

## 1 SENATE BILL NO. 25

2 INTRODUCED BY J. ELLIS

3 BY REQUEST OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS INTERIM COMMITTEE

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5 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REGULATING THE USE OF DEEPFAKES IN ELECTION  
6 COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTIONEERING COMMUNICATIONS; PROVIDING DEFINITIONS;  
7 PROVIDING EXCEPTIONS; PROVIDING FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, ACTUAL DAMAGES, AND PUNITIVE  
8 DAMAGES; PROVIDING FOR THE FILING OF A COMPLAINT WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF POLITICAL  
9 PRACTICES; AND PROVIDING PENALTIES."

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11 WHEREAS, the revolutionary innovations in generative artificial intelligence systems capable of  
12 producing image, audio, video, text, and multimedia content pose a threat to free and fair elections in the State  
13 of Montana; and

14 WHEREAS, AI-generated content may be used to create deepfakes that falsely depict a candidate's  
15 speech or action in order to spread misinformation and disinformation at scale and with unprecedented speed;  
16 and

17 WHEREAS, a deepfake is comparable to forcing a person to say or do something in a video recorded  
18 under threat, in which the person appears to say or do something the person would not normally say or do; and

19 WHEREAS, a voter's opinion of a candidate may be irreparably tainted by a fabricated representation  
20 of an officeholder, incumbent, or candidate saying or doing something the person did not say or do; and

21 WHEREAS, these false, negative portrayals may exist indefinitely once posted on the Internet and  
22 permanently damage an officeholder, incumbent, or candidate's reputation and even put the person's safety at  
23 risk.

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

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

(1) (a) "AI-generated content" means image, video, audio, multimedia, or text content that is substantially created or modified by generative artificial intelligence in a manner that materially alters the meaning or significance that a reasonable person understands from the content.

(b) The term does not include image, video, audio, multimedia, or text content that is minimally edited, adjusted, or enhanced by generative artificial intelligence in a manner that does not materially alter the meaning or significance that a reasonable person understands from the content.

(2) "Candidate" has the same meaning as provided in 13-1-101(8) and, for the purposes of [sections 1 through 4], also includes an incumbent or current officeholder.

(3) "Deepfake" means AI-generated content or synthetic media that depicts a candidate or political party with the intent to injure the reputation of the candidate or party or otherwise deceive a voter. A deepfake:

(a) appears to a reasonable person to depict an individual saying or doing something that did not occur in reality; or

(b) provides a reasonable person a fundamentally different understanding or impression of the appearance, action, or speech than a reasonable person would have from the unaltered, original version of the image, audio recording, or video recording.

(4) "Generative artificial intelligence" means an artificial intelligence system capable of generating novel image, video, audio, multimedia, or text content based on prompts or other forms of data provided by a person.

(5) "Synthetic media" means an image, audio recording, or video recording of an individual's appearance, speech, or conduct that has been created or intentionally manipulated with the use of generative artificial intelligence or other digital technology to create a realistic but false image, audio, or video.

**NEW SECTION. Section 2. Use of deepfakes in election communications and electioneering communications -- disclosure requirements -- exceptions.** (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), a person, corporation, committee, political party, or other entity may not, within 60 days of the initiation of voting in an election at which a candidate for elective office appears on the ballot, distribute, disseminate, publish, broadcast, transmit, or display an election communication or an electioneering communication that the person, corporation, committee, political party, or other entity knew or should have known is a deepfake of a candidate

1 or political party on the ballot.

2 (b) The prohibition in subsection (1)(a) does not apply to an election communication or  
3 electioneering communication that includes a disclosure stating, "This \_\_\_\_\_ (image/audio/video/multimedia)  
4 has been edited and depicts speech or conduct that falsely appears to be authentic or truthful".

5 (c) The disclosure required in subsection (1)(b) must:

6 (i) for a printed communication, be stated in bold font with a font size of at least 12 points;

7 (ii) for a television or video communication, be clearly readable throughout the communication and  
8 occupy at least 4% of the vertical picture height;

9 (iii) for a public internet communication that includes text or graphic components, be viewable  
10 without the user taking any action and be large enough to be clearly readable; or

11 (iv) for an audio component of a communication, be at least 10 seconds in length and be spoken in  
12 a clearly audible and intelligible manner at either the beginning or the end of the audio component of the  
13 communication.

