



AN ACT PROHIBITING CONTENT PROVIDERS FROM ALLOWING ACCESS TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL IN MONTANA; PROVIDING A VICTIM THE RIGHT TO BRING AN ACTION; PROVIDING FOR A PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION; PROVIDING A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS; PROVIDING REMEDIES AND APPORTIONMENT OF DAMAGES; PROVIDING DEFINITIONS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Definitions. As used in [sections 1 through 4], unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Child sexual abuse material" means child pornography as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2256.
- (2) (a) "Content provider" means any person or entity that is responsible, in whole or in part, for the active creation, production, publication, distribution, or storage of content provided through the internet or any other interactive computer service. The term includes but is not limited to a website and social media platform as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1862w(a)(2).
 - (b) The term does not include a portion of business activity that solely provides:
 - (i) hosting services to third parties, which includes server hosting, database hosting, application hosting, e-mail hosting, container hosting, data warehouse hosting, or cloud computing providers;
 - (ii) a general use browser that retrieves and displays information from an interactive computer service without regard for the substance of the information;
 - (iii) an internet services provider as defined in 2-17-602;
 - (iv) ownership, maintenance, or operation of physical internet infrastructure, which includes but is not limited to fiber optic lines, routers, satellites, and cell towers; or
 - (v) a search engine.
- (3) "Department" means the department of justice provided for in 2-15-2001.

(4) "Hyperlink" means the representation using numbers, letters, and symbols of an internet address in a form that an internet browser application can recognize as an internet address.

(5) "Interactive computer service" means any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions.

(6) "Private person" means any person other than an officer or employee of a state or local government entity in this state.

(7) "Reasonably accessible" means that a person may obtain access by utilizing reasonably available retail technology services, regardless of the general policies or practices of the content provider or interactive computer service.

(8) "Search engine" means technology and systems that use algorithms to sift through and index as third-party websites and content on the internet in response to search queries entered by a user.

(9) "Sexually explicit" means involving actual or simulated:

(a) sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex;

(b) bestiality;

(c) masturbation;

(d) sadistic or masochistic abuse; or

(e) lascivious exhibition of the anus, genitals, or pubic area of any person.

(10) "Substantial amount" means an amount equal to or greater than 30% of the total visual content created, produced, published, distributed, maintained, or otherwise managed by the content provider.

(11) "Victim" means a person who is depicted in child sexual abuse material and, at the time the person is depicted in the child sexual abuse material, is a minor.

Section 2. Prohibition on access to child sexual abuse material. (1) A content provider who produces, publishes, distributes, or maintains a substantial amount of sexually explicit visual content in a manner in which the visual content is reasonably accessible in Montana may not produce, publish, distribute, or

maintain child sexual abuse material in a manner in which the material is reasonably accessible in Montana.

(2) A content provider may not collect revenue or make a profit from distributing child sexual abuse material to a person physically located in Montana, regardless of whether the material is produced or created by a third party or regardless of how the revenue is generated.

(3) A content provider who generates 50% or more of the content provider's income from the production, publication, or distribution of sexually explicit visual content and who has generated at least \$500,000 in income may not produce, publish, distribute, or maintain child sexual abuse material in a manner in which the material is reasonably accessible in Montana.

(4) In an action filed under [section 3] alleging a violation of this section, it is a defense that a content provider removes visual content that contains child sexual abuse material within 96 hours of the visual content being made reasonably accessible in Montana.

(5) In an action filed under [section 3] alleging a violation of this section, it is a defense that the person maintaining an action to seek remedies available under [section 4] caused the alleged violation of this section to occur by uploading or otherwise causing the child sexual abuse material to be produced, published, distributed, or maintained by the content provider.

(6) It is not a violation of this section to produce, publish, distribute, or maintain a hyperlink to a third-party website if the hyperlink does not appear with visual content, regardless of whether the third-party website contains child sexual abuse material.

(7) (a) Nothing in [sections 1 through 4] may be construed to place liability on a content provider for reporting child sexual abuse material to law enforcement.

(b) Reports of child sexual abuse material made to law enforcement by a content provider may not be admitted as evidence in or otherwise used to form the factual basis of an action brought under [section 3].

