



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General

PROJECT **SAFE** CHILDHOOD

Protecting Children from
Online Exploitation and Abuse

“Our nation has made this commitment: Anyone who targets a child for harm will be a primary target of law enforcement. That’s our commitment. Anyone who takes the life or innocence of a child will be punished to the full extent of the law.”

President George W. Bush, October 23, 2002



“We cannot, and we will not, tolerate those who seek to abuse or exploit our children.”

Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales, April 20, 2006



U.S. Department of Justice

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SAFE CHILDHOOD**

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May 2006

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 2006

Our Nation's children are a precious gift and a source of great hope for our future, and we have a responsibility to help them realize their full potential. In order to build a nurturing society that provides a safe, supportive environment for our young people, we must work together to combat the dangers that threaten their well-being. Internet predators and child pornography are profound evils that exploit children, shatter lives, and rob youth of their innocence.

My Administration is committed to protecting our children from abuse and exploitation by online predators. To help achieve this important goal, Attorney General Alberto Gonzales and the Department of Justice are launching Project Safe Childhood, an initiative that will coordinate Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts to prosecute predators and rescue their victims. Through cooperation with legal and community partners, this initiative will help bring criminals to justice and protect the most vulnerable members of our society.

I appreciate all those who are fighting for the lives and the dignity of innocent children. Your good work protects our Nation's young people and reflects the compassionate spirit of America.

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The Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

May 17, 2006



Dear Project Safe Childhood Partner:

The Internet is an important and powerful resource that can enrich the lives of all Americans. But it also poses new and evolving dangers to our children, who are increasingly targeted online by sexual predators, or are sexually abused by those producing pornographic images to share widely through the Internet or other communications technology. President Bush has emphasized our commitment to seeking out and prosecuting anyone who targets a child for sexual exploitation. And, as Attorney General, I have made it one of the highest priorities of the Department of Justice to protect children from this computer-facilitated sexual abuse and exploitation.

On February 15th of this year, I announced Project Safe Childhood, a Department initiative aimed at preventing the abuse and exploitation of kids through the Internet. Today, we formally begin the process of implementing Project Safe Childhood. This publication will guide that process, describing the goals and design of the initiative and giving direction to law enforcement and our other partners in this fight to protect children.

The Department, working with a number of federal, state, and local partners, has already accomplished a great deal in this area. Investigators and prosecutors are focused on these cases in U.S. Attorneys' offices throughout the nation, the Criminal Division's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, and the FBI's Innocent Images Unit and field offices. Through the Office of Justice Programs, we fund a number of enforcement, prevention, and victim-recovery programs that impact local communities for the benefit of children. One such initiative is the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program, a national network of 46 task forces consisting of federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel dedicated to this issue. The ICAC task forces have been protecting America's children since 1998, and they are key partners in Project Safe Childhood.

The Department of Justice cannot address this problem alone. Federal investigators in the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and the U.S. Secret Service will provide critical help. Our tremendous partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has been and will continue to be a key part of this effort. And Project Safe Childhood can be successful only through coordinated participation

by state and local law enforcement, community prevention and education programs, victim and parental groups, and other non-profit groups and individuals invested in this worthy cause. Private businesses, especially those involved in the Internet and telecommunications industries, are encouraged to support law enforcement efforts. Down to every last parent, teacher, and mentor in America, we all must do our part to ensure that the Internet is not turned against our children through the evils of sexual enticement, abuse, and child pornography.

Sexual predators, abusers, and pornographers who target the most innocent and vulnerable of our society—our children—will be relentlessly targeted and prosecuted by the Department of Justice. This guide gives you the tools and information you need to understand Project Safe Childhood and to become involved in the effort to protect America's children.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. R. Gonzales". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "A" and "R".

Alberto R. Gonzales

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the President of the United Statesi

Message from the Attorney Generaliii

I. A Bush Administration Priority: Protecting Children from Online
Exploitation and Abuse1

II. The Need for a National Initiative to Protect Children.....3

III. Project Safe Childhood: A Basic Overview17

IV. A Guide for Law Enforcement: Implementing Project Safe Childhood23

V. A Guide for All Project Safe Childhood Partners: How Everyone Can Get Involved31

VI. Appendices

 A. Summary Chart: Federal Statutes Governing Child Pornography and
 Enticement Crimes.....39

 B. List of Relevant National Programs Funded by the Department’s
 Office of Justice Programs45

 C. List of Relevant State and Local Programs Funded by the Department’s
 Office of Justice Programs49

 D. Roster of Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces and
 Affiliated Agencies.....53

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Protecting Children from Online Exploitation and Abuse

The Internet and other communications technologies are increasingly used by sexual predators and abusers as tools for exploiting and victimizing our children. First, these technologies have contributed to a significant increase in the proliferation and severity of child pornography. They provide pornographers with an easily accessible and seemingly anonymous means for collecting and distributing a large number of images of child sexual abuse. Eventually, some offenders turn to producing their own images. The result has been that images of child sexual abuse today are more disturbing, more graphic, and more sadistic than ever before, and they involve younger and younger children. Second, as the Internet and related technologies have grown, children have become increasingly at risk of being sexually solicited online by predators. Law enforcement is uncovering an escalating number of "enticement" cases, where perpetrators contact children in chat rooms or through instant messaging and arrange to meet at a designated location for the purpose of making sexual contact. The Internet, for all of its good and valuable purposes, has become a tool for evil in the hands of those who seek to exploit and abuse our children.

Responding effectively to the threats of child pornography and enticement offenses demands a comprehensive effort. It requires a coordinated and robust response by law

enforcement at all levels. It also demands that non-law enforcement partners work together and with law enforcement in, among other things, raising public awareness of these dangers, educating parents and children about Internet safety, and working with victims of child exploitation.

President Bush is firmly committed to meeting these challenges and to protecting children from sexual exploitation. In October of 2002, President Bush remarked that, "in the hands of incredibly wicked people, the Inter-

net is a tool that lures children into real danger" due to online predators and the spread of child pornography. The President emphasized the central role that parents must play in protecting children. The President also reiterated the duty of law enforcement: "Our nation has made this com-

mitment: Anyone who targets a child for harm will be a primary target of law enforcement. That's our commitment. Anyone who



President George W. Bush delivers remarks on Children's Online Safety in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building on October 23, 2002.

"Protecting children from sexual exploitation is... a priority."

President George W. Bush,
October 23, 2002

takes the life or innocence of a child will be punished to the full extent of the law."

President Bush's charge is clear: the Department of Justice, and its partners in federal, state, local, and tribal law enforce-

ment, must find these perpetrators and bring them to justice. This collaboration has already led to an unprecedented number of investigations and prosecutions for child pornography and enticement offenses, at all levels of law enforcement. The Department has also worked with its non-law enforcement partners throughout the nation to help educate the public about the dangers facing children, and to rescue and assist victims of child exploitation crimes.

But law enforcement must do even more to fulfill the President's commitment to protecting children from sexual exploitation. On February 15, 2006, in announcing his priorities for the Department, Attorney General Gonzales reiterated his commitment "to ensuring that there are fewer places on the Web where our children are in danger." The Attorney General announced Project Safe Childhood, a comprehensive initiative aimed at preventing the sexual exploitation of children facilitated by the Internet or other distribution technology. The Attorney General called on law enforcement at all levels to come together, coordinating their efforts in order "to be sure we keep these criminals away from our children." The law enforcement efforts should be complemented by community-wide campaigns to assist victims and raise awareness of the problems facing children. And he emphasized the critical role that parents must play:

"They are closest to the problem and can be a big part of the solution just by looking over their children's shoulders while they surf the Internet."

The Attorney General provided the basic vision of Project Safe Childhood and its components on February 15th. He and other Department leaders have consulted closely with partners in federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, and in private and non-profit groups committed to this cause. This publication, released in conjunction with the Attorney General formally kicking off Project



Alberto R. Gonzales marks his one-year anniversary as Attorney General by addressing Department employees in the Great Hall of the Department's Robert F. Kennedy Building on February 15, 2006.

Safe Childhood on May 17, 2006, is the result of those consultations, and it provides guidance to U.S. Attorneys and their partners on the elements of Project Safe Childhood and how to make this initiative a success. After explaining the need for Project Safe Childhood and describing the basics of the initiative, this publication provides practical guidance to U.S. Attorneys in

implementing Project Safe Childhood. In addition, in recognition of the fact that protecting our children requires a community-wide effort, this publication provides information and guidance on how non-law enforcement partners can get involved. In the appendices, a variety of resources are provided for use in implementing this initiative.

Ongoing Law Enforcement Efforts Vigorously Target Those Exploiting Children

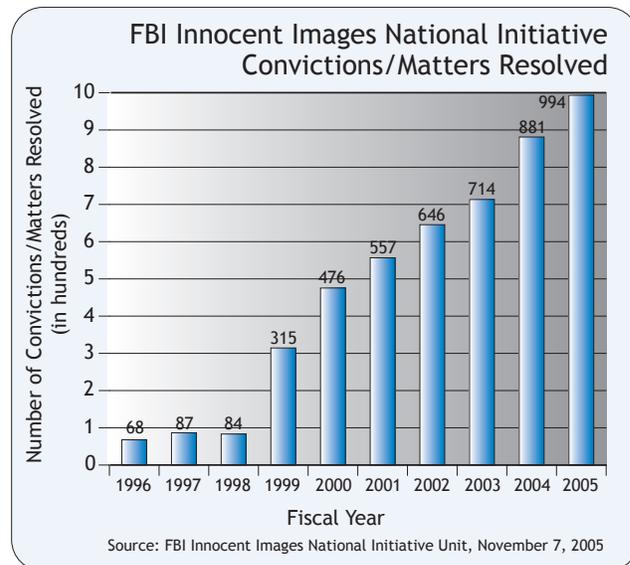
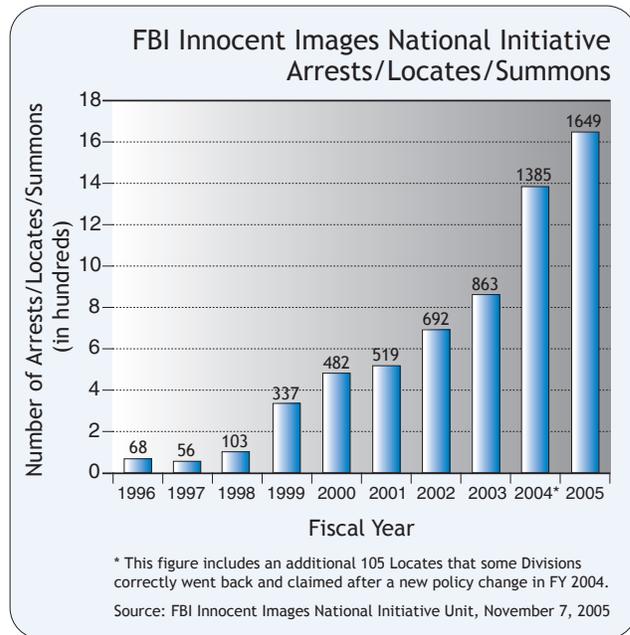
Increasingly, the Internet is used to facilitate the sexual exploitation of children through child pornography and enticement offenses. This activity is a growing threat to the safety of children in the United States and, indeed, throughout the world.

Agencies of the federal Government have made, and continue to make, a valiant effort to curb the escalation of child exploitation, particularly offenses involving the Internet. For example, the Department's Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) launched its Innocent Images National Initiative in 1995 to target child pornography and child enticement. Between 1996

Federal Bureau of Investigation Innocent Images National Initiative				
Fiscal Year	Cases Opened	Information/Indictments	Arrests/Locates/Summons	Convictions/Matters Resolved
1996	113	99	68	68
1997	301	94	56	87
1998	698	112	103	84
1999	1,497	307	337	315
2000	1,541	421	482	476
2001	1,559	497	519	557
2002	2,370	648	692	646
2003	2,430	722	863	714
2004	2,645	938	1,385	881
2005	2,402	946	1,649	994
Totals	15,556	4,784	6,154	4,822

Source: FBI Innocent Images National Initiative Unit, November 7, 2005

and 2005, the number of cases investigated by the FBI rose by 2,026%, from 113 investigations opened per year to 2,402, with arrests under the program jumping by 2,325%, from 68 arrests per year to 1,649 as shown in the first graph on the right. Convictions resulting from those cases has also risen dramatically—from 68 in 1996 to 994 convictions in 2005, as the second graph demonstrates, which is an increase of 1,362%. In total, from 1996 to 2005, the FBI has opened 15,556 cases under the program, leading to a total of 6,154 arrests and 4,822 convictions.



The Innocent Images Unit has also launched several new initiatives in recent years, including, in conjunction with Criminal Division's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS), the Endangered Child Alert Program, which uses national and international media exposure on FBI web sites and on *America's Most Wanted: America Fights Back* to identify and track down unknown adults featured in child pornography.

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the largest investigative arm of the United States Department of Homeland Security, also exercises jurisdiction over federal child exploitation crimes involving the Internet. ICE, through its Cyber Crime Center and its field offices, primarily targets transnational and transborder violations of the laws governing child exploitation. Investigations conducted by ICE as part of its highly successful Operation Predator, which was designed to protect young people from myriad child exploitation crimes, including child pornography, have resulted in thousands of arrests. One ICE case, investigated jointly with the United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) and the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigative Division, has resulted in the arrest of more than 1,200 child pornographers, of which at least 1,000 were foreign nationals arrested abroad.

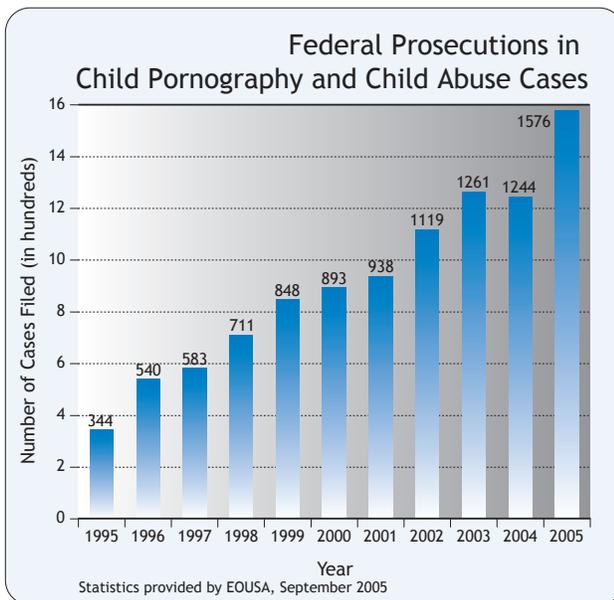
Child exploitation crimes are also investigated by the USPIS, which focuses primarily on child exploitation cases with some connection to the U.S. mails. Since 1996, USPIS investigations, arrests, and convictions have risen substantially. From fiscal year 1997 to fiscal year 2005, USPIS's annual child exploitation cases increased by 161%, from 190 cases to 495. In the same time period, USPIS arrests increased 119% (from 156 to 342 per year) and convictions rose 74% (from 164 to 285 per year). In 1999, the USPIS worked in cooperation with CEOS, as well as the Dallas Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task force, to dismantle a multi-million dollar child pornography enterprise conducting business over the Internet. Operation Avalanche resulted in over 7,000 searches and more than 4,000 arrests around the world.

The Department of Homeland Security's United States Secret Service was first mandated to provide forensic and technical

assistance to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and to state and local law enforcement authorities investigating crimes against children, in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. In 2003, under the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (PROTECT Act), that authority was enhanced, and, currently, at the request of any state and local law enforcement agency or NCMEC, the Secret Service provides forensic and investigative assistance in support of investigations involving missing and exploited children.

