

**FINAL  
FISCAL NOTE**

<b>Drafting Number:</b> LLS 14-0998	<b>Date:</b> June 27, 2014
<b>Prime Sponsor(s):</b> Rep. Stephens; Pabon Sen. King; Hodge	<b>Bill Status:</b> Signed into Law
	<b>Fiscal Analyst:</b> Kerry White (303-866-3469)

**SHORT TITLE:** POSTING INTIMATE PHOTOS ON THE INTERNET

Fiscal Impact Summary*	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016
<b>State Revenue</b>	<u>at least \$5,000</u>	<u>at least \$5,000</u>
Cash Funds	at least \$5,000	at least \$5,000
<b>State Expenditures</b>	Minimal workload increase.	
General Fund		
<b>FTE Position Change</b>		
<b>Appropriation Required:</b> None.		

\* This summary shows changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year.

**Summary of Legislation**

This bill creates two new class 1 misdemeanor crimes related to posting a private image or video of a person over the age of 18 through the use of social media. Each crime requires that the private image or video be posted without the victim's consent and the actor must have known or should have known that the victim had a reasonable expectation of privacy. If the conduct is related to a newsworthy event, it is not an offense.

In addition to any other sentence imposed, the court is required to levy a minimum fine of up to \$10,000 for an offense. Fines are credited to the Crime Victim Compensation Fund. The bill allows a person whose private images have been posted to bring a civil action against the person who caused the posting. The court may provide injunctive relief, the greater of \$10,000 or actual damages incurred as a result of the posting of the private images, exemplary damages, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs. No liability is imposed on the provider of an interactive computer service, an information service, or a telecommunications service for content provided by another person.

The first new crime is posting a private image for harassment. To commit this crime, the conduct must have resulted in serious emotional distress to the victim. The second new crime is posting a private image for pecuniary gain, which requires that the actor intended to obtain a pecuniary benefit from any person as a result of posting, viewing, or removal of the private images.

The bill sets forth a process and requirements for sealing of criminal conviction records when the offender has completed his or her sentence, including payment of any fine, and has not been convicted of another criminal offense for at least five years after completion of the sentence.

## **State Revenue**

Beginning in FY 2014-15, this bill will increase state revenue by at least \$5,000 per year, as described below.

***Criminal fines.*** Credited to the Crime Victim Compensation Fund in the Judicial Department. While the fine penalty for a class 1 misdemeanor is \$500 to \$5,000, the bill requires the court to impose a fine of up to \$10,000. Based on existing class 1 misdemeanor offenses, the fiscal note assumes that 10 percent of persons convicted of this crime will be determined indigent and unable to pay the fine. For each year's convictions, for which the fiscal note assumes there will be at least one, fines will be paid incrementally over time.

***Filing fees.*** A minimal amount of cash fund revenue to the Judicial Stabilization Cash Fund will be collected from private parties who file pleadings in civil court or petition the court to seal records. For example, a plaintiff pays \$224 with the filing of a complaint in district court, and the defendant pays at least \$158 with the filing of an answer.

## **State Expenditures**

Beginning in FY 2014-15, this bill will increase workload for Judicial Department agencies. Workload could increase for trial courts, the Office of the State Public Defender, and the Office of the Alternate Defense Counsel to hear and defend new criminal and civil cases. To the extent that persons are convicted and sentenced to probation, workload for the Probation Division may also increase. Workload may also increase for the courts to process petitions for the sealing of records. Based on filings for the crime of invasion of privacy for sexual gratification, which is comparable to the crime created under this bill, the fiscal note assumes that filings and increases in workload under the bill can be accomplished without an increase in state appropriations.

## **Local Government Impact**

This bill impacts local governments by creating two new class 1 misdemeanor offenses related to posting private images. In addition to the mandatory \$10,000 fine, the penalty for a class 1 misdemeanor may include 6 to 18 months in a county jail. Because the courts have the discretion of incarceration for this crime, the impact at the local level cannot be determined. The cost to house an offender in county jails varies from \$45 to \$50 per day in smaller rural jails to \$62 to \$65 per day for larger Denver-metro area jails. For the current fiscal year, the state reimburses county jails at a daily rate of \$51.45 to house state inmates. It is assumed that the impact of this bill will be minimal. The bill may also result in increased revenue, and trial court and probation workload for offenses committed and prosecuted in the City and County of Denver, which is separate from the state court system.

## **Comparable Crime**

Pursuant to Section 2-2-322 (2.5), C.R.S., Legislative Council Staff is required to include certain information in the fiscal note for any bill that creates a new crime, changes the classification of an existing crime, or changes an element of the existing crime that creates a new factual basis for the offense. The offenses created under HB14-1378 are most comparable to the existing crime

of invasion of privacy for sexual gratification, which is knowingly observing or taking a photograph of another person's intimate parts without that person's consent, in a situation where the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy. This crime is also a class 1 misdemeanor. Over the past three years, there were 57 filings and 22 convictions of this offense. No gender or minority status data for victims are available. Of the 22 offenders, all were male and 19 were Caucasian, 1 was African American, 1 was Asian, and 1 was not classified. Due to the low number of filings and convictions per year, the fiscal note assumes that filings and convictions for the new crime of posting a private image will be minimal.

**Effective Date**

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on May 29, 2014, and takes effect on July 1, 2014. The bill has alternate sections for criminal record sealing, depending on whether SB14-206 became law. SB14-206 was signed into law on June 1, 2014, and Section 3 applies in lieu of Section 2.

**State and Local Government Contacts**

Corrections  
Judicial

Counties  
Municipalities

District Attorneys  
Sheriffs