

STATE OF HAWAII – Ka MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAII  
**CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION COMMISSION**  
**Ke Komikina Uku Luaahi Kalaima**  
1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1530  
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813  
Telephone: 808 587-1143  
FAX 808 587-1146

**MARI McCAIG BELLINGER**  
Chair

**CLIFTON Y.S. CHOY**  
Commissioner

**JO KAMAE BYRNE**  
Commissioner

**PAMELA FERGUSON-BREY**  
Executive Director

**TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 2135, SD2  
RELATING TO PRIVACY**

by

**Pamela Ferguson-Brey, Executive Director  
Crime Victim Compensation Commission**

**House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs  
Representative David A. Tarnas, Chair  
Representative Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair**

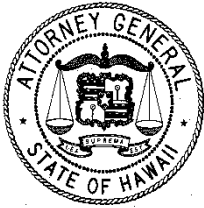
**Thursday, March 19, 2026; 2:00 PM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 325 & Videoconference**

Good afternoon, Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and Members of the House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs. Thank you for providing the Crime Victim Compensation Commission (the “Commission”) with the opportunity to testify in support of Senate Bill 2135, SD2. This bill adds a new section to chapter 711, creating the offense, nonconsensual distribution of an intimate image. The new section requires affirmative consent prior to the distribution of any identifiable intimate-images and prohibits the nonconsensual distribution of identifiable intimate-images, including digitally forged images.

The Commission provides compensation for violent crime victims to pay un-reimbursed expenses for crime-related losses due to physical or mental injury or death. Many victims of violent crime could not afford to pay their medical bills, receive needed mental health or rehabilitative services, or bury a loved one if compensation were not available from the Commission. The Commission collaborates with victim advocates and victim service providers in supporting victim-centered policy and legislation.

Nonconsensual distribution of intimate images is a recognized form of technology-facilitated sexual violence and has a profound impact on victims. Victims often experience depression, suicidal thoughts, shame and self-blame. The Commission supports clear prohibition and penalties for this offense.

The Commission urges the legislature to pass Senate Bill 2135, SD2. Thank you for providing the Commission with the opportunity to testify today.



**TESTIMONY OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
KA 'OIHANA O KA LOIO KUHINA  
THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE, 2026**

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**ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:**

S.B. NO. 2135, S.D. 2, RELATING TO PRIVACY.

**BEFORE THE:**

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

**DATE:** Thursday, March 19, 2026                      **TIME:** 2:00 p.m.

**LOCATION:** State Capitol, Room 325

**TESTIFIER(S):** Anne E. Lopez, Attorney General, or  
Mark S. Tom, Deputy Attorney General

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Chair Tarnas and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General (Department) provides the following comments.

The purpose of the bill is to establish the offense of nonconsensual distribution of an intimate image. The Department appreciates the intent of this bill and the thoughtful amendments made by the Senate Committee on Labor and Technology. However, we recommend several additional amendments to improve clarity, consistency, and enforceability.

**Terminology**

Although the bill has been refined from its original form, certain terms remain unclear or undefined. For example, phrases such as "reveals the identity" (page 1, lines 9-10; page 2, lines 8-9); "identifiable individual" (page 2, line 15; page 5, line 5); and "intimate content creators" (page 3, lines 1-2) should either be clearly defined or revised for consistency with existing statutory wording. Undefined or ambiguous terminology may create uncertainty in interpretation and hinder effective prosecution.

Additionally, upon further review, the Department recommends several revisions to improve internal consistency:

1. Delete the word "digitally" on page 2, line 6, and on page 5, line 4, to revise the defined term to read "**forged intimate image.**"
2. Replace "visual material" on page 1, lines 12-13, with "**forged intimate image.**"
3. Insert "**forged intimate**" before the term "image" on page 2, line 12.

These revisions would make the offense more inclusive of forged intimate images that are indistinguishable from authentic depictions but may not have been created exclusively through digital means.

Further, the Department recommends removing the phrase "**using machine-learning techniques or any other computer-generated or machine-generated means**," on page 5, lines 9-11, from the definition of "digitally forged intimate image." Requiring proof of a specific technology used to create the image adds an unnecessary element to the offense and may create avoidable evidentiary challenges.

