

One Hundred Ninth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the third day of January, two thousand and six*

An Act

To protect children from sexual exploitation and violent crime, to prevent child abuse and child pornography, to promote Internet safety, and to honor the memory of Adam Walsh and other child crime victims.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. In recognition of John and Revé Walsh on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Adam Walsh’s abduction and murder.

TITLE I—SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION ACT

- Sec. 101. Short title.
 - Sec. 102. Declaration of purpose.
 - Sec. 103. Establishment of program.
- Subtitle A—Sex Offender Registration and Notification
- Sec. 111. Relevant definitions, including Amie Zyla expansion of sex offender definition and expanded inclusion of child predators.
 - Sec. 112. Registry requirements for jurisdictions.
 - Sec. 113. Registry requirements for sex offenders.
 - Sec. 114. Information required in registration.
 - Sec. 115. Duration of registration requirement.
 - Sec. 116. Periodic in person verification.
 - Sec. 117. Duty to notify sex offenders of registration requirements and to register.
 - Sec. 118. Public access to sex offender information through the Internet.
 - Sec. 119. National Sex Offender Registry.
 - Sec. 120. Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website.
 - Sec. 121. Megan Nicole Kanka and Alexandra Nicole Zapp Community Notification Program.
 - Sec. 122. Actions to be taken when sex offender fails to comply.
 - Sec. 123. Development and availability of registry management and website software.
 - Sec. 124. Period for implementation by jurisdictions.
 - Sec. 125. Failure of jurisdiction to comply.
 - Sec. 126. Sex Offender Management Assistance (SOMA) Program.
 - Sec. 127. Election by Indian tribes.
 - Sec. 128. Registration of sex offenders entering the United States.
 - Sec. 129. Repeal of predecessor sex offender program.
 - Sec. 130. Limitation on liability for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
 - Sec. 131. Immunity for good faith conduct.

Subtitle B—Improving Federal Criminal Law Enforcement To Ensure Sex Offender Compliance With Registration and Notification Requirements and Protection of Children From Violent Predators

- Sec. 141. Amendments to title 18, United States Code, relating to sex offender registration.

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- Sec. 142. Federal assistance with respect to violations of registration requirements.
- Sec. 143. Project Safe Childhood.
- Sec. 144. Federal assistance in identification and location of sex offenders relocated as a result of a major disaster.
- Sec. 145. Expansion of training and technology efforts.
- Sec. 146. Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking.

Subtitle C—Access to Information and Resources Needed To Ensure That Children Are Not Attacked or Abused

- Sec. 151. Access to national crime information databases.
- Sec. 152. Requirement to complete background checks before approval of any foster or adoptive placement and to check national crime information databases and State child abuse registries; suspension and subsequent elimination of Opt-Out.
- Sec. 153. Schools Safe Act.
- Sec. 154. Missing child reporting requirements.
- Sec. 155. DNA fingerprinting.

TITLE II—FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW ENHANCEMENTS NEEDED TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL ATTACKS AND OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES

- Sec. 201. Prohibition on Internet sales of date rape drugs.
- Sec. 202. Jetseta Gage assured punishment for violent crimes against children.
- Sec. 203. Penalties for coercion and enticement by sex offenders.
- Sec. 204. Penalties for conduct relating to child prostitution.
- Sec. 205. Penalties for sexual abuse.
- Sec. 206. Increased penalties for sexual offenses against children.
- Sec. 207. Sexual abuse of wards.
- Sec. 208. Mandatory penalties for sex-trafficking of children.
- Sec. 209. Child abuse reporting.
- Sec. 210. Sex offender submission to search as condition of release.
- Sec. 211. No limitation for prosecution of felony sex offenses.
- Sec. 212. Victims' rights associated with habeas corpus proceedings.
- Sec. 213. Kidnapping jurisdiction.
- Sec. 214. Marital communication and adverse spousal privilege.
- Sec. 215. Abuse and neglect of Indian children.
- Sec. 216. Improvements to the Bail Reform Act to address sex crimes and other matters.

