

## 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** – 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.

### QUICK LINKS

- I. [Consumer-Facing](#)
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### ENACTED LEGISLATION

- [CA Artificial Intelligence Models: Large Developers](#). (SB-53) – Signed into Law (9.29.25)

## RELEVANT LEGISLATION FROM CURRENT SESSION

### I. Consumer-Facing

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	Artificial intelligence technology. ( <a href="#">SB 11</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Provides that California’s “right of publicity” law governing the commercial misappropriation of a person’s name, image, or likeness applies to digital replicas and requires entities that make available to consumers AI tools capable of producing digital replicas provide a consumer warning, among other things.
California	Bots: disclosure. ( <a href="#">AB 410</a> )	Passed Assembly***	Requires bots to disclose that they are AI and not intentionally mislead people.
California	Health care coverage: prior authorization. ( <a href="#">AB 512</a> )	Vetoed by Governor	Restricts and creates standards for AI used by specialized health care service plans and specialized health insurers.
California	Health care professions: deceptive terms or letters: artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">AB 489</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Prohibits AI technologies from indicating or implying that the advice, care, reports, or assessments provided through AI are provided by a natural person with the appropriate health care license.
California	Health care coverage reporting. ( <a href="#">AB 682</a> )	Vetoed by Governor	Requires health insurers to include specified information for each month, including the number of claimed denied that at any point were processed, adjudicated, or reviewed with artificial intelligence or other predictive algorithms.
California	California AI Transparency Act. ( <a href="#">AB 853</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Requires a GenAI system hosting platform to ensure that any GenAI system it hosts includes permanent or extraordinarily difficult to remove disclosures in the content created or significantly altered by the system.
California	Health care services: artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">SB 503</a> )	Passed Senate***	Requires developers and deployers of AI systems to make reasonable efforts to identify AI systems used to support clinical decision-making or health care resource allocation that are known or have a reasonably foreseeable risk for biased impacts in the system’s outputs; requires developers and deployers to mitigate such risk.
California	Public higher education: artificial intelligence usage. ( <a href="#">SCR 82</a> )	Passed Senate***	Proposes the formation of a workgroup consisting of faculty, staff, and administrators from California’s public higher education institutions.
California	Automated decision systems. ( <a href="#">AB 1018</a> )	Passed Assembly***	Regulates the development and deployment of an automated decision system used to make consequential decisions.

<b>California</b>	Leading Ethical AI Development (LEAD) for Kids Act. ( <a href="#">AB 1064</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Prohibits a person, partnership, corporation, business entity, or state or local government agency that makes a companion chatbot available to users from making a companion chatbot available to a child unless the companion chatbot is not foreseeably capable of doing certain things could harm a child.
<b>Colorado</b>	Intimate Digital Depictions Criminal & Civil Actions ( <a href="#">SB 288</a> )	Signed by Governor (6.2.2025)	Creates a cause of action for nonconsensual disclosure of an intimate digital depiction created or altered using AI.
<b>Colorado</b>	Artificial Intelligence Consumer Protections ( <a href="#">SB 318</a> )	Failed	Amends Colorado SB 24-205, which created consumer protections in interactions with AI, by redefining “algorithmic discrimination”; exempting specified technologies; and eliminating the requirement that a developer or deployer notify the attorney general of any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination arising from the intended uses of the high-risk AI system, among other things.
<b>Connecticut</b>	An act concerning health insurance and patient protection. ( <a href="#">SB 10</a> )	Signed by Governor (3.14.2025)	Prohibits the use of AI to make an adverse determination based on medical necessity.
<b>Connecticut</b>	An act concerning artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">SB 2</a> )	Failed	Comprehensive regulations for high-risk AI systems, focusing on consumer protection and the reduction of algorithmic discrimination across various industries.
<b>Connecticut</b>	An act concerning unlawful dissemination of intimate images that are digitally altered or created through the use of artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">HB 5045</a> )	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.
<b>Connecticut</b>	An act prohibiting health insurers from using artificial intelligence as the primary method to deny health insurance claims. ( <a href="#">HB 5587</a> )	Failed	Prohibits health insurers from using AI as the primary method to deny health insurance claims.
<b>Connecticut</b>	An act concerning the use of artificial intelligence and other means to generate deceptive synthetic media and affect elections. ( <a href="#">HB 6846</a> )	Failed	Prohibits the distribution of deceptive synthetic media within the ninety-day period preceding an election or primary.
<b>Connecticut</b>	An act concerning unlawful dissemination of an intimate synthetically created image. ( <a href="#">SB 1440</a> )	Failed	Criminalizes unauthorized dissemination of intimate images that are digitally altered or created through the use of AI.