Additionally, the Department recommends replacing the term "sexually explicit conduct" on page 6, line 3, with "**sexual conduct as defined in 707-750**." Because this term is already defined in the Hawaii Revised Statutes, cross-referencing it would promote consistency and reduce ambiguity.

### **Technical Amendments**

The Department recommends amending subsection (1)(b) (page 2, line 6) to replace "Knowingly disclosing" with "**Knowingly discloses**."

The Department further notes that the bill adds definitions for terms such as "**remote computing service**" (page 6, lines 4-5) and "**electronic communication service**" (page 6, lines 9-10). Because these terms do not appear to be used in the substantive provisions of the offense, the Department recommends deleting these definitions to avoid confusion and maintain drafting consistency.

Finally, because chapter 711, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is organized into designated parts, the new section should be placed within a specific part of the chapter. The Department recommends inserting this section into **part I of chapter 711** to ensure proper codification.

Thank you for considering these comments. If the Committee decides to pass this bill, the Department would be happy to work with the Committee and stakeholders to further refine the bill.



March 18, 2026

Position: **SUPPORT** of **SB2135 SD2**, Relating to Privacy

**To:** Representative David A. Tarnas, Chair  
Representative Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair  
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs

**From:** Llasmin Chaine, LSW, Executive Director, Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women

**Re:** Testimony in **SUPPORT** of **SB2135 SD2**, Relating to Privacy

Hearing: Thursday, March 19, 2026, 2:00 p.m.  
Conference Room 325, State Capitol

The Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women is dedicated to advancing gender equity and protecting the rights and dignity of women and girls. The Commission **supports SB2135 SD2**, which establishes the offense of nonconsensual disclosure of an intimate image and directly addresses a form of abuse that disproportionately affects women and can have severe personal, professional, and psychological consequences. Additionally, this bill seeks to **provide legal recourse and deterrence for a harmful practice that undermines the safety and autonomy of individuals**.

Nonconsensual sharing of intimate images is a recognized form of gender-based violence. Survivors often experience ongoing trauma, harassment, and reputational damage. The absence of clear legal remedies, which address technological advances, has left many local victims without adequate protection or justice. By establishing this offense, the bill aligns with the Commission's commitment to ensuring that survivors have access to meaningful legal recourse and that perpetrators are held accountable.

The Commission urges the Committee **to pass SB2135 SD2**, protecting individuals from technology-facilitated abuse.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
KA 'OIHANA O KA LOIO HO'OPI'I  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU**

ALII PLACE  
1060 RICHARDS STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813  
PHONE: (808) 768-7400 • FAX: (808) 768-7515 • WEBSITE: www.honoluluprosecutor.org

STEVEN S. ALM  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
LOIO HO'OPI'I



THOMAS J. BRADY  
FIRST DEPUTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
HOPE MUA LOIO HO'OPI'I

**THE HONORABLE DAVID TARNAS CHAIR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS  
Thirty-Third State Legislature  
Regular Session of 2026  
State of Hawai'i**

March 19, 2026

**RE: S.B. 2135, S.D.2; RELATING TO PRIVACY**

Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and members of the House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu (“Department”) submits the following testimony in **support** of S.B. 2135, S.D.2.

S.B. 2135 establishes the offense of nonconsensual distribution of an intimate image. This bill reinforces existing laws against violation of privacy and addresses the growing use of artificial intelligence to create or manipulate sexually explicit material.

Under current law, nonconsensual distribution of intimate images or similar digital forgeries is a felony when done with certain malicious objectives.<sup>1</sup> S.B. 2135, S.D.2 offers more protection to victims by prohibiting distribution of these images absent affirmative consent. Additionally, S.B. 2135, S.D.2 specifically addresses images generated using machine-learning technology. The violation of privacy law refers to “composite fictitious persons,”<sup>2</sup> but does not specifically designate artificial intelligence or machine-learning technology.

The Department also appreciates the state of mind being a uniform knowing state of mind—enabling prosecution where, for example, an offender posted the material to a public bulletin board rather than directed to any particular individual. A person acts knowingly when the person acts with awareness, though not necessarily purpose or intention.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., HRS § 711-1110.9(1)(b) (“The person knowingly discloses or threatens to disclose an image or video of another identifiable person either in the nude, as defined in section 712-1210, or engaging in sexual conduct, as defined in section 712-1210, without the consent of the depicted person, with intent to harm substantially the depicted person with respect to that person's health, safety, business, calling, career, education, financial condition, reputation, or personal relationships or as an act of revenge or retribution.”).