TITLE III—CIVIL COMMITMENT OF DANGEROUS SEX OFFENDERS

- Sec. 301. Jimmy Ryce State civil commitment programs for sexually dangerous persons.
- Sec. 302. Jimmy Ryce civil commitment program.

TITLE IV—IMMIGRATION LAW REFORMS TO PREVENT SEX OFFENDERS FROM ABUSING CHILDREN

- Sec. 401. Failure to register a deportable offense.
- Sec. 402. Barring convicted sex offenders from having family-based petitions approved.

TITLE V—CHILD PORNOGRAPHY PREVENTION

- Sec. 501. Findings.
- Sec. 502. Other record keeping requirements.
- Sec. 503. Record keeping requirements for simulated sexual conduct.
- Sec. 504. Prevention of distribution of child pornography used as evidence in prosecutions.
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TITLE VI—GRANTS, STUDIES, AND PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

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- Sec. 601. Short title.
- Sec. 602. Findings.
- Sec. 603. Grant program for expanding Big Brothers Big Sisters mentoring program.

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- Sec. 604. Biannual report.
- Sec. 605. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—National Police Athletic League Youth Enrichment Act

- Sec. 611. Short title.
- Sec. 612. Findings.
- Sec. 613. Purpose.
- Sec. 614. Grants authorized.
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- Sec. 617. Name of League.

Subtitle C—Grants, Studies, and Other Provisions

- Sec. 621. Pilot program for monitoring sexual offenders.
- Sec. 622. Treatment and management of sex offenders in the Bureau of Prisons.
- Sec. 623. Sex offender apprehension grants; juvenile sex offender treatment grants.
- Sec. 624. Assistance for prosecution of cases cleared through use of DNA backlog clearance funds.
- Sec. 625. Grants to combat sexual abuse of children.
- Sec. 626. Crime prevention campaign grant.
- Sec. 627. Grants for fingerprinting programs for children.
- Sec. 628. Grants for Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network.
- Sec. 629. Children's safety online awareness campaigns.
- Sec. 630. Grants for online child safety programs.
- Sec. 631. Jessica Lunsford Address Verification Grant Program.
- Sec. 632. Fugitive safe surrender.
- Sec. 633. National registry of substantiated cases of child abuse.
- Sec. 634. Comprehensive examination of sex offender issues.
- Sec. 635. Annual report on enforcement of registration requirements.
- Sec. 636. Government Accountability Office studies on feasibility of using driver's license registration processes as additional registration requirements for sex offenders.
- Sec. 637. Sex offender risk classification study.
- Sec. 638. Study of the effectiveness of restricting the activities of sex offenders to reduce the occurrence of repeat offenses.
- Sec. 639. The justice for Crime Victims Family Act.

TITLE VII—INTERNET SAFETY ACT

- Sec. 701. Child exploitation enterprises.
- Sec. 702. Increased penalties for registered sex offenders.
- Sec. 703. Deception by embedded words or images.
- Sec. 704. Additional prosecutors for offenses relating to the sexual exploitation of children.
- Sec. 705. Additional computer-related resources.
- Sec. 706. Additional ICAC Task Forces.
- Sec. 707. Masha's Law.

SEC. 2. IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN AND REVÉ WALSH ON THE OCCASION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ADAM WALSH'S ABDUCTION AND MURDER.

(a) **ADAM WALSH'S ABDUCTION AND MURDER.**—On July 27, 1981, in Hollywood, Florida, 6-year-old Adam Walsh was abducted at a mall. Two weeks later, some of Adam's remains were discovered in a canal more than 100 miles from his home.

(b) **JOHN AND REVÉ WALSH'S COMMITMENT TO THE SAFETY OF CHILDREN.**—Since the abduction and murder of their son Adam, both John and Revé Walsh have dedicated themselves to protecting children from child predators, preventing attacks on our children, and bringing child predators to justice. Their commitment has saved the lives of numerous children. Congress, and the American people, honor John and Revé Walsh for their dedication to the well-being and safety of America's children.

