ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report addendum was commissioned by ChildFund International, with support from the Oak Foundation. It was researched and drafted by Kirsten Mettler 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearings</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. State and non-U.S Efforts</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recommendation 1: Adjustments to the END Child Exploitation Act Strategy</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recommendation 2: Ensure the White House Task Force to Address Online Harassment and Abuse includes OSEAC remedies in its blueprint for action</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recommendation 3: Advocate for and track non-federal legislation</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 1: House Hearings 117th Congress</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2: Senate Hearings 117th Congress</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 3: EARN IT Act Op-Eds</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 4: Organizational statements on EARN IT Act</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 5: Congressional statements on EARN IT Act</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 6: Organizational statements on the End Child Exploitation Act</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 7: Congressional statements on END Child Exploitation Act</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 8: Newly Introduced Federal Legislation – House</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 9: Newly Introduced Federal Legislation – Senate</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 10: Newly Introduced Federal Legislation Summaries</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 11: Non-Federal Legislation</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 12: Non-Federal Legislation Summaries</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

The online sexual exploitation and abuse of children (OSEAC) continues to be an urgent and ever-growing problem. Over 84.9 million images, videos, and other content featuring children in suspected situations of sexual exploitation and abuse were submitted to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) in 2021, marking a 73% increase in reports when compared to 2019.

This addendum was written in August of 2022 and aims to build on Protecting Children Online Through Policy, an online sexual exploitation and abuse of children policy mapping report, commissioned by ChildFund International in 2021. By assessing issue area progress and updating our opportunity recommendations, we hope, along with the Ending OSEAC Coalition, to improve our strategy and effectively advocate for OSEAC remedies.

73% INCREASE IN REPORTS TO THE NCMEC FROM 2019 TO 2021

OVER 84.9 MILLION IMAGES, VIDEOS, AND OTHER CONTENT FEATURING CHILDREN IN SUSPECTED SITUATIONS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE WERE SUBMITTED TO THE NCMEC IN 2021

HEARINGS

The 117th Congress included 20 hearings related to children, online safety, and digital privacy. Senate Commerce, Science, and Technology (8) and House Energy and Commerce (5) led the way with the most hearings; Senate Commerce held a series of hearings called “Protecting Kids Online” while House Energy and Commerce had a series called “Holding Big Tech Accountable.” There were no hearings held specifically on OSEAC. Instead, discussions focused on children’s online safety more broadly, relating mainly to issues of mental health, marketing, or privacy.

"There were no hearings held specifically on OSEAC. Instead, discussions focused on children’s online safety more broadly..."

1 A full list of hearings can be found in Appendix 1 and 2.
ADMINISTRATION

During the 2022 State of the Union address in January, President Biden expressed his commitment to keeping children safe online, focusing on the impacts of social media on mental health. He noted the impact COVID-19 has had in exacerbating online harms.

Shortly thereafter in March 2022, the U.S. administration became one of the initial government members, along with Denmark, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Australia, and the Republic of Korea, to participate in the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse, a collaborative group focused on addressing digital harms. While this is a promising development, it is important to note that children are not a core focus of this partnership.

The administration reiterated this commitment to addressing online harms with the unveiling of the White House Task Force to Address Online Harassment and Abuse in June of 2022 with remarks from Vice President Harris. The task force outlines promising priorities, including enhancing data collection and increasing survivor-centered services. However, children were not explicitly mentioned in the task force readout.

The most direct action the administration has publicly taken that specifically addresses OSEAC was at the 2022 G7 in June, during which members, including the U.S., released a communique prioritizing addressing child sexual abuse both online and offline.

Beyond this, the U.S. government has been largely absent in other international arenas specifically addressing OSEAC. For example, The U.S. did not make any specific commitments during the 2022 WeProtect Global Summit in June.

While these administrative actions generally signal a new executive interest in online safety, continued efforts are needed to ensure that the administration prioritizes addressing online harms against children, including OSEAC.

"While these administrative actions generally signal a new executive interest in online safety, continued efforts are needed to ensure that the administration prioritizes addressing online harms against children, including OSEAC."

APPROPRIATIONS

Proposed FY23 appropriations numbers for OSEAC accounts appear to be at levels generally comparable to recent years. The House Appropriations Commerce, Justice, and Science subcommittee has recommended increasing Missing and Exploited Children programs funding by 8,500,000 for FY23 to a total of 107,500,000. The subcommittee also, for the first time, included specific report language that funded ICAC Task Forces at their full authorized level, saying:

"The Committee recommends $60,000,000 for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program..."

The stability of funding coupled with these developments is reassuring and signal the effectiveness of advocate efforts, but it is critical that appropriations advocacy continue. Congress must recognize the need for substantial additional funds to address OSEAC and act accordingly.

"The stability of funding coupled with these developments is reassuring and signal the effectiveness of advocate efforts, but it is critical that appropriations advocacy continue. Congress must recognize the need for substantial additional funds to address OSEAC and act accordingly."
The END Child Exploitation Act (S.365/H.R.1189) and the EARN IT Act (S.3538/H.R.6544) remain as two dominant OSEAC bills in Congress. The EARN IT Act has a broader set of policy asks, while the END Child Exploitation Act has a much narrower mandate.\(^2\)

The EARN IT Act has received extensive attention in the press, though much of this coverage has been negative. 22 op-eds have been published criticizing the EARN IT Act, some of which were published in major publications including the Washington Post, Slate, Wired, Vox, and the Brookings Institute.

At least 16 different organizations have come out publicly against the EARN IT Act. Opposition comes from both the NGO/civil liberties space and the industry side. Most organizations against the legislation argue that the EARN IT Act will erode privacy rights. Six senators – Booker (D-NJ), Coons (D-DE), Lee (R-UT), Ossoff (D-GA), Padilla (D-CA), and Wyden (D-OR) – have expressed apprehension or criticism of the bill. In contrast, no groups or legislators have spoken against the END Child Exploitation Act, and no opposition op-eds have been published.

However, the END Child Exploitation Act has not been taken up by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security for consideration. The EARN IT Act (S.3538/H.R.6544) is in a similar position and has not moved forward since being referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Technology. While this stall in movement is concerning, there is still some congressional interest in these bills, as both have continued to add new co-sponsors. The END Child Exploitation Act added five House co-sponsors in 2022. After being initially introduced, the EARN IT Act gained twelve new House co-sponsors and four new Senate co-sponsors.

As of August 2022, sixty-four OSEAC-related bills have been introduced in the 117th Congress, though only one piece of legislation has passed.\(^3\)

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, which explicitly noted the internet’s role in sexual violence and abuse, passed in March 2022. The Kids Online Safety Act (KOSA) (S.3663) is the most notable of these new bills, with eleven bipartisan co-sponsors and extensive coverage in the media. KOSA was marked up by the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee in July 2022 and advanced with nine amendments. While KOSA does address OSEAC, much of its focus is instead on mental health rather than OSEAC specifically.

