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REPORT
108–48

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1104, THE CHILD ABDUCTION PREVENTION ACT OF 2003

MARCH 25, 2003.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 160]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 160, by a nonrecord vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of House Resolution 1104, the Child Abduction Prevention Act of 2003, under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate, with forty-five minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary and fifteen minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill.

The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in this report. The amendments made in order may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. The rule provides that all points of order against such amendments are

waived. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The rule also provides that after passage of House Resolution 1104, it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill S. 151, to move to strike all after the enacting clause of S. 151, and to insert the provisions of House Resolution 1104, as passed by the House. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the Senate bill and the motion to strike and insert. The rule provides that if the motion is adopted and the Senate bill, as amended, is passed, that it shall be in order to move that the House insist on its amendments and request a conference.

The waiver of all points of order against consideration of the bill in the rule includes a waiver of clause 4(a) of rule XIII (requiring a three-day layover of the committee report), which is necessary because the committee report was not filed until Monday, March 24, 2003, and the bill may be considered by the House as early as Wednesday, March 26, 2003.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to clause 3(b) of House rule XIII the results of each record vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

Rules Committee Record Vote No. 41

Date: March 25, 2003.

Measure: H.R. 1104, Child Abduction Prevention Act of 2003.

Motion by: Mr. Frost.

Summary of motion: To make in order a second rule as a new section three in the rule. That rule would provide for the consideration of S. 121.

Results: Defeated 4 to 9.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; Slaughter—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

Rules Committee Record Vote No. 42

Date: March 25, 2003.

Measure: H.R. 1104, Child Abduction Prevention Act of 2003.

Motion by: Mrs. Slaughter.

Summary of motion: To make in order the amendment offered by Representative Weiner which increases grants for the analysis of DNA samples from rape kits and crime scenes. Specifically authorizes $25 million for the analysis of crime scene samples in FY04. Re-authorizes the program through 2008, increases funding to $75 million annually through 2007 and $25 million in 2008. Also increases grants for the analysis of DNA samples from convicted offenders and creates new grant programs to train sexual assault nurse examiners and improve the collection of DNA evidence.

Results: Defeated 4 to 9.

Vote by Members: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings (WA)—Nay; Myrick—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Reynolds—Nay; Frost—Yea; Slaughter—Yea; McGovern—Yea; Hastings (FL)—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER FOR H.R. 1104—THE CHILD ABDUCTION PREVENTION ACT OF 2003

1. Pence: Makes it a criminal act to knowingly use a misleading domain name with the intent to deceive a person into viewing obscenity on the Internet. Also makes it a criminal act to knowingly use a misleading domain name with the intent to deceive a minor into viewing material on the Internet that is harmful to minors. A domain name that includes a word or words to indicate the sexual content of the site is not considered misleading. (10 minutes)

2. Feeney: Places strict limits on departures from federal sentencing guidelines by allowing sentences outside the guideline range only upon grounds specifically enumerated as proper for departure. Requires courts to give specific and written reasons for any departure from federal sentencing guidelines. Changes the standard of review for appellate courts to a de novo review to allow appellate courts to more effectively review illegal and inappropriate downward departures from federal sentencing guidelines. Prevents sentencing courts, upon remand, from imposing the same illegal departure on a different theory. Only allows courts to reduce a person's sentence for "acceptance of responsibility" when the government agrees with that finding. Amends sentencing guidelines with regard to the penalties for possession of child pornography by increasing penalties if the offense involved material that portrays sadistic or masochistic conduct or other depictions of violence and by increasing penalties based on the amount of child pornography involved in the offense. (20 minutes)

3. Pomeroy: Re-authorizes grant programs within the Victims of Child Abuse Act that provide funding to child advocacy centers and training and technical assistance to programs to improve the prosecution of child abuse cases. Adds tools for the Department of Justice to evaluate these grant programs to ensure effective use of the funds provided. (10 minutes)

4. Foley: Requires AMBER Alert coordinator to submit a report by March 1, 2005, to Congress on the effectiveness and status of the AMBER Alert plans that each state has implemented. Establishes $5 million grant program to assist states in implementing new technologies designed to improve the dissemination of AMBER Alerts. (10 minutes)

5. Carter: Provides a feasibility study of issues relating to background checks for volunteers of groups that work with children, the disabled, and the elderly. (10 minutes)

6. Lampson: Provides explicit statutory jurisdiction to the U.S. Secret Service to continue to provide forensic and investigative support upon request from local law enforcement or from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). (10 minutes)

7. Acevedo-Vila: Requires certain procedures to be established and followed when a child is reported lost or missing in a public building. Commonly known as a "Code Adam" alert. (10 minutes)

8. Smith (TX): Narrows definition of child pornography in response to Ashcroft v. the Free Speech Coalition. Creates new obscenity offenses to cover virtual and real child pornography that involves visual depictions of prepubescent children and minors. Creates a new offense against pandering visual depictions as child pornography and strengthens penalties for repeat offenders. Includes

new findings that detail the effect of the Supreme Court decision on child pornography cases, as well as some technical changes. Requires the Attorney General to report on the Department of Justice's efforts to enforce the record-keeping requirements for producers of adult material to demonstrate they are not using minors. (20 minutes)

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE PENCE OF INDIANA, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

At the end of title I (page ____, after line ____), insert the following:

SEC. 108. MISLEADING DOMAIN NAMES ON THE INTERNET.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2252A the following:

"§ 2252B. Misleading domain names on the Internet

"(a) Whoever knowingly uses a misleading domain name with the intent to deceive a person into viewing obscenity on the Internet shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

"(b) Whoever knowingly uses a misleading domain name with the intent to deceive a minor into viewing material that is harmful to minors on the Internet shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 4 years, or both.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, a domain name that includes a word or words to indicate the sexual content of the site, such as 'sex' or 'porn', is not misleading.