TITLE I—SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act”.

SEC. 102. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE.

In order to protect the public from sex offenders and offenders against children, and in response to the vicious attacks by violent predators against the victims listed below, Congress in this Act establishes a comprehensive national system for the registration of those offenders:

(1) Jacob Wetterling, who was 11 years old, was abducted in 1989 in Minnesota, and remains missing.

(2) Megan Nicole Kanka, who was 7 years old, was abducted, sexually assaulted, and murdered in 1994, in New Jersey.

(3) Pam Lychner, who was 31 years old, was attacked by a career offender in Houston, Texas.

(4) Jetseta Gage, who was 10 years old, was kidnapped, sexually assaulted, and murdered in 2005, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

(5) Dru Sjodin, who was 22 years old, was sexually assaulted and murdered in 2003, in North Dakota.

(6) Jessica Lunsford, who was 9 years old, was abducted, sexually assaulted, buried alive, and murdered in 2005, in Homosassa, Florida.

(7) Sarah Lunde, who was 13 years old, was strangled and murdered in 2005, in Ruskin, Florida.

(8) Amie Zyla, who was 8 years old, was sexually assaulted in 1996 by a juvenile offender in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and has become an advocate for child victims and protection of children from juvenile sex offenders.

(9) Christy Ann Fornoff, who was 13 years old, was abducted, sexually assaulted, and murdered in 1984, in Tempe, Arizona.

(10) Alexandra Nicole Zapp, who was 30 years old, was brutally attacked and murdered in a public restroom by a repeat sex offender in 2002, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

(11) Polly Klaas, who was 12 years old, was abducted, sexually assaulted, and murdered in 1993 by a career offender in California.

(12) Jimmy Ryce, who was 9 years old, was kidnapped and murdered in Florida on September 11, 1995.

(13) Carlie Brucia, who was 11 years old, was abducted and murdered in Florida in February, 2004.

(14) Amanda Brown, who was 7 years old, was abducted and murdered in Florida in 1998.

(15) Elizabeth Smart, who was 14 years old, was abducted in Salt Lake City, Utah in June 2002.

(16) Molly Bish, who was 16 years old, was abducted in 2000 while working as a lifeguard in Warren, Massachusetts, where her remains were found 3 years later.

(17) Samantha Runnion, who was 5 years old, was abducted, sexually assaulted, and murdered in California on July 15, 2002.

SEC. 103. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.

This Act establishes the Jacob Wetterling, Megan Nicole Kanka, and Pam Lychner Sex Offender Registration and Notification Program.

Subtitle A—Sex Offender Registration and Notification

SEC. 111. RELEVANT DEFINITIONS, INCLUDING AMIE ZYLA EXPANSION OF SEX OFFENDER DEFINITION AND EXPANDED INCLUSION OF CHILD PREDATORS.

In this title the following definitions apply:

(1) **SEX OFFENDER.**—The term “sex offender” means an individual who was convicted of a sex offense.

(2) **TIER I SEX OFFENDER.**—The term “tier I sex offender” means a sex offender other than a tier II or tier III sex offender.

(3) **TIER II SEX OFFENDER.**—The term “tier II sex offender” means a sex offender other than a tier III sex offender whose offense is punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year and—

(A) is comparable to or more severe than the following offenses, when committed against a minor, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense against a minor:

(i) sex trafficking (as described in section 1591 of title 18, United States Code);

(ii) coercion and enticement (as described in section 2422(b) of title 18, United States Code);

(iii) transportation with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity (as described in section 2423(a) of title 18, United States Code);

(iv) abusive sexual contact (as described in section 2244 of title 18, United States Code);

(B) involves—

(i) use of a minor in a sexual performance;

(ii) solicitation of a minor to practice prostitution;

or

(iii) production or distribution of child pornography; or

(C) occurs after the offender becomes a tier I sex offender.