---

\(^2\) Appendix 3 through 7 provides information on sentiments relating to the END Child Exploitation Act and the EARN IT Act.

\(^3\) Sixty-four bills counts those introduced in the House and Senate separately. A full list of introduced legislation can be found in Appendix 8, 9, and 10.
OSEAC POLICY MAPPING REPORT

California has followed the European example and introduced the Age-Appropriate Design Code (AB 2273), modeled after the UK’s Children’s Code. The bill was signed into law by California Governor Gavin Newsom in September 2022 and is currently being considered by the state senate. The legislation governs platforms “likely to be accessed by children” by requiring high privacy default settings, limiting use of user data, and necessitating clear language to provide privacy notices. California is also considering the Social Media Platform Duty to Children Act (AB 2408), which focuses on protecting children from social media addictions.

All these laws and proposals levy heavy fines for violations and impact a substantial part of technology companies’ markets.

"... after the GDPR and UK Children’s Code went into effect, TikTok changed its direct messaging policies for all users under the age of 18, not just those in Europe, and YouTube deactivated autoplay for child users."

A full list breakdown of these pieces of legislation can be found in Appendix 11 and 12.
The recommendations from the previous policy mapping exercise still stand. Increasing appropriations, the passage of the END Child Exploitation Act, and the designation of a senior official to oversee the U.S. response to OSEAC are all important, actionable steps that can help address OSEAC. However, below are additional recommendations to help supplement these actions.

**OPPORTUNITIES**

Advocacy should continue to prioritize the END Child Exploitation Act because this legislation could be deeply impactful and is more likely to pass compared to its more controversial counterpart, the EARN IT Act. However, new strategies should be considered for supporting the bill’s passage this Congress. Due to various national issues occupying the House and Senate Judiciary Committees’ agendas, time has not been made for the END Child Exploitation Act.

Advocates should specifically focus on contacting members of the House Judiciary Committee in order to urge their support for the END Child Exploitation Act. If more members of the committee sign on to the bill as co-sponsors, the committee may consider the legislation sooner. Connecting with committee and subcommittee leadership may be especially fruitful.

As the clock runs short this Congress, advocates should also ask lawmakers to consider adding the END Child Exploitation Act to other “must pass” legislation to ensure its success. The act is concise enough to fit into a larger bill. The Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPPRA) will need to pass this Congress, and the END Child Exploitation Act would fit nicely with the bill’s stated priorities.

If the END Child Exploitation Act is not passed this congress, advocates must identify a new champion in the House to reintroduce the bill in the next congress, as the current lead sponsor, Rep. Anthony Gonzalez (R-OH), has announced that he will not be running for the 118th Congress.

**RECOMMENDATION 1: ADJUSTMENTS TO THE END CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT STRATEGY**

Advocacy should continue to prioritize the END Child Exploitation Act because this legislation could be deeply impactful and is more likely to pass compared to its more controversial counterpart, the EARN IT Act. However, new strategies should be considered for supporting the bill’s passage this Congress. Due to various national issues occupying the House and Senate Judiciary Committees’ agendas, time has not been made for the END Child Exploitation Act.

Advocates should specifically focus on contacting members of the House Judiciary Committee in order to urge their support for the END Child Exploitation Act. If more members of the committee sign on to the bill as co-sponsors, the committee may consider the legislation sooner. Connecting with committee and subcommittee leadership may be especially fruitful.

As the clock runs short this Congress, advocates should also ask lawmakers to consider adding the END Child Exploitation Act to other “must pass” legislation to ensure its success. The act is concise enough to fit into a larger bill. The Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPPRA) will need to pass this Congress, and the END Child Exploitation Act would fit nicely with the bill’s stated priorities.

If the END Child Exploitation Act is not passed this congress, advocates must identify a new champion in the House to reintroduce the bill in the next congress, as the current lead sponsor, Rep. Anthony Gonzalez (R-OH), has announced that he will not be running for the 118th Congress.
The White House Task Force to Address Online Harassment and Abuse plans to announce a blueprint for action 180 days after its formation, likely in December 2022. This blueprint will help guide future federal actions and could be impactful in directing the future of government intervention in online harms.

Since children and OSEAC were not explicitly mentioned during the Task Force readout, there is concern that OSEAC remedies may not be included in this forthcoming blueprint. Now, advocates should work to ensure that OSEAC and the needs of children are integrated into this document.

Ending OSEAC Coalition advocates should submit clear, actional recommendations for the task force’s consideration by September 19, 2022 and open and regular communication with task force leads should continue.

In their recommendations, advocates should encourage the Task Force to consult organizations with OSEAC expertise. Additionally, advocates should call on the Task Force to meet with youth stakeholders. Young people understand their own lives and deserve the opportunity to have their concerns heard and integrated into these recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION 2:
ENSURE THE WHITE HOUSE TASK FORCE TO ADDRESS ONLINE HARASSMENT AND ABUSE INCLUDES OSEAC REMEDIES IN ITS BLUEPRINT FOR ACTION

U.S. federal action is unquestionably needed to comprehensively respond to OSEAC. However, certain policy movements at the state level or abroad may be easier to pass while still bringing about U.S. government level change.

Now that the Age-Appropriate Design Code Act in California has passed, online safety for children throughout the U.S. could improve, as companies adjust their policies to meet the stricter standards.

Legislation passed abroad could similarly impact tech company practices in the United States. Recent draft bills being considered in the EU and UK could set the tone for OSEAC response expectations globally. For example, as stricter protections pass and operate successfully in other countries, Ending OSEAC Coalition advocates can go to the U.S. federal government offices with real world examples of their policy asks.

By supporting non-federal OSEAC prevention legislation, and the Age-Appropriate Design Code in particular, advocates may have an avenue towards substantial improvements in children’s online safety in the interim until there is federal movement. Additionally, tracking EU and UK policy developments gives advocates evidence to present federal offices on the practicality and importance of action on OSEAC.

