

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8216

To promote digital citizenship and media literacy.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 2022

Ms. SLOTKIN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To promote digital citizenship and media literacy.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Digital Citizenship and
5 Media Literacy Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) People in the United States rely on infor-
9 mation from mass media, social media, and digital
10 media to make decisions about all aspects of social,

1 economic, and political life, including products and
2 services consumption, employment, career and pro-
3 fessional development, family and leisure choices,
4 health and wellness, and democratic engagement.
5 Ensuring that people in the United States possess
6 the skills to make these informed decisions based on
7 media begins early in life.

8 (2) Adversaries from Russia, China, and Iran
9 are using information warfare to influence democ-
10 racies across the world, and terrorist organizations
11 often use digital communications to recruit mem-
12 bers. The United States can fight these influences
13 by ensuring that citizens of the United States pos-
14 sess the necessary skills to discern disinformation
15 and misinformation and think critically about their
16 digital activities.

17 (3) Media literacy education has proven critical
18 to allies of the United States in building national re-
19 siliance to foreign disinformation campaigns. Coun-
20 tries like Estonia, Finland, and Ukraine have devel-
21 oped and implemented successful media literacy edu-
22 cation programs in schools that have helped counter
23 Russian disinformation campaigns. The United
24 States has also invested in and promoted media lit-
25 eracy education abroad, including in the Baltics.

1 (4) Following Russia’s increased aggression to-
2 wards Ukraine and the West this year, and Russia’s
3 invasion of Ukraine, media literacy skills have been
4 important in ensuring Ukrainians and citizens of
5 Western allied countries are not influenced by Rus-
6 sian disinformation.

7 (5) In order to build similar national resilience
8 against foreign disinformation in the United States,
9 Congress has recommended investing in media lit-
10 eracy education.

11 (6) The bipartisan and bicameral Cyberspace
12 Solarium Commission’s 2020 report recommended
13 that the United States invest in media literacy, writ-
14 ing that “[b]y promoting modern civics education
15 and digital literacy programs, the U.S. government
16 can assist in enhancing the average American’s abil-
17 ity to discern the trustworthiness of online content,
18 and thereby reduce the impact of malicious foreign
19 cyber-enabled information campaigns”, and con-
20 cluded that Congress should authorize a grant pro-
21 gram “to improve digital citizenship and to incor-
22 porate effective digital literacy curricula in American
23 classrooms at the K-12 level and beyond”.

24 (7) Similarly, the Select Committee on Intel-
25 ligence of the Senate stated, in a bipartisan report

1 released during the 116th Congress, “Addressing the
2 challenge of disinformation in the long-term will ulti-
3 mately need to be tackled by an informed and dis-
4 cerning population of citizens who are both alert to
5 the threat and armed with the critical thinking skills
6 necessary to protect against malicious influence.”
7 The Committee then recommended that a “public
8 initiative—propelled by Federal funding but led in
9 large part by state and local education institutions—
10 focused on building media literacy from an early age
11 would help build long-term resilience to foreign ma-
12 nipulation of our democracy”.

13 (8) Media literacy and digital citizenship edu-
14 cation also empowers young people and is critical to
15 improving the health and wellness of young people,
16 preventing cyberbullying, and enabling young people
17 to make informed decisions about products and serv-
18 ices, including advertisements and controlled sub-
19 stances.

20 (9) Social media and other online activities have
21 been shown to have serious negative impacts on the
22 mental and physical health of young people. Many
23 studies have found that media literacy education is
24 one of the most successful strategies for countering
25 body image issues and eating disorders in children.

1 The National Eating Disorders Association, in part-
2 nership with California State University, Northridge,
3 published a Digital Media Literacy toolkit to help
4 students, including high school students, learn skills
5 to think critically about body images and the online
6 content they see.

7 (10) Education and childhood development ex-
8 perts, as well as academic and medical researchers,
9 have recommended that a key method for preventing
10 and countering the negative impacts described in
11 paragraph (9) is to teach media literacy skills to
12 young people beginning early in their education.

13 (11) A successful and inclusive media literacy
14 program must be directed at students beginning in
15 kindergarten and should continue throughout the
16 completion of postsecondary education. Media lit-
17 eracy education must be inclusive and accessible for
18 all students, including multilingual students, stu-
19 dents with limited proficiency in English, and stu-
20 dents with disabilities. Learning to critically analyze
21 and create media is a lifelong process that can be
22 developed by integrating media literacy competencies
23 into academic curriculum across content areas and
24 disciplines.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assist-
4 ant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of
5 Commerce for Communications and Information.