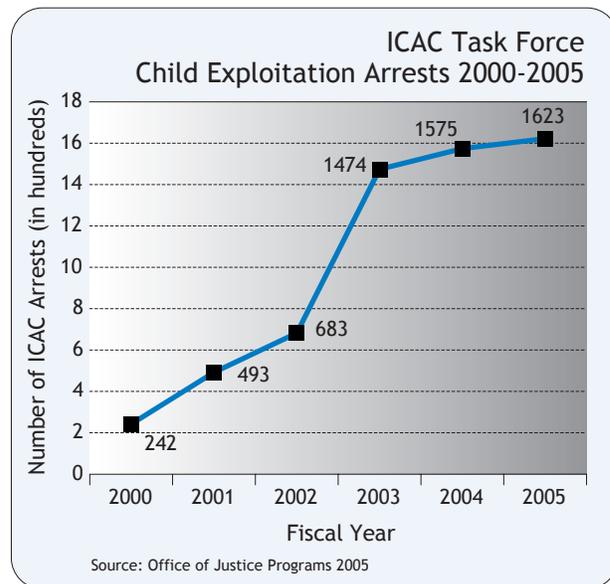
The Department's prosecutions of crimes against children, including child pornography crimes and enticement crimes, are also on the rise. The Criminal Division's CEOS has increased the number of cases and investigations it handles by more than 400% over three years. CEOS has also recently created a High Tech Investigative Unit in order to tackle the most complex and advanced offenses committed against children online. In fiscal year 2005, federal prosecutors in CEOS and in the U.S. Attorneys' offices charged a combined 1,447 child exploitation cases involving child pornography or enticement offenses against 1,503 defendants. And annual prosecutions of child pornography and child abuse cases have increased by more than 350% in the past decade, from 344 cases in fiscal year 1995 to 1,576 cases in fiscal year 2005 as the graph on the next page highlights.

A review of the achievements by federal investigators and prosecutors tells only a small part of the story of our nation's law enforcement efforts to battle the growing threat to children posed by the Internet. As part of the fiscal year 1998 Justice Appropriations Act (Pub. L. No. 105-119), the Office of Justice Programs' Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)



was directed to create a national network of state and local law enforcement cyber units to investigate cases of Internet crimes against children. The result is the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task force program, a network of coordinated regional task forces engaged in helping state and local law enforcement agencies to develop an effective response to cyber-enticement and child pornography cases. This help consists of proactive investigations, forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, effective prosecutions, victim services, and community education. An ICAC task force is formed when a state or local law enforcement agency enters into a grant contract with OJJDP, and that entity then enters into Memoranda of Understanding with other federal, state, and local agencies. There are presently 46 ICAC task forces, with more than 1,000 affiliated organizations, as listed in Appendix D. Consistent with his commitment to protecting children, President Bush has sought and received increased funding for the ICAC program: it doubled between fiscal years 2002 and 2003, from \$6.5 million to \$12.5 million, and it has now risen to more than \$14 million in fiscal year 2006.

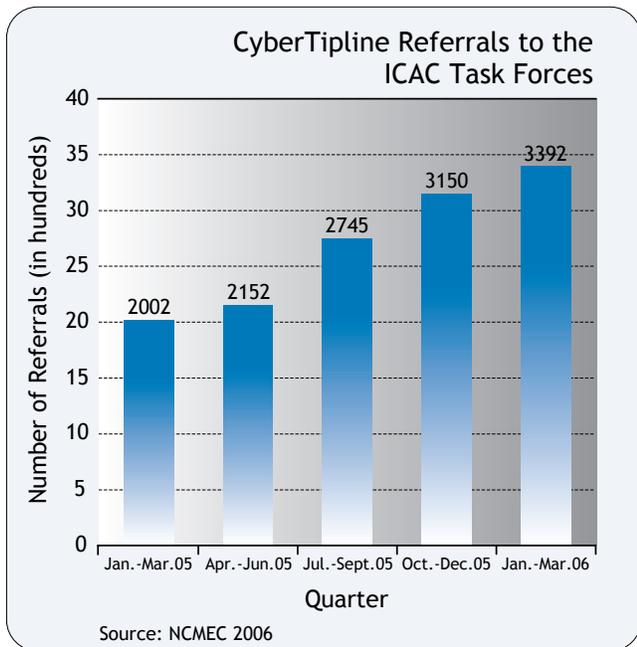
ICAC task forces have played a critical role in law enforcement's efforts to stop Internet criminal activity that poses harm to children. Investigations initiated by the ICAC task forces led to more than 1,600 arrests and over 6,000 forensic examinations in 2005. Since the beginning of the ICAC program, investigations have resulted in 7,328 arrests. The ICAC task forces' nation-



wide efforts have resulted in the prosecution of many cases; in the first six months of fiscal year 2005 alone, for example, the ICAC program reported that its investigations resulted in 4,947 state charges and 577 federal charges.

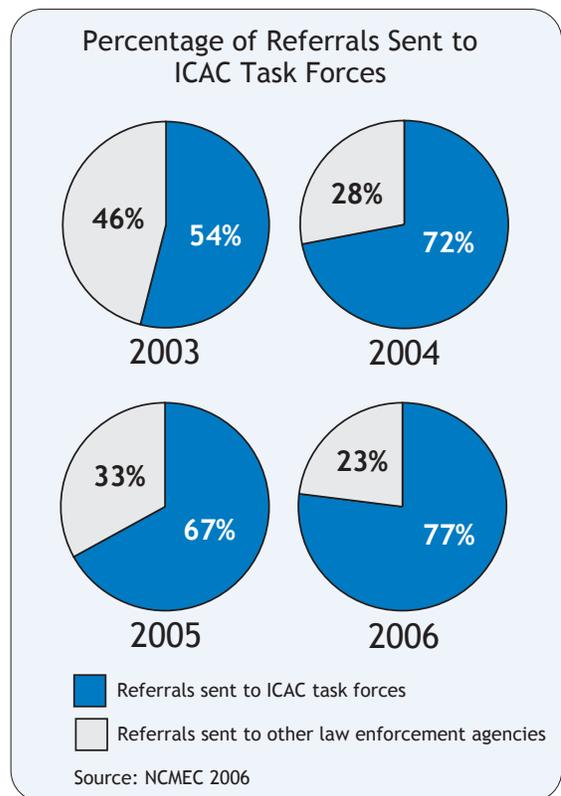
The centrality of the ICAC task forces in fighting child exploitation crimes is made clear by the fact that they are fully integrated into the CyberTipline report-referral system managed by NCMEC. NCMEC maintains the CyberTipline, a centralized place for anyone to report suspicious activity relating to child exploitation, with federal funding, and NCMEC processes and distributes the reports to the appropriate law enforcement entity. As the following graph illustrates, since the first quarter of 2005,

there has been a steady increase in the number of CyberTipline referrals to the ICAC task forces, culminating in a nearly 60% increase in the first quarter of 2006.



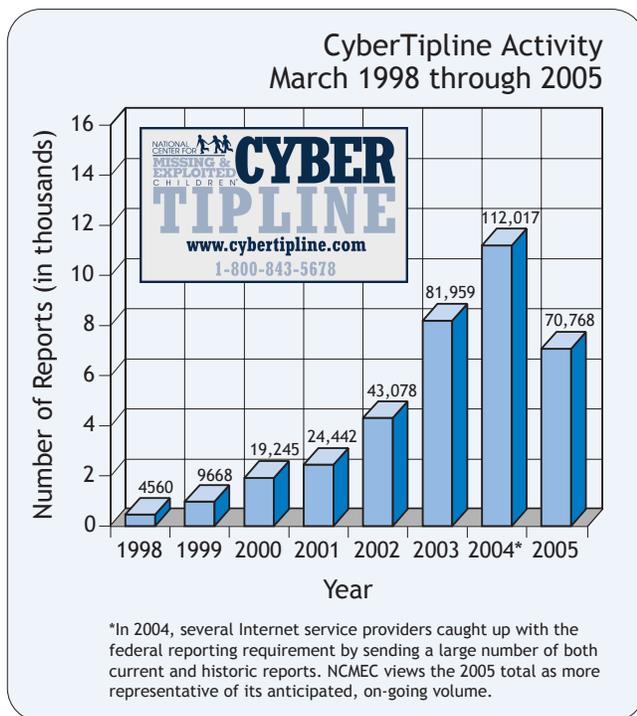
In fact, the ICAC task forces have been the leading recipient of the CyberTipline referrals, receiving nearly 36,000 tips between January 2003 and April 2006. The graph to the right shows that, of the total referrals sent to law enforcement agencies, the ICAC task forces received 71% of the CyberTipline referrals in 2005, and 84% of the CyberTipline referrals from January through April 2006.

In addition to the efforts by ICAC task forces, countless other state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation devote significant resources to investigating and prosecuting the exploitation of children through the Internet. Investigators and prosecutors around the country are actively engaged in finding perpetrators and bringing them to justice, while at the same time rescuing and counseling victims and educating parents and children about the dangers presented by the Internet.



Child Pornography and Sexual Solicitation of Children by Predators Continue to Proliferate Online

Despite all of this hard work undertaken by federal, state, and local law enforcement, the scope of these dangers facing our children is immense. The growth in the overall reported instances of child sexual exploitation has been tremendous since 1998, as reflected in the number of CyberTipline reports between 1998 and 2005 shown in the graph below. As noted, the figure for 2004 includes a large number of historical reports to NCMEC, which, according to NCMEC, makes it less representative of actual reports in a given year. But the size and the speed of the increases is staggering: from 1998 to 2005, the annual reports to the CyberTipline rose by 1,452%.



Two types of dangers to children are especially problematic. First, the threat of sexual predators contacting children online, with the hope of luring them to meet in person, has been amply demonstrated by academic studies as well as recent investigative journalism reports. A Youth Internet Safety Survey conducted between August 1999 and January 2000 found that approximately one in five children per year receives an unwanted sexual solicitation online.¹ One in thirty-three children per year receives an *aggressive* sexual solicitation—*i.e.*, one in which a solicitor asks to meet them somewhere, calls them on the telephone, or sends mail, money, or gifts.² And one in four per

year has an unwanted exposure to sexually explicit material.³ Meanwhile, only 25% of the youth who encountered a sexual solicitation told a parent.⁴ Only a fraction of all episodes were reported to authorities, such as a law enforcement agency, an Internet service provider, or a hotline.⁵ According to a recent media report, at any given time, 50,000 predators are on the Internet prowling for children.⁶ These figures make clear that the threat of online enticement of children is immense.



Michelle Collins, Director of NCMEC's Exploited Child Unit (Center), gives a demonstration of NCMEC's CyberTipline to Attorney General Gonzales and his wife, Rebecca Turner Gonzales.

Second, the victimization of children through the production and distribution of child pornography is equally troubling, and on the rise. It was estimated, even in 2003, that more than 20,000 images of child pornogra-

¹ See Highlights of the Youth Internet Safety Survey conducted by the Crimes against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Fact Sheet (U.S. Department of Justice) (Mar. 2001), available at <http://unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/Highlightsfactsheet.pdf>.

² See *id.*

³ See *id.*

⁴ See *id.*

⁵ See *id.*

⁶ Chris Hansen, *Adults Prowling the Web to Meet Children Found Dateline Cameras Instead*, DATELINE NBC (Nov. 3, 2005).

phy are posted on the Internet each week.⁷ NCMEC's CyberTipline logged a 39% increase in reports of the possession, creation, or distribution of child pornography in 2004. The gravity of these increases is more dramatically demonstrated by comparing the actual number of reports in 1998 to those logged in 2004, rather than merely reciting percentage increases. In 1998, the CyberTipline received 3,267 reports of child pornography. In 2004, the CyberTipline received 106,119 of these reports, marking more than a 30-fold increase in child pornography reports in a six year period. Judging simply by crime statistics, it is clear that the Internet is helping to fuel an epidemic of child pornography.

Not only is there an increase in the volume of pornographic images, there is also an escalation in the severity of the abuse depicted, with the images found today more frequently involving younger children—including toddlers and even infants—and despicable acts such as penetration of infants. And technology lends itself to the dissemination of more graphic images via the web, with its easy access, low cost, and apparent anonymity.

Experts agree that the escalation in both the prevalence and severity of child pornography is driven at least in part by advances in computer technology and increased access to the Internet. According to a recent study, 78.6% of Americans go online, and almost two-thirds of Americans use the Internet at home.⁸ While it is impossible to determine exactly how many people are looking at child pornography, experts attribute the escalation

in the quantity of child pornography being created and distributed to the growth of the Internet, and the concomitant ease with which child predators can now buy, sell, and swap images. The resulting sense of community among child predators is in turn helping to embolden those who may have had misgivings about a sexual interest in children, and it is thus driving a market for new images with fresh faces. Before the Internet, it was difficult and risky for child exploiters to go out



and find other child exploiters with whom to share images, which left the child pornography industry relegated to small black markets in underground bookstores or secret mailings. Today, the Internet has provided these pedophiles with an accessible, convenient, and anonymous means for interacting with their community and obtaining illicit material. The Internet has thus taken down borders that at one time served as a deterrent to child pornographers.⁹

⁷ National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Oct. 8, 2003), reported at www.protectkids.com/dangers/stats.htm.

⁸ See Highlights of the 2005 Digital Future Report, USC Annenberg School Center for the Digital Future (2005), available at <http://www.digitalcenter.org/pdf/Center-for-the-Digital-Future-2005-Highlights.pdf>.

⁹ See Casswell Bryan-Low, *Internet Transforms Child Porn in Lucrative Criminal Trade*, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (Jan. 17, 2006) ("Child-pornography Web sites draw 'people who had never dreamed of indulging in the fantasy' by giving them the perception of anonymity . . .").

These Escalating Trends Present a Serious Risk to our Society

The harm caused by enticement offenses is beyond question. Sexual abuse is a serious crime that deeply affects any victim, especially children, and it has dramatic secondary effects on our society. The looming danger of our children being preyed upon by pedophiles in chat rooms or through social networking sites is, in short, among the gravest threats facing children today.

“When a child’s life or innocence is taken, a grave and unforgivable act has occurred. A parent’s worst nightmare has become real.”

President George W. Bush,
October 23, 2002

The impact of child pornography on victims, and on society as a whole, is far less appreciated today than the threat of enticement offenses. Child pornography images are not just pictures, akin to any number of other images legally available on the Internet. Most images of child pornography depict victims—children—who have been exploited and abused. These images are permanent visual records of child sexual abuse. For this reason, the very term commonly used to describe these terrible images—“child pornography”—does not adequately convey the horrors these images depict. A more accurate term would be “images of child sexual abuse,” because the very production of the images necessarily involves the sexual abuse of a child. And the child is re-victimized each time they are viewed.

The nation should be alarmed at the fact that child pornography is being produced, possessed, and distributed in record numbers. According to a 2005 study entitled “Child-Pornography Possessors Arrested in Internet-Related Crimes: Findings from the *National Juvenile Online Victimization Study*,” which studied defendants arrested and charged with possession of child pornography between July 2000 and June 2001:

- ❖ More than 80% of arrested [child pornography] possessors had images of prepubescent children, and 80% had images of minors being sexually penetrated. Approximately 1 in 5 (21%) arrested [child pornography] possessors had images of children enduring bondage, sadistic sex, and other sexual violence. More than 1 in 3 (39%) [child pornography] possessors had videos depicting child pornography with motion and sound.
- ❖ Although their identities are often unknown, many of the children in these graphic images were sexually victimized and assaulted. Those who possess these pictures—for sexual gratification, curiosity, as a means of profit, or for other reasons—are adding to the burdens of these young victims, whose trauma may be increased by knowing their pictures are circulating globally on the Internet with no hope of permanent removal or could be entered into circulation in the future.¹⁰

¹⁰ J. Wolak, D. Finkelhor, & K. Mitchell, *Child-Pornography Possessors Arrested in Internet-Related Crimes: Finding from the National Juvenile Online Victimization Study*, at 27 (2005) (funded by NCMEC, Crimes Against Children Research Center, and OJJDP). According to the study, of the arrested possessors of child pornography examined, 83% had images of children between the ages of 6 and 12; 39% had images of 3 to 5 year olds; and 19% had images of toddlers or infants younger than 3. *Id.*, at 4. Offenders typically had pictures of both prepubescent children and adolescents, but 17% had pictures of children ages 12 and younger exclusively. *Id.*, at 5. The study reported that 92% had images of minors focusing on genitals or showing explicit sexual activity, and 80% had pictures showing the sexual penetration of a child, including oral sex. *Id.* In addition, 71% had images showing sexual contact between an adult and a minor, and one-fifth (21%) had child pornography depicting violence such as bondage, rape, or torture. *Id.*

Child pornography victimizes children in a very real and dramatic way. Of course, no child can consent to being sexually exploited through the production of sexually-explicit images. Each time the image is viewed or distributed, the child is again vic-

“Let’s be very clear: It is not a victimless crime. Most images today of child pornography depict actual sexual abuse of real children. Each image literally documents a crime scene.”

Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales,
April 20, 2006

timized. “[N]o mere words could ever truly describe the daily torture of victims who were forced to participate in child pornography years ago and now, as adults, see images of themselves ‘performing’ on the Internet.”¹¹ In addition to the obvious physical injuries that a child can suffer due to sexual abuse, the emotional and psychological trauma is devastating, and lasting. Many child victims suffer from depression, withdrawal, anger, and other conditions that often continue into adulthood. They experience feelings of guilt and responsibility for the abuse, a sense of powerlessness and feelings of worthlessness.

Thus, for the sole fact of the victimization and damage that child pornography visits upon children, possession of child pornography is a heinous crime that must be stamped out. But that is only half of the story of the pernicious effect of child pornography. Possession of child pornography is a serious crime for four additional reasons,¹² each of which is described more fully below:

1. The exchange of child pornography by and between child exploiters validates and encourages them in their beliefs and behaviors;
2. The greater availability of child pornography has led to the production, receipt, and distribution of more shocking, graphic images, which are increasingly involving younger children and infants;
3. The compulsion to collect child pornography images may lead to a compulsion to molest children, or may be indicative of a propensity to molest children; and
4. Child pornography is frequently used by molesters as an affirmative tool, either to silence their victims, to blackmail them into further exploitation, or to entice other children.

Validation and Encouragement

Use of the Internet by child pornographers to exchange images and communications regarding those images provides positive reinforcement for them in their beliefs and behaviors, encouraging further exploitation of children. One study of offenders revealed that exploiters’ relationships with other offenders, forged online, “legitimize[d] and normalize[d] their interests” in their own minds.¹³ In short, the process of collecting and trading child pornography bonds the offenders together, and having an extensive child pornography collection heightens an offender’s status within this community.¹⁴ The incentives to abuse children, capture the abuse, and share

¹¹ Andrew Vachss, *Let’s Fight this Terrible Crime against Our Children*, PARADE 4 (Feb. 19, 2006).

¹² See generally Max Taylor and Ethel Quayle, *CHILD PORNOGRAPHY: AN INTERNET CRIME* (2003) (providing a comprehensive study of the impact of the Internet on child pornography).

¹³ Ethel Quayle and Max Taylor, *Model of Problematic Internet Use in People with a Sexual Interest in Children*, CYBERPSYCHOLOGY & BEHAVIOR 100 (2003).

¹⁴ *Id.*

the images are strong, allowing the producer a way into the community and a means for obtaining yet more images of abuse from other producers or distributors. Child pornography is used as a means of establishing trust and camaraderie amongst child exploiters and molesters, as proof of good intentions when initiating contacts with one another.¹⁵ It is, in part, for these reasons that offenders are frequently found with thousands of images.

In considering this factor, one can see the important role that the Internet has played in the growth of the child pornography market. Before the Internet, child exploiters were isolated. Without knowing that others like them existed, pedophilia or a sexual interest in children was a shameful secret. Through the Internet, however, persons who desire to exploit children get to know that others like them exist, they share their preferences and their child pornography, and they no longer feel abnormal. The child exploiter sees in the Internet a way of validating his behavior: he is able to convince himself that his behavior or obsession is not abnormal, but is in fact shared by thousands of other people who, in the predator's mind, are sensitive, intelligent, and caring people.¹⁶

More Shocking, Graphic Images

A more distressing trend is that, as pedophiles collect more and more images of child sexual abuse, they become de-sensitized to the horrors contained within their

existing collections, and they seek gratification through novel and yet more disturbing images. The only way that this demand can be met is through a supply of new images involving more horrific images of hands-on sexual abuse than that already present in the person's collection of images. The result has been a rise in demand for pornographic images of younger children, including babies and toddlers.¹⁷ Twenty percent of the images seized depicting sexual exploitation of children involved images of babies and two- and three-year-olds.¹⁸ And, disturbingly, the abuse is getting worse, with the depictions being more sadistic than ever.

Increased Compulsion/Propensity to Molest Children

As an offender's interest in children draws him to the child pornography market, his compulsion to view and collect images may become entwined with, or lead to, a compulsion to molest children. A study conducted by Ethel Quayle and Max Taylor revealed that the subject's access to child pornography "intensified his levels of sexual arousal and behavior and fueled his desire to engage in a relationship with a child."¹⁹ The subject progressed from viewing images, to entering chat rooms, to attempting to meet children offline.²⁰

Several factors other than mere sexual perversion may cause the tendency of child-pornography collectors to begin to molest children. For instance, a collector's desire

¹⁵ Taylor and Quayle, *supra* note 12, at 139; see also *Child Pornography and Pedophilia: Report Made by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, U.S. Senate, 99th Cong. 2d Sess. 10-12 (1986)* [hereinafter *U.S. Senate Report*].

¹⁶ Taylor and Quayle, *supra* note 12, at 25-26.

¹⁷ See Gretchen Ruethling and Theo Emery, *27 Charged in International Online Child Pornography Ring*, THE NEW YORK TIMES (Mar. 16, 2006) (quoting Julie Meyers, Assistant Secretary at DHS and Director of ICE, who noted that there is a trend toward increasingly violent and graphic nature of images involving the molesting of younger children).

¹⁸ J. Wolak, D. Finkelhor, & K. Mitchell, *supra* note 10, at 4; see also www.protectkids.com/dangers/stats.htm.

¹⁹ Ethel Quayle and Max Taylor, *Child Seduction and Self Representation on the Internet*, CYBERPSYCHOLOGY & BEHAVIOR 4(5), 597, 606 (2001).

²⁰ *Id.*

for novel and more graphic images could provide an incentive simply to produce the images himself, and computer technology today makes it easier to create the images and distribute them. In addition, collectors often feel that they have to produce new images because, in order to continue trading for new images, they have to offer up their own new images as part of the rules of some child pornography communities.

Empirical studies support the proposition that individuals who view child pornography are often also child molesters. According to a study completed in 2000 by Dr. Andres E. Hernandez, Director of the Sex Offender Treatment Program at the Butner Federal Correctional Complex in North Carolina, 79.6% of 54 offenders convicted of child pornography offenses admitted that they had molested significant numbers of children without detection. On average, the offenders had 26.37 child sex victims and admitted to over 1,424 contact sexual crimes. Of these 1,400+ contact sexual crimes, only 53 were detected or known about and taken into account at sentencing.²¹

Consistent with these studies, a 1986 Report of the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on Child Pornography and Pedophilia stated:

No single characteristic of pedophilia is more pervasive than the obsession with child pornography. The fascination of pedophiles with child pornography and child abuse has been documented in many studies and has been established

by hundreds of sexually explicit materials involving children.

Although the U.S. Senate Subcommittee found no direct evidence of causality—*i.e.*, that possession of child pornography causes people to commit child sex offenses—it did conclude that child pornography plays a central role in child molestations, “serving to justify [the offender’s] conduct, assist them in seducing their victims and provide a means to blackmail the children they have molested in order to prevent exposure.”²² In a 2005 study of child pornography possessors arrested in Internet-related crimes, the reviewers concluded that “one out of six [child pornography] possession cases beginning with an investigation of or allegation about [child pornography] possession discovered a dual offender who had also sexually victimized a child or attempted to do so.”²³

According to Raymond Smith, Assistant Inspector-in-Charge of the Special Investigations Division and the manager of USPIS’s Child Exploitation Program, the USPIS began in 1997 compiling statistical information on the number of child pornography suspects arrested by U.S. Postal Inspectors that were also child molesters. Additionally, the USPIS began to collect data on the number of child victims identified and rescued from further sexual abuse as a result of investigations conducted by Postal Inspectors. Since 1997, 802 child molesters were identified and stopped, and 1,048 victimized children were rescued. According to Smith, of the more than 2,400 individuals arrested since 1997 for using the

²¹ Andres E. Hernandez, Psy.D., *Self-Reported Contact Sexual Crimes of Federal Inmates Convicted of Child Pornography Offenses* (2000).

²² *U.S. Senate Report*, *supra* note 14, at 44; see also Taylor and Quayle, *supra* note 12, at 75 (describing the function of images for pedophiles).

²³ J. Wolak, D. Finkelhor, & K. Mitchell, *supra* note 10, at 28. According to the study, “[t]his is a sizeable number, and the dual offenders who were apprehended likely would not have been caught otherwise, since most sex crimes against minors do not come to the attention of law enforcement.” *Id.*, at 33-34 (citations omitted).

U.S. Mail and the Internet to sexually exploit children, child molesters were identified in one out of every three cases.

"[T]he Internet just feeds a vicious cycle. It makes child pornography more accessible and validates the pedophile's behavior in their minds, driving them to molest even more children and to make new and increasingly vulgar material."

Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales,
April 20, 2006

Affirmative Tools of Molesters

Not only do images of child pornography record horrific abuse and victimization of children, but they often are also used as affirmative tools by the abusers. Abusers frequently use such pornography to lower another child's inhibitions with images that appear to show the victim enjoying the abuse or to validate sex between children and adults as normal.²⁴ Moreover, offenders use the images to blackmail the victim into silence or into performing further acts of abuse, threatening to release the images to parents, peers, or others if the victim talks or does not allow further exploitation. Such blackmailing even can be aimed at forcing kids into prostitution and the child trafficking trade.

Child pornography plays a central role in child molestations, serving to justify offenders' conduct, to assist them in gaining compli-

ance from their victims, and to provide a means to blackmail the children they have molested in order to prevent exposure.²⁵ Consequently, child pornography does not simply involve abuse of the individual child victim whose image is created; it is also used affirmatively to perpetuate the sexual exploitation of the same child or other children.

Child and adult pornography is frequently used by child exploiters to lure children into physical sex acts. After a child molester befriends a child and gains the child's trust, he will expose the child to pornography to persuade the child that the behavior is normal and acceptable, and to coax him or her into participation.²⁶ The Sexually Exploited Child Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department conducted a ten year study and found that adult and child pornography was reportedly used in over 87% of all their child molestation cases.²⁷ Child pornography is therefore not just a tool for perpetuating more (and more graphic) child pornography—it is also a tool for exploiters to gain opportunities to exploit and molest even more children.

A Call to Arms

The measures taken to this point have not served to dramatically lessen the number of incidents of child exploitation. Indeed, all of the evidence leads to the conclusion that the exploitation of children is a burgeoning problem. The explosion in the

²⁴ Eva J. Klain, Heather J. Davies, and Molly A. Hicks, *Child Pornography: The Criminal-Justice-System Response*, at 6-7 (NCMEC) (Mar. 2001); Kenneth V. Lanning, *Child Molesters: A Behavioral Analysis*, at 70 (NCMEC) (Sept. 2001); Michael Medalies and Cathy Girouard, *OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, "Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program," at 2 (Jan. 2002).

²⁵ Taylor and Quayle, *supra* note 12.

²⁶ *Id.* See also Testimony of Ernie Allen, NCMEC President, to the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary (October 2, 2002) ("Child pornography then becomes a means by which the molester seduces and manipulates the child victim, breaks down the child's inhibitions by making sex between adults and children appear 'normal,' and gradually desensitizes the child to the reluctance or fear they logically feel upon viewing graphic depictions of sexual conduct.").

²⁷ See Long Island Citizens for Community Values, *Harms of Pornography*, www.liccv.org/pornoisharmful.htm (Dec. 20, 2005).

"It is not an exaggeration to say that we are in the midst of an epidemic in the production and trafficking of movies and images depicting the sexual abuse of children."

Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales,
April 20, 2006

production and trafficking of child pornography, in particular, represents nothing short of an epidemic confronting our country. Although law enforcement efforts alone cannot solve this problem, investigative agencies and prosecutors must redouble their efforts and allocate resources to ensure an adequate response.



Attorney General Gonzales speaks to employees of NCMEC in Alexandria, Virginia on April 20, 2006.

Recently, on April 20, 2006, the Attorney General addressed the seriousness of these problems while visiting with NCMEC employees. The Attorney General spoke in explicit and graphic terms about the alarming number of sexual solicitations of minors and the vast scope and disturbing nature of the child pornography trade, as well as the troubling impact these threats are having on

America's youth. Emphasizing the need "to deliver a wake-up call" to America's law enforcement and to the American people, the Attorney General stated: "Now, more than ever, we need to educate the public on the realities of the dangers posed by child sexual predators, abusers, and pornographers." Reiterating President Bush's and his own dedication to protecting children, the Attorney General committed the Department to fight alongside all of its community partners in achieving this mission. And he called on all Americans to join the cause: "I am...calling on all responsible Americans and corporate citizens—down to every last parent, teacher, and minister—to educate themselves about the problem and see how they can help out. Together, we can make our homes and our neighborhoods safer for our sons and for our daughters."

To be sure, there are great challenges to enforcing the laws against the exploitation of children when the Internet is involved. The perpetrator is frequently located in a different law enforcement jurisdiction from the victim, and, in many instances, the victim's identity is unknown. Given the nature of the Internet, investigations of the distribution of child pornography and sexual solicitation of children over the Internet almost always involve more than one law enforcement jurisdiction. Frequently, victim services must be provided to children who are not in the same judicial district as the prosecution. And the use of ever-changing technology to facilitate Internet child exploitation crimes adds to the complexity of enforcement: child pornographers are resorting to more complex and secretive ways to share files, making it critical that law enforcement effectively acquire and share new technology and methodologies.

In light of these challenges unique to cyber crimes facilitated through the Internet or other mass-distribution technological mediums, coordination of efforts to stop child exploitation is critical. Federal, state, local, and tribal resources must be pooled together more effectively to accomplish the common goal of combating the insidious problem of child exploitation and crimes against children. The needs of law enforcement suggest that strong leadership, better coordination, and both a greater and a more strategic commitment of resources will advance the cause of protecting our children from sexual abuse and exploitation facilitated by the Internet.

A Basic Overview

Guided by the leadership of the Attorney General, Project Safe Childhood (PSC) aims to combat the proliferation of technology-facilitated sexual exploitation crimes against children. The threat of sexual predators soliciting children for physical sexual contact is well-known and serious; the danger of the production, distribution, and possession of child pornography is equally dramatic and disturbing. The response to these growing problems must be coordinated, comprehensive, and robust. It must aim to investigate and prosecute vigorously, and protect and assist victimized children. At the same time, it must recognize the need for a broad, community-based effort to protect our children and to guarantee to future generations the opportunities of the American dream.



Deputy Attorney General Paul J. McNulty introduces Attorney General Gonzales on February 15, 2006, for the Attorney General's one-year anniversary speech to Department employees.

PSC will be modeled on the blueprint of the successful Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative, a nationwide program

started in 2001 to reduce gun crime in America. PSN provided a comprehensive enforcement strategy for deterring and punishing gun crimes by linking together federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, prosecutors, community leaders, and non-profit entities specializing in prevention and outreach. By establishing a network of law enforcement and community initiatives directed at gun violence, PSN enhanced the coordination among law enforcement at all levels. U.S. Attorneys in the 94 federal judi-

"The Internet must be safe for all Americans, especially children."

Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales,
February 15, 2006

cial districts worked with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and with state, local, and tribal law enforcement officials, to tailor the PSN strategy to the unique needs of the local gun violence problem. Each district has coordinated prosecutions under federal, state, and local laws; ensured that law enforcement officers and prosecutors receive the proper training; and engaged in deterrence and prevention efforts through community outreach and awareness campaigns. The multifaceted, partnership-based approach of PSN—bolstered by the strong national leadership of President Bush and Attorneys General John Ashcroft and Alberto Gonzales—has been a remarkable success. The results are measurable both by the dramatic increase in the number of federal firearms prosecutions and the commensurate decline in crime rates.

