fastest growing gay video-conferencing service on the Internet.

Find out why 90% of our members renew their membership.

So you want to see more before becoming a SexChannel Member [Click Here](#) to continue the tour.

You can apply for your SexChannel Membership in the following convenient ways!

	<p>Instant Online Access by charging it to your Credit Card</p> <p>CLICK HERE to join by REGULAR SIGN-UP</p> <p>CLICK HERE to join by SECURE SIGN-UP</p>
--	--

So you want to see more before becoming a SexChannel Member [Click Here](#) to continue the tour.

[Members Entrance](#) | [Become a Member](#) | [WhiteHouseCartoons and Voting](#)

Any person wanting information on blocking this site [Click Here](#). To contact us at WhiteHouse.com send emails to president@thewhitehouse.com or [Click Here to Send](#) Note that WhiteHouse.com has nothing to do with various celebrity names that are being pointed to this site. See letter we sent out on the matter.

What's new, what's hot, over 20 Billie's answers to your questions. Love Billie? We And What's Hot? Here, to members! When you come back please be sure to check out the 80 exclusive photos of me that are waiting for you in SexChannel. Click on me to become a member now.



- Recycle Bin
- MSN
- The Microsoft Network
- Internet
- Microsoft Outlook
- Internet Express
- Sign up for new MSN

- channel guide
- news & technology
- sports
- business
- entertainment
- health & travel
- MSN The Microsoft Network
- News
- PhotoCenter
- MSN

**Testimony to the Senate Federal and State Committee
in opposition to SB 670
March 10, 1998
Presented by Richard D. McNelley**

Madame Chairperson, distinguished committee, thank you for this opportunity to share with you my concerns with SB 670. I would like to begin by pointing out that I am here representing no one but myself. I feel the need to be heard on this issue, because I believe it to be an important one.

I have four main reasons for opposing SB 670; they are:

1. This requirement would be a waste of already scarce educational technology funds. I am sure that we all agree that an understanding of computers and other technological innovations are important to everyone, especially children and young adults. Any mandate placed on technology funds removes needed equipment from the classrooms and libraries of Kansas.
2. This bill is a big step toward state mandated morality and raises some very difficult questions. What is obscene? Is National Geographic obscene? What is pornography? A hundred years ago, it was considered pornographic to see a woman's knees. In some cultures partial nudity is considered acceptable. What will happen to the state's mandate to protect minority rights. The Kansas legislature should not be in the business of cultivating the moral high ground.
3. Teachers can supervise what minors are looking at on the internet. Children are supervised while they use computers. I worked for an after-school program at Scott Computer Magnet School and there was no time that children at that school were allowed to use computers unsupervised. Teachers and library personnel will be able to catch a child looking at something that they shouldn't. Likewise, adults can decide what they want to see. It is very unlikely that people are going to be searching for pornography in public; it would be embarrassing. Furthermore, it is very unlikely that a person will accidentally encounter pornography on the internet; I have never seen pornography on the internet, but then again I have never looked for it.
4. Filtering the internet will exclude important information. Students will be greatly restricted in the types of information they can get from the internet. Information on animals like the ass, sexual reproduction, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual politics, sexual selection, etc. will be off limits. It will make the computer useless for many assignments. I once did an anthropology paper on homosexuals as a sub-culture in America, using some information from the internet. I doubt that would be possible under SB 670. How far is one willing to go to filter the internet? Looking up discrimination leads to links about homosexuality. Entering childbirth or pregnancy leads to information on breasts. Likewise, finding information on cancer leads to descriptions and pictures of

sexual organs. Filtering the internet will lead to the expunging of large amounts of information.

I thank you for your time and attention. I hope that these comments will help to convince you that SB 670, while a noble attempt to protect children, is not good policy. I will gladly stand for any questions.

RE: BOOKS BEFORE THE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS SENATE COMMITTEE ON MARCH 10, 1998 -- Caroline H. McKnight

Chairman Oleen, members of the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee ... thank you for hearing my concerns about Senate Bill 670.

I come to you as a former school librarian and a present member of the Johnson County Library Board. I have a unique perspective as a parent, taxpayer, trained librarian, and library volunteer to speak to the substance of this bill.

I, too, am concerned about the proliferation of objectionable material that is available on the internet, not just to children, but to everyone. However, I personally resent the idea that speaking in opposition to this bill might brand me as one in favor of making pornography available to children everywhere. That is far from my intent.

I believe that the "excess" of the internet is the price of a free and democratic society, where sometimes we must endure the offensive in order to preserve the rights of each individual to obtain information of all kinds.

I have known a powerful feeling ... selecting materials for my own school library. I had the sole responsibility to determine what information was available to a particular group.

I must respectfully ask if that is the intent of S.B. 670? Are the sponsors of this bill seeking the power that comes with controlling what the people of Kansas can know and learn? If that is the case, I'm afraid they will fail. The internet is available in too many venues to truly restrict it at this point.

Access to the internet means even more information is easily available, and selection begins and ends with the terminal user, not the librarian. This is a truly democratic concept, is it not? It may be frightening to some, but to me it makes everyone a librari-

an. I can't imagine what could be more wonderful, or more powerful, or more democratic.

We must trust individuals with their own intellectual power to select and screen the information that is interesting and appropriate for them.

Occasionally common sense, or parents, may fail ... children may see what they are not supposed to see, adults may mistakenly, or intentionally, access inappropriate information ... but no one, not a librarian, not the legislature, not the law can be everywhere at all times to make sure that these lapses in judgment don't occur. You will hear others speak to the ineffectiveness of arbitrary filtering, so I will spare you my remarks on that subject. The point is that filtering won't work, no matter how much we might want it to.

So trust is the key.

Beyond those considerations, I firmly believe that no one can legislate morality. If, and this is a big "if," this is a legislative decision, it is clearly one that can be made more carefully and thoughtfully at the local, not state, level.

Please do not mistake everyone's concern for the innocence of our children for your commitment to the public welfare, or your desire to control access to information.

Trust librarians everywhere with the decisions they have been trained to make. They know their communities, they understand the technology far more than you, and they are on-site to hear the concerns of their patrons. You have no business in their business.

I respectfully ask you to vote against S.B. 670. It is a misguided attempt to control what cannot be controlled.

It's trite, but true. The internet genie cannot be placed back in the bottle. The free flow of information to a democratic society is not without risks, but would you choose the alternative? I think not.

Caroline McKnight received her undergraduate degree in Library Science from the University of Oklahoma. She was hired in 1971 as the head librarian for Tomahawk Elementary School in Overland Park. During her tenure she was responsible for all acquisitions (including books, magazines, and mixed media materials) as well as weekly classroom activities for grades K through 6.

She was appointed to the Board of Directors for the Johnson County Library in the Summer of 1995 and will assume the Chairmanship in July of 1998.

Mrs. McKnight has spent all of her adult life in Kansas. She and her husband have two daughters, Molly, who is a sophomore in the honors pre-med program at Texas Christian University (Ft. Worth, Texas), and Betsy, a junior at Shawnee Mission South (Overland Park) where she is active in Yearbook and Computer Applications courses. All of the McKnights have a library card and use it regularly.

Caroline McKnight • 5030 West 97th Street • Overland Park, Kansas 66207-3333

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm.

Date: 3-10-98

Attachment: # 4

Testimony on Senate Bill No. 670
March 10, 1998

Good Morning. I am Marilu Goodyear, Associate Dean of Libraries at the University of Kansas. I appreciate the opportunity to comment on Senate Bill No. 670 concerning the use of Internet filters. I come to this subject from the perspective of an academic librarian who develops library collections at the University of Kansas for research purposes. We believe that there are many valuable resources available on the Internet for research purposes. At the same time, we share the belief that minors should not be exposed to obscene or pornographic material. At the University of Kansas we seek to warn parents and teachers bringing minors into KU's libraries about these issues and take such precautions as requiring signed parental approval to allow minors to borrow books from the collections.

The most important point I wish to make about the potential use of Internet filters is that they do not work effectively to block sites that may be regarded to be inappropriate, e.g. obscene. Filters work one of two ways: by blocking words or by blocking a set of predetermined Internet sites. Filters that block words do not have the ability to distinguish between *uses* of a particular word. For example, blocking the word "breast" would also block information concerning breast cancer. Some filters block a list of predetermined sites. Due to the constantly changing nature of the Internet it is difficult to keep these lists current. It is anticipated that the ongoing commitment of staff time to maintain the software would be significant.

