



PROTECTING CHILDREN ONLINE THROUGH POLICY

ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE
OF CHILDREN POLICY MAPPING REPORT

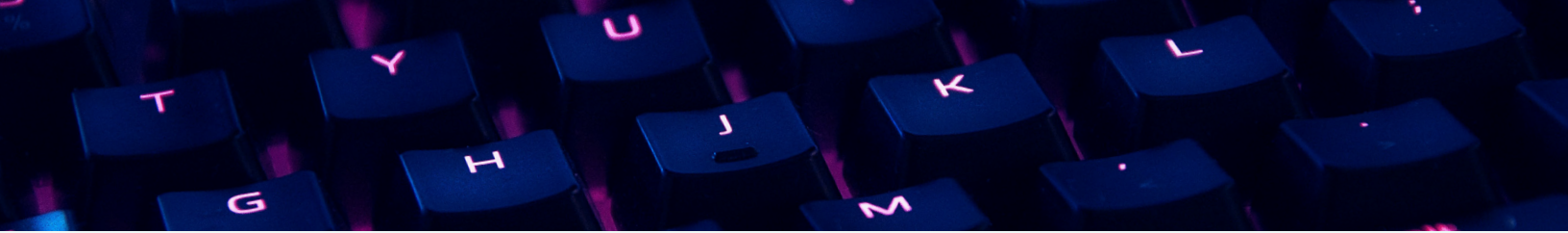


ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was commissioned by ChildFund International, with support from the Oak Foundation. It was researched and drafted by Annick Febrey, in collaboration with Emma Ecker and with strategic guidance and direction from Danielle Lilly and Erin Kennedy. It was designed by Amy Nelson. ChildFund is a child-focused international development organization that works in 24 countries, including the United States, to connect children with the people, resources and institutions they need to grow up healthy, educated, skilled and safe, wherever they are. Delivered through more than 250 local implementing partner organizations, ChildFund’s programs address the underlying conditions that prevent any child or youth from achieving their full potential and place a special emphasis on child protection throughout their approach. In ChildFund’s newly launched 10-year strategy, the organization has identified online safety and prevention of online sexual exploitation and abuse of children as a critical focus area for advocacy and programmatic efforts.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2008, Congress took important steps to address online sexual exploitation and abuse of children (OSEAC) issues by passing the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-401), which provided the groundwork for the U.S. Government response to OSEAC. The bill authorized the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces, established a Special Counsel for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction in the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office of the Deputy Attorney General and directed DOJ to publish an annual National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, among other provisions to strengthen enforcement efforts. **Unfortunately, this bill has only been partially implemented**, as reported in the New York Times investigative series published in September 2019.¹ Meanwhile, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) CyberTipline² has received more than 86 million reports of suspected child sexual exploitation since 1998 when it was established. In the last year alone, NCMEC received 21.7 million reports, up 28 percent from 16.9 million reports in 2019.

"This report details U.S. Government efforts and response to OSEAC issues, including enacted laws, proposed legislation from the 115th-117th Congresses, appropriations since FY 2006, Congressional hearings since the 115th Congress, and U.S. agency efforts to make recommendations for actions to be taken by the Coalition."

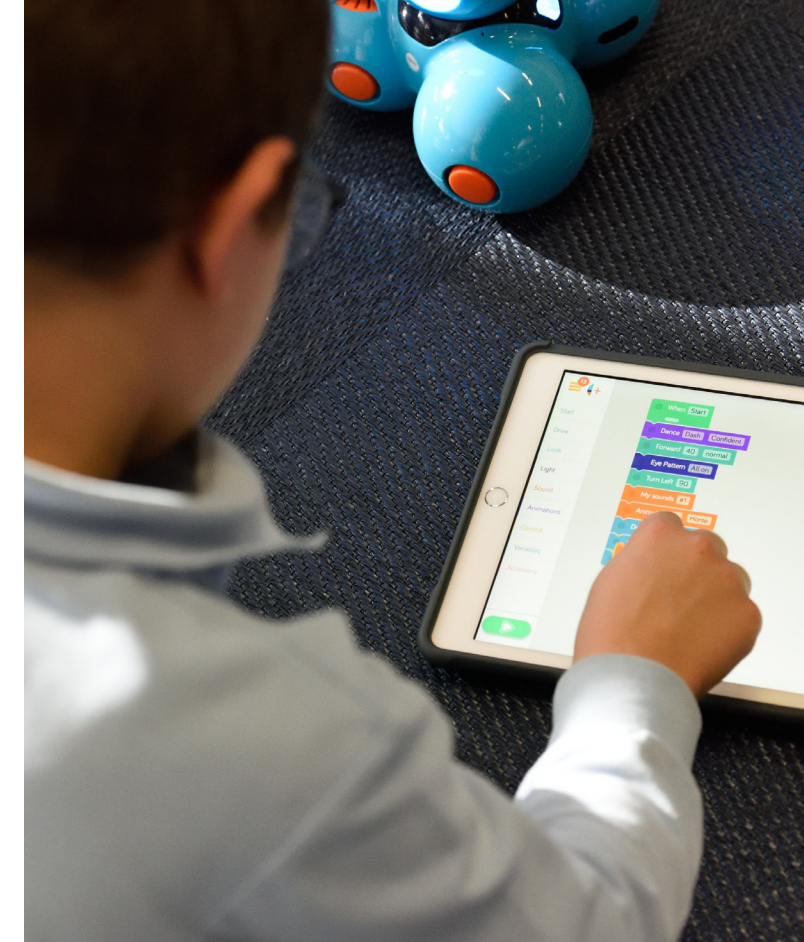
SINCE 1998, THE NCMEC CYBERTIPLINE HAS RECEIVED MORE THAN **86 MILLION** REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



IN THE LAST YEAR ALONE, NCMEC RECEIVED **21.7 MILLION** REPORTS, **UP 28%** FROM 16.9 MILLION REPORTS IN 2019

The New York Times investigative series caught the attention of many members of Congress and renewed their commitment to ending OSEAC issues. As such, in the current Congress, **there is the political will to address both needed legislative changes as well as a willingness to increase resources directed towards OSEAC efforts.** To capitalize on this moment and inform a potential advocacy strategy for the newly formed Ending OSEAC Coalition, led by ChildFund International, this report details U.S. Government efforts and response to OSEAC issues, including enacted laws, proposed legislation from the 115th-117th Congresses, appropriations since FY 2006, Congressional hearings since the 115th Congress, and U.S. agency efforts to make recommendations for actions to be taken by the Coalition.

As a result of the desk research and interviews conducted, the following recommendations emerged as opportunities for collective action.



RECOMMENDATION 1: ADVOCATE FOR INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS

The programs within the Missing and Exploited Children programs funding all require more resources to deal with how quickly OSEAC issues are increasing. The two largest programs within this funding stream—NCMEC and the ICACs—rely on each other. As the number of reports to NCMEC's CyberTipline grows, so do the number of potential investigations that the ICACs need to respond to. Conversely, as the number of investigations that the ICACs conduct increases, the number of victims and survivors that need services also grows. Child advocacy centers (CACs) are also well-placed to provide services to the growing number of victims of OSEAC, though they are already overwhelmed by the current demand for services. Increasing services available through the Missing and Exploited Children programs, as well as increasing the funding available for local CACs that serve victims of OSEAC is critical to any victim-centered and trauma-informed enforcement and response strategy.

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¹ Keller, Michael H. and Gabriel J.X. Dance, *The Internet is Overrun with Images of Child Sexual Abuse. What Went Wrong?*, New York Times, September 29, 2019.

² See National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, available at: <https://www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline>.



RECOMMENDATION 2: SUPPORT THE END CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT

Significant legislative changes are needed to improve the U.S. Government's OSEAC enforcement response. With the current political landscape in mind, **one important legislative improvement is addressed in the END Child Exploitation Act (S.365/H.R.1198)**, which expands the time that electronic communication service and remote computing service providers are required to keep the contents of reports they make to the CyberTipline from 90 days to 180 days. This small change could be a significant help to law enforcement. Given the limited resources available to investigate these crimes and the increasing number of reports submitted to the CyberTipline, law enforcement often cannot begin an investigation within the 90-day timeframe.

Long term, there is robust support within the NGO community for the **EARN It Act** (Eliminating Abusive and Rampant Neglect of Interactive Technologies Act of 2020; S. 3398/ H.R. 8454), which was introduced in the 116th Congress with an expectation that it will be reintroduced in the 117th Congress. The current text of this bill takes a comprehensive approach to enforcement challenges by amending section 230 of the Communications Decency Act (47 U.S.C. § 230) to remove liability protections for technology companies that operate platforms that host CSAM. It would also establish a national commission that would include law enforcement, representatives from victim service providers, technology companies and technical experts.

In addition to improving enforcement, **the U.S. approach to combating OSEAC needs to also focus on improving services for victims and survivors**, as well as prevention programs that address vulnerable populations. The Invest in Child Safety Act (S.223/ H.R.807), which establishes the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation in the Executive Office of the President, establishes the Child Sexual Exploitation Treatment, Support, and Prevention Fund, and authorizes \$5 billion in funding over ten years for enforcement efforts as well as dedicated funding for victim services. It may be worth subsuming some of the funding from this bill into the Coalition's FY 2023 appropriations requests.

THE END CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT AIMS TO EXPAND THE AMOUNT OF TIME
REQUIRED TO KEEP CONTENTS OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CYBERTIPLINE FROM

90 DAYS → TO 180 DAYS.

THIS SMALL CHANGE COULD BE A SIGNIFICANT HELP TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.

RECOMMENDATION 3: PRESS THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION TO DESIGNATE A SENIOR OFFICIAL TO OVERSEE THE U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO OSEAC

Lastly, many offices are working towards ending OSEAC within the U.S. Government, but inter-agency coordination on OSEAC issues could be better streamlined. **Pressing the Biden Administration to appoint a coordinator within the White House Domestic Policy Council** who could elevate the priority of OSEAC issues across the government, as well as coordinate efforts and allocate resources in a whole-of-government approach would be an important step towards catching up with the fast-growing pace of the crime.

"In addition to improving enforcement, the U.S. approach to combating OSEAC needs to also focus on improving services for victims and survivors, as well as prevention programs that address vulnerable populations."



INTRODUCTION

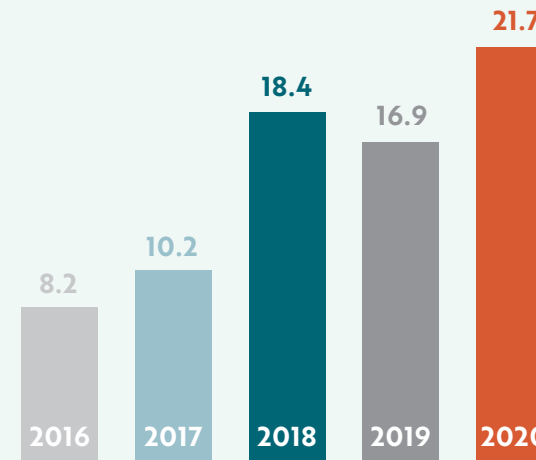
The U.S.-based CyberTipline, operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)³ since 1998, has received more than 86 million reports of suspected child sexual exploitation. In the last year alone, NCMEC received 21.7 million reports, up from 16.9 million reports in 2019. Globally, the UNODC recorded a nearly 600 percent increase in the number of human trafficking victims (both adults and children) whose cases were perpetrated through the use of the internet from 2007 to 2018.⁴ U.S.-based NGO Thorn conducted a study of survivors of domestic minor sex trafficking and found that after 2004, 75 percent of victims were advertised online, up from only 38 percent before 2004.⁵ With the increased use of technology over the last fifteen years, perpetrators have found a widening audience and simultaneously increased anonymity to operate with near impunity.

600% INCREASE
 GLOBALLY IN THE NUMBER OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS WHOSE CASES WERE PERPETRATED THROUGH THE USE OF THE INTERNET FROM 2007 TO 2018

VICTIMS ADVERTISED ONLINE IN THE U.S.



NUMBER OF REPORTS OF SUSPECTED CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (MILLIONS)



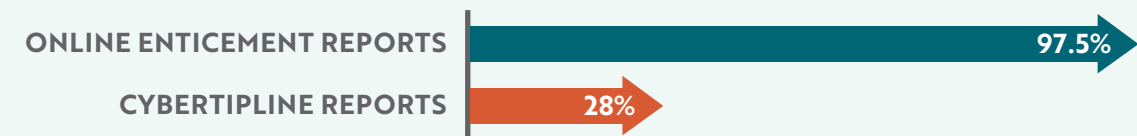
"Many of the provisions in the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 remain unimplemented, unfunded or largely ignored."

The New York Times published an investigative series beginning in September 2019⁶ documenting the spread of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) online. This article outlined the sharp increase in reports of CSAM to law enforcement over the last decade, while arrests increased only modestly, and federal funding has remained flat. Many of the provisions in the landmark law, the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-410), remain unimplemented, unfunded or largely ignored. This New York Times series seemed to remind Congress of the promises it made in 2008 and has spurred a recommitment to better oversight and possibly stronger enforcement.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created additional issues with administering services to victims of child sexual exploitation and abuse. With restrictions on the number of children who can receive services or stay in shelters, it has been difficult to provide the necessary victim and prevention services. While it is still too early for concrete data to show the effects of the pandemic on online sexual exploitation and abuse of children (OSEAC), NCMEC announced that reports to the CyberTipline were up 28 percent and online enticement reports were up 97.5 percent in 2020 compared to 2019.⁷ Additional studies are necessary as the pandemic continues to display the full impact of COVID-19 on OSEAC.

"With the increased use of technology over the last fifteen years, perpetrators have found a widening audience and simultaneously increased anonymity to operate with near impunity."

INCREASE IN REPORTS DURING THE PANDEMIC (NUMBERS IN 2020 VS. 2019)



³ I.d.

⁴ See UNODC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.20.IV.3), p. 120, Fig. 86.

⁵ Bouché, Vanessa, *Survivor Insights: The Role of Technology in Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking* (2018) THORN, available at: https://www.thorn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Thorn_Survivor_Insights_090519.pdf; p 7.

⁶ Keller, Michael H. and Gabriel J.X. Dance, *The Internet is Overrun with Images of Child Sexual Abuse. What Went Wrong?*, New York Times, September 29, 2019.

⁷ O'Donnell, Brenda, *COVID-19 and Missing & Exploited Children* (April 2021), available at: <https://www.missingkids.org/blog/2020/covid-19-and-missing-and-exploited-children>



"The purpose of this mapping of U.S. Government initiatives related to OSEAC is to inform the drafting of a policy agenda to advocate Congress and the Administration to introduce policies and programs that better address OSEAC."

Since the new session began, Congress has been consumed with the economic and health repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as their reaction to the events of January 6th, which complicates the landscape. But there is a window of opportunity to increase the effectiveness of the U.S. approach to combating OSEAC. As Congress is aware of the lack of implementation of existing OSEAC laws and recommitted to improving oversight, many are willing to direct new and increased funding streams towards these initiatives. With many Congress members recently introduced to the OSEAC landscape, they are open to substantial input into the content of future bills and the direction the U.S. Government should be taking to combat OSEAC. These factors have created a strong political will towards creating comprehensive OSEAC laws that have been lacking in recent years.

The purpose of this mapping of U.S. Government initiatives related to OSEAC is to inform the drafting of a policy agenda to advocate Congress and the Administration to introduce policies and programs that better address OSEAC in order to take advantage of increased political will in Congress. The mapping covers enacted U.S. Government laws, proposed legislation, Congressional hearings, recent appropriations, and U.S. agency efforts to implement OSEAC-related legislation, as well as analysis from interviews with key government, NGO, and technology experts.

We found that 92 percent of OSEAC-related enacted bills focus on enforcement, leaving room for substantial increases in legislation and funding for victim services and protection as well as prevention. Currently, two priority bills are on the table for the 117th Congress. The END Child Exploitation Act (S. 365/ H.R. 1198) expands the time that providers are required to keep reports to the CyberTipline from 90 days to 180 days. The EARN IT Act (Eliminating Abusive and Rampant Neglect of Interactive Technologies Act of 2020; S. 3398/ H.R. 8454), which is expected to be reintroduced in the current Congress, amends section 230 of the Communications Decency Act (47 U.S.C. § 230) to remove liability protections for technology companies that operate platforms that host CSAM. Due to its focus on victim service funding, a third bill to consider is the Invest in Child Safety Act (S.223/ H.R.807), which establishes the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation in the Executive Office of the President, establishes the Child Sexual Exploitation Treatment, Support, and Prevention Fund, and also expands the time that providers are required to keep reports made to the CyberTipline from 90 days to 180 days. This report outlines the potential opportunities presented by each bill as well as the potential pitfalls or barriers to passage in this Congress.



