

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

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BILL: SB 1084

INTRODUCER: Senator Martin

SUBJECT: Sexual Cyberharassment

DATE: March 17, 2025

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Parker</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>ACJ</u>	_____
3.	_____	_____	<u>FP</u>	_____

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**I. Summary:**

SB 1084 amends s. 784.049, F.S., to revise legislative findings, remove legitimate purpose and substantial emotional distress requirements for sexual cyberharassment, define terms, provide criminal penalties for someone who recklessly, rather than willfully and maliciously sexually cyberharasses another person, and change the statute of limitations for such crimes.

The bill provides the definitions of the following terms:

- “Digitally forged intimate image” means any intimate image of an identifiable individual which appears to a reasonable person to be indistinguishable from an authentic visual depiction of the individual, and which is generated or substantially modified using machine-learning techniques or any other computer-generated or machine-generated means to falsely depict an individual’s appearance or conduct, regardless of whether the visual depiction indicates, through a label or some other form of information published with the visual depiction that the visual depiction is not authentic.
- “Intimate image” means any still or videographic image that depicts wholly or partially uncovered genitals, pubic area, anus, or post-pubescent female nipple or areola of an individual; the display or transfer of semen or vaginal secretions; or sexually explicit conduct.

The bill revises the definition of “Sexually cyberharass” to mean *intentionally* publish to an Internet website or disseminate through electronic means to another person a sexually explicit image of a person that contains or conveys the personal identification information of the depicted person without the depicted person’s consent, contrary to the depicted person’s reasonable expectation that the image would remain private, for no legitimate purpose, with the intent of causing substantial emotional distress to the depicted person. Evidence that the depicted person sent a sexually explicit image to another person does not, on its own, remove his or her reasonable expectation of privacy for that image. *Absent affirmative consent to disseminate,*

*intimate content creators have a reasonable expectation that individuals who view their content may not record or disseminate it.*

A person who violates this statute with the intent to cause physical, mental, economic, or reputational harm to an individual portrayed in the image, or for the purpose of profit or pecuniary gain, commits a third degree felony.<sup>1</sup>

A second or subsequent conviction for sexual cyberharassment, with the intent or purpose described above, after an intervening adjudication for a previous violation, commits a third degree felony, and must be sentenced to not more than 10 years in prison, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

The bill provides the following statutory limitations for prosecution of a violation of this offense:

- For a misdemeanor violation must be commenced within 5 years after the commission of the offense or within 3 years after the date the victim discovers the offense or, by the exercise of due diligence, reasonably should have discovered the offense, whichever is later.
- For a felony violation of this section must be commenced within 7 years after the commission of the offense or within 3 years after the date the victim discovers the offense or, by the exercise of due diligence, reasonably should have discovered the offense, whichever is later.

The bill provides punitive damages as a remedy for violation of this section.

The bill may have a positive indeterminate fiscal impact (unquantifiable increase in prison and jail beds) on the Department of Corrections and local jails. *See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.*

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2025.

## **II. Present Situation:**

### **Nonconsensual Pornography**

The term “revenge porn” is now common in popular usage. It commonly involves one person posting on the Internet sexual images of a former partner following a breakup. In more academic parlance, it is defined as “describing a subset of nonconsensual pornography published for vengeful purposes.”<sup>2</sup>

Couples may take pictures of each other in sexual situations, but that does not typically imply consent to traffic in such images outside of the relationship. “Nonconsensual pornography” may thus be defined generally as “distribution of sexually graphic images of individuals without their consent.”

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<sup>1</sup> A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment of 5 years and a \$5,000 fine as provided in ss. 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> *State v. VanBuren*, 2018 VT 95, 2019 WL 2406957 (VT 2019).

“The phrase ‘nonconsensual pornography’ encompasses ‘images originally obtained without consent (e.g., hidden recordings or recordings of sexual assaults) as well as images originally obtained with consent, usually within the context of a private or confidential relationship.’<sup>3</sup>

Nonconsensual distribution of intimate images is when someone takes or shares an intimate image. Revenge porn isn’t limited to romantic partners. A co-worker, family member, or stranger could also gain access to your private images and share them publicly for a variety of reasons. Forty-six states and the District of Columbia have laws against revenge porn.<sup>4</sup>

In *State v. VanBuren*, 2018 VT 95, The Vermont court strongly emphasized the extreme harm that revenge porn may cause:

The harm to the victims of nonconsensual pornography can be substantial. Images and videos can be directly disseminated to the victim's friends, family, and employers; posted and “tagged” (as in this case) so they are particularly visible to members of a victim's own community; and posted with identifying information such that they catapult to the top of the results of an online search of an individual's name. In the constellation of privacy interests, it is difficult to imagine something more private than images depicting an individual engaging in sexual conduct, or of a person's genitals, anus, or pubic area, that the person has not consented to sharing publicly. The personal consequences of such profound personal violation and humiliation generally include, at a minimum, extreme emotional distress.<sup>5</sup>

### ***Deep Fakes***

Deepfakes represent a subset of the general category of “synthetic media” or “synthetic content.” Many popular articles on the subject define synthetic media as any media which has been created or modified through the use of artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML), especially if done in an automated fashion. Deepfakes continue to pose a threat for individuals and industries, including potential largescale impacts to nations, governments, businesses, and society, such as social media disinformation campaigns operated at scale by well-funded nation state actors. Experts from different disciplines whose research interests intersect at deepfakes, tend to agree that the technology is rapidly advancing, and the high cost of producing top-quality deepfake content is declining. As a result, we expect an emerging threat landscape wherein the attacks will

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<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> Webmd, *What is Revenge Pornography?*, Medically Reviewed by Jennifer Robinson, MD on November 4, 2024, available at <https://www.webmd.com/sex-relationships/revenge-porn> (last visited March 10, 2025).