<sup>2</sup> HRS § 711-1110.9(1)(c).

<sup>3</sup> HRS § 702-206(2).

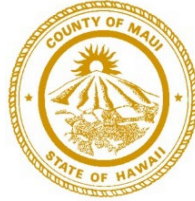
Most importantly, S.B. 2135, S.D.2 preserves the option to elect to charge acts individually, where the evidence supports doing so. As this is a rapidly developing field, preserving the option, but not a requirement, to charge multiple acts in one count allows prosecutions to conform to available evidence. Much depends on the state of the evidence.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify

**RICHARD T. BISSEN, JR.**  
Mayor

**ANDREW H. MARTIN**  
Prosecuting Attorney

**SHELLY C. MIYASHIRO**  
First Deputy Prosecuting Attorney



**DEPARTMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY**  
COUNTY OF MAUI  
200 SOUTH HIGH STREET  
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793  
PHONE (808) 270-7777 • FAX (808) 270-7625

TESTIMONY ON  
S.B. 2135 SD2  
RELATING TO PRIVACY

March 18, 2026

The Honorable David A. Tarnas  
Chair  
The Honorable Mahina Poepoe  
Vice Chair  
and Members of the Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs

Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui respectfully submits the following comments **in support of S.B. 2135 SD2, Relating to Privacy**. This bill protects citizens' right to privacy by criminalizing the nonconsensual distribution of intimate images.

We support this bill because it criminalizes two types of scenarios not clearly covered by the existing Violation of Privacy offenses in Chapter 711: 1) nonconsensual disclosure of actual intimate images of a recognizable person without the intent to harm that person in any manner, and 2) nonconsensual disclosure of digitally forged intimate images of a recognizable person without the intent to harm that person in any manner. It allows us to prosecute offenders who would otherwise avoid prosecution under Chapter 711 because they lack the specific intent to harm the person depicted in the images, but whose violation of the right to privacy nevertheless exposes citizens to shame, ridicule, harassment and other significant harms.

For these reasons, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui **supports S.B. 2135 SD2**. Please feel free to contact our office at (808) 270-7777 if you have any questions or inquiries. Thank you very much for the opportunity to provide testimony on this bill.



March 18, 2026

Representative David A Tarnas  
Chair, Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs  
Hawaii State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street, Room 325  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Representative Mahina Poepoe  
Vice Chair, Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs  
Hawaii State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street, Room 325  
Honolulu, HI 96813

**RE: SB 2135 SD2 (Elefante) - Relating to Privacy - Concerns**

Dear Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and members of the committee

On behalf of TechNet, I'm writing to share our concerns with SB 2135 SD2 (Elefante) related to the privacy of nonconsensual image distribution.

TechNet is the national, bipartisan network of technology CEOs and senior executives that promotes the growth of American innovation by advocating a targeted policy agenda at the federal and 50-state level. TechNet's diverse membership includes more than 100 dynamic American businesses ranging from startups to the most iconic companies on the planet and represents five million employees and countless customers in the fields of information technology, artificial intelligence, e-commerce, the sharing and gig economies, advanced energy, transportation, cybersecurity, venture capital, and finance.

Our members are supportive of efforts to update the criminal statutes so that individuals misusing AI to create, disseminate, and otherwise act upon harmful material can be prosecuted. Our member companies take multi-faceted approaches to combat commercial sexual exploitation on their services by creating and sharing software detection tools as well as partnering with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). Our members have made considerable investments, pioneered new technologies, and are proud partners in the global fight against commercial sexual exploitation.

We thank the legislature for championing this issue. We also want to thank you for including the exemption language we suggested in our previous letter. However, we want to flag a minor issue that we hope can be resolved in the next draft of the bill.

There's a typo that could undo the exemption that it's meant to be. Instead of "information service **or** telecommunications service," it says "for."

(b) An interactive computer service, as defined in title 47 United States Code section 230(f)(2), an information service **for** telecommunications service, as defined in title 47 United States Code section 153, for content provided by another person.

Also, the knowledge standard was changed from "intentionally" to "knowingly", making it less effective. We kindly ask that the language be changed to "knowingly and intentionally" or restored to "intentionally".

We appreciate your time and attention to this matter.