RECOMMENDATION 3:
ADVOCATE FOR AND TRACK NON-FEDERAL LEGISLATION

"... there is considerable concern that OSEAC remedies will not be included in this forthcoming blueprint. Now, advocates should work to ensure that OSEAC and the needs of children are integrated into this document."
## APPENDIX 1. HOUSE HEARINGS 117TH CONGRESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Main Topic</th>
<th>Witnesses</th>
<th>Chairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 14, 2022</td>
<td>House Energy and Commerce Committee</td>
<td>Protecting America’s Consumers: Bipartisan Legislation to Strengthen Data Privacy and Security</td>
<td>Data privacy</td>
<td>Caitriona Fitzgerald, Electronic Privacy Information Center, David Brody, Digital Justice Initiative Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Bertram Lee, Data Decision Making, and Artificial Intelligence Future of Privacy Forum, Jolina Cuaresma, Privacy &amp; Technology Policy Common Sense Media, John Miller, Information Technology Industry Council, Graham Dufault, ACT</td>
<td>Pallone (D) and Schakowsky (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 27, 2022</td>
<td>House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Oversight of Federal Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking</td>
<td>Human trafficking</td>
<td>Evelyn Chymbow, Greater Washington, DC Area, Shamere McKenzie, Greater Washington, DC Area, Cristian Eduardo, Greater New York City Area, Terry FitzPatrick, Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST), Martina E. Vandenbeng, The Human Trafficking Legal Center, Jacoblyn Aluotto, No Trafficking Zone, Sheriff Mark J. Dannels, Cochise County, AZ, Jessica M. Vaughan, Center for Immigration Studies</td>
<td>Jackson Lee (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 8, 2021</td>
<td>House Energy and Commerce Committee</td>
<td>Holding Big Tech Accountable: Legislation to Build a Safer Internet</td>
<td>Social media</td>
<td>Jonathan Greenblatt, Anti-Defamation League, Nathalie Marechal, Ranking Digital Rights, Imran Ahmed, Center for Countering Digital Hate, Josh Golin, Fairplay, Rick Lane, Iggy Ventures LLC, Jessica Rich, Bureau of Consumer Protection at the Federal Trade Commission</td>
<td>Pallone (D) and Schakowsky (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 27, 2021</td>
<td>House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>The SHOP SAFE Act: Stemming the Rising Tide of Unsafe Counterfeit Products Online</td>
<td>Online market-places</td>
<td>Kari Kammel, Center for Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection Michigan State University, Meredith Simpson, Personal Care Products Council, Jonathan Berroya, Internet Association, Natasha N. Reed, Trademark, Copyright &amp; Unfair Competition Practice Foley Hoag LLP</td>
<td>Johnson (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 27, 2021</td>
<td>House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>The SHOP SAFE Act: Stemming the Rising Tide of Unsafe Counterfeit Products Online</td>
<td>Children’s online safety</td>
<td>Ariel Fox Johnson, Common Sense Media, Nusheen Ameenuddin, Council on Communications and Media American Academy of Pediatrics, Corey A. DeAngelis, Reason Foundation, Cato Institute, and Educational Freedom Institute</td>
<td>Pallone (D) and Schakowsky (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 27, 2021</td>
<td>House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>The SHOP SAFE Act: Stemming the Rising Tide of Unsafe Counterfeit Products Online</td>
<td>Online market-places</td>
<td>Kari Kammel, Center for Anti-Counterfeiting and Product Protection Michigan State University, Meredith Simpson, Personal Care Products Council, Jonathan Berroya, Internet Association, Natasha N. Reed, Trademark, Copyright &amp; Unfair Competition Practice Foley Hoag LLP</td>
<td>Johnson (D)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX 2. SENATE HEARINGS 117TH CONGRESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Main Topic</th>
<th>Witnesses</th>
<th>Chairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| May 18, 2022 | Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee | Cybersecurity in the Health and Education Sectors | Cybersecurity                                                                 | Denise Anderson, Health Information Sharing and Analysis  
Joshua Cormann, I am the Calvary  
Amy McLaughlin, Consortium of School Networking  
Helen Norris, Chapman University | Murray (D) |
| May 4, 2022  | Senate Judiciary Committee                      | Platform Transparency: Understanding the Impact of Social Media | Social media                                                                | Brandon Silverman, CrowdTangle  
Nate Persily, Stanford Law School  
Daphne Keller, Stanford University  
Jim Harper, American Enterprise Institute  
Jonathan Haidt, New York University Stern School of Business | Coons (D) |
Rose Jackson, Democracy & Tech Initiative and Digital Forensic Research Lab, Atlantic Council  
Dean Eckles, MIT Sloan School of Management  
James Poulos, the American Mind and the Claremont Institute | Luján (D) |
| Dec 8, 2021  | Senate Commerce, Science, and Technology Committee | Protecting Kids Online: Instagram and Reforms for Young Users | Social media - children                                                      | Adam Mosseri, Instagram                                                      | Blumenthal (D) |
| Nov 2, 2022  | Senate Judiciary Committee                      | Cleaning Up Online Marketplaces: Protecting Against Stolen, Counterfeit, and Unsafe Goods | Online marketplaces                                                          | Aaron Muderick, Crazy Aaron's  
Kari Kammel, Center For Anti-Counterfeiting & Product Protection and College of Law Michigan State University  
K. Dane Snowden, Internet Association  
Ben Dugan, CVS Health | Durbin (D) |
| Oct 26, 2021 | Senate Commerce, Science, and Technology Committee | Protecting Kids Online: Snapchat, TikTok, and YouTube | Social media - children                                                      | Jennifer Stout, Snap Inc.  
Michael Beckerman, TikTok  
Leslie Miller, YouTube | Blumenthal (D) |
| Oct 6, 2021  | Senate Commerce, Science, and Technology Committee | Enhancing Data Security                     | Cybersecurity                                                               | James E. Lee, Identity Theft Resource Center  
Jessica Rich, Bureau of Consumer Protection at Federal Trade Commission  
Edward W. Felten, Princeton University and Federal Trade Commission  
Kate Tummarello, Engine | Maria Cantwell (D) |
| Oct 5, 2021  | Senate Commerce, Science, and Technology Committee | Protecting Kids Online: Testimony from a Facebook Whistleblower | Social media - children                                                      | Frances Haugen, Facebook whistleblower | Blumenthal (D) |
| Sept 30, 2021 | Senate Commerce, Science, and Technology Committee | Protecting Kids Online: Facebook, Instagram, and Mental Health Harms | Social media - children                                                      | Antigone Davis, Facebook | Blumenthal (D) |
| Sept 21, 2021 | Senate Judiciary Committee                      | Big Data, Big Questions: Implications for Competition and Consumers | Data privacy                                                               | Steve Satterfield, Facebook  
Markham Erickson, Google  
Sheila Colclasure, IPG Kinesso  
John Robb, The Global Guerrillas Report Acton  
Charlotte Slaiman, Public Knowledge | Klobuchar (D) |
| May 18, 2021  | Senate Commerce, Science, and Technology Committee | Protecting Kids Online: Internet Privacy and Manipulative Marketing | Social media - children                                                      | Angela Campbell, Georgetown Law  
Serge Egelman, University of California Berkeley  
Beeban Kidron, SRights | Blumenthal (D) |
| April 27, 2021 | Senate Judiciary Committee                      | Algorithms and Amplification: How Social Media Platforms’ Design Choices Shape Our Discourse and Our Minds | Social media                                                                | Monika Bickert, Facebook  
Lauren Culbertson, Twitter  
Alexandra Veitch, YouTube  
Tristan Harris, Center for Humane Technology  
Joan Donovan, Harvard University | Coons (D) |
## APPENDIX 3. EARN IT ACT OP-EDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oppose</strong></td>
<td>New CEI Paper Lays Out the Worst in Tech Legislation</td>
<td>Comparative Enterprise Institute Blog</td>
<td>Alex Reinauer</td>
<td>July 14, 2022</td>
<td>A list of the “worst tech bills introduced in the 117th Congress” that includes the EARN IT Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End-to-end encryption’s central role in modern self-defense</td>
<td>Ars Technica</td>
<td>Lily Hay Newman</td>
<td>July 7, 2022</td>
<td>Argues for the importance of online privacy rights as it relates to abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White conservatives use anti-pornography crusades to secure power</td>
<td>Washington Post</td>
<td>Kelsy Burke</td>
<td>July 6, 2022</td>
<td>Argues that bills like the EARN IT Act are used to accumulate power, not to truly protect the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section 230 Is a Last Line of Defense for Abortion Speech Online</td>
<td>Wired</td>
<td>Evan Greer and Lia Holland</td>
<td>June 29, 2022</td>
<td>Argues for online privacy rights by tying the issue to abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The brewing fight to keep abortion info online</td>
<td>The Verge</td>
<td>Adi Robertson</td>
<td>June 25, 2022</td>
<td>Supports cyber protections in a post-Roe America and says the EARN IT Act would endanger those protections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Another Issue With Internet Antitrust Bills: Sloppy Drafting Could Lead To Problems For Encryption</td>
<td>TechDirt</td>
<td>Mike Masnick</td>
<td>June 22, 2022</td>
<td>Argues that certain tech bills proposed, including the EARN IT Act, are flawed in compromising privacy protections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hidden Anti-Cryptography Provisions in Internet Anti-Trust Bills</td>
<td>Security Boulevard</td>
<td>Bruce Schneier</td>
<td>June 21, 2022</td>
<td>Concerned with erosion of end-to-end encryption and mentions the EARN IT Act as an example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network Encryption Market Size Predicted to Increase at a Positive CAGR Of 9.12% from 2022 to 2031</td>
<td>Digital Journal by SDKi Inc Global</td>
<td>Lauren Brown</td>
<td>June 8, 2022</td>
<td>Analysis of encryption trends that claims the EARN IT Act would erode, but not directly attack, encryption.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oppose</strong></td>
<td>EU Proposes It’s Own Version Of EARN IT: Effectively Mandates Full Surveillance Of All Messaging &amp; No Encryption</td>
<td>TechDirt</td>
<td>Mike Masnick</td>
<td>May 12, 2022</td>
<td>Criticizes the EARN IT Act and compares it to new EU laws against CSAM, calling both “surveillance.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People Are Lying To The Media About EARN IT: The Media Has To Stop Parroting Their False Claims</td>
<td>TechDirt</td>
<td>Mike Masnick</td>
<td>April 27, 2022</td>
<td>Responds to an MIT Technology Review news article from the day before. Says that the EARN IT Act is a surveillance bill and that other protections already exist in law against CSAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the new EARN IT Act “new wine in an old bottle”? Whatever it is, we’re not buying it.</td>
<td>Public Knowledge</td>
<td>Lisa Macpherson and John Bergmayer</td>
<td>March 21, 2022</td>
<td>Criticizes the EARN IT Act, saying that the legislation violates freedom of expression and encryption protections. It also claims the bill would not be effective for its stated goal, pointing to the unintended consequences of FOSTA-SESTA on sex workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An education-based approach to curbing CSAM production - Brookings Institution</td>
<td>Brookings Institution</td>
<td>Savannah Sly and Tarah Wheeler</td>
<td>March 17, 2022</td>
<td>Draws parallels to FOSTA-SESTA, saying that this bill will not effectively stop CSAM. It also raises concerns for how CSAM material will be identified. The article takes issue with how encryption will be impacted, saying that the internet will be less safe and private for users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Why The EARN IT Act Isn’t Sufficient To Protect Children Online</td>
<td>Ad Exchanger</td>
<td>Alyssa Boyle</td>
<td>March 14, 2022</td>
<td>Claims that the EARN IT Act is really focused on limiting Big Tech, not on protecting children. It points back to past efforts to alter Section 230 and says that those efforts have been ineffective. It also criticizes how the legislation would likely limit end-to-end encryption and deputizes Tech companies to search for CSAM material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>THE EARN IT ACT</td>
<td>Philadelphia Weekly</td>
<td>Timaree Schmit</td>
<td>March 14, 2022</td>
<td>Notes that members of marginalized groups have come out against the bill with several concerns. It argues that the EARN IT Act may erode online privacy, make it more difficult to find predators, and could lead to censoring of sexuality information. The article references FOSTA-SESTA as evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>EARN IT and the danger of making the internet safe for kids</td>
<td>Vax</td>
<td>Sara Morrison</td>
<td>March 14, 2022</td>
<td>Criticizes the EARN IT Act and points to it as an invasion of privacy. Claims it is a FOSTA-SESTA repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op</td>
<td>How the U.K. and the Senate Judiciary Committee Are Being Dangerously Foolish About Cryptography</td>
<td>Lawfare</td>
<td>Susan Landau</td>
<td>March 1, 2022</td>
<td>Says the EARN IT Act would decrease privacy and national security. Argues that targeting encryption is not an effective target for addressing OSEAC. The op-ed draws comparisons to FOSTA-SESTA and says the legislation fails to account for the international reality of this kind of crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op</td>
<td>Opinion: A bill taking aim at online child pornography comes with dangerous tradeoffs</td>
<td>Washington Post Editorial Board</td>
<td>Feb 24, 2022</td>
<td></td>
<td>Argues that a more gradual approach balancing both harm reduction and encryption protection should be used instead of the EARN IT Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op</td>
<td>EARN IT Act Abuses Privacy in the Guise of Protecting Kids</td>
<td>Reason Magazine</td>
<td>JD Tuccille</td>
<td>Feb 16, 2022</td>
<td>Argues that the bill is more of a battle on encryption than an effort to hold companies accountable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op</td>
<td>The EARN IT Act Will Have Far-reaching Implications for the Internet</td>
<td>Inside Sources</td>
<td>Michael McGrady</td>
<td>Feb 15, 2022</td>
<td>Draws connections to FOSTA-SESTA, saying the legislation erodes privacy and encryption protections, especially those for sex workers. Also connects this legislation to larger anti-porn movements. Says the legislation will undermine privacy rights by providing an encryption backdoor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supp</td>
<td>Getting Transparency Right</td>
<td>Lawfare</td>
<td>Daphne Keller and Max Levy</td>
<td>July 11, 2022</td>
<td>Argues for the importance of digital regulation more generally, gives nuanced approval to EARN IT Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supp</td>
<td>Section 230 Reform is a Hammer. Not Every Problem is a Nail</td>
<td>Newsweek</td>
<td>Mike Wacker</td>
<td>March 18, 2022</td>
<td>Says that Section 230 reform is appropriate in certain circumstances (like in the EARN IT Act and SESTA-FOSTA), but that cautions against using Section 230 to censor speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supp</td>
<td>EARN IT could offer framework for better platform moderation</td>
<td>The Hill</td>
<td>Kristian Stout</td>
<td>Feb 21, 2022</td>
<td>Says the legislation is mostly good, but could do some harm if it does not consider what is “reasonable moderation.” Argues that encryption might be acceptable in some environments, but not in others.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 4. ORGANIZATIONAL STATEMENTS ON EARN IT ACT

