**REGULAR CALENDAR**

**September 19, 2024**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE**

**The Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety to which was referred SB 464-FN,**

**AN ACT to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images. Having considered the same, report the same: NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FUTURE LEGISLATION.**

**Rep. Jennifer Rhodes**

**FOR THE COMMITTEE**

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

# COMMITTEE REPORT

| | |
|---|---|
| Committee: | **Criminal Justice and Public Safety** |
| Bill Number: | **SB 464-FN** |
| Title: | **to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.** |
| Date: | **September 19, 2024** |
| Consent Calendar: | **REGULAR** |
| Recommendation: | **NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FUTURE LEGISLATION** |

## STATEMENT OF INTENT

The committee agreed that this should not be recommended for future legislation as a version of it was just passed this year.

Vote 17-0.

Rep. Jennifer Rhodes
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

**REGULAR CALENDAR**

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

**SB 464-FN,** to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FUTURE LEGISLATION .**

Rep. Jennifer Rhodes for Criminal Justice and Public Safety. The committee agreed that this should not be recommended for future legislation as a version of it was just passed this year. **Vote 17-0.**

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

**EXECUTIVE SESSION on SB 464-FN**

**BILL TITLE:** to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.

**DATE:** September 24, 2024

**LOB ROOM:** 202-204

**MOTION:**

Interim Study (2nd yr) Not Recommended for Future Legislation

Moved by Rep. Rhodes Seconded by Rep. A. Murray Vote: 17-0

**CONSENT CALENDAR: NO**

**Statement of Intent:** Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep Alissandra Murray, Clerk

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK

9/19/2024 8:39:16 AM
Roll Call Committee Registers Report

2024 SESSION

## Criminal Justice and Public Safety

Bill #: SB 464 Motion: not to recommend AM #: _____ Exec Session Date: 9/19/24

| Members | YEAS | Nays | NV |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roy, Terry Chairman | 17 | | |
| Rhodes, Jennifer M. Vice Chairman | 1 | | |
| Pratt, Kevin M. | 2 | | |
| Sytek, John | 3 | | |
| Proulx, Mark L. | | | |
| Janvrin, Jason A. | 4 | | |
| Mannion, Dennis | 5 | | |
| Reid, Karen A | 6 | | |
| Stone, Jonathan F. | 7 | | |
| Tenczar, Jeffrey | | | |
| Harriott-Gathright, Linda C. | 8 | | |
| Meuse, David | | | |
| Bouldin, Amanda C. | 9 | | |
| ~~Bradley, Amy~~ Vacant | 10 | | |
| Murphy, Nancy A. | 11 | | |
| Newman, Ray E. | 12 | | |
| Murray, Alissandra Clerk | 13 | | |
| Newell, Jodi K | 14 | | |
| Selig, Loren | 15 | | |
| Wheeler, Jonah O | 16 | | |
| **TOTAL VOTE:** | 17 | — | |

**CONSENT CALENDAR**

**March 29, 2024**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE**

**The Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety to which was referred SB 464-FN,**

**AN ACT to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images. Having considered the same, report the same with the recommendation that the bill be REFERRED FOR INTERIM STUDY.**

**Rep. David Meuse**

**FOR THE COMMITTEE**

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

# COMMITTEE REPORT

| | |
|---|---|
| Committee: | **Criminal Justice and Public Safety** |
| Bill Number: | **SB 464-FN** |
| Title: | **to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.** |
| Date: | **March 29, 2024** |
| Consent Calendar: | **CONSENT** |
| Recommendation: | **REFER FOR INTERIM STUDY** |

## STATEMENT OF INTENT

This bill is identical to HB 1319-FN, which already passed in the House on the consent calendar earlier in this session. The committee recommended Interim Study to avoid having identical bills moving through the legislative process at the same time. Like the first bill, this legislation would amend New Hampshire's revenge porn statute to criminalize the act of making and sharing non-consensual "deepfake" porn videos that use artificial intelligence technology to realistically swap the face of a victim with that of an actor or actress in a porn video.

Vote 20-0.

Rep. David Meuse
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

**CONSENT CALENDAR**

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

**SB 464-FN,** to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images. **REFER FOR INTERIM STUDY.**

Rep. David Meuse for Criminal Justice and Public Safety. This bill is identical to HB 1319-FN, which already passed in the House on the consent calendar earlier in this session. The committee recommended Interim Study to avoid having identical bills moving through the legislative process at the same time. Like the first bill, this legislation would amend New Hampshire's revenge porn statute to criminalize the act of making and sharing non-consensual "deepfake" porn videos that use artificial intelligence technology to realistically swap the face of a victim with that of an actor or actress in a porn video. **Vote 20-0.**

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

**EXECUTIVE SESSION on SB 464-FN**

**BILL TITLE:** to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.

**DATE:** March 29, 2024

**LOB ROOM:** 202-204

**MOTIONS: REFER FOR INTERIM STUDY**

Moved by Rep. Meuse Seconded by Rep. Rhodes Vote: 20-0

**CONSENT CALENDAR: YES**

**Statement of Intent:** Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep Alissandra Murray, Clerk

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK

3/28/2024 2:59:21 PM
Roll Call Committee Registers Report

2024 SESSION

## Criminal Justice and Public Safety

**Bill #:** SB 464 **Motion:** interim study **AM #:** _____ **Exec Session Date:** 3/29/24

| Members | YEAS | Nays | NV |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roy, Terry Chairman | 20 | | |
| Rhodes, Jennifer M. Vice Chairman | 1 | | |
| Pratt, Kevin M. | 2 | | |
| Sytek, John | 3 | | |
| Proulx, Mark L. | 4 | | |
| Janvrin, Jason A. | 5 | | |
| Mannion, Dennis | 6 | | |
| Reid, Karen A | 7 | | |
| Stone, Jonathan F. | 8 | | |
| Tenczar, Jeffrey | 9 | | |
| Harriott-Gathright, Linda C. | 10 | | |
| Meuse, David | 11 | | |
| Bouldin, Amanda C. | 12 | | |
| Bradley, Amy | 13 | | |
| ~~Murphy, Nancy~~ A. Dutzy | 14 | | |
| Newman, Ray E. | 15 | | |
| Murray, Alissandra Clerk | 16 | | |
| Newell, Jodi K | 17 | | |
| ~~Selig, Loren~~ Schultz | 18 | | |
| Wheeler, Jonah O | 19 | | |
| **TOTAL VOTE:** | 20 | 0 | |

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

**PUBLIC HEARING ON SB 464-FN**

**BILL TITLE:** **to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.**

**DATE:** **March 29, 2024**

**LOB ROOM:** **202-204** **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** **12:11 p.m.**

**Time Adjourned:** **12:22 p.m**

**Committee Members: Reps. Roy, Rhodes, A. Murray, Pratt, Sytek, Proulx, Janvrin, D. Mannion, Reid, Stone, Tenczar, Harriott-Gathright, Meuse, Bouldin, Bradley, N. Murphy, R. Newman, Newell, Selig and Wheeler**

**Bill Sponsors:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sen. Carson** | **Sen. Birdsell** | **Sen. Gannon** |
| **Sen. Soucy** | **Sen. Chandley** | **Rep. Roy** |
| **Rep. Rhodes** | **Rep. N. Murphy** | |

**TESTIMONY**

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

**SB 464-FN: to prohibiting the non consensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.**

**Opened 12:11pm, Closed 12:22pm**

Introduced by prime sponsor, Senator Sharon Carson

- We need this legislation as deep fakes and AI have increasingly become a problem

Lt Eric Kinsman, Portsmouth Police Dept and NH ICAC

- Supports the bill
- this will allow for law enforcement to protect victims when they are harassed in such a manner
- An actual person can be victimized even if the image doesn't portray a real individual

Pamela Keilieg, NHCADSV

- Supports the bill
- This is a specific form of abuse that will only increase if we aren't proactive and neglect to enforce appropriate penalties

Attorney Steven Endres, Merrimack County Attorney's Office

- Supports the bill

Lt Tamara Hester, NH State Police

- Supports the bill

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Alissandra Murray, Clerk

# SIGN UP SHEET

Register Your Opinion If Not Testifying

**Committee:** Criminal Justice and Public Safety

**Bill #:**
**SB 464-FN**

**Date:** 3/29/24

****Please Print All Information****

| Name | Address | Phone | Representing | Pro | Con |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tamara Hester | | | NHSP | ✓ | |
| ERIC KINSMAN | | | NH ICAC | ✓ | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | |

# House Remote Testify

## Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee Testify List for Bill SB464 on 2024-03-29

Support: 8 Oppose: 2 Neutral: 0 Total to Testify: 0

Export to Excel

| Name | City, State<br>Email Address | Title | Representing | Position | Testifying | Non-Germane | Signed Up |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soucy, Donna | manchester, NH<br>donna.soucy@leg.state.nh.us | An Elected Official | SD 18 | Support | No | No | 3/22/2024 10:58 AM |
| Lucas, Janet | Campton, NH<br>janluca1953@gmail.com | A Member of the Public | Myself | Support | No | No | 3/24/2024 7:32 AM |
| Howland, Curtis | Manchester, NH<br>howland@priss.com | A Member of the Public | Myself | Oppose | No | No | 3/24/2024 12:30 PM |
| Richardson, Daniel | Nashua, NH<br>daniel6_22@comcast | A Member of the Public | Myself | Oppose | No | No | 3/24/2024 10:01 PM |
| Hein, Theodora | Peterborough, NH<br>thea4330@gmail.com | A Member of the Public | Myself | Support | No | No | 3/25/2024 9:19 AM |
| Vecchiotti, Dorothea | Peterborough, NH<br>div@ocs-oe.com | A Member of the Public | Myself | Support | No | No | 3/25/2024 12:08 PM |
| Haldane, Suzanne | Peterborough, NH<br>shaldane7@yahoo.com | A Member of the Public | Myself | Support | No | No | 3/25/2024 11:40 PM |
| Mascio, Lissa | Concord, NH<br>Lissa.D.Mascio@childadvocate.nh.gov | State Agency Staff | NH Office of the Child Advocate | Support | No | No | 3/28/2024 2:10 PM |
| Altschiller, Senator Debra | SD 24, NH<br>kevin.condict@leg.state.nh.us | An Elected Official | SD 24 | Support | No | No | 3/29/2024 9:50 AM |
| Hyman, Vernon | Peterborough, NH<br>tomhyman@comcast.net | A Member of the Public | Myself | Support | No | No | 3/29/2024 1:38 PM |

The New York Times https://www.nytimes.com/2024/04/08/technology/deepfake-ai-nudes-westfield-high-school.html

# Teen Girls Confront an Epidemic of Deepfake Nudes in Schools

Using artificial intelligence, middle and high school students have fabricated explicit images of female classmates and shared the doctored pictures.