(4) **TIER III SEX OFFENDER.**—The term “tier III sex offender” means a sex offender whose offense is punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year and—

(A) is comparable to or more severe than the following offenses, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such an offense:

(i) aggravated sexual abuse or sexual abuse (as described in sections 2241 and 2242 of title 18, United States Code); or

(ii) abusive sexual contact (as described in section 2244 of title 18, United States Code) against a minor who has not attained the age of 13 years;

risk to the alien with respect to whom a petition described in subclause (I) is filed.”

(b) NONIMMIGRANTS.—Section 101(a)(15)(K) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K)), is amended by inserting “(other than a citizen described in section 204(a)(1)(A)(viii)(I)” after “citizen of the United States” each place that phrase appears.

TITLE V—CHILD PORNOGRAPHY PREVENTION

SEC. 501. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The effect of the intrastate production, transportation, distribution, receipt, advertising, and possession of child pornography on the interstate market in child pornography:

(A) The illegal production, transportation, distribution, receipt, advertising and possession of child pornography, as defined in section 2256(8) of title 18, United States Code, as well as the transfer of custody of children for the production of child pornography, is harmful to the physiological, emotional, and mental health of the children depicted in child pornography and has a substantial and detrimental effect on society as a whole.

(B) A substantial interstate market in child pornography exists, including not only a multimillion dollar industry, but also a nationwide network of individuals openly advertising their desire to exploit children and to traffic in child pornography. Many of these individuals distribute child pornography with the expectation of receiving other child pornography in return.

(C) The interstate market in child pornography is carried on to a substantial extent through the mails and other instrumentalities of interstate and foreign commerce, such as the Internet. The advent of the Internet has greatly increased the ease of transporting, distributing, receiving, and advertising child pornography in interstate commerce. The advent of digital cameras and digital video cameras, as well as videotape cameras, has greatly increased the ease of producing child pornography. The advent of inexpensive computer equipment with the capacity to store large numbers of digital images of child pornography has greatly increased the ease of possessing child pornography. Taken together, these technological advances have had the unfortunate result of greatly increasing the interstate market in child pornography.

(D) Intrastate incidents of production, transportation, distribution, receipt, advertising, and possession of child pornography, as well as the transfer of custody of children for the production of child pornography, have a substantial and direct effect upon interstate commerce because:

(i) Some persons engaged in the production, transportation, distribution, receipt, advertising, and possession of child pornography conduct such activities entirely within the boundaries of one state. These persons are unlikely to be content with the amount of child pornography they produce, transport, distribute,

receive, advertise, or possess. These persons are therefore likely to enter the interstate market in child pornography in search of additional child pornography, thereby stimulating demand in the interstate market in child pornography.

(ii) When the persons described in subparagraph (D)(i) enter the interstate market in search of additional child pornography, they are likely to distribute the child pornography they already produce, transport, distribute, receive, advertise, or possess to persons who will distribute additional child pornography to them, thereby stimulating supply in the interstate market in child pornography.

(iii) Much of the child pornography that supplies the interstate market in child pornography is produced entirely within the boundaries of one state, is not traceable, and enters the interstate market surreptitiously. This child pornography supports demand in the interstate market in child pornography and is essential to its existence.

(E) Prohibiting the intrastate production, transportation, distribution, receipt, advertising, and possession of child pornography, as well as the intrastate transfer of custody of children for the production of child pornography, will cause some persons engaged in such intrastate activities to cease all such activities, thereby reducing both supply and demand in the interstate market for child pornography.

(F) Federal control of the intrastate incidents of the production, transportation, distribution, receipt, advertising, and possession of child pornography, as well as the intrastate transfer of children for the production of child pornography, is essential to the effective control of the interstate market in child pornography.

(2) The importance of protecting children from repeat exploitation in child pornography:

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

(B) Child pornography is not entitled to protection under the First Amendment and thus may be prohibited.