A test completed by the recent Internet Filter Assessment Project found that there was as much as 5-15% "leakage" of sites that librarians thought inappropriate for children. In addition, they found that many common reference questions could not be answered with the filters in use. It is anticipated that the ongoing commitment of staff time to maintain the software would be significant. In sum, filtering software is just not subtle enough to do what we would wish them to do; that is to protect children from obscene material.

The World Wide Web Consortium has announced a new technology called PICS (Platform for Internet Content Selection). This technology would allow the rating of Internet sites, as well as the classification of sites by subject and age relevancy. I believe that this technology, when developed, will allow this issue to be addressed with greater flexibility and security. I urge all concerned about this issue to follow these developments and the options that they will provide. Thank you the opportunity to comment on this legislation.

Marilu Goodyear
Associate Dean of Libraries
University of Kansas

March 10, 1998

TO: Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee
Lana Oleen, Chair
Nancey Harrington
Rich Becker
Laurie Bleeker
Keith Schraad
Ben Vidricksen
Sherman Jones
Donald Biggs
U.L. "Rip" Gooch

Testimony of Roger Carswell
President, Kansas Library Association
Director, Southeast Kansas Library System (Iola)

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

Senate Bill 670 would make bad law for a number of reasons. Many of those reasons have to do with intellectual freedom and First Amendment concerns. To keep my remarks relatively brief, since I have no doubt others will address those issues I will focus instead on some of the more pragmatic reasons why this bill would make bad law. I will also focus on a public library perspective.

First let me describe briefly how filters operate, since this is no doubt new ground for most if not all of you. Filters attempt to block access to objectionable matter in two ways. The first is keyword blocking. Certain words, phrases, and combinations of letters or other characters are identified, and the filter blocks access to any site containing those combinations. The second method is through site blocking, where people actively look for objectionable sites and compile a list of "off-limits" sites. A few unsophisticated filters rely solely on keyword blocking, but most filters rely on both and have the ability to disable the keyword blocking component of the filter.

1. Filters block access to needed information.

The definitive study on filters, at this point in time, is a study called The Internet Filter Assessment Project, conducted by Karen Schneider and 40 librarian volunteers across the country in 1997. The resulting book, a *Practical Guide to Internet Filters* by Karen Schneider, is excellent and one that I would highly recommend to anyone interested in learning more about filters.

For the project, a list of questions was drawn up based on the types of things library users really ask for information on. After searching the Internet without filters to make sure that they only used questions for which the answers were in fact available on the Internet, they began to test various filters. The questions included such inquiries as "Do you have a recipe for banana cream pie?", "I'd like to see Marcel DuChamp's 'Nude Descending a Staircase'", "I'd like to find out what I can do to protect children from pornography on the web", and "What is the full text of the nursery rhyme 'Pussycat, Pussycat'?"

What they found was that filters blocked some or all of the needed information 35% of the

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm.
Date: 3-10-98
Attachment: #6

time. Even when keyword blocking was turned off, 10% or more of the questions could not be answered. Without keyword blocking, the filters still blocked many sites with information similar to what could be found in libraries: information on hate groups, press releases on sex offenders, a list of jockeys, pros and cons on the legalization of drugs, etc.

2. Filters don't accomplish what they purport to do.

No filter blocks access to all objectionable sites. As filter settings are adjusted to minimize the number of legitimate information requests that are blocked, the percentage of objectionable sites which the filter fails to block also rises. In other words, the better a filter does at blocking objectionable sites, the worse it does at permitting access to needed information, and the better it does at providing access to needed information, the worse it does at blocking objectionable sites. It's a lose-lose situation.

One filter which blocked access to a government brochure on the dangers of cocaine also permitted access to a site describing in detail how to make cocaine.

3. Courts haven't yet ruled on the constitutionality of filters in public libraries.

As noted, every filter blocks access to worthwhile--and constitutionally protected--information. Court cases are in progress which will test the constitutionality of filters in public institutions. It would be prudent to watch the outcome of these cases before mandating the installation of filters.

4. The bill would impose substantial burdens on libraries.

Besides the cost of the software and annual license fees, experience in libraries which have installed filters show that they are high maintenance items. They require frequent "tweaking" to get them to perform as well as possible. The level of expertise required to install, configure, and maintain them is considerable. In the book I cited earlier, the author noted that even with extensive human help some very computer-literate testers had trouble tweaking their filters to function well.

For example, to tweak the filter CyberPatrol to settings which approximate blocking sexually explicit sites but nothing else, one of the six steps is to "At headquarters screen, click on WWW, FTP & other. At lower left, click on box in front of Apply IRC Wild Card filters to URL names to REMOVE x." Most librarians, particularly in some of the small libraries in my region, the Southeast Kansas Library System, would not have any idea what that's talking about even if directions were given--and directions aren't given. These directions were written by a librarian who had the expertise to figure it out on her own.

Further, experience has shown that filters tend to create other computer problems. They are designed to interfere, and they do it in unexpected ways. In the Internet Filter Assessment Project, various filters rewrote critical system files, froze the computer, disabled Internet access entirely, refused to uninstall, and in one case required the reinstallation of the entire operating system.

To implement and maintain filters will require considerable staff time. It's not unreasonable to expect that in larger libraries, the work involved may amount to a half-time or full-time job. For smaller libraries, doing this in-house is out of the question. The alternative for them is to turn to their regional library system, but we at the regional systems don't have the manpower to do this. In the Southeast Kansas Library System, we have 54 public libraries, but

just one automation consultant. It is not feasible for either the local library or the regional system to install and maintain filters.

5. The bill would amount to an unfunded mandate.

No funding comes with this bill, but large libraries and the regional systems would need additional personnel in order to comply or help their member libraries comply. If the bill is to be considered, it should bring with it funding to hire additional technology specialists in these institutions.

6. Filters delegate decision-making to private companies

Filters are developed and sold by private companies. When filters are installed, much of the decision-making about what is and isn't appropriate for the library passes out of the hands of library boards and librarians to these companies. At best, libraries can add to or remove from the blocked sites list, one site at a time. Currently, no company allows libraries or other customers to see its blocked sites list, because that is proprietary information.

7. Sections 1(a) and 1(b) of the bill are mutually exclusive.

Section 1(b) requires libraries to determine what matter is deemed to be inappropriate. As noted a moment ago, when filters are installed this determination is made by a private business. Libraries cannot both make this determination and use filters.

As can be readily seen, the decision to use a filter is a very complicated one. All choices are flawed. A legislative mandate to use filters is a simplistic approach to a complex issue. It implies that local decision-makers are not capable of making wise decisions on the matter.

Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee

Senator Lana Oleen, Chair

March 10, 1998

Senate Bill No. 670

Information from Duane Johnson, State Librarian, speaking as an opponent:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to Senate Bill 670.

SB 670 would require educational institutions receiving public funds to purchase, install, and maintain on internet computers software that is intended to block access to information determined to be inappropriate for minors.

I believe that this legislation should not be adopted because:

- 1) the proposed law is an undesirable intrusion of government into local decision making,**
- 2) the proposed internet software filters are very expensive to install and maintain,**
- 3) the proposed software filters are not effective,**
- 4) the proposed software will block access to necessary information,**
- 5) the law appears to be an unconstitutional infringement on the people's right of inquiry and expression.**

1) The effective response to the problem that this legislation addresses is already being provided by local boards of control. Local library boards and school boards have adopted policy, or are developing and will adopt the policy for internet information that is appropriate for that board's community. The successes of library service prove that these local officials and educators are fully capable of making and using policy that manages internet service for the best interests of their community. Rulings of our highest courts have placed the responsibility for these kinds of decisions at the community level. With good decisions and with good policy, community decision makers have responded very well. And they will do so for this issue. The effect of Senate Bill 670 is an intrusion of state government on local decision making that is not necessary. Those who would limit the growth of government should oppose this legislation.

2) More than 650 educational institutions would be required to install the proposed software on a conservatively estimated 5,300 internet computers. Following the purchase and installation, the filters would require periodic updates and continuing maintenance on each system's glossary of filtered words and internet addresses.

Conservatively estimated, this legislation would require a million dollar software installation that will require a multi-million dollar continuing maintenance. This will be a burdensome unfunded mandate from state government to local government.

The reality is that the sellers of filter software offer only the illusion of eliminating inappropriate information. Public money spent for this illusion is wasted.

