This has been compiled October 2026, after researching how other galleries and art shows have tackled this task.

SHA Gallery A.I. Guidelines

A.I. includes, but is not limited to machine learning models, neural networks, deep learning algorithms, automated processes that generate or modify source input.
In 2025, In the case of Thaler v. Perlmutter, The D.C. Court of Appeals unanimously ruled that A.I. generated art is ineligile for copyright.
Many consider the use of A.I. as unethical and an infringement on uncompensated artist due to it's training consisting of efficiently and effectively front loading all art found online. This is without the permission, license, or knowledge of the artist. This data is then used to generate the request of the A.I. tool user

SHA supports the artistic, commercial, and moral rights of our photographers, artists, and creators.
Our gallery has taken a stance against A.I. so that our customers can buy confidently, knowing that their piece of art has passed our criteria.
Though some A.I. is easy to identify, photography tools have fully embraced the A.I. assistance and incorporated it into it's previous photo corrective technology.
So many of the guidelines that are listed below are photography focused and require more explanation to navigate.

What qualifies as A.I.

A.I. includes, but is not limited to machine learning models, neural networks, deep learning algorithms, automated processes that generate or modify source input.

A.I. usage that is not allowed includes:
- no A.I. stock images,
- no text to image prompts (no submitting words to be regenerated by A.I.),
- no image to image prompts (no submitting an image to be regenerated by A.I.),
- no generative fills,
- no A.I. replicated subjects or backgrounds,
- no other AI based manipulation elements that didnt exist in the photographers original capture with the camera,
- no use of external data such as images, textures, or objects.
- no A.I. interpretations of an image to image generation.

What is Allowed

The basic premise is that all photo corrections are based exclusively on the existing pixel data captured in the photographers original capture with the camera and all creative inputs have remained with the photographer.
(If other art forms are using these same tools, these regulations still apply.)
Note: Many A.I. tools exist within other softwares. In some cases, A.I. is used to assist newer versions of techniques that were previously vetted. Some may still be allowed.

Allowed editing tools including A.I. assisted tools:
denoise,
sharpening,
object removal (must be replaced with existing data from within the original capture),
color adjustment,
brightness,
cropping,
dodge & burn,
heal, clone, retouch,
red eye removal,
focus stacking,
exposure blending,
panoramic stitching,

Content aware fill/remove/heal can only be used in consideration of all other AI rules. It may not be used to bring in outside images, objects, or textures, and the text to image function may not be used.
Combining two of your own photos is allowed, but must be labeled as digital art or digital collage. All merged components must be owned by the photographer.

Art medium must be labeled correctly. A photo that is heavliy edited without the use of AI should now be considered an illustration, digital art, digital collage, or Mixed Media.
A photograph that is edited with paint effect filters should now be labeled as digital art (this refers to a filter overlay, not an AI regeneration.)