**By Natasha Singer**

Natasha Singer has covered student privacy for The Times since 2013. She reported this story from Westfield, N.J.

April 8, 2024

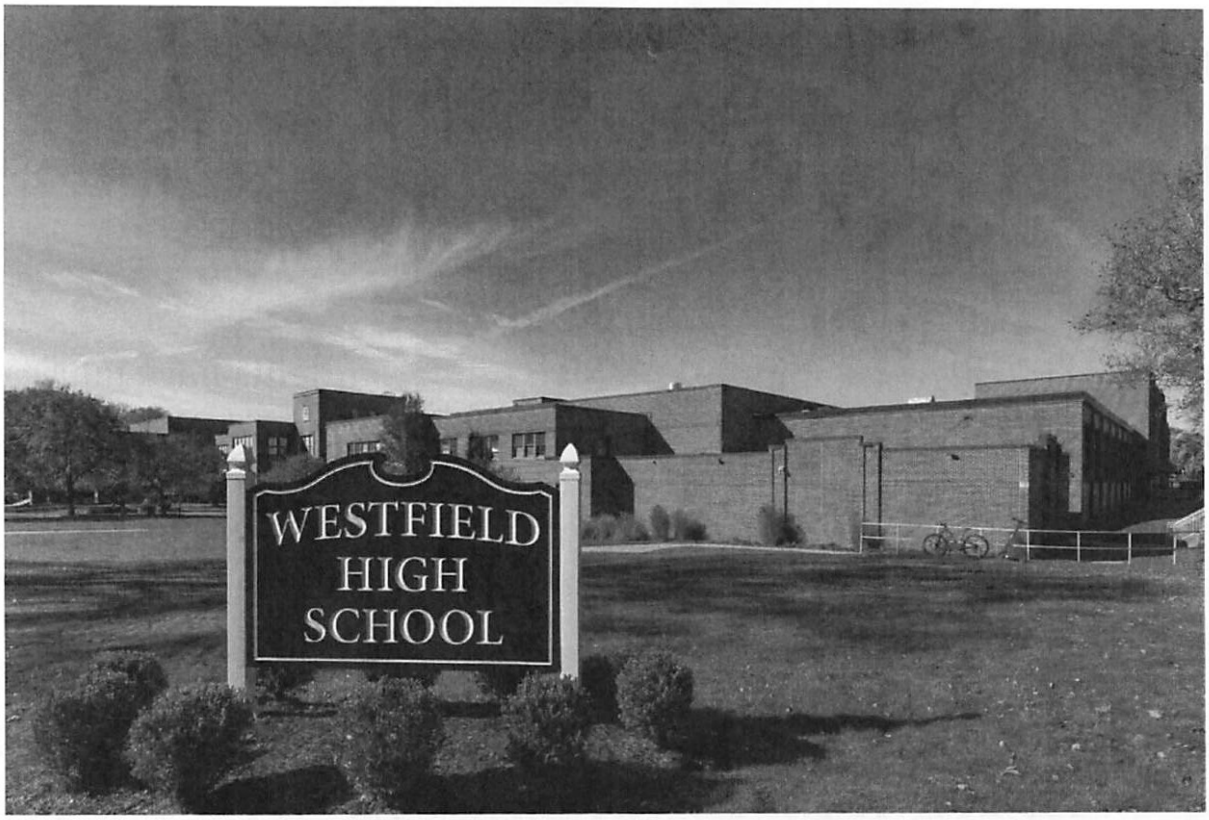
Westfield Public Schools held a regular board meeting in late March at the local high school, a red brick complex in Westfield, N.J., with a scoreboard outside proudly welcoming visitors to the "Home of the Blue Devils" sports teams.

But it was not business as usual for Dorota Mani.

In October, some 10th-grade girls at Westfield High School — including Ms. Mani's 14-year-old daughter, Francesca — alerted administrators that boys in their class had used artificial intelligence software to fabricate sexually explicit images of them and were circulating the faked pictures. Five months later, the Manis and other families say, the district has done little to publicly address the doctored images or update school policies to hinder exploitative A.I. use.

"It seems as though the Westfield High School administration and the district are engaging in a master class of making this incident vanish into thin air," Ms. Mani, the founder of a local preschool, admonished board members during the meeting.

In a statement, the school district said it had opened an "immediate investigation" upon learning about the incident, had immediately notified and consulted with the police, and had provided group counseling to the sophomore class.




Tenth-grade girls at Westfield High School in New Jersey learned last fall that male classmates had fabricated sexually explicit images of them and shared them. Peter K. Afriyie/Associated Press

"All school districts are grappling with the challenges and impact of artificial intelligence and other technology available to students at any time and anywhere," Raymond González, the superintendent of Westfield Public Schools, said in the statement.

Blindsided last year by the sudden popularity of A.I.-powered chatbots like ChatGPT, schools across the United States scurried to contain the text-generating bots in an effort to forestall student cheating. Now a more alarming A.I. image-generating phenomenon is shaking schools.

Boys in several states have used widely available "nudification" apps to pervert real, identifiable photos of their clothed female classmates, shown attending events like school proms, into graphic, convincing-looking images of the girls with exposed A.I.-generated breasts and genitalia. In some cases, boys shared the faked images in the school lunchroom, on the school bus or through group chats on platforms like Snapchat and Instagram, according to school and police reports.

Such digitally altered images — known as "deepfakes" or "deepnudes" — can have devastating consequences. Child sexual exploitation experts say the use of nonconsensual, A.I.-generated images to harass, humiliate and bully young women can harm their mental health, reputations and physical safety as well as pose risks to their college and career prospects. Last month, the Federal Bureau of Investigation warned that it is illegal to distribute computer-generated child sexual abuse material, including realistic-looking A.I.-generated images of identifiable minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct.

Yet the student use of exploitative A.I. apps in schools is so new that some districts seem less prepared to address it than others. That can make safeguards precarious for students.

"This phenomenon has come on very suddenly and may be catching a lot of school districts unprepared and unsure what to do," said Riana Pfefferkorn, a research scholar at the Stanford Internet Observatory, who writes about legal issues related to computer-generated child sexual abuse imagery.

At Issaquah High School near Seattle last fall, a police detective investigating complaints from parents about explicit A.I.-generated images of their 14- and 15-year-old daughters asked an assistant principal why the school had not reported the incident to the police, according to a report from the Issaquah Police Department. The school official then asked "what was she supposed to report," the police document said, prompting the detective to inform her that schools are required by law to report sexual abuse, including possible child sexual abuse material. The school subsequently reported the incident to Child Protective Services, the police report said. (The New York Times obtained the police report through a public-records request.)

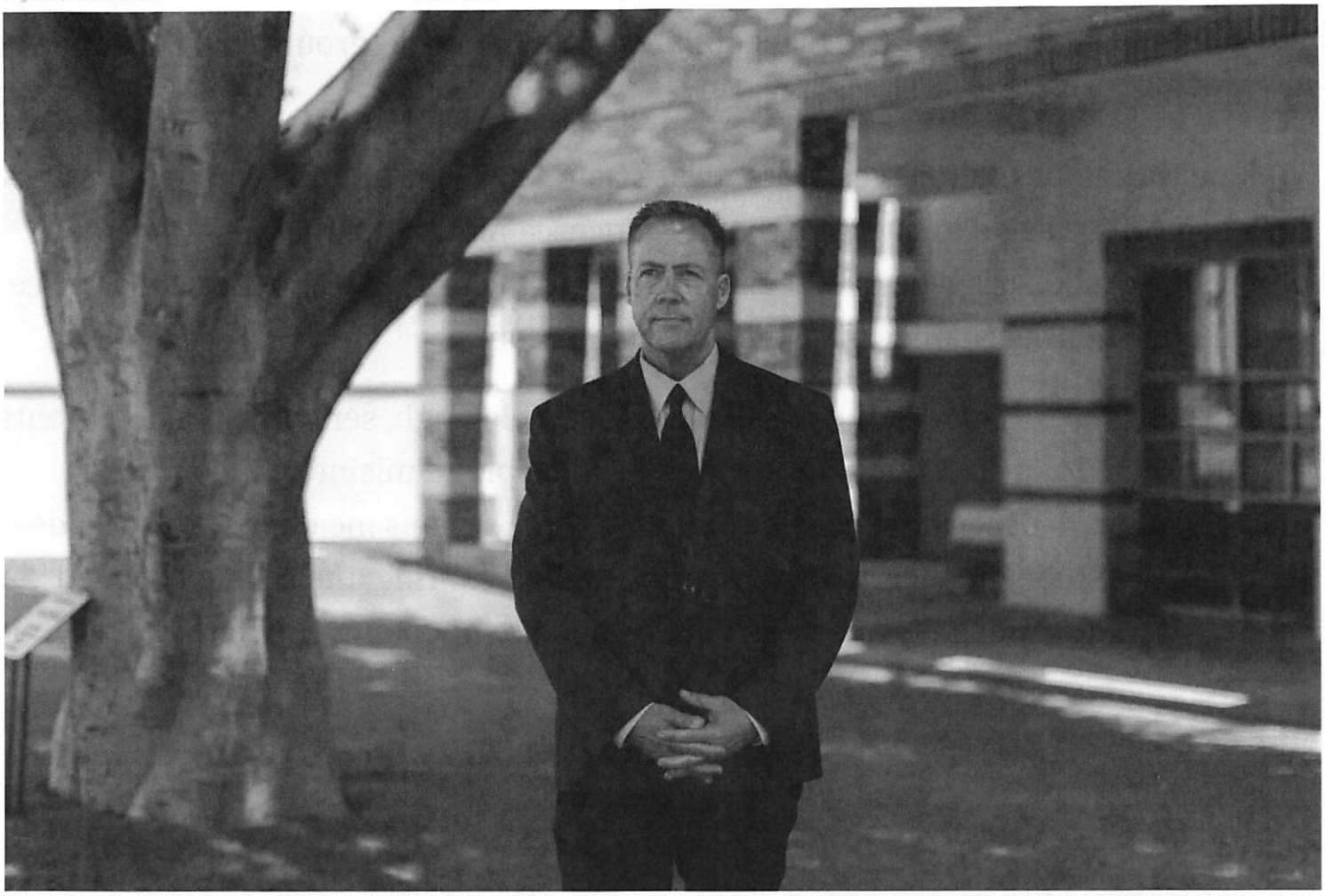
In a statement, the Issaquah School District said it had talked with students, families and the police as part of its investigation into the deepfakes. The district also "shared our empathy," the statement said, and provided support to students who were affected.

