



April 15, 2024

TO: Members, Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce
FROM: Committee Majority Staff
RE: Hearing Titled “Legislative Solutions to Protect Kids Online and Ensure Americans’ Data Privacy Rights.”

I. INTRODUCTION

The Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce will hold a hearing on Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 10:00 a.m. (ET) in 2123 Rayburn House Office Building. The title of the hearing is “Legislative Solutions to Protect Kids Online and Ensure Americans’ Data Privacy Rights.”

II. WITNESSES

- Ms. Ava Smithing, Director of Advocacy, Young People’s Alliance
- The Honorable Maureen K. Ohlhausen, Co-chair, 21 Century Privacy Coalition
- Ms. Katherine Kuehn, Member, Board of Directors and CISO-in-Residence, National Technology Security Coalition
- Ms. Kara Frederick, Director, Tech Policy Center, The Heritage Foundation
- Mr. Samir C. Jain, Vice President of Policy, Center for Democracy & Technology
- Mr. David Brody, Managing Attorney, Digital Justice Initiative, Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

III. BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

As the world continues to adopt online technologies and services, many countries have already enacted data privacy and security laws and regulations to dictate the usage and collection of personal information. Despite the United States’ leadership in the development and deployment of the internet, the U.S. has yet to enact such a comprehensive federal data privacy and security law. In its absence, fifteen state legislatures have established comprehensive approaches to governing the use of personal information, with other states considering similar legislation.¹

Confusion and compliance burdens are inherent in this emerging patchwork of state privacy laws and regulatory agencies, and emphasizes the need for Congress to pass a

¹ Andrew Folks, “US State Privacy Legislation Tracker,” *IAPP*, accessed April 8, 2024. <https://iapp.org/resources/article/us-state-privacy-legislation-tracker/#enacted-laws>.

preemptive uniform law. Failure to enact such a law hinders American leadership on the world stage and creates barriers for U.S. innovation. Additionally, if growing businesses are forced to comply with dozens of state laws, it stunts the expansion of their business, hiring of new employees, and ability to develop and deploy new technologies.

While vast amounts of Americans' personal consumer data remains unprotected due to congressional inaction, Congress has enacted sectoral laws that regulate the collection, use, or sharing of specific types of information and for specific institutions. For example, Congress enacted the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).² However, even HIPAA does not necessarily apply to all health data, such as that health information collected from a mobile application or smart device. This leads to confusion in consumer expectations and leaves such personal information "...largely unprotected, or subject to the commitments made by private companies when we are outside of the HIPAA space."³

The lack of data security requirements, for what information companies collect, also poses risks to individuals and the security of the U.S. To protect American's data, the American Privacy Rights Act discussion draft includes data security obligations for businesses to consider how they are collecting, processing, retaining and transferring personal data. The inclusion of data minimization requirements will also serve to ensure that companies are not collecting more information than they need, which itself serves as a protection against the concentration of data that may be a target for cybercriminals to breach.

This hearing will provide Members an opportunity to discuss how vital it is for Congress to enact a strong preemptive national data privacy and security standard while at the same time establishing strong data privacy and design protections for children and their safety online.

IV. LEGISLATION UNDER CONSIDERATION

H.R. ____, American Privacy Rights Act discussion draft

OVERVIEW:

This discussion draft would establish national consumer data privacy rights and set standards for data security that are fully preemptive of all current and future state comprehensive data privacy laws. The Act also would require covered entities to be transparent about how they use consumer data and give consumers the right to access, correct, delete, and export their data, as well as opt out of targeted advertising and data transfers. The Act would set standards for data minimization that would allow companies to collect and use data only for necessary and limited purposes and prohibit the transfer of sensitive covered data to third parties without the

² 42 U.S. Code § 1320d-6.

³ Jessica Davis, "National data privacy proposal may shape health data not covered by HIPAA," *SC Magazine*, September 26, 2022, <https://www.scmagazine.com/feature/privacy/national-data-privacy-proposal-may-shape-health-data-not-covered-by-hipaa>.

consumer's affirmative express consent. The Act would prohibit the use of covered data to discriminate against consumers and provide consumers with the right to opt out of the use of algorithms for consequential decisions. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), State attorneys general, and consumers could enforce against violations of the Act.