14 (2) The following exceptions apply to this section:

15 (a) A radio or television broadcasting station, including a cable television, satellite television, or  
16 streaming service operator, programmer, or producer, may broadcast an advertisement as part of a bona fide  
17 newscast, news interview, news documentary, or on-the-spot coverage of a bona fide news event if the  
18 broadcast clearly acknowledges through content or a disclaimer, in a manner that can be easily read or heard,  
19 that the advertisement was generated in whole or in part by using artificial intelligence and does not accurately  
20 represent the speech or conduct of the depicted individual.

21 (b) A radio or television broadcasting station, including a cable television, satellite television, or  
22 streaming service operator, programmer, or producer, may broadcast an advertisement that the station or  
23 streaming service is paid to broadcast if the station or streaming service shows that its disclosure requirements  
24 are consistent with the requirements provided in subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c) and that it provided those  
25 disclosure requirements to each person that purchased the broadcast or streaming of the advertisement.

26 (c) An advertisement that reasonably constitutes satire or parody may be published, posted, or  
27 distributed if the advertisement includes a disclaimer consistent with the requirements provided in subsections  
28 (1)(b) and (1)(c).

(d) A distribution platform may publish, post, or distribute an advertisement or a prerecorded phone message if the distribution platform shows that its disclaimer requirements are consistent with the requirements provided in subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c) and that it provided those disclaimer requirements to the person that purchased the distribution of the advertisement or prerecorded phone message by or on the distribution platform.

**NEW SECTION. Section 3. Injunctive and civil relief.** (1) In addition to any other penalties or remedies provided by law, a candidate or political party representing the candidate aggrieved by a violation of [section 2] may maintain an action in any court of equitable jurisdiction to prevent, restrain, or enjoin the violation.

(2) An action commenced pursuant to subsection (1) must be expedited by the district court and given preference over all other matters currently before the district court upon showing of present or ongoing harm.

(3) If a violation of [section 2] is established, the court shall enjoin and restrain to otherwise prohibit the violation and, in addition, shall assess in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant the costs of the suit and reasonable attorney fees.

(4) In the action, it is not necessary that actual damages to the plaintiff be alleged or proved, but when alleged and proved, the plaintiff in the action, in addition to injunctive relief and fees and costs of suit, is entitled to recover from the defendant the amount of actual damages sustained by the plaintiff and up to \$10,000 in punitive damages.

(5) In any civil action alleging a violation of [section 2], the plaintiff bears the burden of establishing the violation by clear and convincing evidence.

**NEW SECTION. Section 4. Penalties.** (1) A complaint of [section 2] may be filed with the commissioner of political practices pursuant to 13-37-111. A sufficiency finding from the commissioner of an investigation into a complaint filed under 13-37-111 is subject to civil penalties under 13-37-128 imposed by the commissioner or county attorney.

(2) A second sufficiency finding by the commissioner must be referred to the county attorney for

1 misdemeanor prosecution. Upon conviction, a violation is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500,  
2 imprisonment in county jail for not more than 6 months, or both.

3 (3) A third sufficiency finding by the commissioner must be referred to the attorney general or  
4 county attorney for felony prosecution. Upon conviction, a violation is punishable by a fine of not more than  
5 \$5,000, imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 2 years, or both.

6 (4) All penalties accruing under this section are cumulative to each other, and a suit for or recovery  
7 of one is not a bar to the recovery of any other penalty.

8 (5) A prosecution under this section is not a bar to enforcement by injunction or other appropriate  
9 civil or administrative remedies.

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11 NEW SECTION. Section 5. Codification instruction. [Sections 1 through 4] are intended to be  
12 codified as a new part of Title 13, chapter 35, and the provisions of Title 13, chapter 35, apply to [sections 1  
13 through 4].

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

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