(C) The government has a compelling State interest in protecting children from those who sexually exploit them, and this interest extends to stamping out the vice of child pornography at all levels in the distribution chain.

(D) Every instance of viewing images of child pornography represents a renewed violation of the privacy of the victims and a repetition of their abuse.

(E) Child pornography constitutes prima facie contraband, and as such should not be distributed to, or copied by, child pornography defendants or their attorneys.

(F) It is imperative to prohibit the reproduction of child pornography in criminal cases so as to avoid repeated violation and abuse of victims, so long as the government makes reasonable accommodations for the inspection, viewing, and examination of such material for the purposes of mounting a criminal defense.

SEC. 502. OTHER RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2257 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting after “videotape,” the following: “digital image, digitally- or computer-manipulated image of an actual human being, picture,”;

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by adding at the end the following: “In this paragraph, the term ‘copy’ includes every page of a website on which matter described in subsection (a) appears.”;

(3) in subsection (f), by—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) for any person to whom subsection (a) applies to refuse to permit the Attorney General or his or her designee to conduct an inspection under subsection (c).”; and

(4) by striking subsection (h) and inserting the following:

“(h) In this section—

“(1) the term ‘actual sexually explicit conduct’ means actual but not simulated conduct as defined in clauses (i) through (v) of section 2256(2)(A) of this title;

“(2) the term ‘produces’—

“(A) means—

“(i) actually filming, videotaping, photographing, creating a picture, digital image, or digitally- or computer-manipulated image of an actual human being;

“(ii) digitizing an image, of a visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct; or, assembling, manufacturing, publishing, duplicating, reproducing, or reissuing a book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, digital image, or picture, or other matter intended for commercial distribution, that contains a visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct; or

“(iii) inserting on a computer site or service a digital image of, or otherwise managing the sexually explicit content, of a computer site or service that contains a visual depiction of, sexually explicit conduct; and

“(B) does not include activities that are limited to—

“(i) photo or film processing, including digitization of previously existing visual depictions, as part of a commercial enterprise, with no other commercial interest in the sexually explicit material, printing, and video duplication;

“(ii) distribution;

“(iii) any activity, other than those activities identified in subparagraph (A), that does not involve the hiring, contracting for, managing, or otherwise arranging for the participation of the depicted performers;

“(iv) the provision of a telecommunications service, or of an Internet access service or Internet information location tool (as those terms are defined in section 231 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231)); or

“(v) the transmission, storage, retrieval, hosting, formatting, or translation (or any combination thereof) of a communication, without selection or alteration of the content of the communication, except that deletion of a particular communication or material made by another person in a manner consistent with section 230(c) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(c)) shall not constitute such selection or alteration of the content of the communication; and

“(3) the term ‘performer’ includes any person portrayed in a visual depiction engaging in, or assisting another person to engage in, sexually explicit conduct.”.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—The provisions of section 2257 shall not apply to any depiction of actual sexually explicit conduct as described in clause (v) of section 2256(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code, produced in whole or in part, prior to the effective date of this section unless that depiction also includes actual sexually explicit conduct as described in clauses (i) through (iv) of section 2256(2)(A) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 503. RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR SIMULATED SEXUAL CONDUCT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2257 the following:

“SEC. 2257A. RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR SIMULATED SEXUAL CONDUCT.

“(a) Whoever produces any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, digital image, digitally- or computer-manipulated image of an actual human being, picture, or other matter that—

“(1) contains 1 or more visual depictions of simulated sexually explicit conduct; and

“(2) is produced in whole or in part with materials which have been mailed or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, or is shipped or transported or is intended for shipment or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce;

shall create and maintain individually identifiable records pertaining to every performer portrayed in such a visual depiction.