<b>Connecticut</b>	An act prohibiting health insurers from using artificial intelligence to deny health insurance claims. ( <a href="#">HB 5590</a> )	Failed	Amends existing statutes to prohibit health insurers from utilizing artificial intelligence in the denial of health insurance claims.
<b>Connecticut</b>	An act prohibiting the creation and dissemination of artificial intelligence-generated pornographic images of a person without consent. ( <a href="#">HB 5598</a> )	Failed	Criminalizes the creation and distribution of artificial intelligence-generated pornographic images of individuals without their consent.
<b>Georgia</b>	Commerce and Trade; private entities that employ certain AI systems to guard against discrimination caused by such systems. ( <a href="#">SB 167</a> )	Introduced	Provides broadly for private entities that employ certain AI systems to guard against discrimination caused by such systems.
<b>Georgia</b>	Commerce and trade; require that AI generated content include a disclaimer indicating such content was generated using artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">HB 478</a> )	Introduced	Requires that AI-generated content used in commerce or trade include a disclaimer.
<b>Georgia</b>	NO FAKES Act of 2025. ( <a href="#">HB 566</a> )	Introduced	Provides civil liability for the unauthorized use of a digital replica, among other things.
<b>Georgia</b>	Fair and Future Ready Housing Act. ( <a href="#">HB 715</a> )	Introduced	Prohibits the use of AI without human oversight for making housing determinations.
<b>Illinois</b>	AI Use in Health Insurance Act ( <a href="#">SB 1425</a> )	Re-referred to Assignments*	Provides that the Department of Insurance's regulatory oversight of insurers include oversight of an insurer's use of AI systems to make or support adverse determinations that affect consumers, among other things.
<b>Illinois</b>	Consumer Fraud-AI Deception ( <a href="#">HB 3021</a> )	Re-referred to Rules Committee**	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.
<b>Illinois</b>	Health Care Generative AI Use ( <a href="#">SB 2259</a> )	Re-referred to Assignments*	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.
<b>New York</b>	New York Artificial Intelligence Consumer Protection Act ( <a href="#">A 768</a> / <a href="#">S 1962</a> )	Introduced	Regulates 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.
<b>New York</b>	Relates to the development and use of certain artificial intelligence systems ( <a href="#">A 8884</a> / <a href="#">S 1169</a> )	Passed Senate	Regulates the development and use of certain AI systems to prevent algorithmic discrimination; requires independent audits of high risk AI systems; provides for enforcement by the attorney general and a private right of action.
<b>New York</b>	Relates to unauthorized depictions of public officials generated by artificial intelligence ( <a href="#">A 235</a> )	Introduced	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.
<b>New York</b>	Establishes the crime of unlawful dissemination or publication of a fabricated photographic, videographic, or audio record ( <a href="#">A 1280</a> )	Introduced	Establishes the crime of unlawful dissemination or publication of a fabricated photographic, videographic, or audio record as a class E felony.
<b>New York</b>	Requires publishers of books created with the use of generative artificial intelligence to contain a disclosure of such use ( <a href="#">A 1509</a> / <a href="#">S 1815</a> )	Introduced	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.
<b>New York</b>	Political Artificial Intelligence Disclaimer (PAID) Act ( <a href="#">S 2414</a> )	Introduced	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.
<b>New York</b>	New York Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights ( <a href="#">A 3265</a> )	Introduced	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.
<b>New York</b>	Relates to the use of an artificial intelligence, algorithm, or other software tool for the purpose of utilization review ( <a href="#">A 8556</a> / <a href="#">S 7896</a> )	Passed Assembly	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.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to the use of certain automated systems in, and certain adverse determinations made in	Signed by Governor (6.20.2025)	Restricts a utilization review agent from using AI to make or partly make an adverse determination.