DEFINITIONS:

Key definitions include:

Covered entity—any entity that determines the purpose and means of collecting, processing, retaining, or transferring covered data and is subject to the FTC Act, including common carriers and certain nonprofits. Small businesses, governments, entities working on behalf of governments, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), and, except for data security obligations, fraud-fighting non-profits are excluded.

Covered data—information that identifies or is linked or reasonably linkable to an individual or device. It does not include de-identified data, employee data, publicly available information, inferences made from multiple sources of publicly available information that do not meet the definition of sensitive covered data and are not combined with covered data, and information in a library, archive, or museum collection subject to specific limitations.

Publicly available information—information that has lawfully been made available to the general public. It does not include derived data that reveals sensitive covered data, biometric or genetic information, covered data combined with publicly available information, or obscene or non-consensual intimate images.

Sensitive covered data—a subset of covered data that includes government identifiers; health information; biometric information; genetic information; financial account and payment data; precise geolocation information; log-in credentials; private communications; information revealing sexual behavior; calendar or address book data, phone logs, photos and recordings for private use; any medium showing a naked or private area of an individual; video programming viewing information; an individual's race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, or sex, in a manner inconsistent with a reasonable expectation of disclosure; online activities over time and across third party websites, or over time on a high-impact social media site; information about a covered minor; and other data the FTC defines as sensitive covered data by rule.

Large data holder—covered entities that have \$250,000,000 or more in annual revenue; collect, process, retain, or transfer the covered data of more than 5,000,000 individuals (or 15,000,000 portable devices or 35,000,000 connected devices that are linkable to an individual) or the sensitive data of more than 200,000 individuals (or 300,000 portable devices or 700,000 connected devices).

Small business—businesses that have \$40,000,000 or less in annual revenue; collect, process, retain, or transfer the covered data of 200,000 or fewer individuals (not including credit card

swipe and other transient data); and do not earn revenue from the transfer of covered data to third parties. Small businesses are exempt from the requirements of the Act.

Targeted advertising—displaying an online advertisement based on known or predicted preferences or interests associated with an individual or device identified by a unique identifier. It does not include advertisements in response to an individual’s specific request for information; first-party advertising; contextual advertising; or processing data for measurement.

DATA MINIMIZATION:

Covered entities and service providers operating on their behalf shall not collect, process, retain, or transfer data beyond what is necessary, proportionate, or limited to provide or maintain a product or service requested by an individual, or provide a communication reasonably anticipated in the context of the relationship, or a permitted purpose.

A covered entity cannot collect or transfer to a third party biometric or genetic information without the individual’s affirmative express consent, unless expressly allowed by a stated permitted purpose. There are strict retention limitations on biometric and genetic information.

A covered entity cannot transfer sensitive data to a third party without the individual’s affirmative express consent, unless expressly allowed by a stated permitted purpose.

Permitted purposes include protecting data security; complying with legal obligations; effectuating a product recall or fulfilling a warranty; conducting market research (which requires affirmative express consent for consumer participation); de-identifying data for use in product improvement and research; preventing fraud and harassment; responding to ongoing or imminent security incidents or public safety incidents; processing previously collected non-sensitive covered data for advertising.

Permitted purposes are narrower for the collection and transfer of biometric and genetic information.

The FTC shall issue guidance regarding what is reasonably necessary and proportionate to comply with data minimization under this Act.

Nothing in the Act shall be construed to diminish First Amendment freedoms.

TRANSPARENCY:

Covered entities and service providers must have publicly available privacy policies detailing their data privacy and security practices.

The privacy policies must identify the entity; disclose the categories of data collected, processed, or retained; the purposes for the data processing; the categories of service providers and third parties to which data is transferred; the name of any data brokers to which data is

transferred; the length of time data is retained; data security practices; and the effective date of the privacy policy.

Privacy policies must prominently describe how consumers can exercise their individual controls and opt-out rights. The policy must be accessible in multiple languages and to people with disabilities.

When a covered entity makes a material change to its policy, it must provide advanced notice and means to opt out of the processing or transfer of previously collected data.

Large data holders are subject to additional requirements pursuant to retaining and publishing their privacy policies from the past 10 years and also provide a short-form notice of their policies.