This compilation consists of statements and quotes that have been released publicly online. Other organizations may also have positions on the legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>ACLU</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>2.3.22 statement, 6.30.20 statement, 3.5.20 statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American Action Forum</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>2.23.22 statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Americans for Prosperity</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>2.3.22 statement, 9.17.20 statement, 3.5.20 statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Center for Democracy &amp; Technology</td>
<td>Civil Liberties (tech specific)</td>
<td>2.1.22 Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EFF</td>
<td>Civil Liberties (tech specific)</td>
<td>8.5.22 statement, 5.11.22 statement, 4.6.22 Event, 3.14.22 OP-Ed where author uses condemning quotes from EFF, 2.10.22 news article that quotes EFF, 2.9.22 Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fight for the Future</td>
<td>Civil Liberties (tech specific)</td>
<td>6.26.22 article quoting Fight for the Future, 6.29.20 statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free Speech Coalition</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>3.10.22 statement, 2.11.22 statement, 2.9.22 action alert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freedom of the Press Foundation</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>2.8.22 Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GLADD</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>7.13.22 article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knight First Amendment Institute</td>
<td>Academia</td>
<td>6.26.22 article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hacking // Hustling</td>
<td>Civil Liberties (tech specific)</td>
<td>7.22.22 news article, 7.3.20 tweet on the issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stanford Internet Observatory</td>
<td>Academia</td>
<td>2.10.22 Professor at the institute quoted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Survive EARN IT Act</td>
<td>Civil Liberties (tech specific)</td>
<td>2.22.22 hosted a webinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tech Freedom</td>
<td>Civil Liberties (tech specific)</td>
<td>9.3.20 statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protasia Foundation</td>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>5.2.22 posted call to action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>EPCAT</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>6.15.20 Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exodus Cry</td>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>6.26.22 article about event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global Sisters Report</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>2.16.22 Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National District Attorney Association</td>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>2.8.22 article explaining the National District Attorneys Association endorsement of the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Center on Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>6.26.22 article about event, 210.22 statement, 1.31.22 statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Center for Missing and Exploited Children</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1.31.22 statement, 3.5.20 statement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 5. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENTS ON EARN IT ACT