	connection with, the health benefit claims process. ( <a href="#">HB 2922</a> / <a href="#">SB 815</a> )		
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to electronic health record requirements; authorizing a civil penalty. ( <a href="#">HB 4503</a> / <a href="#">SB 1188</a> )	Signed by Governor (6.20.2025)	Requires a health practitioner to review all records created with AI and disclose the practitioner's use of AI to the practitioner's patients.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to the use of artificial intelligence-based algorithms by health benefit plan issuers, utilization review agents, health care providers, and physicians. ( <a href="#">SB 1411</a> )	Failed	Prohibits physicians or health care providers from using clinical AI-based algorithms to discriminate on the basis of a protected characteristic, among other things.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to required disclosures on certain political advertising that contains altered media; creating a criminal offense. ( <a href="#">HB 366</a> )	Failed	Requires disclosure of political advertising containing altered media.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to a criminal offense for the creation or distribution of certain artificially generated media with the intent to influence the outcome of an election. ( <a href="#">HB 556</a> )	Failed	Makes it a criminal offense to distribute AI images with the intent to influence the outcome of an election.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to the unlawful production or distribution of certain sexually explicit media and to the removal of certain intimate visual depictions published on online platforms without the consent of the person depicted; increasing criminal penalties. ( <a href="#">HB 3694</a> )	Failed	Requires covered platforms to notify and remove explicit images of an identifiable individual.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to digital replication rights in the voice and visual likeness of individuals; providing private causes of action; authorizing a fee. ( <a href="#">HB 3950</a> / <a href="#">SB 1960</a> )	Failed	Creates a private cause of action for the unauthorized use of a digital replica; disclosing that the digital replica was generated through the use of AI is not a defense.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to use of artificial intelligence in utilization review conducted for health benefit plans. ( <a href="#">HB 4018</a> / <a href="#">SB 1822</a> )	Failed	Regulates the use of AI to conduct a utilization review of health benefit plans.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to the use of artificial intelligence by health care providers. ( <a href="#">HB 4455</a> )	Failed	Requires healthcare providers to disclose if they are using AI.

<b>Texas</b>	Relating to disclosure of the use of artificial intelligence in the denial of insurance claims. ( <a href="#">HB 4635</a> )	Failed	Requires insurers to disclose if a denial determination was made using AI.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to the deceptive trade practice of failure to disclose information regarding the use of artificial intelligence system or algorithmic pricing systems for setting of price. ( <a href="#">SB 2567</a> )	Failed	Requires the use of AI to determine pricing to be disclosed.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to the disclosure and use of artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">HB 5496</a> )	Failed	Imposes certain requirements on persons who use AI in conducting business or otherwise providing a good or service, including operating or providing access to a social media platform, creating or distributing political advertising, or providing financial services.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to regulation of the use of artificial intelligence systems in this state; providing civil penalties. ( <a href="#">HB 149</a> )	Signed by Governor (6.22.2025)	Regulates the use of AI systems in the state.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to sexually explicit artificially generated images and videos. ( <a href="#">HB 5517</a> )	Failed	Allows users to bring action against a social media platform to compel the platform to remove unwanted AI-generated images.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to the disclosure of information with regard to artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">SB 668</a> )	Failed	Requires certain covered entities providing lending, underwriting, risk assessment, investing, or hiring decision services in Texas to provide disclosures related to its use of AI models.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to establishing a framework to govern the use of artificial intelligence systems in critical decision-making by private companies and ensure consumer protections; authorizing a civil penalty. ( <a href="#">SB 2966</a> )	Failed	Establishes a framework to govern the use of AI systems in critical decision-making by private companies; ensures consumer protections.
<b>Texas</b>	Relating to the use of artificial intelligence to score constructed responses on assessment instruments administered to public school students. ( <a href="#">HB 148</a> )	Failed	Prohibits the use of AI to score a constructed response on an assessment instrument administered to public school students.
<b>Virginia</b>	Emerging Technologies, Cybersecurity, and Data Privacy ( <a href="#">HB 2268</a> )	Failed	Establishes a division to oversee and enforce laws governing AI.



