${\bf By}$ the Committee on Criminal Justice and Senators Geller, Latvala and Saunders

307-1856B-00

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to improper activity over the Internet; requiring that the Department of Law Enforcement increase public awareness concerning Internet safety; requiring the department to develop guidelines for using the Internet; requiring the development of a mechanism to report crimes through an Internet site; amending s. 501.203, F.S.; including business or commercial entities within the definition of the term "consumer" for purposes of ch. 501, F.S.; amending s. 501.207, F.S.; authorizing an action on behalf of a governmental entity for damages caused by a violation of part II of ch. 501, F.S.; amending s. 501.2075, F.S.; providing for waiver of civil penalties if restitution is made for actual damages to a governmental entity; repealing s. 501.2091, F.S., relating to an authorization for a stay of proceedings pending trial by a party to an action under part II of ch. 501, F.S.; amending s. 501.211, F.S.; providing for the recovery of actual damages on the part of a person who suffers a loss as a result of a violation of part II of ch. 501, F.S.; amending s. 501.212, F.S.; deleting an exemption from regulation under part II of ch. 501, F.S., for persons regulated under laws administered by other agencies; amending s. 847.001, F.S.; defining the term "child pornography" for purposes of ch. 847, F.S.;

clarifying the definition of the term "sexual conduct"; creating s. 847.0137, F.S.; prohibiting transmissions over the Internet of pornography in specified circumstances; providing penalties; creating s. 847.0139, F.S.; providing immunity from civil liability for reporting child pornography; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, the Florida Information Service Technology Development Task Force has determined and the Legislature finds that, although the Internet offers enormous positive opportunities for the citizens of this state, it also offers many opportunities for criminal activity and victimization, and

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WHEREAS, computer and Internet-related crime continues to escalate rapidly throughout our state, the nation, and the world, and

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WHEREAS, although many businesses and residents have become aware of the potential dangers and are cautious in their use of the Internet, others, perhaps even a majority of Internet users, are unaware of the dangers of on-line crime or are unaware of what they can do to prevent their becoming victims of on-line crime, and

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WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that the state should improve public awareness on how to safely use the Internet, and

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WHEREAS, the task force has also recommended and the Legislature finds that it is important to ensure that the statutory protections provided for businesses and the public

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30 31 against fraud, child abuse, and crimes continue into the new world of electronic commerce over the Internet, and

WHEREAS, it is of paramount importance that the courts of this state maintain jurisdiction over perpetrators of Internet crime in order to protect businesses and members of the public, and

WHEREAS, sellers of goods and services to businesses and individuals in this state should be regulated in a uniform manner, regardless of the method used to contact or deliver goods or services to that business or individual, and

WHEREAS, a person's right to equal protection under the laws of this state should not be diminished because the manner of sales transaction has changed as a result of technological advances, and

WHEREAS, The Florida Information Service Technology Development Task Force, in finding that the Internet offers many opportunities for criminal activity and victimization, specifically addressed a subset of that criminal activity relating to the transmission, including Internet transmission, of adult and child pornography, and

WHEREAS, the task force, while it recognizes that such transmission is a complicated matter involving primarily First Amendment issues regarding adult pornography and jurisdictional issues regarding child pornography, nevertheless agreed with the statement that internet transmission of child pornography constitutes a crime and that Florida has jurisdiction over any person inside or outside of this state who has engaged in such transmission or knew or should have known that he or she was transmitting pornography to a minor in this state, and

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WHEREAS, the task force also agreed with the statement that any person in this state who transmits child pornography to anyone inside or outside of this state commits a crime and that Florida has jurisdiction over such person, and

WHEREAS, the task force also agreed with the statement that any person outside this state who transmits child pornography to any person inside this state or who knows or should know that he or she is doing so commits a crime and that Florida has jurisdiction over such person, and

WHEREAS, the task force, while recognizing that such transmission is a difficult issue to resolve, as many considerations are involved, primarily First Amendment issues regarding adult pornography and jurisdictional issues regarding child pornography, nevertheless agreed with the statement that a crime is committed, and Florida has jurisdiction over any person in or outside of this state who knew or should have known that he or she was transmitting any type of pornography to a minor in this state, and

WHEREAS, the task force also agreed with the statement that a crime is committed, and Florida has jurisdiction over any person in this state who transmits child pornography to anyone in or outside of this state, and

WHEREAS, the task force also agreed with the statement that a crime is committed, and Florida has jurisdiction over any person outside this state who knew or should have known that he or she was transmitting child pornography to anyone in this state, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature also agrees with these statements and finds that these statements should extend to instances in which a person transmits child pornography to someone whom he believes to be a minor but who is actually a