CONSUMER CONTROLS OVER COVERED DATA:

After submitting a verifiable request, consumers have the right to access their covered data that is collected, processed, or retained by a covered entity and to know the name of any third party or service provider to which the data was transferred and the purpose of the transfer.

Upon a verified request, a covered entity must correct inaccurate or incomplete covered data with respect to an individual.

Upon a verified request, a covered entity must delete the covered data of an individual.

Upon a verified request, a covered entity must export covered data pertaining to an individual to the extent technically feasible.

Covered entities must comply with individual control rights within specified timeframes, and large data holders must report metrics related to the requests they process.

Covered entities must ensure that rights are accessible to individuals living with disabilities and available in any language in which the entity provides a product or service.

The FTC is directed to issue guidance for this section.

Covered entities shall deny an individual's request if it would require access to data about another individual; interfere with lawful legal process; violate another law; and other exceptions.

Covered entities may deny an individual's request if the request would be demonstrably impossible; would require deleting data necessary to perform a contract; would require the release of trade secrets; or would prevent the maintenance of a confidential record of opt-out rights. The FTC may promulgate rules to expand the situations where an entity may deny a request.

OPT-OUT RIGHTS AND CENTRALIZED OPT-OUT MECHANISM:

A consumer has the right to opt out of the transfer of non-sensitive covered data.

A consumer has the right to opt out of the use of their personal information for targeted advertising.

The FTC is directed to issue regulations to establish the requirements and technical specifications for a centralized mechanism for individuals to exercise the opt-out rights.

INTERFERENCE WITH CONSUMER RIGHTS:

Covered entities are prohibited from using dark patterns to divert an individual's attention from notice required by the Act, impair the exercise of any right under the Act, or to obtain consent under the Act.

A covered entity shall not condition the exercise of a right described in this Act through the use of any false, fictitious, fraudulent, or materially misleading statement or representation.

PROHIBITION ON DENIAL OF SERVICE AND WAIVER OF RIGHTS:

Covered entities may not retaliate against individuals for exercising their rights under the Act, including by denying or charging different rates for goods or services.

Covered entities may offer bona fide loyalty programs or market research opportunities to consumers.

Covered entities must obtain the consumer's affirmative express consent for participation in a bona fide loyalty program and for the transfer of any covered data collected pursuant to a bona fide loyalty program.

DATA SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF COVERED DATA:

Covered entities and service providers must establish data security practices that are appropriate to the entity's size, the nature and scope of the data practices, the volume and sensitivity of the data, and the state of the art of safeguards.

Covered entities and service providers must assess vulnerabilities and mitigate reasonably foreseeable risks to consumer data. The FTC shall enact rules to interpret this section in consultation with the Department of Commerce.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY:

All covered entities must designate one or more covered employees to serve as privacy or data security officers.

Large data holders are required to designate both a privacy and a data security officer.

Large data holders are also directed to file with the FTC annual certifications of internal controls designed to comply with the Act and internal reporting structures for compliance with the Act.

Large data holders must conduct privacy impact assessments on a biennial basis.

SERVICE PROVIDERS AND THIRD PARTIES:

Service providers must adhere to the instructions of a covered entity and assist the entity in fulfilling its obligations under the Act.

Service providers must cease data practices where they have actual knowledge that a covered entity is in violation of this Act.

Service providers must maintain the security and confidentiality of covered data and allow for independent assessors to assess their security practices.

Covered entities must exercise due diligence in the selection of service providers and in deciding to transfer covered data to a third party, and the FTC is directed to issue guidance regarding compliance with the due diligence requirements.

Third parties may only process, retain, and transfer data received from another entity for a purpose consistent with what the covered entity disclosed in its privacy policy; or, for sensitive covered data, a purpose for which the consumer provided affirmative express consent.

DATA BROKERS:

Data brokers must maintain a public website that identifies the entity as a data broker; includes a tool for individuals to exercise their individual controls and opt-out rights; and includes a link to the FTC's data broker registry website. The website must be reasonably accessible for individuals with disabilities.

Data brokers are prohibited from advertising data for the purpose of stalking or fraudulent purposes and are prohibited from misrepresenting their business practices.