The statement added that the district had reported the "fake, artificial-intelligence-generated images to Child Protective Services out of an abundance of caution," noting that "per our legal team, we are not required to report fake images to the police."

At Beverly Vista Middle School in Beverly Hills, Calif., administrators contacted the police in February after learning that five boys had created and shared A.I.-generated explicit images of female classmates. Two weeks later, the school board approved the expulsion of five students, according to district documents. (The district said California's education code prohibited it from confirming whether the expelled students were the students who had manufactured the images.)

Michael Bregy, superintendent of the Beverly Hills Unified School District, said he and other school leaders wanted to set a national precedent that schools must not permit pupils to create and circulate sexually explicit images of their peers.

"That's extreme bullying when it comes to schools," Dr. Bregy said, noting that the explicit images were "disturbing and violative" to girls and their families. "It's something we will absolutely not tolerate here."



Michael Bregy, superintendent of Beverly Hills schools, said he wanted to send a message that schools must not allow pupils to make and share explicit images of their peers. Tracy Nguyen for The New York Times

Schools in the small, affluent communities of Beverly Hills and Westfield were among the first to publicly acknowledge deepfake incidents. The details of the cases — described in district communications with parents, school board meetings, legislative hearings and court filings — illustrate the variability of school responses.

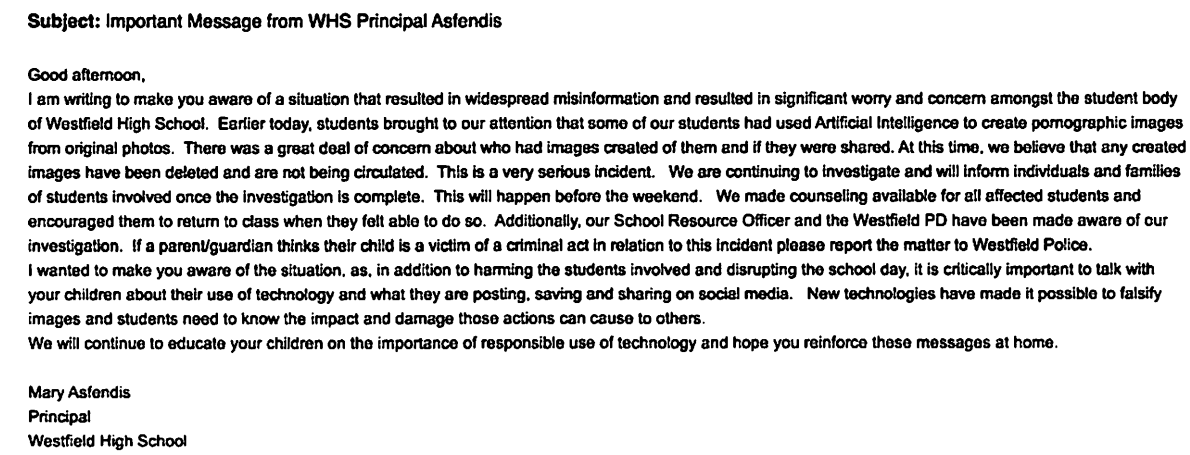
The Westfield incident began last summer when a male high school student asked to friend a 15-year-old female classmate on Instagram who had a private account, according to a lawsuit against the boy and his parents brought by the young woman and her family. (The Manis said they are not involved with the lawsuit.)

After she accepted the request, the male student copied photos of her and several other female schoolmates from their social media accounts, court documents say. Then he used an A.I. app to fabricate sexually explicit, "fully identifiable" images of

the girls and shared them with schoolmates via a Snapchat group, court documents say.

Westfield High began to investigate in late October. While administrators quietly took some boys aside to question them, Francesca Mani said, they called her and other 10th-grade girls who had been subjected to the deepfakes to the school office by announcing their names over the school intercom.

That week, Mary Asfendis, the principal of Westfield High, sent an email to parents alerting them to "a situation that resulted in widespread misinformation." The email went on to describe the deepfakes as a "very serious incident." It also said that, despite student concern about possible image-sharing, the school believed that "any created images have been deleted and are not being circulated."



**Subject:** Important Message from WHS Principal Asfendis

Good afternoon,
I am writing to make you aware of a situation that resulted in widespread misinformation and resulted in significant worry and concern amongst the student body of Westfield High School. Earlier today, students brought to our attention that some of our students had used Artificial Intelligence to create pornographic images from original photos. There was a great deal of concern about who had images created of them and if they were shared. At this time, we believe that any created images have been deleted and are not being circulated. This is a very serious incident. We are continuing to investigate and will inform individuals and families of students involved once the investigation is complete. This will happen before the weekend. We made counseling available for all affected students and encouraged them to return to class when they felt able to do so. Additionally, our School Resource Officer and the Westfield PD have been made aware of our investigation. If a parent/guardian thinks their child is a victim of a criminal act in relation to this incident please report the matter to Westfield Police.
I wanted to make you aware of the situation, as, in addition to harming the students involved and disrupting the school day, it is critically important to talk with your children about their use of technology and what they are posting, saving and sharing on social media. New technologies have made it possible to falsify images and students need to know the impact and damage those actions can cause to others.
We will continue to educate your children on the importance of responsible use of technology and hope you reinforce these messages at home.

Mary Asfendis
Principal
Westfield High School

An October email that the principal of Westfield High sent to parents about the deepfakes.

Dorota Mani said Westfield administrators had told her that the district suspended the male student accused of fabricating the images for one or two days.

Soon after, she and her daughter began publicly speaking out about the incident, urging school districts, state lawmakers and Congress to enact laws and policies specifically prohibiting explicit deepfakes.

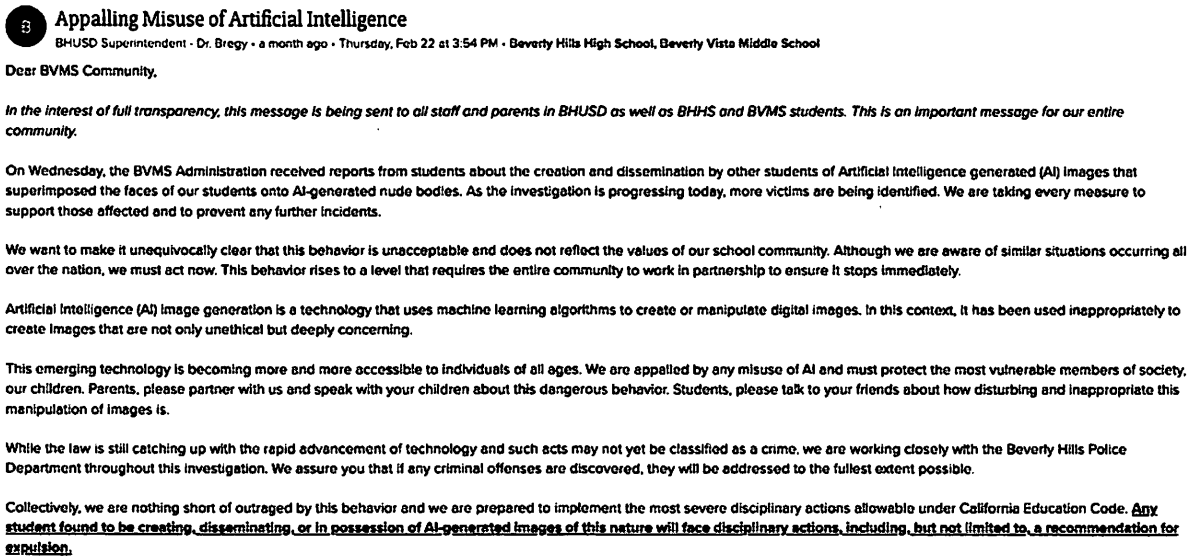
"We have to start updating our school policy," Francesca Mani, now 15, said in a recent interview. "Because if the school had A.I. policies, then students like me would have been protected."