This compilation consists of statements and quotes that have been released publicly online. Other members may also have positions on the legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oppose</strong></td>
<td>Sen. Booker (D-NJ)</td>
<td>2.10.22 news coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Coons (D-DE)</td>
<td>2.16.22 op-ed that quotes Sen. Coons' critical statements on the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Lee (R-UT)</td>
<td>2.16.22 op-ed that quotes Sen. Lee's critical statements on the bill, 2.11.22 News coverage, 2.10.22 News coverage where Sen. Lee says that an amendment protecting encryption should be added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Ossoff (D-GA)</td>
<td>2.10.22 News coverage where Sen. Ossoff introduced letter from dissenters into the record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Padilla (D-CA)</td>
<td>2.10.22 news coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Blumenthal (D-CT)</td>
<td>2.11.22 News coverage, 2.10.22 News coverage, 2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement, 2.11.22 News coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Collins (R-ME)</td>
<td>2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Cortez Masto (D-NV)</td>
<td>2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Durbin (D-IL)</td>
<td>2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Ernst (R-IA)</td>
<td>2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Feinstein (D-CA)</td>
<td>2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Graham (R-SC)</td>
<td>8.7.22 news coverage, 2.11.22 News coverage, 2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement, 2.12.22 News coverage, 7.6.20 News coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Hassan (D-NH)</td>
<td>2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Hawley (R-MO)</td>
<td>2.12.22 News coverage, 2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Hyde-Smith (R-MS)</td>
<td>2.12.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Murkowski (R-AK)</td>
<td>2.1.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Portman (R-OH)</td>
<td>2.1.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Warner (D-VA)</td>
<td>2.1.22 bill announcement with supportive statement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX 6. ORGANIZATIONAL STATEMENTS ON THE END CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT

This compilation consists of statements and quotes that have been released publicly online. Other organizations may also have positions on the legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oppose</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Consultancy</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Augusta Associates, LLC</td>
<td>Consultancy</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brave Movement</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Carly Ryan Foundation</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ChildFund International</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child USA</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Darkness to Light</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECPAT USA</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2.7.22: Statement, 12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enough is Enough</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human Trafficking Institute</td>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Justice Mission</td>
<td>End Slavery</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keep Kids Safe</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lynn's Warriors</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monique Burr Foundation</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Center for Missing and Exploited Children</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Center for Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Children's Alliance</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Criminal Justice Training Center</td>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protect Young Eyes</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RAINN</td>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raven</td>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rights4Girls</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SNAP</td>
<td>Sexual Violence</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thorn</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF USA</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12.13.21 joint letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World Vision</td>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10.27.22 joint letter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 7. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENTS ON END CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT

This compilation consists of statements and quotes that have been released publicly online. Other members may also have positions on the legislation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Sen. Blackburn (R-TN)</td>
<td>2.10.19 statement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX 8. NEWLY INTRODUCED FEDERAL LEGISLATION – HOUSE

Bills with an asterisk have also been introduced in the Senate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill # / P.L. #</th>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsors</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>Programs Involved or Law Amended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H.R.3611</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Algorithmic Justice and Online Platform Transparency Act</td>
<td>Matsui (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.Res.358</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>A resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.</td>
<td>Speier (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.Res.721</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Calling for the establishment of an app ratings board to enforce consistent and accurate age and content ratings of apps on internet-ready devices and calling on technology companies to ensure the implementation of user-friendly and streamlined parental controls on devices used by minors.</td>
<td>Johnson (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.Res. 853</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Calling on the United States and international donors to prioritize children, including the efforts of UNICEF, in COVID-19 rebuilding efforts.</td>
<td>Jacobs (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations and Global Corporate Social Impact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.285</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>CASE-IT Act</td>
<td>Steube (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Technology</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.5884</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>CHILD Rescue Act</td>
<td>Spanberger (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.3184</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Civil Rights Modernization Act of 2021</td>
<td>Clarke (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Technology</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.6083</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Deceptive Experiences To Online Users Reduction Act</td>
<td>Rochester (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.6796</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Digital Services Oversight and Safety Act of 2022</td>
<td>Trahan (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.6544</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>EARN IT Act</td>
<td>Garcia (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Technology</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R. 8061</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Eliminating Limits to Justice for Child Sex Abuse Victims Act</td>
<td>Ross (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary</td>
<td>Title 18, United States Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 OSEAC POLICY MAPPING REPORT

