

not always lived up to its high ideals; however, the principles laid out in its founding document have proved enduring.

The Declaration of Independence states:

All men are created equal . . . endowed with certain unalienable Rights . . . life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

This has been successfully wielded to secure freedom for those overlooked at our Nation's founding.

One of those overlooked things that we are not very proud of—not proud of at all—is slavery. In a speech delivered in 1852, the great abolitionist Frederick Douglass quoted these words to land a damning blow against slavery. His Fourth of July speech made it patently clear that the practice of slavery was an affront to the universal principles enshrined in the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence was also influential to the women's suffrage movement. It was used as a model for the movement's Declaration of Sentiments, which was signed at the first women's rights convention, organized by women in 1848.

The history of the suffrage movement has a special place in my heart, so I am going to show you a front-page story of the Des Moines Register of August 30, 1920. You can see the same picture in the Waterloo Courier.

This woman is Mrs. Louis Grassley—Ruth Grassley, my mother. August 30 is 1 or 2 days after the Secretary of State of the U.S. Government informed the secretary of state of Iowa that women could vote. And there was an election in Black Hawk and Grundy Counties that my mother participated in 1 day after the Secretary of State said that women could vote. I think this goes back a couple of weeks before that because Tennessee, by a 1-vote margin, was the 36th State out of the 48 States at that particular time—the last State—to ratify the 19th Amendment. Then, I presume, it took a couple of weeks to get it out to the States that they could vote. So I presume that on August 29 or maybe even as late as August 30, through a telephone call to this meeting that women could vote, my mother was voting.

My mother was Ruth Corwin Grassley. She was, as I just told you, one of the very first women—for sure in Iowa but maybe in the entire United States—to cast a vote after the ratification of the 19th Amendment. As I just showed you in the Des Moines Register and also the exact same picture in the Waterloo Courier—it verifies what I just told you.

The Waterloo Times Tribune reported this quote:

Black Hawk and Grundy County women gained fame Friday by being the first in the state and probably the first in the nation to take advantage of the privilege of equal suffrage.

Growing up, I was unaware that my mother took part in this history. In fact, this picture came to my attention

probably 20 years after my mother's death. She never bragged about anything, so it is not surprising that we did not hear about this part of her life in history.

She took great pride in being a dedicated schoolteacher. She instilled in her students and in her own children lifelong lessons of civic responsibility. I imagine she saw herself as simply exercising her freedom to vote to make sure her voice was counted.

To honor my mother and all suffragettes, I proudly cosponsored the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commemorative Coin Act. It was enacted at the end of 2019. The bill authorized the U.S. Mint to issue special-edition silver-dollar coins commemorating the adoption of the 19th Amendment in 1920. This program resulted in the sale of over 56,000 coins, with a portion of the proceeds being directed toward the Smithsonian Institute's American Women's History Initiative.

The U.S. Mint is now set to commemorate like coins for the 250th anniversary of our Declaration of Independence. This includes five quarter designs emblematic of this historic anniversary and commemorative dollar coins. My understanding is the original five quarter designs will depict historic American events, such as women's suffrage and abolition.

I am obviously here because I am very much interested in the fact that it doesn't look like they are going to have a women's suffrage coin. The current Treasury Department abandoned the designs that were first suggested, and the women's suffrage coin was one of those. In my view, this is a very big mistake. The forthcoming anniversary is a perfect time to honor historical events that have made America what it is today. The historic victory won by suffragettes after more than 140 years of fighting for the right to vote is as worthy as any.

While the Treasury has since finalized five different quarter designs, it has yet to announce the final designs for other commemorative coins. To correct the mistake that was recently made, Treasury officials should consider honoring the suffrage movement and other worthy events as part of the 250th anniversary commemorative dollar coin program.

You can see that I am kind of shocked that the executive branch of government would change what was studied for a while and suggested. It didn't meet the ideology of this administration. I don't think that what they want to substitute is not worthy of consideration, but I think we have to remember that in the preamble of the Constitution, it didn't say that we were going to create a perfect Union; it was that we were going to work toward a more perfect Union. And when we forget the work of women for 140 years who tried to get the right to vote and one of them—the suffragettes—is from the county next to the county I spent 92 years in, living in Iowa, we take

great pride in what it took to get the 19th Amendment adopted.

So I hope I can get some reconsideration on the part of the administration about honoring the suffragettes with a coin at this particular time.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

PREVENTING CHILD TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2025

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, child trafficking in Georgia and nationwide is a crisis and one of the most heinous crimes imaginable. In my State, the Georgia Department of Public Health this year reported that more than 370 girls are trafficked in Georgia every month—370 girls every month.

It is every parent's worst nightmare. I have got two young daughters at home, and I know that there is no more fundamental question for any human being than, Is my child safe?

That is why here in the Senate, despite whatever differences and divisions we might have, we have to work together to protect children from trafficking. That is why Senator GRASSLEY and I, together, have authored the Preventing Child Trafficking Act to strengthen prevention, investigation, and prosecution of child trafficking crimes and to ensure that prosecutors and law enforcement officials work together with those who provide supportive services to victims and survivors because too often the children who have endured this crime and this trauma fall through the cracks and are targeted and victimized again.

