



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 2350</b>		DATE: <b>2/16/2026</b>
COMMITTEE: <b>Emerging Issues</b>		
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES		
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>		
<b>BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:</b>		
WITNESS NAME: <b>BYRON KEELIN</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>314-402-0655</b>
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: <b>FREEDOM PRINCIPLE</b>		TITLE: <b>PRESIDENT</b>
ADDRESS: <b>PO BOX 2</b>		
CITY: <b>BALLWIN</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>
		ZIP: <b>63022</b>
EMAIL: <b>freedomprinciplemo@protonmail.com</b>	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>2/1/2026 5:22 PM</b>

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.**

On behalf of the Freedom Principle, we are writing to express our strong support for HB1746. As artificial intelligence technologies continue to evolve and become more integrated into our daily lives, our laws must keep pace to ensure the protection of society's foundational values. HB1746 wisely establishes clear and necessary boundaries by affirming that AI systems are not sentient beings, and therefore cannot be granted legal rights or personhood. This important distinction not only protects the unique status and dignity of human individuals, but also promotes accountability by ensuring that humans—whether developers, owners, or operators—remain responsible for the actions and impacts of the AI systems they create and deploy.

By preventing AI from holding legal authority or responsibility, HB1746 helps to safeguard against potential abuses and confusion that could arise as these technologies become more advanced. Through this legislation, Missouri demonstrates proactive leadership and a firm commitment to the ethical integration of emerging technologies into our society, making sure that human values and well-being remain at the center of our laws. I urge lawmakers to support and advance HB1746 for the benefit and safety of everyone in our state.



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 2350</b>		DATE: <b>2/16/2026</b>	
COMMITTEE: <b>Emerging Issues</b>			
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>BYRON KEELIN</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>314-402-0655</b>	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: <b>FREEDOM PRINCIPLE</b>		TITLE: <b>PRESIDENT</b>	
ADDRESS: <b>PO BOX 2</b>			
CITY: <b>BALLWIN</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>63011</b>
EMAIL: <b>freedomprinciplemo@protonmail.com</b>	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>2/16/2026 10:57 AM</b>	

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.**

The Freedom Principle strongly supports the following bills to address the growing harms of artificially generated materials created or altered through artificial intelligence (AI): HB 2321, HB 2035, HB 2350, HB 2361, HB 1913, and HB 2862. (Note: HB 1187 does not appear directly related to AI-generated content based on available information, but I support any provisions that protect individuals from misuse of emerging technologies.)

These bills collectively tackle one of the most urgent emerging issues of our time: the proliferation of AI-generated or AI-altered images, videos, and audio that depict real people—often without their knowledge or consent. This includes non-consensual intimate/sexual depictions (deepfake pornography), synthetic child sexual abuse material, unauthorized use of a person’s likeness or voice, and deceptive digital impersonation.

**Key Common Themes Across These Bills**

- **Consent and privacy protections** — HB 2321 (AI-Generated Content Accountability and Privacy Protection Act) requires explicit consent for publishing AI-generated or altered content depicting an individual and imposes meaningful penalties for violations, with higher penalties for sexual/pornographic content.
- **Criminalization of non-consensual altered sexual content** — HB 2035, HB 2350, and HB 2361 close dangerous loopholes by treating AI-generated or altered explicit depictions (including of minors) as equivalent to traditional child pornography or sexual offenses, and by making the knowing creation, distribution, or promotion of non-consensual “altered sexual depictions” a felony.
- **Disclosure and civil remedies** — HB 1913 creates offenses and civil penalties for the unauthorized disclosure of intimate digital depictions. HB 2862 prohibits digital impersonation and provides for injunctive relief and civil actions.

These measures are narrowly tailored, include appropriate exemptions (artistic, parody, journalistic, research, etc., often with required disclosure), and focus on harm caused by lack of consent or malicious intent. They do not ban AI technology itself—only its abusive applications that violate privacy, dignity, and safety.

**Why These Bills Matter**

AI tools now allow anyone with a smartphone to create hyper-realistic fake videos or images of real people in explicit, violent, or humiliating situations within minutes. Victims—disproportionately women, minors, educators, public figures, and private citizens—suffer severe emotional trauma,

reputational damage, job loss, and increased risk of physical harm. Current Missouri law was written before these tools existed and leaves too many victims without recourse.

Missouri has a responsibility to act swiftly. These bills send a clear message: technological innovation is welcome, but it must not come at the expense of human dignity and consent. They align with similar protections already enacted or advancing in other states and provide Missourians with both criminal deterrence and civil remedies.

We urge the committee to give these bills a do-pass recommendation so they can move forward and provide timely protections before the harms become even more widespread.