6 (2) DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP.—The term “digital
7 citizenship” means the ability to—

8 (A) safely, responsibly, and ethically use
9 communication technologies and digital infor-
10 mation technology tools and platforms;

11 (B) create and share media content using
12 principles of social and civic responsibility and
13 with awareness of the legal and ethical issues
14 involved; and

15 (C) participate in the political, economic,
16 social, and cultural aspects of life related to
17 technology, communications, and the digital
18 world by consuming and creating digital con-
19 tent, including media.

20 (3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible enti-
21 ty” means—

22 (A) a State educational agency;

23 (B) a local educational agency;

24 (C) a public library; or

25 (D) a qualified nonprofit organization.

1 (4) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—The terms “child
2 with a disability”, “local educational agency”, “State
3 educational agency”, “specialized instructional sup-
4 port personnel”, and “universal design for learning”
5 have the meanings given those terms in section 8101
6 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of
7 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

8 (5) MEDIA LITERACY.—The term “media lit-
9 eracy” means the ability to—

10 (A) access relevant and accurate informa-
11 tion through media in a variety of forms;

12 (B) critically analyze media content and
13 the influences of different forms of media;

14 (C) evaluate the comprehensiveness, rel-
15 evance, credibility, authority, and accuracy of
16 information;

17 (D) make educated decisions based on in-
18 formation obtained from media and digital
19 sources;

20 (E) operate various forms of technology
21 and digital tools; and

22 (F) reflect on how the use of media and
23 technology may affect private and public life.

1 (6) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—

2 The term “qualified nonprofit organization” means
3 an organization that—

4 (A) is described in paragraph (3) or (4) of
5 section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of
6 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section
7 501(a) of that Code; and

8 (B) has a mission to improve childhood
9 education, childhood development, or media lit-
10 eracy.

11 **SEC. 4. GRANT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall es-
13 tablish a program to promote media literacy, through
14 which the Assistant Secretary shall award grants to eligi-
15 ble entities to enable those eligible entities to carry out
16 the activities described in subsection (c).

17 (b) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity that desires a
18 grant under this section shall submit an application to the
19 Assistant Secretary at such time and in such manner as
20 the Assistant Secretary may require, including, at a min-
21 imum—

22 (1) a description of the activities the eligible en-
23 tity intends to carry out with the grant funds;

24 (2) an estimate of the costs associated with
25 such activities; and

1 (3) such other information and assurances as
2 the Assistant Secretary may require.

3 (c) USE OF FUNDS.—

4 (1) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

5 (A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that
6 is a State educational agency receiving a grant
7 under this section shall use grant funds to
8 carry out one or more of the following activities:

9 (i) Creating and supporting a media
10 literacy advisory council to—

11 (I) provide recommendations
12 about digital citizenship and media lit-
13 eracy guidelines;

14 (II) identify barriers and oppor-
15 tunities for implementing media lit-
16 eracy in kindergarten through grade
17 12 in public schools in the State for
18 all students, including students who
19 are children with disabilities;

20 (III) identify best practices and
21 effective models for media literacy
22 education, including incorporating
23 universal design for learning and pro-
24 viding additional accommodations for

1 students who are children with dis-
2 abilities when needed;

3 (IV) identify existing models of
4 curriculum and existing policies in dif-
5 ferent States that are aimed at over-
6 coming the barriers identified in sub-
7 clause (II);

8 (V) gather data or conduct re-
9 search to assess the media literacy
10 and digital citizenship competencies of
11 students, teachers, or specialized in-
12 structional support personnel;

13 (VI) submit a report to the State
14 educational agency containing findings
15 and recommendations regarding the
16 items identified under this clause; and

17 (VII) annually update those find-
18 ings and recommendations.

19 (ii) Assisting local educational agen-
20 cies in the development of units of instruc-
21 tion on media literacy, either as a new sub-
22 ject or as a part of the existing curriculum.

23 (iii) Assisting local educational agen-
24 cies in developing means of evaluating stu-
25 dent learning in media literacy.

1 (iv) Assisting local educational agen-
2 cies in developing or providing professional
3 development for teachers that relates to
4 media literacy.

5 (B) MEDIA LITERACY ADVISORY COUN-
6 CIL.—

7 (i) MEMBERS.—The media literacy
8 advisory council described in subparagraph
9 (A)(i) shall include experts in media lit-
10 eracy, including academic experts, individ-
11 uals from nonprofit organizations, individ-
12 uals with expertise in education for stu-
13 dents who are children with disabilities,
14 teachers, librarians, representatives from
15 parent organizations, educators, adminis-
16 trators, students, and other stakeholders.

17 (ii) DIVERSITY OF REPRESENTA-
18 TION.—Such membership shall include rep-
19 resentation from rural and urban local
20 educational agencies, small and large
21 schools, high- and low-resource schools,
22 teachers of students with disabilities, and
23 schools in communities from diverse lin-
24 guistic, racial, and ethnic backgrounds.

