



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

BILL NUMBER: HB 2361		DATE: 2/16/2026	
COMMITTEE: Emerging Issues			
TESTIFYING: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
WITNESS NAME			
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:			
WITNESS NAME: BYRON KEELIN		PHONE NUMBER: 314-402-0655	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: FREEDOM PRINCIPLE		TITLE: PRESIDENT	
ADDRESS: PO BOX 2			
CITY: BALLWIN		STATE: MO	ZIP: 63011
EMAIL: freedomprinciplemo@protonmail.com	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/16/2026 10:57 AM	

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: HB 2361		DATE: 2/16/2026	
COMMITTEE: Emerging Issues			
TESTIFYING: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
WITNESS NAME			
REGISTERED LOBBYIST:			
WITNESS NAME: CURT WICHMER		PHONE NUMBER: 573-635-7239	
REPRESENTING: MISSOURI CATHOLIC CONFERENCE		TITLE:	
ADDRESS: 600 CLARK AVE. P.O. BOX 1022			
CITY: JEFFERSON CITY		STATE: MO	ZIP: 65102
EMAIL: wichmerc@mocatholic.org	ATTENDANCE: In-Person	SUBMIT DATE: 2/16/2026 3:27 PM	

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

Modern technology provides the unprecedented ability for individuals to create illicit sexual 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: HB 2361		DATE: 2/16/2026
COMMITTEE: Emerging Issues		
TESTIFYING: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES		
WITNESS NAME		
INDIVIDUAL:		
WITNESS NAME: JOANNE SCHRADER		PHONE NUMBER:
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:
ADDRESS:		
CITY:		STATE: ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/15/2026 10:41 PM
THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo. Pornography is a pernicious harm.		



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

BILL NUMBER: HB 2361		DATE: 2/16/2026	
COMMITTEE: Emerging Issues			
TESTIFYING: <input type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
WITNESS NAME			
INDIVIDUAL:			
WITNESS NAME: SARAH BERRY		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE: Written	SUBMIT DATE: 2/12/2026 9:07 PM	
THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.			

Members of the Committee:

The undersigned places the General Assembly on formal notice that HB 2361, as currently drafted, presents identifiable constitutional risk under the First Amendment, the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Dormant Commerce Clause of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Specifically:

The criminalization of generation alone, absent distribution or demonstrable harm, implicates protected expressive activity and raises overbreadth concerns.

The inclusion of a “knows or reasonably should know” standard for felony liability creates potential vagueness and due process deficiencies.

The mandatory forty-eight-hour removal requirement imposed on covered platforms may conflict with federal statutory frameworks, including 47 U.S.C. § 230, and may impose extraterritorial burdens affecting interstate commerce.

The “separate offense” provision, as drafted, creates proportionality and cumulative punishment concerns in digital dissemination contexts.

These issues are foreseeable and litigable.

If enacted without refinement, the statute is likely to be tested through pre-enforcement or as-applied constitutional challenge. Fee-shifting provisions under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 may result in taxpayer exposure should a court find constitutional infirmity.

This notice is provided for the purpose of legislative clarity and record preservation.