If you have any questions regarding our position, please contact Robert Boykin at [rboykin@technet.org](mailto:rboykin@technet.org) or 408.898.7145.

Sincerely,



Robert Boykin  
Executive Director for California and the Southwest  
TechNet



MARCH 19, 2026

## SENATE BILL 2135 SD2

CURRENT REFERRAL: JHA

808-679-7454  
kris@imuaalliance.org  
www.imuaalliance.org  
@imuaalliance

Kris Coffield,  
*President*

David Negaard,  
*Director*

Mireille Ellsworth,  
*Director*

Justin Salisbury,  
*Director*

Eileen Roco,  
*Director*

Beatrice DeRego,  
*Director*

Corey Rosenlee,  
*Director*

Amy Zhao,  
*Policy and Partnerships  
Strategist*

### POSITION: SUPPORT WITH AMENDMENTS

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Imua Alliance supports and suggests amendments for SB 2135 SD2, relating to privacy, which establishes the offense of nonconsensual distribution of an intimate image.

Imua Alliance is a Hawai‘i-based organization dedicated to ending sexual exploitation and gender violence. Increasingly, our services are being requested by survivors of image-based sexual abuse (IBSA), a growing problem facilitated by the exponential progression of technology and a key issue in battling modern-day exploitation.

IBSA is widespread. National surveys indicate that approximately 1 in 12 adults in the United States have been victims of nonconsensual image abuse, and 23%—nearly 1 in 4—of young women report being threatened with the distribution of private images according to an analysis performed by researchers from Google and the University of Melbourne. Victims experience elevated rates of depression, anxiety, suicidality, job loss, housing instability, and ongoing stalking and harassment.

Image-based sexual abuse likely impacts millions of people across the nation and thousands of people statewide. A 2017 study by the Cyber Civil Rights Initiative found that approximately 13% of respondents reported being survivors of image-based sexual abuse. Estimates of prevalence rates for image-based sexual abuse are widely believed to be low, however, because of the social stigma, personal shame, and emotional and financial repercussions of reporting such abuse.

As artificial intelligence tools expand, IBSA is rapidly evolving beyond real images to include synthetic or AI-generated images, dramatically lowering the barrier for perpetrators. Recent high-profile controversies—including the misuse of generative AI systems such as Grok and other platforms to create nonconsensual sexualized images of women, public figures, and minors—demonstrate the urgent need for a clear, comprehensive, and survivor-centered statutory framework. As digital transformations continue to

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accelerate, Hawai‘i should seize every opportunity to be a national leader in addressing this form of digital violence.

That said, we respectfully request three targeted amendments to strengthen SB 2135 and ensure legal clarity and survivor-centered enforcement.

**1. Repeal the existing IBSA provisions in HRS §711-1110.9(b) and (c) to avoid duplication.**

Hawai‘i already criminalizes IBSA under HRS §711-1110.9, Violation of Privacy in the First Degree, specifically subsections (b) and (c). These provisions were originally enacted in 2014, and were updated in 2018 to account for threats of nonconsensual image abuse and again in 2021 to include so-called “deep fake” images.

SB 2135 largely replicates the application and intent of these provisions in a new standalone offense. Maintaining two parallel IBSA statutes risks:

- Confusion for law enforcement and prosecutors;
- Inconsistent charging practices and penalties; and
- Legal ambiguity that could undermine enforcement or invite litigation.

Moreover, having two statutes with substantially similar evidentiary requirements risks creating Modica violations (*State v. Modica*, 1977), which occurs when a defendant is charged with a higher grade of offense for conduct that could also be charged under a lower grade of offense (i.e., felony instead of a misdemeanor), and the elements of proof for both are indistinguishable. In cases involving identical evidentiary burdens, prosecutors are required to charge the lower graded offense.

**Recommended amendment:** Repeal subsections (b) and (c) of §711-1110.9 and consolidate IBSA into the new statutory framework created by SB 2135 or incorporate the preferred elements of SB 2135 into §711-1110.9.

**2. Eliminate the distinction between IBSA cases that do and do not require proof of harm on pages 4 and 5, thereby creating a standard penalty that treats all cases of IBSA similarly.**

SB 2135 creates a tiered system in which IBSA that results in harm to reputation, emotional distress, or other specified impacts is treated as a felony, while IBSA without such proof is treated as a misdemeanor.

