

State Artificial Intelligence Legislative Tracker

INTRODUCTION

Substantial legislative attention has been focused on artificial intelligence (AI) regulation as governments, organizations, and policymakers grapple with how to regulate the technology. Below you will find brief summaries of state legislation related to AI, categorized by three focus areas. All legislation has been introduced in the current state legislative session. The document is divided into the following sections:

- **Consumer-Facing** – Covers legislation that impacts AI business practices and consumers, particularly regarding health care, patient care, and media.
- **Developers / Data Brokers** – Covers legislation that pertains to owners, operators, and developers of AI systems and AI data centers.
- **Workplace-Facing** – Covers legislation that relates to the use of AI in hiring, law enforcement, surveillance, and among state employees.

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RELEVANT LEGISLATION FROM CURRENT SESSION

I. Consumer-Facing

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	SB 11	Passed Senate	Clarifies that a civil cause of action can be pursued for digital replications.
California	AB 410	Passed House	Requires bots to disclose that they are AI and not intentionally mislead people.
California	AB 512	Passed House	Restricts and creates standards for AI used in health care.
California	AB 489	Passed House	Requires disclosure of AI use in health care and prohibits AI from providing patients with health related advice, care, reports or assessments.
California	SB 354	Passed Senate	Establishes new standards for the collection, processing, retaining, or sharing of consumers' personal information by insurance licensees and their third-party service providers.
California	AB 682	Passed House	Requires health insurers to include specified information for each month, including the total number of claims processed, adjudicated, denied, or partially denied.

California	SB 420	Passed Senate	Requires a developer or a deployer of a high-risk automated decision system to perform an impact assessment on the system before making it publicly available.
California	SB 468	Introduced	Imposes a duty on a covered deployer who deploys a high-risk AI system that processes personal information to protect personal information held by the covered deployer, subject to certain requirements.
California	AB 853	Passed House	Requires large AI systems to provide an AI detection tool for their system.
California	SB 503	Passed Senate	Requires developers of patient care decision support tools, as defined, and health facilities, clinics, physician's offices, or offices of a group practice to make reasonable efforts to identify uses of patient care decision support tools in health programs or activities that employ input variables or factors that measure a protected characteristic.
California	AB 1018	Passed House	Regulates the development and deployment of an automated decision system used to make consequential decisions.

Colorado	SB 288	<i>Signed by Governor (6.2.2025)</i>	<i>Creates a cause of action for nonconsensual disclosure of an intimate digital depiction created or altered using AI.</i>
Colorado	SB 318	Failed	New regulations concerning the deployment of high-risk AI systems, emphasizing consumer protection and the responsibilities of developers and deployers.
Connecticut	SB 10	<i>Signed by Governor (3.14.2025)</i>	<i>Prohibits the use of AI to make an adverse determination based on medical necessity.</i>
Connecticut	SB 2	Failed	Comprehensive regulations for high-risk AI systems, focusing on consumer protection and the reduction of algorithmic discrimination across various industries.
Connecticut	HB 5045	Failed	Seeks to amend existing statutes to criminalize the unauthorized creation and distribution of digitally manipulated intimate images, with a specific focus on nonconsensual "deep fake" pornography. This initiative aims to address growing concerns over privacy and consent in the digital age.
Connecticut	HB 5587	Failed	Prohibits health insurers from using AI as the primary method to deny health insurance claims.

Connecticut	HB 6846	Failed	Establishes regulations to combat the distribution of deceptive synthetic media, particularly in the context of elections and primaries.
Connecticut	SB 1440	Failed	Criminalizes unauthorized dissemination of intimate images that are digitally altered or created through the use of AI.
Georgia	SB 167	Failed	Amends Title 10 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to commerce and trade, to provide broadly for private entities that employ certain AI systems to guard against discrimination caused by such systems.
Georgia	HB 478 / SB167	Failed	Requires that AI-generated content used in commerce or trade include a disclaimer.
Georgia	HB 566	Failed	Provides civil liability for the unauthorized use of a digital replica.
Georgia	HB 715	Failed	Prohibits the use of AI without human oversight for making housing determinations.
Illinois	SB 1425	Failed	Provides that the Department of Insurance's regulatory oversight of insurers includes oversight of an insurer's use of AI systems to make or support adverse determinations that affect consumers.