<sup>5</sup> *State v. Vanburen*, 2018 VT 95 (VT 2019) (The Vermont Supreme Court held that the law prohibiting nonconsensual distribution of an intimate image was narrowly tailored enough to effectuate Vermont's compelling governmental interest in protecting individual privacy it would likely be upheld. The court indicated that its reasoning was based on the “U.S. Supreme Court's recognition of the relatively low constitutional significance of speech relating to purely private matters, evidence of potentially severe harm to individuals arising from nonconsensual publication of intimate depictions of them, and a litany of analogous restrictions on speech that are generally viewed as uncontroversial and fully consistent with the First Amendment.”).

become easier and more successful, and the efforts to counter and mitigate these threats will need orchestration and collaboration by governments, industry, and society.<sup>6</sup>

Non-consensual pornography emerged as the catalyst for proliferating deepfake content and still represents a majority of AI-enabled synthetic content in the wild. In October 2020, researchers reported over 100,000 computer-generated fake nude images of women created without their consent or knowledge, according to Sensity AI, a firm that specializes in deepfake content and detection. Some of these nude images apparently depicted under-aged individuals as well. The creators used an ecosystem of bots on the messaging platform Telegram to facilitate sharing, trading, and selling services associated with deepfake content.<sup>7,8</sup>

### **Sexual Cyberharassment**

Section 784.049, F.S., provides that “sexual cyberharass” means to publish to an internet website or disseminate through electronic means to another person a sexually explicit image of a person that contains or conveys the personal identification information of the depicted person without the depicted person’s consent, contrary to the depicted person’s reasonable expectation that the image would remain private, for no legitimate purpose, with the intent of causing substantial emotional distress to the depicted person. Evidence that the depicted person sent a sexually explicit image to another person does not, on its own, remove his or her reasonable expectation of privacy for that image. A person who willfully and maliciously sexually cyberharasses another person commits a first degree misdemeanor.<sup>9</sup>

A person who has one prior conviction for sexual cyberharassment and who commits a second or subsequent sexual cyberharassment commits a third degree felony.

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<sup>6</sup> Homeland Security, *Increasing Threat DeepFake Identities*, available at [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/increasing\\_threats\\_of\\_deepfake\\_identities\\_0.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/increasing_threats_of_deepfake_identities_0.pdf) (last visited March 10, 2025).

<sup>7</sup> Siladitya Ray, Forbes, 20 Oct. 2020 | *Bot Generated Fake Nudes of Over 100,000 Women Without Their Knowledge, Says Report*, available at <https://www.forbes.com/sites/siladityaray/2020/10/20/bot-generated-fake-nudes-of-over-100000-women-without-their-knowledge-says-report/> (last visited March 13, 2025).

<sup>8</sup> Karen Hao |MIT Technology Review| *Deepfake Porn is Ruining Women’s Lives. Now the Law My Finally Ban It*, available at <https://www.technologyreview.com/2021/02/12/1018222/deepfake-revenge-porn-coming-ban/> (last visited March 10, 2025).

<sup>9</sup> A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year and \$1,000 fine, as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083.

A “Sexual explicit image” is any image depicting nudity,<sup>10</sup> or depicting a person engaging in sexual conduct.<sup>11,12</sup>

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

SB 1084 amends s. 784.049, F.S., to revise legislative findings, remove legitimate purpose and substantial emotional distress requirements for sexual cyberharassment, define terms, provide criminal penalties for someone who recklessly, rather than willfully and maliciously sexually cyberharasses another person, and change the statute of limitations for such crimes.

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<sup>10</sup> “Nudity” means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, or buttocks with less than a fully opaque covering; or the showing of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any portion thereof below the top of the nipple; or the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state. A mother’s breastfeeding of her baby does not under any circumstance constitute “nudity,” irrespective of whether or not the nipple is covered during or incidental to feeding. Section 847.001(11), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> “Sexual conduct” means actual or simulated sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual bestiality, masturbation, or sadomasochistic abuse; actual or simulated lewd exhibition of the genitals; actual physical contact with a person’s clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or, if such person is a female, breast with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of either party; or any act or conduct which constitutes sexual battery or simulates that sexual battery is being or will be committed. A mother’s breastfeeding of her baby does not under any circumstance constitute “sexual conduct.”, Section 847.001(19), F.S.

<sup>12</sup> Section 784.049(2)(c), F.S.

A person who violates this statute with the intent to cause physical, mental, economic, or reputational harm to an individual portrayed in the image, or for the purpose of profit or pecuniary gain, commits a 3<sup>rd</sup> degree felony.

A second or subsequent conviction for sexual cyberharassment, with the intent or purpose described above after an intervening adjudication for a previous violation, commits a third degree felony, and must be sentenced to not more than 10 years in prison, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

The bill provides the following statutory limitations for prosecution of a violation of this offense:

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The bill provides punitive damages as a remedy for violation of this section.

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#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

##### **A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

The bill does not appear to require cities and counties to expend funds or limit their authority to raise revenue or receive state-shared revenues as specified by Article VII, s. 18, of the State Constitution.

##### **B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

##### **C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

##### **D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None.

##### **E. Other Constitutional Issues:**

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

The bill may have a positive indeterminate fiscal impact on the jail and prison bed population by providing enhanced penalties may result in sentences including longer terms of incarceration for persons convicted of such offenses.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends 784.049 section of the Florida Statutes.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.