As with PSN, PSC creates, on a national platform, locally designed partnerships of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers in each federal judicial district

to investigate and prosecute Internet-based crimes against children. With the U.S. Attorney as the convenor, each local community will be able to design and implement programs that are uniquely tailored to its needs, while maximizing the impact of national resources and expertise. As detailed in Part IV, this basic vision of PSC will be put into action through the building of PSC partnerships in each district, the development of district-specific strategic plans, and the reporting of results on a semi-annual basis in order to ensure accountability to the goals of PSC. The PSC partnerships in every district will aim to address five major components of the initiative, described below.

Integrated Federal, State, and Local Efforts to Investigate and Prosecute Child Exploitation Cases, and to Identify and Rescue Child Victims

Each U.S. Attorney will partner with ICAC task forces that exist within his or her district; agents from the FBI, ICE, USPIS, and U.S. Secret Service; and other interested state and local law enforcement partners operating in the district. Working closely with these partners in developing a district-specific strategic plan, U.S. Attorneys will coordinate the investigation and prosecution of child exploitation crimes, and the efforts to identify and rescue victims. Establishing open and formal lines of information-sharing and case referrals is imperative, so that investigators and prosecutors can use all available tools for finding offenders and selecting the most appropriate forum in which to seek convictions. And aggressive investigations and prosecutions must be accompanied by strong victim-assistance efforts. Given their closeness to the community, local PSC partners must play a central role in helping national and local partners in identifying and rescuing victims of child exploitation cases.

Participation of PSC Partners in Coordinated National Initiatives

Child pornography cases are oftentimes initiated by law enforcement agents uncovering a peer-to-peer network, server, or web site. Such national operations may be conducted by the FBI's Innocent Images Unit, ICE's Cyber Crime Center, USPIS's Child Exploitation Task Forces, ICAC task forces, or others, and are frequently coordinated by CEOS. These investigations will lead to hundreds or thousands of leads in communities throughout the country. In addition, through its CyberTipline program, NCMEC sends investigative leads to law enforcement across the country. And NCMEC's Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP) facilitates efforts to identify and rescue victims of child exploitation, resulting in leads being sent out to local communities around the nation. All the resources of federal, state, and local law enforcement must be brought to bear in maximizing the number of leads that are pursued, and there must be greater coordination in tracking the status of these leads. The PSC partnerships are uniquely situated to coordinating the pursuit of these leads, given their local presence and their



Attorney General Gonzales greets Kathleen Harris, an analyst in NCMEC's Exploitated Child Unit, with Ernie Allen, President of NCMEC.

access to the national PSC network, and they will be fully integrated into these national operations.

Increased Federal Involvement in Child Pornography and Enticement Cases

All states have laws in place to respond to child exploitation and abuse, and some states have very significant criminal laws and penalty provisions for child pornography offenders and online sexual predators that parallel or exceed those provided by federal law. However, federal law often has several advantages over the criminal justice systems in many states. First, 18 U.S.C. § 3486 provides a more accessible administrative subpoena power in child exploitation cases than is typically available in most states. Second, federal law makes all relevant child exploitation offenses felonies and it prescribes mandatory-minimum penalties for most of these offenses, which is not the case in many states. For instance, those convicted of production of child pornography are subject to a fifteen-year mandatory-minimum term of incarceration pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2251; those convicted of trafficking and receipt of child pornography are subject to a five-year mandatory-minimum penalty pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252 and 2252A; and those convicted of enticement offenses are subject to a five-year mandatory-minimum penalty pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2422(b). Third, some state criminal justice systems have too few prosecutorial or custodial resources to seek or execute meaningful sentences for those convicted of child exploitation crimes, leading to these predators returning to live in our neighborhoods.

For these reasons, it is important for federal investigators and prosecutors to bring all available resources to bear upon investigations and prosecutions of Internet-based

“We’re waging an aggressive nationwide effort to prevent the use of the Internet to sexually exploit and endanger children.”

President George W. Bush,
October 23, 2002

crimes against children, and for federal prosecutors to substantially increase the number of prosecutions of child pornography and enticement offenses. Of course, this increase must be accomplished through a balanced approach—one that reflects close collaboration between federal, state, and local officials, and hence an approach that makes the fullest use of the respective resources and tools available at the federal, state, and local levels. The collaborative effort, for example, should strive to take full advantage of the sentencing benefits available under federal law, where mandatory-minimum penalties and sentencing guidelines often make the most difference in smaller-scale and more common cases. The overriding goal is to ensure that the worst offenders get the maximum amount of jail time possible, which is best accomplished through close collaboration between federal and state investigators and prosecutors regarding probable punishment for particular conduct, as has been done as part of PSN. Significant and lasting sentences will incapacitate offenders and deter others from committing sex crimes against children.

Training of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement

Computer-based crimes, such as the child exploitation cases targeted by PSC, present unique challenges for law enforcement. Investigators must be trained and have the necessary equipment to investigate and perform computer forensics analysis of targeted equipment. Prosecutors must learn

the most up-to-date and effective techniques for bringing these cases. And officers and prosecutors must be oriented to receiving and handling packaged leads distributed from national investigations or from NCMEC's CyberTipline or CVIP. A key component of PSC will therefore be to ensure that federal, state, local, and tribal officers are properly instructed. The training needs of PSC partners within each district will be assessed, and officials will take advantage of training programs facilitated or administered by NCMEC, the ICAC program, and the National Advocacy Center, among other programs and providers.



Ernie Allen, NCMEC President, introduces Attorney General Gonzales to NCMEC employees on April 20, 2006.

Community Awareness and Educational Programs

PSC will aim to enhance existing efforts to generate awareness and to educate the public about the threats to our children, and ways to prevent online exploitation. PSC will therefore partner with existing national programs through NCMEC and the ICAC program in order to raise awareness about the threat of online sexual predators and to provide the tools and information to parents

and youngsters seeking to report possible violations. These national campaigns will be complemented by the efforts of each district's PSC partnership to impact its community through expanded outreach efforts. Through national and local events involving the Attorney General, U.S. Attorneys, and other PSC partners, public service announcements, local events sponsored by the ICAC task forces or generated through the local PSC strategic plan, and other media relations efforts, PSC will aim to raise public awareness about the dangers to children online, the federal and state laws against exploiting children online, and the increased enforcement of those laws. Moreover, through ongoing and new educational programs, PSC can instruct parents and children on the steps that can be taken to make Internet usage safer.



PSC will not be accompanied by new funding in its early stages, which presents a challenge to U.S. Attorneys and all of their partners in PSC. Nonetheless, the increased collaboration between law enforcement at all levels and the reallocation of resources can be achieved, and will significantly improve the ability of our nation to respond to the threat to our children of technology-facilitated sexual exploitation crimes. And existing training and educational programs can be leveraged in more efficient ways in order to achieve the goals of PSC.

In addition, President Bush's fiscal year 2007 budget request seeks increased funding for several programs that are key to PSC. First, the budget request includes an increase of \$2.6 million (and 26 positions) for U.S. Attorneys' offices to prosecute child exploitation and obscenity cases. The request also contains an increase of \$65,000 for

a position at the U.S. National Central Bureau to coordinate international law enforcement efforts in child exploitation cases. In addition, the Administration's budget requests more than a \$1 million increase in funding for the ICAC program, from \$14.3 million in fiscal year 2006 to \$15.4 million in fiscal year 2007.

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Implementing Project Safe Childhood

Project Safe Childhood seeks to enhance the national response to the growing threats to America's youth posed by online sexual solicitation, abuse, and child pornography. As with PSN, PSC will depend upon strong leadership by the Attorney General and by the U.S. Attorneys in every judicial district. Project Safe Childhood will of course be successful only through the strong support and efforts by all federal, state, and local partners in law enforcement, and by non-profit and other private groups. But U.S. Attorneys will be charged with taking the lead in implementing PSC and reporting the results to the Attorney General.

In order for implementation of PSC to begin, it is critical for every U.S. Attorneys' office to become familiar with the goals of PSC and to establish a point person to coordinate its efforts in this initiative. Therefore, U.S. Attorneys are asked to complete the following preliminary tasks within two weeks of the Attorney General's call to action:

1. Each U.S. Attorney should review the major components of the program described in Part IV and summarized to the right.
2. Each U.S. Attorney should identify and designate a PSC Coordinator, a lead staff attorney within his or her office that will be responsible for coordinating the local PSC partnership and serving as a PSC liaison with the Department. The PSC Coordinator's identity and contact information should be reported to the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA).

Implementation of PSC by U.S. Attorneys and their designated PSC Coordinators will be achieved through three major steps: building partnerships, strategic planning, and implementing accountability measures.

Components of Project Safe Childhood

- Integrated partnerships of federal, state, and local law enforcement investigating and prosecuting offenders, and identifying, rescuing, and assisting victims
- Participation in coordinated national initiatives
- Increased federal involvement in child exploitation cases
- Training of federal, state, and local law enforcement
- Increased efforts to raise community awareness and educate the public

Building PSC Partnerships

The key to successful implementation of PSC will be to develop and foster meaningful partnerships between federal, state, and local law enforcement, as well as with non-profit and private entities, within every judicial district. In many districts, existing law enforcement partnerships are already focused on child exploitation issues on a collaborative basis, such as through a strong ICAC task force or a more informal network. The ICAC task forces are central to PSC, as they represent an existing coalition of state, local, and federal agents and prose-

cutors focusing on child exploitation cases, and U.S. Attorneys are therefore strongly encouraged to seek out their local ICAC task force, where applicable, as a key first step to building their PSC coalition. In other districts, more initiative must be taken in order to bring together law enforcement organizations that are, or are willing to become, dedicated to focusing on this area.

Whether by tapping into existing coalitions or by forming new ones, U.S. Attorneys are encouraged to be flexible and creative in building PSC partnerships that best utilize the resources available in their districts, and that most effectively address the child exploitation issues prevalent in their districts. This includes reaching out to non-law enforcement partners early in the process, such as victim service providers who can play an important role in the strategic planning process in light of the focus of PSC on rescuing child victims.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of potential public partners in PSC, to whom U.S. Attorneys should look in building partnerships in their district. (Appendices B and C list national and state resources.)

- ❖ Federal law enforcement agencies with a local presence
- ❖ ICAC task forces in their district, including all agencies that are affiliated with an ICAC task force through a signed Memorandum of Understanding
- ❖ Chiefs of police, sheriffs, and other state law enforcement officers in the district
- ❖ State and local prosecutors
- ❖ NCMEC
- ❖ Internet safety programs

- ❖ Child advocacy centers, victim advocacy groups, and victim service organizations
- ❖ Medical service providers
- ❖ Parental groups
- ❖ School administrators and school resources officers
- ❖ Educators and leaders of extra-curricular activities

The partnership-building phase will be critical for U.S. Attorneys in developing the relationships and obtaining the information necessary to execute the strategic-planning phase. U.S. Attorneys should identify the partners that will help them lead the local PSC partnership, collect the information necessary for assessing the needs of their district and drafting the strategic plan, and secure the commitments of their partners in the goals of PSC. Whether by organizing formal PSC meetings in their district or by arranging more informal communications, U.S. Attorneys will engage their partners in discussions on the goals of PSC and the commitments and responsibilities of each partner in implementing the initiative.

Local Strategic Planning

A collaborative strategic-planning process within each district will help PSC partnerships nationwide to implement the core components of the initiative. Ultimately, each U.S. Attorney will be responsible for completing the strategic plan and for ensuring that it facilitates effective implementation of PSC within his or her district. But the U.S. Attorneys are strongly encouraged to consult closely with their partners, including any ICAC task forces within their districts and federal investigative partners operating locally, in collecting information,

formulating a strategy, and drafting the strategic plan to attack the components of PSC. U.S. Attorneys are asked to complete their strategic plans and submit them to EOUSA within 90 days after PSC Coordinators must be designated.

Each U.S. Attorney's strategic plan should include background information to help in framing the district's present capacity to address child exploitation issues, and to summarize the early results of partnership-building efforts. This should include the following information:

- a. A narrative history of the efforts within the district to address computer-facilitated exploitation of children.
- b. The number and type of child exploitation cases charged and prosecuted in federal court in the preceding two years.
- c. An identification and description of partners engaged, or planning to be involved, in the local PSC coalition.
- d. A description of the capacity and resources (including forensics examination resources) of the local PSC law enforcement partners.

In addition, each strategic plan should address the ways in which the district's partners will coordinate and utilize their resources in order to fulfill the goals of PSC identified in Part III. Specifically, the strategic plan should address the following issues:

1. *Integrating the Efforts of PSC Partners to Investigate and Prosecute Child Exploitation Cases, and to Identify and Rescue Child Victims*

In every district, it is the goal of PSC that the varied efforts by law enforcement officials to pursue child exploitation offenders

and protect victims become better coordinated. Accordingly, each district's strategic plan will provide guidance to its PSC law enforcement partners to coordinate the execution of child exploitation leads and cases. Specifically, each district's strategic plan should address protocols for the handling of the following types of leads and cases, listed in no particular order of priority:

- ❖ Investigative leads from NCMEC.
- ❖ Child-victim identification program (CVIP) leads from NCMEC.
- ❖ Case leads from national operations conducted by the FBI Innocent Images Unit and CEOS.
- ❖ Case leads from other national operations.
- ❖ Cases instigated or received by one of the law enforcement officials located within the district.
- ❖ Other child-victim identification leads from national operations or from local PSC partners.

In addressing the local procedures for handling each of these types of leads and cases, the strategic plan should include the following basic components:

- a. The roles of the respective PSC partners.
- b. A discussion of the relevant local, state, and federal statutes; sentencing guidelines or punishment provisions; charging practices; custodial resources; and any other factors that bear in the determination of case responsibilities, with a view towards ensuring that offenders are prosecuted in a jurisdiction that can assess an optimal penalty for their conduct.

- c. The plan for developing a de-confliction mechanism that will ensure that targets of a particular law enforcement agency are known to the PSC partners, in order to avoid duplication of law enforcement resources and to make sure that officials do not put each other at risk through separate investigations of the same target.
- d. A discussion of the resources available to PSC law enforcement partners (including investigative and prosecutorial expertise).
- e. An identification of the computer forensic examination resources available to PSC law enforcement partners, and how these resources might be expanded if necessary.

2. Providing for Local PSC Participation in National Initiatives

As explained in Part III, a key priority of PSC is to maximize the impact of national child exploitation investigations conducted by national representatives from the FBI, ICE, USPIA, Secret Service, and the ICAC program, and frequently coordinated by the Criminal Division's CEOS. Such operations result in thousands of leads being sent out to communities across the nation. In addition, NCMEC collects leads through its CyberTipline and distributes them throughout the country. And NCMEC's CVIP facilitates efforts to identify and rescue victims of child exploitation by sending leads to communities across the nation.

However, given the volume of these leads and the resource constraints affecting law enforcement at all levels, many of these leads are not pursued and their status is not always tracked. The impact of these operations will be enhanced significantly through the nationwide network of PSC coalitions

being formed in every judicial district, where each PSC team can receive these leads and coordinate how they will be handled to ensure that the available resources are expended in the most effective and efficient manner. PSC teams should also provide the necessary follow-up to ensure that the status of these leads is appropriately tracked.

Each strategic plan, in addressing local protocols for these cases as described above, will account for the ways in which the PSC coalition will handle case leads from national initiatives. The goal is to maximize the impact of these national operations by prioritizing leads and coordinating available resources so that local PSC partners effectively pursue as many leads as possible. The strategic use of collective resources of the PSC teams will maximize the number of leads pursued and provide a mechanism to track the leads.

3. Increasing Federal Investigations and Prosecutions in Child Exploitation Cases

As described in Part III, in some states the relevant statutes and sentencing provisions provide sufficient tools and criminal penalties to allow law enforcement to effectively find and punish offenders. However, the laws in many states are weaker than governing federal law, either by failing to provide an administrative subpoena power, by classifying some child exploitation offenses as misdemeanors, or by allowing the possibility of unacceptably low sentences. Other local factors such as charging practices or custodial, investigative, and prosecutorial resources may prevent offenders at the local level from being punished as severely as is possible under the federal system. A key priority of PSC is for federal investigators and prosecutors to bring all their resources to bear, where necessary, to ensure that investigations of child exploitation crimes are effectively con-

ducted, and that offenders receive optimal punishment for their crimes.