Parents including Dorota Mani also lodged harassment complaints with Westfield High last fall over the explicit images. During the March meeting, however, Ms. Mani told school board members that the high school had yet to provide parents with an official report on the incident.

Westfield Public Schools said it could not comment on any disciplinary actions for reasons of student confidentiality. In a statement, Dr. González, the superintendent, said the district was strengthening its efforts "by educating our students and establishing clear guidelines to ensure that these new technologies are used responsibly."

Beverly Hills schools have taken a stauncher public stance.

When administrators learned in February that eighth-grade boys at Beverly Vista Middle School had created explicit images of 12- and 13-year-old female classmates, they quickly sent a message — subject line: "Appalling Misuse of Artificial Intelligence" — to all district parents, staff, and middle and high school students. The message urged community members to share information with the school to help ensure that students' "disturbing and inappropriate" use of A.I. "stops immediately."



Appalling Misuse of Artificial Intelligence

BHUSD Superintendent - Dr. Bregy - a month ago - Thursday, Feb 22 at 3:54 PM - Beverly Hills High School, Beverly Vista Middle School

Dear BVMS Community,

*In the interest of full transparency, this message is being sent to all staff and parents in BHUSD as well as BHHS and BVMS students. This is an important message for our entire community.*

On Wednesday, the BVMS Administration received reports from students about the creation and dissemination by other students of Artificial Intelligence generated (AI) images that superimposed the faces of our students onto AI-generated nude bodies. As the investigation is progressing today, more victims are being identified. We are taking every measure to support those affected and to prevent any further incidents.

We want to make it unequivocally clear that this behavior is unacceptable and does not reflect the values of our school community. Although we are aware of similar situations occurring all over the nation, we must act now. This behavior rises to a level that requires the entire community to work in partnership to ensure it stops immediately.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) image generation is a technology that uses machine learning algorithms to create or manipulate digital images. In this context, it has been used inappropriately to create images that are not only unethical but deeply concerning.

This emerging technology is becoming more and more accessible to individuals of all ages. We are appalled by any misuse of AI and must protect the most vulnerable members of society, our children. Parents, please partner with us and speak with your children about this dangerous behavior. Students, please talk to your friends about how disturbing and inappropriate this manipulation of images is.

While the law is still catching up with the rapid advancement of technology and such acts may not yet be classified as a crime, we are working closely with the Beverly Hills Police Department throughout this investigation. We assure you that if any criminal offenses are discovered, they will be addressed to the fullest extent possible.

Collectively, we are nothing short of outraged by this behavior and we are prepared to implement the most severe disciplinary actions allowable under California Education Code. **Any student found to be creating, disseminating, or in possession of AI-generated images of this nature will face disciplinary actions, including, but not limited to, a recommendation for expulsion.**

A February message that school administrators in Beverly Hills, Calif., sent to parents and students about deepfakes.

It also warned that the district was prepared to institute severe punishment. "Any student found to be creating, disseminating, or in possession of AI-generated images of this nature will face disciplinary actions," including a recommendation for expulsion, the message said.

Dr. Bregy, the superintendent, said schools and lawmakers needed to act quickly because the abuse of A.I. was making students feel unsafe in schools.

"You hear a lot about physical safety in schools," he said. "But what you're not hearing about is this invasion of students' personal, emotional safety."

**Natasha Singer** writes about technology, business and society. She is currently reporting on the far-reaching ways that tech companies and their tools are reshaping public schools, higher education and job opportunities. More about Natasha Singer

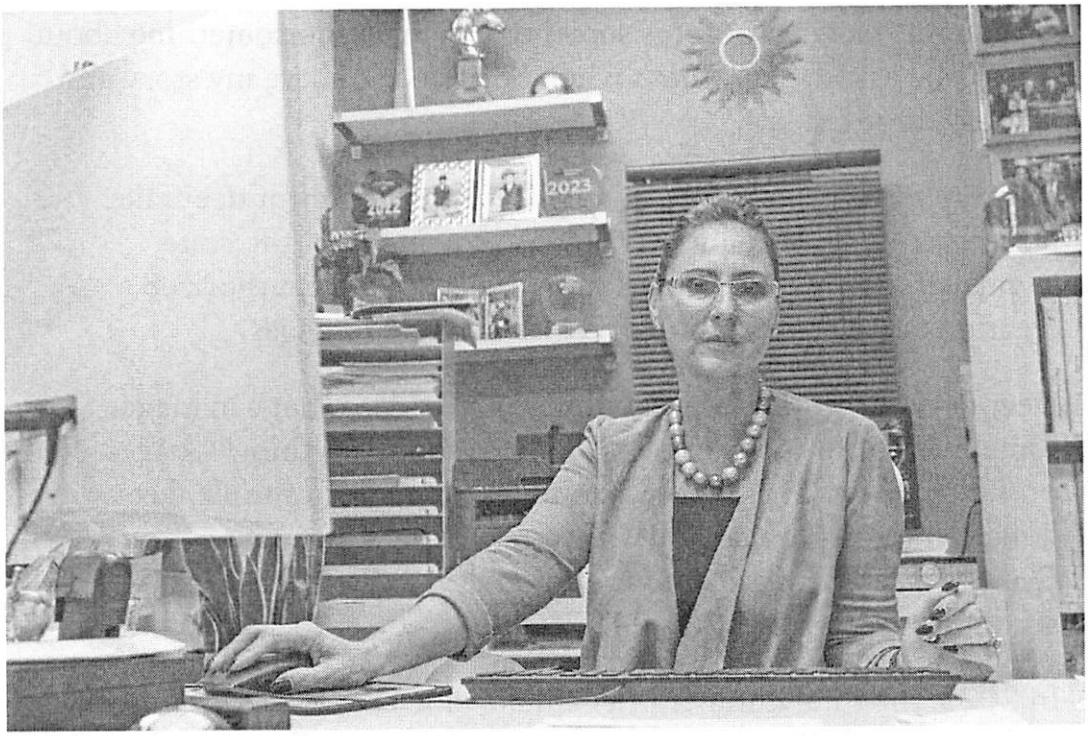
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GOV + LEGISLATURE

# States race to restrict deepfake porn as it becomes easier to create

New Jersey is among the states where deepfake pornography bills are advancing

BY: **MADYSON FITZGERALD** - APRIL 10, 2024 6:41 AM




Dorota Mani sits at her desk in her Jersey City, N.J., office in November 2023. Mani's teenage daughter was victimized by an AI-generated deepfake image last year. Peter K. Afriyie/The Associated Press

After a 2014 leak of hundreds of celebrities' intimate photos, Uldouz Wallace learned that she was among the public figures whose images had been stolen and disseminated online.

Wallace, an actress, writer and social media influencer, found out the images were ones her ex had taken without her consent and had threatened to leak.

Over the next few years, Wallace spent loads of money paying private companies to take down the images, she said. It wasn't until

later that she found out that those same photos had been used to make fake pornographic images of her.

"It's just ridiculous the amount of time that people have and how much they're profiting from these kinds of things," Wallace told Stateline. "For them to sit there and create so much fake content of someone that clearly doesn't want anything of that sort? Without consent? It's just crazy to me."

Mortified, Wallace was reluctant to share her story – at first. But in 2022, she went public with it and now she heads a nonprofit organization, Foundation Ra, that supports people who have become victims of manipulated or artificial intelligence-generated sexual images.

"I thought, 'At what point is somebody going to do something about this?'" she asked. "And that's when I decided to share my story and try to change the law."

As more people, including minors, become victims of deepfake pornography and the industry that's growing out of it, state lawmakers are pursuing legislation to deter the unauthorized creation and dissemination of digitally altered images.

Deepfakes – digitally altered photos and videos that can make someone appear to be, or be doing, just about anything – have proliferated on the internet. Examples range from simple face swaps done using readily available software to a person grafting Tom Cruise's face and voice onto their body for content on a TikTok account.

In 2023, the total number of deepfake videos online was 95,820, up 550% from 2019, according to a report by Home Security Heroes, a group that researches best practices for online security. Pornography made up 98% of them.

The issue made international headlines in January, when fabricated sexually explicit images of pop star Taylor Swift that had been created by a free AI generator went viral, prompting lawmakers in several states to introduce legislation to combat deepfake porn, including Missouri's Taylor Swift Act.

Several years ago, special equipment was needed to make a deepfake video. That's no longer true, said Marc Berkman, CEO of the Organization for Social Media Safety, a national nonprofit organization dedicated to social media safety.

"This is a clear public policy issue," Berkman said. "This is a behavior that we recognize causes harm, does not conform to societal values, relies on new technology, and so there should be a public policy response."

## Adding to existing laws

Indiana, Texas and Virginia in the past few years have enacted broad laws with penalties of up to a year in jail plus fines for anyone found guilty of sharing deepfake pornography. In Hawaii, the punishment is up to five years in prison.

Many states are combatting deepfake porn by adding to existing laws. Several, including Indiana, New York and Virginia, have enacted laws that add deepfakes to existing prohibitions on so-called revenge porn, or the posting of sexual images of a former partner without their consent. Georgia and Hawaii have targeted deepfake porn by updating their privacy laws.

Other states, such as Florida, South Dakota and Washington, have enacted laws that update the definition of child pornography to include deepfakes. Washington's law, which was signed by Democratic Gov. Jay Inslee in March, makes it illegal to be in possession of a "fabricated depiction of an identifiable minor" engaging in a sexually explicit act – a crime punishable by up to a year in jail.

> Deepfakes and AI have been around, but now it seems like it's accelerated. We're just concerned about how we can protect people from the parts that are harmful.
>
> *– Washington state Sen. Tina Orwall*

Washington state Sen. Tina Orwall, a Democrat, said that she and her colleagues wanted to act right away because it can be hard to keep up with this kind of technology.

