

S.23 – Senate	S.23 – House
<p><u>§ 2031. DEFINITIONS</u>  <u>As used in this subchapter:</u>  (1) “Deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media” means synthetic media that creates a representation of an individual or individuals with the intent to injure the reputation of a candidate, to influence the outcome of an election, or to otherwise deceive a voter, in a manner that:  (A) appears to a reasonable person to be an authentic recording of an individual saying or doing something that did not occur; or  (B) provides a reasonable person with a fundamentally different understanding or impression of the appearance, speech, conduct, or environment that a reasonable person would have from an unaltered and original version of the image, audio recording, or video recording.  (2) “Synthetic media” means an image, an audio recording, or a video recording of an individual’s appearance, speech, conduct, or environment that has been created or intentionally manipulated with the use of digital technology, including artificial intelligence, in a manner that creates a realistic but false representation of the candidate.</p>	<p><u>§ 2031. DEFINITIONS</u>  <u>As used in this subchapter:</u>  (1) “Deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media” means synthetic media that appears to a reasonable person to be a representation of a political candidate and that injures the reputation of the candidate or attempts to unduly influence the outcome of an election.    (2) “Synthetic media” means an image, an audio recording, or a video recording of a political candidate’s appearance, speech, or conduct that has been created or intentionally manipulated with the use of digital technology, including artificial intelligence, without the consent of the candidate.</p>
<p><u>§ 2032. DISCLOSURE OF A DECEPTIVE AND FRAUDULENT SYNTHETIC MEDIA</u>  (a) Disclosure. A person shall not, within 90 days before an election in Vermont, publish, communicate, or otherwise distribute synthetic media that the person knows or should have known is deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media unless the person includes a disclosure in the synthetic media stating: “This media has been created or intentionally manipulated by digital technology or artificial intelligence.”  (1) For deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media consisting of images and video recordings, the text of the</p>	<p><u>§ 2032. DISCLOSURE OF A DECEPTIVE AND FRAUDULENT SYNTHETIC MEDIA</u>  (a) Disclosure. A person shall not, within 90 days before an election in Vermont, publish, communicate, or otherwise distribute synthetic media that the person knows is deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media unless the person includes a disclosure in the synthetic media stating: “This media has been created or intentionally manipulated by digital technology or artificial intelligence.”  (1) For deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media consisting of images and video recordings, the text of the</p>

disclosure shall appear in a size that is easily readable by the average viewer and not smaller than the largest font size of other text appearing in the visual media. If the image or video recording does not include any other text, the disclosure shall appear in a size that is easily readable by the average viewer. For video recordings, the disclosure shall appear for the full duration of the video recording.

(2) For deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media consisting of audio recordings only, the disclosure shall be read in a clearly spoken manner and in a pitch and pace that can be easily heard by the average listener, at the beginning of the audio recording, at the end of the audio recording, and, if the audio is greater than two minutes in length, interspersed within the audio recording at intervals of not greater than two minutes each.

(b) Exceptions. Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:

(1) a radio or television broadcasting station, including a cable or satellite television operator, programmer, or producer, or to a website, streaming platform, or mobile application, that:

(A) broadcasts deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media as part of a bona fide newscast, news interview, news documentary, or on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events, so long as the broadcast clearly acknowledges through content or a disclosure, in a manner that can be easily heard or read by the average listener or viewer, that there are questions about the authenticity of the deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media;

(B) is paid to broadcast deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media; or

(C) is required by federal law to broadcast advertisements from legally qualified candidates;

(2) a website or a regularly published newspaper, magazine, or other periodical of general circulation, including an internet or electronic publication, that routinely carries news and commentary of general interest, and that publishes deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media, if the publication

disclosure shall appear in a size that is easily readable by the average viewer. For video recordings, the disclosure shall appear for the full duration of the video recording.

(2) For deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media consisting of audio recordings only, the disclosure shall be read in a clearly spoken manner and in a pitch and pace that can be easily heard by the average listener, at the beginning of the audio recording, at the end of the audio recording, and, if the audio is greater than two minutes in length, interspersed within the audio recording at intervals of not greater than two minutes each.

(b) Exceptions. Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:

(1) a radio or television broadcasting station, including a cable or satellite television operator, programmer, or producer, or to a website, streaming platform, or mobile application, that:

(A) broadcasts deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media as part of a bona fide newscast, news interview, news documentary, commentary of general interest, or on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events, so long as the broadcast clearly acknowledges through content or a disclosure, in a manner that can be easily heard or read by the average listener or viewer, that there are questions about the authenticity of the deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media;

(B) is paid to broadcast deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media; or

(C) is required by federal law to broadcast advertisements from legally qualified candidates;

(2) a website or a regularly published newspaper, magazine, or other periodical of general circulation, including an internet or electronic publication, that routinely carries news and commentary of general interest, and that publishes deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media, if the publication