92% OF OSEAC-RELATED ENACTED BILLS FOCUS ON ENFORCEMENT, LEAVING ROOM FOR SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES FOR VICTIM SERVICES AND PROTECTION AS WELL AS PREVENTION

This report outlines the potential opportunities presented by each of these bills as well as the potential pitfalls or barriers to passage in the 117th Congress:

- 1. The END Child Exploitation Act (S. 365/ H.R. 1198)**
- 2. The EARN IT Act (Eliminating Abusive and Rampant Neglect of Interactive Technologies Act of 2020; S. 3398/ H.R. 8454)**
- 3. Invest in Child Safety Act (S.223/ H.R.807)**





Congress's willingness to pursue OSEAC-related legislation has vacillated year-to-year. Congressional Committees held nine OSEAC-related hearings in 2017 but have held four or fewer every year since. In terms of appropriations, relevant programs have consistently not received sufficient funding to match the increase in illicit activity online. For many years, OSEAC-related funding saw small increases, but funding declined between FY 2011-2015. Recently, funding for these programs has seen close to a 10 percent increase (see Appropriations chart on page 16 for more information). Congress's willingness to allocate funding for OSEAC-related programs is expected to continue in the current Congress.

The window of political will within this Congress presents three main opportunities for advocacy: increases in appropriations for Missing and Exploited Children programs and Child Advocacy Centers, prioritized advocacy for bills currently on the table in the 117th Congress and improved inter-agency coordination across the U.S. Government. Together, these opportunities present a reasonable path towards improving the U.S. response to OSEAC and ensuring future opportunities for advancement are available.

"In terms of appropriations, relevant programs have consistently not received sufficient funding to match the increase in illicit activity online."

The window of political will within this Congress presents three main opportunities for advocacy:

- 1. Increases in appropriations for Missing and Exploited Children programs and Child Advocacy Centers**
- 2. Prioritized advocacy for bills currently on the table in the 117th Congress**
- 3. Improved inter-agency coordination across the U.S. Government.**

TERMINOLOGY

Clear and unified messaging is essential to the effective promotion of policy goals. Due to the complex nature of OSEAC issues, the terminology used by the Ending OSEAC Coalition needs to be chosen with careful consideration of its effects on victims and survivors. OSEAC-related terminology in bills proposed in the U.S. Congress has only recently caught up with trends towards victim-centered, survivor-informed terminology within the larger advocacy community. The EARN IT Act (S. 3398/ H.R. 8454), introduced in the 116th Congress, would replace the statutory term "child pornography" with "child sexual abuse material." Child sexual abuse material better conveys the illicit activity given that a child cannot consent to participate. Additionally, the promotion of terminology widely accepted to not stigmatize or harm victims to Congress members is necessary to update the language within U.S. law and improve the U.S. response to OSEAC.

Key terminology to prioritize includes language that emphasizes the specificity of sexual exploitation and abuse of children.⁸ The word "child" should be used most commonly. "Juvenile" has negative connotations of criminality in the United States. Children should only be referred to as "victims" or "survivors" because they are under the age of consent and legally are always considered to be victims of sexual exploitation or abuse. Children are not considered to be sex workers. The terms "victim" and "survivor" both should be used in specific contexts. "Survivor" should always be the default term for someone who is no longer being exploited. "Victim" should be used for anyone currently experiencing exploitation or when referring to the victim's role in a legal proceeding. Online sexual exploitation or abuse of a child (OSEAC) is an accepted term to refer to any sexual exploitation or abuse of children facilitated through the internet or other forms of technology. Child sexual abuse material (CSAM) is the accepted term for materials depicting sexual abuse or exploitation of children. CSAM should be used to replace the term "child pornography," which can be confused with a consensual act.

These terms are currently widely accepted and vetted. They should be promoted to Congress members as the best terminology to discuss OSEAC issues without creating more harm. The terminology in this field has changed immensely since the origin of online forms of sexual exploitation of children and continues evolving. Today's accepted terminology may not provide the best approach in the coming years, so consideration should be given to newly emerging survivor-promoted terminology as it emerges.



"The promotion of terminology widely accepted to not stigmatize or harm victims to Congress members is necessary to update the language within U.S. law and improve the U.S. response to OSEAC."

⁸ See Interagency Working Group on Sexual Exploitation of Children, *Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse* (June 2016), accessed at: <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/english-version/>.



METHODOLOGY

The mapping included desk research of all enacted U.S. Government laws, both domestically and internationally focused, as well as proposed legislation from the 115th, 116th and current 117th Congresses and past and current appropriations. This research also examined relevant Congressional committees for past hearings and tracked bill sponsors and cosponsors to identify current and potential Congressional champions. Lastly, current U.S. Government efforts are outlined by implementing agency. To supplement the desk research, we conducted key informant interviews of selected Congressional staff, members of the NGO community, OSEAC technical experts and staff from relevant technology companies.

For purposes of this research, online child sexual exploitation (OCSE), or online sexual exploitation and abuse of children (OSEAC) as we refer to it in this report, is defined as: “all acts of a sexually exploitative nature carried out against a child that have, at some stage, a connection to the online environment. It includes any use of information and communication technology (ICT) that results in sexual exploitation or causes a child to be sexually exploited or that results in or causes images or other material documenting such sexual exploitation to be produced, bought, sold, possessed, distributed, or transmitted.”⁹

The initial mapping of U.S. enacted laws, proposed legislation, Congressional hearings, past appropriations, and executive agency efforts was conducted through desk research using key terms to search through records on Congress.gov, relevant Committee pages and U.S. Government agency pages. Keywords were developed from the Interagency Working Group on Sexual Exploitation of Children’s



KEYWORDS

Child pornography

OSEAC (online sexual exploitation and abuse of children), **OCSE** (Online child sexual exploitation), **and related acronyms:**

OCSEA (online child sexual exploitation and abuse), **online CSEA** (online child sexual exploitation and abuse), **OSEC** (online sexual exploitation of children)

Child sexual abuse and exploitation material (CSAM/ CSEM)

Computer/digitally generated child sexual abuse material

Self-generated sexual content/material involving children

Live online child sexual abuse/ live streaming of child sexual abuse

Online enticement/ grooming of children for sexual acts

Child sex tourism/ webcam child sex tourism

Webcam child sex abuse

Unsolicited obscene materials sent to children

Sexual extortion, or sextortion of children

Sexting

Sexualized images of children/ child erotica

Virtual child sexual abuse

Commercial sexual abuse of children

"The mapping included desk research of all enacted U.S. Government laws, both domestically and internationally focused, as well as proposed legislation from the 115th, 116th and current 117th Congresses and past and current appropriations."

Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (“Luxembourg Guidelines”), as well as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s (NCMEC) resource page about child sexual abuse material (CSAM).¹⁰

Following the desk research, interviews with identified experts were conducted from mid-May through August 2021. Respondents were asked to provide feedback and insight into what past efforts were successful, what the current challenges are and upcoming trends that might provide opportunities to improve existing policies or innovate new policy solutions.

⁹ I.d.

¹⁰ Accessed at: <https://www.missingkids.org/theissues/csam>

FINDINGS

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION OVERVIEW

There have been 28 bills enacted into law that set the framework for the U.S. Government's approach to combating OSEAC issues at home and abroad. Of these, eight bills passed prior to the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008, the landmark bill that directed the Attorney General to create and implement a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, established the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces and required additional reporting to the national CyberTipline, operated by NCMEC. The prior bills were passed between 1984 and 2008 and laid the foundation for our current approach as the internet became more widely accessible and more frequently used for illicit behaviors.

Of the enacted bills related to OSEAC, 93 percent focused on enforcement, 18 percent on victim services and protection, and 11 percent focused on prevention.¹¹ Domestically-focused bills accounted for 93 percent, while 7 percent of the bills were internationally-focused. By contrast, 85 percent of proposed legislation from the 115th Congress to the 117th Congress were domestically-focused, while 15 percent of proposed legislation was internationally focused.

THERE HAVE BEEN **28 BILLS** ENACTED THAT SET THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE U.S. GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO COMBATING OSEAC ISSUES



DOMESTIC VS. INTERNATIONAL FOCUS

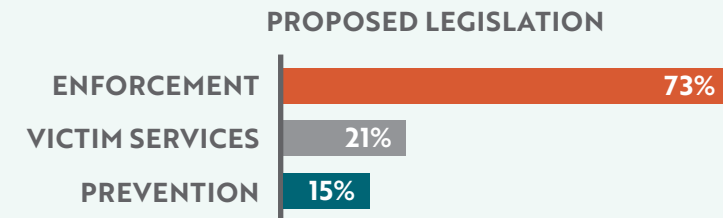
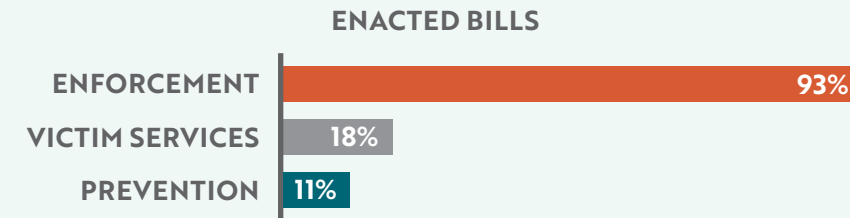


ENACTED BILLS



PROPOSED LEGISLATION

FOCUS OF LEGISLATION RELATED TO OSEAC



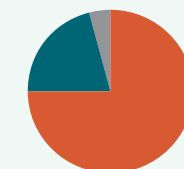
Among proposed domestically-focused OSEAC-related legislation since the 115th Congress (not including legislation that commissions a study or requires a GAO report), 73 percent of the bills predominantly addressed enforcement, 21 percent addressed victim services and protection programs, and 15 percent addressed prevention.¹²

APPROPRIATIONS

Comparing appropriations trends over the last 15 years, relevant programs are not funded at levels consistent with the sharp increase in illicit activity online. The Missing and Exploited Children programs funding, within the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, is one of the main funding streams that is dedicated solely to combating OSEAC. These resources largely fund NCMEC and the ICAC task forces (representing about 75 percent of the pot), with some funding for related grant programs (about 21 percent) and a small amount of funding for the Amber Alert program (4 percent), at a total of \$94 million in FY 2021. For many years, these programs saw small increases of up to 2 percent. Then from FY 2011-2015, there was a decline in funding. In FY 2018, funding for these programs increased to the FY 2011 levels and the past two fiscal years have seen closer to a 10 percent increase. See Appropriations chart on the next page for more information.

MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN PROGRAMS FUNDING

IN FY 2021, FUNDING TOTALLED **\$94 MILLION**



75% NCMEC AND THE ICAC TASK FORCES
21% RELATED GRANT PROGRAMS
4% AMBER ALERT PROGRAM

"The PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 is a landmark bill that directs the Attorney General to create and implement a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, establishes the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces and requires additional report to the national CyberTipline, operated by NCMEC."

¹¹ Note that some bills fell into multiple categories, so the percentages do not add up to 100 percent.

¹² Note that some bills addressed more than one component, so the total percentage does not equal 100 percent.

APPROPRIATIONS

ACCOUNT	PROGRAM	FY06	FY07 CR	FY08	FY09	FY09 SUP.	FY10	FY11 CR	FY12	FY13 CR	FY14	FY 15	FY 16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
DOJ/ OJP/ Missing and Exploited Children	NCMEC	\$24.000	\$24.000															
	ICAC	\$14.500	\$14.500			\$50.000												
	Amber Alert	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$50.000	\$70.000		\$70.000	\$70.000	\$65.000	\$65.000	\$67.000	\$68.000	\$72.160	\$72.500	\$76.000	\$82.000	\$87.500	\$94.000
	Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center	\$3.000	\$3.000															
	Missing and Exploited Children Office	\$1.500	\$1.500															
Subtotal		\$48.000	\$48.000	\$50.000	\$70.000	\$50.000	\$70.000	\$70.000	\$65.000	\$65.000	\$67.000	\$68.000	\$72.160	\$72.500	\$76.000	\$82.000	\$87.500	\$94.000
DOJ/ FBI and CEOS	Innocence Lost/ CEOS prosecutions	\$1.604	\$1.604															
DOJ/FBI	Innocent Images	\$2.690	\$2.690	\$9.299	\$18.299		\$52.723	\$52.723			\$59.205							
OJP/ NIJ	Research to reduce trauma for child pornography victims																	\$1.500
Subtotal		\$4.294	\$4.294	\$9.299	\$18.299	\$0.000	\$52.723	\$52.723	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$59.205	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.500
DHS/ Secret Service	Forensic investigations	\$2.389	\$2.389	\$2.366	\$2.366		\$2.366	\$2.366	\$2.366	\$2.366	\$2.366	\$2.366	\$2.366	\$2.366	\$2.366	\$0.784	\$0.784	
	Grants	\$5.500	\$5.500	\$6.000	\$6.000		\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000	\$6.000
DHS/ ICE	Promotion of child pornography tipline			\$0.305	\$0.305		\$0.305	\$0.305	\$0.305	\$0.305	\$0.305	\$0.305	\$0.305	\$0.305	\$0.305	\$0.305		
DHS/HSI	CEIU																	\$21.000
Subtotal		\$7.889	\$7.889	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$0.000	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$8.671	\$7.089	\$6.784	\$27.000
TOTAL		\$60.183	\$60.183	\$67.970	\$96.970	\$50.000	\$131.394	\$131.394	\$73.671	\$73.671	\$134.876	\$76.671	\$80.831	\$81.171	\$84.671	\$89.089	\$94.284	\$122.500

Additional funding streams include the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Child Exploitation and Investigations Unit, which was funded at \$21 million in FY 2021. The Secret Service has about \$6 million set aside to investigate missing and exploited children in partnership with NCMEC, though this is not specific to OSEAC. DOJ's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) prosecutes OSEAC-related cases, but their funding stream is not broken down. Similarly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) investigates child exploitation cases, and

their funding is also not broken down by type of investigation. The U.S. Marshals Service also assists in investigating missing child cases per the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (P.L. 114-22).

DOJ's National Institute for Justice (NIJ) received \$1.5 million in funding in FY21 to conduct a national study to recommend ways law enforcement could improve their investigations and response to CSAM cases. Again, this is not specific to cases perpetrated online, though those cases are likely to represent a large portion of the study.

Lastly, in terms of international programs, the State Department Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (JTIP) manages the Child Protection Compact program. These programs are multi-year commitments of \$5 million total to measurably reduce child trafficking by working collaboratively with the government. One of the compacts is with the Philippines and focuses on OSEAC. The FY 2021 appropriations bill increased funding for the Child Protection Compacts program to \$10 million, which will allow for two compacts each year.

"The FY 2021 appropriations bill increased funding for the Child Protection Compacts program to \$10 million, which will allow for two compacts each year."

HEARINGS

The Congressional Committees from the 115th Congress to the current one that have held the most hearings involving OSEAC are the House Judiciary Committee (4), Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee (3), Senate Foreign Relations Committee (2) and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (U.S. Helsinki Commission) (2). The Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee, Senate Homeland Security & Government Affairs Committee, House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, House Energy & Commerce Committee, House Education & Labor Committee, and the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission have all held one hearing on OSEAC issues since the 115th Congress. Common themes amongst the hearings include assessing existing internet regulations, evaluating the efforts and failures of internet service providers and social media companies to prevent OSEAC on their platforms, using technological developments to combat OSEAC and examining the international response to OSEAC.

Congressional Committees held 9 hearings in 2017 related to OSEAC but have not held more than 4 a year since. The hearings held in the 115th Congress (2017-2018) covered a broad range of topics mostly focused on evaluating efforts to protect children from exploitation and trafficking, collecting expert opinions on SESTA/FOSTA (P.L. 115-164) and analyzing the content filtering practices of social media companies. The 116th Congress held 5 hearings. The only hearing held in 2019 covered the financial systems approaches to human trafficking. In 2020, the hearings focused on the role of online service providers and proposed reforms to section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934. The only hearing held so far in the 117th Congress covered protecting kids online and evaluating manipulative marketing targeting children. Through the most recent Congresses, one hearing focused specifically on OSEAC while the others addressed OSEAC in the context of protecting children from multiple forms of crime, possible regulation of online service providers and combating trafficking.

"Common themes amongst the hearings include assessing existing internet regulations, evaluating the efforts and failures of internet service providers and social media companies to prevent OSEAC on their platforms, using technological developments to combat OSEAC and examining the international response to OSEAC."



CHAMPIONS

Historically, there is broad bipartisan support for OSEAC-related legislation. Looking at the top ten champions in both the House and the Senate, there is nearly an even split between Republican and Democratic members that have sponsored past bills.

On the Senate side, Senators Hassan (D-NH), Blackburn (R-TN), Cortez Masto (D-NV) and Hawley (R-MO) were all original sponsors of the END Child Exploitation Act (S.365/H.R.1198), Senators Blackburn and Cortez Masto were the original sponsors of the bill in the 116th Congress (S.3007/ H.R. 5376). Senators Graham (R-SC), Blumenthal (D-CT), Cramer (R-ND), Feinstein (D-CA), Hawley (R-MO), Casey (D-PA), Whitehouse (D-RI), Durbin (D-IL), Ernst (R-IA), Kennedy (R-LA), Cruz (R-TX), and Grassley (R-IA) were original sponsors of the Manager's Amendment to the EARN IT Act (S. 3398/ H.R. 8454) who are still in office in the current Congress. Senator Hawley is the only member who supported both bills as an original sponsor.

"Looking at the top ten champions in both the House and the Senate, there is nearly an even split between Republican and Democratic members that have sponsored past bills."