Each strategic plan will provide a discussion of the need for enhanced federal involvement in investigations and prosecutions of Internet-based crimes against children in the district, based on the status of the state and local laws governing those cases. This discussion should identify and describe the disparities between the federal and the governing state statutes and sentencing guidelines in the district. Any other factors such as charging practices, custodial resources, and availability of investigative and prosecutorial resources that may impact the need for enhanced federal involvement in those cases should also be addressed.

Project Safe Childhood "will coordinate in seeking the stiffest penalties possible, to be sure we keep these criminals away from our children."

Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales,
February 15, 2006

In districts where there is an identified need for increased federal involvement in child exploitation cases, the strategic plan's discussion should address the planned approach to achieving this objective. Specifically, the strategic plan should explain the strategy for increasing federal investigations and prosecutions of child exploitation cases, identify the resources that can be utilized, and establish expectations for this effort. The results of this analysis should also be reflected in the protocols discussed in the strategic plan. The goal of PSC is to ensure that the optimal amount of punishment is achieved in child exploitation cases. Therefore, the increases in federal involvement in child exploitation cases should be directed in substantial part to those types of cases where federal prosecution will make the greatest difference in the consequences to the offender.

4. Providing Appropriate Training to Law Enforcement Officials

In order for law enforcement in each district to be effective in finding and prosecuting offenders, and in identifying and rescuing the victims of child exploitation offenses,



we must ensure that they receive proper instruction on the technological aspects of working these cases, as well as the protocols for pursuing leads from NCMEC and national operations. PSC must therefore aim to expand the opportunities for law enforcement at all levels to be trained appropriately. Accordingly, each district's strategic plan will develop a strategy to address the training needs of federal, state, and local partners. The Department will provide PSC partners with further information on the training that is available through NCMEC, the Office of Justice Programs, the National Advocacy Center, and other sources.

5. Coordinating Local Public Awareness and Education Campaigns

An important facet of PSC is to educate communities about the problems facing children from sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by technology. This includes awareness campaigns directed at children, parents, and society in general, as well as targeted educational programs aimed at providing parents and children with the tools and information they need to avoid the dangers of predation and to use technology in a safe and responsible manner. While PSC will include national efforts to enhance awareness about this issue and educate the public, PSC partnerships in each district can supplement this effort by improving upon existing efforts to impact local communities across the country.

Each district's strategic plan should therefore address the ways in which the PSC coalition will coordinate existing programs and help to facilitate an expansion of those programs. Specifically, the strategic plan should:

- a. Identify PSC partners currently conducting awareness, educational, and other outreach programs in the district, and describe their programs.
- b. Describe the perceived community needs and opportunities for expansion of the existing awareness, educational, and other programs.
- c. Consider ways in which PSC partners can facilitate the growth of existing awareness, educational, and other programs within the district.

The role of the PSC coalitions in achieving the goals of this objective will thus be a facilitative one. The strategic plan will take inventory of the programs already being

provided within the district, and identify opportunities for centralization and growth. The PSC partnership will help to coordinate the programs being offered within a district and maximize the benefits of these programs in impacting the local communities. And local PSC partnerships may be able to take greater advantage of educational and awareness materials developed with funds awarded through the Office of Justice Programs and community education materials developed and used by the ICAC task forces, as well as other educational and awareness programs being used by local communities.

Ensuring Accountability

Through the formation of PSC partnerships and the development of district-specific strategic plans, U.S. Attorneys will be required to seek commitments from their local partners and, in turn, commit themselves and those partners to the goals of PSC. But PSC aims to ensure that law enforcement officials and their partners continue to expand their efforts to protect children from the threats of sexual abuse, enticement, and child pornography. Therefore, as with PSN, U.S. Attorneys will be required to provide semi-annual reports to EOUSA updating the progress of their district's partnership in achieving the goals of PSC, beginning with the first report six months after strategic plans are due.

EOUSA will provide additional details on the contents of the semi-annual PSC reports after collecting and processing the PSC strategic plans. In general, each U.S. Attorney will be expected to report on the progress of his or her district's coalition in executing the strategic plan and achieving the goals of PSC. For instance, the report should assess the level of integration among law enforcement in the district; detail the level of involvement of the PSC partnership

in national operations; update the assessment of training needs in the district in light of training that has been received; and summarize community awareness and educational efforts in the district. The semi-annual report should also describe challenges and obstacles that have been encountered during local implementation of PSC, and especially in the coordination, investigation, and prosecution of cases. Additionally, the report should include at least the following information:

- a. The number of federal child exploitation cases involving the Internet initiated during the six-month period.
- b. The number of federal child exploitation cases involving the Internet charged during the six-month period, including the total number of defendants charged in those cases.
- c. The number of federal child exploitation cases involving the Internet resulting in convictions during the six-month period, including the total number of defendants convicted in those cases.
- d. The number and length of sentences imposed in federal child exploitation cases involving the Internet during the six-month period.
- e. The number of child victims identified during the six-month period.
- f. Narrative descriptions of notable cases or other successes by PSC partners.

Accountability to the goals of PSC will be measured in other ways as well. Through leadership by the Office of Justice Programs,

the ICAC program will develop an effective reporting mechanism in order to accurately record, for each ICAC task force, the number of investigations opened, arrests, state and local prosecutions, referrals for federal investigation or prosecution, sentences imposed, and child victims identified or rescued, among other relevant data. This will help PSC partners to obtain a more complete understanding of the number of child exploitation cases being investigated and prosecuted in each district. And steps will be taken in order to receive an accurate understanding of the number and types of investigations being conducted in child exploitation cases by the federal investigative agencies.

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How Everyone Can Get Involved

Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers have a duty to protect our children and to prevent their brutal abuse at the hands of child pornographers and online predators. Accordingly, PSC aims to enhance the law enforcement response to these growing threats. But PSC is built with the recognition that preventing the exploitation of children, and assisting the young victims of exploitation, requires a community-wide effort. PSC therefore calls for a comprehensive effort—by all of the law enforcement and non-law enforcement partners—to increase awareness about these dangers to children, to educate parents and children about Internet safety, to identify and help children who may have been victimized, and to build communities in which America’s youth can thrive without fear of sexual abuse and exploitation.

To further the goal of building broad, community-based partnerships aimed at protecting our children, this Part will discuss in greater detail the opportunities that exist for other community members to partner with law enforcement in implementing the goals of PSC. This catalogue is not exclusive; a successful dismantling of child pornographers and sexual predators will require everyone’s efforts. But this Part is intended to enhance the community-based approach to protecting our children from sexual abuse, exploitation, and pornography, by illustrating ways that PSC coalitions can engage a variety of partners dedicated to this issue, and that these partners can seek to get involved.

Parents

Many parents assume that their homes are a refuge from the dangers of the world outside. However, the threat to our children

“The chief responsibility to protect America’s children lies with their parents. You are responsible for the welfare of your child. It’s your responsibility.”

President George W. Bush,
October 23, 2002

posed by the Internet is unique because the Internet can bring some of the worst dangers of the outside world into the sanctity of the home. Children are often more savvy than their parents about computers, making



monitoring and understanding their online activities difficult for parents. By participating in PSC activities or by utilizing the tools available from PSC partners, however, parents can learn more about safe Internet usage, keep up with new risks and safety strategies, and engage their family in detecting and preventing child exploitation.

There are several Department-sponsored resources on the Internet to help educate parents on the dangers their children face and assist parents in maintaining a safe home Internet environment. For example, NetSmartz (www.netsmartz.org), i-Safe (www.isafe.org), and Web Wise Kids ([---

Protecting Children from Online Exploitation and Abuse](http://www.web-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

wisekids.org) are Internet safety websites that receive funding from the Department's Office of Justice Programs. These websites have developed extensive educational resources for parents. For instance, among its resources, NetSmartz makes the following recommendations to parents:

- ❖ Talk to children about not responding to offensive or dangerous e-mail, chat, or other communications. Report any such communication to local law enforcement. Do not delete the offensive or dangerous e-mail; turn off the monitor, and contact local law enforcement.
- ❖ Keep the computer in the family room or another open area of your home.
- ❖ Get informed about computers and the Internet.
- ❖ Let children show you what they can do online, and visit their favorite sites.
- ❖ Have children use child-friendly search engines when completing homework.
- ❖ Know who children are exchanging e-mail with, and only let them use chat areas when you can supervise. NetSmartz recommends limiting chat-room access to child-friendly chat sites.
- ❖ Be aware of any other computers your child may be using.
- ❖ Internet accounts should be in the parent's name with parents having the primary screenname, controlling passwords, and using blocking and/or filtering devices.
- ❖ Children should not complete a profile for a service provider and children's screennames should be nondescript so as not to identify that the user is a child.

Parents can be the eyes and ears of law enforcement. If they see evidence that someone is attempting to target their child for exploitation, they can take action by reporting to law enforcement any suspected possession, manufacture, or distribution of child pornography, online enticement of children for sexual acts, sexual molestation of children, or other illegal behavior against children. Such activity should be reported to the CyberTipline administered by NCMEC.

Percentage of Under Age Internet Users Who:

- Posted e-mail address for all to see: **21%**
- Posted some personal information for all to see: **11%**
- Went to X-rated sites on purpose: **8%**
- Sent picture of self to someone they met online: **7%**
- Posted picture of self for all to see: **5%**
- Talked about sex online with someone they had never met in person: **4%**

From a telephone survey conducted by the Crimes Against Children Research Center from August 1999 to February 2000 of a representative national sample of 1,501 young people, ages 10 through 17, who use the Internet regularly. Sources by IDC; NCMEC.

PSC coalitions should seek to find ways to engage and involve parents. Activities could include hosting parent and community forums, and inviting investigators from ICAC task forces or other agencies to conduct prevention and educational informa-

tion sessions. Investigators can also address emerging threats such as social networking sites. In addition, many law enforcement agencies support neighborhood associations through their community policing efforts. PSC partnerships should explore these and other opportunities to participate in meetings with parents and children to discuss related prevention and safety information.

Schools

Schools can play an important role in PSC. While the Internet is a valuable educational tool, schools must teach children about online dangers, the ways in which predators can use the Internet to target them, and what children should do if they are solicited inappropriately. There are a number of existing programs developed for these purposes, including the NetSmartz program created by NCMEC and the i-Safe programs, among other Internet safety programs funded by the Department's Office of Justice Programs. One example is a collaborative effort between the ICAC program and NetSmartz, which resulted in the creation of a 2-CD set targeting various age groups. Well over 10,000 CD sets are already in circulation through the ICAC task force network, and they continue to be disseminated at ICAC and NCMEC training sessions. The CD package includes lesson plans, discussion cards, and all of the information necessary to carry out the program with no additional support or training. Similar collaborations have been developed between NCMEC and ICE.

Many schools have developed or adopted educational programs focusing on Internet safety for their students. In fact, some states have enacted laws requiring that Internet safety be taught in schools, and local Departments of Education have officially adopted the NetSmartz or i-Safe Internet safety curriculums as part of their



overall approach to educating and protecting students from online risks. For instance, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation has joined with the Georgia Department of Education to develop and implement an initiative that includes the establishment of Internet and computer user policy and standards for all Georgia schools.

Many states and schools, however, have not yet established or adopted Internet safety programs. Local PSC partners need to be aware of the safety programs and other educational systems being used in their district, and they should identify areas and schools that do not currently have programs in place. For schools that do not already have programs, the local partners have an opportunity to assist the school in creating them or adopting existing programs.

The individuals that teach our children and make our schools run are also key partners. This includes teachers, teaching-assistants and aides, school administrators, School Resource Officers (SROs), and leaders of extracurricular activities. These individuals and programs all need to play an important role in teaching children how to navigate the Internet safely. They also may be among the first to recognize either inappropriate behavior by a possible online

predator, or identify a child that has been victimized and abused by a predator or child pornographer.

In particular, PSC partnerships should consider providing resources to SRO programs as a way of ensuring that Internet safety information is incorporated into their ongoing activities for all grades. The Department's Office of Community-Oriented Policing Service provides funding to local law enforcement to help establish SRO programs across the country, and the Office of Justice Programs offers training programs to support that initiative.

Schools can also serve a role in educating parents about online dangers to their children. Parent-teacher organizations provide an excellent means of reaching and educating parents. Some training programs funded by the Department's Office of Justice Programs require parental participation.

Youth Organizations

Groups such as Boys and Girls Clubs, the Boy and Girl Scouts, and other youth organizations can serve an important role, both in educating children about the dangers on the Internet, and in recognizing victims and getting law enforcement involved. In many instances, children and teens respond better to messages received from peers, and they may be more willing to share information regarding their experiences with peers. These organizations are instrumental in protecting children. PSC partnerships should consider providing relevant information and resources to these organizations to further the goals of teaching kids about Internet safety and of recognizing and assisting victims of exploitation.

Community-Based Organizations

Community-based organizations are, by their nature, established to provide a public



service to the community. More importantly, individuals involved in such organizations often have a strong desire to contribute to the betterment and well-being of their neighborhoods.

Groups such as the Kiwanis, YMCA, and Rotary Club, just to name a few, provide a variety of resources through community outreach programs. They are a good resource for law enforcement in their effort to educate children and parents on dangers the Internet can pose to children in the community. PSC partnerships should consider providing relevant information and resources to these organizations to further the goals of PSC.

State and Local Law Enforcement Associations and Chapters

These organizations can serve as an important mechanism through which individual investigators and prosecutors can share experiences and educate one another about how to best investigate and prosecute these crimes. In addition, such groups can also serve as effective partners for training and outreach. Groups such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Sheriff's Association can be instrumental in improving the ability of state and local law enforcement to respond to child exploitation crimes. For instance,

these groups have in some states effected revisions to police academy curriculum to incorporate training regarding the recognition and investigation of computer-facilitated crimes against children, and they also have initiated the proposal of legislation to strengthen state laws regarding the prosecution of offenders and to develop more efficient methods for securing information from Internet service providers.

Local Businesses and Business Organizations

Local businesses are important partners in any community. Many businesses serve as good stewards to their community by investing in community programs and initiatives. It is a natural partnership for businesses and law enforcement to work together to invest in the safety of the children in the community. And all businesses are encouraged to take action to alert law enforcement to any inappropriate use of the Internet by their employees to access child pornography or to entice minors.

Private businesses and organizations involved in the telecommunications industry, and the Internet sector in particular, may be especially valuable to the PSC initiative. The process of catching child predators sometimes begins with Internet service providers (ISPs) reporting the presence of child pornography offenses on their systems. Some ISPs have shown great leadership in developing and promoting effective reporting mechanisms, and all ISPs should expand their efforts to ensure that they report such offenses to NCMEC and, in turn, to the appropriate law enforcement authorities. Cooperation with law enforcement is critical in efforts to identify perpetrators and those who aid them. Furthermore, with the creation of camera and video

phones, a new threat has developed and child predators have utilized this technology for solicitation and for distribution of child pornography. The technology community is a partner in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of these crimes. They are also important in the recovery and healing of child victims. Law enforcement looks forward to continuing its work with the technology community, particularly ISPs.



Tribute to Adam Walsh in NCMEC Lobby, created by artist Meghan Walsh, Adam's sister.

Victim Service Providers

As law enforcement works to bring offenders to justice, it is vital that we also place a focused priority on the needs of the child who has been victimized and exploited. The committed and well-trained individuals who work in the victim service field are often the first to come into contact with the victim. Victim service providers, particularly those providing services for sexual assault victims in state sexual assault coalitions, are also best able to understand the needs, both physical and emotional, of victims. They assist law enforcement in conducting forensically sound interviews with victims, coordinating investigations, identifying additional victims, and ensuring that

victims are treated in a way that is sensitive to their needs, while providing law enforcement the maximum opportunity to investigate and prosecute the crime. Victim-witness coordinators already work in federal and state prosecutors' offices and provide essential assistance. And forensic interviewers at Child Advocacy Centers help law enforcement to conduct the interviews of victims and provide other services through their network of child protection agencies. It is critical—not only for the investigation and prosecution of such offenses, but also for the well-being of the child-victim—that all types of victims' services providers partner with law enforcement in the PSC initiative by contacting the PSC Coordinator in their local U.S. Attorney's office.