This structure reintroduces a harmful burden of proof on survivors, who already face significant barriers to reporting. Requiring proof of reputational or emotional harm will discourage reporting and complicate prosecution, and likely lead to most cases being charged at the lower grade of offense because of the heightened evidentiary burden. Notably, §711-1110.9 is graded as a class C felony, which means that inclusion of the distinction between cases

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that can and cannot prove harm could result in most IBSA cases receiving a lower penalty under the new statute than exists today.

A study published in the academic journal *Psychology of Violence* in 2019 found that 73% of survivors of image-based sexual abuse did not turn to anyone for help after discovering the abuse, in part because of legal challenges obtaining pathways to justice for the trauma they endured. Such challenges include proof of harassment clauses, which require evidence of a specific intent to harass, intimidate, or otherwise harm the victim. Proof of harm clauses undermine the purpose of image-based sexual abuse protections by limiting legal cases to those involving retaliatory motives.

According to the Cyber Civil Rights Initiative, only 12% of image-based sexual abuse perpetrators act out of malice, while 88% of incidents are committed for amusement, profit, or other non-retaliatory motives not covered by proof of harm clauses. Thus, as a study published in *American Criminal Law review* asserted, such clauses leave a wide array of perpetrators free to operate with impunity.

**Recommended amendment:** Remove the distinction based on proof of harm and treat all nonconsensual distribution of private images as a felony offense, consistent with current penalties under §711-1110.9.

### **3. Replace the term “intimate” with “private” or “sensitive” throughout the bill to avoid victim-blaming and sexualization.**

The term “intimate” carries historical and cultural connotations that imply consensual sexual activity, which can inadvertently reinforce victim-blaming narratives. Many IBSA cases involve:

- Images taken without consent (e.g., hidden cameras, hacking);
- Images created or altered through AI; and
- Images shared in abusive or coercive contexts.

Framing these images as “intimate” can obscure the core issue: a violation of consent and privacy, not sexual behavior.

**Recommended amendment:** Replace “intimate image” with “private image” or “sensitive image” to emphasize the nonconsensual nature of the act and reduce stigma and shame experienced by survivors.

With aloha,

*Kris Coffield*

President, Imua Alliance

**SB-2135-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 5:02:28 PM

Testimony for JHA on 3/19/2026 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
M. Leilani DeMello	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

I KĀKO‘O this bill and hope that proper protections will be implemented for victims of this crime. Sadly, in this age of technology, violations of privacy of this type are affecting people of a wide range of ages, including teens. This can have severe effects on the lives of people that are impacted by this crime. Those who choose to share intimate photos without consent need to be punished.

Mahalo,

M. Leilani DeMello

‘Ōla‘a, Puna, Hawai‘i

## **SB-2135-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/18/2026 8:49:18 AM

Testimony for JHA on 3/19/2026 2:00:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
William Caron	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the Committee,

I am writing in **strong support** of SB2135, which establishes the offense of nonconsensual disclosure of an intimate image. This bill is a critical, long-overdue step toward protecting the privacy, dignity, and safety of Hawai'i residents in an era where technology has made the violation of these values disturbingly easy.

### **What SB2135 Does**

SB2135 creates a criminal offense for the nonconsensual disclosure of intimate images—often referred to as "revenge porn" or image-based sexual abuse.

Importantly, the bill has been updated to address the realities of modern technology: it explicitly covers **digitally forged or AI-generated images that falsely show an identifiable person**. As technology advances, so too must our laws. Deepfakes and manipulated media can cause the same harm as real images, and victims deserve protection regardless of whether the image is authentic or artificially created.

The bill establishes a graduated penalty structure:

- **First offenses** would be misdemeanors.
- **Repeat violations** or cases involving **intent to cause harm or profit** would escalate to felony penalties.

### **Why a Misdemeanor for First Offenses Is Not Enough**

The bill as drafted establishes first offenses as misdemeanors, escalating to felonies only for repeat violations or cases involving intent to harm or profit. But this framing gets it backwards. The nonconsensual disclosure of an intimate image is an egregious crime and a profound violation—whether it is the perpetrator's first offense or their hundredth. The harm to the victim is no less devastating because the abuser has never been caught before.