“(b) Any person to whom subsection (a) applies shall, with respect to every performer portrayed in a visual depiction of simulated sexually explicit conduct—

“(1) ascertain, by examination of an identification document containing such information, the performer’s name and date of birth, and require the performer to provide such other indicia of his or her identity as may be prescribed by regulations;

“(2) ascertain any name, other than the performer’s present and correct name, ever used by the performer including maiden name, alias, nickname, stage, or professional name; and

“(3) record in the records required by subsection (a) the information required by paragraphs (1) and (2) and such other identifying information as may be prescribed by regulation.

“(c) Any person to whom subsection (a) applies shall maintain the records required by this section at their business premises, or at such other place as the Attorney General may by regulation prescribe and shall make such records available to the Attorney General for inspection at all reasonable times.

“(d)(1) No information or evidence obtained from records required to be created or maintained by this section shall, except

as provided in this section, directly or indirectly, be used as evidence against any person with respect to any violation of law.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not preclude the use of such information or evidence in a prosecution or other action for a violation of this chapter or chapter 71, or for a violation of any applicable provision of law with respect to the furnishing of false information.

“(e)(1) Any person to whom subsection (a) applies shall cause to be affixed to every copy of any matter described in subsection (a)(1) in such manner and in such form as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, a statement describing where the records required by this section with respect to all performers depicted in that copy of the matter may be located. In this paragraph, the term ‘copy’ includes every page of a website on which matter described in subsection (a) appears.

“(2) If the person to whom subsection (a) applies is an organization the statement required by this subsection shall include the name, title, and business address of the individual employed by such organization responsible for maintaining the records required by this section.

“(f) It shall be unlawful—

“(1) for any person to whom subsection (a) applies to fail to create or maintain the records as required by subsections (a) and (c) or by any regulation promulgated under this section;

“(2) for any person to whom subsection (a) applies knowingly to make any false entry in or knowingly to fail to make an appropriate entry in, any record required by subsection (b) or any regulation promulgated under this section;

“(3) for any person to whom subsection (a) applies knowingly to fail to comply with the provisions of subsection (e) or any regulation promulgated pursuant to that subsection; or

“(4) for any person knowingly to sell or otherwise transfer, or offer for sale or transfer, any book, magazine, periodical, film, video, or other matter, produced in whole or in part with materials which have been mailed or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce or which is intended for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, that—

“(A) contains 1 or more visual depictions made after the date of enactment of this subsection of simulated sexually explicit conduct; and

“(B) is produced in whole or in part with materials which have been mailed or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, or is shipped or transported or is intended for shipment or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce;

which does not have affixed thereto, in a manner prescribed as set forth in subsection (e)(1), a statement describing where the records required by this section may be located, but such person shall have no duty to determine the accuracy of the contents of the statement or the records required to be kept.

“(5) for any person to whom subsection (a) applies to refuse to permit the Attorney General or his or her designee to conduct an inspection under subsection (c).

“(g) As used in this section, the terms ‘produces’ and ‘performer’ have the same meaning as in section 2257(h) of this title.

“(h)(1) The provisions of this section and section 2257 shall not apply to matter, or any image therein, containing one or more

visual depictions of simulated sexually explicit conduct, or actual sexually explicit conduct as described in clause (v) of section 2256(2)(A), if such matter—

“(A)(i) is intended for commercial distribution;

“(ii) is created as a part of a commercial enterprise by a person who certifies to the Attorney General that such person regularly and in the normal course of business collects and maintains individually identifiable information regarding all performers, including minor performers, employed by that person, pursuant to Federal and State tax, labor, and other laws, labor agreements, or otherwise pursuant to industry standards, where such information includes the name, address, and date of birth of the performer; and

“(iii) is not produced, marketed or made available by the person described in clause (ii) to another in circumstances such than an ordinary person would conclude that the matter contains a visual depiction that is child pornography as defined in section 2256(8); or

“(B)(i) is subject to the authority and regulation of the Federal Communications Commission acting in its capacity to enforce section 1464 of this title, regarding the broadcast of obscene, indecent or profane programming; and

“(ii) is created as a part of a commercial enterprise by a person who certifies to the Attorney General that such person regularly and in the normal course of business collects and maintains individually identifiable information regarding all performers, including minor performers, employed by that person, pursuant to Federal and State tax, labor, and other laws, labor agreements, or otherwise pursuant to industry standards, where such information includes the name, address, and date of birth of the performer.