OSEAC POLICY MAPPING REPORT 27
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill # / P.L. #</th>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsors</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>Programs Involved or Law Amended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.1377</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Emergency Funding for Child Protection Act</td>
<td>Schrier (D)</td>
<td>Referred to appropriations and budget committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.1198</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>END Child Exploitation Act</td>
<td>Gonzalez (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security</td>
<td>Title 18, United States Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.Res.924</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Expressing support for designation of the month of February 2022 as “National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month”</td>
<td>Wexton (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.Res.1073</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Expressing support for the goals and ideals of National Child Abuse Prevention Month</td>
<td>Katko (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.4989</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act</td>
<td>Buchanan (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health</td>
<td>Public Health Service Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.807</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Invest in Child Safety Act</td>
<td>Eshoo (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.1865</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Jenna Quinn’s Law</td>
<td>Wild (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Ed and Labor Committee</td>
<td>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.5596</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Justice Against Malicious Algorithms Act of 2021</td>
<td>Pallone (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Technology</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.5439</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Kids Internet Design and Safety Act</td>
<td>Castor (D)</td>
<td>House: Referred to Energy and Commerce Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.6027</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Online Privacy Act of 2021</td>
<td>Eshoo (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.7263</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>PROTECT Kids Act</td>
<td>Buck (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Title 18, United States Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.601</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Reporting Accountability and Abuse Prevention Act of 2021</td>
<td>Smucker (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health</td>
<td>Title X of the Public Health Service Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.4860</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Statutes of Limitation for Child Sexual Abuse Reform Act</td>
<td>Wexton (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor</td>
<td>Child Abuse Protection and Treatment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.2000</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Stop Shielding Culpable Platforms Act</td>
<td>Banks (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Technology</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R 485</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Stronger Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act</td>
<td>Scott (D)</td>
<td>Passed House by 345 - 73, referred to the Senate HELP Committee</td>
<td>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill # / P.L. #</td>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Vote</td>
<td>Programs Involved or Law Amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. R.3792</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>STRONG Support for Children Act of 2021</td>
<td>Pressley (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health</td>
<td>Public Health Service Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.566*</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>To amend section 105(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award a grant to a nonprofit entity for a national child abuse hotline.</td>
<td>McBath (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor</td>
<td>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.6552</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>House: Smith (R)</td>
<td>House: Referred to Senate Foreign Affairs Committee</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*H.R.7613</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>21st Century FREE Speech Act</td>
<td>House: Greene (R)</td>
<td>House: Referred to House Energy and Commerce Committee</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*P.L. 117-103</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>House: Jeffries (D)</td>
<td>Passed in House Consolidated Appropriations Act</td>
<td>Violence Against Women Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX 9. NEWLY INTRODUCED FEDERAL LEGISLATION – SENATE**