Taking into account all OSEAC-related bills covered by this research (all relevant enacted laws and bills introduced since the 115th Congress), the Senate members who have consistently supported OSEAC-related legislation and also supported either the END Child Exploitation Act or the EARN IT Act include:

Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)
Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL)
Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX)
Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)
Sen. Charles Grassley (R-IA)
Sen. Bob Casey (D-PA)
Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)
Sen. Maggie Hassan (D-NH)
Sen. Thomas Tillis (R-NC)

Senate members who have consistently supported OSEAC legislation, but did not cosponsor the EARN IT Act nor the END Child Exploitation Act include:

Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)
Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT)
Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH)
Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)
Sen. Mazie Hirono (D-HI)
Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)
Sen. Shelly Capito (R-WV)
Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME)
Sen. Tom Cotton (R-AR)



On the House side, Representatives Annie Kuster (D-NH-2), Anthony Gonzalez (R-OH-16), Lucy McBath (D-GA-6) and Guy Reschenthaler (R-PA-14) all sponsored the END Child Exploitation Act in both the 116th and 117th Congresses. Representatives Ann Wagner (R-MO-2) and Sylvia Garcia (D-TX-29) were original sponsors of the EARN IT Act. David Joyce (R-OH-14) and Ann Wagner (R-MO-2) are the only members that cosponsored both the END Child Exploitation Act and the EARN IT Act.

Similarly, taking into account all OSEAC-related bills covered by this research (all relevant enacted laws and bills introduced since the 115th Congress), the House members who have consistently supported OSEAC-related legislation and also supported either the END Child Exploitation Act or the EARN IT Act include:

Rep. Ann Wagner (R-MO-2)

Rep. David Joyce (R-OH-14)

Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA-1)

Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL-23)

Rep. Annie Kuster (D-NH-2)

Rep. Anna Eshoo (D-CA-18)

Rep. Steve Chabot (R-OH-1)

House members who have consistently supported OSEAC legislation, but did not cosponsor the EARN IT Act nor the END Child Exploitation Act include:

Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX-18)

Rep. Mike Johnson (R-LA-4)

Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA-42)

Rep. Steve Cohen (D-TN-9)

Rep. Henry Cuellar (D-TX-28)

Rep. Chuck Fleischmann (R-TN-3)

Rep. Brett Guthrie (R-KY-2)

Rep. Jim McGovern (D-MA-2)

AGENCY EFFORTS

There is a long list of offices across the federal government that work on OSEAC issues. While few offices work exclusively on OSEAC, many focus on CSAM generally. DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) manages the Missing and Exploited Children programs, including partnering with NCMEC, running the AMBER Alert program, supporting the ICAC task forces and managing related grant programs. Other DOJ offices that work on OSEAC issues include the FBI, which investigates CSAM cases—including, but not exclusively, cases perpetrated online—through the Violent Crimes Against Children Unit, formerly known as the Innocent Images programs. However, it appears appropriations have dropped off for this work and funding is no longer broken down by specific program. Therefore, it was not included in the appropriations chart after FY 2014. Internationally, the FBI and CEOS investigate and assist with cases in partnership with the State Department through Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs). Additionally, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, within the Criminal Division, houses the government's top experts in prosecuting child exploitation cases. This office supports the 94 U.S. Attorney's Offices in all stages of these cases including investigations, trials and appeals and also provides training and technical assistance. The U.S. Marshals Service investigates child exploitation cases through its fugitive apprehension program, Sex Offender Investigations Branch, and missing children recovery operations. Lastly, NIJ was tasked in the FY 2021 Appropriations bill with conducting a study on best practices and making recommendations to improve investigations and responses to CSAM cases. Again, this study is not exclusive to cases perpetrated online.

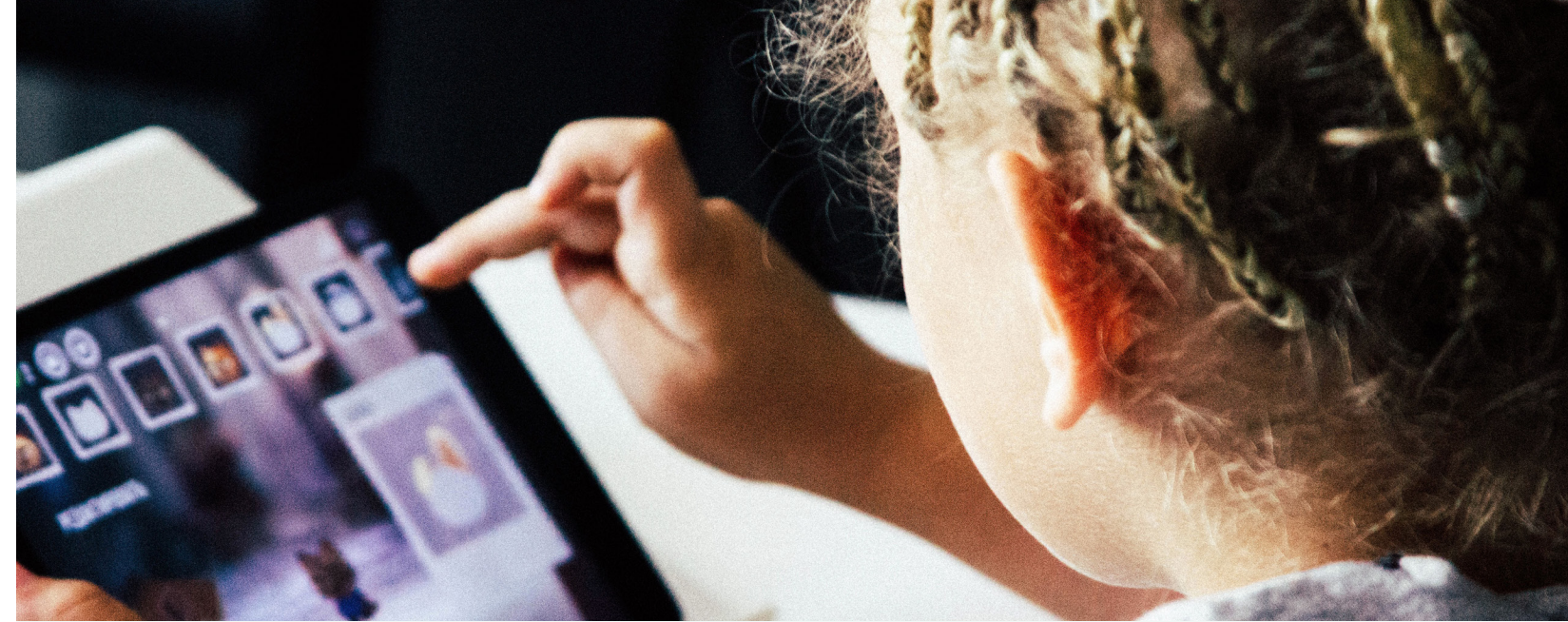
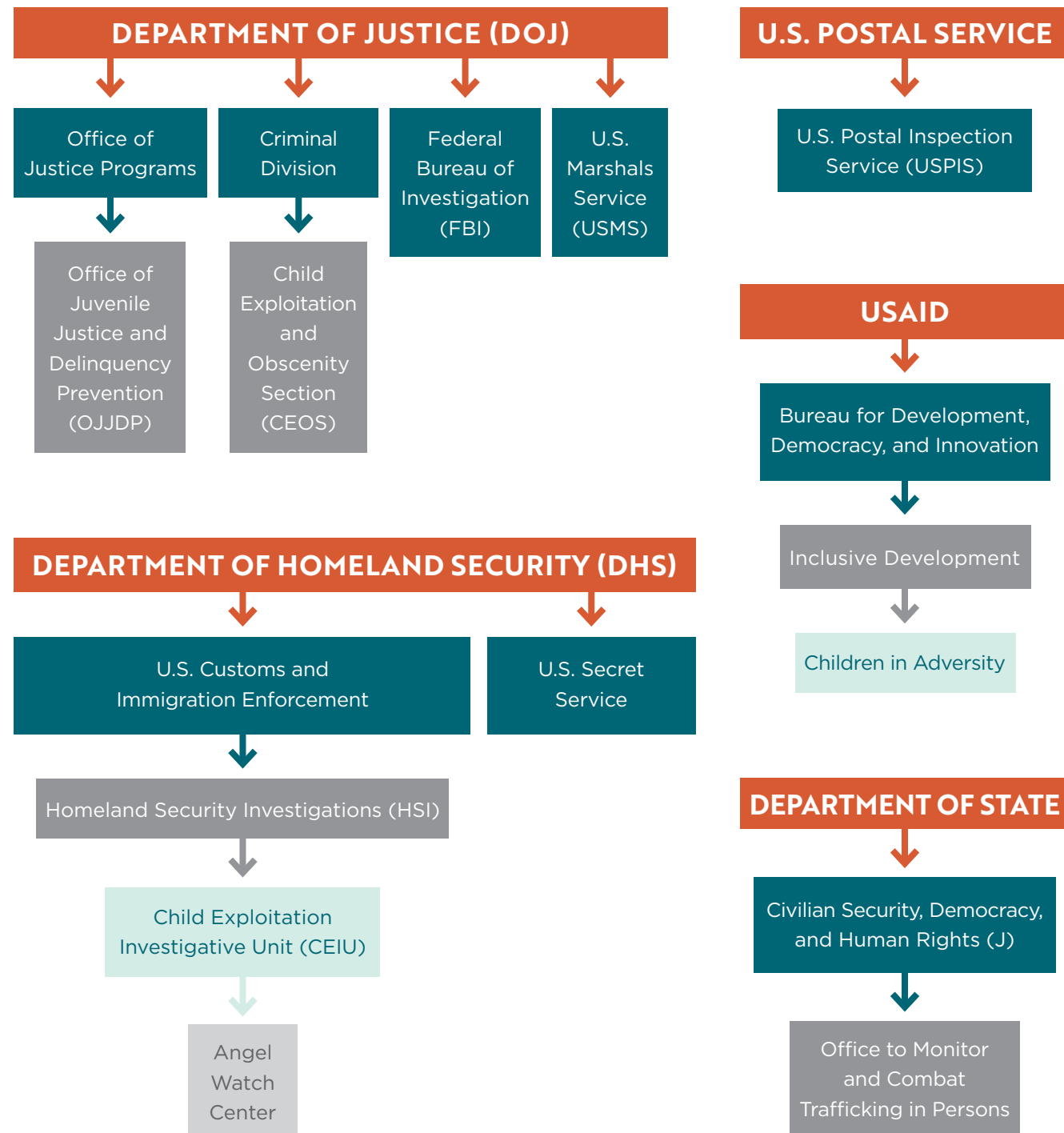
The DHS/HSI office, within Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), hosts a Cyber Crimes Center, investigating a range of cyber-related crimes. Within this Center is a designated unit—the Child Exploitation Investigation Unit (CEIU)—that investigates and specializes in OSEAC cases specifically. CEIU also operates the Angel Watch Center, which tracks registered sex offenders that plan to travel overseas in an effort to curb the sexual exploitation of children in the context of tourism. ICE hosts a tipline that receives information on CSAM cases among a long list of other types of cases, though ICE generally promotes NCMEC's CyberTipline if someone has any information about missing and exploited children. DHS/Secret Service provide forensic investigation support on missing and exploited children cases in partnership with NCMEC.

The PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 required DOJ to publish an annual National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction detailing efforts across the U.S. Government to address child exploitation. Thus far, there have been two reports published in 2010 and 2016; a third is expected to be published in the Fall of 2021.

"There is a long list of offices across the federal government that work on OSEAC issues. While few offices work exclusively on OSEAC, many focus on CSAM generally."



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES THAT WORK ON OSEAC ISSUES



Internationally, the Department of State's JTIP office manages the Child Protection Compact (CPC) program. This program was authorized in the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013, which passed as a provision of the Violence Against Women's Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L.113-4). The CPC program was designed to be a multi-year agreement between the U.S. Department of State and the partner country to address child trafficking in a specific geographic area. Of the five compacts that have been implemented so far, the agreement with the Philippines focused exclusively on OSEAC issues. Funding has thus far only allowed for one compact to launch each year, but the FY2021 Appropriations bill funded two compacts (at \$5 million each for a total of \$10 million). This program enjoys broad support from Congress, in part because it requires rigorous data collection and monitoring and evaluation.

Additionally, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), released its *Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity Strategy (2019-2023)* in June 2019. This interagency strategy outlines "the U.S. Government's whole-of-government commitment and approach to investing in the development, care, dignity, and safety of the world's most-vulnerable children and their families,"¹³ by including the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor and State, including the Peace Corps and USAID. Among the strategy's numerous goals are to strengthen identification, enforcement and response to OSEAC issues, as well as to increase awareness of the risks of OSEAC to prevent child exploitation. Similar to many other programs, OSEAC efforts and resources are rolled into a larger strategy.

"The *Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity Strategy* outlines 'the U.S. Government's whole-of-government commitment and approach to investing in the development, care, dignity, and safety of the world's most-vulnerable children and their families.'"

¹³ See USAID, *Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity Strategy (2019-2023)*, available at: <https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1866/advancing-protection-and-care-children-adversity>.

OPPORTUNITIES

As a result of the desk research and interviews conducted, the following recommendations emerged as opportunities for collective action. The criteria for the legislative recommendations included the intersection of what had the broadest support among the NGO community and what is viewed as possible to accomplish during the current 117th Congress

RECOMMENDATION 1: ADVOCATE FOR INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS

"Interviewees were in unanimous agreement that there has been insufficient funding to keep pace with the exponentially growing issue."

Throughout the interviews, the one area of work that everyone mentioned was appropriations. While every organization has a unique focus or approach to the issue, there was unanimous agreement that there has been insufficient funding to keep pace with the exponentially growing issue. The programs within the Missing and Exploited Children programs funding all need more resources to deal with how quickly OSEAC issues are increasing. The two largest programs within this funding stream—NCMEC and the ICACs—rely on each other. As the number of reports to NCMEC’s CyberTipline grows, so do the number of potential investigations that the ICACs need to respond to. Conversely, as the number of investigations that the ICACs conduct increases, the number of victims and survivors that need services also grows. Child advocacy centers (CACs)—community-based multidisciplinary services available to child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation—are well-placed to provide services to the growing number of victims of OSEAC, though they are already overwhelmed by the current demand for services across the United States. **Increasing services available through the Missing and Exploited Children programs, as well as increasing the funding available for local CACs that serve victims of OSEAC is critical to any victim-centered and trauma-informed enforcement and response strategy.**

THERE HAVE BEEN FIVE COMPACTS TO DATE—GHANA, JAMAICA, MONGOLIA, PERU, AND THE PHILIPPINES—AND THE NEXT COMPACT WILL BE IN BENIN.

THE **PHILIPPINES** COMPACT IS THE ONLY ONE FOCUSED ON OSEAC SO FAR. WITH EXPANDING TO TWO COMPACTS PER YEAR, THERE’S AN **OPPORTUNITY** TO PUSH FOR ONE OF THESE TO BE **FOCUSED ON OSEAC.**

The FY 2022 appropriations process was months behind its usual annual schedule this year due to the change in Administration and given the first several months of the new Congress were consumed by deliberating on bills to allocate additional resources related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Appropriations is always a very fluid process, but as of the time of writing, the Senate has only held two mark-ups of regular appropriations bills. So, it is likely that there will be a continuing resolution (CR), meaning that all programs will be funded for FY 2022 at the FY 2021 levels for the duration of the CR. Congress may adopt a year-long CR and punt funding decisions to the next cycle. Given the timing, the best opportunity for the Ending OSEAC Coalition is to begin advocating for the FY 2023 cycle with the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the fall of 2021. These asks can serve as the basis for advocating Congress—specifically the Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies subcommittees—for inclusion of OSEAC-related requests in the FY 2023 bills.

Internationally, with the Child Protection Compact program expanding to two compacts per year, there’s an opportunity to push for one of these to be focused on OSEAC. There have been five compacts to date—Ghana, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru, and the Philippines—and the next compact announced will be in Benin. As mentioned in the Findings sections, the Philippines compact is the only one focused on OSEAC to date and has been renewed 3 years in a row by JTIP. The Ending OSEAC Coalition could advocate OMB for one of the two annual compacts to be focused on OSEAC issues. There is also opportunity to suggest language for the State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs subcommittees to include language in their bill reports that urges JTIP to focus one compact each year on OSEAC issues.





RECOMMENDATION 2: SUPPORT THE END CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT (S.365/H.R.1198)

There are many significant legislative changes needed to improve the U.S. Government's enforcement response to OSEAC issues. While previous legislation has skewed significantly towards an enforcement approach, the number of enforcement actions in the United States indicates that perpetrators largely operate with impunity.¹⁴ As technology evolves and the tactics that criminals use change over time, our approach to enforcement similarly needs to adapt. That said, political will within Congress is limited this session. As mentioned, the first several months of the new Congress were spent negotiating additional resources related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as a response to the events of January 6th. Even so-called "must pass" bills are pushed to and beyond their deadlines.