Faith-Based Organizations

Throughout our nation's history, houses of worship and other faith-based organizations have served as pillars of the community, and often as the sole service providers for those in need. The mission of most faith-based groups is to minister to the whole person—to the physical, emotional, social, and spiritual needs.

A faith-based organization is in a unique position when dealing with a child victim, as well as with the families of those victims that can be deeply affected by abuse. A child who may be afraid of law enforcement and leery of disclosing his or her abuse to an adult may find it easier to confide in someone within their religious family. Many religious organizations provide counsel and safe shelter to children and their families, as well as any health care the victim may need. Children who have been abused by a family member or exploited over the Internet suffer the effects long after the abuser is put in jail. Working with the PSC partners, the faith-based community can play a crucial role in

protecting, healing, and ministering to the child long after their abuser has been brought to justice. PSC partners should consider providing relevant information to these organizations to advance the goals of the PSC initiative.



Media

Media outlets are uniquely suited to helping PSC partners educate their local community about the dangers the Internet poses to children and the steps that parents and children can take in response to this gathering threat. Moreover, media outlets can help law enforcement in mobilizing the community to locate victims, such as children who may have been abducted by offenders who approached them online. The AMBER Alert program is an excellent example of the media's ability to assist law enforcement efforts to protect and rescue children.

PSC partnerships should seek ways to engage media outlets in furthering the goals of PSC, such as through public service announcements (PSAs). U.S. Attorney's offices may participate in PSAs with other PSC partners when doing so will further the Department's mission and if the PSA accurately reflects the role of the individual U.S. Attorney's office. However, all PSAs involv-

ing U.S. Attorneys' offices must be approved by the Department's Office of Public Affairs, and U.S. Attorney's offices should not participate in PSAs used for fundraising purposes. U.S. Attorney's offices may present PSAs to community leaders and groups or make them available for viewing by interested organizations.

U.S. Attorneys' offices should avoid direct contact with the media regarding air time, and should not organize efforts to obtain air time for PSAs. However, other members of PSC partnerships may contact the media and find ways to get media outlets involved in advancing the goals of PSC. Any media efforts involving U.S. Attorney's offices must, of course, be consistent with governing provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 relating to the privacy rights of defendants and victims.

In addition to PSAs, U.S. Attorney's offices and their PSC partners should consider providing information—such as information regarding prosecutions and sentences—for special reports and future stories by local and national media outlets. In addition, many communities have local television channels that scroll information for use by these stations. Information regarding local prosecutions and operations enhances public awareness of the Department's campaign against child sexual exploitation and abuse.

An example of a collaborative effort already in place is the joint efforts of the Cleveland Field Office of the FBI and the Cuyahoga County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, who have joined with the local Clear Channel radio and television affiliates to promote targeted PSAs for varying age ranges and consumer audiences. These collaborative efforts have resulted in at least three separate town hall meetings and the establishment of a regular local-access spot dealing primarily with child exploitation issues.

Family Advocacy Organizations, Child-Serving Agencies, and Non-Governmental Organizations

Family advocacy organizations, as groups focused on the health and well-being of the family, can be very beneficial in helping to educate parents. These networks of advocacy organizations and other grassroots organizations can teach parents about the dangers the Internet poses to children; how to talk to kids about these dangers; and about the resources available to parents and schools to teach children how to safely navigate the Internet and recognize inappropriate behavior.

Family and youth services departments, human services agencies, child health agencies, child advocacy centers, and other aligned agencies in the public and private sectors have many opportunities to encourage children to practice Internet safety skills and to determine whether the children have encountered exploitative situations on the Internet. These agencies can disseminate safety information in brochures and posters and can conduct public education outreach presentations. If their work includes home visits or operating residential programs, they can monitor the placement and use of computers in children's living areas.

If these organizations, in working with children, youth, and families, become aware of Internet exploitation, they can take action to assist the family by reporting the information to law enforcement. Agencies that have investigative functions, such as Child Protective Services working with law enforcement on multi-disciplinary, team-based investigations of child abuse and exploitation, can also assess a child's risk for computer exploitation as part of other ongoing children safety investigations.

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Federal Statutes Governing Child Pornography and Enticement Crimes

Section	Prohibits ¹	Mandatory Min. Penalty	Max. Penalty
18 U.S.C. § 2251(a)	Employing, using, or enticing a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of that conduct	15 years (1st offense) 25 years (2nd offense ²) 35 years (3rd offense)	30 years (1st offense) 50 years (2nd offense) Life (3rd offense)
18 U.S.C. § 2251(b)	Parent or guardian permitting a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of that conduct	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2251(c)	Employing, using, or enticing a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct outside the United States to produce a visual depiction of that conduct for the purpose of transporting it to the United States	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2251(d)	Advertising to receive, trade, buy, or distribute a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct or to participate in any act of sexually explicit conduct with a minor for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of that conduct	Same as above	Same as above

¹ These statutes generally each contain an element conferring federal jurisdiction, such as a nexus to interstate or foreign commerce (such as interstate or foreign transportation or travel, or use of a facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce) or that the offense occurred in the special maritime or territorial jurisdiction of the United States. For the sake of brevity, these jurisdictional elements are omitted from this summary chart.

² Qualifying convictions for the enhanced penalties for repeat offenses include federal child pornography, sex abuse, obscenity, and enticement/traveler offenses, or any state conviction relating to the sexual exploitation of children. See 18 U.S.C. § 2251(e).

Federal Statutes Governing Child Pornography and Enticement Crimes
continued

Section	Prohibits	Mandatory Min. Penalty	Max. Penalty
18 U.S.C. § 2251A(a)	Parent or guardian selling or transferring custody of a minor knowing or intending that the minor will be portrayed in a visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct, or offering to do so	30 years	Life
18 U.S.C. § 2251A(b)	Purchasing or obtaining custody of a minor, knowing or intending that the minor will be portrayed in a visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct, or offering to do so	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(1)	Transporting a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct	5 years (1st offense) 15 years (2nd offense ³)	20 years (1st offense) 40 years (2nd offense)
18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2)	Receiving or distributing a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(3)	Selling, or possessing with intent to sell, a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)	Possessing a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct	None (1st offense) 10 years (2nd offense ⁴)	10 years (1st offense) 20 years (2nd offense)

³ Qualifying convictions for the enhanced penalties for repeat offenses include federal child pornography, sex abuse, obscenity, and enticement/traveler offenses, or any state conviction relating to the sexual exploitation of children. See 18 U.S.C. § 2252(b)(1).

⁴ Qualifying convictions for the enhanced penalties for repeat offenses include federal child pornography, sex abuse, obscenity, and enticement/traveler offenses, or any state conviction relating to the sexual exploitation of children. See 18 U.S.C. § 2252(b)(2).

Federal Statutes Governing Child Pornography and Enticement Crimes
continued

Section	Prohibits	Mandatory Min. Penalty	Max. Penalty
18 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(1)	Transporting child pornography ⁵	5 years (1st offense) 15 years (2nd offense ⁶)	20 years (1st offense) 40 years (2nd offense)
18 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(2)	Receiving or distributing child pornography	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(3)	Reproducing child pornography for distribution, or advertising material as an obscene visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct or as a visual depiction engaging in sexually explicit conduct	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(4)	Selling, or possessing with intent to sell, child pornography	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(5)	Possessing child pornography	None (1st offense) 10 years (2nd offense ⁷)	10 years (1st offense) 20 years (2nd offense)

⁵ 18 U.S.C. § 2252A uses the term “child pornography,” which is defined at 18 U.S.C. § 2256(8): “Child pornography” includes not only a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct, but also a visual depiction that is indistinguishable from that of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct as well as a visual depiction that has been created, adapted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexually explicit conduct. See 18 U.S.C. § 2256(8)(A)-(C).

⁶ Qualifying convictions for the enhanced penalties for repeat offenses include federal child pornography, sex abuse, obscenity, and enticement/traveler offenses, or any state conviction relating to the sexual exploitation of children. See 18 U.S.C. § 2252A(b)(1).

⁷ Qualifying convictions for the enhanced penalties for repeat offenses include federal child pornography, sex abuse, obscenity, and enticement/traveler offenses, or any state conviction relating to the sexual exploitation of children. See 18 U.S.C. § 2252A(b)(2).

Federal Statutes Governing Child Pornography and Enticement Crimes
continued

Section	Prohibits	Mandatory Min. Penalty	Max. Penalty
18 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(6)	Distributing child pornography to a minor for purposes of persuading a minor to engage in illegal activity	5 years (1st offense) 15 years (2nd offense ⁸)	20 years (1st offense) 40 years (2nd offense)
18 U.S.C. § 2260(a)	Employing or using a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct outside the United States for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of that conduct to be imported into the United States, or the transportation of a minor with the intent to create such a visual depiction	None (1st offense) None (2nd offense)	10 years (1st offense) 20 years (2nd offense ⁹)
18 U.S.C. § 2260(b)	Receiving, transporting, or distributing a visual depiction of a minor outside the United States intending that it be imported into the United States	Same as above	Same as above
18 U.S.C. § 2422(a)	Persuading, inducing, enticing, or coercing any person to travel to engage in prostitution or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense	None	20 years

⁸ Qualifying convictions for the enhanced penalties for repeat offenses include federal child pornographyography, sex abuse, obscenity, and enticement/traveler offenses, or any state conviction relating to the sexual exploitation of children. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2252A(b)(1).

⁹ Qualifying convictions for the enhanced penalties for repeat offenses include federal child pornography and sex abuse convictions. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2260(c)(2).

Federal Statutes Governing Child Pornography and Enticement Crimes
continued

Section	Prohibits	Mandatory Min. Penalty	Max. Penalty
18 U.S.C. § 2422(b)	Persuading, inducing, enticing, or coercing any person under 18 to engage in prostitution or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense	5 years	30 years
18 U.S.C. § 2423(a)	Transporting a person under 18 with intent that the person engage in prostitution or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense	5 years	30 years
18 U.S.C. § 2423(b)	Traveling for the purpose of engaging in any illicit sexual conduct ¹⁰ with another person	None	30 years
18 U.S.C. § 2425	Transmitting information about a person under 16 with the intent to entice, encourage, or solicit any person to engage in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense	None	5 years

¹⁰ “Illicit sexual conduct” means a sexual act with a person under 18 that would be in violation of federal sex abuse statutes if it occurred within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or any commercial sex act with a person under 18. See 18 U.S.C. § 2423(f).

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Advocacy or Programming for Children and Youth

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Washington, DC 20005
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Fax: (202) 662-1589
www.abanet.org

American Prosecutors' Research Institute

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone: (703) 519-1669
Fax: (703) 836-3195
www.ndaa-apri.org

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America

230 North 13th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: (215) 567-7000
Fax: (215) 567-0394
www.bbbsa.org

Boys and Girls Clubs of America

1275 Peachtree Street NE
Atlanta, GA 30309-3506
Phone: (404) 487-5700
www.bgca.org

Center for Successful Parenting

Post Office Box 179
1508 E. 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46240
www.sosparents.org/index.htm

Girl Scouts Beyond Bars and PAVE Programs

4806 Seton Drive
Baltimore, Maryland 21215
Phone: (410) 358-9711
Fax: (410) 358-9918
www.gscm.org/program/beyondbars.htm

National Children's Alliance

300 E Street NW
Washington DC 20001
Phone: (202) 452-6001 x103
Fax: (202) 452-6002
www.nca-online.org

National Network of Youth Ministries

12335 World Trade Drive, Suite 16
San Diego, CA 92128
Phone: (858) 451-1111 x111
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www.nnym.org

Native American Alliance Foundation

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Safe School Education and Community Awareness Program I-SAFE AMERICA, Inc.

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SAGE (Standing Against Global Exploitation)

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9200 South Dadeland Blvd., Suite 417
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Advocacy or Programming for Children and Youth *cont.*

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Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 296-2992
Fax: (202) 296-4030
www.ysa.org

Child/Youth Protection

A Child is Missing

500 SE 17th Street, Suite 101
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316
Phone: (954) 763-1288
Fax: (954) 763-4569
www.achildissinging.org

Association of Missing and Exploited Children Organizations

Post Office Box 19668
Alexandria, VA 22320
Phone: (901) 405-8441
Fax: (901) 405-8542
www.comec.org

Center for Successful Parenting

Post Office Box 179
1508 E. 86th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46240
<http://www.sosparents.org/index.htm>

Circle of Parents Prevent Child Abuse America

200 South Michigan Avenue
17th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Phone: (312) 663-3520
Fax: (312) 939-8962
www.preventchildabuse.org

Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program

Post Office Box 12729
Tallahassee, FL 32317-2729
Phone: (800) 726-7070
Fax: (850) 386-5356
www.great-online.org

Girl Scouts Beyond Bars and PAVE Programs

4806 Seton Drive
Baltimore, Maryland 21215
Phone: (410) 358 9711
Fax: (410) 358 9918
www.gscm.org/program/beyondbars.htm

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

Charles B. Wang International Children's
Building
699 Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314-3175
Phone: (703) 274-3900
Fax: (703) 274-2200
Hotline: 1-800-THE-LOST
www.missingkids.com

National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise

1424 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 518-6500
Fax: (202) 588-0314
www.ncne.com

Child/Youth Protection cont.

Paul and Lisa Program

Phone: (800) 518-2238
www.paulandlisa.org

Rape Abuse and Incest National Network

2000 L Street NW, Suite 406
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 544-1034
Fax: (202) 544-3556
www.rainn.org

Internet Safety

Boys and Girls Clubs of America

1275 Peachtree Street NE
Atlanta, GA 30309-3506
Phone: 404-487-5700
www.bgca.org

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

Charles B. Wang International Children's Building
699 Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Phone: (703) 274-3900
Fax: (703) 274-2200
Hotline: 1-800-THE-LOST
www.missingkids.com

Obscenity Crimes - Morality in Media

475 Riverside Drive, Suite 239
New York, NY 10115
Phone: (212) 870-3222
Fax: (212) 870-2765
www.obscenitycrimes.org

Safe School Education and Community Awareness Program I-SAFE America

5963 La Place Court, Suite 309
Carlsbad, CA 92008
Phone: (760) 603-7911
Fax: (760) 603-8382
www.isafe.org

Web Wise Kids

Post Office Box 27203
Santa Ana, CA 92799
Phone: (866) 932-9473
Fax: (714) 435-0523
www.wiredwithwisdom.org

NetSmartz Workshop

Charles B. Wang International Children's Building
699 Prince Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
www.netsmartz.org

Services for Child/Youth Victims of Crime

National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association

100 W. Harrison - North Tower, Suite 500
Seattle, WA 98119
Phone: (800) 628-3233
Fax: (206) 270-0078
www.nationalcasa.org

National Center for Victims of Crime

2000 M Street NW, Suite 480
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 467-8700
Fax: (202) 467-8701
www.ncvc.org

Services for Child/Youth Victims of Crime *cont.*

National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign - National Crime Prevention Council

1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 13th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 466-6272
Fax: (202) 296-1356
www.ncpc.org

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Post Office Box 8970
Reno, NV 89507
Phone: (775) 784-6012
Fax: (775) 784-6628
www.ncjfcj.org

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

1970 Broadway, Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: (510) 208-0500
Fax: (510) 208-0511
www.sf.nccd-crc.org

Paul and Lisa Program

Phone: (800) 518-2238
www.paulandlisa.org

Rape Abuse and Incest National Network

2000 L Street NW, Suite 406
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 544-1034
Fax: (202) 544-3556
www.rainn.org

SAGE (Standing Against Global Exploitation)

1385 Mission Street, Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94103
Phone: (415) 358-2719
Fax: (415) 554-9981
www.sageprojectinc.org

Child/Youth Protection

CALIFORNIA

Beyond Missing
Post Office Box 1185
Sausalito, CA 94966

Parents Anonymous, Inc.
675 West Foothill Boulevard
Claremont, CA 91711

SAGE (Standing Against Global Exploitation)
1385 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

CONNECTICUT

The Paul and Lisa Program, Inc.
Ellen Bremner
Essex Street
Westbrook, CT 06498
Phone: (860) 767-7660

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

National Children's Alliance
1612 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Zero to Three Foundation
2000 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

GEORGIA

Fulton County Juvenile Justice Fund
395 Pryor Street
Atlanta, GA 30212

Georgia Pines Community Service Bureau
Cheryl Rehberg
Phone: (229) 522-3565

ILLINOIS

Prevent Child Abuse America
200 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60604

KANSAS

Gracious Promise Foundation
1021 Pacific Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66102

MISSOURI

Missouri Juvenile Justice Association
Post Office Box 1332
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Presbyterian Children's Services, Inc.
1353 North Warsaw Road
St. Louis, MO 63132

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Children's Trust Fund
91 North State Street, Suite 202
Concord, NH 03301

NEVADA

Family Development Foundation
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway
Las Vegas, NV 89109

Las Vegas Family Development Foundation
3950 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 750
Las Vegas, NV 89109
Phone: (702) 949-5263
<http://nofdf.org>

Child/Youth Protection cont.

