PROTECTING CHILDREN ONLINE THROUGH POLICY

ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE OF CHILDREN POLICY MAPPING REPORT
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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.
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. Meanwhile, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) CyberTipline 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.

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

"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."

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.

"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."
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) 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. 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. 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.

"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 2019 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. Additional studies are necessary as the pandemic continues to display the full impact of COVID-19 on OSEAC.

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

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.

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)
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.

**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. 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.

### 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.”

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), 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."
FINDINGS

AUTORIZING 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. 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.

MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN PROGRAMS FUNDING

"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."

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.

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

11 Note that some bills addressed more than one component, so the total percentage does not equal 100 percent.
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 FY 2021 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-OH), 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.

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. Sherrrod 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)

"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 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)

**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.
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,” 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.

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

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 the OSEAC issues are increasing. As the number of reports to NCMEC’s CyberTipline grows, so do the number of potential investigations that the ICACs must 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 so far. With renewing 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. 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.

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 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."
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.

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. 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. 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.
## APPENDIX 1

### ENACTED LAWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill # / P.L. #</th>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsors</th>
<th>Vote</th>
<th>Programs Amended or Redefined Existing Legislation, Code, or Legal Definitions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.3170 / P.L. 115-395</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2018</td>
<td>Cornyn (R), Feinstein (D)</td>
<td>UC</td>
<td>NCMEC, CyberTipline</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 1865 / P.L. 115-164</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act of 2017 (FOSTA-SESTA)</td>
<td>Wagner (R), Beatty (D)</td>
<td>Passed House by 388 - 25, Passed Senate by 97 - 2</td>
<td>Communications Act of 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.3354 / P.L. 115-267</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 2018</td>
<td>Grassley (R), Feinstein (D)</td>
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<td>Missing Children’s Assistance Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.312 / P.L. 115-393</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017</td>
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<td>Trafficking Victims Protection Act</td>
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<td>H.R. 3092 / P.L. 113-38</td>
<td>113th</td>
<td>E. Clay Shaw, Jr. Missing Children’s Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2013</td>
<td>Guthrie (R), Kline (R)</td>
<td>Passed House by 407 - 2, Passed Senate by UC</td>
<td>Missing Children’s Assistance Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 4120 / P.L. 110-358</td>
<td>110th</td>
<td>Effective Child Pornography Prosecution Act of 2007</td>
<td>Boyd (D), Biggert (R)</td>
<td>Senate UC with amendment, House passed 418 - 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 2517 / P.L. 110-240</td>
<td>110th</td>
<td>Protecting Our Children Comes First Act of 2007</td>
<td>Lampson (D), Biggert (R)</td>
<td>Passed House 408 - 3, passed Senate by UC</td>
<td>NCMEC</td>
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### Bills