“(2) Nothing in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall be construed to exempt any matter that contains any visual depiction that is child pornography, as defined in section 2256(8), or is actual sexually explicit conduct within the definitions in clauses (i) through (iv) of section 2256(2)(A).

“(i)(1) Whoever violates this section shall be imprisoned for not more than 1 year, and fined in accordance with the provisions of this title, or both.

“(2) Whoever violates this section in an effort to conceal a substantive offense involving the causing, transporting, permitting or offering or seeking by notice or advertisement, a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct in violation of this title, or to conceal a substantive offense that involved trafficking in material involving the sexual exploitation of a minor, including receiving, transporting, advertising, or possessing material involving the sexual exploitation of a minor with intent to traffic, in violation of this title, shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years and fined in accordance with the provisions of this title, or both.

“(3) Whoever violates paragraph (2) after having been previously convicted of a violation punishable under that paragraph shall be imprisoned for any period of years not more than 10 years but not less than 2 years, and fined in accordance with the provisions of this title, or both.

“The provisions of this section shall not become effective until 90 days after the final regulations implementing this section are

published in the Federal Register. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any matter, or image therein, produced, in whole or in part, prior to the effective date of this section.

“(k) On an annual basis, the Attorney General shall submit a report to Congress—

“(1) concerning the enforcement of this section and section 2257 by the Department of Justice during the previous 12-month period; and

“(2) including—

“(A) the number of inspections undertaken pursuant to this section and section 2257;

“(B) the number of open investigations pursuant to this section and section 2257;

“(C) the number of cases in which a person has been charged with a violation of this section and section 2257; and

“(D) for each case listed in response to subparagraph (C), the name of the lead defendant, the federal district in which the case was brought, the court tracking number, and a synopsis of the violation and its disposition, if any, including settlements, sentences, recoveries and penalties.”.

(b) CHAPTER ANALYSIS.—The chapter analysis for chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item for section 2257 the following:

“2257A. Recordkeeping requirements for simulated sexual conduct.”.

SEC. 504. PREVENTION OF DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY USED AS EVIDENCE IN PROSECUTIONS.

Section 3509 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(m) PROHIBITION ON REPRODUCTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.—

“(1) In any criminal proceeding, any property or material that constitutes child pornography (as defined by section 2256 of this title) shall remain in the care, custody, and control of either the Government or the court.

“(2)(A) Notwithstanding Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, a court shall deny, in any criminal proceeding, any request by the defendant to copy, photograph, duplicate, or otherwise reproduce any property or material that constitutes child pornography (as defined by section 2256 of this title), so long as the Government makes the property or material reasonably available to the defendant.

“(B) For the purposes of subparagraph (A), property or material shall be deemed to be reasonably available to the defendant if the Government provides ample opportunity for inspection, viewing, and examination at a Government facility of the property or material by the defendant, his or her attorney, and any individual the defendant may seek to qualify to furnish expert testimony at trial.”.

SEC. 505. AUTHORIZING CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ASSET FORFEITURE IN CHILD EXPLOITATION AND OBSCENITY CASES.

(a) CONFORMING FORFEITURE PROCEDURES FOR OBSCENITY OFFENSES.—Section 1467 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by inserting a period after “of such offense” and striking all that follows; and

(2) by striking subsections (b) through (n) and inserting the following:

“(b) The provisions of section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), with the exception of subsections (a) and (d), shall apply to the criminal forfeiture of property pursuant to subsection (a).

“(c) Any property subject to forfeiture pursuant to subsection (a) may be forfeited to the United States in a civil case in accordance with the procedures set forth in chapter 46 of this title.”.