THE END CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT AIMS TO EXPAND THE AMOUNT OF TIME REQUIRED TO KEEP CONTENTS OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CYBERTIPLINE FROM

90 DAYS TO 180 DAYS.

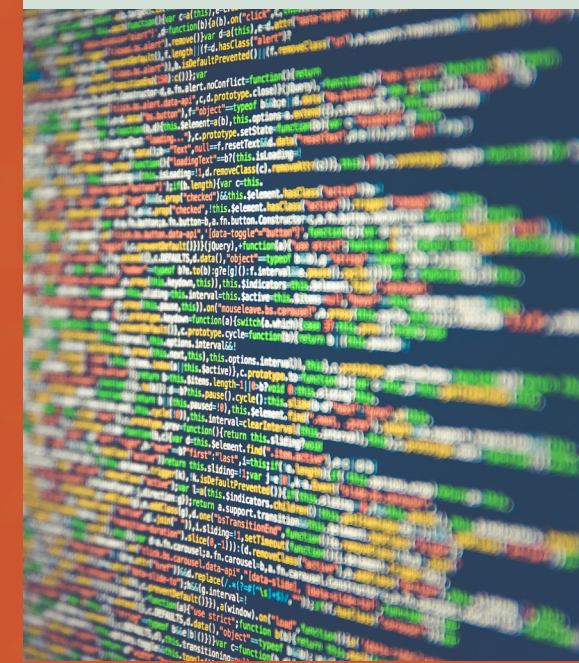
THIS SMALL CHANGE COULD BE A SIGNIFICANT HELP TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.

¹⁴ According to DOJ's National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction published in 2016, arrests have remained between 5,000 to 10,000 while there were 4.4 million reports to NCMEC's CyberTipline in 2015 alone. Available at: <https://www.justice.gov/psc/file/842411/download>

With the current political landscape in mind, **one important legislative improvement is addressed in the END Child Exploitation Act** (S.365/H.R.1198), which expands the time that electronic communication service and remote computing service providers are required to keep the contents of reports they make to the CyberTipline from 90 days to 180 days. This small change could be a significant help to law enforcement. Given the limited resources available to investigate these crimes and the increasing number of reports submitted to the CyberTipline, law enforcement often cannot begin an investigation within the 90-day timeframe. This bill would extend the time that investigators have access to these reports, which often provide critical information for the cases. There's broad bipartisan and bicameral support for this bill within Congress. In terms of external stakeholders, NGOs and technology companies alike are in favor of it. There's no cost to the U.S. Government to implement this bill so it is unlikely to meet any opposition, especially considering the range of support it has experienced.

Long term, there is robust support within the NGO community for the EARN It Act (Eliminating Abusive and Rampant Neglect of Interactive Technologies Act of 2020), S. 3398/H.R. 8454, which was introduced in the 116th Congress with an expectation that it will be reintroduced in the 117th Congress. Last Congress, a bipartisan group of 17 Senators and five Representatives co-sponsored the respective bills. The current text of this bill takes a comprehensive approach to the variety of enforcement challenges by amending section 230 of the Communications Decency Act (47 U.S.C. § 230) to remove liability protections for technology companies that operate platforms that host CSAM. The approach is similar to that of SESTA-FOSTA, which was signed into law in 2018 and removed liability protections for platforms that host content that facilitates sex trafficking. It would also establish a national commission that would include law enforcement, representatives from victim service providers, technology companies and technical experts. Additionally, this bill includes the substance of the END Child Exploitation Act. However, there is also tremendous opposition to this bill among the technology industry, human rights groups and others who view this bill as limiting privacy protections. While there's bipartisan support for this bill, there is hesitation and in some cases opposition from members that supported the original drafting of Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act. Additionally, this Congress is a challenging environment for movement on this bill given how slowly policymakers are proceeding on regular business, much less a controversial bill. Looking back at the immense amount of political capital that was required to pass SESTA/FOSTA (P.L. 115-164), it may still be years away from passing in some form.

"While previous legislation has skewed significantly towards an enforcement approach, the number of enforcement actions in the United States indicates that perpetrators largely operate with impunity."





In the meantime, one alternative to press for better business practices to prevent OSEAC is to **advocate for the inclusion of best practices in the next iteration of the National Action Plan for Responsible Business Conduct**. The first National Action Plan (NAP) was completed in December 2016 following a series of stakeholder engagement sessions with civil society. In June 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced that the U.S. Government would update its National Action Plan soon. The previous iteration did not include recommendations related to OSEAC nor any specific recommendations for technology platforms. The Ending OSEAC Coalition could either provide recommendations regarding best practices that technology companies should adopt to prevent OSEAC on their platforms or could recommend that the government establish a national commission for the purpose of developing best practices as is envisioned in the EARN IT Act, since this could be done without legislative action.

In addition to improving enforcement, **the U.S. approach to combating OSEAC needs to also focus on services for victims and survivors**, as well as prevention programs that address vulnerable populations. Related, another bill to consider for its focus on victim service funding is the Invest in Child Safety Act (S.223/ H.R.807), which establishes the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation in the Executive Office of the President, establishes the Child Sexual Exploitation Treatment, Support, and Prevention Fund, and also expands the time that providers are required to keep reports to the CyberTipline from 90 days to 180 days (per the substance of the END Child Exploitation Act). This bill authorizes \$5 billion in funding over ten years for enforcement efforts as well as dedicated funding for victim services. Thus far, this bill only has Democratic cosponsors, which significantly decreases its chances for moving this Congress. It may be worth subsuming some of the funding from this bill—as another approach to increasing funding for victim services—into the Coalition’s FY 2023 appropriations requests.

RECOMMENDATION 3: PRESS THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION TO DESIGNATE A SENIOR OFFICIAL TO OVERSEE THE U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO OSEAC

Lastly, the U.S. Government inter-agency coordination on OSEAC issues could be better streamlined. As detailed in the Findings section, there are many offices working towards ending OSEAC within the U.S. Government: DOJ’s OJJDP office coordinates the programs under the Missing and Exploited Children funding stream. DOJ’s CEOS, under the Criminal Division, prosecutes child exploitation cases. DHS/HSI’s Cyber Crimes Center has a Child Exploitation Investigative Unit (CEIU). The Department of State JTIP office manages Child Protection Compact programs overseas (the Philippines compact program focuses on OSEAC issues). The U.S. Agency for International Development is midway through its Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity Strategy (2019-2023), which is meant to further initiatives that safeguard children online globally. These are just to name some of the U.S. Government efforts and illustrate how varied the needed programs are to effectively address OSEAC in the United States and overseas. **Pressing the Biden Administration to appoint a coordinator within the White House Domestic Policy Council** who could elevate the priority of OSEAC issues across the government, as well as coordinate efforts and allocate resources in a whole-of-government approach would be an important step towards catching up with the fast-growing pace of the crime.

"The U.S. Government inter-agency coordination on OSEAC issues could be better streamlined."

CONCLUSION

The WeProtect Global Alliance reports that offenders use technology to perpetrate online sexual exploitation and abuse of children and that their tactics far outpace law enforcement’s existing strategies.¹⁵ As outlined in the introduction, according to the New York Times investigative series, federal resources and the law enforcement response have not kept up with the increase in reported abuse.¹⁶ This series highlighted the intent the U.S. Congress expressed in 2008 and has spurred a recommitment by Congress for better oversight and possibly stronger enforcement of related laws and regulations. The above recommendations build upon the advocacy work that has already been accomplished in this space with an eye towards what is achievable in the short term as well as looking towards the future to capitalize on the Congressional momentum to address OSEAC.

¹⁴ See WeProtect Global Alliance, *Global Threat Assessment 2019*, available at: <https://www.weprotect.org/issue/global-threat-assessment/>.

¹⁵ Keller, Michael H. and Gabriel J.X. Dance, *The Internet is Overrun with Images of Child Sexual Abuse. What Went Wrong?*, New York Times, September 29, 2019.

APPENDIX 1

ENACTED LAWS

Bill #/ P.L. #	Congress	Title	Sponsors	Vote	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
Amends/Redefines Existing Legislation, Code, or Legal Definitions					
S.2152/ P.L. 115-299	115th	Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018	Hatch (R), Feinstein (D)	UC	Victims of Crime Act of 1984
S.3170/ P.L. 115-395	115th	CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2018	Cornyn (R), Feinstein (D)	UC	NCMEC, CyberTipline
H.R. 1616/ P.L. 115-76	115th	Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act of 2017	Ratcliffe (R), Palmer (R)	Passed House 408-3, passed Senate by voice vote	Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968
H.R. 1865/ P.L. 115-164	115th	Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act of 2017 (FOSTA-SESTA)	Wagner (R), Beatty (D)	Passed House by 388 - 25, Passed Senate by 97 - 2	Communications Act of 1934
S. 3354/ P.L. 115-267	115th	Missing Children's Assistance Act of 2018	Grassley (R), Feinstein (D)	UC	Missing Children's Assistance Act
S.1312/ P.L. 115-393	115th	Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017	Grassley (R), Feinstein (D)	UC	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
H.R. 3092/ P.L. 113-38	113th	E. Clay Shaw, Jr. Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2013	Guthrie (R), Kline (R)	Passed House by 407 - 2, Passed Senate by UC	Missing Children's Assistance Act
H.R. 6063/ P.L. 112-206	112th	Child Protection Act of 2012	Lamar Smith (R), Wasserman Schultz (D)	Passed by voice vote in House, UC in Senate	PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008
H.R. 4120/ P.L. 110-358	110th	Effective Child Pornography Prosecution Act of 2007	Boyda (D), Biggert (R)	Senate UC with amendment, House passed 418 - 0	
H.R. 2517/ P.L. 110-240	110th	Protecting Our Children Comes First Act of 2007	Lampson (D), Biggert (R)	Passed House 408 - 3, passed Senate by UC	NCMEC

Bill #/ P.L. #	Congress	Title	Sponsors	Vote	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
S.431/ P.L. 110-400	110th	KIDS Act of 2008	Schumer (D), McCain (R)	UC	Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006
H.R. 1925/ P.L. 108-96	108th	Runaway, Homeless, and Missing Children Protection Act	Gingrey (R), Boehner (R)	Passed House by 404 - 14, Passed Senate by UC	Missing Children's Assistance Act
S. 249/ P.L. 106-71	106th	Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act	Hatch (R), DeWine (R)	Passed Senate by UC, Passed House by 414 - 1	Missing Children's Assistance Act
S.2326/ P.L. 105-277	105th	Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998	Bryan (D), McCain (R)	Passed on the FY 99 Omnibus appropriations	
H.R. 3494/ P.L. 105-314	105th	Protection of Children From Sexual Predators Act of 1998	McCollum (R), Dunn (R)	Passed in Senate with Amendment by UC, Agreed to in House by 400 - 0	
H.R. 1240/ P.L. 104-71	104th	Sex Crimes Against Children Prevention Act of 1995	McCollum (R), Vucanovich (R)	Passed House 417 - 0, Passed Senate by voice vote	
H.R. 3355/ P.L. 103-322	103rd	Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994	Brooks (D), Schumer (D)	Passed in House by voice vote, agreed to in Senate by 95-4. Report agreed to in House by 235 - 195 and Senate by 61-38.	
S. 3266/ P.L. 101-647	101st	Crime Control Act of 1990	Biden (D), Thurmond (R)	Passed in Senate by voice vote, Passed in House by 313 - 1	Child Protection and Obscenity Enforcement Act of 1988
H.R. 5560/ P.L. 99-628	99th	Child Sexual Abuse and Pornography Act of 1986	Hughes (D)	Passed House (amended) by 390 - 0, Passed Senate by voice vote	
H.R. 3635/ P.L. 98-292	98th	Child Protection Act of 1984	Sawyer (R), Hughes (D)	Passed House (amended) by 400 - 1, Passed Senate by UC	

Bill #/ P.L. #	Congress	Title	Sponsors	Vote	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
Program Creation/Funding					
H.R. 515/ P.L. 114-119	114th	International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders	Smith (R), Sires (D)	Passed Senate by UC, passed House by voice vote after Senate amendment	
S.47/ P.L. 113-4	113th	Child Protection Compact Act	Leahy (D), Crapo (R)	Passed Senate 78-22; Passed House 286-138	Passed as a provision on the Violence Against Women's Reauthorization Act
S.1738/ P.L. 110-401	110th	PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008	Biden (D), Boxer (D)	Passed Senate by UC, passed House by voice vote	NCMEC, CyberTipline
Both Program Creation/Funding AND Amends/Redefines Existing Legislation, Code, or Legal Definitions					
S.178/ P.L. 114-22	114th	Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015	Cornyn (R), Klobuchar (D)	Passed Senate 99-0, Passed House 420 - 3	Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, Missing Children's Assistance Act, Homeland Security Act of 2002
S.1492/ P.L. 110-385	110th	Broadband Data Improvement Act	Inouye (D), Dorgan (D)	Passed by UC	Communications Act of 1934
H.R. 4472/ P.L. 109-248	109th	Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006	Sensenbrenner (R), Foley (R)	Passed by voice vote	Also provides grants for law enforcement and investigations NCMEC
S. 151/ P.L. 108-21	108th	PROTECT Act	Hatch (R), Leahy (D)	Passed Senate 84 - 0, Passed in House without objection	Missing Children's Assistance Act, Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, Communications Act of 1934 CyberTipline
Grants: Victim Services					
S.2961/ P.L. 115-424	115th	Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018	Blunt (R), Coons (D)	Senate- UC, House- 388-2	Provides Victim services funding for CACs but is not Online Exploitation specific

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FROM 115TH, 116TH AND 117TH CONGRESSES

Bill #	Congress	Title	Primary Sponsor(s)	Actions	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
Domestic					
Program Creation/Funding					
H.R. 1527	117th	Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2021	Wagner (R), Fleischmann (R), and Cuellar (D)	Referred to House Judiciary committee	Homeland Security Investigations victim assistance program
S.223/ H.R. 807	117th	Invest in Child Safety Act	Senate: Wyden (D), Brown (D) House: Jackson Lee (D), Norton (D)	Referred to Senate HSGAC/ House Judiciary and Ed and Labor	Executive Office of the President
S.5054	116th	Stop Internet Sexual Exploitation Act	Merkley (D), Sasse (R)	Referred to Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee	
H.R. 8648	116th	Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2020	Wagner (R), Fleischmann (R), Cuellar (D), and Crenshaw (R)	Referred to House Judiciary committee	Homeland Security Investigations victim assistance program
S.3398/ H.R. 8454	116th	EARN IT Act of 2020 (Eliminating Abuse and Rampant Neglect of Interactive Technologies Act of 2020)	Senate: Graham (R), Blumenthal (D) House: Garcia (D), Wagner (R)	Reported out of Judiciary; placed on Senate calendar/ Referred to Energy and Commerce, Judiciary, and Ed and Labor	Communications Act of 1934, changes child pornography to CSAM in multiple laws
S.1413/ H.R. 3588	116th	END Network Abuse Act of 2019	Senate: Schatz (D), Murkowski (R) House: Spanberger (D), Meadows (R)	Referred to Senate Armed Services/ House Armed Services; a version of this bill passed on the NDAA for FY20 (S.1790)	
H.R. 7919	116th	Child RESCUE Act	Spanberger (D), Cline (R)	Referred to House Judiciary Committee	
S.3629/ H.R. 6752	116th	Invest in Child Safety Act	Senate: Wyden (D), Gillibrand (D) House: Eshoo (D), Castor (D)	Referred to Senate HSGAC/ Referred to House Judiciary, Ed and Labor, and Ways and Means committees	Executive Office of the President

Bill #	Congress	Title	Primary Sponsor(s)	Actions	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
Amends/Redefines Existing Legislation, Code, or Legal Definitions					
S.1628	117th	Children and Teens' Online Privacy Protection Act	Markey (D), Cassidy (R)	Referred to Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee	COPPA extension
H.R. 4801	117th	To amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to update and expand the coverage of such Act, and for other purposes	Castor (D)	Referred to House Energy and Commerce Committee	COPPA extension
S.2136	117th	Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act of 2021	Murkowski (R), Smith, Tina (D)	Referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Public Health Service Act
H.R. 87 (S.2401/H.R. 4150 in the 116th)	117th	Jurists United to Stop Trafficking Imitation Child Exploitation Act of 2021 or the JUSTICE Act of 2021	Duncan (R), Waltz (R)	Referred to House Judiciary Committee	title 18, United States Code
H.R. 2000	117th	Stop Shielding Culpable Platforms Act	Banks (R), Tiffany (R)	Referred to House Energy and Commerce	Communications Act of 1934
H.R. 1198/S. 365	117th	"Eliminate Network Distribution of Child Exploitation Act" or the "END Child Exploitation Act"	House: Gonzalez (R), Kuster (D) Senate: Blackburn (R), Cortez Masto (D)	Referred to House Judiciary/ Senate Judiciary	title 18, United States Code, CyberTipline
H.R. 285	117th	CASE-IT Act	Steube (R), Cawthorn (R)	Referred to House Energy and Commerce committee	Communications Act of 1934
S.1164	116th	Keeping Infants Domestically Safe Act of 2019 or the KIDS Act	Hyde-Smith (R), Capito (R)	Referred to Senate Judiciary	title 18, United States Code