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<tr>
<th>Bill # / P.L. #</th>
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<th>Vote</th>
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<tr>
<td>S. 243 / P.L. 106-71</td>
<td>106th</td>
<td>Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act</td>
<td>Hatch (R), DeWine (R)</td>
<td>Passed Senate by UC, Passed House by 414 - 1</td>
<td>Missing Children’s Assistance Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.2326 / P.L. 105-277</td>
<td>105th</td>
<td>Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998</td>
<td>Bryan (D), McCain (R)</td>
<td>Passed on the FY 99 Omnibus appropriations</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 3494 / P.L. 105-314</td>
<td>105th</td>
<td>Protection of Children From Sexual Predators Act of 1998</td>
<td>McCollum (R), Dunn (D)</td>
<td>Passed in Senate with Amendment by UC, Agreed to in House by 400 - 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 1240 / P.L. 104-71</td>
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<td>Sex Crimes Against Children Prevention Act of 1995</td>
<td>McCollum (R), Vucanovich (R)</td>
<td>Passed House 417 - 0, Passed Senate by voice vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 3355 / P.L. 103-322</td>
<td>103rd</td>
<td>Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994</td>
<td>Brooks (D), Schumer (D)</td>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 3635 / P.L. 98-292</td>
<td>98th</td>
<td>Child Protection Act of 1984</td>
<td>Sawyer (R), Hughes (D)</td>
<td>Passed House (amended) by 400 – 1, Passed Senate by UC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill #/ P.L. #</td>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<td>H.R. 515/ P.L. 114-119</td>
<td>114th</td>
<td>International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders</td>
<td>Smith (R), Sires (D)</td>
<td>Passed Senate by UC, passed House by voice vote after Senate amendment</td>
<td>Passed as a provision on the Violence Against Women’s Reauthorization Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.47/ P.L. 113-4</td>
<td>113th</td>
<td>Child Protection Compact Act</td>
<td>Leahy (D), Crapo (R)</td>
<td>Passed Senate 78-22; Passed House 286-138</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.1738/ P.L. 110-401</td>
<td>110th</td>
<td>PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008</td>
<td>Biden (D), Boxer (D)</td>
<td>Passed Senate by UC, passed House by voice vote</td>
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<tr>
<th>Bill #/ P.L. #</th>
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<tr>
<td>S.1492/ P.L. 110-385</td>
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<td>Broadband Data Improvement Act</td>
<td>Inouye (D), Dorgan (D)</td>
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<td>Communications Act of 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 4472/ P.L. 109-248</td>
<td>109th</td>
<td>Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006</td>
<td>Sensenbrenner (R), Foley (R)</td>
<td>Passed by voice vote</td>
<td>Also provides grants for law enforcement and investigations NCMEC</td>
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### PROPOSED LEGISLATION FROM 115TH, 116TH AND 117TH CONGRESSES