A first-time offender who shares an intimate image without consent has still destroyed someone's privacy, safety, and peace of mind. They have still committed an act that can lead to job loss, harassment, stalking, and suicide. They have still violated a fundamental trust. Treating that as a

mere misdemeanor sends a message that this crime is not being taken seriously—and it fails to deter those who might calculate that a slap on the wrist is a price worth paying.

The penalty structure should reflect the severity of the act itself. First offenses should carry serious consequences—felony-level penalties that communicate the gravity of the violation. Additional offenses can, and should, ratchet up from there. But we cannot afford to go easy on perpetrators simply because they haven't yet been caught before. The first time is one time too many for the victim.

### **The Harm Is Real and Severe**

The nonconsensual disclosure of intimate images is not a victimless crime. Survivors report devastating consequences: loss of employment, severe emotional distress, harassment, stalking, and in too many cases, suicide. The knowledge that an intimate moment—trusted to a partner or created in confidence—has been shared without consent is a profound violation that can follow a person for the rest of their life.

The inclusion of AI-generated images is particularly important. As one educator recently testified about emerging technology risks, AI systems can "get really sexual really quickly," and minors are especially vulnerable to these manipulations. A student whose face is grafted onto explicit content faces the same social shaming, bullying, and emotional trauma as if the image were real. Our laws must keep pace with these threats.

### **Closing a Gap in Hawai'i Law**

Currently, Hawai'i law does not adequately address this specific form of abuse. While related conduct may be prosecuted under harassment or other statutes, there is no law that directly targets the unique harm of sharing intimate images without consent. This gap leaves victims without clear recourse and sends a message that this violation is not being taken seriously.

SB2135 closes that gap. It puts potential perpetrators on notice that Hawai'i will not tolerate the weaponization of intimate images—whether real or digitally manipulated—to terrorize, humiliate, or exploit others.

Privacy is not a luxury; it is a right. In an age where a single image can be shared globally in seconds, the state has a responsibility to ensure that right is protected. SB2135 provides that protection while adapting to the challenges posed by new technologies like AI-generated deepfakes.

I urge this committee to **pass SB2135 with stronger punishments in place for first-time offenders**. A misdemeanor is insufficient to deter abusers from causing devastating, lasting harm. We must send a clear message: in Hawai'i, your body, your image, and your privacy belong to you—and no one else.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.



**Dennis M. Dunn**

**Kailua, HI 96734**

**dennismdunn47@gmail.com**

**TO: Representative David A. Tarnas, Chair**

**Representative Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair**

**House Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs**

**RE: S.B. 2135, SD 2 – Relating to Privacy**

**HEARING: Thursday, March 19, 2026, 2:00 p.m.**

**Conference Room 325**

Good afternoon, Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and Members of the Committee. I respectfully submit this testimony in **strong support of S.B. 2135, SD 2**, which would create the offense of Nonconsensual Distribution of an Intimate Image. This bill addresses a serious and growing form of abuse that causes profound and lasting harm to victims and for which clear legal accountability is essential.

My testimony is informed by nearly 50 years of experience advocating for crime victims, including 44 years with the Honolulu Prosecuting Attorney's Office, where I served as Director of the Victim Witness Kokua Services from 1985 to 2022. Throughout my career, I worked closely with survivors of sexual offenses and witnessed firsthand the long-term trauma these crimes inflict.

I have also had the privilege of serving as the handler for Pono and Clover, courthouse facility dogs who provide comfort and emotional support to victims during interviews and court proceedings. In that role, I have listened to hundreds of accounts from victims whose trust was betrayed by a friend, partner, or acquaintance who distributed intimate images without consent.

The harm caused by this conduct is severe and enduring. Victims often experience shame, humiliation, fear, and a lasting sense of vulnerability. This trauma is intensified by the betrayal of a personal relationship and by the reality that once intimate images are shared electronically, they may remain accessible indefinitely across the internet. For many victims, the impact lasts years—if not a lifetime.

An offense that is commensurate with the seriousness of these harms is both appropriate and necessary. S.B. 2135, SD 2 recognizes the gravity of this behavior, provides a meaningful deterrent, and establishes appropriate consequences for conduct that causes deep and lasting damage.

For these reasons, **I strongly urge the Committee to support S.B. 2135, SD 2.** This measure represents an important step toward protecting victims, promoting accountability, and affirming that this form of abuse will not be tolerated in our state.

Thank you for your time and consideration.