Bill #	Congress	Title	Primary Sponsor(s)	Actions	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
S.5012	116th	Holding Sexual Predators and Online Enablers Accountable Act of 2020	Loeffler (R), Cotton (R)	Referred to Senate Judiciary	title 18, United States Code, Communications Act of 1934
S.3007/H.R. 5376	116th	END Child Exploitation Act	Senate: Blackburn (R), Cortez Masto (D) House: Gonzalez (R), Kuster (D)	Referred to Senate Judiciary committee/ House judiciary committee	CyberTipline
H.R. 1808	115th	Improving Support for Missing and Exploited Children Act of 2017	Guthrie (R), Courtney (D)	Passed House, referred to Senate Judiciary Committee	Missing Children's Assistance Act
S.1683	115th	Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act of 2017	Portman (R), Blumenthal (D)	Reported out of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation committee	Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act
H.R.6847	115th	Preventing Child Exploitation Act of 2018 (Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act reauthorization)	Roby (R), Sensenbrenner (R)	Passed House, referred to Senate Judiciary committee	title 18, United States Code, Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006
H.R.1761	115th	Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2017	Mike Johnson (R)	Passed House (368-51), referred to Senate Judiciary	title 18, United States Code
H.R. 1842	115th	Strengthening Children's Safety Act of 2017	Ratcliffe (R)	Passed House (371-30-1), referred to Senate Judiciary committee	title 18, United States Code
H.R. 6845	115th	Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018	Gowdy (R), Goodlatte (R)	Referred to House Judiciary (a related senate version-S.2152- became P.L115-299)	title 18, United States Code

Bill #	Congress	Title	Primary Sponsor(s)	Actions	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
H.R. 4963	115th	Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018	Cartwright (D), Messer (R)	Referred to House Judiciary (a related senate version- S.2152- became P.L. 115-299)	title 18, United States Code, Victims of Crime Act of 1984
H.R. 4447	115th	CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2017	Sensenbrenner (R), Ratcliffe (R)	Referred to House Judiciary	CyberTipline, NCMEC
S.1781	115th	National White Collar Crime Control Act of 2017	Cornyn (R), Coons (D)	Referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee	
Grants: Victim Services					
H.R. 5955	115th	Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018	Poe (R), Costa (D)	Referred to House Judiciary Committee and Ed and Workforce, identical Senate bill (S. 2961) became P.L. 115-424	Grants are not specified for victims of OSEC Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990
Meeting International Standards or Support for International Agreements					
H.R. 2996	116th	Labor, Human, and Civil Rights Trade Policy Act	Lewis (D), Pascrell (D)	Referred to House Ways and Means and Rules committees	Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015
S. Res 794	116th	A resolution urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive	Cotton (R), Loeffler (R)	Referred to SFRC	

Bill #	Congress	Title	Primary Sponsor(s)	Actions	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
Research					
H.R. 6937	116th	Countering Online Harms Act	Guthrie (R)	Referred to House Energy and Commerce	
H.R. 8132/ S.5043	116th	American COMPETE Act	House: McMorris Rodgers (R), Rush (D) Senate: Fischer (R), Sinema (D)	Passed House and referred to Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation/ Referred to Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation	
H.R. 7592	116th	STIFLE Act of 2020	McAdams (D), Gonzalez (R)	Passed House, referred to Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs committee (passed on the NDAA for FY21 HR 6395)	
Victim Restitution					
S.931	117th	A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that the 2021 recovery rebates as provided for in the American Rescue Plan Act are not provided to prison inmates convicted of child sex abuse and that such sums shall be redirected to the Depart	Cruz (R)	Referred to Senate Finance Committee	Internal Revenue Code of 1986

Bill #	Congress	Title	Primary Sponsor(s)	Actions	Programs Involved or Laws Amended
International					
Program Creation/Funding					
S.251/ H.R. 836	116th	Interdiction for the Protection of Child Victims of Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act	Senate: Cortez Masto (D), Cornyn (R) House: McCaul (R), Cuellar (D)	Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee/ House Judiciary committee	
Amends/Redefines Existing Legislation, Code, or Legal Definitions					
H.R. 1862	115th	Global Child Protection Act of 2017	Roby (R)	Passed House (372-30), referred to Senate Judiciary committee	
H.R. 2873	116th	Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2019	Johnson (R)	Referred to House Judiciary Committee	
Foreign Aid					
H.R. 5367	116th	Stop Exploiting Children Act	Burchett (R)	Referred to HFAC	
Resolutions and Condemnations					
H. Res. 230/ S. Res 112	116th	Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children	House: McGovern (D), Wilson (R) Senate: Boozman (R), Cardin (D)	Referred to House Ed and Labor, HFAC/ SFRC	
S. Res. 138	117th	Urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive.	Cotton (R), Boozman (R)	Referred to SFRC	

Includes any bill that amends 18 U.S. Code Chapter 110, including: §2251, §2251A, §2252, §2252A, §2258C, §2259, §2259A, §2259B, §2260

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

Date	Committee	Title	Witnesses	Chairs	Source
117th Congress					
May 18, 2021	Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation	Protecting Kids Online: Internet Privacy and Manipulative Marketing	Ms. Angela Campbell, Georgetown Mr. Serge Egelman, UCB Ms. Beeban Kidron, 5Rights	Blumenthal (D)	Congress.gov
116th Congress					
July 28, 2020	Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation	The PACT Act and Section 230: The Impact of the Law that Helped Create the Internet and an Examination of Proposed Reforms for Today's Online World	Christopher Cox, NetChoice Mr. Jeff Kosseff, U.S. Naval Academy Mr. Olivier Sylvain, Fordham Ms. Elizabeth Banker, Internet Association	Thune (R)	Congress.gov
July 28, 2020	House Science, Space, and Technology	The Role of Technology in Countering Trafficking in Persons	Ms. Anjana Rajan, Polaris Mr. Matthew Daggett, MIT Ms. Emily Kennedy, Marinus Analytics Ms. Hannah Darnton, Business for Social Responsibility	Foster (D) Stevens (D) Johnson (D)	Congress.gov
March 11, 2020	Senate Judiciary	The EARN IT Act: Holding the Tech Industry Accountable in the Fight Against Online Child Sexual Exploitation	Nicole, Team HOPE Member Mr. John Shehan Mr. Jared Sine Professor Mary G. Leary Ms. Elizabeth Banker	Graham (R)	Congress.gov

Date	Committee	Title	Witnesses	Chairs	Source
January 15, 2020	Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission	The Trafficking Victims Protection Act at 20: A Look Back – and a Look Ahead	Hon. John Cotton Richmond, J/TIP Katherine Chon, HHS/OTIP Lori L. Cohen, ECPAT-USA Neha Misra, Solidarity Center Limnyuy Konglim, International Catholic Migration Commission Liat Shetret, Elliptic	Smith (R), McGovern (D)	humanrightscommission. house.gov
September 3, 2019	Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Human Trafficking and its Intersection with the Financial System	The Honorable Douglas Peterson, NE AG Sen. Julie Slama, NE State Senator Ms. Crysta Price, Creighton University Mr. David Murray, Financial Integrity Network	Sasse (R)	Congress.gov
115th Congress					
November 28, 2018	Senate Foreign Relations	The Global Fight to End Modern Slavery	The Honorable John Cotton Richmond, J/TIP Ms. Shawna Bader-Blau, Solidarity Center Ms. Natalie Grant, Hope for Justice	Corker (R)	Congress.gov
July 17, 2018	House Judiciary	Facebook, Google and Twitter: Examining the Content Filtering Practices of Social Media Giants	Monika Bickert, Facebook Juniper Downs, YouTube Nick Pickles, Twitter	Goodlatte (R)	Congress.gov

Date	Committee	Title	Witnesses	Chairs	Source
April 26, 2018	House Judiciary	Filtering Practices of Social Media Platforms	The Honorable Marsha Blackburn David Chavern, News Media Alliance and American Press Institute The Honorable Jim Himes Lynette "Diamond" Hardaway and Rochelle "Silk" Richardson Berin Szoka, TechFreedom Ari Waldman, New York Law School	Goodlatte (R)	Congress.gov
November 30, 2017	House Energy & Commerce	Latest Developments in Combating Online Sex Trafficking	Rep Ann Wagner Eric Goldman, Santa Clara University Derri Smith, End Slavery Tennessee Yiota Souras, NCMEC Russ Winkler, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	Doyle (R)	Congress.gov
October 13, 2017	Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe	Trafficked: Untangling the Bonds of Modern Slavery	Stacy L. Hope, Helsinki Commission Allison B. Hollabaugh, Helsinki Commission Siddharth Kara, Harvard Marcia Eugenio, ILAB Alex Trouteaud, Demand Abolition	Smith, (R) Wicker (R)	Congress.gov
October 03, 2017	House Judiciary	Online Sex Trafficking and the Communications Decency Act	Chris Cox, NetChoice Evan Engstrom, Engine Jeff Koseff, U.S. Naval Academy Mary G. Leary, Catholic University Law	Sensenbrenner (R)	Congress.gov

Date	Committee	Title	Witnesses	Chairs	Source
September 19, 2017	Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation	S. 1693, The Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act of 2017	Hon. Rob Portman, OH Hon. Ron Wyden, OR Yvonne Ambrose, Mother of Desiree Robinson Hon. Xavier Becerra, AG for CA Eric Goldman, Santa Clara Univ Yiota G. Souras, NCMEC Abigail Slater, Internet Association	Thune (R)	Congress.gov
May 7, 2018	Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe	Fighting Human Trafficking in Travel and Tourism: New Challenges and Solutions	Allison Hollabaugh Parker, CSCE Hon. Christopher Smith, CSCE Michael ``Mick'' McKeown, Blue Campaign Tracey Breeden, Uber Nancy Rivard, Airline Ambassadors Carol Smolenski, ECPAT-USA Craig Kalkut, American Hotel & Lodging Association Nick Shapiro, AirBnb	Smith (R), Wicker (R)	Congress.gov
March 16, 2017	House Judiciary	Combating Crimes Against Children: Assessing the Legal Landscape	Patrick Beaver, Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Francey Hakes, Child Protection Advocate Nicole Pittman, Impact Justice John Shehen, NCMEC	Gowdy (R)	Congress.gov

Date	Committee	Title	Witnesses	Chairs	Source
March 16, 2017	House Education & Labor	Honoring Our Commitment to Recover and Protect Missing and Exploited Children	Mr. John F. Clark, NCMEC	Bonamici (D) Bobby Scott (D)	Congress.gov
February 15, 2017	Senate Foreign Relations	Ending Modern Slavery: Building on Success	Mr. Ashton Kutcher, Thorn Ms. Elisa Massimino, Human Rights First	Corker (R)	Congress.gov
January 10, 2017	Senate Homeland Security & Government Affairs	Backpage.com's Knowing Facilitation of Online Sex Trafficking	Backpage.com: Carl Ferrer Michael Lacey James Larkin Elizabeth McDougall Andrew Padilla Parents of Jane Doe 1 & 2: Nacole S. Thomas S. Kubiiki P.	Portman (R) McCaskill (D)	Congress.gov

ENACTED LEGISLATION SUMMARIES:

<p>Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018</p>	<p>(Sec. 3) This bill amends the federal criminal code to modify procedures for determining the amount of mandatory restitution in child pornography cases.</p> <p>If a defendant is convicted of trafficking in child pornography, then the court must order mandatory restitution in an amount that reflects the defendant’s relative role in the causal process that underlies the victim’s losses, but which is no less than \$3,000. The full amount of the victim’s losses includes costs incurred as a proximate result of all trafficking in child pornography offenses involving the same victim.</p> <p>(Sec. 4) If a defendant is convicted of trafficking in child pornography, then a victim of the offense may elect to receive a one-time payment in the amount of \$35,000 (adjusted for inflation) from a Child Pornography Victims Reserve, subject to limitations.</p> <p>(Sec. 5) The bill amends the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 to establish the Child Pornography Victims Reserve within the Crime Victims Fund. Courts must impose additional assessments on persons convicted of child pornography offenses, and the additional assessments must be deposited into the Child Pornography Victims Reserve.</p> <p>(Sec. 6) In a criminal proceeding, a victim of a child pornography offense must have reasonable access to the pornographic material depicting the victim for inspection, viewing, and examination by the victim, his or her attorney, and potential expert witnesses.</p>
<p>CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2018</p>	<p>(Sec. 2) This bill revises reporting requirements for electronic communication service providers and remote computing service providers (providers) who report information to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) on crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children.</p> <p>Currently, providers must report the facts and circumstances of incidents of apparent child pornography, of which they become aware, to NCMEC via the CyberTipline. This bill retains the existing reporting requirement and provides new authority for providers to also report the facts and circumstances that indicate a child pornography violation is imminent.</p> <p>Additionally, it makes various procedural changes to the reporting requirements, including to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grant discretion to providers to determine what information to include in a report; • permit (currently, require) the Department of Justice (DOJ) to designate foreign law enforcement agencies to receive CyberTipline reports from NCMEC; • allow NCMEC to forward a report to a foreign law enforcement agency in certain circumstances, even if the foreign law enforcement agency has not been designated by DOJ; and • provide explicit permission for a provider to disclose the contents of a report, including visual depictions, to law enforcement agencies, to NCMEC, or as necessary to respond to legal process. <p>Finally, the bill revises and updates various statutory references, including to replace references to “images” with “visual depictions” to make reporting requirements applicable to videos, in addition to images.</p>

<p>Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act of 2017</p>	<p>(Sec. 3) The bill amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to establish a new part, which may be cited as the National White Collar Crime Control Act of 2017, authorizing the Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance to enter into a cooperative agreement or make a grant for training and technical assistance to help law enforcement officers, investigators, auditors, and prosecutors identify, investigate, and prosecute white collar crime.</p> <p>White collar crime includes high-tech crime, economic crime, and Internet-based crime against children and child pornography.</p>
<p>Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act of 2017 (FOSTA-SESTA)</p>	<p>This bill expresses the sense of Congress that section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 was not intended to provide legal protection to websites that unlawfully promote and facilitate prostitution and websites that facilitate traffickers in advertising the sale of unlawful sex acts with sex trafficking victims. Section 230 limits the legal liability of interactive computer service providers or users for content they publish that was created by others.</p> <p>(Sec. 3) The bill amends the federal criminal code to add a new section that imposes penalties—a fine, a prison term of up to 10 years, or both—on a person who, using a facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, owns, manages, or operates an interactive computer service (or attempts or conspires to do so) to promote or facilitate the prostitution of another person.</p> <p>(Sec. 4) The bill amends the Communications Act of 1934 to declare that section 230 does not limit: (1) a federal civil claim for conduct that constitutes sex trafficking, (2) a federal criminal charge for conduct that constitutes sex trafficking, or (3) a state criminal charge for conduct that promotes or facilitates prostitution in violation of this bill.</p>
<p>Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 2018</p>	<p>This bill amends the Missing Children’s Assistance Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to revise the definition of “missing child” to mean an individual under 18 years of age whose whereabouts are unknown to the individual’s parent (currently, legal custodian), • to specify that a parent includes a legal guardian or an individual who functions as a parent (e.g., a grandparent), • to revise the functions and duties of the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and • to require the NCMEC to make publicly available the annual report on missing children and the incidence of attempted child abductions.
<p>Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017</p>	<p>(Sec. 202) This section amends the Missing Children’s Assistance Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to revise the definition of “missing child” to mean an individual under 18 years of age whose whereabouts are unknown to the individual’s parent (currently, legal custodian), • to specify that a parent includes a legal guardian or an individual who functions as a parent (e.g., a grandparent), • to revise the functions and duties of the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and • to require the NCMEC to make publicly available the annual report on missing children and the incidence of attempted child abductions.