Bills with an asterisk have also been introduced in the House.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill # / P.L. #</th>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsors</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>Programs Involved or Law Amended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.931</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Cruz (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance</td>
<td>Internal Revenue Code of 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.3946</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Abolish Human Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>Cornyn (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims Protection Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.Res.222</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>A resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.</td>
<td>Feinstein (D)</td>
<td>UC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.Res.138</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>A resolution urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive</td>
<td>Cotton (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.1927</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2021</td>
<td>Murray (D)</td>
<td>Placed on Senate Calendar</td>
<td>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.1628</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Children and Teens’ Online Privacy Protection Act</td>
<td>Markey (D)</td>
<td>Ordered to be reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute favorably</td>
<td>Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill # / P.L. #</td>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Vote</td>
<td>Programs Involved or Law Amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.3538</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>EARN IT Act</td>
<td>Graham (R)</td>
<td>Ordered to be reported without amendment favorably.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.3103</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Eliminating Limits to Justice for Child Sex Abuse Victims Act of 2022</td>
<td>Durbin (D)</td>
<td>UC</td>
<td>Title 18, United States Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.462</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Emergency Funding for Child Protection Act</td>
<td>Casey (D)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate HELP Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.365</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>END Child Exploitation Act</td>
<td>Blackburn (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Title 18, United States Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.3088</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Five Freedoms for America’s Children Act</td>
<td>Casey (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance</td>
<td>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.4115</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Fairness for Crime Victims Act of 2022</td>
<td>Toomey (R)</td>
<td>Referred to the Senate Committee on the Budget</td>
<td>Crime Victims Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.2136</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act of 2021</td>
<td>Murkowski (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate HELP</td>
<td>Public Health Service Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.3594</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Holding Violent Criminals and Child Predators Accountable Act of 2022</td>
<td>Ernst (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Title 18, United States Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.223</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Invest in Child Safety Act</td>
<td>Wyden (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.734</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Jenna Quinn’s Law</td>
<td>Cornyn (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate HELP Committee</td>
<td>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.765</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Keeping Women and Girls Safe from the Start Act of 2021</td>
<td>Menendez (D)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Foreign Relations Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.2918</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Kids Internet Design and Safety Act</td>
<td>Markey (D)</td>
<td>Referred Senate to Commerce, Science, and Technology Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.3663</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Kids Online Safety Act</td>
<td>Blumenthal (D)</td>
<td>Referred Senate to Commerce, Science, and Technology Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.886</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>National Child Abuse Help Hotline Act of 2021</td>
<td>Collins (R)</td>
<td>Referred Senate to Senate HELP Committee</td>
<td>STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.3107</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>No Time Limit for Justice Act</td>
<td>Gillibrand (D)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.4719</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Preventing Child Sex Abuse Act</td>
<td>Grassley (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Title 18, United States Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.3951</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>PROTECT Kids Act</td>
<td>Hawley (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Title 18, United States Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.3975</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>Coons (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary</td>
<td>Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.299</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>SAFE TECH Act</td>
<td>Warner (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill # / P.L. #</td>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Sponsors</td>
<td>Vote</td>
<td>Programs Involved or Law Amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.27</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>See Something, Say Something Online Act of 2021</td>
<td>Manchin (D)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation.</td>
<td>Section 230(e) of the Communications Decency Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.3949</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>Grassley (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*S.1384</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>21st Century FREE Speech Act</td>
<td>Hagerty (R)</td>
<td>Passed Senate 68-31</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*P.L. 117-103</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>Feinstein (D)</td>
<td>Passed Senate 68-31</td>
<td>Violence Against Women Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX 10. NEWLY INTRODUCED FEDERAL LEGISLATION SUMMARIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Summary from Congress.gov</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abolish Human Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>To reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algorithmic Justice and Online Platform Transparency Act</td>
<td>This bill establishes requirements for certain commercial online platforms (e.g., social media sites) that withhold or promote content through algorithms and related computational processes that use personal information. Additionally, platforms may not (1) employ algorithms or other design features that result in discrimination or similar harms based on demographic or biometric factors, or (2) process information such that it impairs voting rights. Further, users of a platform may not violate civil rights laws using the platform’s algorithms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.</td>
<td>This resolution expresses support for National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A resolution urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive</td>
<td>This resolution urges the European Parliament to enact legislation that allows electronic service providers to continue using certain technologies to detect child sexual exploitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2021</td>
<td>To reauthorize state and community-based child abuse prevention grants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>Summary from Congress.gov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calling for the establishment of an app ratings board to enforce consistent and accurate age and content ratings of apps on internet-ready devices and calling on technology companies to ensure the implementation of user-friendly and streamlined parental controls on devices used by minors.</td>
<td>This resolution calls for technology and application (app) development companies to create an app rating board that establishes new criteria for age-appropriate app ratings, and it calls on technology companies to manufacture internet-ready devices with user-friendly parental controls and default safety settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calling on the United States and international donors to prioritize children, including the efforts of UNICEF, in COVID-19 rebuilding efforts.</td>
<td>This resolution calls on the United States to increase support for and work with international partners, including the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), to address the education and health needs of every child as the world recovers and rebuilds from the global pandemic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASE-IT Act</td>
<td>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. 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. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and Teens’ Online Privacy Protection Act</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD Rescue Act</td>
<td>This bill directs the Department of Justice to establish a national working group—the United States Working Group on Children in Imminent Danger—to study policing strategies and resource needs to rescue children who are victims of child sexual abuse material or victims of sexual abuse involving child sexual abuse material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights Modernization Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill specifies that the federal liability protection that a provider of an interactive computer service (e.g., a social media company) receives for content provided by third parties does not apply to certain advertisements that target users who are part of a protected class or have a protected status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Slate for Kids Online Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill allows individuals over age 13 (or their guardians, if applicable) to request the deletion of information collected from or about them while they were under age 13 by a website or online service that is directed to children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Data Privacy and Security Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill allows individuals over age 13 (or their guardians, if applicable) to request the deletion of information collected from or about them while they were under age 13 by a website or online service that is directed to children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deceptive Experiences To Online Users Reduction Act</td>
<td>This bill prohibits large online operators from manipulating their product to mislead consumers into providing personal information or giving consent. The bill further prohibits these operators from studying the behavioral patterns of subsets of users without first obtaining informed consent, and it prohibits designing online products that lead to compulsive usage by children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Services Oversight and Safety Act of 2022</td>
<td>This bill establishes the Bureau of Digital Services Oversight and Safety within the Federal Trade Commission to provide oversight for content moderation by online platforms (e.g., social media companies). Specifically, the commission and the bureau may conduct investigative studies concerning the dissemination of illegal content or goods through the platforms, discrimination of individuals by the platforms, and the risk of harm caused by the malfunction or intentional manipulation of the platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>Summary from Congress.gov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARN IT Act</strong></td>
<td>The bill establishes the National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention. The commission must develop best practices for interactive computer services providers (e.g., Facebook and Twitter) to prevent, reduce, and respond to the online sexual exploitation of children. Additionally, the bill limits the liability protections of interactive computer service providers with respect to claims alleging violations of child sexual exploitation laws. Finally, the bill makes changes to the reporting requirements for electronic communication service providers and remote computing service providers (providers) who report apparent instances of crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Among the changes, the bill requires providers to report facts and circumstances sufficient to identify and locate each minor and each involved individual. The bill also increases the amount of time that providers must preserve the contents of a report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eliminating Limits to Justice for Child Sex Abuse Victims Act of 2022</strong></td>
<td>This bill eliminates the statute of limitations for a minor victim of a human trafficking offense or federal sex offense to file a civil action to recover damages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Funding for Child Protection Act</strong></td>
<td>This bill funds additional grants to states for child abuse or neglect prevention and treatment programs in response to the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic. Specifically, states may use such grants to expand services, provide support to community-based organizations, purchase emergency supplies, and provide temporary direct payments to families caring for children under protective services supervision that are awaiting approval for government assistance, among other uses. The bill does not require states to match funding under these grants. The bill also provides funding to operate and expand the national child abuse hotline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>END Child Exploitation Act</strong></td>