"(d) For the purposes of this section, the term 'material that is harmful to minors' means any communication that—

"(1) taken as a whole and with respect to minors, appeals to a prurient interest in nudity, sex, or excretion;

"(2) depicts, describes, or represents, in a patently offensive way with respect to what is suitable for minors, an actual or simulated sexual act or sexual contact, actual or simulated normal or perverted sexual acts, or a lewd exhibition of the genitals; and

"(3) taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value as to minors.".

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the time relating to section 2252A the following new item:

"2252B. False or misleading domain names on the Internet.".

2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE FEENEY OF FLORIDA, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 20 MINUTES

At the end of title I (page ____, after line ____), insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENTENCING REFORM.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO SPECIFY IN THE GUIDELINES THE GROUNDS UPON WHICH DOWNWARD DEPARTURES MAY BE GRANTED.—Section

3553(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) APPLICATION OF GUIDELINES IN IMPOSING A SENTENCE.—The court shall impose a sentence of the kind, and within the range, referred to in subsection (a)(4) unless the court finds that—

"(1) there exists an aggravating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines that should result in a sentence different from that described; or

"(2) there exists a mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, that—

"(A) has been affirmatively and specifically identified as a permissible ground of downward departure in the sentencing guidelines or policy statements issued under section 994(a) of title 28, United States Code, taking account of any amendments to such sentencing guidelines or policy statements by act of Congress;

"(B) has not adequately been taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines; and

"(C) should result in a sentence different from that described.

In determining whether a circumstance was adequately taken into consideration, the court shall consider only the sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and official commentary of the Sentencing Commission, together with any amendments thereto by act of Congress. In the absence of an applicable sentencing guideline, the court shall impose an appropriate sentence, having due regard for the purposes set forth in subsection (a)(2). In the absence of an applicable sentencing guideline in the case of an offense other than a petty offense, the court shall also have due regard for the relationship of the sentence imposed to sentences prescribed by guidelines applicable to similar offenses and offenders, and to the applicable policy statements of the Sentencing Commission, together with any amendments to such guidelines or policy statements by act of Congress.".

(b) REFORM OF EXISTING PERMISSIBLE GROUNDS OF DOWNWARD DEPARTURES.—Subject to subsection (j), the Guidelines Manual promulgated by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 5K2.0 is amended as follows:

(A) Strike the first and second paragraphs of the Commentary to section 5K2.0 in their entireties.

(B) Strike "departure" every place it appears and insert "upward departure".

(C) Strike "depart" every place it appears and insert "depart upward".

(D) In the first sentence of section 5K2.0—

(i) strike "outside" and insert "above";

(ii) strike "or mitigating"; and

(iii) strike "Under" and insert:

"(a) UPWARD DEPARTURES.—

Under".

(E) In the last sentence of the first paragraph of section 5K2.0, strike "or excessive".

(F) Immediately before the Commentary to section 5K2.0, insert the following:

"(b) DOWNWARD DEPARTURES.—

"Under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(b)(2), the sentencing court may impose a sentence below the range established by the applicable guidelines only if the court finds that there exists a mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, that—

"(1) has been affirmatively and specifically identified as a permissible ground of downward departure in the sentencing guidelines or policy statements issued under section 994(a) of title 28, United States Code, taking account of any amendments to such sentencing guidelines or policy statements by act of Congress;

"(2) has not adequately been taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines; and

"(C) should result in a sentence different from that described.

"The grounds enumerated in this Part K of chapter 5 are the sole grounds that have been affirmatively and specifically identified as a permissible ground of downward departure in these sentencing guidelines and policy statements. Thus, notwithstanding any other reference to authority to depart downward elsewhere in this Sentencing Manual, a ground of downward departure has not been affirmatively and specifically identified as a permissible ground of downward departure within the meaning of section 3553(b)(2) unless it is expressly enumerated in this Part K as a ground upon which a downward departure may be granted.".

(2) At the end of part K of chapter 5, add the following new sections:

"§ 5K2.22 Specific Offender Characteristics as Grounds for Downward Departure (Policy Statement)

"Age may be a reason to impose a sentence below the applicable guideline range only if and to the extent permitted by § 5H1.1.

"An extraordinary physical impairment may be a reason to impose a sentence below the applicable guideline range only if and to the extent permitted by § 5H1.4. Drug, alcohol, or gambling dependence or abuse is not a reason for imposing a sentence below the guidelines.

"§ 5K2.23 Early Disposition Programs as a Ground for Downward Departure (Policy Statement)

"Upon motion of the government stating that:

"(1) due to extraordinary resource constraints, not typical of most districts, associated with the disproportionately high incidence of illegal reentry or other specific offenses within a particular district, the Attorney General has formally certified that the district is authorized to implement an early disposition program with respect to those specific categories of offenses;

"(2) pursuant to such specific authorization, the United States Attorney for the district has implemented such an early disposition program with respect to the category of offense for which the defendant has been convicted;

"(3) pursuant to such an early disposition program, the defendant, within 30 days of his or her first appearance before a judi-

cial officer in connection with such a charge, entered into a plea agreement whereby he or she agrees, inter alia—

"(A) not to file any of the motions described in Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 12(b)(3);

"(B) to waive appeal;

"(C) to waive the opportunity to pursue collateral relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2254 and 2555, including ineffective assistance of counsel claims; and

"(D) if an alien, to submit to uncontested removal from the United States upon completion of any sentence of imprisonment;

"(4) the plea agreement contemplates that the government will move for a downward departure based on the defendant's prompt agreement to enter into such an early disposition plea agreement; and

"(5) the defendant has fully satisfied the conditions of such plea agreement,

then, if the court finds that these conditions have been met and also finds that the defendant has received the maximum adjustment for which he is eligible (given his offense level) under § 3E1.1, the court may depart downward from the guidelines under this section only to the extent agreed to by the parties in the plea agreement, which in no event shall exceed 4 levels.