The FTC is directed to establish a data broker registry, and data brokers affecting the data of 5,000 or more individuals must register each calendar year. The registry must include a "do not collect" mechanism for consumers to use. The FTC shall also issue guidance regarding the content of a data broker's website.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND ALGORITHMS:

Collecting, processing, retaining, or transferring covered data in a manner that discriminates on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or disability is prohibited.

Exceptions are provided for the purposes of self-testing to prevent unlawful discrimination, diversifying an applicant or customer pool, or advertising economic opportunities or benefits to underrepresented populations.

Large data holders that use covered algorithms in a manner that poses a consequential risk of harm must conduct an impact assessment and must provide the assessment to the FTC and make it publicly available.

Covered entities that design a covered algorithm shall conduct an evaluation prior to deploying the algorithm and must provide the evaluation to the FTC and make it publicly available.

The FTC may issue rules on the submission of impact statements and when to exclude low or minimal risk algorithms from this section's requirements.

OPT-OUT RIGHTS FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DECISIONS:

Entities that use covered algorithms for consequential decisions related to housing, employment, education, health care, insurance, credit, or access to places of public accommodation must offer consumers a right to opt out of use of such an algorithm.

The FTC may issue guidance regarding compliance with this section.

COMMISSION-APPROVED COMPLIANCE GUIDELINES:

The FTC shall approve compliance guidelines related to the handling of covered data that would apply to covered entities but not large data holders or data brokers.

Applications for compliance guidelines must meet or exceed the requirements of this Act and shall identify an independent organization responsible for administering the guidelines.

The FTC is directed to approve or deny applications within one year and may withdraw approval of guidelines if they no longer meet the requirements of this Act.

Covered entities participating in guidelines must self-certify compliance and identify the independent organization overseeing their compliance.

Participation in FTC-approved guidelines entitles a covered entity to a rebuttable presumption of compliance with the Act.

PRIVACY-ENHANCING AUDITS PILOT PROGRAM:

Establishes a pilot program at the FTC for entities to deploy privacy-enhancing technologies. Entities can petition to be accepted with a specific privacy-enhancing technology that meets or exceeds the data security requirements of this Act.

Participation in the pilot program entitles a covered entity to a rebuttable presumption of compliance with the data security requirements of this Act for a private right of action related to a data breach.

ENFORCEMENT BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION:

The Act provides for FTC enforcement.

The FTC is directed to establish a new bureau comparable to the Bureaus of Consumer Protection and Competition to carry out its authority under the Act.

Violations of the Act will be treated as violations of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive practice under the FTC Act.

A Privacy and Security Victims Relief Fund is established from which the FTC may provide consumer redress.

The FTC is directed to issue a report to Congress detailing its enforcement and administration of the Act.

ENFORCEMENT BY STATES ATTORNEYS GENERAL:

The Act authorizes enforcement by State attorneys general, chief consumer protection officers, and other officers of a State in Federal district court.

States may seek injunctive relief; civil penalties, damages, restitution, or other consumer compensation; attorneys' fees and other litigation costs; and other relief, as appropriate.

State attorneys general must notify the FTC prior to initiating an action under this Act.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is directed to study the practice of hiring external counsel by State attorneys general.

ENFORCEMENT BY INDIVIDUALS:

Consumers may file private lawsuits against entities that violate their rights under this Act.

An action for a substantial privacy harm or by a minor shall not be subject to mandatory arbitration.

A person bringing an action may recover actual damages, injunctive relief, declaratory relief, and reasonable attorney fees and costs. Any amount that a court orders an entity to pay may be offset by recovery for the same violation pursuant to an FTC or State action.

A person may recover statutory damages consistent with Illinois's Biometric Information Privacy Act and Genetic Information Privacy Act for an action involving a violation of the affirmative express consent provisions for biometric and genetic information where the conduct occurred substantially and primarily in Illinois.

A person who is a resident of California may recover statutory damages consistent with the California Privacy Rights Act for an action related a data breach.

Entities are provided an opportunity to cure in actions requesting injunctive relief and written notice in actions seeking actual damages, except for actions for a substantial privacy harm.