"It [technology] just moves so fast," she said. "Deepfakes and AI have been around, but now it seems like it's accelerated. We're just

concerned about how we can protect people from the parts that are harmful."

Deepfake pornography bills also are advancing in other states, including Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey and Ohio.

"States need to have their own laws that empower local law enforcement to be able to step in and act in these circumstances," said Illinois Republican state Sen. Dan McConchie, who is sponsoring a bill that would prohibit the creation of deepfakes that feature minors engaged in sexual activity. "We can't wait for an overtaxed federal judiciary to hopefully get around to it at some point."

There are no federal laws banning deepfake porn, but several bills have been introduced in Congress, including the AI Labeling Act of 2023 and the DEFIANCE Act of 2024. Neither has moved out of committee.

## High school victims

In 2023, sophomore students at Westfield High School in New Jersey allegedly created and spread deepfake porn images of Francesca Mani and other classmates without their consent. As a response, school principal Mary Asfendis sent a letter notifying the school community of the incident and inviting students to seek support from the school's counselors. The school also launched an investigation, Mary Ann McGann, coordinator of school and community relations, wrote in an email to Stateline.

Francesca and her mother, Dorota, have been advocating for legislation that would protect girls in the future, Dorota Mani said in an interview.

Since the Westfield High incident, there have been news reports of middle- and high-school students in California, Florida and Washington state becoming victims of deepfake pornography. The students – primarily girls – were allegedly targeted by their classmates, according to the reports.

The American Legislative Exchange Council, a conservative public policy organization, is promoting model language for state lawmakers to use that would target individual actors rather than technology developers. The Stop Deepfake CSAM Act is intended to supplement laws against child pornography, while the Stop Non-

Consensual Distribution of Intimate Deepfake Media Act aims to bolster revenge porn laws.

"Artificial intelligence is a tool that can be used for good or used for ill," said Jake Morabito, who heads a technology task force at the organization. "What we should be focusing on is harmful conduct use with AI. So, we should go after the bad actors and the harmful conduct, but don't go after the people who are making the software."

In Virginia, legislators realized that a revenge porn law enacted in 2014 was not enough to protect people who had been harmed by deepfake porn. As a result, state Del. Marcus Simon, a Democrat, helped pass an amendment in 2019 to include images that were artificially created.

"What duties do we owe to each other as good digital citizens?" Simon asked. "And what are the remedies for violating people? All of that will need to be worked out."

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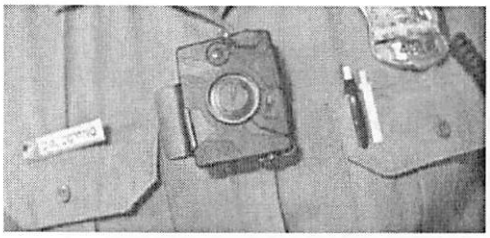


MADYSON FITZGERALD

Madyson Fitzgerald is the newsletter producer and breaking news reporter for Stateline.

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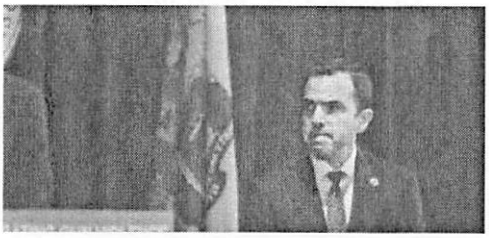
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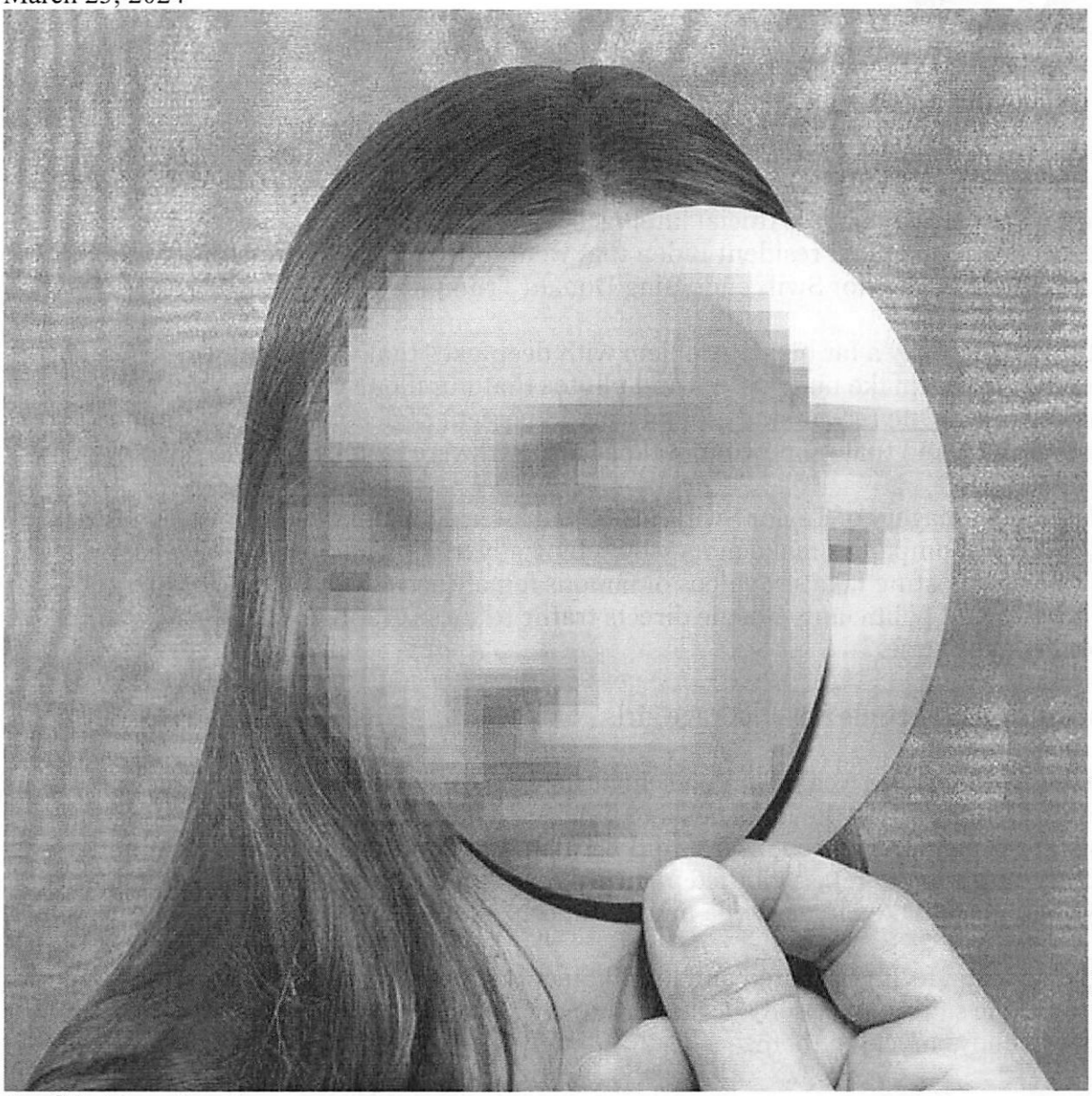
STATES NEWSROOM

OPINION

NICHOLAS KRISTOF

# The Online Degradation of Women and Girls That We Meet With a Shrug

March 23, 2024



Credit...Brea Souders

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870



**By Nicholas Kristof**

Opinion Columnist

Alarms are blaring about artificial intelligence deepfakes that manipulate voters, like the robocall sounding like President Biden that went to New Hampshire households, or the fake video of Taylor Swift endorsing Donald Trump.

Yet there's actually a far bigger problem with deepfakes that we haven't paid enough attention to: deepfake nude videos and photos that humiliate celebrities and unknown children alike. One recent study found that 98 percent of deepfake videos online were pornographic and that 99 percent of those targeted were women or girls.

Faked nude imagery of Taylor Swift rattled the internet in January, but this goes way beyond her: Companies make money by selling advertising and premium subscriptions for websites hosting fake sex videos of famous female actresses, singers, influencers, princesses and politicians. Google directs traffic to these graphic videos, and victims have little recourse.

Sometimes the victims are underage girls.

Francesca Mani, a 14-year-old high school sophomore in New Jersey, told me she was in class in October when the loudspeaker summoned her to the school office. There the assistant principal and a counselor told her that one or more male classmates had used a "nudify" program to take a clothed picture of her and generate a fake naked image. The boys had made naked images of a number of other sophomore girls as well.

Fighting tears, feeling violated and humiliated, Francesca stumbled back to class. In the hallway, she said, she passed another group of girls crying for the same reason — and a cluster of boys mocking them.

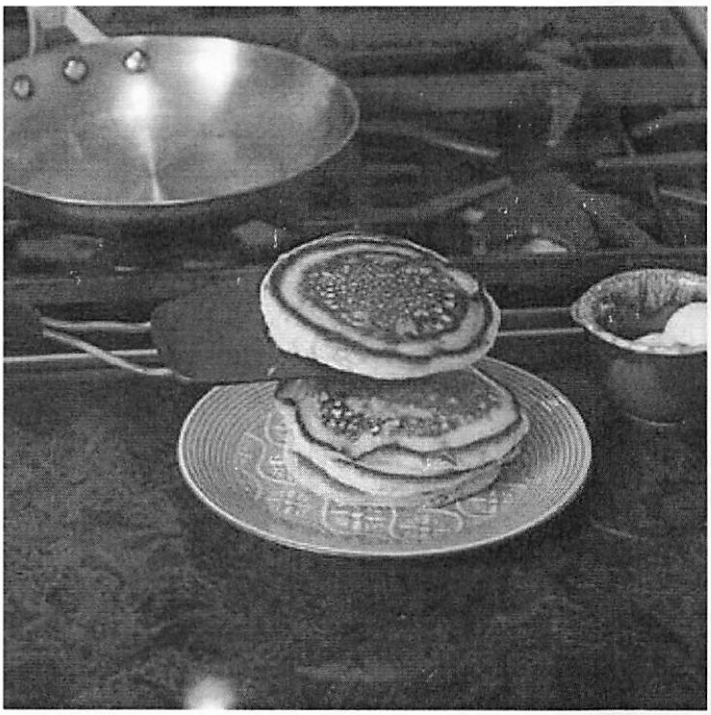
"When I saw the boys laughing, I got so mad," Francesca said. "After school, I came home, and I told my mom we need to do something about this."

