National Child Exploitation Prevention Programming

Feb. 10, 2026

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you for joining us today for our webinar on National Child Exploitation Prevention Programming.

The Children's Safety Network is sponsoring today's webinar. We are funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under the Child and Adolescent Injury and Violence Prevention Resource Center's cooperative agreement, with no additional non-governmental funding. The information, content, and conclusions presented are those of the speakers and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by, HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. government.

I'd like to turn it over to Caitlin for a few technical tips.

Caitlin Flynn, CSN at EDC: Hi everyone, welcome. A few quick tips before we begin. The quality of your audio depends on the speed of your internet connection. If the audio is choppy, please try switching to a more stable connection, or listen by phone using one of the numbers in your Zoom invitation. All participants are muted, but you can submit questions throughout the event using the Q&A button at the bottom of your screen. We'll address questions during the discussion portion later on.

For captions, please use the Captions button at the bottom of your screen—sometimes it appears under the "More" menu (the three dots). We'll share resources, along with the recording and slides, within the next two weeks, and these will be posted on our website for you to access. Thanks, and back to you, Jennifer.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you, Caitlin.

I'm Jennifer Leonardo. I serve as the Director of the Children's Safety Network at Education Development Center, and as the co-chair of the National Children's Safety Now Alliance. I'm excited to welcome our speakers and to have everyone here with us today.

February 10 is Safer Internet Day—a global day of action celebrated by more than 100 countries to raise awareness of internet safety and to empower young people, families, communities, and

organizations to build their knowledge and skills so that we may all use technology responsibly, critically, and creatively.

I'd like to welcome our first presenter, Special Agent Brittany Hayes.

Special Agent Hayes currently holds the position of Assistant Special Agent in Charge within the Forensic Services Division and serves as a United States Secret Service liaison to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). In this role, she oversees approximately 200 collateral duty employees who serve as Secret Service Ambassadors for the agency's child safety outreach programs. She cultivates relationships across the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and state and local agencies to coordinate and provide forensic and technical support for missing and exploited child cases.

Special Agent Hayes began her career as a Uniformed Division Officer with the United States Secret Service in 2006. She moved into administrative, professional, and technical roles in 2009 in the Los Angeles Field Office, and began her special agent journey in 2015 at the Washington Field Office. In Washington, she became certified as a physical training coordinator and was assigned to the Electronic Crimes Task Force, conducting mobile wireless investigations that supported local law enforcement in cases involving missing persons and criminal activity associated with cellular devices.

In 2018, Special Agent Hayes became a Forensic Services Division NCMEC Ambassador, which ignited her passion for teaching young people about internet safety and how to avoid exploitation and online violence. She also served for 20 years in the Ohio Air National Guard as a reservist and retired as a Master Sergeant in 2023. She holds a bachelor's degree in Family and Consumer Sciences from Mount Vernon Nazarene University and an MBA from American Military University.

I will also introduce Senior Forensic Interview Specialist for Homeland Security Investigations, Ali Levy, and Forensic Interview Specialist with the Department of Homeland Security, Renee Young.

Ali Levy was instrumental in planning and preparing for this webinar but is unable to join us today. She is a Senior Forensic Interview Specialist with Homeland Security Investigations and is currently detailed to the Department of Homeland Security's Know to Protect campaign as a campaign advisor and subject matter expert. Ms. Levy is a licensed social worker and holds a master's degree in Social Work and Forensic Psychology. She has worked in the area of child abuse and exploitation since 1998. In 2009, she became the first forensic interview specialist for

Homeland Security Investigations and established the HSI Forensic Interview Program. She works with child and adult victims of crime, with a focus on child exploitation and abuse, human trafficking, traveling child sex offender crimes, female genital mutilation, human rights violations, and war crime victims. She conducts interviews and trainings domestically and internationally in both English and Spanish.

And now, I welcome our second presenter, Forensic Interview Specialist with the Department of Homeland Security, Renee Young.

Renee Young currently interviews child and adult victims and witnesses of crimes including child exploitation, sex trafficking, labor trafficking, female genital mutilation, and more. In addition to her forensic interview role, Ms. Young is currently assigned to the Department of Homeland Security's Know to Protect campaign to raise awareness and prevent online sexual abuse and exploitation.