3) The software is not effective because inappropriate information is easily masked under acceptable and innocuous words. A meanspirited or predatory web site manager can dress inappropriate information in innocent terms and skirt the blocks of even the best of the filter software. Internet addresses cannot be effectively blocked because they are so easily changed and abandoned in favor of alternative addresses. Word blocking and internet address blocking simply is not effective. A knowledgeable user can manipulate or disable the filter software and thus avoid the filter's restrictions.

4) The software blocks access to necessary information because it cannot distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate uses of acceptable words. With the presence of filter software, people will not have access to substantial amounts information necessary to education and research.

5) Similar public policy elsewhere in the U.S. is under legal challenge because of the possible conflict with Constitutional rights. The enactment of Senate Bill 670 would make it probable that state government or some local government will bear the expense of a legal test here.

The State Library respects and appreciates the sincere concerns of the Senators who have sponsored this bill. We respectfully suggest that local boards of control are equal to the task of the policy development and service management that will respond effectively to the problem that this legislation attempts to address.

Comments for the Kansas State Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee

Senate Bill 670

March 10, 1998

Kent Oliver

Branch Services Manager

Johnson County Library &

Kansas Library Association Councilor to the American Library Association

P.O. Box 2933

Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66201-1333

My testimony is in opposition to Senate Bill 670 regarding filtering of the Internet and tying such conditions to library funding.

From a critical perspective there are many reasons to oppose SB 670. The guidelines for the rules, regulations and enforcement of 670 are **vague, unclear and overburdening** for libraries, many different types of libraries are addressed in one bill as if the nature of service and patrons is the same from one type of library to another (which it is not) and the terms "obscene", "illegal" and "pornographic" are batted about as if they have the same meaning and legal interpretation, which they do not.

Most importantly, however, appear to be the assumptions in this legislation that Internet filters are effective, that librarians are unable to provide Internet service to patrons without meddling governmental regulation and interference, as well as the inference that librarians would knowingly provide pornography to children.

Simply stated, Internet filtering does not work effectively in a library setting without seriously destroying effective research methodology, that is a fact.

A librarian's role in using Internet service is no different than that of the role we provide in finding paper resources. Librarians are actively involved in providing links to reliable resource material sites on the WEB as we speak. Our staffs review and analyze sites as a matter of course for their value as reference and information tools. The new age librarian is an expert in this, and we have several at JCL. I have attached the "front end" to the Johnson County Library's Internet Reference Connection and the Kid's Page access to the Internet to my testimony to help you understand the approach public libraries across the nation are using in accessing the WEB.

Finally, librarians are as appalled and horrified by the many "pornographic" WEB sites as any other decent person. Librarians do not lead patrons to these sites or assist children in accessing those sites. Furthermore, it must be realized these sites make up less than 1% of 1% of all Internet sites. Never the less, libraries have already in acted local policies, rules and procedures to discourage access to these sites.

Librarians and libraries are interested in maintaining access to Internet sites which have value to our patrons and are protected through our constitutional right of free speech. We are experts at it. Do not tie our hands through governmental regulation driven by a misinformed political agenda which will severely limit our ability to perform our job and has no chance of achieving the apparent purpose of this bill.

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm

Date: 3-10-98


Attachment: #8




Kids and parents stop here first for [safety tips on Internet Searching](#) and for [Parent's Guide to the Internet](#).

Click here to find out about fun LIBRARY PROGRAMS!


SUPER SITES OF THE MONTH

 March 27th is Kansas Arbor Day! New links to the Iditarod dogsled race, Star Wars exhibit, Interactive geography game, Women's History, author/illustrator Dav Pilkey, the virtual Renaissance, Learn2Com and March holiday sites.


BOOK STUFF

 Reading lists, reviews, authors, series, poetry, and other great reading links.


JUST FOR FUN

 Games, jokes, sports, wacky sites and more!


PARENT INFO.

 Software reviews, help line numbers, school links and other helpful information.


TEEN LINKS

 *Web pages for teens!* Find information for 98/99 High School Debate topic : Russia here.


FACTS & LEARNING

 Great homework help, plus interesting places to learn about science, dinosaurs, planets, volcanoes, animals, and more!


THE NEWSSTAND

 Magazines, e-zines and news - all just for kids. Look here for places that publish kid's writings.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

 Find out about movies, music, TV shows, museums and art.

EDUCATORS

 Information for teachers, librarians, parents, homeschoolers and child care providers.

We'd like to hear your suggestions and comments!

Tell us what your favorite book or webpage is! Please write to us at surfs_up@jcl.lib.ks.us.



Library Catalog



Library Home Page

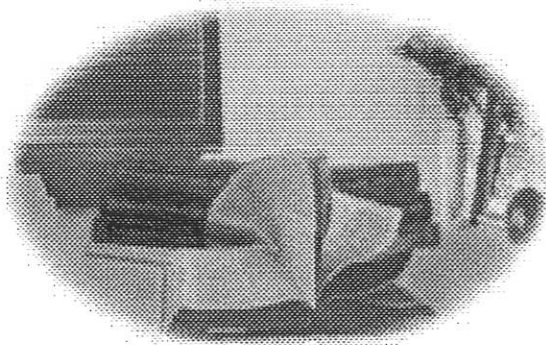


**Find out about
Youth Services Department**

(C) Copyright 1998
Last updated 2/27/98
Page Credits

Johnson County Library

Internet Reference Connection



These sites have been viewed and evaluated by Reference Librarians at Johnson County Library
Last updated: March 1998

ONLINE

Section I

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ✿ Art | ✿ Automobile | ✿ Business | ✿ Careers |
| ✿ Computers | ✿ Consumer | ✿ Debate | ✿ DisabilityResources |
| ✿ Education | ✿ Elections/Politics | ✿ Food/Nutrition | ✿ Genealogy |
| ✿ Geography/Travel | ✿ Government | ✿ Grants | ✿ Health/Medicine |
| ✿ History/Biography | ✿ Home/Garden | ✿ Internet | ✿ Inventions |
| ✿ Investment | ✿ K.C. Metro | ☺ Kids' Page | ✿ Language/Literature |
| ✿ Law | ✿ Locators | ✿ Media | ✿ Mental Health |
| ✿ Music/Entertainment | ✿ NativeAmericans | ✿ Organizations | ✿ Philosophy/Religion |
| ✿ Readers' Advisory | NEW Ready Reference | ✿ Science/Math | NEW Social Sciences |
| ✿ Sports | ✿ Tax Forms | ✿ Weather | ✿ Zoology |

Section II

- ✿ [Search Engines](#) ✿ [Subject Directories](#) ✿ [FirstSearch \(In-Library use only\)](#)

The Internet is a global electronic network that provides access to ideas, information and commentary. Johnson County Library provides public access to the Internet in keeping with its role in providing equal access to information and resources to meet the educational and informational needs of the community. The Library has no control over the information on the Internet and cannot be held responsible for its content. As is the case with other materials in the Library's collections, any restriction of a child's access to the Internet is the responsibility of the parent or legal guardian. The

Library is a forum for all points of view and adheres to the principles of intellectual freedom as expressed in the Library Bill of Rights formulated by the American Library Association and adopted by the Johnson County Library Board of Directors. Users must comply with the United States copyright law and all other applicable laws.



If you have any comments, you can e-mail us at either kamath@jcl.lib.ks.us or temple@jcl.lib.ks.us.

Resolution on the Use of Filtering Software in Libraries

WHEREAS, On June 26, 1997, the United States Supreme Court issued a sweeping re-affirmation of core First Amendment principles and held that communications over the Internet deserve the highest level of Constitutional protection; and

WHEREAS, The Court's most fundamental holding is that communications on the Internet deserve the same level of Constitutional protection as books, magazines, newspapers, and speakers on a street corner soapbox. The Court found that the Internet "constitutes a vast platform from which to address and hear from a world-wide audience of millions of readers, viewers, researchers, and buyers," and that "any person with a phone line can become a town crier with a voice that resonates farther than it could from any soapbox"; and

WHEREAS, For libraries, the most critical holding of the Supreme Court is that libraries that make content available on the Internet can continue to do so with the same Constitutional protections that apply to the books on libraries' shelves; and

WHEREAS, The Court's conclusion that "the vast democratic fora of the Internet" merit full constitutional protection will also serve to protect libraries that provide their patrons with access to the Internet; and

WHEREAS, The Court recognized the importance of enabling individuals to receive speech from the entire world and to speak to the entire world. Libraries provide those opportunities to many who would not otherwise have them; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court's decision will protect that access; and

WHEREAS, The use in libraries of software filters which block Constitutionally protected speech is inconsistent with the United States Constitution and federal law and may lead to legal exposure for the library and its governing authorities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association affirms that the use of filtering software by libraries to block access to constitutionally protected speech violates the *Library Bill of Rights*.