<p>Illinois</p>	<p>HB 3021</p>	<p>Failed</p>	<p>Amends the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act. Provides that it is an unlawful practice for any person to engage in a commercial transaction or trade practice with a consumer in which: (1) the consumer is communicating or otherwise interacting with a chatbot, artificial intelligence agent, avatar, or other computer technology that engages in a textual or aural conversation; (2) the communication may mislead or deceive a reasonable consumer to believe that the consumer is communicating with a human representative; and (3) the consumer is not notified in a clear and conspicuous manner that the consumer is communicating with an artificial intelligence system and not a human representative.</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p>SB 2259</p>	<p>Failed</p>	<p>Amends the Medical Practice Act of 1987. The act defines terms and provides that a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice that uses generative artificial intelligence to generate written or verbal patient communications pertaining to patient clinical information shall ensure that the communications meet certain criteria.</p>

New York	A 746 / S 1962	Failed	Aims to regulate the use of high-risk AI decision systems across various industries, including finance, healthcare, education, and employment. It seeks to prevent algorithmic discrimination by requiring developers and deployers to implement comprehensive risk management policies and conduct regular impact assessments.
New York	S 1169	Failed	Aims at regulating the use of AI systems in New York, focusing on protecting consumers, particularly historically disadvantaged groups, from potential harm, such as biases and privacy violations.
New York	A 235	Failed	Requires the owner, licensee or operator of a visual or audio generative AI system to take steps to prohibit its users from creating unauthorized realistic depictions of public officials.
New York	A 1280	Failed	Establishes the crime of unlawful dissemination or publication of a fabricated photographic, videographic, or audio record as a class E felony.
New York	A 1509	Failed	Requires publishers of books created wholly or partially with the use of generative artificial intelligence to disclose such use of generative artificial intelligence before the completion of such sale; applies to all printed and digital books consisting of text, pictures, audio, puzzles, games or any combination thereof.

New York	S 2414	Failed	Requires political communications that use synthetic media to disclose that they were created with the assistance of AI; requires committees that use synthetic media to maintain records of such usage.
New York	A 3265	Failed	Enacts the New York AI bill of rights to provide residents of the state with rights and protections to ensure that any system making decisions without human intervention impacting their lives do so lawfully, properly, and with meaningful oversight.
New York	A 8884	Failed	Focuses on preventing algorithmic discrimination and ensuring consumer protection. The act impacts various sectors, including education, healthcare, employment, financial services, and law enforcement, where AI systems play a significant role in decision-making processes.
Texas	SB 815	<i>Signed by Governor (6.20.2025)</i>	<i>Restricts a utilization review agent from using AI to make or partly make an adverse determination.</i>
Texas	HB 4503 / SB 1188	<i>Signed by Governor (6.20.2025)</i>	<i>A health practitioner must disclose AI use.</i>

Texas	HB 2922	Failed	Addresses the use of AI in utilization review for health benefit plans. It prohibits utilization review agents from making decisions regarding the denial, delay, or modification of healthcare services based solely on AI-based algorithms.
Texas	SB 1411	Failed	Requires providers to disclose if they used AI in the issuer's utilization review. Requires plans to submit data training sets for their AI.
Texas	HB 366	Failed	Requires disclosure of political advertising containing altered media.
Texas	HB 556	Introduced	Makes it a criminal offense to distribute AI images with the intent to influence the outcome of an election.
Texas	HB 3694	Failed	Requires covered platforms to notify and remove explicit images of an identifiable individual.
Texas	HB 3950 / SB 1960	Passed Senate	Creates property rights for digital replicas of an individual.
Texas	HB 4018 / SB 1822	Introduced	Regulates the use of AI to conduct a utilization review of health benefit plans.

Texas	HB 4455	Failed	Requires healthcare providers to disclose if they are using AI.
Texas	HB 4635	Introduced	Requires insurers to disclose if a denial determination was made using AI.
Texas	SB 2567	Failed	Requires the use of AI to determine pricing to be disclosed.
Texas	HB 5496	Failed	Requires AI watermarking.
Texas	HB 149	<i>Signed by Governor (6.22.2025)</i>	<i>Regulates the use of AI systems in the state.</i>
Texas	HB 5517	Failed	Allows users to bring action against a social media platform to compel the platform to remove unwanted AI-generated images.
Virginia	HB 2046	Failed	Creates requirements for the development, deployment, and use of high-risk artificial intelligence systems, as defined in the bill, by public bodies.
Virginia	SB 1214	Failed	Requires the development of standards around high-risk AI systems.