Prior to joining Homeland Security, Renee served as a police officer with the City of Burlington, Vermont for 14 years. For her final seven years, she worked as a detective with the Chittenden Unit for Special Investigations, investigating sexually based crimes, internet crimes against children, trafficking, serious child abuse, and child homicides. She has also worked with Internet Crimes Against Children for over a decade as an investigator, undercover chatter, and outreach specialist.

Thank you, Special Agent Hayes and Forensic Interview Specialist Renee Young, for being with us today. As a reminder to all attendees, please enter your questions into the Q&A throughout the webinar. We will answer them at the end.

And now I'd like to hand it over to Special Agent Hayes.

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): Thank you so much, Jennifer—and thank you to the Children's Safety Network for having us. It's a pleasure to be here alongside our counterparts at HSI. My name is Brittany Hayes, and when I go into schools or speak to parent groups, I usually start by putting on my sunglasses and saying, "You know the Secret Service protects the President, the Vice President, and former presidents—but did you know we also protect children?" That usually gets a couple laughs from kids and parents, but we've been in this space since 1994.

Since the passage of the Omnibus Crime Bill Act in 1994, the Secret Service has been authorized to provide forensic and technical support to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies across the country, as well as at the request of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. A couple years later, we became one of the first federal agencies co-located at

NCMEC. In 2003, our authority expanded to include investigative assistance in exploitation and missing child cases. Today, the Secret Service can assist forensically, technically, and investigatively at the request of state, local, and tribal agencies, or at the request of NCMEC, to support these cases.

We're going to show a short video that highlights the importance of the relationship between the United States Secret Service and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Audio from Video: A lot of people think of the Secret Service as protection—the black suit, sunglasses, earpiece—but many don't realize that we also protect children. The Secret Service does so much more in communities to keep children safe.

They work with our organization not only to bring technical resources to the search for missing children, but also to go into communities and deliver safety and prevention messages directly to children, helping form strong bonds within a community.

The Secret Service leverages resources from NCMEC because we're recognized as a leading authority in child safety and prevention. Secret Service ambassadors are trained by NCMEC's safety experts, which helps ensure high quality and strong standards for outreach programs delivered in communities.

This work is personal. As a parent, you want your kids to be safe. It's rewarding to walk in and see kids' eagerness and excitement, and to support them and their families. Parents and community members often seek answers they don't know how to provide, and it's fulfilling to explain what we do and the programs we offer. We're not there to scare children, parents, or teachers—we're there to explain the threats, help people understand how to educate, and share available resources. We help bridge those gaps and bring everything together.

I love being an ambassador. It's gratifying to talk with kids who are so enthusiastic. It's a job I hate that I have to do, but I love that I get to do it. As a parent, you carry that in the back of your mind—you want them to see how much you care and to leave with something they can take with them.

The Secret Service has remarkable technology and resources they can bring to local and state law enforcement agencies in missing child cases. It's a no-fail mission for protection—and it's a no-fail mission for our partnership with NCMEC as well. Whether it's handwriting analysis, photo or imagery enhancement, or other specialized skills, those resources are critical to helping identify children and bring missing kids home.

Child exploitation and abuse continues to grow. Protecting children is a shared responsibility among schools, communities, and law enforcement. Every child deserves a safe childhood, and the Secret Service is committed to helping make that a reality.

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): Thank you. The Childhood Smart Program is the Secret Service's prevention and education effort to help protect youth from online exploitation and abduction. While we provide presentations for K–12, my focus today is on K–5 and our elementary school resources.

NCMEC statistics show that perpetrators are attempting to reach children at prepubescent ages. That's why NCMEC and the Secret Service place a high value on reaching children in elementary grades.

One of the main resources we use is NetSmartz, which is NCMEC's internet safety curriculum. NetSmartz is designed with age-appropriate language so that when ambassadors go into schools, we can speak to children in a way that makes sense developmentally. We focus on empowering children to speak up when they encounter something online that makes them feel sad, scared, or confused—helping them identify what they can do in the moment and how to find a trusted adult for support. Another important note is that many NetSmartz materials are also available in Spanish.