Now 15, Francesca started a website about the deepfake problem — aiheeelp.com — and began meeting state legislators and members of Congress in an effort to call attention to the issue.

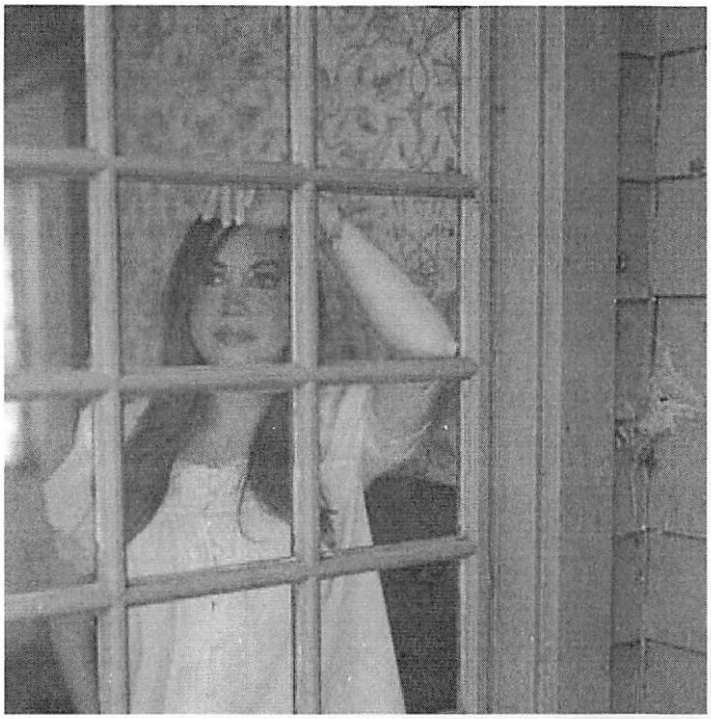
While there have always been doctored images, artificial intelligence makes the process much easier. With just a single good image of a person's face, it is now possible in just half an hour to make a 60-second sex video of that person. Those videos can then be posted on general pornographic websites for anyone to see, or on specialized sites for deepfakes.

The videos there are graphic and sometimes sadistic, depicting women tied up as they are raped or urinated on, for example. One site offers categories including "rape" (472 items), "crying" (655) and "degradation" (822).

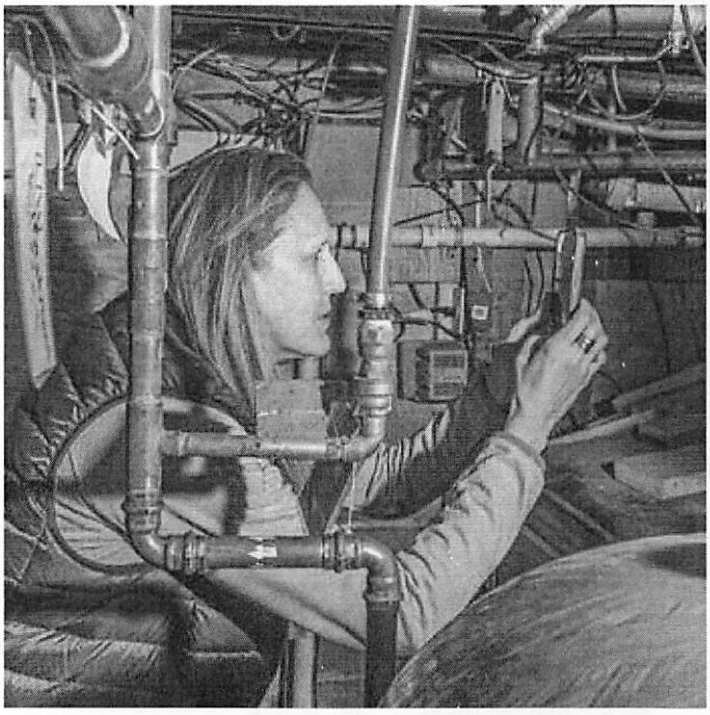
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In addition, there are the "nudify" or "undressing" websites and apps of the kind that targeted Francesca. "Undress on a click!" one urges. These overwhelmingly target women and girls; some are not even capable of generating a naked male. A British study of child sexual images produced by artificial intelligence reported that 99.6 percent were of girls, most commonly between 7 and 13 years old.

Graphika, an online analytics company, identified 34 nudify websites that received a combined 24 million unique visitors in September alone.

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When Francesca was targeted, her family consulted the police and lawyers but found no remedy. "There's nobody to turn to," said her mother, Dorota Mani. "The police say, 'Sorry, we can't do anything.'"

The problem is that there isn't a law that has been clearly broken. "We just continue to be unable to have a legal framework that can be nimble enough to address the tech," said Yiota Souras, the chief legal officer for the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

Sophie Compton, a documentary maker, made a film on the topic, "Another Body," and was so appalled that she started a campaign and website, MyImageMyChoice.org, to push for change.

"It's become a kind of crazy industry, completely based on the violation of consent," Compton said.

The impunity reflects a blasé attitude toward the humiliation of victims. One survey found that 74 percent of deepfake pornography users reported not feeling guilty about watching the videos.

We have a hard-fought consensus established today that unwanted kissing, groping and demeaning comments are unacceptable, so how is this other form of violation given a pass? How can we care so little about protecting women and girls from online degradation?

"Most survivors I talk to say they contemplated suicide," said Andrea Powell, who works with people who have been deepfaked and develops strategies to address the problem.

This is a burden that falls disproportionately on prominent women. One deepfake website displays the official portrait of a female member of Congress — and then 28 fake sex videos of her. Another website has 90. (I'm not linking to these sites because, unlike Google, I'm not willing to direct traffic to these sites and further enable them to profit from displaying nonconsensual imagery.)

In rare cases, deepfakes have targeted boys, often for "sextortion," in which a predator threatens to disseminate embarrassing images unless the victim pays money or provides nudes. The F.B.I. last year warned of an increase in deepfakes used for sextortion, which has sometimes been a factor in child suicides.

"The images look SCARY real and there's even a video of me doing disgusting things that also look SCARY real," one 14-year-old reported to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. That child sent debit card information to a predator who threatened to post the fakes online.

As I see it, Google and other search engines are recklessly directing traffic to porn sites with nonconsensual deepfakes. Google is essential to the business model of these malicious companies.

In one search I did on Google, seven of the top 10 video results were explicit sex videos involving female celebrities. Using the same search terms on Microsoft's Bing search engine, all 10 were. But this isn't inevitable: At Yahoo, none were.

In other spheres, Google does the right thing. Ask "How do I kill myself?" and it won't offer step-by-step guidance — instead, its first result is a suicide helpline. Ask "How do I poison my spouse?" and it's not very helpful. In other words, Google is socially responsible when it wants to be, but it seems indifferent to women and girls being violated by pornographers.

"Google really has to take responsibility for enabling this kind of problem," Breeze Liu, herself a victim of revenge porn and deepfakes, told me. "It has the power to stop this."

Liu was shattered when she got a message in 2020 from a friend to drop everything and call him at once.

"I don't want you to panic," he told her when she called, "but there's a video of you on Pornhub."

It turned out to be a nude video that had been recorded without Liu's knowledge. Soon it was downloaded and posted on many other porn sites, and then apparently used to spin deepfake videos showing her performing sex acts. All told, the material appeared on at least 832 links.

Liu was mortified. She didn't know how to tell her parents. She climbed to the top of a tall building and prepared to jump off.

In the end, Liu didn't jump. Instead, like Francesca, she got mad — and resolved to help other people in the same situation.
"We are being slut-shamed and the perpetrators are completely running free," she told me. "It doesn't make sense."
Image



Breeze Liu in 2023.Credit...Taylor Johnson for The New York Times

Liu, who previously had worked for a venture capital firm in technology, founded a start-up, Alecto AI, that aims to help victims of nonconsensual pornography locate images of themselves and then get them removed. A pilot of the Alecto app is now

available free for Apple and Android devices, and Liu hopes to establish partnerships with tech firms to help remove nonconsensual content.

Tech can address problems that tech created, she argues.

Google agrees that there is room for improvement. No Google official was willing to discuss the problem with me on the record, but Cathy Edwards, a vice president for search at the company, issued a statement that said, "We understand how distressing this content can be, and we're committed to building on our existing protections to help people who are affected."

"We're actively developing additional safeguards on Google Search," the statement added, noting that the company has set up a process where deepfake victims can apply to have these links removed from search results.

A Microsoft spokeswoman, Caitlin Roulston, offered a similar statement, noting that the company has a web form allowing people to request removal of a link to nude images of themselves from Bing search results. The statement encouraged users to adjust safe search settings to "block undesired adult content" and acknowledged that "more work needs to be done."

Count me unimpressed. I don't see why Google and Bing should direct traffic to deepfake websites whose business is nonconsensual imagery of sex and nudity. Search engines are pillars of that sleazy and exploitative ecosystem. You can do better, Google and Bing.