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<td>H.R. 1527</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2021</td>
<td>Wagner (R), Fleischmann (R), and Cuellar (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary committee</td>
<td>Homeland Security Investigations victim assistance program</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.223/ H.R. 807</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Invest in Child Safety Act</td>
<td>Senate: Wyden (D), Brown (D) House: Jackson Lee (D), Norton (D)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary/ House Judiciary and Ed and Labor</td>
<td>Executive Office of the President</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.5054</td>
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<td>Stop Internet Sexual Exploitation Act</td>
<td>Merkley (D), Sasse (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 8648</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2020</td>
<td>Wagner (R), Fleischmann (R), Cuellar (D), and Crenshaw (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary committee</td>
<td>Homeland Security Investigations victim assistance program</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.3398/ H.R. 8454</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>EARN IT Act of 2020 (Eliminating Abuse and Rampant Neglect of Interactive Technologies Act of 2020)</td>
<td>Senate: Graham (R), Blumenthal (D) House: Garcia (D), Wagner (R)</td>
<td>Reported out of Judiciary; placed on Senate calendar/ Referred to Energy and Commerce, Judiciary, and Ed and Labor</td>
<td>Communications Act of 1934, changes child pornography to CSAM in multiple laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.1413/ H.R. 3588</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>END Network Abuse Act of 2019</td>
<td>Senate: Schatz (D), Murkowski (R) House: Spanberger (D), Meadows (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Armed Services/ House Armed Services; a version of this bill passed on the NDAA for FY20 (S.1790)</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R 7919</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>Child RESCUE Act</td>
<td>Spanberger (D), Cline (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.3629/ H.R. 6752</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>Invest in Child Safety Act</td>
<td>Senate: Wyden (D), Gillibrand (D) House: Eshoo (D), Castor (D)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate HSGAC/ Referred to House Judiciary, Ed and Labor, and Ways and Means committees</td>
<td>Executive Office of the President</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill #</td>
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<td>Title</td>
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<td>Actions</td>
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<td>S.1628</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Children and Teens' Online Privacy Protection Act</td>
<td>Markey (D), Cassidy (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee</td>
<td>COPPA extension</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 4801</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>To amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to update and expand the coverage of such Act, and for other purposes</td>
<td>Castor (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Energy and Commerce Committee</td>
<td>COPPA extension</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.2136</td>
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<td>Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act of 2021</td>
<td>Murkowski (R), Smith, Tina (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</td>
<td>Public Health Service Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 87</td>
<td>(S.2401/H.R. 4150 in the 116th)</td>
<td>Jurists United to Stop Trafficking Imitation Child Exploitation Act of 2021</td>
<td>Duncan (R), Waltz (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>title 18, United States Code</td>
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<td>H.R. 2000</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Stop Shielding Culpable Platforms Act</td>
<td>Banks (R), Tiffany (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Energy and Commerce Committee</td>
<td>Communications Act of 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 1198/S. 365</td>
<td>“Eliminate Network Distribution of Child Exploitation Act” or the “END Child Exploitation Act”</td>
<td>House: Gonzalez (R), Kuster (D) Senate: Blackburn (R), Cortez Masto (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>title 18, United States Code, CyberTipline</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 285</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>CASE-IT Act</td>
<td>Steube (R), Cawthorn (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Energy and Commerce committee</td>
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<td>S.1164</td>
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<td>Hyde-Smith (R), Capito (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary</td>
<td>title 18, United States Code</td>
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<td>S.5012</td>
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<td>Holding Sexual Predators and Online Enablers Accountable Act of 2020</td>
<td>Loeffler (R), Cotton (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary</td>
<td>title 18, United States Code, Communications Act of 1934</td>
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<td>S.3007/H.R. 5376</td>
<td>END Child Exploitation Act</td>
<td>Senate: Blackburn (R), Cortez Masto (D) House: Gonzalez (R), Kuster (D)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee/ House judiciary committee</td>
<td>CyberTipline</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 1808</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Improving Support for Missing and Exploited Children Act of 2017</td>
<td>Guthrie (R), Courtney (D)</td>
<td>Passed House, referred to Senate Judiciary Committee</td>
<td>Missing Children's Assistance Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.1683</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act of 2017</td>
<td>Portman (R), Blumenthal (D)</td>
<td>Reported out of Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation committee</td>
<td>Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act</td>
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<td>H.R. 1761</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2017</td>
<td>Mike Johnson (R)</td>
<td>Passed House (368-51), referred to Senate Judiciary</td>
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<td>H.R. 1842</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Strengthening Children's Safety Act of 2017</td>
<td>Ratcliffe (R)</td>
<td>Passed House (371-30-1), referred to Senate Judiciary committee</td>
<td>title 18, United States Code</td>
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<td>Gowdy (R), Goodlatte (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary (a related senate version- S.2152- became P.L115-299)</td>
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<td>Bill #</td>
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<td>H.R. 4447</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2017</td>
<td>Sensenbrenner (R), Ratcliffe (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary</td>
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<td>S.1781</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>National White Collar Crime Control Act of 2017</td>
<td>Cornyn (R), Coons (D)</td>
<td>Referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee</td>
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<td>Grants: Victim Services</td>
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<td>H.R. 5955</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018</td>
<td>Poe (R), Costa (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Judiciary Committee and Ed and Workforce, identical Senate bill (S. 2961 ) became P.L. 115-424</td>
<td>Grants are not specified for victims of OSEC Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990</td>
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<td>Meeting International Standards or Support for International Agreements</td>
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<td>H.R. 2996</td>
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<td>Labor, Human, and Civil Rights Trade Policy Act</td>
<td>Lewis (D), Pascrell (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Ways and Means and Rules committees</td>
<td>Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Res 794</td>
<td>116th</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), Loeffler (R)</td>
<td>Referred to SFRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 6937</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>Countering Online Harms Act</td>
<td>Guthrie (R)</td>
<td>Referred to House Energy and Commerce</td>
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<td>H.R. 8132/ S.5043</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>American COMPETE Act</td>
<td>House: McMorris Rodgers (R), Rush (D) Senate: Fischer (R), Sinema (D)</td>
<td>Passed House and referred to Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation/ Referred to Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 7592</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>STIFLE Act of 2020</td>
<td>McAdams (D), Gonzalez (R)</td>
<td>Passed House, referred to Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs committee (passed on the NDAA for FY21 HR 6395)</td>
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<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 Depart</td>
<td>Cruz (R)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Finance Committee</td>
<td>Internal Revenue Code of 1986</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill #</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.251/ H.R. 836</td>
<td>116th</td>
<td>Interdiction for the Protection of Child Victims of Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act</td>
<td>Senate: Cortez Masto (D), Cornyn (R) House: McCaul (R), Cuellar (D)</td>
<td>Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee/House Judiciary committee</td>
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<td>H.R. 1862</td>
<td>115th</td>
<td>Global Child Protection Act of 2017</td>
<td>Roby (R)</td>
<td>Passed House (372-30), referred to Senate Judiciary committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.R. 2873</td>
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<td>Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2019</td>
<td>Johnson (R)</td>
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<td>H.R. 5367</td>
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<td>Stop Exploiting Children Act</td>
<td>Burchett (R)</td>
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<td>H. Res. 230 / S. Res 112</td>
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<td>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</td>
<td>House: McGovern (D), Wilson (R) Senate: Boozman (R), Cardin (D)</td>
<td>Referred to House Ed and Labor, HFAC/ SFRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Res. 138</td>
<td>117th</td>
<td>Urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive.</td>
<td>Cotton (R), Boozman (R)</td>
<td>Referred to SFRC</td>
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**International**