Adopted by the ALA Council, July 2 1997

American Civil Liberties Union Of Kansas and Western Missouri

Wendy McFarland/Lobbyist (785) 233-9054

Hearing on Senate Bill 670
Concerning Computers & "Cyberporn"

March 10, 1998

ACLU Hails Victory as California Library Agrees to Remove Internet Filters from Public Computers

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, January 28, 1998

BAKERSFIELD -- Responding to a warning from the American Civil Liberties Union that mandatory use of Internet filtering software may result in a lawsuit, libraries in Kern County, California, were sent this directive late Tuesday: "Please unfilter your terminals immediately!"

According to a letter faxed to the ACLU today and signed by Kern County Counsel Bernard C. Barmann, Sr., the county's new policy will provide a choice of an unfiltered or a filtered computer to both adult and minor patrons. No parental consent will be required for minors to access unfiltered computers.

The resolution came less than one week after the ACLU issued a warning that it would take legal action if officials did not remove Internet filtering software from public library computers within 10 days. The ACLU hailed the policy change as a complete victory for free speech rights.

"We applaud the Board of Supervisor's decision to honor the First Amendment rights of Kern County citizens by changing its library Internet access policy to allow all adult and minor patrons to decide for themselves whether to access the Internet with or without a filter," said ACLU National Staff Attorney Ann Beeson, in a letter to the County Counsel sent on behalf of the national ACLU and the ACLU's of Northern and Southern California. Beeson also urged the libraries to clearly mark filtered and non-filtered terminals so that patrons can make informed decisions about which terminal to use, and to place terminals for maximum privacy.

"The County made the right decision, and I'm sure we are all relieved that this issue has been resolved swiftly and without a lengthy and costly legal battle," said Peter Eliasberg, an attorney with the ACLU of Southern California. "Kern County now joins libraries in Santa Clara County and in San Jose, among others, in deciding to be providers of information, not censors," he added.

The filtering issue has drawn many cities across the country into a national debate about whether library systems should limit what people can see on the Internet. A library in Loudon County, Virginia is currently facing a legal challenge from local library patrons after adopting a similar Internet blocking policy. The ACLU is considering an intervention in that lawsuit on behalf of online speakers who are blocked from reaching library patrons.

"Libraries are our nation's storehouses of knowledge," said Ann Brick, Staff Attorney with the ACLU of Northern California. "Their mission is to make that knowledge available to young and old alike. Filters are fundamentally antithetical to that mission."

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm
Date: 3-10-98
Attachment: #9

January 27, 1998

Ms. Ann Beeson, Attorney at Law
ACLU
125 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004-2400

Re: Filtering Software at Kern County Libraries

Dear Ms. Beeson:

This responds to your letter of January 21, 1998, and confirms statements I made in our recent telephone conversations. I met with the Board of Supervisors in executive session today. The Board determined that, effective immediately, Internet access at the branches of the Kern County Library System shall be patron driven.

Under the policy, adult and minor patrons may elect to use either a filtered or an unfiltered computer subject to management by Library staff for disruptive behavior. In branches with only one computer, the computer shall remain unfiltered unless the patron requests filtering. A second computer will be added to these branches soon. The plan is to add the new computers in less than two weeks. A copy of the directive issued by the Library implementing the directive is attached.

I trust that this resolves any constitutional concerns or any intention of initiating litigation you may have. Thank you for your cooperation in reaching this resolution.

Very truly yours,

Bernard C. Barmann, Sr.
County Counsel



January 27, 1998

To: ALL KERN BRANCHES
From: Marje Rump

Subject: INTERNET PUBLIC ACCESS

Effective immediately the following procedures will be implemented regarding the provision of public Internet access at KCL branches:

Branches with only one Internet terminal will be unfiltered unless filtering is requested by the library patron.

Branches with two or more terminals will have half of their terminals unfiltered.

Patron choice of filtering by adults or minors is the rule. We will be acquiring enough terminals so that every branch in the system will have a minimum of two Internet terminals at each branch location.

PLEASE UNFILTER YOUR TERMINALS IMMEDIATELY!

Copyright 1998, The American Civil Liberties Union



TO: Senate Committee on Federal and State Affairs
FROM: Mark Tallman, Director of Governmental Relations
DATE: March 10, 1998

RE: Testimony on S.B. 670 - Limiting Internet Access at School and Libraries

Madam Chair, Members of the Committee:

KASB appears today as an opponent of S.B. 670 because we believe the regulation of access to the Internet in public schools should be determined by local districts, not by a single state policy. This is especially true when there is not yet a consensus on the best way to control access by minors to inappropriate materials.

Hopefully we can agree that local elected officials are as concerned about protecting children as state officials. Several sponsors of this bill are former school board members, and I am sure their interest in keeping obscene, indecent or illegal material from public school students was as strong in the boardroom as in the Capital. There question is: who should determine the best way to accomplish this end in each school and community?

S.B. 670 would essentially require two things: that every school (and college and library) would have to implement a system to filter or block access to inappropriate materials by minors; and that every school (and college and library) must adopt policies to control access to such materials.

Taking the second issue first, KASB strongly encourages school boards to adopt policies regarding acceptable use. I have attached to this testimony information and examples our association provides to assist boards in this endeavor. Furthermore, any school district which seeks access to the federal "e-rate" (Internet access discount rate for schools and libraries), or other federal technology funding, must have adopted a district technology plan. Those plans are to include an acceptable use policy as part of the plan, and the plan must be approved by the State Board of Education.

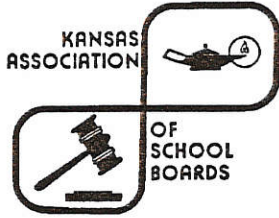
Regarding the first issue, there is considerable difference of opinion over the effectiveness of Internet filtering software. Some believe these productions do a good job of limiting access to inappropriate material. Others believe that such filters block a great deal of perfectly appropriate Internet material while computer-skilled minors can continue to find objectionable materials. In that way, such filters can limit the benefits of Internet access while creating a false sense of security. (I have also attached an article concerning the effectiveness of one product.)

Some school boards - maybe most - will decide to use a filter system. We support their right to do so. But we know that some boards have decided against this approach, choosing instead to carefully supervise student use of school computers. We do not think the state (or federal government, which is

considering similar legislation) should require that every school use a software filter system to achieve the goal of protecting students.

We think the state can require that districts adopt appropriate use policies (and in fact has already done so). We think the state can provide incentives to use software filters by providing financial incentives to purchase such software. But we believe local school boards can and should be trusted to look out for the children of their communities as effectively as the state.

Thank you for your consideration.



Paul R. Getto--Assistant Director of Policy Services
1420 SW Arrowhead Rd
Topeka, KS 66604
785-273-3600
FAX-913-273-7580
kasb1@kspress.com

Student Internet Access and Acceptable Use Policies

The association recommends policies and handbook language to our member districts and, as you can imagine, we have been getting frequent requests during the past year on this topic. When asked, we tend to offer the following comments and suggestions:

- 1) **Why** does the district want to provide students access to the Internet?
- 2) Is use of the Internet **integrated** into the curriculum and the published learning objectives followed by the staff? (If the answer is no--i.e., there is no compelling evidence that going 'on-line' will benefit the educational program, the district staff needs to do more work before they make a proposal to the board.) The board's primary question should be--"What measurable student learning will take place if we make this investment?"
- 3) Do students need individual access to the Internet?
- 4) Will students be supervised if they are given individual access?
- 5) What, if any, screening devices will be used to limit student activity while on the 'net'?
- 6) Are teachers told in writing they are responsible for supervising their students and that they are responsible for what the students do while under their supervision?
- 7) Are teachers reminded in writing each year they are expected to obey the copyright laws (as they are described in district policies,) and that their students must do the same?
- 8) Are parents advised of student and parental responsibilities involved in the use of the Internet?

--*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*

In addition to asking the questions noted above, we will send out a series of documents which can be used to warn parents and students that "use of the computers for programs, software, e-mail, and to access telecommunications resources is a privilege, not a right. Violations of the policies and procedures of ___school concerning use of computers and networks will result in disciplinary action."

