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Cybercrimes are rapidly increasing in scope and threat. With the expanding adoption rate of digital technology, people of all ages are potential targets for criminals inside and outside of the City of Los Angeles. From social media to commercial operations our private data, well-being, and financial assets are at risk of exploitation. The FBI Internet Crime report notes that California, in 2017, was the top target nationwide with 41,974 reported internet crimes and over \$214.2 million in losses associated with cybercrime. The same report notes that nearly 20,000 reported crimes occurred on social media.

Further, every year the number of reported cybercrimes has increased. These statistics reflect only the known, reported cybercrimes. Many more crimes which take place over social media and internet platforms go unreported and sometimes unnoticed by community members who are not aware of what is a cybercrime.

As new technology is produced and made accessible to the masses, so too is it accessible by criminals seeking to harm others. The threats to individuals and society are hastened by the pace at which criminals acquire new technology. Working in conjunction with technological change is the rate of change for online behavior and norms. With the rise of new social media platforms and internet forums, new ways to engage with others productively and safely are ever changing. The numerous differences across internet platforms for privacy settings and data protection further complicate how community members engage with others online.

Well-known cybercrimes include hacking, theft, network intrusion, denial of service attacks, and unlawful access to computers. Other crimes, because of the ubiquity of social media and internet access, are now crimes with a digital fingerprint. These crimes can include gun, drug, and human trafficking and credible threats of violence made on social media.

Although the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and other law enforcement go to great effort to apprehend cybercriminals, community members of all ages and backgrounds are potential targets. To help rectify the discrepancy in cyber literacy among community members the LAPD and Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU) created cyber literacy classes for the community. Each class and the associated curriculum provide up-to-date best practices for individuals engaging with others on the internet. These classes also offer community members, judges, and other law enforcement officers knowledge about cybercrimes, forensic practices, trends in online interactions, and issues critical to staying safe online.

The CCU currently has the ownership of the computers necessary to host recurring cyber literacy classes or workshops. In the past, the CCU has partnered with outside organizations to provide more classes and expand the type of educational content accessible to the public. However, due to staffing constraints, the number of classes is intermittent. Furthermore, because of the reliance on a third-party for dedicated classroom space, the cyber

literacy program is at risk of discontinuation caused by a third-party. The reliance on a third-party classroom space also inhibits the accessibility of these classes for community members.


The Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL) has a system for each branch office to host one-off workshops and classes. Each branch selects from an approved list of organizations or educators when a branch decides to host a workshop or class. This system is recognized as a valuable way to provide the community with engaging and informative classes.

Based on the LAPL program a list of outside organizations with expertise in online interactions and social media safety is already formed that, with the inclusion of nonprofits with subject matter expertise, could supplement a CCU cyber literacy program so that CCU staff is not required to operate every class or workshop. Further, many LAPL branches have space which can be outfitted with CCU computers to form a computer room that doubles as a dedicated cyber literacy classroom.

I THEREFORE MOVE that the City Council instruct the Los Angeles Police Department's Cyber Crimes Unit (CCU) and Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL) to implement a one year, bi-weekly cyber literacy pilot program in Council District Three that uses CCU curriculum, outside group expertise, and a LAPL facility.

I FURTHER MOVE that in one year, the CCU will report back to the City Council on the costs of the pilot program, successes, areas of improvement, and provide recommendations for potential program expansion.

PRESENTED BY:


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SECONDED:



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FEB 13 2019