## II. Developers

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	High-risk artificial intelligence systems: duty to protect personal information. ( <a href="#">SB 468</a> )	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	Artificial intelligence models: large developers. ( <a href="#">SB 53</a> )	Signed by Governor (9.29.2025)	Requires developers who harness an extraordinary amount of computing power to create, implement, and publish a safety and security protocol and a transparency report for each released model; establishes a critical incident reporting mechanism; provides whistleblower protections for employees and contractors of large developers who report risks or noncompliance.
California	Artificial intelligence: defenses. ( <a href="#">AB 316</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Prohibits a defendant who developed, modified, or used AI from asserting a defense that the AI autonomously caused the harm to the plaintiff.
California	Companion chatbots. ( <a href="#">SB 243</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Imposes restrictions on chatbot operators, including requiring an operator of a companion chatbot to prevent the chatbot platform from providing rewards to a user at unpredictable intervals and requiring an operator to annually report to the Office of Suicide Prevention certain things.
California	Generative artificial intelligence: training data: copyrighted materials. ( <a href="#">AB 412</a> )	Passed Assembly***	Requires developers to post training data publicly and document any copyrighted materials that the developer knows were used to train the model.
California	Artificial intelligence: auditors: enrollment. ( <a href="#">AB 1405</a> )	Passed Assembly***	New regulations for AI auditors in California, aimed at enhancing accountability and transparency in the use of AI systems.
California	Automated decision systems. ( <a href="#">SB 420</a> )	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, among other things.
California	California Cybersecurity Integration Center: artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">AB 979</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	The California Cybersecurity Integration Center is tasked with enhancing the state's cybersecurity framework, particularly in relation to artificial intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies. Its mission focuses on mitigating the risks and impacts of cyber incidents on California's economy and critical infrastructure.



<b>Colorado</b>	Public Safety Protections Artificial Intelligence ( <a href="#">HB 1212</a> )	Failed	Prohibits AI developers from retaliating against whistleblowers; requires developers to notice all workers working on a foundation model of the worker's rights under the bill; requires a developer to create and provide an internal whistleblower process.
<b>Connecticut</b>	An act concerning energy and water efficiency requirements for artificial intelligence data centers. ( <a href="#">HB 5076</a> )	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.
<b>Illinois</b>	Data Privacy and Protection ( <a href="#">HB 3041</a> )	Re-referred to Rules Committee**	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.
<b>Illinois</b>	Fraud-Artificial Intelligence ( <a href="#">SB 1792</a> )	Re-referred to Assignments*	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 AI system may be inaccurate or inappropriate.
<b>Illinois</b>	Artificial Intelligence Safety ( <a href="#">HB 3506</a> )	Re-referred to Rules Committee**	Requires a developer to 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.
<b>New York</b>	Requires warnings on generative artificial intelligence systems ( <a href="#">A 3411B</a> / <a href="#">S 934A</a> )	Passed Senate	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.
<b>New York</b>	Artificial Intelligence Training Data Transparency Act ( <a href="#">A 6578</a> / <a href="#">S 6955</a> )	Introduced	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.
<b>New York</b>	New York Artificial Intelligence Transparency for Journalism Act ( <a href="#">S 8331A</a> )	Introduced	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	Understanding Artificial Intelligence Responsibility Act ( <a href="#">A 8833</a> )	Introduced	Establishes the Understanding Artificial Responsibility Act, requiring developers of covered models to be strictly liable for certain injuries.
New York	Responsible AI Safety and Education (RAISE) Act ( <a href="#">A 6453B</a> / <a href="#">S 6953B</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Regulates the training and use of advanced AI systems known as frontier models.
Virginia	Artificial Intelligence Developer Act ( <a href="#">HB 747</a> )	Failed	Establishes regulations for developers and deployers of high-risk AI systems in Virginia, focusing on mitigating algorithmic discrimination and ensuring transparency.
Virginia	Artificial Intelligence Training Data Transparency Act ( <a href="#">HB 2250</a> )	Failed	Requires developers of AI to disclose information about their training data sets and to retain information about their data sets.
Virginia	Digital Content Authenticity and Transparency Act ( <a href="#">HB 2121</a> / <a href="#">SB 1417</a> )	Failed	Requires a developer of an artificial intelligence system or service to apply provenance data to synthetic digital content that is generated by such developer's generative artificial intelligence system or service and requires a developer to make a provenance application tool and a provenance reader available to the public.
Virginia	Artificial Intelligence Transparency Act ( <a href="#">HB 2554</a> / <a href="#">SB 1161</a> )	Failed	Requires developers of AI systems to implement reasonable procedures to prevent downstream use without required disclosures, among other things.