PREEMPTION:

State laws covered by the Act are preempted, with the exception of an enumerated list of state laws: consumer protection laws; civil rights laws; provisions of laws that address the privacy of employees; provisions of laws that address privacy of students; provisions of laws that address data breach notification; contract or tort laws; criminal laws unrelated to data privacy; criminal and civil laws on cyberstalking and blackmail; public safety laws unrelated to privacy; provisions of laws that address public records laws; provisions of laws that address banking and financial records; provisions of laws that address electronic surveillance and wiretapping; provisions of laws that address unsolicited email and phone laws; provisions of laws that address health care, health information, and medical information; provisions of laws governing the confidentiality of library records; and provisions of laws that address encryption.

Federal laws, including laws regarding information security breaches of common carriers and antitrust laws, are not limited except where specified in the Act.

Entities subject to and in compliance with other specified Federal privacy laws, including the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and HIPAA, shall be deemed in compliance with the related provisions of this Act other than data security. Entities subject to and in compliance with other Federal data security requirements shall be deemed in compliance with the data security section of this Act.

Federal and State common law and statutory causes of action for civil relief are preserved under this Act.

FCC privacy laws and regulations shall not apply to covered entities with respect to privacy and data security or the collection, processing, retention, or transferring of covered data, PII, customer proprietary network information, personal information, or its equivalent, with the exception of 47 U.S.C. 222(b), (d), and (g); international treaty obligations; and mitigation measures and actions taken pursuant to Executive Order 13913.

COPPA:

States that the Act does not change obligations under the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act.

TERMINATION OF FTC RULEMAKING ON COMMERCIAL SURVEILLANCE AND DATA SECURITY:

Terminates the FTC’s Rulemaking on Commercial Surveillance and Data Security on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEVERABILITY:

Any finding that a provision of this Act is invalid shall not apply to the remainder of the Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

The Act shall take effect 180 days after enactment.

H.R. 6429, Shielding Children's Retinas from Egregious Exposure on the Net (SCREEN) Act

This bill would require all commercial pornographic websites to adopt and operate applicable technology verification measures to ensure that a child cannot access its pornographic content. Platforms would have the option to contract a third party to comply with the provisions of this bill. Additionally, the legislation establishes data security requirements and prohibits companies from collecting data beyond what is minimally necessary to verify a user’s age and from retraining information longer than is necessary to demonstrate compliance, among other things. Violations of section 4 of this bill would be enforced as an “unfair or deceptive act or practice” by the FTC.

H.R. 5778, Sammy’s Law of 2023

This bill would require large social media platform providers to create, maintain, and make available to third-party safety software providers a set of real-time application programming interfaces, through which a child or a parent or legal guardian of a child may delegate permission to a third-party safety software provider to manage the online interactions, content, and account settings of such child on the large social media platform on the same terms as such child. Large social media platform providers would be required to

establish and implement reasonable policies, practices, and procedures regarding the secure transfer of user data from the large social media platform to a third-party safety software provider in order to mitigate any risks related to user data, among other things. Third-party safety software providers would be required to register with the FTC as a condition of accessing an application programming interface and other information defined in the bill. Violations of this bill would be enforced as an “unfair or deceptive act or practice” by the FTC.

H.R. 7890, Children and Teens’ Online Privacy Protection (COPPA 2.0) Act

This bill would amend the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to strengthen protections relating to the online collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of children and teens, among other things. Specifically, this bill would prohibit internet companies from collecting personal information from users who are 13 to 16 years old without their consent. Additionally, the bill would ban targeted advertising to kids and teens and require direct notice if data is being stored or transferred outside of the U.S. The legislation would also create an eraser mechanism for parents and kids by requiring companies to permit users to delete information when technologically feasible. This legislation would be enforced by the FTC.

H.R. 6149, Protecting Kids on Social Media Act

This bill would require social media platforms to verify the age of account holders and limit access to social media platforms by children. Specifically, social media platforms would be required to verify the age of account holders, may not allow an individual to create or continue to use an account unless the individual's age has been verified, and must limit access to the platform for children under the age of 13.