**Program Creation/Funding**

**Amends/Redefines Existing Legislation, Code, or Legal Definitions**

**Foreign Aid**

**Resolutions and Condemnations**

Includes any bill that amends 18 U.S. Code Chapter 110, including: 8125I, 82251A, 82252, 82252A, 82258C, 82259, 82259A, 82259B, 82260

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### CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

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<th>Witnesses</th>
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<td>May 18, 2021</td>
<td>Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation</td>
<td>Protecting Kids Online: Internet Privacy and Manipulative Marketing</td>
<td>Ms. Angela Campbell, Georgetown Mr. Serge Egelman, UCB Ms. Beeban Kidron, SRights</td>
<td>Blumenthal (D)</td>
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<td>July 28, 2020</td>
<td>Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Christopher Cox, NetChoice Mr. Jeff Kosseff, U.S. Naval Academy Mr. Olivier Sylvain, Fordham Ms. Elizabeth Banker, Internet Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 28, 2020</td>
<td>House Science, Space, and Technology</td>
<td>The Role of Technology in Countering Trafficking in Persons</td>
<td>Ms. Anjana Rajan, Polaris Mr. Matthew Daggett, MIT Ms. Emily Kennedy, Marinus Analytics Ms. Hannah Dartron, Business for Social Responsibility</td>
<td>Foster (D) Stevens (D) Johnson (D)</td>
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<td>March 11, 2020</td>
<td>Senate Judiciary</td>
<td>The EARN IT Act: Holding the Tech Industry Accountable in the Fight Against Online Child Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>Nicole, Team HOPE Member Mr. John Shehan Mr. Jared Sine Professor Mary G. Leary Ms. Elizabeth Banker</td>
<td>Graham (R)</td>
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<td>September 3, 2019</td>
<td>Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs</td>
<td>Human Trafficking and its Intersection with the Financial System</td>
<td>The Honorable Douglas Peterson, NE AG, Sen. Julie Slama, NE State Senator, Ms. Crysta Price, Creighton University, Mr. David Murray, Financial Integrity Network</td>
<td>Sasse (R)</td>
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<td>November 28, 2018</td>
<td>Senate Foreign Relations</td>
<td>The Global Fight to End Modern Slavery</td>
<td>The Honorable John Cotton Richmond, J/TIP, Ms. Shawna Bader-Blau, Solidarity Center, Ms. Natalie Grant, Hope for Justice</td>
<td>Corker (R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 17, 2018</td>
<td>House Judiciary</td>
<td>Facebook, Google and Twitter: Examining the Content Filtering Practices of Social Media Giants</td>
<td>Monika Bickert, Facebook Juniper Downs, YouTube, Nick Pickles, Twitter</td>
<td>Goodlatte (R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 26, 2018</td>
<td>House Judiciary</td>
<td>Filtering Practices of Social Media Platforms</td>
<td>The Honorable Marsha Blackburn, David Chavern, News Media Alliance and American Press Institute</td>
<td>Goodlatte (R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 3, 2017</td>
<td>House Judiciary</td>
<td>Online Sex Trafficking and the Communications Decency Act</td>
<td>Chris Cox, NetChoice, Evan Engstrom, Engine Jeff Kosseff, U.S. Naval Academy, Mary G. Leary, Catholic University Law</td>
<td>Sensenbrenner (R)</td>
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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    |
ENACTED LEGISLATION SUMMARIES:

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<tr>
<th>Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018</th>
<th>Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act of 2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Sec. 3) This bill amends the federal criminal code to modify procedures for determining the amount of mandatory restitution in child pornography cases. If a defendant is convicted of trafficking in child pornography, then the court must also 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.</td>
<td>(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. White collar crime includes high-tech crime, economic crime, and Internet-based crime against children and child pornography.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
<td>(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 computer or electronic device, knowing that the computer or electronic device was used by another to transmit content that constitutes sex trafficking, or (3) a state criminal charge for conduct that promotes or facilitates prostitution in violation of this bill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
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CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2018

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<td>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. Additionally, it makes various procedural changes to the reporting requirements, including to do the following: • 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. 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.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| To require the NCMEC to make publicly available the annual report on missing children and the incidence of attempted child abductions. |}

Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act of 2017 (FOSTA-SESTA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missing Children's Assistance Act of 2018</th>
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<tr>
<td>This bill amends the Missing Children’s Assistance Act: • 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.</td>
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Trafficing Victims Protection Act of 2017

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<tr>
<td>(Sec. 202) This section amends the Missing Children’s Assistance Act: • 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 require the NCMEC to make publicly available the annual report on missing children and the incidence of attempted child abductions.</td>
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## E. Clay Shaw, Jr. Missing Children’s Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2013

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<tr>
<th>Protecting Our Children Comes First Act of 2007</th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<th>KIDS Act of 2008</th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Runaway, Homeless, and Missing Children Protection Act</th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
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### Child Protection Act of 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Pornography to include accessing by computer visual materials of children under the age of 12.</th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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### Effective Child Pornography Prosecution Act of 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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### Reauthorization of Federal Laws

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title II: 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</th>
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<td>Title III: 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Protection of Children From Sexual Predators Act of 1998</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Crimes Against Children Prevention Act of 1995</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994</strong></td>
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</table>
(Sec. 101) Directs the Attorney General to create and implement a National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction.

(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.

(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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

(3) the record-keeping practices of electronic communications and remote computing services by reporting apparent child pornography under specified provisions; (4) the development of technologies to help parents protect their children from inappropriate material on the Internet.

(Sec. 221) 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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(Sec. 111) 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.

(Sec. 211) Authorizes grants to develop and implement specialized programs to identify and provide direct services to victims of child pornography.

(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.

(Sec. 111) 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.

(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.

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(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.

(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.

(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.
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.

(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.
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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(Sec. 510) Authorizes civil remedies, including injunctive relief and punitive damages, for child pornography offenses.

(Sec. 513) Directs the Attorney General to appoint 25 additional trial attorneys for investigation and prosecution of Federal child pornography laws

(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.

(Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018)

(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.

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.

It modifies grants for regional CACs, including

• 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.

It also modifies grants for local CACs, including

• 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.

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.