### III. Workplace-Facing

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	Employment: automated decision systems. ( <a href="#">SB 7</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Restricts and creates standards of use for AI tools in state government hiring, among other things.
California	Critical infrastructure: artificial intelligence systems: human oversight. ( <a href="#">SB 833</a> )	Passed Senate***	Establishes human oversight mechanism for AI systems in California’s critical infrastructure, requiring a human to monitor and review and approve any plan or action proposed by the covered AI system before execution.
California	Workplace surveillance tools. ( <a href="#">SB 238</a> )	Passed Senate***	Requires an employer to annually report all the workplace surveillance tools they are using in the workplace.
California	Employment: artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">SB 366</a> )	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	Law enforcement agencies: artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">SB 524</a> )	Passed Assembly and Senate	Requires law enforcement agencies in California to establish policies governing the use of AI in the creation of official reports.
Colorado	Prohibit Surveillance Data to Set Prices and Wages ( <a href="#">HB 1264</a> )	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	An act addressing innovations in artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">SB 1249</a> )	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	An act implementing artificial intelligence protections for employees. ( <a href="#">SB 1484</a> )	Failed	Limits use of electronic monitoring by employers and establishes AI standards for employers.
Georgia	AI Accountability Act. ( <a href="#">SB 37</a> )	Introduced	Requires state government entities to develop and maintain AI usage plans.
Georgia	Trade Practices; surveillance based price discrimination and surveillance based wage discrimination. ( <a href="#">SB 164</a> )	Introduced	Prohibits surveillance-based wage discrimination.

Georgia	State Government; use or installation of any artificial intelligence system on state equipment when the company that developed or deployed such artificial intelligence system is associated with the People's Republic of China. (SB 104)	Introduced	Restricts the state government use of any AI system developed or associated with China.
Illinois	State Govt AI Act (SB 1366)	Referred to Assignments*	Requires the Department of Innovation and Technology to adopt rules establishing policies and procedures concerning the development, procurement, deployment, use, and assessment of AI by agencies of state government; prohibits the deployment and use of AI by state government agencies, unless permitted by rules adopted by the Department.
Illinois	Use of AI by State Government (SB 2117)	Referred to Assignments*	Amends the Department of Innovation and Technology 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; 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.
Illinois	AI Principles (HB 3529)	Re-referred to Rules Committee**	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	AI-Meaningful Human Review (HB 3720)	Re-referred to Rules Committee**	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	Relates to the disclosure of automated employment decision-making tools and maintaining an artificial intelligence inventory (A 433 / S 822)	Signed by Governor (2.14.25)	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.

New York	Requires employers and employment agencies to notify candidates for employment if machine learning technology is used to make hiring decisions ( <a href="#">A 1952</a> )	Introduced	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	Relating to the regulation and use of artificial intelligence systems and the management of data by governmental entities. ( <a href="#">SB 1964</a> )	Signed by Governor (6.20.2025)	Reviews and regulates state government use of AI.
Texas	Relating to biometric identifiers used in the performance of artificial intelligence. ( <a href="#">SB 2490</a> )	Failed	Outlines an amendment to the Business & Commerce Code in Texas concerning the use of biometric identifiers in AI applications.
Texas	Relating to a study on employer and state agency use of automated employment decision tools in assessing an applicant's suitability for a position. ( <a href="#">HB 5118</a> )	Failed	Authorizes a study on employer and state agency use of automated employment decision tools in assessing an applicant's suitability for a position.
Texas	Relating to the use of an automated employment decision tool by an employer to assess a job applicant's fitness for a position; imposing an administrative penalty. ( <a href="#">SB 2991</a> )	Failed	Regulates 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.
Texas	Relating to the use of an automated employment decision tool by a state agency to assess a job applicant's fitness for a position. ( <a href="#">SB 2473</a> )	Failed	Restricts and creates standards of use for AI tools in state government hiring.
Virginia	High-risk artificial intelligence; development, deployment, and use by public bodies. ( <a href="#">HB 2046</a> / <a href="#">SB 1214</a> )	Failed	Creates requirements for the development, deployment, and use of high-risk artificial intelligence systems by public bodies.

\* Illinois may carryover legislation to 2026. During even-numbered years, the Committee on Assignments must refer to a Senate committee appropriation bills implementing the budget and other legislative measures deemed by the Committee on Assignments to be of an emergency nature or to be of substantial importance to the operation of government. See Ill. Senate Rule 3-7(b).

\*\* Illinois may carryover legislation to 2026. During even-numbered years, the Rules Committee must refer to a standing committee or a special committee appropriation bills implementing the budget and other legislative measures deemed by the Committee on Assignments to be of an emergency nature or to be of substantial importance to the operation of government. The Rules Committee may refer any legislative measure to a joint committee of the House and Senate created by joint resolution. See Ill. House Rule 18.

\*\*\* *California may carryover legislation to 2026 under certain circumstances.*