"Commentary

"Several districts, particularly on the southwest border, have early disposition programs that allow them to process very large numbers of cases with relatively limited resources. Such programs are based on the premise that a defendant who promptly agrees to participate in such a program has saved the government significant and scarce resources that can be used in prosecuting other defendants and has demonstrated an acceptance of responsibility above and beyond what is already taken into account by the adjustments contained in §3E1.1. This section preserves the authority to grant limited departures pursuant to such programs. In order to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities within a given district, any departure under this section must be pursuant to a formal program that is approved by the United States Attorney and that applies generally to a specified class of offenders. Authorization for the district to establish an early disposition program must also have been specifically conferred by the Attorney General, and may be granted only with respect to those particular classes of offenses (such as illegal reentry) whose high incidence within the district has imposed an extraordinary strain on the resources of that district as compared to other districts. To be eligible for the departure, the plea agreement under the program must reflect that the defendant has agreed to an expeditious plea, as described. A defendant who has not received any adjustment for acceptance of responsibility under § 3E1.1 cannot receive a departure under this provision. A defendant whose offense level makes him eligible for the additional adjustment under § 3E1.1(b), but who fails to satisfy the requirements for such an adjustment, is likewise ineligible for a departure under this provision. This section does not confer authority to depart downward on an ad hoc basis in individual cases. Moreover, because the Government's affirmative acquiescence is essential to

the fair and efficient operation of an early disposition program, a departure under this section may only be granted upon a formal motion by the Government at the time of sentencing. Nothing in this section authorizes a sentence below a statutory mandatory minimum.".

(3) Section 5K2.20 is deleted.

(4) Section 5H1.6 and section 5H1.11 are each amended by striking "ordinarily" every place it appears.–

(5) Section 5K2.13 is amended by—

(A) striking "or" before "(3)"; and

(B) replacing "public" with "public; or (4) the defendant has been convicted of an offense under chapter 71, 109A, 110, or 117 of title 18, United States Code.".

(c) STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR IMPOSING A SENTENCE.—Section 3553(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "described." and inserting "described, which reasons must also be stated with specificity in the written order of judgment and commitment, except to the extent that the court relies upon statements received in camera in accordance with Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32. In the event that the court relies upon statements received in camera in accordance with Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32 the court shall state that such statements were so received and that it relied upon the content of such statements.";

(2) by inserting ", together with the order of judgment and commitment," after "the court's statement of reasons"; and

(3) by inserting "and to the Sentencing Commission," after "to the Probation System".

(d) REVIEW OF A SENTENCE.—

(1) REVIEW OF DEPARTURES.—Section 3742(e)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) is outside the applicable guideline range, and

"(A) the district court failed to provide the written statement of reasons required by section 3553(c);

"(B) the sentence departs from the applicable guideline range based on a factor that—

"(i) does not advance the objectives set forth in section 3553(a)(2); or

"(ii) is not authorized under section 3553(b); or

"(iii) is not justified by the facts of the case; or

"(C) the sentence departs to an unreasonable degree from the applicable guidelines range, having regard for the factors to be considered in imposing a sentence, as set forth in section 3553(a) of this title and the reasons for the imposition of the particular sentence, as stated by the district court pursuant to the provisions of section 3553(c); or".

(2) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—The last paragraph of section 3742(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "shall give due deference to the district court's application of the guidelines to the facts" and inserting ", except with respect to determinations under subsection (3)(A) or (3)(B), shall give due deference to the district court's application of the guidelines to the facts. With respect to determinations under subsection (3)(A) or (3)(B), the court of appeals shall review de

novo the district court's application of the guidelines to the facts".

(3) DECISION AND DISPOSITION.—

(A) The first paragraph of section 3742(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "the sentence";

(B) Section 3742(f)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "the sentence" before "was imposed";

(C) Section 3742(f)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) the sentence is outside the applicable guideline range and the district court failed to provide the required statement of reasons in the order of judgment and commitment, or the departure is based on an impermissible factor, or is to an unreasonable degree, or the sentence was imposed for an offense for which there is no applicable sentencing guideline and is plainly unreasonable, it shall state specific reasons for its conclusions and—

"(A) if it determines that the sentence is too high and the appeal has been filed under subsection (a), it shall set aside the sentence and remand the case for further sentencing proceedings with such instructions as the court considers appropriate, subject to subsection (g);

"(B) if it determines that the sentence is too low and the appeal has been filed under subsection (b), it shall set aside the sentence and remand the case for further sentencing proceedings with such instructions as the court considers appropriate, subject to subsection (g);"; and

(D) Section 3742(f)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "the sentence" before "is not described".

(e) IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE UPON REMAND.—

Section 3742 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (h) and (i) and by inserting the following after subsection (f):

"(g) SENTENCING UPON REMAND.—A district court to which a case is remanded pursuant to subsection (f)(1) or (f)(2) shall resentence a defendant in accordance with section 3553 and with such instructions as may have been given by the court of appeals, except that—

"(1) In determining the range referred to in subsection 3553(a)(4), the court shall apply the guidelines issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, and that were in effect on the date of the previous sentencing of the defendant prior to the appeal, together with any amendments thereto by any act of Congress that was in effect on such date; and

"(2) The court shall not impose a sentence outside the applicable guidelines range except upon a ground that—

"(A) was specifically and affirmatively included in the written statement of reasons required by section 3553(c) in connection with the previous sentencing of the defendant prior to the appeal; and

"(B) was held by the court of appeals, in remanding the case, to be a permissible ground of departure.".

(f) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3742 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by subsection (e), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) a factor is a 'permissible' ground of departure if it—

"(A) advances the objectives set forth in section 3553(a)(2); and

"(B) is authorized under section 3553(b); and

"(C) is justified by the facts of the case; and

"(2) a factor is an 'impermissible' ground of departure if it is not a permissible factor within the meaning of subsection (j)(1).".

(g) REFORM OF GUIDELINES GOVERNING ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY.—Subject to subsection (j), the Guidelines Manual promulgated by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 3E1.1(b)—

(A) by inserting "upon motion of the government stating that" immediately before "the defendant has assisted authorities"; and

(B) by striking "taking one or more" and all that follows through and including "additional level" and insert "timely notifying authorities of his intention to enter a plea of guilty, thereby permitting the government to avoid preparing for trial and permitting the government and the court to allocate their resources efficiently, decrease the offense level by 1 additional level";

(2) in the Application Notes to the Commentary to section 3E1.1, by amending Application Note 6—

(A) by striking "one or both of"; and

(B) by adding the following new sentence at the end: "Because the Government is in the best position to determine whether the defendant has assisted authorities in a manner that avoids preparing for trial, an adjustment under subsection (b)(2) may only be granted upon a formal motion by the Government at the time of sentencing."; and

(3) in the Background to section 3E1.1, by striking "one or more of".