Section 3. Enforcement -- right of victim to bring action -- private right of action -- statute of limitations. (1) A victim, or the parent or guardian of a victim if the victim is currently under 18 years of age, depicted in child sexual abuse material that is accessed in violation of [section 2] may maintain an action to seek the remedies available under [section 4] as well as restitution for a violation of [section 2].

(2) For any violation of [section 2] not prosecuted by the victim under the authority in subsection

(1), a private person may maintain an action to seek the remedies under [section 4]. The private person shall serve a copy of the complaint on a victim who is harmed by the violation alleged in the complaint if the identity of the victim can be reasonably ascertained.

(3) An action under subsection (1) must be brought within 15 years of the violation.

(4) An action under subsection (2) must be brought within 10 years of the violation.

(5) (a) A victim's failure to bring an action under subsection (1) or intervene in an action under subsection (2) does not preclude a victim's ability to bring a tort action for an injury caused by a violation of [section 2], but damages awarded in a tort action for the violation must be reduced by the amount of damages paid to a victim under [section 4].

(b) An action brought under subsection (2) does not preclude a subsequent claim brought by a victim under subsection (1) for restitution, compensatory damages, or 50% of the combined punitive and statutory damages if:

(i) the victim does not intervene in the action brought under subsection (2); and

(ii) no relief is awarded to the victim under [section 4] in the action brought under subsection (2).

(6) A person who meets an exception to the definition of content provider under [section 1(2)(b)] and also engages in activity covered under the same definition may be found to be in violation of this section only to the extent that the person engages in an activity prohibited under this section as a content provider.

(7) For the purposes of this section, each single piece of visual content containing child sexual abuse material constitutes a violation, regardless of whether the visual content is a copy or duplicate.

Section 4. Remedies available -- apportionment of damages. (1) A plaintiff who brings an action under [section 3] may seek any of the following:

(a) injunctive relief;

(b) declaratory relief;

(c) compensatory damages;

(d) punitive damages;

(e) statutory damages, which are the following amounts:

(i) \$100,000 for a strict violation of [section 2];

- (ii) \$1,000,000 for a violation of [section 2] that is committed negligently or recklessly; or
- (iii) \$5,000,000 for a violation of [section 2] that is committed purposely or knowingly; and
- (f) reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in bringing the action.
- (2) In addition to the remedies provided in subsection (1), a victim may seek restitution.
- (3) For each unique violation under [section 2], a plaintiff's recovery of statutory damages is limited to one subsection under subsection (1)(e)(i) through (1)(e)(iii).
- (4) In an action in which the remedies under subsection (1) are ordered:
 - (a) compensatory damages for each violation must be paid to the victim; and
 - (b) the amount of punitive and statutory damages must be apportioned for each violation as follows:
 - (i) in an action brought by a private plaintiff in which a victim is reasonably identified by the court, regardless of the victim's involvement as a plaintiff:
 - (A) 50% to a victim, or equally divided among multiple victims;
 - (B) 35% to a private plaintiff; and
 - (C) 15% to the department to be deposited into a state special revenue account to the credit of the department;
 - (ii) in an action brought by a victim in which there is not a nonvictim plaintiff:
 - (A) 80% to a victim, or equally divided among multiple victims; and
 - (B) 20% to the department to be deposited into a state special revenue account to the credit of the department; or
 - (iii) in an action brought by a private plaintiff in which no victim is reasonably identified by the court:
 - (A) 60% to a private plaintiff; and
 - (B) 40% to the department to be deposited into a state special revenue account to the credit of the department.
- (5) If damages are awarded in an action described in subsection (4)(b)(iii), the combined amount of punitive and statutory damages must be reduced by 50% and the remaining amount must be apportioned as described in subsection (4)(b)(iii).

Section 5. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 4] are intended to be codified as a new part of a new chapter of Title 30, and the provisions of Title 30 apply to [sections 1 through 4].

Section 6. Severability. If a part of [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications.

Section 7. Effective date. [This act] is effective October 1, 2025.

- END -

I hereby certify that the within bill,
HB 752, originated in the House.

Chief Clerk of the House

Speaker of the House

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2025.

President of the Senate

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2025.

HOUSE BILL NO. 752

INTRODUCED BY L. SCHUBERT, V. RICCI, K. LOVE, R. GREGG, T. MILLETT, D. EMRICH, C. HINKLE, L.
JONES, G. NIKOLAKAKOS, M. NOLAND

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