NEVADA, cont'd.

Nevada Child Seekers
2880 East Flamingo Road
Las Vegas, NV 89123

SAFE House Inc. Stop Abuse in the Family Environment
921 American Pacific
Henderson, NV 89014

NEW YORK

New York City Criminal Justice Coordinators Office
One Centre Street, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10007

Ohel Children's Home & Family Services
4510 16th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11204

Phipps Community Development Corporation
902 Broadway
New York, NY 10010

OREGON

Multnomah County Children's Receiving Center
10305 E. Burnside
Portland, OR 97216

SOUTH CAROLINA

Darkness to Light
Phone: (843) 956-5444
Fax: (843) 956-5449

SOUTH CAROLINA, cont'd.

Florence Crittenton Programs of South Carolina
Andrea Thomas
Phone: (843) 722-7526
Fax: (843) 577-0770

TEXAS

Tarrant County Youth Collaboration
6707 Brentwood Stair Road
Fort Worth, TX 76112

VIRGINIA

Children's Hospital of Kings Daughters Health System
Kendra Chroshaw
Phone: (757) 668-7702

Enough is Enough
Donna Rice Hughes
Phone: (703) 759-6862
Fax: (703) 759-3810

Memorial Child Guidance Clinic
200 North 22nd Street
Richmond, VA 23223

VERMONT

Prevent Child Abuse Vermont
Post Office Box 829
94 Main Street
Montpelier, VT 05601

WASHINGTON

Take Root
7238 Old Pacific Highway Street
Kalama, WA 98625

Services for Child/Youth Victims of Crime

ALABAMA

Morgan County Child Advocacy Center
425 E. Moulton Street
Decatur, AL

National Children's Advocacy Center
210 Pratt Avenue
Huntsville, AL 35801

Northwest Alabama Children's Advocacy Center
404 West Tennessee Street
Florence, AL 35630

COLORADO

Children's Advocacy Center for the Pikes Peak Region
423 South Cascade Avenue
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

ILLINOIS

LaSalle County Children's Advocacy Center
1521 LaSalle Street
Ottawa, IL 61350

LOUISIANA

Children's Advocacy Centers of Louisiana
Post Office Box 53967
Lafayette, LA 70505

MINNESOTA

Midwest Regional Child Advocacy Center
Phone: (651) 220-6065

www.mrcac.org

Winona M. Lipman Child Advocacy Center
201 Lyons Avenue
Newark, NJ 07112

Philadelphia Children's Alliance
4000 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

South Carolina Child Advocacy Center, Dorchester County
210 W. Sixth North St.
Summerville, SC 29483
Phone: (843) 875-1551
Fax: (843) 851-5963
www.dorchesterchildrensctr.org

Dee Norton Lowcountry Children's Center
1061 King Street
Charleston, SC 29403
Phone: (843) 723-3600
Fax: (843) 720-7106
www.dnlcc.org

Internet Safety

MASSACHUSETTS

TechMission Inc.
31 Torry Street
Boston, MA 02124

Arizona cont.

Surprise Police Department
Wellton Police Department
Wickenburg Police Department
Yavapai County Sheriff's Office
Yuma Police Department

Arkansas

Arkansas State Police

Arkansas State Crime Laboratory
Benton Police Department
Benton County Sheriff's Office
Berryville Police Department
Blytheville Police Department
Bryant Police Department
England Police Department
Greenbrier Police Department
Little Rock Police Department
Office of the Arkansas Attorney General
Washington County Sheriff's Office

California

Los Angeles Police Department

Glendale Police Department
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Long Beach Police Department
Pasadena Police Department
San Bernadino County Sheriff's Office
Torrance Police Department
United States Secret Service

California

Sacramento Continuity Sheriff's Office

California Department of Insurance
California Department of Justice
California Department of Motor Vehicles
California Highway Patrol
California State County Controller's Office
Ceres Police Department
Davis Police Department
El Dorado County District Attorney's Office
El Dorado County Sheriff's Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Folsom Police Department
Isleton Police Department
Merced County Sheriff's Office

California *cont.*

Merced Police Department
Modesto Police Department
Placer County District Attorney's Office
Placer County Sheriff's Office
Sacramento County Probation Department
Sacramento County District Attorney's Office
Sacramento Police Department
San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office
Stanislaus County District Attorney's Office
Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office
Turlock Police Services
United States Attorney's Office
United States Inspection Services
United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service
United States Secret Service
University of California, Davis, Police Department
Yolo County District Attorney's Office **California**

California

San Jose Police Department

Colorado

Colorado Springs Police Department

Canon City Police Department
Colorado Springs Police Department
Denver Police Department
Douglas County Sheriff's Office
Fountain Police Department
Fremont County Sheriff's Office
Littleton Police Department
Mountain Village Police Department
Office of Special Investigations - Peterson
Air Force Base
Pueblo County Sheriff's Office
Westminster Police Department

Connecticut
(includes Rhode Island)

Connecticut State Police

Beacon Falls Police Department
Bloomfield Police Department
Canton Police Department
Central Connecticut State University
Police Department

Connecticut cont.

Connecticut Department of Probation
Connecticut States Attorney's Office
Derby Police Department
East Hartford Police Department
Granby Police Department
Greenwich Police Department
Hamden Police Department
Hartford Police Department
Milford Police Department
New Britain Police Department
Newington Police Department
Newtown Police Department
Norwalk Police Department
Rhode Island State Police
Rocky Hill Police Department
South Windsor Police Department
Southern Connecticut State University Police
Department
Stamford Police Department
Waterford Police Department
Westerly Rhode Island Police Department
Windsor Locks Police Department

Florida

Broward County Sheriff's Office

Atlantis Police Department
Bal Harbour Village Police Department
Boca Raton Police Department
Boynton Beach Police Department
Broward County Sheriff's Office
Collier County Sheriff's Office
Coral Springs Police Department
Delray Beach Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Fort Lauderdale Police Department
Hollywood Police Department
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Indian Creek Village Safety Department
Indian River County Sheriff's Office
Lantana Police Department
Lauderhill Police Department

Florida *cont.*

Margate Police Department
Martin County Police Department
Miami Beach Police Department
Miami Police Department
Miami-Dade Police Department
Miramar Police Department
Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Office of the State Attorney, Fifteenth
 Judicial Circuit
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office
Pembroke Pines Police Department
Plantation Police Department
Port St. Lucie Police Department
Royal Palm Beach Police Department
Sebastian Police Department
St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office
Tequesta Police Department
Unites States Postal Inspection Service
West Palm Beach Police Department
Wilton Manors Police Department

Florida

Gainesville Police Department

Alachua County Sheriff's Office
Bay County Sheriff's Office
Bradford County Sheriff's Office
Brevard County Sheriff's Office
Citrus County Sheriff's Office
Clay County Sheriff's Office
Clearwater Police Department
Columbia County Sheriff's Office
Escambia County Sheriff's Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Florida Department of Commerce, Inspector
 General's Office
Florida Attorney General's Office
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Flagler County Sheriff's Office
Florida Attorney General's Office
Ft. Walton Beach Police Department
Gainesville Police Department
Green Cove Springs Police Department

Florida *cont.*

Hernando County Sheriff's Office
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office
Lake County Sheriff's Office
Largo Police Department
Live Oak Police Department
Longwood Police Department
Niceville Police Department
Manatee County Sheriff's Office
Marion County Sheriff's Office
Northeast Florida Investigative Support Center
Ocala Police Department
Office of Statewide Prosecution
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office
Panama City Police Department
Pasco County Sheriff's Office
Pensacola Police Department
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office
Polk County Sheriff's Office
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
St. Petersburg Police Department
Santa Fe Community College Police Department
Santa Rosa Sheriff's Office
Seminole County Sheriff's Office
State Attorney's Office, Fourth Circuit
Tallahassee Police Department
University of North Florida Police Department
United States Postal Inspection Service
Volusia County Sheriff's Office
Walton County Sheriff's Office
Tallahassee Police Department
University of North Florida Police Department
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Volusia County Sheriff's Office
Walton County Sheriff's Office

Georgia

Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Carrollton Police Department
Cobb County District Attorney
Cobb Police Department
Columbus Police Department
Dougherty County District Attorney
Forsyth County Sheriff's Office
Georgia Attorney General
Georgia Department of Audits
Georgia Technology Authority
Gwinnett County Police Department
Hinesville Police Department
Houston County Sheriff's Office
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Kennesaw State University Police Department
Medical College of Georgia Police Department
Newton County Sheriff's Office
Ocmulgee District Attorney
Peachtree City Police Department
Queensland Police Service
Rockdale District Attorney
Rockdale Sheriff's Office
University of Georgia Police Department
United States Army Criminal Investigation
Command
United States Secret Service
Zebulon Police Department

Hawaii

Hawaii Department of Attorney General

County of Honolulu Police Department
County of Hawaii Police Department
County of Kauai Police Department
County of Maui Police Department
Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs,
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety, State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services, State of Hawaii
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Honolulu Police Department
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Internal Revenue Service

Hawaii *cont.*

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Office of the
Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of
Hawaii
Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of
Maui
Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of
Kauai
Office of Special Investigations- United States
Air Force
Prosecuting Attorney, County of Honolulu
United States Secret Service

Illinois

Cook County State's Attorney's Office

Arlington Heights Police Department
Chicago Police Department
Des Plaines Police Department
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Orland Park Police Department
Tinley Park Police Department
Westchester Police Department

Illinois

Illinois Office of Attorney General

Arlington Heights Police Department
Bartlett Police Department
Bensenville Police Department
Carpentersville Police Department
Champaign County Sheriff's Office
Champaign County State's Attorney
Channahon Police Department
Chicago Police Department
Collinsville Police Department
Cook County State's Attorney
Darien Police Department
Decatur Police Department
Des Plaines Police Department
Downers Grove Police Department
DuPage County Children's Advocacy Center
DuPage County Sheriff's Office
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office
Elk Grove Village Police Department
Elmwood Park Police Department
Franklin Park Police Department

Illinois *cont.*

Hillside Police Department
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois State Police
Kane County Children's Advocacy Center
Kane County Sheriff's Office
Kane County State's Attorney
LaGrange Police Department
Lake County State's Attorney
Lake County Sheriff's Office
Lake in the Hills Police Department
Lakewood Police Department
Lanark Police Department
Lombard Police Department
Marion County State's Attorney
McHenry County State's Attorney
Melrose Park Police Department
Mount Prospect Police Department
Mundelein Police Department
Naperville Police Department
Niles Police Department
Northbrook Police Department
Oakbrook Police Department
O'Fallon Police Department
Ogle County State's Attorney
Palos Heights Police Department
Park Forest Police Department
Prospect Heights Police Department
Quincy Police Department
Sangamon County State's Attorney
Schaumburg Police Department
Schiller Park Police Department
Sesser Police Department
St. Clair County Sheriff's Office
Tinley Park Police Department
University of Illinois Police Department
Vernon Hills Police Department
Waterloo Police Department
Westchester Police Department
West Chicago Police Department
Wheaton Police Department

Illinois *cont.*

Will County State's Attorney
Winfield Police Department
Winnebago County Sheriff's Office
Wood Dale Police Department

Indiana

Indiana State Police

Department of Natural Resources
Greenwood Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Fort Wayne Police Department
Huntington Police Department
Indianapolis Police Department
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Kokomo Police Department
Lawrence Police Department
Noblesville Police Department
Porter County Prosecutor's Office
Porter County Sheriff's Office
Richmond Police Department
St. Joseph County Prosecutor's Office
Terre Haute Police Department
United States Attorney's Office, Southern District
of Indiana
United States Secret Service
Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Office

Iowa

Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation

Black Hawk County Sheriff's Office
Burlington Police Department
Cedar Falls Police Department
Cedar Rapids Police Department
Clarion Police Department
Clinton Police Department
Council Bluffs Police Department
Davenport Police Department
Des Moines Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Grinnell Police Department
Immigrations and Customs Enforcement
Indianola Police Department

Iowa *cont.*

Iowa Attorney General's Office
Iowa City Police Department
Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of
Criminal Investigation
Iowa State Department of Public Safety
Iowa State Patrol
Johnson County Attorney
Linn County Attorney
Midwest Forensic Resource Center
Oelwein Police Department
Polk County Attorney's Office
Polk County Sheriff's Office
Pottawattamie County Attorney
Sioux City Police Department
St. Lukes Child Protection Center
United States Postal Inspection Service
United States Probation
United States Secret Service
University of Iowa Police Department
University of Northern Iowa Police Department
Urbandale Police Department
Windsor Heights Police Department

Kansas

Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office
Cherokee County Sheriff's Office
Gardner Police Department
El Dorado Police Department
Ft. Hays State University Police
McPherson Police Department
Salina Police Department
Topeka Police Department
Wellington Police Department

Kentucky

Kentucky State Police
Boone County Sheriff's Office
Cadiz Police Department
Franklin Police Department
Frankfort Police Department
Jessamine County Sheriff's Office
Louisville Metro Police Department

Kentucky *cont.*

Oldham County Police Department
Richmond Police Department
United States Postal Inspection Service - Louisville
Winchester Police Department

Louisiana

Louisiana Department of Justice

Maryland

Maryland State Police

Allegany County Sheriff's Office
Baltimore Police Department
Carroll County Sheriff's Office
Cecil County Sheriff's Office
Cumberland Police Department
Frederick County Sheriff's Office
Frostburg Police Department
Howard County Police Department
Harford County Sheriff's Office
Montgomery County Police

Massachusetts

Massachusetts State Police

Adams Police Department
Amesbury Police Department
Amherst Police Department
Belchertown Police Department
Berkshire County District Attorney's Office
Boston Police Department
Cape and Islands County District Attorney's
Office
Charlton Police Department
Dalton Police Department
Dover Police Department
Easthampton Police Department
Egremont Police Department
Essex County District Attorney's Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Framingham Police Department
Gloucester Police Department
Granby Police Department
Greenfield Police Department
Gt. Barrington Police Department

Massachusetts *cont.*

Hampshire County District Attorney's Office
Holden Police Department
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Ipswich Police Department
Lanesborough Police Department
Lawrence Police Department
Lee Police Department
Leominster Police Department
Lowell Police Department
Marblehead Police Department
Medford Police Department
Mendon Police Department
Merrimac Police Department
Middleboro Police Department
Middleton Police Department
Middlesex County District Attorney's Office
Natick Police Department
Needham Police Department
New Bedford Police Department
Newburyport Police Department
North Adams Police Department
Northampton Police Department
Norwood Police Department
Norfolk County District Attorney's Office
Oxford Police Department
Plymouth County District Attorney's Office
Peabody Police Department
Pittsfield Police Department
Salem Police Department
Sheffield Police Department
Southampton Police Department
Springfield Police Department
Stockbridge Police Department
Suffolk County District Attorney's Office
Swansea Police Department
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Police
Department
Waltham Police Department
Westford Police Department
Westminster Police Department
Westwood Police Department

Massachusetts *cont.*

Wilbraham Police Department
Williamstown Police Department
Worcester Police Department
Worcester County District Attorney's Office

Michigan

Michigan State Police

Brownstown Township Police Department
Detroit Police Department
Ingham County Sheriff's Office
Jackson Police Department
Lansing Community College
Lansing Police Department
Livingston County Sheriff's Office
Livonia Police Department
Michigan Attorney General's Office
Michigan State University Police Department
Saginaw County Sheriff's Office
Troy Police Department