A.I. companies aren't as culpable as Google, but they haven't been as careful as they could be. Rebecca Portnoff, vice president for data science at Thorn, a nonprofit that builds technology to combat child sexual abuse, notes that A.I. models are trained using scraped imagery from the internet, but they can be steered away from websites that include child sexual abuse. The upshot: They can't so easily generate what they don't know.

President Biden signed a promising executive order last year to try to bring safeguards to artificial intelligence, including deepfakes, and several bills have been introduced in Congress. Some states have enacted their own measures.

I'm in favor of trying to crack down on deepfakes with criminal law, but it's easy to pass a law and difficult to enforce it. A more effective tool might be simpler: civil liability for damages these deepfakes cause. Tech companies are now largely excused from liability under Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, but if this were amended and companies knew that they faced lawsuits and had to pay damages, their incentives would change and they would police themselves. And the business model of some deepfake companies would collapse.

Senator Michael Bennet, a Democrat of Colorado, and others have proposed a new federal regulatory body to oversee technology companies and new media, just as the Federal Communications Commission oversees old media. That makes sense to me.

Australia seems a step ahead of other countries in regulating deepfakes, and perhaps that's in part because a Perth woman, Noelle Martin, was targeted at age 17 by someone who doctored an image of her into porn. Outraged, she became a lawyer and has devoted herself to fighting such abuse and lobbying for tighter regulations.

One result has been a wave of retaliatory fake imagery meant to hurt her. Some included images of her underage sister.

"This form of abuse is potentially permanent," Martin told me. "This abuse affects a person's education, employability, future earning capacity, reputation, interpersonal relationships, romantic relationships, mental and physical health — potentially in perpetuity."

The greatest obstacles to regulating deepfakes, I've come to believe, aren't technical or legal — although those are real — but simply our collective complacency.

Society was also once complacent about domestic violence and sexual harassment. In recent decades, we've gained empathy for victims and built systems of accountability that, while imperfect, have fostered a more civilized society.

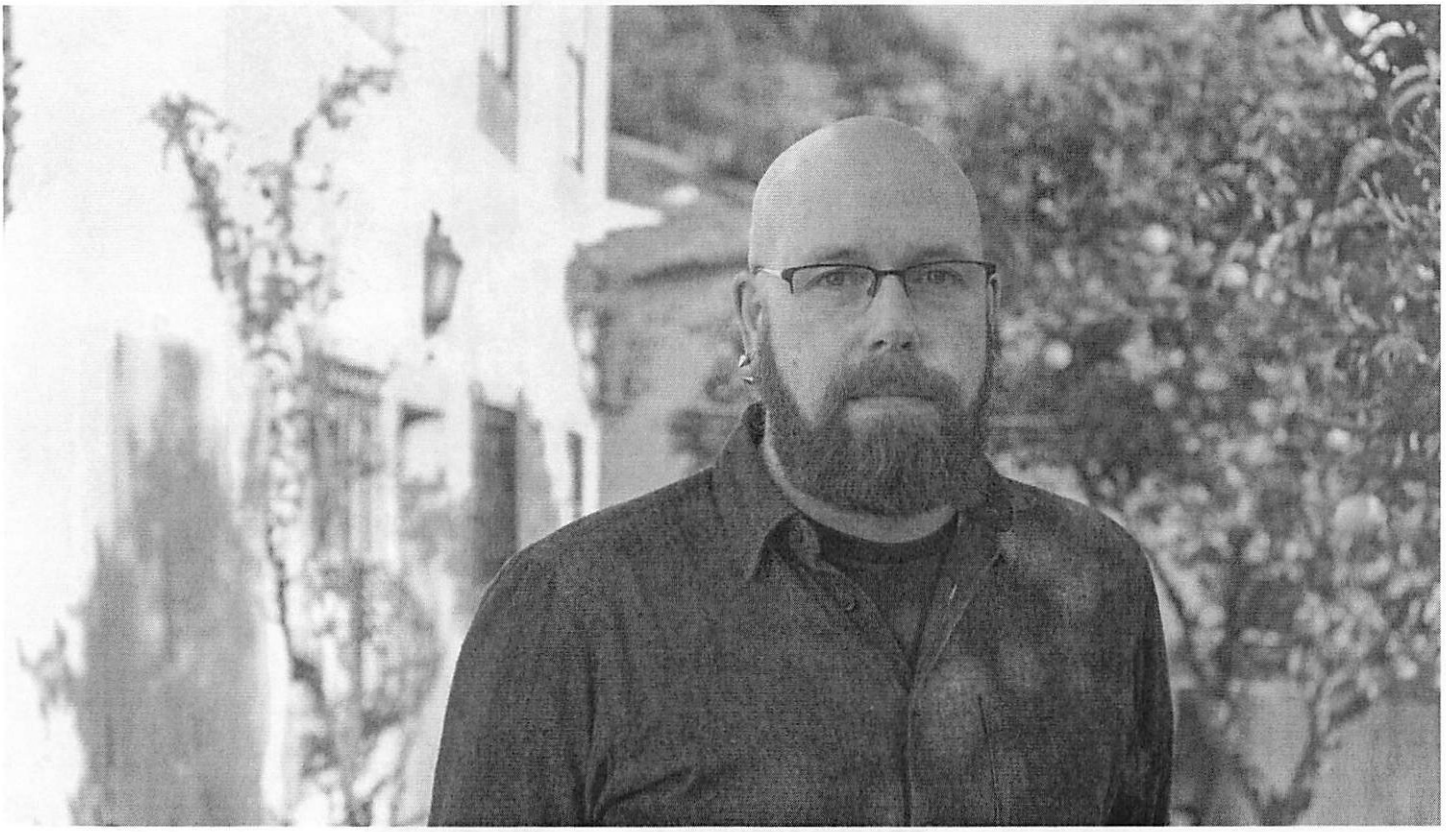
It's time for similar accountability in the digital space. New technologies are arriving, yes, but we needn't bow to them. It astonishes me that society apparently believes that women and girls must accept being tormented by demeaning imagery. Instead, we should stand with victims and crack down on deepfakes that allow companies to profit from sexual degradation, humiliation and misogyny.

*If you are having thoughts of suicide, call or text 988 to reach the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline or go to SpeakingOfSuicide.com/resources for a list of additional resources.*

Nicholas Kristof became a columnist for The Times Opinion desk in 2001. He has won two Pulitzer Prizes, for his coverage of China and of the genocide in Darfur. @NickKristof

BUSINESS

# AI image-generators are being trained on explicit photos of children, a study shows



BY MATT O'BRIEN AND HALELUYA HADERO
Updated 8:19 PM EDT, December 20, 2023

Hidden inside the foundation of popular artificial intelligence image-generators are thousands of images of child sexual abuse, according to a new report that urges companies to take action to address a harmful flaw in the technology they built.

Those same images have made it easier for AI systems to produce realistic and explicit imagery of fake children as well as transform social media photos of fully clothed real teens into nudes, much to the alarm of schools and law enforcement around the world.

Until recently, anti-abuse researchers thought the only way that some unchecked AI tools produced abusive imagery of children was by essentially combining what they've learned from two separate buckets of online images — adult pornography and benign photos of kids.

But the Stanford Internet Observatory found more than 3,200 images of suspected child sexual abuse in the giant AI database LAION, an index of online images and captions that's been used to train leading AI image-makers such as Stable Diffusion. The watchdog group based at Stanford University worked with the Canadian Centre for Child Protection and other anti-abuse charities to identify the illegal material and report the original photo links to law enforcement. It said roughly 1,000 of the images it found were externally validated.

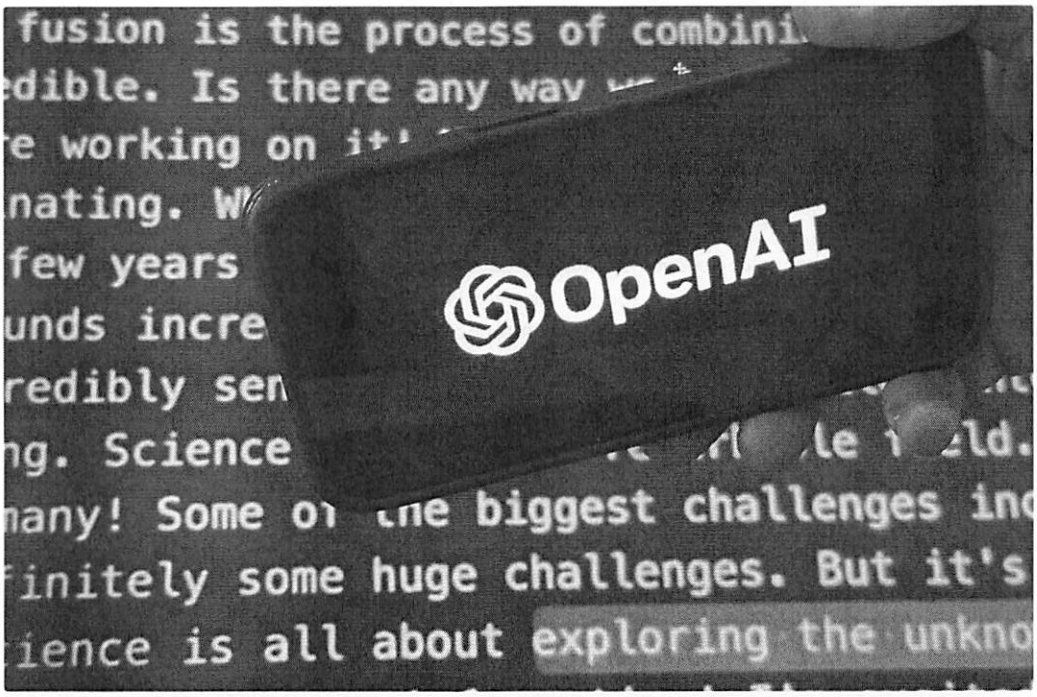
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**Teen girls are being victimized by deepfake nudes. One family is pushing for more protections**




**AI-generated child sexual abuse images could flood the internet. Now there are calls for action**




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The response was immediate. On the eve of the Wednesday release of the Stanford Internet Observatory's report, LAION told The Associated Press it was temporarily removing its datasets.