(b) PROPERTY SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—Section 2253(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “or who is convicted of an offense under section 2252B of this chapter,” after “2260 of this chapter”; and

(B) by striking “an offense under section 2421, 2422, or 2423 of chapter 117” and inserting “an offense under chapter 109A”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting “2252A, 2252B, or 2260” after “2252”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting “or any property traceable to such property” before the period.

(c) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE PROCEDURE.—Section 2253 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (b) through (o) and inserting the following:

“(b) Section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853) with the exception of subsections (a) and (d), applies to the criminal forfeiture of property pursuant to subsection (a).”.

(d) CIVIL FORFEITURE.—Section 2254 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 2254. Civil forfeiture

“Any property subject to forfeiture pursuant to section 2253 may be forfeited to the United States in a civil case in accordance with the procedures set forth in chapter 46.”.

SEC. 506. PROHIBITING THE PRODUCTION OF OBSCENITY AS WELL AS TRANSPORTATION, DISTRIBUTION, AND SALE.

(a) SECTION 1465.—Section 1465 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) by inserting “**PRODUCTION AND**” before “**TRANSPORTATION**” in the heading of the section;

(2) by inserting “produces with the intent to transport, distribute, or transmit in interstate or foreign commerce, or whoever knowingly” after “whoever knowingly” and before “transports or travels in”; and

(3) by inserting a comma after “in or affecting such commerce”.

(b) SECTION 1466.—Section 1466 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “producing with intent to distribute or sell, or” before “selling or transferring obscene matter”;

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting, “produces” before “sells or transfers or offers to sell or transfer obscene matter”; and

(3) in subsection (b) by inserting “production,” before “selling or transferring or offering to sell or transfer such material.”

SEC. 507. GUARDIANS AD LITEM.

Section 3509(h)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and provide reasonable compensation and payment of expenses for,” before “a guardian”.

TITLE VI—GRANTS, STUDIES, AND PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

Subtitle A—Mentoring Matches for Youth Act

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Mentoring Matches for Youth Act of 2006”.

SEC. 602. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, which was founded in 1904 and chartered by Congress in 1958, is the oldest and largest mentoring organization in the United States.

(2) There are over 450 Big Brothers Big Sisters of America local agencies providing mentoring programs for at-risk children in over 5,000 communities throughout every State, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

(3) Over the last decade, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America has raised a minimum of 75 percent of its annual operating budget from private sources and is continually working to grow private sources of funding to maintain this ratio of private to Federal funds.

(4) In 2005, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America provided mentors for over 235,000 children.

(5) Big Brothers Big Sisters of America has a goal to provide mentors for 1,000,000 children per year.

SEC. 603. GRANT PROGRAM FOR EXPANDING BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS MENTORING PROGRAM.

In each of fiscal years 2007 through 2012, the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Administrator”) may make grants to Big Brothers Big Sisters of America to use for expanding the capacity of and carrying out the Big Brothers Big Sisters mentoring programs for at-risk youth.

SEC. 604. BIENNIAL REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Big Brothers Big Sisters of America shall submit 2 reports to the Administrator in each of fiscal years 2007 through 2013. Big Brothers Big Sisters of America shall submit the first report in a fiscal year not later than April 1 of that fiscal year and the second report in a fiscal year not later than September 30 of that fiscal year.

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funded under title IV of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.). These Task Forces shall be in addition to the ones authorized in section 143 of this Act.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for fiscal year 2007 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 707. MASHA'S LAW.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as “Masha’s Law”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 2255(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “(a) Any minor who is” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who, while a minor, was”;

(B) by inserting after “such violation” the following: “, regardless of whether the injury occurred while such person was a minor,”; and

(C) by striking “such minor” and inserting “such person”; and

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “Any minor” and inserting “Any person”; and

(B) by striking “\$50,000” and inserting “\$150,000”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2255(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “(b) Any action” and inserting the following:

“(b) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Any action”.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*