<td>This bill modifies the reporting requirements for electronic communication service providers and remote computing service providers (providers) that report information to the CyberTipline of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children on crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children. Specifically, the bill increases the amount of time—from 90 days to 180 days—that a provider must preserve the contents of a report. Additionally, the bill permits a provider to voluntarily retain the contents for longer than 180 days to reduce the proliferation of or to prevent the online sexual exploitation of children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expressing support for designation of the month of February 2022 as “National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month”</strong></td>
<td>This resolution supports the designation of National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expressing support for the goals and ideals of National Child Abuse Prevention Month</strong></td>
<td>This resolution expresses support for National Child Abuse Prevention Month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act of 2021</strong></td>
<td>This bill establishes demonstration grants to train students, teachers, and school and youth development personnel how to better understand, recognize, prevent, and respond to human trafficking and the exploitation of children any youth. Eligible grantees include tribal nations and organizations, nonprofits, state agencies, and elementary and secondary schools. The Office on Trafficking in Persons within the Administration for Children and Families must award the grants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holding Violent Criminals and Child Predators Accountable Act of 2022</strong></td>
<td>This bill would increase the penalties for violent offenders and child predators, including life imprisonment for repeat offenders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>Summary from Congress.gov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invest in Child Safety Act</td>
<td>The bill establishes within the Executive Office of the President a new office to coordinate federal efforts to prevent, investigate, prosecute, and treat victims of child exploitation. Additionally, it establishes the Child Sexual Exploitation Treatment, Support, and Prevention Fund to make grants and fund federal efforts to treat and support victims of child sexual exploitation and evidence-based programs and services to prevent child sexual exploitation. Finally, the bill makes changes to the reporting requirements for electronic communication service providers and remote computing service providers (providers) who report apparent instances of crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenna Quinn’s Law</td>
<td>This bill allows the Department of Health and Human Services to provide grants for evidence-informed child sexual abuse awareness and prevention programs. The grants may be awarded for a period of up to five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Against Malicious Algorithms Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill limits federal liability protection that applies to a provider of an interactive computer service (e.g., a social media company) for claims related to content provided by a third party if the provider makes personalized recommendations of online content that cause physical or emotional injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairness for Crime Victims Act of 2022</td>
<td>This bill will curtail the use of changes in mandatory programs affecting the Crime Victims Fund to inflate spending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Freedoms for America’s Children Act</td>
<td>This bill increases funding for a number of child-related programs, including those related to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping Women and Girls Safe from the Start Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill requires the Department of State to carry out activities under the Safe from the Start program to prevent, mitigate, and respond to gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies around the world. (The Safe from the Start program addresses childhood exposure to violence.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kids Internet Design and Safety Act</td>
<td>This bill prohibits operators of commercial online platforms that are directed to children from engaging in certain practices, including implementing features that encourage additional engagement with the platform, promoting certain types of content, and using certain advertising methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kids Online Safety Act</td>
<td>This bill requires social media platforms to institute safety features for children and requires the most protective features to be their default settings. Platforms would also be required to conduct yearly audits on safety risks to minors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Time Limit for Justice Act</td>
<td>This bill directs the Department of Justice to increase a state’s allocation of funds under the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program if, under the laws of the state, child sexual abuse criminal offenses and civil actions authorizing damages for victims of child sexual abuse are not subject to a statute of limitations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Privacy Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill establishes certain online privacy rights for personal information (including contents of communications) and certain requirements for data processors, service providers, and third parties. The bill also establishes the Digital Privacy Agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing Child Sex Abuse Act</td>
<td>This bill updates regulations banning child sexual abuse, specifically as it relates to interstate cases or those committed under the guise of charity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting the Information of our Vulnerable Children and Youth Act</td>
<td>This bill would ban targeted advertisements aimed at children under 13, while also granting children and their guardians the right to request content deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECT Kids Act</td>
<td>The bill raises the age for parental consent protections for children online from under 13 to under 16, adds geolocation and biometric information to protected personal information, and extends all protections for children online to mobile applications. The bill also requires the operator of a website, online service, or mobile application to delete a child’s personal information upon the verified request of a parent, and it prohibits such operator from terminating service to a child whose parent has refused to permit further collection or use of that child’s personal information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>Summary from Congress.gov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Accountability and Abuse Prevention Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill requires recipients of grants for family planning services to demonstrate their compliance with state and local laws that mandate reporting of child abuse, human trafficking, or other mistreatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFE TECH Act</td>
<td>This bill limits federal liability protection that applies to a user or provider of an interactive computer service (e.g., a social media company) for claims related to content provided by third parties. Specifically, the bill applies the liability protection to claims arising from third-party speech rather than third-party information. Additionally, the liability protection shall not apply if a user or provider (1) accepts payment to make the speech available, or (2) creates or funds (in whole or in part) the speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Something, Say Something Online Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill requires an interactive computer service (e.g., a social media company) that detects a suspicious transmission to submit a suspicious transmission activity report (STAR) describing the suspicious transmission. A suspicious transmission is any post, message, comment, tag, or other user-generated content or transmission that commits, facilitates, incites, promotes, or otherwise assists the commission of a major crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutes of Limitation for Child Sexual Abuse Reform Act</td>
<td>To incentivize States to eliminate civil and criminal statutes of limitations and revive time-barred civil claims for child abuse cases, and for other purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Shielding Culpable Platforms Act</td>
<td>This bill modifies provisions relating to the liability of a provider or user of an interactive computer service (e.g., a social media company) for material placed on its platform by another information content provider. Under current law, a provider or user of an interactive computer service is not considered the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider. The bill specifies that a provider or user of an interactive computer service may still be treated as a distributor of such information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stronger Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act</td>
<td>This bill reauthorizes through FY2027 and revises the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 to expand services for preventing and treating child abuse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Summary from Congress.gov</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRONG Support for Children Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill establishes two grant programs for governmental health departments to prevent and mitigate childhood trauma and adverse childhood experiences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVIVE Act</td>
<td>This bill establishes a grant program through which the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime must make grants for Indian tribes to provide programs and services to crime victims. These programs and services include domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child abuse programs, child advocacy centers, elder abuse programs, medical care, legal services, relocation assistance, and transitional housing. In addition, the bill makes 5% of the Crime Victims Fund available for these grants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend section 105(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award a grant to a nonprofit entity for a national child abuse hotline / National Child Abuse Help Hotline Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill provides for a grant to establish and operate a national hotline that makes available assistance and information services 24 hours a day to victims of child abuse or neglect, their families, caregivers, and individuals required by law to report suspected child abuse or neglect. The Department of Health and Human Services may award the grant to a nonprofit entity and must prioritize grant applicants with experience operating a hotline and providing such assistance and support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>To reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Century FREE Speech Act</td>
<td>The bill replaces existing liability protections (sometimes referred to as Section 230 protection) related to content provided by third parties with more limited protections. The bill provides some liability protection for third-party content, but the protection shall not apply to a provider or user who carries out certain affirmative acts, such as barring users from the service or restricting access to or availability of material. However, the protection shall apply if the action is taken in good faith to restrict access to or availability of obscene, unlawful, or other similarly objectionable material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022</td>
<td>To reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX 11. NON-FEDERAL LEGISLATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Legislative Tracking</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsors</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Programs Involved or Law Amended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>AB 2273</td>
<td>Age-Appropriate Design Code</td>
<td>Wicks (CA-D-15)</td>
<td>Assembly: Passed 72-0 Senate: Passed Senate Judiciary Committee 9-1</td>
<td>Title 1.81.46 to Part 4 of Division 3 of the California Civil Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AB 2408</td>
<td>Social Media Platform Duty to Children Act</td>
<td>Cunningham (CA-R-55)</td>
<td>Assembly: Passed (51-0) Senate: Referred to Senate Appropriations Committee</td>
<td>Business and Professions Code of California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>REGULATION (EU) 2016/679</td>
<td>General Data Protection Regulation</td>
<td>In effect as of 2018</td>
<td>Directive 95/46/EC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Data Protection Act of 2018</td>
<td>Age-Appropriate Design Code/Children's Code</td>
<td>In effect as of 2021</td>
<td>Data Protection Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Bill 121</td>
<td>Online Safety Bill</td>
<td>Dorries (Conservative)</td>
<td>Shelved until fall 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## APPENDIX 12. NON-FEDERAL LEGISLATION SUMMARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Age-Appropriate Design Code</td>
<td>The legislation governs platforms “likely to be accessed by children” by requiring high privacy default settings, limiting use of user data, and necessitating clear language to provide privacy notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Media Platform Duty to Children Act</td>
<td>This bill focuses on preventing children from developing social media addictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>Digital Services Act</td>
<td>The act would create new transparency requirements, require immediate takedown of content harming cyber victims, and limit linking to illegal sites on search engines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Data Protection Regulation</td>
<td>This act created strict privacy and data regulations. The GDPR also has additional protections for children; it requires parental consent for data processing and the development of easily understandable privacy policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laying Down Rules to Prevent and Combat Child Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>This legislation would create new online safety requirements for children, including mandating risk assessments, expanding take down requirements, and creating a new center to oversee these efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Age-Appropriate Design Code/Children’s Code</td>
<td>The Code requires services used by children to default to maximum security settings, bans “nudging,” and minimizes child data utilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Online Safety Bill</td>
<td>The legislation would require all CSAM to be reported, implements child risk assessments and transparency reports, and calls for platforms to develop easy reporting mechanisms for illegal content.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>