Additionally, platforms would have to take reasonable steps to require affirmative consent from the parent or guardian of a minor who is at least 13 years old to create an account for the minor on the platform and provide the parent or guardian with the ability to revoke such consent. Further, social media platforms would be prevented from using the personal data of an individual in an algorithmic recommendation system unless the individual is at least 18 years old according to the platform's age verification process. The Department of Commerce (DOC) would be required to establish a voluntary pilot program to provide secure digital identification credentials for individuals to use when verifying their age on social media platforms. The bill would also allow the DOC to issue rules for social media companies to enroll in the program. This legislation would be enforced by the FTC and state attorneys general (or other authorized state officials).

H.R. 7891, Kids Online Safety Act

This bill would require high impact online and video game companies to take reasonable measures in the design and operation of products or services used by minors to prevent and mitigate certain harms that may arise from that use, like sexual exploitation and online bullying. Covered platforms would be required to provide minors with certain safeguards. Further, covered

platforms would be required to provide parents or guardians with tools to supervise minors' use of a platform, such as control of account settings.

Additionally, covered platforms would have to disclose specified information, including details regarding the use of personalized recommendation systems. It would allow parents, guardians, minors, and schools to report certain harms. Covered platforms would be prevented from facilitating advertising of age-restricted products or services to minors, and they would also be required to annually report on foreseeable risks of harm to minors from using the platform. Finally, this bill also requires guidance for market and product research focused on minors and an evaluation of options to verify a user's age.

H.R. 5628, Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2023

This bill would direct the FTC to require impact assessments of automated decision systems and augmented critical decision processes. Further, this bill would require the FTC to publish an annual anonymized aggregate report and establish a publicly accessible repository of information that could be used to study the use of automated decision systems and augmented critical decision processes, among other purposes. Additionally, this bill would establish a Bureau of Technology to enforce this legislation and support the FTC in the technological aspects of its functions.

H.R. 4311, Data Elimination and Limiting Extensive Tracking and Exchange (DELETE) Act

This bill would establish a centralized system to allow individuals to request the simultaneous deletion of their personal information across all data brokers. Violations of this bill would be enforced as an “unfair or deceptive act or practice” by the FTC.

H. R. 4568, Terms-of-service Labeling, Design, and Readability (TLDR) Act

This bill would require covered entities to issue a short-form terms of service summary statement which would be placed at the top of the permanent terms of service page of the covered entity. Violations of this bill would be enforced as an “unfair or deceptive act or practice” by the FTC, and the legislation also provides enforcement authority to state attorneys general.

H.R. 5534, Banning Surveillance Advertising Act of 2023

This bill would prohibit targeted advertising by advertisers and advertising facilitators. This legislation would be enforced by the FTC, state attorneys general (or other authorized state officials), and individuals.

V. RELEVANT COMMITTEE ACTION AND PREVIOUS LEGISLATION

In the 117th Congress, Reps. Pallone (D-NJ), Rodgers (R-WA), Schakowsky (D-IL), and Bilirakis (R-FL) introduced H.R. 8152, the “American Data Privacy and Protection Act”

(ADPPA) on June 21, 2022. ADPPA passed out of Committee by a 53-2 vote on July 20, 2022. ADPPA was the first bipartisan, bicameral national comprehensive privacy and data security proposal with support from leaders on the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee.

Since the beginning of the 118th Congress, the Committee has held eight privacy related hearings on a variety of topics, including artificial intelligence and exploitation of our lax data laws by TikTok.

VI. ISSUES

- What dangers persist to Americans if the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is able to easily access their sensitive information?
- How will Congressional inaction on passing a national data privacy and security law hamper innovation and entrepreneurship in the U.S.?
- How will the emerging patchwork of state data privacy laws impact businesses that operate in the digital economy?
- Should a federal standard preempt state laws that would not be covered within such standard?
- What aspects of other countries data privacy laws are too restrictive?
- Why should Congress enact legislation that would establish comprehensive privacy and data security protections as opposed to rulemaking or a continued state by state approach?
- What existing protections are there for children and teens online and how can those protections be improved?
- Where do children and teens specific privacy efforts fall within the larger data privacy and protection framework?
- Should data privacy protections stop when citizens reach 18 years old?

VII. STAFF CONTACTS

- Tim Kurth, Chief Counsel
- Teddy Tanzer, Senior Counsel
- Brannon Rains, Professional Staff Member
- Michael Cameron, Professional Staff Member
- Jessica Herron, Clerk