(h) IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION.—Section 994(w) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(w)(1)The Chief Judge of each district court shall ensure that, within 30 days following entry of judgment in every criminal case, the sentencing court submits to the Commission a written report of the sentence, the offense for which it is imposed, the age, race, sex of the offender, and information regarding factors made relevant by the guidelines. The report shall also include—

"(A) the judgment and commitment order;

"(B) the statement of reasons for the sentence imposed (which shall include the reason for any departure from the otherwise applicable guideline range);

"(C) any plea agreement;

"(D) the indictment or other charging document;

"(E) the presentence report; and

"(F) any other information as the Commission finds appropriate.

"(2) The Commission shall, upon request, make available to the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary, the written reports and all underlying records accompanying those reports described in this section, as well as other records received from courts.

"(3) The Commission shall submit to Congress at least annually an analysis of these documents, any recommendations for legislation that the Commission concludes is warranted by that analysis, and an accounting of those districts that the Commission believes have not submitted the appropriate information and documents required by this section.".

(i) SENTENCING GUIDELINES AMENDMENTS.—(1) Subject to subsection (j), the Guidelines Manual promulgated by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(A) Application Note 4(b)(i) to section 4B1.5 is amended to read as follows:

"(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (b), the defendant engaged in a pattern of activity involving prohibited sexual conduct if on at least two separate occasions, the defendant engaged in prohibited sexual conduct with a minor.".

(B) Section 2G2.4(b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(4) If the offense involved material that portrays sadistic or masochistic conduct or other depictions of violence, increase by 4 levels.

"(5) If the offense involved—

"(A) at least 10 images, but fewer than 150, increase by 2 levels;

"(B) at least 150 images, but fewer than 300, increase by 3 levels;

"(C) at least 300 images, but fewer than 600, increase by 4 levels; and

"(D) 600 or more images, increase by 5 levels.".

(C) Section 2G2.2(b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(6) If the offense involved—

"(A) at least 10 images, but fewer than 150, increase by 2 levels;

"(B) at least 150 images, but fewer than 300, increase by 3 levels;

"(C) at least 300 images, but fewer than 600, increase by 4 levels; and

"(D) 600 or more images, increase by 5 levels.".

(2) The Sentencing Commission shall amend the Sentencing Guidelines to ensure that the Guidelines adequately reflect the seriousness of the offenses under sections 2243(b), 2244(a)(4), and 2244(b) of title 18, United States Code.

(j) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Upon enactment of this Act, the Sentencing Commission shall forthwith distribute to all courts of the United States and to the United States Probation System the amendments made by subsections (b), (g), and (i) of this section to the sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and official commentary of the

Sentencing Commission. These amendments shall take effect upon the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with paragraph (5).

(2) On or before May 1, 2005, the Sentencing Commission shall not promulgate any amendment to the sentencing guidelines, policy statements, or official commentary of the Sentencing Commission that is inconsistent with any amendment made by subsection (b) or that adds any new grounds of downward departure to Part K of chapter 5. At no time may the Commission promulgate any amendment that would alter or repeal section 5K2.23 of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines Manual, as added by subsection (b).

(3) With respect to cases covered by the amendments made by subsection (i) of this section, the Sentencing Commission may make further amendments to the sentencing guidelines, policy statements, or official commentary of the Sentencing Commission, except the Commission shall not promulgate any amendments that, with respect to such cases, would result in sentencing ranges that are lower than those that would have applied under such subsections.

(4) At no time may the Commission promulgate any amendment that would alter or repeal the amendments made by subsection (g) of this section.

(5) Section 3553(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by amending paragraph (4)(A) to read as follows:

"(A) the applicable category of offense committed by the applicable category of defendant as set forth in the guidelines—

"(i) issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, subject to any amendments made to such guidelines by act of Congress (regardless of whether such amendments have yet to be incorporated by the Sentencing Commission into amendments issued under section 994(p) of title 28); and

"(ii) that, except as provided in section 3742(g), are in effect on the date the defendant is sentenced; or";

(B) in paragraph (4)(B), by inserting ", taking into account any amendments made to such guidelines or policy statements by act of Congress (regardless of whether such amendments have yet to be incorporated by the Sentencing Commission into amendments issued under section 994(p) of title 28)" after "Code";

(C) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(5) any pertinent policy statement—

"(A) issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994(a)(1) of title 28, United States Code, subject to any amendments made to such policy statement by act of Congress (regardless of whether such amendments have yet to be incorporated by the Sentencing Commission into amendments issued under section 994(p) of title 28); and

"(B) that, except as provided in section 3742(g), is in effect on the date the defendant is sentenced.".

(k) COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTE.—Section 994(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "consistent with all provisions of this title and title 18, United States Code," and inserting "consistent with all pertinent provisions of any Federal statute".

(l) REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

(1) Not later than 15 days after a district court's grant of a downward departure in any case, other than a case involving a downward departure for substantial assistance to authorities pursuant to section 5K1.1 of the Sentencing Guidelines, the Attorney General shall report to the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary, setting forth the case, the facts involved, the identity of the district court judge, the district court's stated reasons, whether or not the court provided the United States with advance notice of its intention to depart, the position of the parties with respect to the downward departure, whether or not the United States has filed, or intends to file, a motion for reconsideration; whether or not the defendant has filed a notice of appeal concerning any aspect of the case, and whether or not the United States has filed, or intends to file, a notice of appeal of the departure pursuant to section 3742 of the title 18, United States Code.

(2) In any such case, the Attorney General shall thereafter report to the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary not later than 5 days after a decision by the Solicitor General whether or not to authorize an appeal of the departure, informing the committees of the decision and the basis for it.

3. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE POMEROY OF NORTH DAKOTA, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

At the end of subtitle B of title II (page ____, after line ____), insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL UNDER VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT OF 1990.

(a) REGIONAL CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 213 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001b) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2)—

(i) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (A);

(ii) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting "; and"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) provide such information and documentation as the Attorney General shall require on an annual basis regarding the use of such funds for purposes of evaluation of the effect of grants on the community response to child abuse."; and

(B) in subsection (d)(3)(A), by inserting after "activities" the following: "or substantially fails to provide information or documentation required by the Attorney General".

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(4)—

(i) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (B)(ii);

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking "Board" and inserting "board"; and

(iii) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as clauses (iv) and (v), respectively, of subparagraph (B), and by realigning such clauses so as to have the same indentation as the preceding clauses of subparagraph (B);

(B) in subsection (e), by striking "Board" in each of paragraphs (1)(B)(ii), (2)(A), and (3), and inserting "board".

(b) LOCAL CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTERS.—Section 214 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 13002) is amended in subsection (b)(2)(J) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", including such information and documentation as the Attorney General shall require on an annual basis regarding the use of such funds for purposes of evaluation of the effect of grants on the community response to child abuse.".

(c) GRANTS FOR SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Section 214A of such Act (42 U.S.C. 13003) is amended in subsection (c) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) Any recipient of a grant under this section shall provide such information and documentation as the Attorney General shall require on an annual basis regarding the use of such funds for purposes of evaluation of the effect of grants on the community response to child abuse.".

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The text of section 214B of such Act (42 U.S.C. 13004) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) SECTIONS 213 AND 214.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 213 and 214, $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 and 2005.

"(b) SECTION 214A.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 214A, $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 and 2005.".

4. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE FOLEY OF FLORIDA, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

At the end of section 301 of the bill, insert the following:

(e) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2005, the Coordinator shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the Coordinator and the effectiveness and status of the AMBER plans of each State that has implemented such a plan. The Coordinator shall prepare the report in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation.

In section 304(b) of the bill, strike "and" at the end of paragraph (2), redesignate paragraph (3) as paragraph (4), and insert after paragraph (2) the following:

(3) the development and implementation of new technologies to improve AMBER Alert communications; and

In section 304(f)(1) of the bill, strike the period at the end insert the following:

and, in addition, $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 to carry out subsection (b)(3).

5. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE CARTER OF TEXAS, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Add at the end the following:

SEC. ___. FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR A SYSTEM OF BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Attorney General shall conduct a feasibility study within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The study shall examine, to the extent discernible, the following:

(1) The current state of fingerprint capture and processing at the State and local level, including the current available infrastructure, State system capacities, and the time for each State to process a civil or volunteer print from the time of capture to submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

(2) The intent of the States concerning participation in a nationwide system of criminal background checks to provide information to qualified entities.

(3) The number of volunteers, employees, and other individuals that would require a fingerprint based criminal background check.

(4) The impact on the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) in terms of capacity and impact on other users of the system, including the effect on FBI work practices and staffing levels.

(5) The current fees charged by the FBI, States and local agencies, and private companies to process fingerprints.

(6) The existence of "model" or best practice programs which could easily be expanded and duplicated in other States.

(7) The extent to which private companies are currently performing background checks and the possibility of using private companies in the future to perform any of the background check process, including, but not limited to, the capture and transmission of fingerprints and fitness determinations.

(8) The cost of development and operation of the technology and the infrastructure necessary to establish a nationwide fingerprint based and other criminal background check system.

(9) Any other information deemed relevant by the Department of Justice.

(b) REPORT.—Based on the findings of the feasibility study, the Attorney General shall, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report, including recommendations, which may include a proposal for grants to the States to develop or improve programs to collect fingerprints and perform background checks on individuals that seek to volunteer with organizations that work with children, the elderly, or the disabled.

6. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE LAMPSON OF TEXAS, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Add at the end the following:

SEC. ___. FORENSIC AND INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT OF MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.

Section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, officers and agents of the Secret Service are authorized, at the request of any State or local law enforcement agency, or at the request of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to provide forensic and investigative assistance in support of any investigation involving missing or exploited children.".

7. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY RESIDENT COMMISSIONER ACEVEDO-VILA OF PUERTO RICO, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE IV—MISSING CHILDREN PROCEDURES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Code Adam Act".

SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.

In this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) CHILD.—The term "child" means an individual who is 17 years of age or younger.

(2) CODE ADAM ALERT.—The term "Code Adam alert" means a set of procedures used in public buildings to alert employees and other users of the building that a child is missing.

(3) DESIGNATED AUTHORITY.—The term "designated authority" means—

(A) with respect to a public building owned or leased for use by an Executive agency—

(i) except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the Administrator of General Services;

(ii) in the case of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts;

(iii) in the case of buildings under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Smithsonian Institution, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; or

(iv) in the case of another public building for which an Executive agency has, by specific or general statutory authority, jurisdiction, custody, and control over the building, the head of that agency;

(B) with respect to a public building owned or leased for use by an establishment in the judicial branch of government, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; and

(C) with respect to a public building owned or leased for use by an establishment in the legislative branch of government, the Capitol Police Board.

(4) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term "Executive agency" has the same meaning such term has under section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term "Federal agency" means any Executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government.

(6) PUBLIC BUILDING.—The term "public building" means any building (or portion thereof) owned or leased for use by a Federal agency.

SEC. 403. PROCEDURES IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS REGARDING A MISSING OR LOST CHILD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the designated authority for a public building shall establish procedures for locating a child that is missing in the building.

(b) NOTIFICATION AND SEARCH PROCEDURES.—Procedures established under this section shall provide, at a minimum, for the following:

(1) Notifying security personnel that a child is missing.

(2) Obtaining a detailed description of the child, including name, age, eye and hair color, height, weight, clothing, and shoes.

(3) Issuing a Code Adam alert and providing a description of the child, using a fast and effective means of communication.

(4) Establishing a central point of contact.

(5) Monitoring all points of egress from the building while a Code Adam alert is in effect.