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law enforcement officer engaged in an investigation or operation in accordance with the laws of this state, which is already statutorily authorized in relation to computer solicitation offenses against minors, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that the First Amendment should not be violated by transmission by any means of pornography of any kind to a minor and transmission of child pornography to any person, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that the prohibition of the acts or conduct reflected by the various statements agreed upon by the task force and the Legislature can be accomplished by amending the laws of this state, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that the laws of this state can be amended to address jurisdictional concerns regarding child pornography, as those concerns have already been addressed by the Legislature regarding computer solicitation offenses against minors, and

WHEREAS, the task force also recommended that legislation be enacted which would not require anyone to report pornography, including child pornography, but which would grant civil immunity from lawsuits to any person who reports to appropriate law enforcement agents what the person reasonably believes to be child pornography, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds this recommendation may lead to the apprehension of persons conveying by any means child pornography but protects persons from possible arrest based on unsubstantiated or false accusations or statements or the submission of falsified evidence by the person reporting the presence of child pornography, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that the laws of this 31 state can be amended to grant civil immunity to any persons

who report what they reasonably believe to be child pornography to appropriate law enforcement agents, including immunity from civil liability for a person who furnishes a copy of a photograph or other evidence to law enforcement agents of what the person reasonably believes to be child pornography, NOW, THEREFORE,

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Public awareness campaign on Internet safety.--

- (1) The Computer Crime Center within the Department of Law Enforcement shall coordinate the development of a comprehensive public awareness campaign on Internet safety. This effort should include a partnership with the Attorney General and the Department of Education, as well as other agencies and organizations as necessary. At a minimum, the campaign must include the development of guidelines for the safe and secure use of the Internet, including the best ways to prevent users from becoming victims of Internet crime. These should also include detailed guidelines for parents to consider for protecting their children from on-line encounters with molesters, pedophiles, and other criminal elements.
- (2) In addition, the public awareness campaign must include the development of a mechanism to report Internet crimes through the public Internet site of the Department of Law Enforcement. Because of the need to establish a simple method for reporting Internet crimes to law enforcement agencies, the Department of Law Enforcement shall work in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies in investigating and prosecuting Internet crimes.

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Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 501.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.203 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

"Consumer" means an individual; child, by and through its parent or legal quardian; business; firm; association; joint venture; partnership; estate; trust; business trust; syndicate; fiduciary; corporation; any commercial entity, however denominated; or any other group or combination.

Section 3. Subsections (1), (3), and (6) of section 501.207, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

501.207 Remedies of enforcing authority.--

- (1) The enforcing authority may bring:
- An action to obtain a declaratory judgment that an act or practice violates this part.
- (b) An action to enjoin any person who has violated, is violating, or is otherwise likely to violate, this part.
- (c) An action on behalf of one or more consumers or governmental entities for the actual damages caused by an act or practice in violation of this part. However, no damages are not shall be recoverable under this section against a retailer who has in good faith engaged in the dissemination of claims of a manufacturer or wholesaler without actual knowledge that it violated this part.
- (3) Upon motion of the enforcing authority or any interested party in any action brought under subsection (1), the court may make appropriate orders, including, but not limited to, appointment of a master or receiver or sequestration or freezing of assets, to reimburse consumers or governmental entities found to have been damaged; to carry out

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31 | amended to read:

a transaction in accordance with the consumers' reasonable expectations of consumers or governmental entities; to strike or limit the application of clauses of contracts to avoid an unconscionable result; to order any defendant to divest herself or himself of any interest in any enterprise, including real estate; to impose reasonable restrictions upon the future activities of any defendant to impede her or him from engaging in or establishing the same type of endeavor; to order the dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise; or to grant other appropriate relief. The court may assess the expenses of a master or receiver against a person who has violated, is violating, or is otherwise likely to violate this part. Any injunctive order, whether temporary or permanent, issued by the court shall be effective throughout the state unless otherwise provided in the order.

(6) The enforcing authority may terminate an investigation or an action upon acceptance of a person's written assurance of voluntary compliance with this part. Acceptance of an assurance may be conditioned on a commitment to reimburse consumers or governmental entities, make contributions, pay civil penalties, pay attorney's fees and costs, or take other appropriate corrective action. An assurance is not evidence of a prior violation of this part. However, unless an assurance has been rescinded by agreement of the parties or voided by a court for good cause, subsequent failure to comply with the terms of an assurance is prima facie evidence of a violation of this part. No Such assurance is not shall act as a limitation upon any action or remedy available to a person aggrieved by a violation of this part.