We also recommend districts warn students they could be disciplined for inappropriate use of computers and computer software. The suggested language is:

Level 1: Warning: Student would lose computer privilege/Internet access until a parent conference is held. Any additional loss of privileges as determined by the administration will be discussed in this conference.

Level 2: Pattern of abuse, repeated abuse or flagrant violations:

Student who, after a Level 1 warning, continues to engage in serious or persistent misbehavior by violating the district's previously communicated written standards of conduct may be removed from any computer/Internet privileges for the remainder of the school year or remaining school years and recommended for suspension.

Level 3: Expellable offense:

Student could be expelled from school if he/she engages in conduct on the Internet that contains the elements of the offense of criminal mischief, as defined by state and federal law. Any student expelled for misuse of technology will also lose computer privileges for the remainder of the school year or school years.

(Note: The administration should reserve the right to skip steps if it's necessary. They should not be bound by policy to move through all three levels in order.)

*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*

To summarize, we suggest existing board policies should be adequate to deal with these issues if the schools insist that the **copyright laws** be followed and that teachers **supervise** their students. Internet access will require new staff and student handbook language and some additional paperwork for parents and students.

If access to networks is allowed for students, it should be clear that the purpose is to enhance the student's educational experience and/or to increase the availability or resources necessary to complete specific research assignments.

Uncontrolled access should not be granted to students just because it's 'expected' so students can become 'technologically literate.'

Parents should be informed in writing that access will be granted to students and both students and parents must be warned that some materials discovered by students may be inappropriate.

If students are allowed to take portable computers home, a separate form should be used to advise parents they assume liability for any connections the student may make while using the computer at home.

If it can be justified as a part of the instructional program or as a means to support the curriculum and learning objectives, use of computer networks can be a valuable learning experience for students and teachers. If teachers are pressuring the administration for Internet accounts simply because "the neighbors are doing it and we need to keep up" the administration should insist more work be done before a recommendation is made to the board.

Ownership of Employee/Student-Produced Computer Materials

Computer materials or devices created as part of any assigned district responsibility or classroom activity undertaken on school time shall be the property of the board. The board's rules governing ownership of employee or student-produced computer materials are on file with the clerk and are available upon request.

Approved:

Acceptable Use Policy for Information Retrieval Systems

_____ USD _ _ _ is working to provide access to information retrieval systems for all students, faculty, and staff. Information retrieval systems is a term which includes all existing technologies related to computers and the Internet as well as terms to be developed in the future relating to this technology. Students must have permission from at least one of their parents or guardians to access these information retrieval systems at school

The use of information retrieval systems is a privilege, not a right, and inappropriate use will result in the cancellation of those privileges and/or disciplinary action by school officials. A student's activities while using an information retrieval system in the school must be in support of education and

research, and consistent with the curriculum outcomes of the _____ School System. In addition, a student accessing an information retrieval system from a school site is responsible for all on-line activities entered into by the student. When using another organization's networks or computing services, students must comply with the rules appropriate for that network.

The following actions constitute unacceptable use of an information retrieval system whether that use is initiated from school or any other site:

- using impolite, abusive or otherwise objectionable language in either public or private messages
- using an information retrieval system illegally in ways that violate federal, state, or local laws or statutes
 - placing unlawful information
 - sending messages likely to result in the loss of the recipient's work
 - sending chain letters or pyramid schemes to lists or individuals
- using for commercial purposes
- using for political lobbying
- changing any file that does not belong to the user
- sending or receiving copyrighted materials without permission
- knowingly giving one's password to others
- sending or receiving pornographic material, inappropriate text files, or files dangerous to the integrity of the network
- circumventing security measures on school or remote computers or networks
- attempting to gain access to another's resources, programs or data
- vandalizing or any malicious attempt to harm or destroy data of another user which includes the uploading and creation of computer viruses
- falsifying one's identity to others
- giving your name, address, password or personal information—use only your system ID
- downloading or installing any commercial software, shareware, or freeware unless directed to do so by school personnel
- subscribing to Listservs, UseNet news, and discussion groups unless allowed by school personnel

Levels of Punishment

Three levels of punishment may be enforced by the administration. While the levels may be implemented in order, nothing prevents the administration from selecting any step depending on the facts and the severity of the violation.

Level 1: Warning

Student would lose access to the information retrieval system until a parent conference is held. Any additional loss of privileges as determined by the administration will be discussed at this conference.

Level 2: Pattern of abuse, repeated abuse, or flagrant violations

Student who, after a Level 1 warning, continues to engage in serious or persistent misbehavior by violating the district's previously communicated written standards of conduct may be removed from any information retrieval system privileges for the remainder of the school year or remaining school years and recommended for suspension.

Level 3: Expellable offense

Student could be expelled from school if he/she engages in conduct on an information retrieval system that contains the elements of the offense of criminal mischief as defined by state and federal law. Any student expelled for

misuse of technology will also lose computer privileges for the remainder of the school year or school years.

Student Agreement (Grades 5-12)

I have read the policy on Acceptable Use of Information Retrieval Systems at _____ USD _ _ _ schools, and I understand fully and agree to abide by the principles and guidelines it contains. I have read and agree to refrain from those actions which are considered unacceptable to the proper use of information systems.

Student Signature _____ Date _____

Parent Agreement-199_-9_

As the parent or guardian of this student, I have read the Acceptable Use Policy for Information Retrieval Systems at _____ USD _ _ _ Schools. I understand that this access is designed for educational purposes. I also recognize that employees of the school or school system may not be able to restrict access to all controversial materials. I will not hold them responsible for materials my son or daughter acquires as a result of the use of the Internet from school facilities. I accept full responsibility for supervision if and when my student's use of information systems is outside the school setting. I hereby give my permission to _____ USD _ _ _ to permit my child to access and use the available information retrieval technologies.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

POLICY FOR ACCEPTABLE USE OF COMPUTERS AND NETWORKS

The following policy for acceptable use of computers and networks (including e-mail, all software and the Internet) shall apply to all district administrators, faculty, staff and students.

1. The user shall not erase, change, rename, or make unusable anyone else's computer files, programs, or disks (except for authorized staff members).
2. The user shall not let other persons use his/her name, logon, password or files for any reason (except for authorized staff members).
3. The user shall not use or try to discover another user's password or in any way access another person's e-mail or other files (except for authorized staff members).
4. The user shall not use district school computers or networks for any non-instructional or non-administrative purpose (e.g., games or activities for personal profit).
5. The user shall not use a computer for unlawful purposes, such as the illegal copying or installation of software.
6. The user shall not copy, change or transfer any software or documentation provided by district schools, teachers or other students without permission.
7. The user shall not write, produce, generate, copy, propagate, or attempt to introduce any computer code designed to self-replicate, damage or otherwise hinder the performance of any computer's memory, file system, or software. Such software is often called a bug, virus, worm, Trojan Horse or similar name.
8. The user shall not deliberately use the computer to annoy or harass others with language, images, innuendoes, or threats. The user shall not deliberately access or create any obscene or objectionable information, language or images.
9. The user shall not intentionally damage the system, damage information belonging to others, misuse system resources, or allow others to misuse system software.
10. The user shall not tamper with computers, networks, printers or other associated equipment except as directed by the teacher.
11. The user desiring to take home technology equipment (hardware or software) must first have the parental permission form signed. Any take-home technology shall be used in the same manner as if it were at school. Technology equipment will only be checked out at the end of the school day and must be returned before school begins the next morning.
12. Take-home technology is available on a first come, first serve basis. Juniors and seniors will have first priority. Faculty will have second priority. Sophomores and freshmen will not be eligible for take-home technology. In cases of heavy demand, the librarian, after consulting with class teachers, may prioritize the requests to take technology home.
13. The user of the Internet and take-home technology must be a student in good standing (no outstanding detention time, no expulsions from school, no down slips, no overdue library materials or outstanding fines).
14. The user shall have no expectation of privacy for any information created, stored or used in any manner on any district computer system. All information on any school or district network is considered district property.

XXXX Computer Use

XXXX

Use of or access to district computers or computer software shall be limited to district employees. Use of computers is for the performance of official and approved assignments only. Use of district computer equipment or software for personal projects is prohibited without prior permission of the superintendent. All computer use is subject to review by the administration and the board.

Only software purchased by the district may be loaded onto district computers. Software licensed to the district shall not be used on computers not owned by the district.

This policy applies to all district computer equipment, copy machines, data libraries and programs.

