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Deepfakes in Elections

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Today's Agenda

- Background on Al/deepfakes in campaigns
- Scope of laws on AI/deepfakes in campaigns
- Approaches to regulation
- Court challenges
- Research and resources

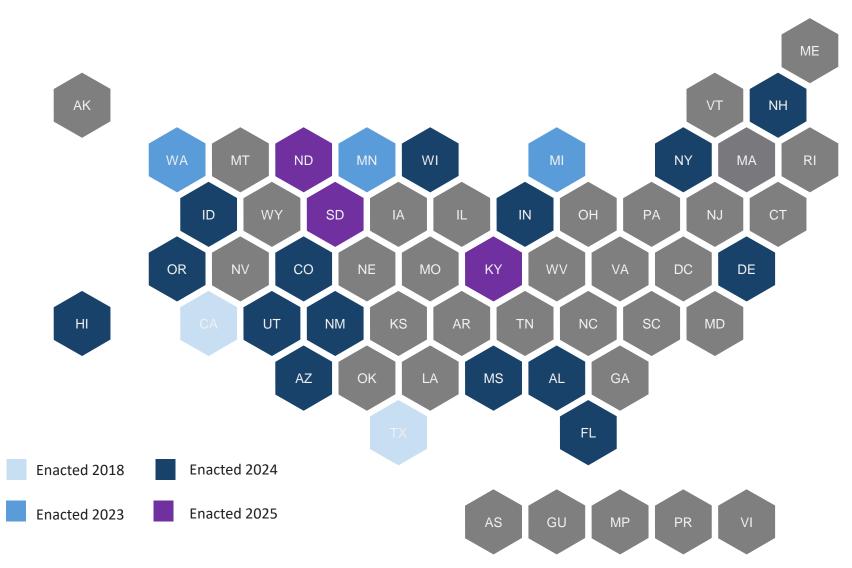


What are Deepfakes

- Deepfakes are images, video or audio created by a system that uses neural networks.
- Common tools to create deepfakes include Midjourney, Open Al's Sora and Adobe's Firefly.
- For today's conversation, we are referring to deepfakes used to influence elections.



When States Enacted Laws on Deepfakes in Campaigns and Elections



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Terms for Deepfakes

States have used several different terms

- Synthetic media
- Materially deceptive media
- Doctored media
- Fabricated media
- Deepfake

Some states use multiple terms



Scope of Deepfake Laws

Media mentioned: audio, images, video

Some mention certain types of technology

Some states don't mention AI specifically

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Common Types of Provisions



Durational Prohibitions

 Prohibits the publication of Al- generated content related to an election "x" days prior to an election.

Disclosure Requirements

- Requires a disclosure statement on media generated by AI.
- AL, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, HI, ID, ID, KY, MI, MS, NM, NH, NY, ND, OR, SD, UT, WA, WI

• *MN, TX*

Other Provisions

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Digitally Embedded Disclosures

- Requires a file's metadata to include information on whether it was created with AI.
- Colorado, Utah

Social Media Moderation

- Requires online platforms to create guidelines for dealing with deepfakes related to campaigns and elections.
- California

Civil Remedies/Penalties



Injunctive Relief

Candidates, officials and others depicted may request the media be taken down.

Civil Action

Opportunities for those depicted to recuperate damages and attorney costs/fees.

Civil Fines

- New Mexico: \$1,000 penalty for each violation.
- Colorado: a penalty of 10% of the dollar amount used to promote a deepfake.

Criminal Penalties

Criminal Fines

Ranges from \$500-\$10,000.

Prison time

- Texas: Maximum of one year per violation.
- Mississippi: Maximum of five years for intending to incite violence.

Legal Action

Kohls v. Bonta 752 F.Supp.3d 1187 (Calif. 2024)

- Digital content creator created what he argued were parody deepfakes.
- Content creator argued CA's prohibition on that type of content violated his 1st Amendment right to free speech.
- The court said that CA had a compelling interest in protecting the integrity of and confidence in elections, but the law was not narrowly tailored enough.



Deepfake Databases

- <u>Spitting Images: Tracking Deepfakes and Generative AI in</u> <u>Elections</u> (German Marshall Fund)
- 2024 AI Elections Tracker (Rest of World)
- <u>Political Deepfakes Incident Database</u> (Purdue University)

What Research Says About AI Content Labels

- Deepfakes are not used much in campaigns—yet.
- Research isn't clear that disclosure labels work.
 - Effects are small.
 - Wording matters.
 - May hurt the campaign that uses it.
- In Disclaimers We Trust (NYU Center on Tech Policy)

Final Thoughts and Resources

- Adoption by 23 in just a handful of years is fast.
- Unclear what administrative work is required.
- Who (or what) is governed vary—of course.
- NCSL Resources:
 - <u>Al in Elections: A Look at the Federal and State</u> <u>Legislative Landscape</u>
 - Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Elections and Campaigns
 - Artificial Intelligence Policy Toolkit



Thank you for having us today!

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