NetSmartz offers a wide range of resources developed in-house by NCMEC, including videos, online games, and tools that parents and educators can use at home or in the classroom to reinforce key themes about being safe online. For children who love video games, for example, NetSmartz includes interactive games that teach internet safety through play. These resources can be found at ncmec.org/netsmartz.

We also love the Into the Cloud series, one of the newest video series for elementary students. There are three seasons with about six episodes each, and each episode is around five minutes long. The series uses interactive characters—Clicky, Nettie, and Webster—to deliver age-appropriate messages about online safety.

Parents often ask how to start having conversations about internet safety with their children. That can be hard—sometimes it's difficult just to get more than a one-word answer about how school went. NetSmartz makes these conversations easier by offering guides, tip sheets, and discussion prompts. In my presentations, I always emphasize communication: no software, monitoring tools, or parental controls will catch everything. The strongest protective factor is an ongoing, open line of communication, paired with helping children identify trusted adults they can go to when something feels wrong.

Into the Cloud also includes engaging clips so kids can get familiar with the characters and messaging.

Even adults can end up tapping their toe to the intro. While our focus today is on elementary-aged students, there are also NetSmartz resources for middle school, high school, and parent/guardian audiences.

Another curriculum we want to highlight is KidSmartz, which supports ambassadors in teaching personal safety, not just internet safety, for children in grades K–5. The KidSmartz curriculum emphasizes four rules: Check first. Take a friend. Say no. Tell a trusted adult. It also includes a variety of enrichment resources for parents, educators, and coaches—presentations, activity sheets, videos, and lesson plans to reinforce messages in ways that fit different settings.

We also want to share Operation Safe Kids, an outreach program the Secret Service founded in 1996. Through this program, we bring fingerprint machines into communities at events such as National Night Out, local sports events, and other community gatherings. With parental consent, we take children's fingerprints and a photo and provide the parent with a document or USB with that identifying information. We sincerely hope it's never needed—but if a child goes missing, the family has important biographical data ready.

As ambassadors, we keep the experience positive and engaging. While interacting with kids, we ask questions like: What do you do to stay safe online? Who is your trusted adult? What do you know about the Secret Service? The goal is to make safety education approachable and memorable, while also building community relationships.

I also want to recognize the Secret Service Ambassadors—force multipliers for NCMEC. Ambassadors are trained by NCMEC and regularly receive enrichment training on emerging trends, reflecting NCMEC's role as a national clearinghouse on child exploitation and missing children.

This work is a collateral duty for many of our employees—agents, uniformed officers, administrative staff, and technical personnel—people who may be standing post at the White House one day and in a classroom the next, teaching children how to stay safe online.

We also have a co-branded, one-page resource developed with NCMEC that serves as a "one-stop shop" for the resources we've discussed. It includes a QR code for NCMEC's site where families can download free materials, as well as a QR code for the CyberTipline, which is where parents and educators can report concerning online behavior or suspected exploitation. It also includes information on emerging trends such as sextortion and generative AI, and highlights

Take It Down—an NCMEC resource designed to help young people regain control if an explicit image is already circulating.

As I wrap up, I want to share one more QR code that links to the Secret Service's external page for the Forensic Services Division's work with NCMEC. The page provides more background on why we're in this space and includes an event request form. We have ambassadors across the country and can support in-person events as well as virtual webinars like today's. You can request a presentation for a classroom, scouting group, 4-H club, church youth group, or any child-serving organization. We'd love to come and speak about how to help keep kids safe online.

That's all from the Secret Service. Jennifer, I'll turn it back to you.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Wonderful. Thank you, Special Agent Hayes. What an informative presentation, and we appreciate all the resources you shared. A reminder to our audience: please enter your questions in the Q&A section. We will compile your questions and address them at the end of the webinar.

Now I'd like to turn it over to Forensic Interview Specialist Renee Young.

