**South Carolina General Assembly**

126th Session, 2025-2026

**H. 3042**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Reps. Guffey, Lawson, Wooten and Pope

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Currently residing in the House Committee on **Judiciary**

Summary: Eavesdropping, Peeping, and Voyeurism

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

12/5/2024 House Prefiled

12/5/2024 House Referred to Committee on **Judiciary**

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**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[12/05/2024](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess126_2025-2026/prever/3042_20241205.docx)

A bill

TO AMEND THE SOUTH CAROLINA CODE OF LAWS BY AMENDING SECTION 16‑17‑470, RELATING TO THE CRIMES OF EAVESDROPPING, PEEPING, AND VOYEURISM, SO AS TO INCORPORATE THE REALISTIC BUT FALSE IMAGES, RECORDINGS, OR DIGITAL ELECTRONIC FILES CREATED OR ALTERED USING GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORK TECHNIQUES OR OTHER DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY, TO INCREASE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS, TO REQUIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO DESTROY ITEMS WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED AS EVIDENCE, AND TO REQUIRE NOTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL VICTIMS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 16‑17‑470 of the S.C. Code is amended to read:

Section 16‑17‑470. (A) It is unlawful for a person to be an eavesdropper or a peeping tom on or about the premises of another or to go upon the premises of another for the purpose of becoming an eavesdropper or a peeping tom. The term “peeping tom”, as used in this section, is defined as a person who peeps through windows, doors, or other like places, on or about the premises of another, for the purpose of spying upon or invading the privacy of the persons spied upon and any other conduct of a similar nature, that tends to invade the privacy of others. The term “peeping tom” also includes any person who employs the use of video or audio equipment for the purposes set forth in this section. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanorfelony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundredone thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than threefive years, or both.

(B) A person commits the crime of voyeurism if, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire of any person, he or she knowingly views, photographs, audio records, video records, produces, or creates a digital electronic file, or films another person, without that person’s knowledge and consent, while the person is in a place where he or she would have a reasonable expectation of privacy. A person also commits the crime of voyeurism if, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire of any person, he or she knowingly creates, manipulates, alters, adapts, or modifies an image, audio recording, video recording, or digital electronic file with the use of generative adversarial network techniques or other digital technology in a manner to create a realistic but false image, audio, or video of another person without that person’s knowledge and consent. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection:

(1) for a first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanorfelony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundredone thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than threefive years, or both; or

(2) for a second or subsequent offense, is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than five hundred dollars or more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than fiveten years, or both.

(C) A person commits the crime of aggravated voyeurism if he or she knowingly sells or distributes any photograph, audio recording, video recording, digital electronic file, or film of another person taken or made in violation of this section. A person also commits the crime of aggravated voyeurism if he or she knowingly sells or distributes any realistic but false photograph, audio recording, video recording, digital electronic file, or film of another person created, manipulated, altered, adapted, or modified with the use of generative adversarial network techniques or other digital technology without that person’s knowledge and consent. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than five hundred dollars or more than fiveten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than tenfifteen years, or both.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) “Place where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy” means:

(a) a place where a reasonable person would believe that he or she could disrobe in privacy, without being concerned that his or her undressing was being photographed, filmed, or videotaped by another; or

(b) a place where one would reasonably expect to be safe from hostile intrusion or surveillance.

(2) “Surveillance” means secret observation of the activities of another person for the purpose of spying upon and invading the privacy of the person.

(3) “View” means the intentional looking upon of another person for more than a brief period of time, in other than a casual or cursory manner, with the unaided eye or with a device designed or intended to improve visual acuity.

(E) The provisions of subsection (A) do not apply to:

(1) viewing, photographing, videotaping, or filming by personnel of the Department of Corrections or of a county, municipal, or local jail or detention center or correctional facility for security purposes or during investigation of alleged misconduct by a person in the custody of the Department of Corrections or a county, municipal, or local jail or detention center or correctional facility;

(2) security surveillance for the purposes of decreasing or prosecuting theft, shoplifting, or other security surveillance measures in bona fide business establishments;

(3) any official law enforcement activities conducted pursuant to Section 16‑17‑480;

(4) private detectives and investigators conducting surveillance in the ordinary course of business; or

(5) any bona fide news gathering activities.

(F) In addition to any other punishment prescribed by this section or other provision of law, a person procuring photographs, audio recordings, video recordings, digital electronic files, or films in violation of this section shall immediately forfeit all items. These items must be destroyedThe law enforcement agency with custody of such items shall ensure that they are completely destroyed when no longer required for evidentiary purposes.

(G) In the course of investigating a violation of the provisions of this section, if a law enforcement agency obtains information that a person has retained, viewed, made, sold, distributed, or created, manipulated, altered, adapted, or modified photographs, audio recordings, video recordings, digital electronic files, or films depicting additional persons beyond the scope of the initial investigation, in addition to notifying the initial victim, the law enforcement agency with custody of the items must make a reasonable effort to identify and provide notice to all potential additional victims within thirty days of discovery.

SECTION 2. The repeal or amendment by this act of any law, whether temporary or permanent or civil or criminal, does not affect pending actions, rights, duties, or liabilities founded thereon, or alter, discharge, release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under the repealed or amended law, unless the repealed or amended provision shall so expressly provide. After the effective date of this act, all laws repealed or amended by this act must be taken and treated as remaining in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any pending or vested right, civil action, special proceeding, criminal prosecution, or appeal existing as of the effective date of this act, and for the enforcement of rights, duties, penalties, forfeitures, and liabilities as they stood under the repealed or amended laws.

SECTION 3. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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