<p>E. Clay Shaw, Jr. Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2013</p>	<p>Adds to the authorized uses of the annual grant to National Center for Missing and Exploited Children: (1) giving technical assistance and training to state and local law enforcement agencies and statewide clearinghouses to coordinate with state and local educational agencies in identifying and recovering missing children; (2) assisting the efforts of law enforcement agencies in coordinating with child welfare agencies to respond to foster children missing from the state welfare system; and (3) giving technical assistance to law enforcement agencies and first responders in identifying, locating, and recovering victims of, and children at risk for, child sex trafficking.</p> <p>Authorizes the Administration to make grants or enter into contracts with the Center and with public agencies or nonprofit private organizations for research, demonstration projects, or service programs designed to: (1) educate schools, school leaders, teachers, state and local educational agencies, homeless shelters, and service providers in ways to prevent the abduction and sexual exploitation of children; and (2) aid schools in the collection of materials useful to parents in assisting others in the identification of missing children.</p>
<p>Child Protection Act of 2012</p>	<p>Amends the federal criminal code to impose a fine and/or prison term of up to 20 years for transporting, receiving, distributing, selling, or possessing pornographic images of a child under the age of 12.</p> <p>Amends the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 to: (1) double the amount that the Attorney General may award a non-law enforcement agency entity annually to establish and conduct training courses for National Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program task force members and other law enforcement officials, (2) require the Attorney General to designate a senior official at the Department of Justice (DOJ) with experience in investigating or prosecuting child exploitation cases as the National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction to be responsible for coordinating the development of the National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, (3) authorize appropriations for carrying out such strategy for FY2014-FY2018, (4) delete a requirement that the National Internet Crimes Against Children Data System identify high-priority suspects based on the volume of suspected criminal activity, and (5) require the Attorney General to report within 90 days after enactment of this Act on the status of the establishment of such System.</p>
<p>Effective Child Pornography Prosecution Act of 2007</p>	<p>Title I: Amends the federal criminal code to expand the jurisdictional basis for prosecutions of sexual exploitation of children, selling or buying of children, or child pornography crimes to include activities that use any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce to complete such crimes</p> <p>Title II: Amends the federal criminal code to: (1) include child pornography that contains a visual depiction of an actual minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct and the production of such pornography for importation into the United States as predicate crimes for money laundering prosecutions; and (2) define "possess" with respect to crimes of child sexual exploitation and child pornography to include accessing by computer visual depictions of child pornography with the intent to view.</p>

<p>Protecting Our Children Comes First Act of 2007</p>	<p>Requires NCMEC to use grant funds to: (1) work with law enforcement, Internet service providers, electronic payment service providers, and others on methods to reduce the distribution on the Internet of images and videos of sexually exploited children; (2) operate a child victim identification program to assist the efforts of law enforcement agencies in identifying victims of child pornography and other sexual crimes; and (3) develop and disseminate programs and information to the general public, schools, and other public officials and organizations on the prevention of child abduction and sexual exploitation, and Internet safety.</p>
<p>KIDS Act of 2008</p>	<p>Directs the Attorney General to: (1) require sex offenders to provide to the National Sex Offender Registry all Internet identifiers (i.e., email addresses and other designations used for self-identification or routing in Internet communication or posting) used by such offenders; (2) specify requirements for keeping Internet identifier information current; (3) exempt Internet identifiers provided by a sex offender from public disclosure; and (4) establish procedures to notify sex offenders of changes in requirements for providing Internet identifier information.</p> <p>Amends the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 to revise the minimum standards, under a pilot program, for electronic monitoring of sex offenders to eliminate requirements that the tracking device: (1) contain cellular technology in a single unit; and (2) provide two- and three-way voice communication.</p>
<p>Runaway, Homeless, and Missing Children Protection Act</p>	<p>Amends MCAA to extend through FY 2008 the authorization of appropriations for: (1) an annual grant by the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (in the Department of Justice) to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC); and (2) other programs under MCAA.</p>
<p>Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act</p>	<p>Amends the Missing Children's Assistance Act to direct the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to annually make a grant to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which shall be used to: (1) operate a national 24-hour toll-free telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of any missing child, or other child age 13 or younger whose whereabouts are unknown to such child's legal custodian, and request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite such child with the child's legal custodian; (2) coordinate the operation of such telephone line with the operation of the national communications system referred to in the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; (3) operate the official national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children; (4) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals, information regarding free or low-cost legal, restaurant, lodging and transportation services that are available for the benefit of missing and exploited children and their families, and the existence and nature of programs being carried out by Federal agencies to assist missing and exploited children and their families; (5) coordinate public and private programs that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their families; (6) disseminate, on a national basis, information relating to innovative and model programs, services, and legislation that benefit missing and exploited children; (7) provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children; and (8) provide assistance to families and law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing and exploited children, both nationally and internationally. Authorizes appropriations through FY 2003.</p>

<p>Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998</p>	<p>Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 - Directs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to prescribe regulations requiring commercial website operators to follow fair information practices in connection with the collection and use of personal information from children under age 16, including by obtaining verifiable parental consent for the collection, use, or disclosure of personal information from children under the age of 13.</p> <p>Directs the FTC to provide incentives for efforts of self-regulation by operators to implement appropriate protections for such information.</p> <p>Authorizes the States to enforce such regulations by bringing actions on behalf of residents, requiring the appropriate attorney general to first notify the FTC of such action. Authorizes the FTC to intervene in any such action.</p> <p>Provides for enforcement of this Act through the Federal Trade Commission Act.</p> <p>Directs the FTC to review and report to the Congress on the implementation of this Act.</p>
<p>Protection of Children From Sexual Predators Act of 1998</p>	<p>Amends the Federal criminal code to prohibit, and set penalties for, using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce to knowingly initiate the transmission of the name, address, telephone number, social security number, or electronic mail address of a person under age 16 with intent to entice, encourage, offer, or solicit any person to engage in illegal sexual activity.</p> <p>(Sec. 105) Includes the production of child pornography within the definition of "sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense."</p> <p>Provides for the prosecution of individuals for the production of child pornography if the visual depiction was produced with materials that have been mailed, shipped, or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, including by computer.</p> <p>Increases penalties for distribution of child pornography or sexual exploitation of children after a previous conviction of transporting another person for illegal sexual activity and related crimes.</p> <p>(203) Applies provisions prohibiting knowingly possessing child pornography to material containing an image (currently, three or more images) of child pornography.</p> <p>(Sec. 604) Requires electronic communication service and remote computing service providers (providers) to report as soon as reasonably possible to law enforcement agencies designated by the Attorney General any knowledge of facts or circumstances from which a violation of specified offenses involving child pornography is apparent. Sets fines for initial and subsequent failures to make a required report.</p>
<p>Sex Crimes Against Children Prevention Act of 1995</p>	<p>Directs the United States Sentencing Commission to amend the sentencing guidelines to increase the base offense level: (1) by at least two levels for offenses involving the creation of, or trafficking in, child pornography; (2) by at least two levels if a computer was used to traffic in, or advertise, child pornography; and (3) by at least three levels for an offense involving the interstate transportation of children with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity.</p>
<p>Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994</p>	<p>Title XVI: Amends the Federal criminal code to set penalties for international trafficking in child pornography.</p>

<p>Crime Control Act of 1990</p>	<p>Establishes penalties for knowingly possessing with intent to sell visual depictions of sexually explicit conduct involving minors, or possession of three or more books, magazines, periodicals, films, videotapes, or other matter containing such depictions. (Excludes depictions by words alone.) Eliminates limits on the amount of fines for such possession and for other specified activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation of minors.</p> <p>Amends the Child Protection and Obscenity Enforcement Act of 1988 to prohibit: (1) knowingly selling or otherwise transferring, or offering for sale or transfer, any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, or other matter produced with materials which have been mailed or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce or intended for such shipment which contains one or more visual depictions of actual sexually explicit conduct and which does not have affixed to it a statement of the location of records with respect to the performance depicted on every copy of such matter; or (2) any person to whom such Act applies from failing to create or maintain records required by, or from knowingly failing to comply with provisions of, such Act or from knowingly making a false entry or failing to make an appropriate entry in such records.</p>
<p>Child Sexual Abuse and Pornography Act of 1986</p>	<p>Amends the Federal criminal code with regard to the sexual exploitation of children. Makes it a Federal criminal offense for any person to advertise: (1) any product depicting sexually explicit conduct with a minor; or (2) the opportunity to engage in such conduct with a minor. Includes undeveloped film and videotape within the definition of "visual depiction."</p>
<p>Child Protection Act of 1984</p>	<p>Prohibits the distribution of materials involving the sexual exploitation of minors even if the material is not found to be "obscene."</p>
<p>International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders</p>	<p>(Sec. 4) This bill directs the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish the Angel Watch Center within the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The center must identify outbound sex offender travelers who failed to provide advanced notice of international travel and provide a list of such individuals to the Marshals Service (USMS) to investigate.</p>
<p>Child Protection Compact Act</p>	<p>(Sec. 1202) Requires the Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking to build U.S. government-private entity partnerships to ensure that: (1) U.S. citizens do not use any item, product, or material produced or extracted with the labor of victims of severe forms of trafficking; and (2) such entities do not contribute to trafficking in persons involving sexual exploitation.</p> <p>Authorizes the Secretary of State to: (1) establish a fund to assist foreign governments meet urgent trafficking prevention needs, protect victims, and prosecute trafficking offenders; (2) provide assistance for each country with a high prevalence of trafficking that enters into a child protection compact with the United States; and (3) suspend or terminate assistance to countries that are engaged in activities that are contrary to U.S. security interests.</p>

PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008	<p>(Sec. 101) Directs the Attorney General to create and implement a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction.</p> <p>(Sec. 102) Establishes within DOJ a National Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program consisting of state and local task forces (including at least one ICAC task force for each state) to address online enticement of children, child exploitation, and child obscenity and pornography.</p> <p>(Sec. 105) Directs the Attorney General to establish a National Internet Crimes Against Children Data System (ICAC Data System) to assist the National ICAC Task Force Program and federal, state, local, and tribal agencies investigating and prosecuting child exploitation.</p> <p>Title II: Requires the Attorney General to establish additional computer forensic capacity to address the current backlog for computer forensics, including for child exploitation investigations</p> <p>Title III: Amends the federal criminal code to prohibit: (1) the transmission of a live visual depiction of child sexual exploitation; and (2) the distribution of child pornography that is an adapted or modified depiction of an identifiable minor.</p> <p>Title IV: Requires the National Institute of Justice to prepare a report for House and Senate Judiciary Committees on investigative factors that indicate whether a subject of an online child exploitation investigation poses a high risk of harm to children</p> <p>Title V: Requires electronic communication or remote computing service providers who obtain actual knowledge of violations of child exploitation and pornography laws to: (1) provide contact information to the CyberTipline of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC); and (2) provide information relating to the Internet identity of any individual who appears to have violated a child exploitation or pornography law, including the geographic location of such individual and images of any apparent child pornography.</p>
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Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015	<p>(Sec. 101) This law establishes the Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund into which revenues from such assessments shall be deposited and used in in FY2016-FY2019 to award grants to states and localities to combat trafficking, provide protection and assistance for victims of trafficking, develop and implement child abuse investigation and prosecution programs, and provide services for victims of child pornography.</p> <p>(Sec. 104) This law expands the definition of "child abuse" under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 to include human trafficking and the production of child pornography and authorizes grants to develop and implement specialized programs to identify and provide direct services to victims of child pornography.</p> <p>(Sec. 110) Requires DOJ to ensure that: (1) all task forces and working groups within the Innocence Lost National Initiative engage in activities, programs, or operations to increase the investigative capabilities of state and local law enforcement officers in detecting, investigating, and prosecuting persons who patronize or solicit children for sex; and (2) all components and task forces with jurisdiction to detect, investigate, and prosecute cases of child labor trafficking engage in activities, programs, or operations to increase the capacity of such components to deter and punish child labor trafficking.</p> <p>(Sec. 111) Classifies producers of child pornography as traffickers engaged in illicit sexual conduct.</p> <p>(Sec. 211) Amends the Missing Children's Assistance Act to confirm that the cyber tipline for reporting internet-related child sexual exploitation includes child prostitution as a form of child sex trafficking.</p> <p>(Sec. 302) This title amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to operate, within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a Cyber Crimes Center to provide investigative assistance, training, and equipment to support domestic and international investigations by ICE of cyber-related crimes. Includes investigations into child exploitation, child pornography, child victim identification, traveling child sex offenders, and forced child labor, including the sexual exploitation of minors.</p>
Broadband Data Improvement Act	<p>(Sec. 211) Declares that the issue of Internet safety includes issues regarding the use of the Internet in a manner that promotes safe online activity for children, protects children from cybercrimes, including crimes by online predators, and helps parents shield their children from material that is inappropriate for minors.</p> <p>(Sec. 214) Directs the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to establish an Online Safety and Technology working group to review and evaluate: (1) the status of industry efforts to promote online safety for children; (2) the status of industry efforts to promote online safety by service providers and remote computing services by reporting apparent child pornography under specified provisions; (3) the record-keeping practices of electronic communications and remote computing service providers in connection with crimes against children; and (4) the development of technologies to help parents protect their children from inappropriate material on the Internet.</p> <p>(Sec. 221) Enhances child pornography enforcement by amending the Communications Act of 1934 to impose a forfeiture penalty on any person determined by the FCC to have violated specified provisions relating to the sexual exploitation of minors.</p>

**Adam Walsh
Child Protection
and Safety
Act of 2006**

(Sec. 102) Declares as the purpose of this Act the establishment of a comprehensive national system for the registration of sex offenders and offenders against children.

(Sec. 111) Establishes a three-tier classification system for sex offenders based upon specified criteria, including the seriousness of the underlying offense and the age of any child involved.

Defines "specified offense against a minor" to include offenses involving kidnapping, false imprisonment, sexual solicitation, video voyeurism, and possession, production, or distribution of child pornography.

(Sec. 143) Directs the Attorney General to create and maintain a Project Safe Childhood program. Designates funding under such program for: (1) integrated federal, state, and local efforts to investigate and prosecute child exploitation cases; (2) major case coordination by the Department of Justice; (3) increased federal involvement in child pornography and enticement cases; (4) law enforcement training; (5) community awareness and educational programs; (6) the addition of not less than eight Assistant U.S. Attorneys for the prosecution of cases under the program; (7) the addition of not less than 10 new Internet Crimes Against Children task forces within the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program; and (8) the development and enhancement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of the Innocent Images task forces. Authorizes appropriations.

(Sec. 151) Requires the Attorney General to ensure access to the national crime information databases by: (1) the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; and (2) governmental social service agencies with child protection responsibilities.

(Sec. 203) Increases mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment for: (1) coercion and enticement of children to engage in prostitution; (2) sexual abuse; (3) aggravated sexual abuse of children; (4) sex trafficking of children.

Increases criminal penalties for: (1) sex crimes against children resulting in death; (2) distribution of materials involving the sexual exploitation of children or child pornography; (3) using misleading Internet domain names to direct children to harmful material; (4) sexual abuse of wards; and (5) failure to report child abuse.

**Adam Walsh Child
Protection and
Safety Act of 2006
(cont.)**

(Sec. 504) Prohibits the reproduction of child pornography materials by a defendant in a criminal proceeding. Places such materials in the care, custody, and control of the government or the court. Requires that such materials be reasonably available to a defendant and the defendant's attorney or expert witness for inspection, viewing, and examination.

(Sec. 505) Revises and expands provisions authorizing civil and criminal asset forfeiture in child sexual exploitation and obscenity cases.

(Sec. 507) Authorizes reasonable compensation and payment of expenses for a guardian ad litem to represent children who are victims of, or witnesses to, sexual abuse or exploitation.

(Sec. 625) Authorizes the Bureau of Justice Assistance to make grants to law enforcement agencies to combat sexual abuse of children. Directs the Attorney General to give priority to law enforcement agencies making a showing of need.

(Sec. 630) Directs the Attorney General to make grants for online child safety programs.

(Sec. 701) Amends the federal criminal code to: (1) impose criminal penalties for participation in a child exploitation enterprise; (2) increase penalties for registered sex offenders who commit a felony sex offense against a minor; and (3) prohibit the embedding of deceptive words or images in a website to deceive an individual, including a minor, into viewing obscene material.

(Sec. 704) Directs the Attorney General to increase by not less than 200 the number of U.S. attorneys and assign such attorneys to prosecute offenses relating to the sexual exploitation of children.

(Sec. 705) Directs the Attorney General to increase by not less than 30 the number of computer forensic examiners within the Regional Computer Forensic Laboratories, and requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to increase by not less than 15 the number of such examiners within the Cyber Crimes Center, who shall be dedicated to investigating crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children.