25 (C) GUIDELINES.—

1 (i) IN GENERAL.—A State educational
2 agency that creates a media literacy advi-
3 sory council under subparagraph (A)(i)
4 shall, only after consideration of the find-
5 ings and recommendations described in
6 subclauses (I) and (VI) of that subpara-
7 graph, develop and publish on the State
8 educational agency website inclusive digital
9 citizenship and media literacy guidelines
10 for students in kindergarten through grade
11 12 in public schools in the State.

12 (ii) REQUIREMENTS.—The guidelines
13 described in clause (i) shall be designed to
14 develop media literacy and digital citizen-
15 ship competencies by promoting stu-
16 dents’—

17 (I) research and information flu-
18 ency;

19 (II) critical thinking and prob-
20 lem-solving skills;

21 (III) technology operations and
22 concepts;

23 (IV) information and techno-
24 logical literacy;

1 (V) concepts of media representa-
2 tion and stereotyping;

3 (VI) understanding of explicit
4 and implicit media messages;

5 (VII) understanding of values
6 and points of view that are included
7 and excluded in media content;

8 (VIII) understanding of how
9 media may influence ideas and behav-
10 iors;

11 (IX) understanding of the impor-
12 tance of obtaining information from
13 multiple media sources and evaluating
14 sources for quality;

15 (X) understanding how informa-
16 tion on digital platforms can be al-
17 tered through algorithms, editing, and
18 augmented reality; and

19 (XI) ability to create media in
20 civically and socially responsible ways.

21 (2) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—An eligi-
22 ble entity that is a local educational agency receiving
23 a grant under this section shall use grant funds to
24 carry out one or more of the following activities:

1 (A) Incorporating digital citizenship and
2 media literacy into the existing curriculum
3 (across content and disciplinary areas) or estab-
4 lishing new educational opportunities to learn
5 about media literacy.

6 (B) Employing specialized instructional
7 support personnel, such as a librarian or other
8 personnel who can provide instructional services
9 in media literacy.

10 (C) Providing funding to educators who
11 are carrying out activities described in subpara-
12 graph (A) to further their professional develop-
13 ment in relation to media literacy, including
14 funding for traveling to media literacy con-
15 ferences to share knowledge with regional and
16 national stakeholders.

17 (D) Other activities, including student led
18 efforts, to support, develop, or promote the im-
19 plementation of media literacy education pro-
20 grams, policies, teacher preparation, cur-
21 riculum, or standards.

22 (3) PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—An eligible entity that
23 is a public library receiving a grant under this sec-
24 tion shall use grant funds to carry out activities that

1 enhance digital citizenship and media literacy skills
2 in children.

3 (4) QUALIFIED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that
5 is a qualified nonprofit organization receiving a
6 grant under this section shall use grant funds
7 to carry out activities in schools or public set-
8 tings for children in kindergarten through
9 grade 12 that enhance digital citizenship and
10 media literacy skills.

11 (B) RESTRICTION.—If a qualified non-
12 profit organization charges a school or other en-
13 tity for carrying out activities described in sub-
14 paragraph (A), the organization may not charge
15 more than the cost to the organization of car-
16 rying out the activities.

17 (d) REPORTING.—

18 (1) REPORTS BY ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Not
19 later than 1 year after the date on which an eligible
20 entity receives grant funds under this section, the el-
21 igible entity shall prepare and submit to the Assist-
22 ant Secretary a report describing the activities the
23 eligible entity carried out using grant funds and the
24 effectiveness of those activities.

1 (2) REPORT BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—
2 Not later than 90 days after the Assistant Secretary
3 receives the report described in paragraph (1) from
4 the last eligible entity to submit such a report, the
5 Assistant Secretary shall prepare and submit a re-
6 port to Congress describing the activities carried out
7 under this section and the effectiveness of those ac-
8 tivities.

9 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

10 It is the sense of Congress that the Assistant Sec-
11 retary should—

12 (1) establish and maintain a list of—

13 (A) eligible entities that receive a grant
14 under section 4; and

15 (B) individuals designated by those eligible
16 entities as participating individuals, such as in-
17 dividuals serving on a media literacy advisory
18 council described in section 4(c)(1)(A)(i) or in-
19 dividuals carrying out activities authorized
20 under section 4(c) on behalf of those eligible en-
21 tities; and

22 (2) make the list described in paragraph (1)
23 available to those eligible entities and participating
24 individuals in order to promote communication and
25 further exchange of information regarding sound

1 digital citizenship and media literacy practices
2 among recipients of a grant under section 4.

3 **SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

4 There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
5 this Act \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023, 2025,
6 2027, and 2029.

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