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: Good afternoon, everyone. Thank you for being here. I'm Renee Young, representing DHS's Know to Protect campaign. Our tagline is, "Together we can stop online child exploitation," and today's webinar is a perfect example of that.

One of the quotes that motivates our work comes from Brian Montgomery. He lost his 16-year-old son, Walker, to death by suicide after Walker was victimized in a sextortion scam. It happened quickly—overnight. Walker had just gotten his license, spent the day with his parents, and worked in the family barn. Later that night, sometime after midnight, he was contacted online, and the situation escalated fast. Brian has joined forces with us to raise awareness about the dangers facing children online.

In fiscal year 2025, Homeland Security recovered 6,488 child victims. There were more than 1,660 convictions, and 48,105 individuals were arrested for online crimes against children.

Behind those numbers is an evolving landscape. We saw a decline in CyberTip reporting between 2023 and 2024—from 36.2 million to 20.5 million reports. That decline doesn't mean fewer incidents are occurring. It reflects several factors: some platforms were not reporting as they should; there was more bundled reporting in cases involving widespread viral content, where multiple incidents were grouped into a single report; and we saw an increase in end-to-end encryption, which makes detection and reporting much more difficult.

One of our agents in Seattle described it well: kids are in a virtual playground. Just as we are professionals at our jobs, the people harming children online are professionals too. They go where kids are, then attempt to move them to more sinister platforms or even toward in-person contact. That's why it will take all of us to combat these crimes.

Our in-person internet safety program is called Project iGuardian. No group is too small or too large. We present at churches, schools, neighborhoods, 4-H clubs—anywhere people gather. These presentations are free. We offer them in English and Spanish, and we're working with translation services to expand into additional languages.

A unique strength of iGuardian is that the people presenting are the people working these cases—special agents, forensic interview specialists, victim assistance specialists, and others. We weave in local case examples to show communities that these crimes aren't just something you see in a movie; they happen in our own backyards.

To support engagement, iGuardian includes a set of characters meant to be approachable and memorable—think McGruff the Crime Dog or Smokey Bear. Our characters include special agents Larissa and Jesse, Mr. Emmett (a school counselor figure), Penny Peace (a peer), and our most popular character: HSI Captain Canine Mojo, an electronic sensing dog based on a retired canine in Vermont. When appropriate, we also try to bring local electronic sensing canines to presentations—dogs help make the content more approachable and can demonstrate their capabilities in a way that captures attention and lightens the mood.

We offer developmentally appropriate iGuardian presentations for parents, teens, and tweens. These presentations are regularly updated to ensure content aligns with the audience and reflects current trends.

In our parent presentations, we don't just focus on risks—we focus on how to respond and what to do if something is happening in your home. We talk about age-specific risks, the differences between surface, deep, and dark web concerns, and practical steps families can take, such as using parental controls, disabling location settings, and understanding where to find key safety features in popular apps. We also provide free resources, including QR codes for popular apps that link directly to instructions for accessing parental controls. Throughout the presentation, we include "tips to protect" after each major section so the information is actionable. All of these tips and resources are available at know2protect.gov.

Our teen presentations are conversational and interactive—not scare tactics. Because it can be hard for young people to be the first to raise their hand, we send preparation materials ahead of time and often ask that participants write down questions in advance. That way, we can

address concerns openly and create more comfort for discussion. We cover major issues affecting teens, including sextortion—both financial and traditional—what can happen when someone shares photos or videos, and what to do if it happens. We emphasize "exit strategies" so young people know what steps to take immediately.

Tween presentations follow the same interactive approach. We build engagement through conversation and end with a conversational quiz to reinforce learning without intimidation. Across all audiences, we continue to incorporate local examples so people understand this can happen anywhere.

We also prioritize keeping our content current. Kids will be the first to call out outdated information, so we continuously update presentations and resources based on trends we're seeing in the field—including issues related to generative AI and the creation of child sexual abuse material.

We track impact carefully, and two numbers stand out. In fiscal year 2025, we saw investigative leads and victim disclosures directly connected to presentations. "Investigative leads" means someone provided information during or after a presentation that required follow-up in an exploitation case. "Disclosures" means individuals came forward to share that they had been exploited online. These are powerful reminders of why community outreach matters: for some, it may be the first time they have access to someone they feel safe disclosing to.