LAION, which stands for the nonprofit Large-scale Artificial Intelligence Open Network, said in a statement that it "has a zero tolerance policy for illegal content and in an abundance of caution, we have taken down the LAION datasets to ensure they are safe before republishing them."

While the images account for just a fraction of LAION's index of some 5.8 billion images, the Stanford group says it is likely influencing the ability of AI tools to generate harmful outputs and reinforcing the prior abuse of real victims who appear multiple times.

It's not an easy problem to fix, and traces back to many generative AI projects being "effectively rushed to market" and made widely accessible because the field is so competitive, said Stanford Internet Observatory's chief technologist David Thiel, who authored the report.

"Taking an entire internet-wide scrape and making that dataset to train models is something that should have been confined to a research operation, if anything, and is not something that should have been open-sourced without a lot more rigorous attention," Thiel said in an interview.

A prominent LAION user that helped shape the dataset's development is London-based startup Stability AI, maker of the Stable Diffusion text-to-image models. New versions of Stable Diffusion have made it much harder to create harmful content, but an older version introduced last year — which Stability AI says it didn't release — is still baked into other applications and tools and remains "the most popular model for generating explicit imagery," according to the Stanford report.

"We can't take that back. That model is in the hands of many people on their local machines," said Lloyd Richardson, director of information technology at the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, which runs Canada's hotline for reporting online sexual exploitation.

Stability AI on Wednesday said it only hosts filtered versions of Stable Diffusion and that "since taking over the exclusive development of Stable Diffusion, Stability AI has taken proactive steps to mitigate the risk of misuse."

"Those filters remove unsafe content from reaching the models," the company said in a prepared statement. "By removing that content before it ever reaches the model, we can help to prevent the model from generating unsafe content."

LAION was the brainchild of a German researcher and teacher, Christoph Schuhmann, who told the AP earlier this year that part of the reason to make such a huge visual database publicly accessible was to ensure that the future of AI development isn't controlled by a handful of powerful companies.

"It will be much safer and much more fair if we can democratize it so that the whole research community and the whole general public can benefit from it," he said.

Much of LAION's data comes from another source, Common Crawl, a repository of data constantly trawled from the open internet, but Common Crawl's executive director, Rich Skrenta, said it was "incumbent on" LAION to scan and filter what it took before making use of it.

LAION said this week it developed "rigorous filters" to detect and remove illegal content before releasing its datasets and is still working to improve those filters. The Stanford report acknowledged LAION's developers made some attempts to filter out "underage" explicit content but might have done a better job had they consulted earlier with child safety experts.

Many text-to-image generators are derived in some way from the LAION database, though it's not always clear which ones. OpenAI, maker of DALL-E and ChatGPT, said it doesn't use LAION and has fine-tuned its models to refuse requests for sexual content involving minors.

Google built its text-to-image Imagen model based on a LAION dataset but decided against making it public in 2022 after an audit of the database "uncovered a wide range of inappropriate content including pornographic imagery, racist slurs, and harmful social stereotypes."

Trying to clean up the data retroactively is difficult, so the Stanford Internet Observatory is calling for more drastic measures. One is for anyone who's built training sets off of LAION-5B — named for the more than 5 billion image-text pairs it contains — to "delete them or work with intermediaries to clean the material." Another is to effectively make an older version of Stable Diffusion disappear from all but the darkest corners of the internet.

"Legitimate platforms can stop offering versions of it for download," particularly if they are frequently used to generate abusive images and have no safeguards to block them, Thiel said.

As an example, Thiel called out CivitAI, a platform that's favored by people making AI-generated pornography but which he said lacks safety measures to weigh it against making images of children. The report also calls on AI company Hugging Face, which distributes the training data for models, to implement better methods to report and remove links to abusive material.

Hugging Face said it is regularly working with regulators and child safety groups to identify and remove abusive material. Meanwhile, CivitAI said it has "strict policies" on the generation of images depicting children and has rolled out updates to provide more safeguards. The company also said it is working to ensure its policies are "adapting and growing" as the technology evolves.

The Stanford report also questions whether any photos of children — even the most benign — should be fed into AI systems without their family's consent due to protections in the federal Children's Online Privacy Protection Act.

Rebecca Portnoff, the director of data science at the anti-child sexual abuse organization Thorn, said her organization has conducted research that shows the prevalence of AI-generated images among abusers is small, but growing consistently.

Developers can mitigate these harms by making sure the datasets they use to develop AI models are clean of abuse materials. Portnoff said there are also opportunities to mitigate harmful uses down the line after models are already in circulation.

Tech companies and child safety groups currently assign videos and images a "hash" — unique digital signatures — to track and take down child abuse materials. According to Portnoff, the same concept can be applied to AI models that are being misused.

"It's not currently happening," she said. "But it's something that in my opinion can and should be done."

**MATT O'BRIEN**
O'Brien covers the business of technology and artificial intelligence for The Associated Press. He is based in Rhode Island and focuses on how AI technology is built and the people it affects.

**HALELUYA HADERO**
Haleluya covers Amazon, retail and technology.

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**SB 464-FN - AS INTRODUCED**

2024 SESSION

24-3022
09/05

SENATE BILL ***464-FN***

AN ACT to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.

SPONSORS: Sen. Carson, Dist 14; Sen. Birdsell, Dist 19; Sen. Gannon, Dist 23; Sen. Soucy, Dist 18; Sen. Chandley, Dist 11; Rep. Roy, Rock. 31; Rep. Rhodes, Ches. 17; Rep. N. Murphy, Hills. 12

COMMITTEE: Judiciary

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ANALYSIS

This bill expands the prohibition on the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images to include synthetic images that are digitally created and altered to falsely depict the sexual conduct of targeted victims.

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Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics.***
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

24-3022
09/05

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

*In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty Four*

AN ACT to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.

*Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

1 Criminal Code; Breaches of the Peace and Related Offenses; Nonconsensual Dissemination of Private Sexual Images. Amend RSA 644:9-a, I to read as follows:

I. In this section:

(a) "Disseminate" means to import, publish, produce, print, manufacture, ***post or share electronically,*** [~~distribute,~~] sell, lease, exhibit, or display***, or otherwise distribute***.

(b) "Image" means a photograph, film, videotape, or digital image or recording.

(c) "Intimate parts" means the fully unclothed, partially unclothed, or transparently clothed genitals, pubic area, or anus, or, if the person is female, a partially or fully exposed nipple, including exposure through transparent clothing.

(d) "Sexual act" means sexual penetration, masturbation, or sexual activity.

(e) "Sexual activity" means any:

(1) Knowing touching or fondling by any person, either directly or through clothing, of the sex organs, anus, or breast of that person, or another person, or animal; or

(2) Any transfer or transmission of semen upon any part of the clothed or unclothed body of a person; or

(3) An act of urination within a sexual context; or

(4) Any bondage, fetter, or sadism masochism; or

(5) Sadomasochism abuse in any sexual context.

***(f) "Synthetic image" means an image that has been altered or created depicting an individual's image in a realistic, but false representation of the individual.***

2 New Paragraph; Criminal Code; Breaches of the Peace and Related Offenses; Nonconsensual Dissemination of Private Sexual Images. Amend RSA 644:9-a by inserting after paragraph II the following new paragraph:

II-a. A person also commits nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images when he or she purposely, and with the intent to harass, intimidate, threaten, or coerce the depicted person, disseminates a synthetic image of such person that makes use of and intentionally manipulates or alters a recognizable individual's image or conduct to create a realistic but false image, recording, or digital visualization of the individual's intimate parts, sexual acts, or sexual activity without the consent of the individual.

3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect January 1, 2025.

LBA
24-3022
11/27/23

**SB 464-FN- FISCAL NOTE**
**AS INTRODUCED**

AN ACT relative to prohibiting the nonconsensual dissemination of synthetic sexual images.

**FISCAL IMPACT:** [ X ] State [ X ] County [ X ] Local [ ] None

| Estimated State Impact - Increase / (Decrease) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **FY 2024** | **FY 2025** | **FY 2026** | **FY 2027** |
| **Revenue** | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| *Revenue Fund* | None | | | |
| **Expenditures** | Indeterminable | | | |
| *Funding Source* | General Fund | | | |
| **Appropriations** | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| *Funding Source* | None | | | |

| Estimated Political Subdivision Impact - Increase / (Decrease) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **FY 2024** | **FY 2025** | **FY 2026** | **FY 2027** |
| **County Revenue** | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| **County Expenditures** | Indeterminable | | | |
| **Local Revenue** | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| **Local Expenditures** | Indeterminable | | | |

**METHODOLOGY:**

This bill adds, deletes, or modifies a criminal penalty, or changes statute to which there is a penalty for violation. Therefore, this bill may have an impact on the judicial and correctional systems, which could affect prosecution, incarceration, probation, and parole costs, for the state, as well as county and local governments. A summary of such costs can be found at: https://gencourt.state.nh.us/lba/Budget/Fiscal_Notes/JudicialCorrectionalCosts.pdf

**AGENCIES CONTACTED:**

Judicial Branch, Judicial Council, Department of Justice, Department of Corrections, New Hampshire Association of Counties, and New Hampshire Municipal Association