



Testimony before the Senate Majority Policy Committee on November 10, 2025, submitted by Kelly Callihan, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association and Gabriella Glenning, Assistant District Attorney; Family Protection Unit, Montgomery County DAs Office

Good morning, Senators Argall and Pennycuick, Chairs of the Senate Majority Policy Committee and Senate Communications & Technology Committee. Thank you for inviting me to participate in this hearing focusing on mandated reporting for CSAM and related crimes and specifically Senate Bill 1050. I appreciate the opportunity to offer remarks on behalf of the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association (PDAA) and Montgomery County District Attorney Kevin Steele who currently serves as the Legislative Chair for the PDAA.

My name Gabriella Glenning. I've been an Assistant District Attorney in the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office for the past 6 years. I served in the Pretrials Division from 2019–2021 before joining the Family Protection Unit in 2021. In 2023, I was promoted to Captain of the Major Crimes Unit and, in 2025, returned to the Family Protection Unit as its Captain, where I oversee three Assistant District Attorneys who specialize in special-victim prosecutions.

The Family Protection Unit handles all cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, human trafficking, and elder physical abuse committed by adults. I have prosecuted a wide range of cases involving special victims—including incidents of intimate partner violence, child abuse, sexual assault, human trafficking, and homicide. Our unit works closely with our victims' advocates to support child victims and their families to minimize the trauma, fear and impact children experience throughout the court process.

The proliferation of Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), particularly through the ease of generating AI-created images, has posed significant challenges for law enforcement and prosecutors. Act 35 of 2025, supported by the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association (PDAA), established legal avenues to prosecute individuals who create or distribute "deepfake" AI-generated intimate images.

Artificial intelligence has complicated the identification of CSAM victims, requiring substantial investigative resources to determine whether images are authentic or digitally fabricated. It is now alarmingly simple to superimpose a person's face onto altered images—often depicting intimate, nude, or simulated sexual scenarios—and disseminate

them with the intent to harass, embarrass, intimidate, or extort. Minors are particularly vulnerable to these exploitative practices, which can lead to profound emotional trauma and distress for both victims and their families.

The PDAA and the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office support SB 1050. Adding CSAM and Unlawful Dissemination of Intimate Image crimes to instances that mandated reporters must report will help identify victims in need and ensure timely intervention. This expansion also provides law enforcement with a mechanism to investigate, identify victims and perpetrators, and pursue charges when appropriate.

We strongly recommend adding sexual exploitation and extortion to the list of crimes requiring mandatory reporting under Title 23, §6304(f) Child-on-Child Contact. This addition could help uncover cases where children are being blackmailed or exploited by another minor—either through the threatened release of intimate images they shared in confidence with a partner, or through the use of AI-generated deepfake images depicting nudity or sexual acts. These manipulations can cause severe emotional harm and distress, and mandated reporting may be the key to protecting vulnerable children, halting the fraudulent scheme, and holding offenders accountable, even when they are minors.

In many schools across the Commonwealth, disturbing images—often AI-generated or manipulated—have surfaced, raising serious concerns. Victimized students frequently confide in friends or trusted teachers, while school personnel may detect troubling content circulating in classrooms, on social media, or on students' cell phones. Senate Bill 1050 offers a confidential mechanism for mandated reporting of such incidents through ChildLine, enabling timely intervention and support, regardless if an adult or minor is the suspected culprit.

There is often confusion surrounding what constitutes Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), even among law enforcement and prosecutors. Because these cases can be complex, investigators are specially trained to examine how and when images or videos were created, and under what circumstances. This deeper analysis is essential to distinguish between authentic and fabricated content and to ensure that victims receive the protection and justice they deserve.

We recognize that adolescents sometimes make poor choices, and in today's world, cell phones are an integral part of teen life. Our Family Protection Unit works closely with the Juvenile Crimes Unit to carefully evaluate these situations—ensuring that victims receive appropriate support and that offenders are held accountable. Juvenile court regularly handles sexting-related offenses, and minors who engage in such behavior may be eligible for diversion programs, including informal adjustments, consent decrees, and eventual expungement.

It's important to note, however, that not every image meets the legal threshold for Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM). This is why mandatory reporting is so critical—it allows trained investigators to assess the circumstances, determine the nature of the content, and identify the appropriate legal response.

PDAA hopes that our identification of these issues is helpful and welcomes further discussion going forward.