From October 2023 through November 2025, we engaged 235,000 people, including parents, trusted adults, teens, and children. We delivered 2,700 presentations nationally and internationally, and again saw those critical leads and disclosures that allow us to respond and support communities.

We also collect feedback after presentations to keep improving. One parent shared that the information "hit home" and that they were grateful to receive it before their children began using the internet more independently—and hoped the information was reaching schools because of its importance. Feedback like this helps us refine our work and ensure our resources meet community needs.

To request an iGuardian training, you can email iguardianhq@hsi.dhs.gov. Requests are routed to the appropriate local presenter so communities hear from someone working cases in their area—someone who can become a familiar and trusted point of contact. We also have a QR code that links to know2protect.gov, where all resources are organized by audience: parents and trusted adults, teens, and tweens. We're also on social media, and contact information is available through the site. Thank you.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Great, thank you so much. We appreciate that presentation and all the information you shared, Renee. We're now going to turn to questions submitted by the audience. Please continue to post questions as we go.

Our first question: Can you provide current information on the dangers of children online and ways parents can help prevent harm?

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): I'm happy to jump in. Based on what we're seeing through NCMEC statistics, one major issue is online enticement—when a child engages with someone online they may not know, and that person attempts to get the child to leave their home or meet them outside. Another major issue is sextortion, which has been increasing significantly. We're seeing young people—especially boys ages 13 to 17—being targeted, though it can happen to girls as well. We're also seeing the growing impact of generative AI. And it's important to say clearly: even if it is created using artificial intelligence, if it depicts child sexual abuse material, it is still child sexual abuse material.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Brittany, thank you. For our audience, could you define sextortion?

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): Sextortion is when someone uses sexual images to extort a victim—often for money. For example, a young person might be playing a game on platforms like Call of Duty or Discord and think they're talking to someone their age. That person may encourage them to move the conversation to another platform—WhatsApp, Snapchat, or another private messaging app—and then pressure them to share a nude or sexual image, promising to send one back.

Once the image is sent, the reality is often that the person isn't who they claimed to be. The perpetrator may immediately escalate and demand money—through Cash App, gift cards, or other methods—threatening to share the image with the victim's family and friends if they don't pay. That is sextortion, and we're seeing it affect many youth.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you.

We also have questions about trainings. Do you conduct trainings outside the United States?

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: Yes, we do. We have a global footprint and attaché offices around the world, so we can offer presentations internationally. For parents and trusted adults, we can do them virtually. For younger audiences, we prefer in-person when possible for connection, but we do offer virtual options as well.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. Another question relates to AI: Can you talk about the impact of AI-generated abuse, especially when some laws argue it's "not real" and there isn't a victim to protect?

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: Brittany mentioned it earlier, and it's important: even if content is AI-generated, if it depicts a child in a sexual situation, it is still illegal. We're also seeing cases where AI is used as part of sextortion schemes. In one case, someone used an AI-generated video to make it appear interactive and real. When a young person refused to send images, the perpetrator took the young person's face from a video chat and placed it onto an explicit image, then used that to threaten and manipulate. In that case, the young person had a strong exit strategy, felt comfortable going to trusted adults, and we were able to respond. Even when AI is involved, the harm and the criminality are real.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. We have a lot of interest in the Ambassador Program. Could you speak to the process of becoming an ambassador?

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): Our Ambassador program is specific to the Secret Service. But for community members who want to help deliver prevention education, NCMEC offers a Community Education Partnership (CEP). You don't have to be law enforcement to participate. If you go to NCMEC's website and look for the Community Education Partnership, you can sign up and receive training to help deliver these presentations. The more trained community members we have sharing prevention information, the greater the potential to prevent victimization.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. A question for healthcare professionals: Which of your programs is the best fit for healthcare professionals caring for children, who may also be parents?