II. Developers / Data Brokers

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	SB 53	Passed Senate	Requires the development of an AI framework; protects AI whistleblowers.
California	AB 316	Passed House	Requires developers to post training data publicly.
California	SB 243	Passed Senate	Requires chatbots to periodically remind users they are not human.
California	AB 412	Passed House	Requires developers to post training data publicly and document any copyrighted materials that the developer knows were used to train the model.
California	AB 1405	Passed House, introduced in Senate & re-referred to committee	New regulations for AI auditors in California, aimed at enhancing accountability and transparency in the use of AI systems.
Colorado	HB 1212	Failed	Prohibits AI developers from retaliating against whistleblowers.
Connecticut	HB 5076	Failed	Seeks to improve energy and water efficiency standards for AI data centers. It mandates that these centers source at least 50% of their energy from renewable sources and implement energy storage systems alongside modern grid infrastructure.
Georgia	SB 104	Failed	Restricts the state government use of any AI system developed or associated with China.

<p>Illinois</p>	<p>HB 3041</p>	<p>Failed</p>	<p>Provides that a covered entity (any entity or any person, other than an individual acting in a non-commercial context, that alone or jointly with others determines the purposes and means of collecting, processing, or transferring covered data) may not collect, process, or transfer covered data unless the collection, processing, or transfer is limited to what is reasonably necessary and proportionate.</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p>SB 1792</p>	<p>Failed</p>	<p>Provides that the owner, licensee, or operator of a generative AI system shall conspicuously display a warning on the system's user interface that is reasonably calculated to consistently apprise the user that the outputs of the generative AI system may be inaccurate or inappropriate.</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p>HB 3506</p>	<p>Failed</p>	<p>Provides that a developer shall produce, implement, follow, and conspicuously publish a safety and security protocol that includes specified information. Provides that, no less than every 90 days, a developer shall produce and conspicuously publish a risk assessment report that includes specified information. Provides that, at least once every calendar year, a developer shall retain a reputable third-party auditor to produce a report assessing whether the developer has complied with its safety and security protocol.</p>

New York	S 934 / A 3411	Failed	Requires the owner, licensee or operator of a generative AI system to conspicuously display a warning on the system's user interface that is reasonably calculated to consistently apprise the user that the outputs of the generative artificial intelligence system may be inaccurate and/or inappropriate.
New York	S 6955 / A 6578	Failed	Establishes the AI Training Data Transparency Act requiring developers of generative AI models or services to post on the developer's website information regarding the data used by the developer to train the generative AI model or service, including a high-level summary of the datasets used in the development of such system or service.
New York	A 8556 / S 7896	Failed	Prescribes requirements and safeguards for the use of an AI algorithm or other software tool for the purpose of utilization review for health and accident insurance.
New York	S 8331	Failed	Requires developers of generative AI systems or services to post certain information on the developer's website regarding video, audio, text and data from a covered publication used to train the generative AI system or service; allows journalism providers to bring an action for damages or injunctive relief against developers.

New York	A 8833	Failed	Introduces new regulations concerning the liability of developers of AI models in New York. It establishes a framework that holds developers strictly liable for injuries caused by their AI systems to non-users, regardless of the care exercised by the developer.
New York	S 6953	Passed House and Senate; Awaiting Governor's Signature	Regulates the training and use of advanced AI systems known as frontier models.
Texas	SB 668	Failed	Requires disclosures related to AI models.
Virginia	HB 747	Failed	Establishes regulations for developers and deployers of high-risk AI systems in Virginia, focusing on mitigating algorithmic discrimination and ensuring transparency.
Virginia	HB 2250	Failed	Requires developers of AI to disclose information about their data sets.
Virginia	HB 2121 / SB 1417	Failed	Requires developers to make a provenance application tool.

Virginia	HB 2268	Failed	Establishes a division to oversee and enforce laws governing AI.
Virginia	HB 2554 / SB 1161	Failed	Requires developers of AI systems to implement reasonable procedures to prevent downstream use without required disclosures.