(6) Conducting a thorough search of the building.

(7) Contacting local law enforcement.

(8) Documenting the incident.

8. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SMITH OF TEXAS, OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 20 MINUTES

Add at the end the following:

TITLE ____—

SEC. ___01. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Obscenity and child pornography are not entitled to protection under the First Amendment under Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973) (obscenity), or New York v. Ferber, 458 U.S. 747 (1982) (child pornography) and thus may be prohibited.

(2) The Government has a compelling state interest in protecting children from those who sexually exploit them, including both child molesters and child pornographers. "The prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children constitutes a government objective of surpassing importance," New York v. Ferber, 458 U.S. 747, 757 (1982), and this interest extends to stamping out the vice of child pornography at all levels in the distribution chain. Osborne v. Ohio, 495 U.S. 103, 110 (1990).

(3) The Government thus has a compelling interest in ensuring that the criminal prohibitions against child pornography

remain enforceable and effective. "The most expeditious if not the only practical method of law enforcement may be to dry up the market for this material by imposing severe criminal penalties on persons selling, advertising, or otherwise promoting the product." Ferber, 458 U.S. at 760.

(4) In 1982, when the Supreme Court decided Ferber, the technology did not exist to:

(A) computer generate depictions of children that are indistinguishable from depictions of real children;

(B) use parts of images of real children to create a composite image that is unidentifiable as a particular child and in a way that prevents even an expert from concluding that parts of images of real children were used; or

(C) disguise pictures of real children being abused by making the image look computer-generated.

(5) Evidence submitted to the Congress, including from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, demonstrates that technology already exists to disguise depictions of real children to make them unidentifiable and to make depictions of real children appear computer-generated. The technology will soon exist, if it does not already, to computer generate realistic images of children.

(6) The vast majority of child pornography prosecutions today involve images contained on computer hard drives, computer disks, and/or related media.

(7) There is no substantial evidence that any of the child pornography images being trafficked today were made other than by the abuse of real children. Nevertheless, technological advances since Ferber have led many criminal defendants to suggest that the images of child pornography they possess are not those of real children, insisting that the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the images are not computer-generated. Such challenges increased significantly after the decision in Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition 535 U.S. 234 (2002).

(8) Child pornography circulating on the Internet has, by definition, been digitally uploaded or scanned into computers and has been transferred over the Internet, often in different file formats, from trafficker to trafficker. An image seized from a collector of child pornography is rarely a first-generation product, and the retransmission of images can alter the image so as to make it difficult for even an expert conclusively to opine that a particular image depicts a real child. If the original image has been scanned from a paper version into a digital format, this task can be even harder since proper forensic assessment may depend on the quality of the image scanned and the tools used to scan it.

(9) The impact of the Free Speech Coalition decision on the Government's ability to prosecute child pornography offenders is already evident. The Ninth Circuit has seen a significant adverse effect on prosecutions since the 1999 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in Free Speech Coalition. After that decision, prosecutions generally have been brought in the Ninth Circuit only in the most clear-cut cases in which the government can specifically identify the child in the depiction or otherwise identify the origin of the image. This is a fraction of

meritorious child pornography cases. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children testified that, in light of the Supreme Court's affirmation of the Ninth Circuit decision, prosecutors in various parts of the country have expressed concern about the continued viability of previously indicted cases as well as declined potentially meritorious prosecutions.

(10) Since the Supreme Court's decision in Free Speech Coalition, defendants in child pornography cases have almost universally raised the contention that the images in question could be virtual, thereby requiring the government, in nearly every child pornography prosecution, to find proof that the child is real. Some of these defense efforts have already been successful. In addition, the number of prosecutions being brought has been significantly and adversely affected as the resources required to be dedicated to each child pornography case now are significantly higher than ever before.

(11) Leading experts agree that, to the extent that the technology exists to computer generate realistic images of child pornography, the cost in terms of time, money, and expertise is—and for the foreseeable future will remain—prohibitively expensive. As a result, for the foreseeable future, it will be more cost-effective to produce child pornography using real children. It will not, however, be difficult or expensive to use readily available technology to disguise those depictions of real children to make them unidentifiable or to make them appear computer-generated.

(12) Child pornography results from the abuse of real children by sex offenders; the production of child pornography is a byproduct of, and not the primary reason for, the sexual abuse of children. There is no evidence that the future development of easy and inexpensive means of computer generating realistic images of children would stop or even reduce the sexual abuse of real children or the practice of visually recording that abuse.

(13) In the absence of congressional action, the difficulties in enforcing the child pornography laws will continue to grow increasingly worse. The mere prospect that the technology exists to create composite or computer-generated depictions that are indistinguishable from depictions of real children will allow defendants who possess images of real children to escape prosecution; for it threatens to create a reasonable doubt in every case of computer images even when a real child was abused. This threatens to render child pornography laws that protect real children unenforceable. Moreover, imposing an additional requirement that the Government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew that the image was in fact a real child—as some courts have done—threatens to result in the de facto legalization of the possession, receipt, and distribution of child pornography for all except the original producers of the material.

(14) To avoid this grave threat to the Government's unquestioned compelling interest in effective enforcement of the child pornography laws that protect real children, a statute must be adopted that prohibits a narrowly-defined subcategory of images.

(15) The Supreme Court's 1982 Ferber v. New York decision holding that child pornography was not protected drove child pornography off the shelves of adult bookstores. Congressional action is necessary now to ensure that open and notorious trafficking in such materials does not reappear, and even increase, on the Internet.

SEC. ___02. IMPROVEMENTS TO PROHIBITION ON VIRTUAL CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

(a) Section 2256(8)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(B) such visual depiction is a digital image, computer image, or computer-generated image that is, or is indistinguishable (as defined in section 1466A) from, that of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or".

(b) Section 2256(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), 'sexually explicit conduct' means actual or simulated—

"(i) sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex;

"(ii) bestiality;

"(iii) masturbation;

"(iv) sadistic or masochistic abuse; or

"(v) lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person;

"(B) For purposes of subsection 8(B) of this section, 'sexually explicit conduct' means—

"(i) graphic sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex, or lascivious simulated sexual intercourse where the genitals, breast, or pubic area of any person is exhibited;

"(ii) graphic or lascivious simulated;

"(I) bestiality;

"(II) masturbation; or

"(III) sadistic or masochistic abuse; or

"(iii) graphic or simulated lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person;".