(Sec. 706) Directs the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to increase by not less than 10 the number of Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Forces authorized and funded under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

PROTECT Act	<p>Amends the Federal criminal code to: (1) make the authorized term of supervised release after imprisonment any term of years or life for kidnaping involving a minor and for other specified felony offenses (aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse, abusive sexual contact, sexual exploitation of children, selling or buying of children, certain activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation of minors and material constituting or containing child pornography, production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for importation into the United States, transportation for illegal sexual activity, coercion and enticement to engage in criminal sexual activity, transportation of minors with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity or in a sexual act with a juvenile, or use of interstate facilities to transmit information about a minor with intent to solicit any person to engage in criminal sexual activity) (listed offenses); (2) include aggravated child abuse and child torture murders within the scope of the definition of first degree murder; and (3) increase penalties for sexual exploitation and other abuse of children, for transportation for illegal sexual activity and related crimes, and for kidnaping children.</p> <p>(Sec. 323) Amends the Missing Children’s Assistance Act to coordinate the operation of a cyber tipline to allow online users to report Internet-related child sexual exploitation.</p> <p>(Sec. 502) Allows as an affirmative defense to the charge of virtual child pornography only that: (1) the alleged pornography was produced using only actual persons all of whom were adults; or (2) the alleged pornography was not produced using any actual minors.</p> <p>(Sec. 505) Makes certain information identifying minors depicted in child pornography, other than age, inadmissible and subject to redaction from any otherwise admissible evidence in any prosecution.</p> <p>(Sec. 508) Amends the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 to authorize a provider of electronic communication or remote computing services that reasonably believes it has obtained knowledge of facts and circumstances indicating a State criminal law child pornography violation to disclose such information to an appropriate State or local law enforcement official. Authorizes the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to forward to such an official any report of facts or circumstances indicating a violation of child pornography prohibitions by a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing services.</p> <p>(Sec. 510) Authorizes civil remedies, including injunctive relief and punitive damages, for child pornography offenses.</p> <p>(Sec. 513) Directs the Attorney General to appoint 25 additional trial attorneys for investigation and prosecution of Federal child pornography laws</p> <p>(Sec. 603) Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to make it unlawful to use a telephone device to make or solicit transmission of child pornography to adults and minors.</p>
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Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018	<p>(Sec. 2) This bill reauthorizes for FY2019-FY2023 grants for local and regional children’s advocacy centers (CACs), as well as for technical assistance and training. CACs coordinate a multidisciplinary response to child abuse.</p> <p>The bill adds a new finding specifying the need for state chapters of CAC networks (1) to help local communities coordinate their multidisciplinary services, and (2) to provide oversight of, and training and technical assistance in, the effective delivery of evidence-informed programming.</p> <p>It modifies grants for regional CACs, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to add, as a new program objective, collaboration with state chapters; and • to require regional CACs to assist local CACs, multidisciplinary teams, and state chapters, in addition to communities. <p>It also modifies grants for local CACs, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to add, as a new grant purpose, promoting the effective delivery of the evidence-informed Children’s Advocacy Model and the multidisciplinary response to child abuse; • to allow grants to support direct services for victims of human trafficking, in addition to victims of child pornography; and • to require a portion of grants to be distributed to state chapters. <p>The Department of Justice must report annually on efforts to monitor and evaluate the program activities of regional CACs and the extent to which both urban and rural populations are served by the regional CAC program.</p> <p>(Sec. 3) The bill provides immunity from civil and criminal liability under federal, state, and local law for people who make good-faith reports of child abuse or neglect or who provide related information or assistance.</p>
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PROPOSED LEGISLATION SUMMARIES:

Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2021	To establish the Homeland Security Investigations victim assistance program, and for other purposes.
Invest in Child Safety Act	To establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation.
Stop Internet Sexual Exploitation Act	This bill requires online platforms that publish pornographic images to require users uploading depictions of sexually explicit conduct to verify that they are of the minimum age to consent to sexual acts and provide a signed consent form from each individual depicted. Such platforms also must prominently display instructions for requesting the removal of such content if a depicted individual has not consented to an upload.
Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2020	To establish the Homeland Security Investigations victim assistance program, and for other purposes.
EARN IT Act of 2020 (Eliminating Abuse and Rampant Neglect of Interactive Technologies Act of 2020)	This bill revises the framework governing the prevention of online sexual exploitation of children. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes the National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention, • directs the commission to develop best practices for interactive online services providers (e.g., Facebook and Twitter) to prevent the online sexual exploitation of children, • limits the liability protections of online service providers with respect to claims alleging violations of child sexual exploitation laws, and replaces statutory references to <i>child pornography</i> with <i>child sexual abuse material</i>.
END Network Abuse Act of 2019	This bill directs the Department of Defense to establish (1) an initiative to improve the capacity of military criminal-investigative organizations to prevent child sexual exploitation, and (2) partnerships with various governmental and outside entities to improve practices and outcomes related to the prevention of child sexual exploitation.
Child RESCUE Act	This bill establishes a temporary working group to report on issues involving child sexual abuse and child sexual abuse materials.
Invest in Child Safety Act	To establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation.

Children and Teens' Online Privacy Protection Act	<p>This bill extends to minors (ages 12–16) privacy protections previously applicable only to children (ages 0–12) and otherwise establishes greater online privacy protections for children and minors.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill prohibits an operator of a website, online service, online application, or mobile application directed to a child or minor with constructive knowledge the user is a child or minor from collecting the user's personal information without</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing notice and obtaining consent, • providing a parent or minor with certain information upon request, • conditioning participation by a user on the provision of personal information, • establishing and maintaining reasonable procedures to protect the personal information collected from users. <p>The bill also prohibits targeted marketing directed to a child or directed to a minor without the minor's consent.</p> <p>The bill further outlines a set of principles governing how operators should collect and use personal information, as well as provide information to a parent or minor. A parent or minor must be able to challenge the accuracy of personal information, and an operator must provide for the erasure or correction of inaccurate personal information. Operators must also implement mechanisms for the erasure or elimination of personal information at the request of users and make users aware of such mechanisms.</p> <p>Moreover, the bill prohibits the sale of internet-connected devices targeted to children and minors unless they meet certain cybersecurity and data security standards, and it requires manufacturers of such devices to display a privacy dashboard detailing how personal information is collected and used.</p>
To amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to update and expand the coverage of such Act, and for other purposes.	[Text of the bill was not yet available]
Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act of 2021	Amends the Public Health Service Act to provide for the implementation of curricula for training students, teachers, parents, and school and youth development personnel to understand, recognize, prevent, and respond to signs of human trafficking and exploitation in children and youth.
Jurists United to Stop Trafficking Imitation Child Exploitation Act of 2021 or the JUSTICE Act of 2021	<p>This bill broadens the prohibition on importation or transportation of obscene materials.</p> <p>Specifically, the bill makes it a crime to import, or knowingly use a common carrier or interactive computer service to transport, a child sex doll.</p>

Stop Shielding Culpable Platforms Act	To amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify that such section does not prevent a provider or user of an interactive computer service from being treated as the distributor of information provided by another information content provider, and for other purposes.
“Eliminate Network Distribution of Child Exploitation Act” or the “END Network Abuse Act”	To amend title 18, United States Code, to require a provider of a report to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children to preserve the contents of such report for 180 days, and for other purposes.
CASE-IT Act	<p>This bill limits the protections for a user or provider of an interactive computer service (e.g., social media company) related to content that is published on or removed from its platform.</p> <p>The bill removes for one year the protection from being treated as the publisher of information provided by another content provider if a user or provider facilitates (1) illegal online content; (2) certain exploitive contact between adults and minors; or (3) content that is indecent, obscene, or otherwise harmful to minors.</p> <p>Further, to avoid being treated as the publisher of third-party content or subject to liability for screening and blocking content on its platform, an interactive computer service that is dominant in its market (i.e., has gained substantial, sustained market power over any competitors) must make content moderation decisions pursuant to policies or practices that are consistent with the First Amendment.</p>
Keeping Infants Domestically Safe Act of 2019 or the KIDS Act	<p>This bill expands the scope of the criminal conduct related to buying and selling minors (i.e., individuals under 18 years of age).</p> <p>Current law prohibits buying or selling a minor for the purpose of producing child pornography.</p> <p>This bill prohibits buying or selling a minor in exchange for money or any other consideration for any purpose other than a legal adoption.</p>
Holding Sexual Predators and Online Enablers Accountable Act of 2020	<p>This bill establishes a new criminal offense for owning, managing, or operating an interactive computer service (e.g., social media company) that promotes or facilitates the hosting or trafficking in materials that involve child sexual exploitation.</p> <p>A violator is subject to criminal penalties—a fine, a prison term of up to 25 years, or both. The bill also authorizes civil remedies such as damages.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill increases the mandatory minimum prison term for certain offenses involving child sexual exploitation.</p>
END Child Exploitation Act	To amend title 18, United States Code, to require a provider of a report to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children to preserve the contents of such report for 180 days, and for other purposes.

Improving Support for Missing and Exploited Children Act of 2017	<p>(Sec. 2) This bill amends the Missing Children's Assistance Act to revise the findings to, among other things, specify that the growing numbers of children who are victims of child sexual exploitation include victims of child sex trafficking and sextortion.</p> <p>(Sec. 3) The bill revises the definition of “missing child” to mean an individual under 18 years of age whose whereabouts are unknown to the individual's parent (currently, legal custodian). It specifies that a parent includes a legal guardian or an individual who functions as a parent (e.g., a grandparent).</p> <p>(Sec. 4) It revises existing functions and duties of the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and adds new requirements for the NCMEC, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide training and technical assistance to help families, law enforcement agencies, and other entities respond to missing foster children and identify, locate, and recover child sex trafficking victims; • provide forensic and direct on-site technical assistance, including facial reconstruction of skeletal remains, to help families, law enforcement agencies, and other entities identify deceased children; • provide training, technical assistance, and information to help law enforcement agencies and nongovernmental organizations identify and locate non-compliant sex offenders; and • develop and disseminate programs and information on sexting and sextortion to families, law enforcement agencies, and other entities. <p>(Sec. 6) The NCMEC must make publicly available the annual report on missing children and the incidence of attempted child abductions.</p>
Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act of 2017	<p>Sec. 3) This bill amends the Communications Act of 1934 to specify that communications decency provisions protecting providers from liability for the private blocking or screening of offensive material shall not be construed to impair or limit civil action or criminal prosecution under state or federal criminal or civil laws relating to sex trafficking of children or sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion.</p> <p>(Sec. 4) The bill amends the federal criminal code to specify that the violation for benefiting from “participation in a venture” engaged in sex trafficking of children, or sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion, includes knowingly assisting, supporting, or facilitating the violation.</p> <p>(Sec. 5) The bill amends the federal criminal code to allow a state attorney general to bring a civil action in U.S. district court on behalf of the state's residents if the attorney general believes an interest of the residents has been or is threatened or adversely affected by any person who knowingly participates in the sex trafficking of children or sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion.</p>

<p>Preventing Child Exploitation Act of 2018 (Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act reauthorization)</p>	<p>This bill amends the federal criminal code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to broaden the definition of "illicit sexual conduct" to include conduct involving a minor that would be a sex abuse offense if it occurred inside the United States; • to broaden the federal sex offenses that trigger a mandatory life prison term for a defendant with a prior sex offense conviction involving a minor victim; • to add violent state crimes to the list of violent offenses that trigger an additional five-year consecutive mandatory minimum prison term for a defendant who fails to comply with sex offender registration requirements and commits such offense; • to expand the prior military sex offense convictions that trigger an enhanced mandatory minimum prison term for certain repeat offenses involving a minor; and <p>to revise provisions that prohibit the sexual exploitation of children for the production of child pornography.</p>
<p>Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2017</p>	<p>(Sec. 2) This bill makes it a federal crime, subject to certain jurisdictional requirements, to: (1) knowingly produce or cause to be produced a visual depiction of a minor engaged in any sexually explicit conduct; (2) knowingly transmit a live depiction of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct; (3) have a minor assist any other person in producing or transmitting a depiction of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct; and (4) as parent or legal guardian, knowingly permit a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct knowing that a visual depiction of such conduct will be produced or transmitted.</p> <p>The bill removes the "purpose" requirement for certain offenses involving the sexual exploitation of children occurring outside of the United States or within its territories or possessions.</p> <p>No criminal charges related to transmitting a live visual depiction of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct may be brought against an electronic communication service provider or remote computing service provider unless such provider has intentionally transmitted the visual depiction with actual knowledge of its content.</p> <p>(Sec. 3) Subject to certain exceptions, a civil claim or criminal charge against an electronic communication service provider, a remote computing service provider, or domain name registrar arising from the response to a search warrant or other legal process under various federal laws relating to sexual exploitation and other abuse of children may not be brought in any federal or state court.</p>
<p>Strengthening Children's Safety Act of 2017</p>	<p>(Sec. 2) This bill amends the federal criminal code to add violent state crimes to the list of violent offenses that trigger an additional five-year consecutive mandatory minimum prison term for a defendant who fails to comply with sex offender registration requirements and commits such offense.</p> <p>(Sec. 3) Additionally, it expands the prior military sex offense convictions that trigger an enhanced mandatory minimum prison term for a defendant who subsequently commits aggravated child sex abuse or certain child pornography offenses.</p>

<p>Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018</p>	<p>This bill amends the federal criminal code to modify procedures for determining the amount of mandatory restitution in child pornography cases.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill amends the Victims of Crime Act of 1984:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to direct courts to impose additional assessments on persons convicted of child pornography offenses; and • to establish a Child Pornography Victims Reserve, within the Crime Victims Fund, where the additional assessments must be deposited.
<p>Cyber Tipline Modernization Act of 2017</p>	<p>This bill revises reporting requirements for electronic communication service providers and remote computing service providers who report information to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children on crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children.</p>
<p>National White Collar Crime Control Act of 2017</p>	<p>This bill amends the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 to authorize the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance to enter into a cooperative agreement or make a grant for training and technical assistance to help law enforcement officers, investigators, auditors, and prosecutors identify, investigate, and prosecute white collar crime.</p> <p>White collar crime includes high-tech crime, economic crime, and Internet-based crime against children and child pornography.</p>
<p>Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018</p>	<p>This bill reauthorizes for FY2019-FY2023 grants for local and regional children's advocacy centers (CACs), as well as for technical assistance and training. CACs coordinate a multidisciplinary response to child abuse.</p>
<p>Labor, Human, and Civil Rights Trade Policy Act</p>	<p>This bill requires trade agreement implementing bills to (1) adhere to certain labor standards; and (2) ensure that parties demonstrate respect for internationally recognized human rights, as indicated through assessments over a period of at least 10 years.</p> <p>(including Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography)</p>
<p>A resolution urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive.</p>	<p>This resolution expresses support for the use of certain technologies in detecting child sexual abuse material and exploitation online. The resolution also urges the European Parliament to pass an interim regulation to allow electronic service providers to continue to use technologies to detect child sexual exploitation.</p>
<p>Countering Online Harms Act</p>	<p>This bill requires the Federal Trade Commission to study and report on how artificial intelligence may be used to identify, remove, and take action to address online harms, including (1) scams directed at older adults; (2) intentionally misleading content; (3) disinformation campaigns to influence elections; and (3) content furthering other illegal activity such as the sale of opioids, child sexual exploitation, terrorism, and the sale of counterfeit products.</p>

American COMPETE Act	<p>This bill requires the Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission to study and submit reports on the state of specified technology industries (e.g., artificial intelligence, quantum computing, blockchain technology, and unmanned delivery services) and the impact of these industries on the U.S. economy.</p> <p>(including STUDY TO COMBAT ONLINE HARMS THROUGH INNOVATION)</p>
STIFLE Act of 2020	<p>This bill requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to study the illicit trafficking of people, money, and goods by transnational criminal organizations, terrorists, and others.</p> <p>The GAO must report on various topics related to illicit trafficking, including major trafficking routes and common methods of laundering proceeds. It must also provide recommendations for legislative or regulatory changes to combat trafficking or the laundering of proceeds from trafficking.</p> <p>(including online marketplaces)</p>
A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that the 2021 recovery rebates as provided for in the American Rescue Plan Act are not provided to prison inmates convicted of child sex abuse and that such sums shall be redirected to the Department of Justice to be paid out in the form of restitution to compensate victims of crime.	<p>This bill prohibits the payment of 2021 recovery rebates to prisoners convicted or confined for a sex offense involving a minor child under federal or state law. The bill requires such rebates to be paid to the Crime Victims Fund to compensate victims of crimes.</p>
Interdiction for the Protection of Child Victims of Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act	<p>This bill directs the Department of Justice to establish a pilot program—the Interdiction for the Protection of Child Victims of Exploitation and Human Trafficking Program—to train law enforcement officers and other professionals to identify and assist victims of child exploitation and human trafficking.</p> <p>** (Not specific to OSEC, but would likely cover OSEC cases)</p>

Global Child Protection Act of 2017	<p>Sec. 2) This bill amends the federal criminal code to broaden the definition of "illicit sexual conduct" to include any conduct involving a minor (currently, a sexual act with a minor) that would be a sex abuse offense if it occurs inside the United States. A minor is a person under 18 years of age.</p> <p>(Sec. 3) Additionally, the bill broadens the federal sex offenses that trigger a mandatory life prison term for a defendant with a prior sex offense conviction involving a minor victim. Specifically, it adds to the list of federal sex offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abusive sexual contact that constitutes either a sexual act with a person under the age of 12 or aggravated sexual abuse of a person between the ages of 12 and 16, and illicit sexual conduct during foreign travel (note: this includes production of child pornography; 18 USC § 2423(f))
Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2019	<p>To amend title 18, United States Code, to criminalize the knowing consent of the visual depiction, or live transmission, of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct, and for other purposes.</p>
Stop Exploiting Children Act	<p>This bill prohibits the President from providing foreign assistance to a country that shares a border with the United States if that country is not taking adequate measures to stop child pornography from entering the United States.</p>
Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.	<p>This resolution condemns all forms of violence against children and urges the United States to implement a comprehensive strategy to combat child abuse globally.</p>
Urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive.	<p>This resolution urges the European Parliament to enact legislation that allows electronic service providers to continue using certain technologies to detect child sexual exploitation.</p>

APPENDIX 2

ACTUAL FUNDING FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN PROGRAMS

Program	FY07 CR	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11 CR	FY12	FY13 CR	FY14	FY 15	FY 16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
NCMEC	\$26,500,000	\$24,740,000	\$30,488,000	\$30,496,000	\$30,200,000	\$32,000,000	\$31,000,000	\$32,000,000	\$31,700,000	\$28,343,000	\$28,338,000	\$28,338,000	\$33,517,274	\$35,429,092
ICAC Task Force Program	\$11,779,000	\$17,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$28,800,000	\$30,000,000	\$25,500,000	\$25,050,000	\$27,049,000	\$27,049,000	\$27,600,000	\$27,185,502	\$31,100,000	\$36,163,569	\$34,731,505
AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance	\$5,000,000	\$4,481,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$4,075,000	\$2,515,000	\$2,364,000	N/A*	\$2,402,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$3,400,000	\$4,400,000	\$4,400,000
Missing & Exploited Children Training and Technical Assistance Program	\$4,108,000	\$4,829,000	\$9,512,000	\$7,554,000	\$7,072,000	\$10,192,000	\$9,478,000	\$7,270,000	\$5,865,000	\$4,194,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
TOTAL	\$47,387,000	\$51,050,000	\$70,000,000	\$70,350,000	\$71,347,000	\$70,207,000	\$67,892,000	\$66,319,000	\$67,016,000	\$62,537,000	\$59,723,502	\$64,638,000	\$75,880,843	\$76,360,597