<p><u>clearly states that the deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media does not accurately represent the speech or conduct of the represented individual;</u></p> <p><u>(3) a person that produces deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media constituting satire or parody;</u></p> <p><u>(4) a provider of a telecommunications service or information service, as those terms are defined in the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. § 153, for content provided by another person; or</u></p> <p><u>(5) a provider of an interactive computer service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. § 230, for content provided by another person.</u></p>	<p><u>clearly states that the deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media does not accurately represent the speech or conduct of the represented individual;</u></p> <p><u>(3) a person that produces <b>or distributes</b> deceptive and fraudulent synthetic media constituting satire or parody;</u></p> <p><u>(4) a provider of a telecommunications service or information service, as those terms are defined in the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. § 153, for content provided by another person; or</u></p> <p><u>(5) a provider of an interactive computer service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. § 230, for content provided by another person.</u></p>
<p><u>§ 2033. PENALTIES</u></p>	<p><u>§ 2033. PENALTIES</u></p> <p>Changed two instances of “conviction” to “violation”</p>
<p><u>§ 2041. <b>INJUNCTIONS</b></u></p> <p><u>In addition to the other <b>penalties</b> provided in this chapter, a State’s Attorney or the Attorney General may institute any appropriate action, injunction, or other proceeding to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate any violation of this chapter</u></p>	<p><u>§ 2041. <b>ENFORCEMENT</b></u></p> <p><u>In addition to the other <b>remedies</b> provided in this chapter, a State’s Attorney or the Attorney General may institute any appropriate action, injunction, or other proceeding to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate any violation of this chapter.</u></p>
<p>This section did not exist in the Senate version</p>	<p><u><b>§ 2042. CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS</b></u></p> <p><u>(a)(1) The Attorney General or a State’s Attorney, whenever there is reason to believe any person to be or to have been in violation of this chapter, may examine or cause to be examined by any designated agent or representative any books, records, papers, memoranda, or physical objects of any nature bearing upon each alleged violation and may demand written responses under oath to questions bearing upon each alleged violation.</u></p> <p><u>(2) The Attorney General or a State’s Attorney may require the attendance of such person or of any other person having knowledge in the premises in the county where such person resides or has a place of business or in Washington County if such person is a nonresident or has no place of business within the State and may take testimony and</u></p>

require proof material for that person's information and may administer oaths or take acknowledgment in respect of any book, record, paper, or memorandum.

(3) The Attorney General or a State's Attorney shall serve notice of the time, place, and cause of such examination or attendance or notice of the cause of the demand for written responses personally or by certified mail upon such person at that person's principal place of business or, if such place is not known, to that person's known address. Such notice shall include a statement that a knowing and intentional violation of this chapter is subject to criminal prosecution.

(4) Any book, record, paper, memorandum, or other information produced by any person pursuant to this section shall not, unless otherwise ordered by a court of this State for good cause shown, be disclosed to any person other than the authorized agent or representative of the Attorney General or a State's Attorney or another law enforcement officer engaged in legitimate law enforcement activities unless with the consent of the person producing the same, except that any transcript of oral testimony, written responses, documents, or other information produced pursuant to this section may be used in the enforcement of this chapter, including in connection with any civil action brought under this subchapter or subsection (c) of this section.

(5) Nothing in this subsection is intended to prevent the Attorney General or a State's Attorney from disclosing the results of an investigation conducted under this section, including the grounds for the decision as to whether to bring an enforcement action alleging a violation of this chapter or of any rule made pursuant to this chapter.

(6) This subsection shall not be applicable to any criminal investigation or prosecution brought under the laws of this or any state.

(b)(1) A person upon whom a notice is served pursuant to the provisions of this section shall comply with its terms unless otherwise provided by the order of a court of this State.

(2) Any person who, with intent to avoid, evade, or prevent compliance, in whole or in part, with any civil investigation under this section, removes from any place; conceals, withholds, or destroys; or mutilates, alters, or by any other means falsifies any documentary material in the possession, custody, or control of any person subject to

such notice or mistakes or conceals any information shall be fined not more than \$5,000.00.

(c)(1) Whenever any person fails to comply with any notice served upon that person under this section or whenever satisfactory copying or reproduction of any such material cannot be done and the person refuses to surrender the material, the Attorney General or a State's Attorney may file, in the Superior Court in the county in which the person resides or of that person's principal place of business or in Washington County if the person is a nonresident or has no principal place of business in this State, and serve upon the person a petition for an order of the court for the enforcement of this section.

(2) Whenever any petition is filed under this section, the court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter so presented and to enter any order or orders as may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this section. Any disobedience of any order entered under this section by any court shall be punished as a contempt of the court.

(d) Any person aggrieved by a civil investigation conducted under this section may seek relief from Washington Superior Court or the Superior Court in the county in which the aggrieved person resides. Except for cases the court considers to be of greater importance, proceedings before Superior Court as authorized by this section shall take precedence on the docket over all other cases.