III. Workplace-Facing

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	SB 7	Passed Senate	Restricts and creates standards of use for AI tools in state government hiring.
California	SB 238	Passed Senate	Requires an employer to annually report all the workplace surveillance tools they are using in the workplace.
California	SB 366	Introduced	Requires the Department of General Services to contract with the University of California, Los Angeles Labor Center to conduct a study evaluating the impact of AI on worker well-being, job quality, types, different populations, and state revenues.
California	SB 524	Passed Senate	Requires law enforcement agencies in California to establish policies governing the use of AI in the creation of official reports.

Colorado	HB 1264	Failed	Prohibits surveillance-based discrimination against a consumer or worker based on surveillance data through the use of automated decision systems to inform wages or prices.
Connecticut	SB 1249	Failed	Outlines legislative changes in Connecticut aimed at enhancing the management and regulation of AI and data governance. A key provision is the establishment of a Chief Data Officer responsible for overseeing data management across state agencies, facilitating data sharing, and ensuring data quality to promote accountability and prevent discrimination.
Connecticut	SB 1249	Failed	Outlines legislative changes in Connecticut aimed at enhancing the management and regulation of AI and data governance. A key provision is the establishment of a Chief Data Officer responsible for overseeing data management across state agencies, facilitating data sharing, and ensuring data quality to promote accountability and prevent discrimination.
Connecticut	SB 1484	Failed	Limits use of electronic monitoring by employers and establishes AI standards for employers.

Georgia	SB 37	Failed	Requires state government entities to develop and maintain AI usage plans.
Georgia	SB 164	Failed	Prohibits surveillance-based wage discrimination.
Illinois	SB 1366	Failed	Provides that, before January 1, 2028, the Department of Innovation and Technology shall adopt rules establishing policies and procedures concerning the development, procurement, deployment, use, and assessment of AI by agencies of state government. The act prohibits the deployment and use of AI by agencies of state government, unless permitted by rules adopted by the Department.
Illinois	SB 2117	Failed	Amends the Department of Innovation and Technology Act. The act directs the Generative AI and Natural Language Processing Task Force to: (i) recommend policies and procedures concerning the procurement, deployment, and use by State agencies of systems that employ generative AI; (ii) recommend policies and procedures concerning uses by state agencies of generative AI that should be prohibited; and (iii) assess the use of generative AI by state agencies on the provision of state services. The act adds a date by which the Task Force must deliver an addendum to its report and adds to the Task Force the Chief Procurement Officer for General Services. Effective immediately.

Illinois	HB 3529	Failed	Requires the Department of Innovation and Technology to adopt rules regulating businesses that use AI systems to ensure compliance with the 5 principles of AI governance.
Illinois	HB 3720	Failed	Sets forth provisions prohibiting a state agency, or any entity acting on behalf of an agency, from utilizing or applying any automated decision-making system, directly or indirectly, without continuous meaningful human review when performing any of the agency's specified functions.
New York	S 822 / A 433	<i>Signed by Governor (2.14.25)</i>	<i>Relates to the disclosure of automated employment decision-making tools; requires the office of information technology services to maintain an artificial intelligence inventory; provides that the use of artificial intelligence systems shall not affect the existing rights of employees pursuant to an existing collective bargaining agreement, or the existing representational relationships among employee organizations or the bargaining relationships between the employer and an employee organization.</i>
New York	A 1952	Failed	Requires employers and employment agencies to notify candidates for employment if machine learning technology is used to make hiring decisions prior to the use of such technology.
Texas	SB 1964	<i>Signed by Governor (6.20.2025)</i>	<i>Reviews and regulates state government use of AI.</i>

Texas	SB 2490	Failed	Outlines an amendment to the Business & Commerce Code in Texas concerning the use of biometric identifiers in AI applications.
Texas	HB 5118 / SB 2991	Failed	Restricts and creates standards of use for AI tools in hiring.
Texas	SB 2473	Failed	Restricts and creates standards of use for AI tools in state government hiring.
Texas	SB 2966	Failed	Requires private companies that use AI to make consequential decisions establish a governance framework.
Texas	SB 2991	Failed	Regulations for the use of automated employment decision tools by employers in Texas. Employers are prohibited from using these tools to assess job applicants based on protected class status or residential zip code. Additionally, employers must inform applicants about the use of automated tools, provide details on their application, and obtain written consent prior to conducting assessments.