Violations of this policy or district regulations shall be grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Approved:

Parent Agreement-199_-9_

Granting Limited Access

As the parent or guardian of this student, I have read the Acceptable Use Policy for Information Retrieval Systems at ____ USD ___ Schools. I understand that this access is designed for educational purposes. I also recognize that employees of the school or school system may not be able to restrict access to all controversial materials. I will not hold them responsible for materials my son or daughter acquires as a result of the use of the Internet from school facilities. I accept full responsibility for supervision if and when my student's use of information systems is outside the school setting. I hereby give my permission to ____ USD ___ to permit my child to access and use the available information retrieval technologies.

As a parent or guardian of this student, I have read the terms and conditions for ____ public schools' facilities use and Internet access. I understand that this free access is designed for educational purposes. However, I also recognize that is it impossible to restrict access to all controversial materials and I will not hold ____ public schools responsible for materials acquired or sent via the network.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Restricting Access

While I do not want my child accessing the Internet, I understand that it is not always possible to prevent unauthorized use. I understand my child will not be given a password to access the Internet and an account will not be established for my child's use. I also agree not to hold the district responsible for my child's unauthorized access to internal or external computer networks.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Handbook Language–Internet use

As part of their academic work for specific classes, or for general interest research, students may have access to internal and external computer networks. The external computer network is often called the “Internet.” While reasonable efforts will be made to provide supervision when students are using computer networks, neither school staff nor the district can guarantee the accuracy or appropriateness of information which may be accessed by students. Parents who are concerned about this situation should discuss the issues with teachers or the principal/designee.

When teachers are encouraging use of computer networks for specific projects parental permission forms shall be sent home for the appropriate signatures.

ELECTRONIC PRIVACY INFORMATION CENTER

Faulty Filters: How Content Filters Block Access to Kid-Friendly Information on the Internet

December 1997

**Electronic Privacy Information Center
Washington, DC
<http://www.epic.org/>**

SUMMARY

In order to determine the impact of software filters on the open exchange of information on the Internet, the Electronic Privacy Information Center conducted 100 searches using a traditional search engine and then conducted the same 100 searches using a new search engine that is advertised as the "world's first family-friendly Internet search site." We tried to locate information about 25 schools; 25 charitable and political organizations; 25 educational, artistic, and cultural institutions; and 25 concepts that might be of interest to young people. Our search terms included such phrases as the "American Red Cross," the "San Diego Zoo," and the "Smithsonian Institution," as well as such concepts as "Christianity," the "Bill of Rights" and "eating disorders." In every case in our sample, we found that the family-friendly search engine prevented us from obtaining access to almost 90 percent of the materials on the Internet containing the relevant search terms. We further found that in many cases, the search service denied access to 99 percent of material that would otherwise be available without the filters. We concluded that the filtering mechanism prevented children from obtaining a great deal of useful and appropriate information that is currently available on the Internet.

INTRODUCTION

The subject of whether to promote techniques to limit access to information available on the Internet grows out of the litigation against the Communications Decency Act. In that case, the Supreme Court ruled that the First Amendment protected the right to publish information on the Internet. The Court also found that "the interest in encouraging freedom of expression in a democratic society outweighs any theoretical but unproven benefit of censorship."

Shortly after the Supreme Court issued its decision, the White House convened a meeting to discuss the need to develop content filters for the Internet. The Administration unveiled a "Strategy for a Family Friendly Internet." According to the White House proposal, a key component would be the promotion of labeling and screening systems designed to shield

children from inappropriate Internet content.

President Clinton said that he thought it was necessary to develop search engines specifically designed to screen out objectionable material. He said that it "must be our objective" to ensure that the labeling of Internet content "will become standard practice." Vice President Gore said, "Our challenge is to make these blocking technologies and the accompanying rating systems as common as the computers themselves."

In a statement released during the White House meeting, five Internet companies -- CNET, Excite, Infoseek, Lycos and Yahoo! -- expressed their support of the "White House proposal for the Internet industry to adopt a self-regulated rating system for content on the Web."

Following the White House summit, several companies announced that they would develop products and services for content filtering. On October 6, Net Shepherd and AltaVista launched Family Search. They described the product as "the world's first family-friendly Internet search site." Family Search is the first product to incorporate two of the goals identified at the July White House meeting -- content rating and filtered search engines.

THE FAMILY SEARCH SERVICE

Net Shepherd Family Search is a web-based search engine located on the Internet at <http://family.netshepherd.com>. According to the "Frequently Asked Questions" (FAQ) file available at the site, Family Search "is designed to make the Internet a friendlier, more productive place for families. This is achieved through filtering out web sites judged by an independent panel of demographically appropriate Internet users, to be inappropriate and/or objectionable to average user families."

The Family Search service operates as follows: A user submits a search request, such as "American Red Cross." That request is then directed to the AltaVista search engine. The AltaVista results are then filtered through Net Shepherd's ratings data base, and the filtered results are presented to the user. For this reason, conducting a search using the AltaVista search engine, and then conducting the same search using the Net Shepherd search engine, shows exactly how much information is removed by the Net Shepherd filter.

Net Shepherd claims that it has completed the most comprehensive rating of material on the World Wide Web. According to the company (as reported in the FAQ), in March of 1997 it had rated "97% of the English language sites on the Web."

For this survey, it is particularly important to emphasize two claims made by Net Shepherd about its family-friendly search engine. First, Net Shepherd states that the filtering criterion is whether a web site is "inappropriate and/or objectionable to average user families." Second, Net Shepherd states that its review of material available on the Web is comprehensive -- "97% of the English language sites."

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

We set out to determine the actual effect of the filtering process -- to quantify the amount of

information that was actually blocked by a filtered search engine. Family Search's use of AltaVista results enabled us to conduct a straightforward comparison of a filtered and an unfiltered search. We first entered our search criteria into the AltaVista search engine [<http://altavista.digital.com>] and recorded the number of documents produced in response to our request. This number appeared at the top of search results returned by AltaVista.

We then duplicated our search request with Family Search and recorded the number of documents located through that search engine. Unlike AltaVista, Family Search does not report the number of matching documents. We had to read each page of the search results and manually count the number of documents retrieved.

All of our searches that contained more than one word in the search were submitted in quotation marks.

Family Search allows the user to designate a desired "quality" level for its search results. In conducting our searches, we used the default of "no preference." This is the most comprehensive setting and allowed us to retrieve all of the documents that Family Search would provide.

All of our searches were conducted between November 17 and November 26, 1997. We conducted 100 searches for key phrases using the unfiltered and the filtered search engines. We divided the 100 searches into four groups:

- Elementary, middle and high schools
- Charitable and political organizations
- Educational, artistic and cultural institutions
- Miscellaneous concepts and entities

We were particularly interested in the topics that would interest young people. For this reason we selected search phrases for organizations and ideas that we thought would be or should be of interest to children ages 18 and below. We are aware that not all families would agree that all of the phrases we selected would be appropriate for their children, but by and large we thought the 100 phrases we selected would likely be the types of searches that children who are using the Internet for non-objectionable purposes would conduct and that their parents would probably encourage.

Our findings are contained in the attached table. The results are summarized below:

Survey of Elementary, Middle and High Schools

With the growth of the Internet, many schools are today taking advantage of new communications technology. Not only are students able to access information around the world from a computer terminal in their classroom, they are also able to set up web sites. Many of these sites contain practical information -- how to contact teachers, homework assignments, and cancellation policies. Many sites also include school projects. Although the content of the sites is as different as are the schools, one thing seems clear -- the web sites in this category are web sites created for young people and often by young people. Thus when we tried locating these sites through the family-friendly search engine, we were surprised by

the outcome.

The Arbor Heights Elementary School in Seattle, Washington maintains a highly regarded web site at <http://www.halcyon.com/arborhts/arborhts.html>. More than 70,000 people have visited the web site in the last two years. The school also publishes a magazine specifically for kids aged 7 through 12 called "Cool Writers Magazine" that is available at the web site.

If you go to the AltaVista search engine and search for "Arbor Heights Elementary," you will get back 824 hits. But if you use the Net Shepherd family-friendly search engine, only three documents are returned. In other words, Net Shepherd blocks access to more than 99 percent of the material that would otherwise be available on AltaVista containing the search phrase "Arbor Heights Elementary."

We found similar results with other searches. More than 96 percent of the material referring to "Providence School" is blocked by Family Search. Over 98 percent of the material referring to "Ralph Bunche School" is also blocked.