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: I would say both programs. We truly believe that together we can stop online child exploitation, and there's never enough information. We can't arrest our way out of these crimes—we need to come together and talk about them. People learn differently, and different presenters may resonate in different ways, so having a variety of resources is valuable. I'm currently working with SANE nurses who conduct sexual assault exams to explore ways to bring education and resources into their settings, and I think both agencies have a lot to offer.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. Another resource question: Are there live trainings on exploitation and child abuse, and how can people request them?

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): We shared a QR code that links to our landing page. From there, you can use an event request button and fill out a few fields—your name, location, the type of group, and what audience you'd like us to speak to, such as K–5 or a PTA group. That's the best way to request us.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: And would you also go to private companies, such as a self-defense company?

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: Yes. Both agencies are happy to go to any group that wants education. There's no group we won't speak to. It's refreshing for me, after a career focused on intervention, to be able to work on prevention. We're happy to go anywhere people want to learn and help protect kids.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. A question about youth: What are some of the most effective exit strategies?

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: The first thing is helping kids understand they're not alone and they won't be in trouble. Then, it's about stopping—stopping the interaction right where it is. It's behind a screen, and no matter what someone is saying, it's okay to disconnect. At the same time, don't delete the evidence. Save what you can, walk away, and tell a trusted adult. Then law enforcement or professionals can help respond. We want youth to know we believe them, we want to hear their story, and there is a path forward.

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): I agree. For elementary-aged children, we focus on tangible actions. If something online makes you feel sad, scared, or confused, we teach kids what they can physically do. If it's on a phone, they can turn it over and walk to a trusted adult. If it's in a web browser, they can hit the back button. If it's on a computer, they can press the power button. Those are simple, concrete exit strategies for younger kids, and we always reinforce: tell a trusted adult so they can help you work through what happened.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. Another question: Do you see themes in what children ask you?

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: Absolutely. A lot of kids worry they'll get arrested, or that everyone will find out, or that their name will be shared. That's why it's important we're in communities talking about this—we can look them in the eye and reassure them they won't be arrested, and that we're there to help. We also talk about being an "upstander," not a bully or a bystander, because coming forward can protect other young people too.

Another common question is whether a picture can be removed forever. Tools like Take It Down help, but we also have to be honest that we can't control every image everywhere. Once something leaves your fingertips, it's often out of your control. Kids also commonly ask if this happens "here." Many people view these crimes as something that happens somewhere else, but they happen in all communities, and they don't discriminate. That's why local examples matter.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. And because it's happening earlier and earlier, what age should sextortion be explained to children?

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): We use age-appropriate language. I'm not talking to a kindergartner about sexting or sextortion directly, but we can still talk about "inappropriate images" in a way their brains can understand. For example, with Into the Cloud, we might talk about what to do if they see something inappropriate or if someone asks them for something that feels wrong. When talking to younger grades, sometimes we ask what they think "inappropriate" means, and kids often have a sense of it. But we don't go into more explicit language until junior high and high school. With parents, we speak more directly about what's happening.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. A platform-specific question: What parental controls or settings can be enabled for online games such as Minecraft or Roblox?

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: Those games often include chat features, which can be concerning if access isn't limited to friends only or approved contacts. That's where we focus: restricting chat, limiting who can contact a child, and watching for attempts to move kids from gaming platforms to private messaging. We also focus on location capabilities—turning off location services, understanding how location is shared in apps, and how it can appear in photos or posts. Our resources break down the steps for popular platforms and where to find the right settings.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you. Another question: Is there a cost to hold events and trainings?

Brittany Hayes (U.S. Secret Service): No—these are free. As federal agencies, we're able to provide these resources back to communities at no cost. We take this very seriously, and we want to give back.

Jennifer Leonardo, CSN at EDC: Thank you so much. Thank you for answering all of these questions. We're going to use the last minute to close out this webinar. This webinar will be archived.

Thank you to all attendees and everyone who submitted questions. Please complete our brief evaluation—your feedback helps us understand what was most helpful and what information you'd like to receive in the future so we can better meet your needs. Please visit the Children's Safety Network website for more information, and follow us on social media.

Thank you very much, Brittany and Renee, for all your hard work and for sharing your expertise today. We appreciate you.

Renee Young, DHS Know to Protect Campaign: Thank you.