(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.
### Proposed Legislation Summaries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2021</td>
<td>To establish the Homeland Security Investigations victim assistance program, and for other purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invest in Child Safety Act</td>
<td>To establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Internet Sexual Exploitation Act</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security Investigations Victim Assistance Act of 2020</td>
<td>To establish the Homeland Security Investigations victim assistance program, and for other purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARN IT Act of 2020 (Eliminating Abuse and Rampant Neglect of Interactive Technologies Act of 2020)</td>
<td>This bill revises the framework governing the prevention of online sexual exploitation of children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END Network Abuse Act of 2019</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child RESCUE Act</td>
<td>This bill establishes a temporary working group to report on issues involving child sexual abuse and child sexual abuse materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invest in Child Safety Act</td>
<td>To establish the Office to Enforce and Protect Against Child Sexual Exploitation.</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. 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</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- providing notice and obtaining consent,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- providing a parent or minor with certain information upon request,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- conditioning participation by a user on the provision of personal information,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- establishing and maintaining reasonable procedures to protect the personal information collected from users.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The bill also prohibits targeted marketing directed to a child or directed to a minor without the minor's consent.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>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. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act of 2021</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurists United to Stop Trafficking Imitation Child Exploitation Act of 2021</td>
<td>This bill broadens the prohibition on importation or transportation of obscene materials. 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Act/Policy</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stop Shielding Culpable Platforms Act</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Eliminate Network Distribution of Child Exploitation Act” or the “END Network Abuse Act”</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASE-IT Act</strong></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><strong>Keeping Infants Domestically Safe Act of 2019 or the KIDS Act</strong></td>
<td>This bill expands the scope of the criminal conduct related to buying and selling minors (i.e., individuals under 18 years of age). Current law prohibits buying or selling a minor for the purpose of producing child pornography. This bill prohibits buying or selling a minor in exchange for money or any other consideration for any purpose other than a legal adoption. 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. 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. Additionally, the bill increases the mandatory minimum prison term for certain offenses involving child sexual exploitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holding Sexual Predators and Online Enablers Accountable Act of 2020</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **END Child Exploitation Act**                                            | (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. (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). (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:  
  - 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.  
(Sec. 6) The NCMEC must make publicly available the annual report on missing children and the incidence of attempted child abductions. |
| **Improving Support for Missing and Exploited Children Act of 2017**      | 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.  
(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.  
(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. |
| **Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act of 2017**                            | (Sec. 2) This bill amends the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify 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.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Preventing Child Exploitation Act of 2018 (Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act reauthorization)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This bill amends the federal criminal code:</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 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;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• to expand the prior military sex offense convictions that trigger an enhanced mandatory minimum prison term for certain repeat offenses involving a minor; and</td>
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<tr>
<td>to revise provisions that prohibit the sexual exploitation of children for the production of child pornography.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sec. 3) Subject to certain exceptions, a civil claim or criminal charge against an electronic communication service provider or 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.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Strengthening Children's Safety Act of 2017</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American COMPETE Act</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STIFLE Act of 2020</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interdiction for the Protection of Child Victims of Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Child Protection Act of 2017</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protecting Against Child Exploitation Act of 2019</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stop Exploiting Children Act</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urging the European Parliament to exempt certain technologies used to detect child sexual exploitation from European Union ePrivacy directive.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX 2