This seemed extraordinary to us. The blocking criteria deployed by Net Shepherd is, according to the company, whether a site is "inappropriate and/or objectionable to average user families." We looked at several of the pages that were returned with the unfiltered search engine but not with the filtered search engine. We could not find anything that an average user family would consider to be inappropriate or objectionable.

We also noticed that as the web sites became more popular, that is to say as more documents were returned, the percentage of materials available dropped. In our survey of school web sites, the range of materials blocked went from 86 percent to 99 percent, but once more than 250 documents were available from an AltaVista search, at least 94 percent of the material would always be blocked by Family Search. Once more than 500 documents were available from an AltaVista search, that number rose to 98 percent.

Survey of Charitable and Political Organizations

We selected 25 organizations representing national charities and groups across the political spectrum. Many of these organizations were established to provide services and assistance to children and parents. All have made important use of the Internet to provide timely and useful information on-line at little or no cost to families across the country.

The American Red Cross site (<http://www.crossnet.org/>), for example, provides an extraordinary collection of information about public health and medical resources. The American Red Cross has a special interest in families. It designated November "Child Safety and Protection Month." If you go to this web page [<http://www.crossnet.org/healthtips/firstaid.html>] you will find a special section devoted to "Health and Safety Tips: How to Protect Your Family with First Aid Training."

These resources and other similar materials are available if you conduct an AltaVista search for "American Red Cross." Almost 40,000 documents were returned with the search. But a search with Family Search for the same phrase produced only 77 hits. The search engine filter had blocked access to 99.8 percent of the documents concerning the "American Red Cross" that would otherwise be available on the Internet.

Similar results were found when we conducted searches for the "Child Welfare League of America," "UNICEF" and "United Way."

Political organizations are also subject to extensive filtering. More than 4,000 documents about the NAACP can be found by means of AltaVista, but Family Search seems to believe that only 15 documents on the Internet concerning the NAACP are appropriate for young people.

Again we found that as search phrases became more popular, that is to say that as more documents were returned in response to an unfiltered search request, Family Search was more likely to block a higher percentage of materials. In this category, the amount of blocked material ranged from 90 percent to 99 percent, but once more than a thousand documents would be available with the unfiltered search, we found that 99 percent of the material would be blocked by Family Search.

Survey of Educational, Artistic and Cultural Institutions.

Many organizations use the Internet today to provide all types of valuable information for young people. We conducted searches for many well known kids' activities, such as "Disneyland," "National Zoo," and the "Boy Scouts of America."

The National Aquarium in Baltimore is one of top attractions for young people in the mid-Atlantic region. The Aquarium has created an extensive web site [<http://www.aqua.org/>], filled with a lot of neat stuff. If you go to Think Tank, you can try to answer a daily question about aquatic life. In the Education section of the web site, titled "Wonder Leads to Understanding," you will learn more about special programs at the National Aquarium for young people. The Aquarium's resources are widely found across the Internet. An AltaVista search produced 2,134 responses. But the family-friendly search engine produced only 63 responses.

Intrigued by the tremendous discrepancy, we decided to visit every one of the first 200 web pages returned by Alta Vista to see how it could be that, on average, 97 percent of the material would be considered objectionable to the average user family. We did find several speeches and papers that mentioned the National Aquarium as well as several events that were held at the National Aquarium. We also learned that the United States does not have the only National Aquarium. Others can be found in Australia and the Phillipines. We learned that a few people take family pictures when they go to the National Aquarium and that people who work at the Aquarium mention it on their resumes. But we couldn't find any objectionable or inappropriate material.

Again, we found that as the sites became more popular, it was more difficult to find information through Family Search. For searches of information on the Internet on many of the most popular educational institutions in the United States for kids, Family Search routinely blocked 99 percent of the documents. "Yellowstone National Park" produced a blocking rate of 99.8 percent. The blocking rate for the "San Diego Zoo" was 99.6 percent.

One of the most peculiar results in the entire survey concerned our search for the "National

Basketball Association." A straightforward search on AltaVista produced 18,018 hits. But when we tried Family Search, only two documents were provided. We have no idea what is in the remaining 18,016 documents that Family Search considers to be objectionable for the average family using the Internet.

Survey of Miscellaneous Concepts and Entities

For this last category, we considered the topics that students might be interested in learning more about as part of a school research paper or similar project. We tried to select concepts and entities from a range of areas appropriate for young people -- science, history, geography, government, religion, as well as famous people.

Consider, for example, a young student who is writing a research paper on "Thomas Edison," one of the greatest inventors of all time. If the student undertakes a search with AltaVista, 11,522 documents are returned. But if the student uses the Family Search site, only nine documents are produced. Similar results will be found with such search phrases as "Betsy Ross," "Islam," "Emily Dickinson," and "United States Supreme Court."

We recognize that young people also have concerns about sensitive topics such as eating disorders, puberty, and teen pregnancy. Parents' views on how best to handle such issues varies considerably from family to family. Not surprisingly, most of the documents available on the Internet about these topics are extensively blocked by Family Search. But what was surprising to us is that the blocking of these sensitive matters was not any greater than with such topics as "photosynthesis" (99.5 percent), "astronomy" (99.9 percent) or "Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart" (99.9 percent). In other words, it is just as difficult to get information about the "Constitution of the United States" -- actually, somewhat more so -- as it is to get information about "puberty" using a family-friendly search engine.

Even Dr. Seuss fares poorly with this family-friendly search engine. Only eight of the 2,638 references on the Internet relating to Dr. Seuss are made available by Family Search. And one of the eight documents that was produced by the search engine turned out to be a parody of a Dr. Seuss story using details from the murder of Nicole Brown Simpson.

LIMITATIONS OF SURVEY

We recognized in the course of the survey a number of limitations on our survey method. First, the figures that we provide regarding how much material the search engine blocks actually represent a percentage of the information blocked that would otherwise be available by means of the AltaVista search engine. There is material available on the Internet that is not located by AltaVista, but could be found by other locator services such as Yahoo! or Hotbot. If this factor were taken into account, the percentage of materials blocked by Family Search, expressed as a percentage of all the material available on the Internet containing the relevant search phrases, would necessarily increase.

We also recognize that there is some ambiguity in search terms and that context is often necessary to establish meaning. We tried where possible to select search terms that would reduce the risk of ambiguity.

We did not attempt to review all of the filtering products currently available. For the reasons described above, and particularly the emphasis that filter proponents have placed on search engines that can perform this task, we believed it was appropriate to limit our study to the one search engine specifically designed to block access to "inappropriate material."

CONCLUSION

Our research showed that a family-friendly search engine, of the kind recommended by proponents of Internet rating schemes at the White House summit in July 1997, typically blocked access to 95-99 percent of the material available on the Internet that might be of interest to young people. We also found that as information on popular topics became more widely available on the Internet, the search engine was likely to block an even higher percentage. We further found that the search engine did not seem to restrict sensitive topics for young people any more than it restricted matters of general interest. Even with the very severe blocking criteria employed, we noted that some material which parents might consider to be objectionable was still provided by the family-friendly service.

Our review led us to conclude that proponents of filters and rating systems should think more carefully about whether this is a sensible approach. In the end, "family-friendly" filtering does not seem very friendly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While it is true that there is material available on the Internet that some will find legitimately objectionable, it is also clear that in some cases the proposed solutions may be worse than the actual problem. Filtering programs that deny children access to a wide range of useful and appropriate materials ultimately diminish the educational value of the Internet.

- The White House should reconsider its support for the Internet filtering effort, and particularly for the idea of filter-based search engines. This approach is flawed and these programs make it more difficult for young people to find useful and appropriate information.
- Vendors of filtering and tagging products need to be much more forthcoming about the actual effect of their programs and services. It is deceptive and fraudulent to say that a program blocks "objectionable content" when it also blocks a great deal of information that is useful and valuable for young people.
- Alternatives to software filters and tagging should be explored. The European Union has recently proposed a range of options including codes of conduct, hotlines, and warnings.
- Parents should learn more about the benefits of the Internet for their children and families. In the ongoing debate about the availability of objectionable materials, one key point has been lost -- the Internet is a wonderful resource for young people.

- Parents should continue to take a strong interest in their children's use of the Internet. Helping children tell right from wrong is not something that should be left to computer software or search engines.

We hope that additional research will be done on the impact other filtering programs may have on the ability of young people to obtain useful information on the Internet. Without such studies, it is not possible to say whether it is sensible to promote these programs.

