

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 782 (HB 119)

2026 Regular Session

Fontenot

Existing law (R.S. 14:73.13) provides for the crime of unlawful deepfakes and provides for penalties.

New law further provides that if the offender is an educator and the victim is a student, the offender may be imprisoned for an additional two years with or without hard labor, to be served consecutively to the sentence imposed under existing law.

New law defines the terms "educator" and "student" for the purposes of existing law and new law (R.S. 14:73.13, 73.14, and 73.14.1).

Existing law (R.S. 14:73.14) provides for the crime of unlawful dissemination or sale of images of another created by artificial intelligence. Further provides for penalties.

New law changes the penalties for the crime of unlawful dissemination or sale of images of another created by artificial intelligence as follows:

- (1) From imprisonment of not more than six months or a fine of not more than \$750, or both, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.
- (2) When the depicted person is a minor, imprisonment with or without hard labor for not more than five years with at least one year of the sentence being without benefit of probation, suspension of sentence, or parole.
- (3) If the offender is an educator and the victim is a student, imprisonment for an additional two years with or without hard labor at the discretion of the court, to be served consecutively to the sentence imposed under new law.
- (4) If the offender is under the age of 14 years, the disposition is governed exclusively by the provisions of existing law (Title VII of the La. Children's Code) relative to Families in Need of Services.

New law (R.S. 14:73.14.1) creates the crime of unlawful possession of images of another created by artificial intelligence and provides for elements, definitions, and exceptions.

New law further provides penalties as follows:

- (1) Imprisonment with or without hard labor for not more than five years with at least one year of the sentence imposed to be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.
- (2) If the offender is an educator and the victim is a student, imprisonment for an additional two years with or without hard labor at the discretion of the court, to be served consecutively to the sentence imposed under new law.
- (3) If the offender is under the age of 14 years, disposition is governed exclusively by the provisions of existing law (Title VII of the La. Children's Code) relative to Families in Need of Services.

Existing law (R.S. 14:81.1.1) provides for the crime of sexting.

New law further prohibits a person under the age of 17 from unlawfully disseminating, possessing, or selling images of another created by artificial intelligence.

Existing law provides that an offender who violates certain provisions of existing law (R.S. 14:81.1(A)(1)) is subject to disposition in accordance with existing law (Title VII of the La. Children's Code).

New law applies existing law (Title VII of the La. Children's Code) to a violation of new law.

New law requires the La. Dept. of Education to develop and provide information to schools to inform students and their parents of the expected consequences for dissemination, sale, or possession of images of another created by artificial intelligence.

Existing law (R.S. 17:3996) provides a list of laws for which charter schools are not exempt.

New law retains existing law and adds the requirement for charter schools to inform students and parents of the consequences for dissemination, sale, or possession of images of another created by artificial intelligence.

New law shall be cited and referred to as "The Ivy Daniels Act".

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 14:73.13(A) and (C)(intro. para.), (3), and (4), 73.14(C)(intro. para.), (3), and (4) and (D), and 81.1.1(D)(1); Adds R.S. 14:73.13(C)(5) and (6), 73.14(C)(5) and (6), 73.14.1, and 81.1.1(A)(3) and R.S. 17:416.20.1 and 3996(B)(92))