#### ACTUAL FUNDING FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN PROGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY07 CR</th>
<th>FY08</th>
<th>FY09</th>
<th>FY10</th>
<th>FY11 CR</th>
<th>FY12</th>
<th>FY13 CR</th>
<th>FY14</th>
<th>FY15</th>
<th>FY16</th>
<th>FY17</th>
<th>FY18</th>
<th>FY19</th>
<th>FY20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCMEC</td>
<td>$26,500,000</td>
<td>$24,740,000</td>
<td>$30,488,000</td>
<td>$30,496,000</td>
<td>$30,200,000</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>$31,000,000</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>$31,700,000</td>
<td>$28,343,000</td>
<td>$28,338,000</td>
<td>$28,338,000</td>
<td>$33,517,274</td>
<td>$35,429,092</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICAC Task Force Program</td>
<td>$11,779,000</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
<td>$28,800,000</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
<td>$25,500,000</td>
<td>$25,050,000</td>
<td>$27,049,000</td>
<td>$27,049,000</td>
<td>$27,600,000</td>
<td>$27,185,502</td>
<td>$31,000,000</td>
<td>$36,163,569</td>
<td>$34,731,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>$4,481,000</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>$3,500,000</td>
<td>$4,075,000</td>
<td>$2,515,000</td>
<td>$2,364,000</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
<td>$2,402,000</td>
<td>$2,400,000</td>
<td>$2,400,000</td>
<td>$3,400,000</td>
<td>$4,400,000</td>
<td>$4,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing &amp; Exploited Children Training and Technical Assistance</td>
<td>$4,108,000</td>
<td>$4,829,000</td>
<td>$9,512,000</td>
<td>$7,554,000</td>
<td>$7,072,000</td>
<td>$10,192,000</td>
<td>$9,478,000</td>
<td>$7,270,000</td>
<td>$5,865,000</td>
<td>$4,194,000</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$47,387,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$51,050,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$70,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$70,350,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$71,347,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$70,207,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$67,892,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$66,319,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$67,016,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$62,537,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$59,723,502</strong></td>
<td><strong>$64,636,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$75,880,843</strong></td>
<td><strong>$76,360,597</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*residual funds from FY13 carried over
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-OH-1)
Hinson, Ashley (R-IA-1)

H.R. 87 JUSTICE Act of 2021
Sponsors:
Joyce, David (R-OH-14)
Calvert, Ken (R-CA-42)
Tiffany, Thomas “Tom” (R-WI-7)
Gibbs, Bob (R-OH-7)
Barr, Andy (R-KY-6)
Banks, Jim (R-TX-36)
Reschenthaler, Guy (R-PA-14)
McCaul, Michael (R-TX-10)

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-N-3)
Barr, Andy (R-KY-6)
Gibbs, Bob (R-OH-7)
Bishop, Dan (R-NC-9)
Tiffany, Thomas “Tom” (R-WI-7)

H.R. 1998 END Child Exploitation Act
Sponsors:
Kuster, Ann “Annie” (D-NH-2)
Reschenthaler, Guy (R-PA-14)
Gonzalez, Anthony (R-CH-16)

H.R. 2875 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)
Budd, Ted (R-NC-13)
Duncan, Jeff (R-SC-3)
Posey, Bill (R-FL-8)
Perry, Scott (R-PA-10)
Kelly, Trent (R-MS-1)
Norman, Ralph (R-SC-5)
Calvert, Ken (R-CA-42)
Joyce, David (R-OH-14)

Sponsors:
H.R. 1527 Homeland Security Assistance Act of 2021
Investigations Victim
Sponsors:
Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Cuellar, Henry (D-TX-28)
Fleischmann, Chuck (R-TN-3)

H.R. 752 Invest in Child Safety Act
Sponsors:
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, D, District of Columbia
Kuster, Ann “Annie”, D, NH-2
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-N-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. 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. 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-N-3)
Barr, Andy (R-KY-6)
Gibbs, Bob (R-OH-7)
Bishop, Dan (R-NC-9)
Tiffany, Thomas “Tom” (R-WI-7)

H.R. 1198 END Child Exploitation Act
Sponsors:
Kuster, Ann “Annie” (D-NH-2)
Reschenthaler, Guy (R-PA-14)
Gonzalez, Anthony (R-CH-16)

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)
Budd, Ted (R-NC-13)
Duncan, Jeff (R-SC-3)
Posey, Bill (R-FL-8)
Perry, Scott (R-PA-10)
Kelly, Trent (R-MS-1)
Norman, Ralph (R-SC-5)
Calvert, Ken (R-CA-42)
Joyce, David (R-OH-14)

