

THESE TRUTHS WE HOLD

Protecting Public Servants From Doxxing Events Act

A Public Policy Proposal on Digital Targeting and Coordinated Harm

I Statement of Purpose

Public servants and essential personnel face increasing risk from coordinated digital targeting and evolving forms of information based warfare that can lead to real world harm. These actions use online platforms to identify expose and direct harassment toward individuals serving in government emergency response military service and other critical public functions.

This Act is designed to stop conduct that enables harassment, intimidation, swatting or violence through the intentional release of identifying or contextual personal information.

The focus is conduct that creates harm through targeting behavior.

II Covered Persons

This Act applies to individuals serving in roles where public exposure creates increased risk of targeting or harm.

A Government and Judicial Service

Federal law enforcement officers

Federal judges and court personnel

Federal prosecutors and investigators

National security and intelligence personnel active or former where risk remains

B Military and Veteran Community

Active duty members of the United States Armed Forces

National Guard and Reserve members in active service

Veterans, especially those whose service places them at increased risk of identification or retaliation

C Emergency and Essential Services

Firefighters

Emergency medical personnel

Disaster response personnel

Public health officials in emergency or enforcement duties

D Civic and Infrastructure Personnel

Election officials and poll workers

Regulatory and enforcement personnel

Public administrators performing inspection or compliance duties

III Covered Conduct

This Act addresses actions intended to enable identification harassment or physical targeting of covered persons.

A Doxxing and Personal Data Exposure

The intentional publication of private personal information including home address personal contact details family identity information or location data when done to enable harassment intimidation or violence

B Targeted Exposure Through Recording and Publication

This Act includes recording and publication of covered persons when used to enable identification or targeting

Covered conduct includes

Recording a covered person in a confrontational or operational setting and publishing it to enable identification or targeting

Adding details intended to reveal identity or location

Sharing recordings in coordination with others to encourage harassment or contact

Using public footage to build identification campaigns that lead to targeting

This act applies when recording is used as part of an effort to enable targeting

C Swatting and Emergency Service Misuse

The use or publication of identifying information to trigger false emergency responses or to cause emergency dispatches based on false reports

D Coordinated Harassment Activity

Repeated or organized actions intended to

Encourage others to harass or intimidate a covered person

Direct mass contact toward workplaces homes or families

Spread identifying information as part of an ongoing targeting effort

IV Intent Standard

This Act applies when conduct is done with intent to enable harassment, intimidation or violence or when a person knowingly takes part in coordinated actions that result in such harm

V Enforcement Scope

This Act focuses on conduct that enables targeting through identification data sharing coordination and amplification that leads to harassment or physical risk

VI Policy Rationale

Public servants increasingly face threats that begin through online identification and end in real world harm. These actions include exposure of personal information coordinated harassment and false emergency reporting that places individuals and communities at risk.

This Act responds to these patterns by addressing conduct that enables targeting and harm through digital systems.

VII Conclusion

These Truths We Hold affirms that individuals who serve the public should not be subjected to coordinated targeting that turns personal information identity or location into tools of harassment, intimidation or violence.

Steps:

1 Draft the proposal

Someone writes the bill text. This can be:

- A member of Congress
- A staff office
- A policy group or advocate (like our draft)

At this stage it is not a law, only proposed legislative language.

2 Find a sponsor in Congress

A bill must be introduced by:

- A Representative in the House, or
- A Senator in the Senate

Often there are:

- Primary sponsor
- Co sponsors who publicly support it

Without a sponsor, it does not move forward.

3 Introduction of the bill

The sponsor formally submits it.

- House bills get an H.R. number
- Senate bills get an S. number

The bill is then officially recorded.

4 Committee assignment

The bill is sent to a relevant committee such as:

- Judiciary
- Homeland Security
- Armed Services

This is where most bills die.

5 Committee review

The committee may:

- Hold hearings
- Gather expert testimony
- Amend the bill
- Vote to approve or reject it

If it passes, it moves forward. If not, it usually stops here.

6 Floor debate and vote in first chamber

If approved by committee:

- The full House or Senate debates it
- Members may propose amendments
- A vote is held

If it passes, it moves to the other chamber.

7 Second chamber process

The other chamber repeats the same steps:

- Committee review
- Debate
- Vote

Both chambers must pass the same final version.

8 Reconciliation if needed

If House and Senate versions differ:

- A conference committee resolves differences

- A final unified version is produced

Both chambers must approve it again.

9 Presidential action

The final bill goes to the President who can:

- Sign it into law
- Veto it
- Take no action

If vetoed, Congress can override with a two thirds vote in both chambers.

10 Law takes effect

Once signed or veto overridden:

- It becomes federal law
- It is assigned a United States Code section if codified