Now, the Government Accountability Office is one of the top Federal watchdogs, and its investigation found that this failure of prosecuting and enforcement authorities to work with those who provide services to victims leaves American children at risk in Georgia and across the country.

We have also found, through congressional investigations, that something that sounds simple—law enforcement working with those who serve victims—is essential to protecting children.

That is why Senator GRASSLEY and I have written this bill to solve this problem to protect children in Georgia, in Iowa, and across the country.

So I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation because there is nothing more important than protecting children.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am happy to join Senator OSSOFF in support of our bill, the Prevent Child Trafficking Act. This is an important bill with an important objective: fostering communication between the Department of Justice and Health and Human Services with the result, we hope, of preventing children from falling prey to the evils of human trafficking.

It does this, as Senator OSSOFF just said, by implementing recommendations from the Government Accountability Office and requiring these Agencies to set performance goals that reflect best practices. Preventing future instances of trafficking is very, very essential, and I am happy to support this bill's advancement today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 1049 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1049) to direct the Office for Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice to continue implementing the anti-trafficking recommendations of the Government Accountability Office and to report to Congress regarding such implementation.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1049) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and was passed, as follows:

S. 1049

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Preventing Child Trafficking Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. DEFINED TERM.

In this Act, the term "anti-trafficking recommendations" means the recommendations set forth in the report of the Government Accountability Office entitled "Child Trafficking: Addressing Challenges to Public Awareness and Survivor Support", which was published on December 11, 2023.

SEC. 3. CONTINUED IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office for Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice, in coordination with the Office on Trafficking in Persons of the Administration for Children and Families, shall continue implementing the anti-trafficking recommendations by—

(1) working together, in accordance with the leading collaboration practices referenced in GAO-24-106038, to develop and implement strategies to prevent child trafficking and support child trafficking survivors; and

(2) establishing achievable performance goals and targets for anti-trafficking programs for children that reflect leading practices, such as being objective, measurable, and quantifiable, using baseline data from program grantees.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime

shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that explicitly describes the steps taken pursuant to subsection (a).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

ENHANCING NECESSARY FEDERAL OFFENSES REGARDING CHILD EXPLOITATION ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have long been, like many of us, an advocate for protecting the victims of child sexual abuse, and I have long believed that anybody who commits such a heinous crime must be held accountable.

As technology has evolved over the last several decades, so have the methods being used by those who would exploit our children. Starting in 2023, child safety researchers noticed a rise in the use of visual generative machine learning models to create highly realistic child sexual abuse material, otherwise known as CSAM, as well as other obscene visual depictions of minors.

While there are many good and practical uses for artificial intelligence, this is not one of them. Anyone who uses this kind of technology to harm children deserves to receive the most severe penalties our laws provide for, but our Criminal Code has not kept up with the advanced methods used by some of these offenders.

Under current law, those who use AI to create explicit images of minors do not receive the same penalties as similarly situated offenders who created other forms of child pornography. My legislation called the ENFORCE Act addresses this discrepancy by amending two provisions of the United States Code that deal with child obscenity. Our legislation clarifies the confusing and duplicative definition of modified or computer-generated child sexual abuse material and makes persons who create or distribute Gen-AI CSAM subject to the same penalties as those who create or distribute other forms of child pornography. I shudder to think that our society will be judged based on how we prioritize the protection of our most vulnerable, and it is hard to think of anyone more vulnerable than a child victim of sexual assault.

Our bipartisan legislation ensures that anyone who participates in the sexual exploitation of children is held accountable, and I hope it will advance out of the Chamber today.

Mr. President, in that regard, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 3021 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3021) to amend title 18, United States Code, to enhance enforcement with

respect to material depicting obscene child sexual abuse or constituting child pornography, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered and read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3021

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Enhancing Necessary Federal Offenses Regarding Child Exploitation Act" or the "ENFORCE Act".

SEC. 2. CLARIFYING PRODUCTION WITH RESPECT TO MATERIAL CONSTITUTING OR CONTAINING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

Section 2252A of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

“(7) knowingly produces child pornography, as defined in section 2256(8)(C), that—

“(A) the person knows, or has reason to know, will be mailed, shipped, or transported using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce;

“(B) was produced using materials that have been mailed, shipped, or transported in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce; or

“(C) has been mailed, shipped, or transported using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or (6)” and inserting “(6), or (7)”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 3. ENHANCING ENFORCEMENT WITH RESPECT TO OBSCENE VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.

(a) REMOVING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR OBSCENE VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.—Section 3299 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “1466A or” before “1591”.

(b) INCLUDING CRIMES OF OBSCENE VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION.—Section 111(5)(A)(iii) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20911(5)(A)(iii)) is amended by inserting “1466A or” before “1591”.

(c) PROHIBITION ON REPRODUCTION OF OBSCENE VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN DISCOVERY.—Section 1466A of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) PROHIBITION ON REPRODUCTION OF OBSCENE VISUAL DEPICTIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.—In any criminal proceeding brought under this section—

“(1) any visual depiction involved in a violation of this section shall remain in the care, custody, and control of either the Government or the court in the same manner specified for child pornography in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 3509(m); and