Section 4. Section 501.2075, Florida Statutes, is

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31 | Statutes, is amended to read:

501.2075 Civil penalty.--Except as provided in s. 501.2077, any person, firm, corporation, association, or entity, or any agent or employee of the foregoing, who is willfully using, or has willfully used, a method, act, or practice declared unlawful under s. 501.204, or who is willfully violating any of the rules of the department adopted promulgated under this part, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each such violation. Willful violations occur when the person knew or should have known that his or her conduct was unfair or deceptive or prohibited by rule. This civil penalty may be recovered in any action brought under this part by the enforcing authority; or the enforcing authority may terminate any investigation or action upon agreement by the person, firm, corporation, association, or entity, or the agent or employee of the foregoing, to pay a stipulated civil penalty. The department or the court may waive any such civil penalty if the person, firm, corporation, association, or entity, or the agent or employee of the foregoing, has previously made full restitution or reimbursement or has paid actual damages to the consumers or governmental entities who have been injured by the unlawful act or practice or rule violation. If civil penalties are assessed in any litigation, the enforcing authority is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs. A civil penalty so collected shall accrue to the state and shall be deposited as received into the General Revenue Fund unallocated. Section 5. Section 501.2091, Florida Statutes, repealed. Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 501.211, Florida

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501.211 Other individual remedies.--

(2) In any individual action brought by a person consumer who has suffered a loss as a result of a violation of this part, such person consumer may recover actual damages, plus attorney's fees and court costs as provided in s. 501.2105.7However, no damages, fees, or costs are not shall be recoverable under this section against a retailer who has, in good faith, engaged in the dissemination of claims of a manufacturer or wholesaler without actual knowledge that it violated this part.

Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 501.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.212 Application. -- This part does not apply to:

(4) Any person or activity regulated under laws administered by the Department of Insurance or the Florida Public Service Commission or banks and savings and loan associations regulated by the Department of Banking and Finance or banks or savings and loan associations regulated by federal agencies.

Section 8. Section 847.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

847.001 Definitions. -- When used in this chapter:

- (1) "Child pornography" means any image depicting, or intending to depict, a minor engaged in sexual conduct.
- (2)(1) "Computer" means an electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other high-speed data processing device performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions and includes any data storage facility or communications facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device. The term also includes: any on-line service, 31 Internet service, or local bulletin board; any electronic

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storage device, including a floppy disk or other magnetic storage device; or any compact disc that has read-only memory and the capacity to store audio, video, or written materials.

- (3)(2) "Deviate sexual intercourse" means sexual conduct between persons not married to each other consisting of contact between the penis and the anus, the mouth and the penis, or the mouth and the vulva.
- (4) "Harmful to minors" means that quality of any description, exhibition, presentation, or representation, in whatever form, of nudity, sexual conduct, or sexual excitement when it:
- (a) Predominantly appeals to the prurient, shameful, or morbid interest of minors;
- (b) Is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable material for minors; and
- (c) Taken as a whole, is without serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.

A mother's breastfeeding of her baby is not under any circumstance "harmful to minors."

- (5) "Minor" means any person under the age of 18 years.
- (6) "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

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30 31 constitute "nudity," irrespective of whether or not the nipple is covered during or incidental to feeding.

- (7)(6) "Person" includes individuals, firms, associations, corporations, and all other groups and combinations.
 - (8) "Obscene" means the status of material which:
- (a) The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest;
- (b) Depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, sexual conduct as specifically defined herein; and
- (c) Taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

A mother's breastfeeding of her baby is not under any circumstance "obscene."

- (9)(8) "Sadomasochistic abuse" means flagellation or torture by or upon a person or animal, or the condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restrained, for the purpose of deriving sexual satisfaction, or satisfaction brought about as a result of sadistic violence, from inflicting harm on another or receiving such harm oneself.
- (10) (9) "Sexual battery" means oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another or the anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object; however, "sexual battery" does not include an act done for a bona fide medical purpose.
- (11)(10) "Sexual bestiality" means any sexual act between a person and an animal involving the sex organ of the one and the mouth, anus, or vagina of the other.

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(12)(11) "Sexual conduct" means actual or simulated sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual bestiality, masturbation, or sadomasochistic abuse; actual 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." (13) "Sexual excitement" means the condition of the human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual 14

stimulation or arousal.