Minnesota
(*includes South Dakota*)

St. Paul Police Department

Anoka County Sheriff's Department
Baxter Police Department
Burnsville Police Department
Crow Wing County Sheriff's Department
Dakota County Sheriffs Department
Fergus Falls Police Department
Hennepin County Sheriff's Department
Hutchinson Police Department
Mankato Department of Public Safety
Minneapolis Police Department
Moorhead Police Department
Polk County Sheriffs Department
Ramsey County Sheriffs Department
Rice County Sheriffs Department
South Dakota Department of Criminal
Investigation
White Bear Lake Police Department
Woodbury Police Department

Missouri

St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

Boone County Sheriff's Office
Chesterfield Police Department

Missouri *cont.*

Clayton Police Department
Creve Coeur Police Department
Festus Police Department
Glendale Police Department
Hazelwood Police Department
Independence Police Department
Joplin Police Department
Kansas City Police Department
Missouri State Technical Assistance Team
Platte County Sheriff's Office
St. Charles County Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department
Springfield Police Department
Webb City Police Department

Nebraska

Nebraska State Patrol

Adams County Attorney's Office
Bellevue Police Department
Buffalo County Attorney's Office
Cass County Sheriff's Office
Custer County Attorney's Office
Dakota County Attorney's Office
Dawson County Attorney's Office
Dodge County Attorney's Office
Douglas County Attorney's Office
Douglas County Sheriff's Office
Frontier County Attorney's Office
Gage County Attorney's Office
Hall County Attorney's Office
Lancaster County Attorney's Office
LaVista Police Department
Lincoln Police Department
Nebraska Attorney Generals Office
Norfolk Police Department
Omaha Police Department
Papillion Police Department
Polk County Iowa Sheriff's Office
Platte County Attorney's Office
Sarpy County Attorney's Office
Sarpy County Sheriff's Office
Saunders County Attorney's Office

Nebraska *cont.*

Scottsbluff County Attorney's Office
Wayne County Attorney's Office
United States Air Force, Office of Special
Investigations

Nevada

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

New Hampshire
*(includes Maine
and Vermont)*

Portsmouth Police Department

Burlington Police Department (Vermont)
Carroll County Sheriff's Office
Exeter Police Department
Lincoln Police Department
Lewiston Police Department (Maine)
Maine State Police
New London Police Department

New Jersey

New Jersey State Police

Bergen County Prosecutor's Office
Burlington County Prosecutor's Office
Camden County Prosecutor's Office
Carney's Point Police Department
Division of Criminal Justice
Essex County Prosecutor's Office
Gloucester County Prosecutor's Office
Long Branch Police Department, Monmouth
County
Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office
Ocean County Prosecutor's Office
Passaic County Prosecutor's Office
Roxbury Police Department, Morris County
Somerset County Prosecutor's Office

New Mexico

New Mexico Attorney General's Office

Albuquerque Police Department
Roswell Police Department
Farmington Police Department
Office of the District Attorney, Twelfth Judicial
District

New York

New York State Police

Department of Criminal Justice Services
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Monroe County Sheriff's Office
New York State Attorney Generals Office
New York City Police Department
Oneida County District Attorney's Office
Oneida County Sheriff's Office
Oneida County Task Force
Rome Police Department
Suffolk County Police Department
United States Postal Inspection Service
Utica Police Department
Westchester County District Attorney's Office

North Carolina

North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation

Ohio

Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office

Ada Police Department
Akron Police Department
Ashland County Sheriff's Office
Ashtabula County Prosecutor's Office
Ashtabula County Sheriff's Office
Athens County Sheriff's Office
Athens Police Department
Auglaize County Sheriff's Office
Austintown Police Department
Avon Lake Police Department
Barberton Police Department
Bay Village Police Department
Belmont County Prosecutor's Office
Belmont County Sheriff's Office
Berea Police Department
Bexley Police Department
Bowling Green Police Department
Brooklyn Police Department
Brookville Police Department
Brown County Sheriff's Office
Bryan Police Department
Butler County Prosecutor's Office

Ohio *cont.*

Butler County Sheriff's Office
Carroll County Sheriff's Office
Carroll County Prosecutor's Office
Celina Police Department
Chagrin Falls Police Department
Champaign County Prosecutor's Office
Chillicothe Police Department
Cincinnati Police Department
Clark County Prosecutor's Office
Clark County Sheriff's Office
Cleveland Police Department
Cleves Police Department
Clinton County Sheriff's Office
Coldwater Police Department
Columbiana County Sheriff's Office
Columbus Police Department
Coshocton County Prosecutor's Office
Crawford County Sheriff's Office
Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Office
Darke County Prosecutor's Office
Defiance County Sheriff's Office
Delaware County Prosecutor's Office
Delaware County Sheriff's Office
Eastlake Police Department
Eaton Police Department
Erie County Prosecutor's Office
Erie County Sheriff's Office
Euclid Police Department
Fairfield County Sheriff's Office
Fairfield Police Department
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Franklin Police Department
Fulton County Prosecutor's Office
Galion Police Department
Geauga County Prosecutor's Office
Geauga County Sheriff's Office
Grove City Police Department
Guernsey County Sheriff's Office
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office
Hamilton Police Department

Ohio *cont.*

Hancock County Sheriff's Office
Hardin County Prosecutor's Office
Hardin County Sheriff's Office
Harrison County Sheriff's Office
Hebron Police Department
Hocking County Prosecutor's Office
Holmes County Prosecutor's Office
Ironton Police Department
Jefferson County Prosecutor's Office
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
Kent Police Department
Kenton Police Department
Lake County Prosecutor's Office
Lake County Sheriff's Office
Lakewood Police Department
Lawrence County Sheriff's Office
Licking County Sheriff's Office
Lima Police Department
Logan County Prosecutor's Office
Lorain County Prosecutor's Office
Lorain County Sheriff's Office
Lucas County Prosecutor's Office
Madison County Prosecutor's Office
Madison County Sheriff's Office
Mahoning County Prosecutor's Office
Mahoning County Sheriff's Office
Mansfield Police Department
Marietta Police Department
Marion County Prosecutor's Office
Marion County Sheriff's Office
Massillon Police Department
Mayfield Heights Police Department
Medina County Prosecutor's Office
Medina County Sheriff's Office
Mentor Police Department
Mercer County Sheriff's Office
Miami County Sheriff's Office
Middleburg Heights Police Department
Minster Police Department
Mogadore Police Department
Morgan County Sheriff's Office
Morrow County Prosecutor's Office

Ohio *cont.*

Morrow County Sheriff's Office
Muskingum County Sheriff's Office
Noble County Prosecutor's Office
North Canton Police Department
Ottawa County Sheriff's Office
Parma Police Department
Pepper Pike Police Department
Perry County Sheriff's Office
Perry Township Police Department
Pickaway County Prosecutor's Office
Pike County Sheriff's Office
Portage County Sheriff's Office
Putnam County Sheriff's Office
Reynoldsburg Police Department
Richland County Prosecutor's Office
Richland County Sheriff's Office
Ross County Sheriff's Office
Sandusky County Sheriff's Office
Scioto County Prosecutor's Office
Seneca County Sheriff's Office
Shawnee Hills Police Department
Shelby County Sheriff's Office
South Bloomfield Police Department
St. Clairesville Police Department
Stark County Prosecutor's Office
Stark County Sheriff's Office
Strongsville Police Department
Summit County Prosecutor's Office
Summit County Sheriff's Office
Toledo Police Department
Tuscarawas County Sheriff's Office
Union Police Department
United States Marshals Service
Utica Police Department
Vermilion Police Department
Vinton County Prosecutor's Office
Waite Hill Police Department
Wakeman Police Department
Wapakoneta Police Department
Warren County Prosecutor's Office
Warren County Sheriff's Office

Ohio *cont.*

Warren Police Department
Washington County Prosecutor's Office
Washington County Sheriff's Office
Wayne County Prosecutor's Office
Westerville Police Department
Williams County Sheriff's Office
Wood County Prosecutor's Office
Wood County Sheriff's Office
Wooster Police Department
Wright State University Police Department
Wyandot County Prosecutor's Office
Wyandot County Sheriff's Office
Xenia Police Department
Youngstown Police Department
Zanesville Police Department

Oklahoma

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Chickasha Police Department
Elk City Police Department
Enid Police Department
Nowata Police Department
Oklahoma City Police Department
Stillwater Police Department

Oregon

Oregon Department of Justice

Benton County District Attorney's Office
Albany Police Department
Ashland Police Department
Baker City Police Department
Baker County District Attorney's Office
Baker County Sheriff's Office
Boardman Police Department
Brookings Police Department
Canby Police Department
Cannon Beach Police Department
Clatsop County District Attorney's Office
Clatsop County Sheriff's Office
Columbia County Sheriff's Office
Coos County District Attorney's Office
Corvallis Police Department

Oregon *cont.*

Crook County Sheriff's Office
Curry County District Attorney's Office
Dallas Police Department
Deschutes County Sheriff's Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation - Portland
Gilliam County District Attorney's Office
Gilliam County Sheriff's Office
Gold Beach Police Department
Harney County District Attorney's Office
Harney County Sheriff's Office
Hines Police Department
Hubbard Police Department
Immigration and Customs Enforcement- Portland
Independence Police Department
Jefferson County District Attorney's Office
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
Keizer Police Department
Klamath County District Attorney's Office
Lake County District Attorney's Office
Lake County Sheriff's Office
Lake Oswego Police Department
Lincoln City Police Department
Lincoln County District Attorney's Office
Linn County District Attorney's Office
Madras Police Department
Malheur County District Attorney's Office
Marion County District Attorney's Office
Marion County Sheriff's Office
Medford Police Department
Metolius Police Department
Milton-Freewater Police Department
Monmouth Police Department
Newberg Police Department
Newport Police Department
Ontario Police Department
Oregon City Police Department
Pendleton Police Department
Polk County District Attorney's Office
Polk County Sheriff's Office
Portland Police Bureau
Reedsport Police Department

Oregon *cont.*

Salem Police Department
Scappoose Police Department
Seaside Police Department
Sherman County District Attorney's Office
Silverton Police Department
Stayton Police Department
Talent Police Department
Tigard Police Department
Tillamook County District Attorney's Office
Turner Police Department
Umatilla County District Attorney's Office
Umatilla County Sheriff's Office
Umatilla Police Department
Umatilla Tribal Police Department
Union County District Attorney's Office
Warrenton Police Department
Wasco County District Attorney's Office
Wasco County Sheriff's Office
West Linn Police Department
Weston Police Department
Woodburn Police Department
Yamhill County Sheriff's Office

Pennsylvania

Delaware County District Attorney's Office
Allegheny County Police Department
Allentown Police Department
Bucks County Police Department
Chester County Police Department
Cumberland County Police Department
Dauphine County Police Department
Downingtown Police Department
Erie County Police Department
Greensburg Police Department
Lancaster City Police Department
Lancaster County Criminal Investigative Division
Liberty Township Police Department
Lower Pottsgrove Township Police Department
Montgomery County Police Department
North Coventry Police Department

Pennsylvania *cont.*

Pennsylvania State Police
Pittsburgh Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department
West Whiteland Police Department
York County District Attorney's Office

South Carolina

South Carolina Attorney General's Office
Aiken County Sheriff's Office
Aiken Department of Public Safety
City of Charleston Police Department
City of Westminster Police Department
Florence County Sheriff's Office
Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
York County Sheriff's Office

Tennessee

Knoxville Police Department
Anderson County Sheriff's Office
Campbell County Sheriff's Office
Cookeville Police Department
Collierville Police Department
Dyersburg Police Department
Franklin Police Department
Gatlinburg Police Department
Harriman Police Department
Lenoir City Police Department
Loudon County Police Department
Morristown Police Department
Oak Ridge Police Department
Pigeon Forge Police Department
Sevier County Sheriff's Department
Sevierville Police Department
Union County Police Department

Texas

Dallas Police Department
Amarillo Police Department
Austin Police Department
Bexar County Sheriff's Office
Corpus Christi Police Department
Dallas Children's Advocacy Center

Dallas County District Attorney's Office
Denton County District Attorney's Office
El Paso Police Department
Harris County Constable's Office - Precinct Four
Tarrant County District Attorney's Office

Texas

Texas Attorney Generals's Office

Utah

*(includes Idaho
and Montana)*

Utah Office of Attorney General

Ada County Sheriff's Office (Idaho)
Billings Police Department (Montana)
Boise Police Department (Idaho)
Bountiful Police Department
Canyon County Sheriff's Office (Idaho)
Davis County Sheriff's Office
Sandy Police Department
Salt Lake City Police Department
Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office
St. George Police Department
Summit County Sheriff's Office
Tooele County Sheriff's Office
Uintah County Sheriff's Office
Utah Adult Parole and Probation
Utah County Sheriff's Office
Utah State Bureau of Investigations
Weber County Attorney's Office
Weber County Sheriff's Office
West Valley City Police Department
West Jordan Police Department

Virginia

Bedford County Sheriff's Office

Virginia

*(includes
Washington, D.C.)*

Virginia State Police

Alexandria City Police Department
Arlington County Police Department
Fairfax County Police Department
George Mason University Police Department
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Northern Virginia Community College Police
Department Manassas City Police Department

Metropolitan Police Department (Washington, D.C.)
Prince William County Police Department
Stafford County Sheriff's Office
Spotsylvania County Sheriff's Office

Washington
(includes Alaska)

Seattle Police Department

Alaska State Patrol
Anchorage Police Department (Alaska)
Bellingham Police Department
Bremerton Police Department
Des Moines Police Department
Ellensburg Police Department
Everett Police Department
Fairbanks Police Department (Alaska)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Homer Police Department (Alaska)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Juneau Police Department (Alaska)
Kenai District Attorney's Office (Alaska)
Kenai Police Department (Alaska)
Kennewick Police Department
King County Prosecutor's Office
Medina Police Department
Naval Criminal Investigative Services
Pierce County Sheriff's Office
Pierce County Prosecutor's Office
Port Orchard Police Department
Snohomish County Sheriff's Office
Spokane Police Department
Tacoma Police Department
United States Postal Inspection Service
University of Alaska, Anchorage, Police
Department University of Alaska, Fairbanks,
Police Department
Vancouver Police Department
Washington State Patrol
Yakima Police Department

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Justice

Antigo Police Department
Appleton Police Department

Wisconsin *cont.*

Bayfield County Sheriff's Office
Brown County Sheriff's Office
Brillion Police Department
Dane County Sheriff's Office
Eagle River Police Department
Eau Claire Sheriff's Office
Fond du Lac Police Department
Fort Atkinson Police Department
Green Bay Police Department
Green County Sheriff's Office
Hudson Police Department
Iron County Sheriff's Office
Janesville Police Department
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
Kenosha County Sheriff's Office
Kenosha Police Department
Lake Delton Police Department
Langlade County Sheriff's Office
Madison Police Department
Manitowoc Police Department
Menomonee Falls Police Department
Milwaukee Police Department
Neenah Police Department
Oshkosh Police Department
Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office
Platteville Police Department
Portage County Sheriff's Office
Racine Police Department
River Falls Police Department
Sauk County Sheriff's Office
Shawano County Sheriff's Office
Sheboygan County Sheriff's Office
Superior Police Department
Verona Police Department
Waupaca Sheriff's Office
Wausau Police Department
West Allis Police Department
Wisconsin Rapids Police Department
Wood County Sheriff's Office

Wyoming

Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation

Casper Police Department
Cheyenne Police Department
Gillette Police Department
Laramie County Sheriff's Office
Laramie Police Department
Natrona County Sheriff's Office
Wyoming Probation and Parole

ICAC Task Forces46
Affiliated Organizations1,007
Total Task Force and Affiliated Agencies.....1,053+



The CyberTipline handles leads from individuals reporting the sexual exploitation of children.

www.cybertipline.com

1-800-THE-LOST

Please contact us if you have information that will help us in our fight against child sexual exploitation. Your information will be forwarded to law enforcement for investigation and review, and, when appropriate, to the Internet Service Provider.

NCMEC, in partnership with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, state and local law enforcement, and Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces, serves as the national CyberTipline and as the national Child Pornography Tipline.