RESOURCES

Internet Free Expression Alliance [<http://www.ifea.net/>] -- IFEA was established to protect the free flow of information on the Internet. It includes more than two dozen member organizations. Information is available from the IFEA web site about rating and filtering systems, including the views of the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Library Association, the Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility, the Electronic Frontier Foundation, the Electronic Privacy Information Center, the National Campaign for Free Expression, the National Coalition Against Censorship, and others.

ABOUT EPIC

The Electronic Privacy Information Center is a public interest research organization, based in Washington, DC.

Electronic Privacy Information Center
666 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Suite 301
Washington, DC 20003
+1 202 544 9240 (tel) +1 202 547 5482 (fax)
<http://www.epic.org/>

March 10, 1998

TO: Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee

Lana Oleen, Chair
Nancey Harrington
Rich Becker
Laurie Bleeker
Keith Schraad
Ben Vidricksen
Sherman Jones
Donald Biggs
U.L. "Rip" Gooch

Testimony of Carol Barta

Vice President, Kansas Library Association
Director of Library Services, Barton County Community College

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

Because there are others who will speak today regarding the First Amendment and intellectual freedom issues involved with Senate Bill 670, I will focus my brief remarks on how this bill will impact post-secondary education.

Senate Bill 670 would impede the education of college and university students. Because S.B. 670 holds Universities and Colleges to the same standard as elementary schools it would hamper the ability of post-secondary students to use the Internet to further their studies.

Libraries connected to schools, colleges and universities have for many years, developed their print collections to support the curricula taught at the particular institution. Each one has a somewhat unique collection depending on the courses taught and the research interests of the faculty. In much the same way, students and faculty make use of information resources on the Internet. Each school, college and university will have a unique set of needs for information from the Internet.

Filtering software, of which there are now less than a dozen choices, is created by private companies whose goals are to produce a standard product for a broad audience. To require that all institutions use filtering software forces them to ignore the unique needs of their curricula. Most filtering software is set up to block Internet sites by creating a list of addresses employees of the software company deem offensive for one reason or another. While some customization can be done by working with the individual software company, this would need to be accomplished on a site by site basis. A time consuming, hit or miss approach to say the least.

Each institution should be able to meet the information needs of their students and faculty on an individual basis. Here at BCCC we have a variety of courses which might have trouble getting the information the students need if filtering software would be implemented. Nursing students might be prevented from finding material on sexually transmitted diseases; criminal justice students could not access information on criminal activity such as bomb making that might aid them in learning to solve investigations; abnormal psychology students would be unable to read articles on deviant behaviors, and

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm

Date: 3-10-98

Attachment: #/1

early child hood majors would be prevented from viewing sites with graphic information on child abuse. The wealth of information which makes the Internet a vital component of education would be cut off for our students.

Many schools, colleges and universities across the state and the country have found that requiring students to sign agreements not to view pornographic material from the Internet using school computers has been a sufficient deterrent to this practice. We have had success with this method at my college.

Another method of preventing students from accidentally stumbling onto unwanted material is to instruct them on search methods which help them find the information they are seeking. Trained library professionals are very skilled at helping library patrons sift through the massive amount of information on the Internet.

Because there is no one quick fix to the dilemma of providing information to those who need it while assuring the appropriateness of the information to the individual, child or adult, we must proceed with caution. Filtering software is not the solution that enables us to meet both of these standards at this time. I urge you to allow more time for consideration of other possible solutions before implementing a flawed law such as SB 670.

Wichita Public Library

Comments on SB 670

Before the Federal & State Affairs Committee

March 10, 1998

This testimony is being provided in opposition to SB 670.

The Wichita Public Library has had public Internet access available since January 1997. Workstations are available in the Central Library – including two stations dedicated for use by children and young adults – as well as in our Westlink, Rockwell, Seneca, Marina Lakes and Maya Angelou Northeast Branch Libraries. A seventh site – our Linwood Branch – will offer public access within the next several weeks.

Although we disagree with the mandated mechanisms identified in SB 670, we believe the general intent of this bill is an encouragement of positive use of the Internet. We share that goal. It is for that reason that before making public Internet access available, our library staff and the members of our Library Board of Directors gave serious thought to the policies and procedures needed to ensure successful implementation of the service.

Despite the fact that our Library supports free and open access to information for all library customers, we believed that a full evaluation of Internet service must include a fair consideration of Internet filters. We did significant research into the filtering options available to us before eliminating them as viable components of our service delivery.

Last week, I was able to document one of the main reasons our Library rejects use of filters – they simply do not work. Our library does have one workstation that uses *SurfWatch* filter software. The State Department of Human Resources provided this workstation to us as part of the One-Stop Information Access project. Use of the filter is a condition of making the equipment and the service available through our Library. (Use of the station is also limited by contract to job-searching activities.) Using that workstation and a standard search engine, I typed in the word “breast”. Following only the links to the information gathered from that word search, within 5 steps I was able to display text and graphic images of the type SB 670 undoubtedly intends to limit. Our library believes that to add filters to our workstations is to imply that we guarantee that users – particularly children – will be unable to access “inappropriate” information. As only a moderately sophisticated Internet user, I was easily able to prove that cannot be the case.

Similarly, filtering and blocking products currently available to us do not have the flexibility needed to ensure that they will not obstruct sites serving the legitimate information needs of our diverse community. The reason we make the Internet available to our customers and staff is to encourage access to information, not to limit it.

Instead of mandating the installation of filters which do not have the sophistication to accomplish what is intended in this bill, we ask that you allow schools and libraries to use policies and procedures as the Wichita Public Library has done to address this difficult and complicated issue.

Our first consideration in developing our service was to encourage use of the workstations for their intended purpose – serving as a resource to be used in the fulfillment of the Library’s mission to

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm
Date: 3-10-98
Attachment: # 12

meet the informational and educational needs of adults and children in the community. For that reason, we deliberately placed each machine in a location where it is easily viewed and "monitored" by our public service staff. We believe that this visibility also encourages customers not familiar with the Internet to realize its availability to them.

Secondly, we wanted to make the Internet as accessible as possible to all of our customers. To accomplish that goal, we offer guaranteed sessions of only 30 minutes. An individual's use beyond that time is allowed only when other customers are not waiting to use a workstation. To help our customers make efficient use of their work sessions, our library staff has gone to great lengths to offer recommended starting sites. A special page of age-appropriate materials displays on the children's workstations while a general-purpose page that includes the children's information is used in all other locations. Many of our users find that the sites included on our Library pages completely fulfill their needs. These individuals already have virtually no risk of accessing the information SB 670 seeks to restrict through mandated filters.

We proactively address the issues of "inappropriate" use and are particularly sensitive to inadvertent access to these sorts of sites by juveniles. One of our methods of dealing with this problem has been to work closely with L'Ouverture Computer Technology Magnet Elementary School. During last year's National Library Week celebration, we brought students from this school to the Library to lead Internet demonstrations for both children and adults. Because the L'Ouverture principal has found filtering to be ineffective in protecting children from "inappropriate" material, we have invited him to speak at library programs and to our library staff about other ways to ensure that children's Internet access is as positive as possible. We continually seek new sites and resources to include on our children's web page. We maintain links to sites that help parents work with their children when using the Internet. Upon request, we speak to community groups about our Internet access and offer demonstrations of ways to use our Library web site.

Have we had some problems in spite of our policies and procedures? Sure. For the first few months, we took periodic calls from the local media researching stories – and yes, in some cases, complaints – about Internet access at our Library. After hearing about the mechanisms we'd put in place for our service, however, most of the stories simply went away. At other times, instead of being critical of the Library, stories turned into positive publicity about how the Library strives to provide effective use of the Internet.

What are we doing to refine our Internet service? A few things. Wording on our library card applications is in the process of being updated to clarify for parents that a child's library card provides for access to the Internet. At the initiation of our Library Board, our "Internet Access & Use Policy" has been revised to explain that inappropriate use includes the displaying of visual images containing obscenity, gratuitous violence and sexually explicit material. We have investigated the addition of privacy screens for our Internet monitors, but as yet have not recommended their installation.

SB 670 does nothing to limit Internet access to obscene, pornographic or illegal matter beyond that which can already be accomplished through well-considered Library policies and procedures. The requirement to filter access will not prevent these sorts of materials from being capable of being accessed or displayed. It will, however create a false sense of security for library users and added financial, workload and liability burdens for libraries. Please do what is in the best interest of library users and libraries – vote “no” on this bill.

Cynthia Berner
Coordinator of Administrative Services
Wichita Public Library
223 South Main, Wichita 67202
316-262-0611
<http://www.wichita.lib.ks.us>