*residual funds from FY13 carried over

APPENDIX 3

PAST CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER ENGAGEMENT ON OSEAC

HOUSE

BILLS INTRODUCED/ PASSED IN THE 117TH CONGRESS

H.R. 285 CASE-IT Act

Sponsors:

Steube, Gregory (R-FL-17)
Cawthorn, Madison (R-NC-11)
Hern, Kevin (R-OK-1)
Hinson, Ashley (R-IA-1)

H.R. 87 JUSTICE Act of 2021

Sponsors:

Joyce, David (R-OH-14)
Calvert, Ken (R-CA-42)
Fleischmann, Chuck (R-TN-3)
Norman, Ralph (R-SC-5)
Weber, Randy (R-TX-14)
Carter, Buddy (R-GA-1)
Gosar, Paul (R-AZ-4)
Kelly, Trent (R-MS-1)
Perry, Scott (R-PA-10)
Posey, Bill (R-FL-8)
Waltz, Michael (R-FL-6)
Duncan, Jeff (R-SC-3)
Timmons, William (R-SC-4)
Budd, Ted (R-NC-13)

H.R. 1527 Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2021

Sponsors:

Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Cuellar, Henry (D-TX-28)
Fleischmann, Chuck (R-TN-3)

H.R. 1198 END Child Exploitation Act

Sponsors:

Kuster, Ann "Annie" (D-NH-2)
Reschenthaler, Guy (R-PA-14)
Gonzalez, Anthony (R-OH-16)

H.R. 807 Invest in Child Safety Act

Sponsors:

Norton, Eleanor Holmes
(D-District of Columbia)
Jackson Lee, Sheila (D,-TX-18)
Eshoo, Anna (D-CA-18)

H.R. 2000 Stop Shielding Culpable Platforms Act

Sponsors:

Norman, Ralph (R-SC-5)
Weber, Randy (R-TX-14)
Reschenthaler, Guy (R-PA-14)
Babin, Brian (R-TX-36)
Banks, Jim (R-IN-3)
Barr, Andy (R-KY-6)
Gibbs, Bob (R-OH-7)
Bishop, Dan (R-NC-9)
Tiffany, Thomas "Tom" (R-WI-7)

BILLS INTRODUCED/ PASSED IN THE 116TH CONGRESS

H.R. 8648 Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2020

Sponsors:

Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Cuellar, Henry (D-TX-28)
Fleischmann, Chuck (R-TN-3)
Crenshaw, Dan (R-TX-2)

H.R. 2873 Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2019

Sponsors:

Johnson, Mike (R-LA-4)

H.R. 836 Interdiction for the Protection of Child Victims of Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act

Sponsors:

Cuellar, Henry (D-TX-28)
McCaul, Michael (R-TX-10)

H.Res 230 Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children

Sponsors:

Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Fitzpatrick, Brian (R-PA-1)
McGovern, Jim (D-MA-2)
Wilson, Joe (R-SC-2)
Schakowsky, Jan (D-IL-9)
Lee, Barbara (D-CA-13)
Pocan, Mark (D-WI-2)
Schweikert, David (R, AZ-6)

H.R. 6752 Invest in Child Safety Act

Sponsors:

Norton, Eleanor Holmes,
D, District of Columbia
Kuster, Ann "Annie", D, NH-2
Eshoo, Anna, D, CA-18

Castor, Kathy, D, FL-14
Hastings, Alcee, D, FL-20

H.R. 5376 END Child Exploitation Act

Sponsors:

Kuster, Ann "Annie", D, NH-2
Reschenthaler, Guy, R, PA-14
Gonzalez, Anthony, R, OH-16
McBath, Lucy, D, GA-6

H.R. 4150 JUSTICE Act of 2019

Sponsors:

Davis, Rodney (R-IL-13)
Hartzler, Vicky (R-MO-4)
LaMalfa, Doug (R-CA-1)
Norman, Ralph (R-SC-5)
Babin, Brian (R-TX-36)
Carter, Buddy (R-GA-1)
Gosar, Paul (R-AZ-4)
Kelly, Trent (R-MS-1)
Waltz, Michael (R-FL-6)
Duncan, Jeff (R-SC-3)

H.R. 2996 Labor, Human, and Civil Rights Trade Policy Act

Sponsors:

Norton, Eleanor Holmes,
(D-District of Columbia)
Cohen, Steve (D-TN-9)
McGovern, Jim (D-MA-2)
Hastings, Alcee (D-FL-20)
Rush, Bobby (D-IL-1)
Higgins, Brian (D-NY-26)
Kaptur, Marcy (D-OH-9)
Lowenthal, Alan (D-CA-47)
Pascrell, Bill (D-NJ-9)
Schakowsky, Jan (D-IL-9)
Levin, Andy (D-MI-9)

Omar, Ilhan (D-MN-5)
Suozzi, Thomas "Tom" (D-NY-3)

H.R. 7919 Child RESCUE Act

Sponsors:

Spanberger, Abigail (D-VA-7)
Cline, Ben (R-VA-6)

H.R. 8132 American COMPETE Act

Sponsors:

Guthrie, Brett (R-KY-2)
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy
(R-WA-5)
Carter, Buddy (R-GA-1)
Kelly, Robin (D-IL-2)
Rush, Bobby (D-IL-1)
Upton, Fred (R-MI-6)
Burgess, Michael "Mike"
(R-TX-26)
Hudson, Richard (R-NC-8)
Soto, Darren (D-FL-9)
Bucshon, Larry (R-IN-8)
Griffith, Morgan (R-VA-9)
Latta, Bob (R-OH-5)

H.R. 6937 Countering Online Harms Act

Sponsors:

Guthrie, Brett (R-KY-2)

H.R. 3588 End National Defense Network Abuse Act of 2019

Sponsors:

Eshoo, Anna (D-CA-18)
Spanberger, Abigail (D-VA-7)

H.R. 8454 EARN IT Act of 2020

Sponsors:

Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Garcia, Sylvia (D-TX-29)

H.R. 5367 Stop Exploiting Children Act

Sponsors:

Burchett, Tim (R-TN-2)

BILLS INTRODUCED/ PASSED IN THE 115TH CONGRESS

H.R. 1865 FOSTA (passed)

Sponsors:

Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Smith, Chris (R-NJ-4)
Maloney, Carolyn (D-NY-12)
Beatty, Joyce (D-OH-3)
Kinzinger, Adam (R-IL-16)

H.R. 5955 Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018

Sponsors:

Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Fitzpatrick, Brian (R-PA-1)
Kuster, Ann "Annie" (D-NH-2)
Wasserman Schultz, Debbie
(D-FL-23)
Cohen, Steve (D-TN-9)
Brown, Anthony (D-MD-4)
Costa, Jim (D-CA-16)
Deutch, Ted (D-FL-22)
Jayapal, Pramila (D-WA-7)
Dingell, Debbie (D-MI-12)
Swalwell, Eric (D-CA-15)

H.R. 4447 CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2017*

H.R. 4963 Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018

Sponsors:
Perry, Scott (R-PA-10)
Upton, Fred (R-MI-6)
Cartwright, Matthew "Matt" (D-PA-8)

H.R. 6845 Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018*

H.R. 1862 Global Child Protection Act of 2017*

H.R. 1842 Strengthening Children's Safety Act of 2017*

H.R. 1761 Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2017

Sponsors:
Johnson, Mike (R-LA-4)

H.R. 6847 Preventing Child Exploitation Act of 2018*

H.R. 1808 Improving Support for Missing and Exploited Children Act of 2017

Sponsors:
Guthrie, Brett (R-KY-2)
Courtney, Joe (D-CT-2)

H.R. 1616 Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act of 2017 (passed)*

BILLS PASSED PRIOR TO THE 115TH CONGRESS

H.R. 515 International Megan's Law (114th Congress)

Sponsors:
Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Hartzler, Vicky (R-MO-4)
Smith, Chris (R-NJ-4)
Maloney, Carolyn (D-NY-12)
Sires, Albio (D-NJ-8)

H.R. 3092 E. Clay Shaw, Jr. Missing Children's Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2013 (passed)

Sponsors:
Guthrie, Brett (R-KY-2)
Walberg, Tim (R-MI-7)

H.R. 6063 Child Protection Act of 2012 (passed)

Sponsors:
Norton, Eleanor Holmes (D-District of Columbia)
Wasserman Schultz, Debbie (D-FL-23)
Jackson Lee, Sheila (D-TX-18)
Cohen, Steve (D-TN-9)
McGovern, Jim (D-MA-2)
Chabot, Steve (R-OH-1)
Bass, Karen (D-CA-37)
Maloney, Carolyn (D-NY-12)
Sherman, Brad (D-CA-30)

H.R. 4120 Effective Child Pornography Prosecution Act of 2007 (passed)*

H.R. 2517 Protecting Our Children Comes First Act of 2007 (passed)

Sponsors:

Chabot, Steve (R-OH-1)

H.R. 4472 Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006*

H.R. 1925 Runaway, Homeless, and Missing Children Protection Act (108th Congress – passed)*

H.R. 4801 To amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998

Sponsors:
Castor, Kathy (D-FL-14)

H.R. 3494 Protection of Children From Sexual Predators Act of 1998 (passed)

Sponsors:
Chabot, Steve (R-OH-1)
Diaz-Balart, Mario (R-FL-2)5
Granger, Kay (R-TX-12)

H.R. 1240 Sex Crimes Against Children Prevention Act of 1995 (passed)

Sponsors:
Chabot, Steve (R-OH-1)

H.R. 3355 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (passed)*

H.R. 5560 Child Sexual Abuse and Pornography Act of 1986 (passed)*

H.R. 3635 Child Protection Act of 1984 (passed)*

SENATE

BILLS INTRODUCED/ PASSED IN THE 117TH CONGRESS

S.1628 Children and Teens' Online Privacy Protection Act

Sponsors:
Cassidy, Bill (R-LA)
Markey, Edward "Ed" (D-MA)

S.Res 138 Urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive

Sponsors:
Murkowski, Lisa (R-AK)
Cotton, Tom (R-AR)
Boozman, John (R-AR)

S. 365 END Child Exploitation Act

Sponsors:
Hassan, Maggie (D-NH)
Blackburn, Marsha (R-TN)
Cortez Masto, Catherine (D-NV)
Hawley, Josh (R-MO)

S.223 Invest in Child Safety Act

Sponsors:
Brown, Sherrod (D-OH)
Gillibrand, Kirsten (D-NY)
Hirono, Mazie (D-HI)
Wyden, Ron (D-OR)

S.2136 Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act of 2021

Sponsors:
Murkowski, Lisa (R-AK)
Smith, Tina (D-MN)

S. 2401 JUSTICE Act of 2021

Sponsors:
Kennedy, John (R-LA)

S.931 A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that the 2021 recovery rebates as provided for in the American Rescue Plan Act are not provided to prison inmates convicted of child sex abuse

Sponsors:
Cruz, Ted (R-TX)

BILLS INTRODUCED/ PASSED IN THE 116TH CONGRESS

S. 5054 Stop Internet Sexual Exploitation Act

Sponsors:
Merkley, Jeff (D-OR)
Sasse, Benjamin (R-NE)

S.251 Interdiction for the Protection of Child Victims of Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act

Sponsors:
Cornyn, John (R-TX)
Hassan, Maggie (D-NH)
Cortez Masto, Catherine (D-NV)

S. Res 112 Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children

Sponsors:
Durbin, Richard (D-IL)
Capito, Shelley (R-WV)

Collins, Susan (R-ME)
Boozman, John (R-AR)
Coons, Chris (D-DE)
Merkley, Jeff (D-OR)
Cardin, Benjamin "Ben" (D-MD)
Shaheen, Jeanne (D-NH)
Sullivan, Dan (R-AK)
Inhofe, James "Jim" (R-OK)

S. 3629 Invest in Child Safety Act

Sponsors:
Casey, Robert "Bob" (D-PA)
Brown, Sherrod (D-OH)
Gillibrand, Kirsten (D-NY)
Wyden, Ron (D-OR)

S.Res. 794 A resolution urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive

Sponsors:
Cotton, Tom (R-AR)

S.3007 END Child Exploitation Act

Sponsors:
Blackburn, Marsha (R-TN)
Cortez Masto, Catherine (D-NV)

S. 5043 American COMPETE Act of 2020

Sponsors:
Fischer, Deb (R-NE)
Sinema, Kyrsten (D-AZ)

S.3398 EARN IT Act of 2020

Sponsors:
Durbin, Richard (D-IL)
Feinstein, Dianne (D-CA)
Casey, Robert "Bob" (D-PA)

Blumenthal, Richard "Dick" (D-CT)
Whitehouse, Sheldon (D-RI)
Ernst, Joni (R-IA)
Graham, Lindsey (R-SC)
Hawley, Josh (R-MO)
Cramer, Kevin (R-ND)

S.5012 Holding Sexual Predators and Online Enablers Accountable Act of 2020

Sponsors:
Cotton, Tom (R-AR)

S.1413 END Network Abuse Act of 2019

Sponsors:
Murkowski, Lisa (R-AK)
Schatz, Brian (D-HI)

S.1164 KIDS Act

Sponsors:
Capito, Shelley (R-WV)
Blackburn, Marsha (R-TN)
Hyde-Smith, Cindy (R-MS)
Daines, Steve (R-MT)
Wicker, Roger (R-MS)

**BILLS INTRODUCED/
PASSED IN THE 115TH
CONGRESS**

S.3354 Missing Children's Assistance Act of 2018 (passed)

Sponsors:
Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)
Feinstein, Dianne (D-CA)
Grassley, Chuck (R-IA)
Hatch, Orrin (R-UT)
Portman, Rob (R-OH)

S.1693 SESTA

Sponsors:
Murkowski, Lisa (R-AK)
Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)
Cornyn, John (R-TX)
Casey, Robert "Bob" (D-PA)
Blumenthal, Richard "Dick" (D-CT)
Brown, Sherrod (D-OH)
Capito, Shelley (R-WV)
Collins, Susan (R-ME)
Blunt, Roy (R-MO)
Shaheen, Jeanne (D-NH)
Cruz, Ted (R-TX)
Graham, Lindsey (R-SC)
Hoeven, John (R-ND)
Rubio, Marco (R-FL)
Lankford, James (R-OK)
Lee, Mike (R-UT)

S.1781 National White Collar Crime Control Act of 2017

Sponsors:
Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)
Cornyn, John (R-TX)
Grassley, Chuck (R-IA)
Hatch, Orrin (R-UT)
Tillis, Thom (R-NC)
Coons, Chris (D-DE)
Kennedy, John (R-LA)
Manchin, Joe (D-WV)
Warner, Mark (D-VA)

S.2961 Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018 (passed)

Sponsors:
Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)
Durbin, Richard (D-IL)
Casey, Robert "Bob" (D-PA)
Hirono, Mazie (D-HI)
Capito, Shelley (R-WV)
Coons, Chris (D-DE)
Blunt, Roy (R-MO)
Burr, Richard (R-NC)
Fischer, Deb (R-NE)
Rounds, Mike (R-SD)
Young, Todd (R-IN)

S.3170 CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2018 (passed)

Sponsors:
Cornyn, John (R-TX)
Feinstein, Dianne (D-CA)

S. 2152 Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 (passed)

Sponsors:
Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)
Cornyn, John (R-TX)
Feinstein, Dianne (D-CA)
Grassley, Chuck (R-IA)
Hatch, Orrin (R-UT)
Toomey, Pat (R-PA)

S.1312 Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (passed)*

**BILLS PASSED PRIOR TO
THE 115TH CONGRESS**

S. 178 Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (114th Congress – passed)

Sponsors:
Baldwin, Tammy (D-WI)

S.47 Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (passed)

Sponsors:
Murkowski, Lisa (R-AK)
Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)
Durbin, Richard (D-IL)
Casey, Robert "Bob" (D-PA)
Collins, Susan (R-ME)
Coons, Chris (D-DE)
Leahy, Patrick "Pat" (D-VT)
Cantwell, Maria (D-WA)
Crapo, Mike (R-ID)
Murray, Patty (D-WA)
Bennet, Michael (D-CO)

S.1738 PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (passed)*

S.431 KIDS Act of 2008 (passed)

Sponsors:
Schumer, Charles "Chuck" (D-NY)

S.1492 Broadband Data Improvement Act (110th Congress – passed)

Sponsors:
Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)
Cantwell, Maria (D-WA)

S.151 PROTECT Act (108th Congress – passed)

Sponsors:
Hatch, Orrin (R-UT)
Leahy, Patrick "Pat" (D-VT)

S.249 Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act (106th Congress – passed)

Sponsors:
Hatch, Orrin (R-UT)

S. 2326 Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (passed)*

S. 3266 Crime Control Act of 1990 (passed)*

*Bill sponsors are no longer serving in Congress



Protecting Children Online through Policy

ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE OF
CHILDREN POLICY MAPPING REPORT