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 2350</b>		DATE: <b>2/16/2026</b>
COMMITTEE: <b>Emerging Issues</b>		
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES		
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>		
<b>REGISTERED LOBBYIST:</b>		
WITNESS NAME: <b>CURT WICHMER</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>573-635-7239</b>
REPRESENTING: <b>MISSOURI CATHOLIC CONFERENCE</b>		TITLE:
ADDRESS: <b>600 CLARK AVE. P.O. BOX 1022</b>		
CITY: <b>JEFFERSON CITY</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>
		ZIP: <b>65102</b>
EMAIL: <b>wichmerc@mocatholic.org</b>	ATTENDANCE: <b>In-Person</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>2/16/2026 3:27 PM</b>

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.**

**Modern technology provides the unprecedented ability for individuals to create child sexual abuse material. This would update our law to better address a new way of producing this material.**



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 2350</b>		DATE: <b>2/16/2026</b>	
COMMITTEE: <b>Emerging Issues</b>			
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>JOANNE SCHRADER</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>2/15/2026 10:41 PM</b>	
<b>THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.</b>			

**Pornography is a pernicious harm.**



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 2350</b>		DATE: <b>2/16/2026</b>	
COMMITTEE: <b>Emerging Issues</b>			
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>RILEY MCEVOY</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>2/1/2026 10:36 PM</b>	
<b>THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.</b>			

Thank you for working to keep children safe from sexual abuse by keeping up with current issues.



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 2350</b>		DATE: <b>2/16/2026</b>	
COMMITTEE: <b>Emerging Issues</b>			
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>TIMOTHY FABER</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>		SUBMIT DATE: <b>2/2/2026 9:49 AM</b>
<b>THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.</b>			



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 2350</b>		DATE: <b>2/16/2026</b>	
COMMITTEE: <b>Emerging Issues</b>			
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>SARAH BERRY</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>2/1/2026 9:05 AM</b>	

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.**

**HB 2350 is constitutionally overbroad, legally unstable, and procedurally reckless.**

**While the protection of minors is a compelling state interest, this bill attempts to achieve that goal by criminalizing categories of expression and visual depictions far beyond what the Constitution permits, including “artificially generated” images created without the involvement of any actual minor.**

**That approach directly conflicts with settled First Amendment doctrine and invites immediate facial challenge.**

**Courts have been explicit: the state may not prohibit speech or images solely because they appear to depict minors where no real child was used or harmed.**

**By expanding criminal liability to simulated, computer-generated, or indistinguishable depictions untethered from an actual minor, HB 2350 revives defects the Supreme Court has already rejected.**

**This is not a gap in the law—it is a return to a constitutional error.**

**Compounding this defect, HB 2350 relies on vague and subjective standards (“indistinguishable,” “ordinary person would conclude”) that fail to provide clear notice of what conduct is criminal, inviting arbitrary enforcement and selective prosecution in violation of due process.**

**The bill further intrudes on judicial authority by attempting to predetermine constitutional boundaries of obscenity and protected speech through statute rather than allowing courts to apply established tests on a case-by-case basis.**

**Finally, HB 2350 exemplifies a broader pattern of duplicative and overlapping bills that repeatedly expand criminal law through iteration rather than precision.**

**Multiplying bills does not strengthen constitutional footing; it documents legislative disregard for constitutional limits.**

**The real violation is structural: the General Assembly is legislating past clear constitutional lines, reallocating judicial functions to itself, and expanding criminal liability without narrow tailoring or necessity. HB 2350 should be rejected.**

**Footnotes**

**Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition, 535 U.S. 234 (2002).**

**(The First Amendment prohibits criminalizing virtual or computer-generated images where no actual minor is used; the government may not ban speech based on its appearance alone.)**

**Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15 (1973).**

**(Obscenity determinations require strict, narrow standards; vague statutory definitions violate constitutional notice requirements.)**

**United States v. Williams, 553 U.S. 285 (2008).**

**(Criminal statutes regulating speech must be carefully limited to avoid overbreadth and chilling protected expression.)**

**Kolender v. Lawson, 461 U.S. 352 (1983).**

**(Vague laws that invite arbitrary enforcement violate due process.)**



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 2350</b>		DATE: <b>2/16/2026</b>
COMMITTEE: <b>Emerging Issues</b>		
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES		
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>		
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>		
WITNESS NAME: <b>SARAH BERRY</b>		PHONE NUMBER:
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:
ADDRESS:		
CITY:		STATE:      ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>2/12/2026 8:54 PM</b>
<b>THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.</b>		

This testimony is submitted to document that HB 2350 implicates established First Amendment doctrine governing virtual depictions and obscenity, including *Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition*, 535 U.S. 234 (2002), and *Miller v. California*, 413 U.S. 15 (1973).

The bill's expansion of criminal liability to "artificially generated visual depictions" that are "indistinguishable" from a real minor raises foreseeable overbreadth and vagueness concerns if not narrowly construed and precisely defined.

The record should reflect that ambiguity in the "indistinguishable" standard and in the treatment of depictions generated without actual minor involvement may invite facial or as-applied constitutional challenge under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. To the extent enforcement extends to protected expressive material, judicial review is reasonably foreseeable.

This notice is provided to ensure that the General Assembly is apprised of the constitutional boundaries governing virtual depiction statutes and to preserve clarity regarding the scope of legislative intent.