WEST virginia legislature

2025 regular session

Introduced

Senate Bill 484

By Senators Woodrum, Oliverio, and Deeds

[Introduced February 14, 2025; referred

to the Committee on the Judiciary]

A BILL to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding a new section, designated §3-8-12a, relating to disclosures and penalties associated with the use of synthetic media and artificial intelligence.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 8. REGULATION AND CONTROL OF ELECTIONS.

§3-8-12a. Prohibition on the use of synthetic media and artificial intelligence to influence an election.

(a) Terms used in this section are defined as follows:

(1) "Artificial Intelligence" means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments.

(2) "Candidate" means an individual as defined in §3-8-1a(4).

(3) "Creator" means any candidate, candidate campaign committee, political party, political action committee, other political committee or entity, any employee, representative, or agent of the foregoing, or any other person who prepares, creates, or causes the preparation or creation and the dissemination of any political advertising, material, or media produced by generative artificial intelligence. The term does not include a broadcaster, cable provider, digital newspaper, online service, Internet service provider, streaming platform, provider, or developer of any technology in the generation of media by artificial intelligence, or any employee, representative, or agent thereof, solely for the distribution of a creator, sponsor, or purchaser's political advertising, material, or media.

(4) "Depicted individual" means an individual who is falsely represented in synthetic media.

(5) "Metadata" means structural or descriptive information about data such as content, format source, rights, accuracy, provenance, periodicity, granularity, publisher or responsible party, contact information, method of collection, and other descriptions.

(6) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, committee, association, and any other organization or group of individuals.

(7) "Sponsor" means a person at whose request or on whose behalf any political advertisement, material, or media is created, prepared, placed, published, or disseminated.

(8) "Synthetic media" means an image, audio recording or video recording of an individual’s appearance, speech or conduct that has been intentionally manipulated with the use of artificial intelligence techniques or similar digital technology in a manner to create a realistic but false image, audio recording or video recording or video recording that produces:

(A) A depiction that a reasonable person would believe is of a real individual in appearance, speech or conduct but that did not actually occur in reality; and

(B) A materially different understanding or impression than a reasonable person would have from the unaltered, original version of the image, audio recording or video recording.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person shall not distribute, or enter into an agreement with another person to distribute, synthetic media if all of the following apply:

(1) The person knows the media falsely represents a depicted individual;

(2) The distribution occurs within 90 days before an election;

(3) Is made without the consent of the depicted individual; and

(4) Is made with the intent to injure a candidate or influence the results of an election.

(c) The prohibition in subsection (b) does not apply to synthetic media that includes a clear and conspicuous disclaimer stating that the synthetic media has been manipulated by technical means and depicts speech or conduct that did not occur. A disclaimer required under this section is considered to be made in a clear and conspicuous manner if the disclaimer meets the following requirements:

(1) In a visual communication that contains synthetic media, the text of the disclaimer statement appears in a font size no smaller than the largest font size of other text appearing in the visual communication. If the visual communication does not include any other text, the disclaimer statement appears in a font size that is easily readable by the average viewer;

(2) In audio communication that contains synthetic media, the disclaimer statement shall be read in a clearly spoken manner in the same pitch, speed, language, and volume as the majority of the audio communication, at the beginning of the audio communication, at the end of the audio communication, and, if the audio communication is greater than two minutes in length, interspersed within the audio communication at intervals of not more than one minute each;

(3) The metadata of the communication includes the disclaimer statement, the identity of the tool used to create the synthetic media, the identity of the person who created the synthetic media, and the date and time the synthetic media was created;

(4) The disclaimer statement in the communication, including the disclaimer statement in any metadata, is, to the extent technically feasible, permanent or unable to be easily removed by a subsequent user; and

(5) The communication complies with any additional requirements for the disclaimer statement that the secretary of state may adopt by rule to ensure that the disclaimer statement is presented in a clear and conspicuous and understandable manner.

(d) This section is subject to the following limitations:

(1) This section does not alter or negate any rights, obligations, or immunities of an interactive computer service in accordance with 47 U.S.C. Sec. 230, as amended, and shall otherwise by construed in a manner consistent with federal law;

(2) This section does not apply to a radio or television broadcasting station, including a cable or satellite television operator, programmer, or producer that broadcasts a communication that includes synthetic media prohibited by subsection (b) of this section as part of a bona fide newscast, news interview, news documentary, or on-the-spot coverage of a bona fide news event, if the broadcast or publication clearly acknowledges through content or a disclosure, in a manner that can be easily heard and understood or read by the average listener or viewer, that there are questions about the authenticity of the synthetic media in the communication;

(3) This section does not apply to a radio or television broadcasting station, including a cable or satellite television operator, programmer, producer, or streaming service, when the station is paid to broadcast a communication that includes synthetic media;

(4) This section does not apply to an internet website, or a regularly published newspaper, magazine, or other periodical of general circulation, including an internet or electronic publication or streaming service, that routinely carries news and commentary of general interest and that publishes a communication that includes synthetic media prohibited by subsection (b) of this section, if the publication clearly states that the communication that includes the synthetic media does not accurately represent a candidate for elective office;

(5) This section does not apply to the provider of technology used in the creation of synthetic media; and

(6) This section shall not be construed to alter any rights, obligations, or immunities created by 47 U.S.C. Chapter 5 or under the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission pertaining to the broadcast or distribution of political programming or campaign advertising, or under any other federal law.

(e) Any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $1,000 per violation.

(f) Any person who believes that a violation of this section concerning the use of synthetic media in a communication concerning a candidate for elective office has occurred may file a written complaint with the state election commission in accordance with §3-8-8.

(g) In a civil action brought against the creator or the sponsor of content that includes synthetic media by a person to enforce this section, the court may impose a civil penalty not to exceed $1,000 against a person for each violation of this section that the court finds a person has committed.

(h) Compliance with this section does not exempt a person from civil or criminal liability for violations of other applicable law.

(i) The Secretary of State may propose emergency and legislative rules for legislative approval in accordance with §29A-3-1 *et seq*.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to prohibit the use of synthetic media and artificial intelligence to influence an election.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.