

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](#)
- II. [Developers](#)
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ENACTED LEGISLATION

- [NY Relates to the disclosure of automated employment decision-making tools and maintaining an artificial intelligence inventory](#) (S822 / A433) – Signed into Law (2/14/2025)
- [CO Preventing Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Digital Depictions Act](#) (SB 288) - Signed into Law (6/2/2025)
- [TX Relating to use of artificial intelligence in utilization review conducted for health benefit plans.](#) (HB 2922 / SB 815) – Signed into Law (6/20/2025)
- [TX Relating to electronic health record requirements; authorizing a civil penalty.](#) (HB 4503 / SB 1188) – Signed into Law (6/20/2025)
- [TX Relating to the regulation and use of artificial intelligence systems and the management of data by governmental entities.](#) (SB 1964) – Signed into Law (6/20/2025)
- [TX Texas Responsible Artificial Intelligence Government Act \(TRAIGA\)](#) (HB 149) – Signed into Law (6/22/2025)
- [CT An Act Concerning Health Insurance and Patient Protection](#) (SB 10) – Signed into Law (6/24/2025)

RELEVANT LEGISLATION FROM CURRENT SESSION

I. Consumer-Facing

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	SB 11	Passed 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	AB 410	Passed Assembly	Requires bots to disclose that they are AI and not intentionally mislead people.
California	AB 512	Passed Assembly	Restricts and creates standards for AI used by specialized health care service plans and specialized health insurers.
California	AB 489	Passed Assembly	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	AB 682	Passed Assembly	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	AB 853	Passed Assembly	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	SB 503	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	AB 1018	Passed Assembly	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	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.
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.
Connecticut	HB 5587	Failed	Prohibits health insurers from using AI as the primary method to deny health insurance claims.

Connecticut	HB 6846	Failed	Prohibits the distribution of deceptive synthetic media within the ninety-day period preceding an election or primary.
Connecticut	SB 1440	Failed	Criminalizes unauthorized dissemination of intimate images that are digitally altered or created through the use of AI.
Connecticut	HB 5590	Failed	Amends existing statutes to prohibit health insurers from utilizing artificial intelligence in the denial of health insurance claims.
Connecticut	HB 5598	Failed	Criminalizes the creation and distribution of artificial intelligence-generated pornographic images of individuals without their consent.
Georgia	SB 167	Introduced	Provides broadly for private entities that employ certain AI systems to guard against discrimination caused by such systems.
Georgia	HB 478	Introduced	Requires that AI-generated content used in commerce or trade include a disclaimer.

Georgia	HB 566	Introduced	Provides civil liability for the unauthorized use of a digital replica, among other things.
Georgia	HB 715	Introduced	Prohibits the use of AI without human oversight for making housing determinations.
Illinois	SB 1425	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.
Illinois	HB 3021	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.

<p>Illinois</p>	<p>SB 2259</p>	<p>Re-referred to Assignments*</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>
<p>New York</p>	<p>A 768 / S 1962</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>New York</p>	<p>A 8884 / S 1169</p>	<p>Passed Senate</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>New York</p>	<p>A 235</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>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.</p>

New York	A 1280	Introduced	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 / S 1815	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.
New York	S 2414	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.
New York	A 3265	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.

New York	A 8556 / S 7896	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.
Texas	HB 2922 / 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>Requires a health practitioner to review all records created with AI and disclose the practitioner's use of AI to the practitioner's patients.</i>
Texas	SB 1411	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.
Texas	HB 366	Failed	Requires disclosure of political advertising containing altered media.
Texas	HB 556	Failed	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	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.
Texas	HB 4018 / SB 1822	Failed	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	Failed	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	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.
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.
Texas	SB 668	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.
Texas	SB 2966	Failed	Establishes a framework to govern the use of AI systems in critical decision-making by private companies; ensures consumer protections.
Virginia	HB 2268	Failed	Establishes a division to oversee and enforce laws governing AI.

II. Developers

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
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	SB 53	Passed Senate	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	AB 316	Passed Assembly	Prohibits a defendant who developed, modified, or used AI from asserting a defense that the AI autonomously caused the harm to the plaintiff.
California	SB 243	Passed 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	AB 412	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	AB 1405	Passed Assembly	New regulations for AI auditors in California, aimed at enhancing accountability and transparency in the use of AI systems.

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, among other things.
California	AB 979	Passed Assembly	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.
Colorado	HB 1212	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.
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.
Illinois	HB 3041	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.

Illinois	SB 1792	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.
Illinois	HB 3506	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.
New York	S 934A / A 3411B	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.
New York	S 6955 / A 6578	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.

New York	S 8331A	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	A 8833	Introduced	Establishes the Understanding Artificial Responsibility Act, requiring developers of covered models to be strictly liable for certain injuries.
New York	S 6953B	Passed Assembly; Returned to Senate	Regulates the training and use of advanced AI systems known as frontier 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 training data sets and to retain information about their data sets.
Virginia	HB 2121 / SB 1417	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	HB 2554 / SB 1161	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	SB 7	Passed Senate	Restricts and creates standards of use for AI tools in state government hiring, among other things.
California	SB 833	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	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 1484	Failed	Limits use of electronic monitoring by employers and establishes AI standards for employers.
Georgia	SB 37	Introduced	Requires state government entities to develop and maintain AI usage plans.
Georgia	SB 164	Introduced	Prohibits surveillance-based wage discrimination.

Georgia	SB 104	Introduced	Restricts the state government use of any AI system developed or associated with China.
Illinois	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	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.

<p>Illinois</p>	<p>HB 3529</p>	<p>Re-referred to Rules Committee**</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p>HB 3720</p>	<p>Re-referred to Rules Committee**</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>New York</p>	<p>S 822 / A 433</p>	<p><i>Signed by Governor (2.14.25)</i></p>	<p><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></p>

<p>New York</p>	<p>A 1952</p>	<p>Introduced</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Texas</p>	<p>SB 1964</p>	<p><i>Signed by Governor (6.20.2025)</i></p>	<p><i>Reviews and regulates state government use of AI.</i></p>
<p>Texas</p>	<p>SB 2490</p>	<p>Failed</p>	<p>Outlines an amendment to the Business & Commerce Code in Texas concerning the use of biometric identifiers in AI applications.</p>
<p>Texas</p>	<p>HB 5118 / SB 2991</p>	<p>Failed</p>	<p>Authorizes a study on employer and state agency use of automated employment decision tools in assessing an applicant's suitability for a position.</p>

Texas	SB 2473	Failed	Restricts and creates standards of use for AI tools in state government hiring.
Virginia	HB 2046 / SB 1214	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.