Sponsors:
H.R. 1527 Homeland Security Assistance Act of 2021
Investigations Victim
Sponsors:
Wagner, Ann (R-MO-2)
Cuellar, Henry (D-TX-28)
Fleischmann, Chuck (R-TN-3)

H.R. 752 Invest in Child Safety Act
Sponsors:
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, D, District of Columbia
Kuster, Ann “Annie”, D, NH-2
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-N-3)
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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. 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 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)

H.R. 1240 Sex Crimes Against Children Prevention Act of 1995 (passed)
Sponsors: Chabot, Steve (R-OH-1)

H.R. 3494 Protection of Children From Sexual Predators Act of 1998 (passed)
Sponsors: Chabot, Steve (R-OH-1) Diaz-Balart, Mario (R-FL-23) Granger, Kay (R-TX-12)

H.R. 365 E&N Child Exploitation Act
Sponsors: Hassan, Maggie (D-NH) Blackburn, Marsha (R-TN) Cortez Masto, Catherine (D-NV) Hawley, Josh (R-MO)

S.560 Child Sexual Abuse and Pornography Act of 1986 (passed)
Sponsors: Burton, Richard (D-IL) Gillibrand, Kirsten (D-NY) Hirono, Mazie (D-HI) Wyden, Ron (D-OR)

H.R. 2517 Protecting our Children Comes First Act of 2007 (passed)
Sponsors: Chabot, Steve (R-OH-1)


H.R. 4810 To amend the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998
Sponsors: Castor, Kathy (D-FL-14)

S.628 Children and Teens’ Online Privacy Protection Act
Sponsors: Cassidy, Bill (R-LA) Markey, Edward “Ed” (D-MA)

S.2401 JUSTICE Act of 2021
Sponsors: Kennedy, John (R-LA) 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)

BILLS INTRODUCED/PASSED IN THE 116TH CONGRESS

S.1628 Children and Teens’ Online Privacy Protection Act
Sponsors: Cassidy, Bill (R-LA) Markey, Edward “Ed” (D-MA)

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.233 Invest in Child Safety Act
Sponsors: Brown, Sherrod (D-OH) Gillibrand, Kirsten (D-NY) Hirono, Mazie (D-HI) Wyden, Ron (D-OR)

S.2316 Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act of 2021
Sponsors: Murkowski, Lisa (R-AK) Smith, Tina (D-MN) Durbin, Richard (D-IL) Feinstein, Diane (D-CA) Case, Robert “Bob” (D-PA)

S.2401 JUSTICE Act of 2021
Sponsors: Kennedy, John (R-LA) 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.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.5398 EARN IT Act of 2020
Sponsors: Durbin, Richard (D-IL) Feinstein, Diane (D-CA) Case, 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:
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.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.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)
Blumenthal, Richard “Dick” (D-CT)
Young, Todd (R-IN)

S.2152 Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018 (passed)
Sponsors:
Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)
Feinstein, Dianne (D-CA)

BILLS PASSED PRIOR TO THE 115TH CONGRESS

S. 178 Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (114th Congress – passed)
Sponsors:
Baldwin, Tammy (D-WI)
Warner, Mark (D-VA)

S.3170 CyberTipline Modernization Act of 2018 (passed)
Sponsors:
Cornyn, John (R-TX)
Feinstein, Dianne (D-CA)

S.1312 Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (passed)*
Sponsors:
Hatch, Orrin (R-UT)
Leahy, Patrick “Pat” (D-VT)

S.1738 PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (passed)*
Sponsors:
Schatz, Brian (D-HI)

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)

S.2326 Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (passed)*
Sponsors:
Bennet, Michael (D-CO)

*Sponsors are no longer serving in Congress

*Bill sponsors are no longer serving in Congress
Protecting Children Online through Policy

ONLINE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE OF CHILDREN POLICY MAPPING REPORT

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