(c) Section 2256 is amended—

(1) in paragraph 8(D), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

"(10) 'graphic', when used with respect to a depiction of sexually explicit conduct, means that a viewer can observe any part of the genitals or pubic area of any depicted person or animal during any part of the time that the sexually explicit conduct is being depicted.".

(d) Section 2252A(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of violating this section that the production of the alleged child pornography did not involve the use of a minor

or an attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense under this section involving such use.

"(2) A violation of, or an attempt or conspiracy to violate, this section which involves child pornography as defined in section 2256(8)(A) or (C) shall be punishable without regard to the affirmative defense set forth in paragraph (1).".

SEC. ___03. PROHIBITION ON PANDERING MATERIALS AS CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

(a) Section 2256(8) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking "or" at the end and inserting "and"; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (D).

(b) Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after section 2252A the following:

"§ 2252B. Pandering and solicitation

"(a) Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection (d), offers, agrees, attempts, or conspires to provide or sell a visual depiction to another, and who in connection therewith knowingly advertises, promotes, presents, or describes the visual depiction with the intent to cause any person to believe that the material is, or contains, a visual depiction of an actual minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 2252A(b)(1), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

"(b) Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection (d), offers, agrees, attempts, or conspires to receive or purchase from another a visual depiction that he believes to be, or to contain, a visual depiction of an actual minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 2252A(b)(1), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

"(c) It is not a required element of any offense under this section that any person actually provide, sell, receive, purchase, possess, or produce any visual depiction.

"(d) The circumstance referred to in subsection (a) and (b) is that—

"(1) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense is communicated or transported by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce is otherwise used in committing or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

"(2) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense contemplates the transmission or transportation of a visual depiction by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;

"(3) any person who travels or is transported in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of the commission or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

"(4) any visual depiction involved in the offense has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or was produced using materials that have been mailed, or that have

been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or

"(5) the offense is committed in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in any territory or possession of the United States."; and

(2) in the table of sections at the beginning of the chapter, by inserting after the item relating to section 2252A the following:

"2252B. Pandering and solicitation.".

SEC. ___04. PROHIBITION OF OBSCENITY DEPICTING YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) Chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after section 1466 the following:

"§ 1466A. Obscene visual depictions of young children

"(a) Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection (d), knowingly produces, distributes, receives, or possesses with intent to distribute a visual depiction that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a pre-pubescent child engaging in sexually explicit conduct, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 2252A(b)(1), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

"(b) Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection (d), knowingly possesses a visual depiction that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a pre-pubescent child engaging in sexually explicit conduct, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 2252A(b)(2), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

"(c) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'visual depiction' includes undeveloped film and videotape, and data stored on computer disk or by electronic means which is capable of conversion into a visual image, and also includes any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means;

"(2) the term 'pre-pubescent child' means that (A) the child, as depicted, is one whose physical development indicates the child is 12 years of age or younger; or (B) the child, as depicted, does not exhibit significant pubescent physical or sexual maturation. Factors that may be considered in determining significant pubescent physical maturation include body habitus and musculature, height and weight proportion, degree of hair distribution over the body, extremity proportion with respect to the torso, and dentition. Factors that may be considered in determining significant pubescent sexual maturation include breast development, presence of axillary hair, pubic hair distribution, and visible growth of the sexual organs;

"(3) the term 'sexually explicit conduct' has the meaning set forth in section 2256(2); and

"(4) the term 'indistinguishable' used with respect to a depiction, means virtually indistinguishable, in that the depiction is such that an ordinary person viewing the depiction would conclude that the depiction is of an actual minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct. This definition does not apply to depic-

tions that are drawings, cartoons, sculptures, or paintings depicting minors or adults.

"(d) The circumstance referred to in subsections (a) and (b) is that—

"(1) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense is communicated or transported by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce is otherwise used in committing or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

"(2) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense contemplates the transmission or transportation of a visual depiction by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;

"(3) any person travels or is transported in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of the commission or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

"(4) any visual depiction involved in the offense has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or was produced using materials that have been mailed, or that have been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or

"(5) the offense is committed in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in any territory or possession of the United States.

"(e) In a case under subsection (b), it is an affirmative defense that the defendant—

"(1) possessed less than three such images; and

"(2) promptly and in good faith, and without retaining or allowing any person, other than a law enforcement agency, to access any image or copy thereof—

"(A) took reasonable steps to destroy each such image; or

"(B) reported the matter to a law enforcement agency and afforded that agency access to each such image.

"§ 1466B. Obscene visual representations of sexual abuse of minors

"(a) Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection (e), knowingly produces, distributes, receives, or possesses with intent to distribute a visual depiction of any kind, including a drawing, cartoon, sculpture, or painting, that—

"(1) depicts a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and

"(2) is obscene;

or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 2252A(b)(1), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

"(b) Whoever, in a circumstance described in subsection (e), knowingly possesses a visual depiction of any kind, including a drawing, cartoon, sculpture, or painting, that—

"(1) depicts a minor child engaging in sexually explicit conduct, and

"(2) is obscene,

or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 2252A(b)(2), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

"(c) It is not a required element of any offense under this section that the minor child depicted actually exist.

"(d) For purposes of this section, the terms 'visual depiction' has the meaning given that term in section 1466A, and the terms 'sexually explicit conduct' and 'minor' have the meanings given those terms in section 2256(2)(B).

"(e) The circumstance referred to in subsection (a) and (b) is that—

"(1) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense is communicated or transported by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce is otherwise used in committing or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

"(2) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense contemplates the transmission or transportation of a visual depiction by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;

"(3) any person travels or is transported in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of the commission or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

"(4) any visual depiction involved in the offense has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or was produced using materials that have been mailed, or that have been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or

"(5) the offense is committed in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in any territory or possession of the United States.