(14) (13) "Simulated" means the explicit depiction of conduct described in subsection(12) $\frac{(11)}{(11)}$ which creates the appearance of such conduct and which exhibits any uncovered portion of the breasts, genitals, or buttocks.

Section 9. Section 847.0137, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

847.0137 Transmission of pornography by means of the Internet prohibited; penalties.--

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term "minor" means any person less than 18 years of age.
- (2) Notwithstanding ss. 847.012 and 847.0133, any person in this state who:
- Transmits, by means of the Internet, child (a) pornography, as defined in s. 847.001, to another person in this state or in another jurisdiction; or
- (b) Under the circumstances, knew or should have known 30 31 that he or she was transmitting, by means of the Internet, an

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paragraph (3)(b).

image harmful to minors, as defined in s. 847.001, to a minor, or a person believed to be a minor, in this state 2 3 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided 4 5 in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 6 (3) Notwithstanding ss. 847.012 and 847.0133, any 7 person in any jurisdiction other than this state who: 8 (a) Under the circumstances, knew or should have known that he or she was transmitting, by means of the Internet, 9 10 child pornography, as defined in s. 847.001, to any person in 11 this state; or (b) Under the circumstances, knew or should have known 12 that he or she was transmitting, by means of the Internet, an 13 14 image harmful to minors, as defined in s. 847.001, to a minor, 15 or a person believed to be a minor, in this state 16 17 commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 18 19 This section shall not be construed to prohibit prosecution of a person in this state or another jurisdiction 20 for a violation of any law of this state, including a law 21 providing for greater penalties than prescribed in this 22 section, for the transmission, by means of the Internet, of an 23 24 image harmful to minors, or child pornography, as defined in

(5) A person is subject to prosecution in this state

pursuant to chapter 910 for any act or conduct proscribed by

this section, including a person in a jurisdiction other than

this state, if the act or conduct violates paragraph (3)(a) or

s. 847.001, to any person in this state.

Section 10. Section 847.0139, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 847.0139 Immunity from civil liability for reporting child pornography. -- Any person who reports to a law enforcement officer what the person reasonably believes to be child pornography as defined in s. 847.001(1) may not be held civilly liable for reporting such information. For purposes of this section, reporting child pornography to a law enforcement officer may include furnishing the officer with a copy of a photograph or other evidence of what the person reasonably believes to be child pornography. Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.

1		STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
2		COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill's 1284, 1476, 1528 & 1616
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Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) the development of a comprehensive public awa campaign on Internet safety.	Requires that the Computer Crime Center within the	
	the development of a comprehensive public awareness	
6	_	Mandates, at a minimum, that the campaign include the
7 8		development of guidelines for the safe and secure use of the Internet, including the best means to prevent users from becoming the victims of on-line crime.
9		Requires that the campaign include the development of a
10		mechanism to report Internet crimes through FDLE's public Internet site, and requires FDLE to work in
11		cooperation with local law enforcement agencies in investigating and prosecuting Internet crimes.
12 - Clarifies the definition of consumer in the	Clarifies the definition of consumer in the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act includes	
13	13 businesses and that all types of businesses may	businesses and that all types of businesses may seek their own relief under this act.
14	_	Ensures that governmental entities are protected by the
15		Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act.
16	-	Repeals s. 501.211, F.S., a venue section in the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act.
17 18	-	Clarifies that the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act applies to businesses regulated by the Public Service Commission.
19 20	-	Defines "child pornography" as "any image depicting, or intending to depict, a minor engaged in sexual conduct."
21	-	Amends the definition of "sexual conduct" in s. 847.001, F.S.
222324	-	Prohibits certain Internet transmissions of material harmful to minors to a minor in this state, or a person believed to be a minor in this state.
25	-	Prohibits Internet transmissions of child pornography into or out of this state.
26	_	Defines "minor" for the purpose of the new offenses.
27	_	Provides that the new section creating these new
28		offenses shall not be construed to prohibit prosecution of a person in this state or any other jurisdiction for a violation of any law of this state, including a law
29		providing for greater penalties than prescribed in this
30		new section for the transmission, by means of the Internet, of an image harmful to minors or child
31	_	pornography. Provides that a person is subject to prosecution in this 16

1	state, pursuant to Chapter 910, F.S., for any act proscribed by this new section, including acts in violation of this new section committed by a person in
2	violation of this new section committed by a person in another jurisdiction.
<i>3</i>	- Provides that any person who reports to law enforcement what that person reasonably believes to be child pornography is immune from civil liability.
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