"(f) In a case under subsection (b), it is an affirmative defense that the defendant—

"(1) possessed less than three such images; and

"(2) promptly and in good faith, and without retaining or allowing any person, other than a law enforcement agency, to access any image or copy thereof—

"(A) took reasonable steps to destroy each such image; or

"(B) reported the matter to a law enforcement agency and afforded that agency access to each such image."; and

(2) in table of sections at the beginning of the chapter, by inserting after the item relating to section 1466 the following new items:

"1466A. Obscene visual depictions of young children.
"1466B. Obscene visual representations of pre-pubescent sexual abuse.".

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the applicable category of offense to be used in determining the sentencing range referred to in section 3553(a)(4) of title 18, United States Code, with respect to any person convicted under section 1466A or 1466B of such title, shall be the category of offenses described in section 2G2.2 of the Sentencing Guidelines.

(2) The Sentencing Commission may promulgate guidelines specifically governing offenses under sections 1466A and 1466B of title

18, United States Code, provided that such guidelines shall not result in sentencing ranges that are lower than those that would have applied under paragraph (1).

SEC. ___05. PROHIBITION ON USE OF MATERIALS TO FACILITATE OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS.

Chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting at the end the following:

"§ 1471. Use of obscene material or child pornography to facilitate offenses against minors

"(a) Whoever, in any circumstance described in subsection (c), knowingly—

"(1) provides or shows to a person below the age of 16 years any visual depiction that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a pre-pubescent child engaging in sexually explicit conduct, any obscene matter, or any child pornography; or

"(2) provides or shows any obscene matter or child pornography, or any visual depiction that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a pre-pubescent child engaging in sexually explicit conduct, or provides any other material assistance to any person in connection with any conduct, or any attempt, incitement, solicitation, or conspiracy to engage in any conduct, that involves a minor and that violates chapter 109A, 110, or 117, or that would violate chapter 109A if the conduct occurred in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States,

shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 2252A(b)(1), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

"(b) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'child pornography' has the meaning set forth in section 2256(8);

"(2) the terms 'visual depiction', 'pre-pubescent child', and 'indistinguishable' have the meanings respectively set forth for those terms in section 1466A(c); and

"(3) the term 'sexually explicit conduct' has the meaning set forth in section 2256(2).

"(c) The circumstance referred to in subsection (a) is that—

"(1) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense is communicated or transported by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce is otherwise used in committing or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

"(2) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense contemplates the transmission or transportation of a visual depiction or obscene matter by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;

"(3) any person travels or is transported in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of the commission or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

"(4) any visual depiction or obscene matter involved in the offense has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by

computer, or was produced using materials that have been mailed, or that have been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or

"(5) the offense is committed in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in any territory or possession of the United States."; and

(2) in the table of sections at the beginning of the chapter, by inserting at the end the following:

"1471. Use of obscene material or child pornography to facilitate offenses against minors.".

SEC. ___06. EXTRATERRITORIAL PRODUCTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Section 2251 is amended—

(1) by striking "subsection (d)" each place it appears in subsections (a), (b), and (c) and inserting "subsection (e)";

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d), respectively, as subsections (d) and (e); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) a new subsection (c) as follows:

"(c)(1) Any person who, in a circumstance described in paragraph (2), employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in, or who has a minor assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct outside of the United States, its possessions and Territories, for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct, shall be punished as provided under subsection (e).

"(2) The circumstance referred to in paragraph (1) is that—

"(A) the person intends such visual depiction to be transported to the United States, its possessions, or territories, by any means including by computer or mail; or

"(B) the person transports such visual depiction to, or otherwise makes it available within, the United States, its possessions, or territories, by any means including by computer or mail.".

SEC. ___07. STRENGTHENING ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR REPEAT OFFENDERS.

Sections 2251(e) (as redesignated by section ___06(2)), 2252(b), and 2252A(b) of title 18, United States Code, are each amended—

(1) by inserting "chapter 71," immediately before each occurrence of "chapter 109A,"; and

(2) by inserting "or under section 920 of title 10 (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice)," immediately before each occurrence of "or under the laws".

SEC. ___08. SERVICE PROVIDER REPORTING OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND RELATED INFORMATION.

(a) Section 227 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13032) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by inserting "2252B," after "2252A,"; and

(B) by inserting "or a violation of section 1466A or 1466B of that title," after "of that title),";

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting "or pursuant to" after "to comply with";

(3) by amending subsection (f)(1)(D) to read as follows:

"(D) where the report discloses a violation of State criminal law, to an appropriate official of a State or subdivision of a State for the purpose of enforcing such State law.";

(4) by redesignating paragraph (3) of subsection (b) as paragraph (4); and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (2) of subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

"(3) In addition to forwarding such reports to those agencies designated in subsection (b)(2), the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is authorized to forward any such report to an appropriate official of a state or subdivision of a state for the purpose of enforcing state criminal law.".

(b) Section 2702 of title 18, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by inserting "or" at the end of subparagraph (A)(ii);

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7);

(C) by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (5); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, in connection with a report submitted thereto under section 227 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13032); or"; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (4);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(C) by adding after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

"(5) to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, in connection with a report submitted thereto under section 227 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13032); or".

SEC. ___09. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this title, and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances, shall not be affected by such invalidation.

SEC. ___10. INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY RELATING TO CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

Section 3486(a)(1)(C)(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "the name, address" and all that follows through "subscriber or customer utilized" and inserting "the information specified in section 2703(c)(2)".

SEC. ___11. AUTHORIZATION OF INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN.

Section 2516(1)(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "1466A, 1466B," before "2251".

SEC. ___12. RECORDKEEPING TO DEMONSTRATE MINORS WERE NOT USED IN PRODUCTION OF PORNOGRAPHY.

Not later than 1 year after enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report detailing the number of times since January 1993 that the Department of Justice has inspected the records of any producer of materials regulated pursuant to section 2257 of title 18, United States Code, and section 75 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Attorney General shall indicate the number of violations prosecuted as a result of those inspections.

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