2026 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 in this tracker has been introduced in the current state legislative session. The document is divided into the following sections:

- **Civil Liberties and Consumer Protections –** Covers legislation that establishes civil protections and regulates AI use for the benefit of consumers.
- **Restrictions on Developers and Deployers –** Covers legislation that pertains to owners, operators, and developers of AI systems.
- **Employment and Internal Company Use –** Covers legislation that relates to the use of AI in hiring and in the workplace, as well as technological displacement.
- **Healthcare and Insurance –** Covers legislation that pertains to the use of AI in healthcare, namely regarding utilization review, prior authorization, and claim denials.

Please note, this tracker is carefully curated to reflect select topics and does not represent all AI-related legislation introduced. Additionally, the tracker only contains legislation from five states which have emerged as leaders on this front: ***California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York,*** *and* ***Virginia****.*

QUICK LINKS

- **Civil Liberties and Consumer Protections**
- **Restrictions on Developers and Deployers**
- **Employment and Internal Company Use**
- **Healthcare and Insurance**

ENACTED LEGISLATION

Civil Liberties and Consumer Protections:

- CA AB 1946: Reporting mechanism: child sexual abuse material.
- CA AB 2025: Tenancy: digitally altered images: disclosure.
- CA SB 1050: False advertising: synthetic digital performers.
- CA SB 1111: Digital replicas.
- CA SB 1119: Companion chatbots: children's safety.

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Restrictions on Developers and Deployers

- CA AB 1405: Artificial intelligence: auditors: registration.
- CA AB 1609: Customer service chatbots.
- CA AB 2713: California AI Transparency Act: system provenance data.
- CA SB 867: Toys: companion chatbots.
- CA SB 1000: California AI Transparency Act
- IL SB 315: Artificial Intelligence Safety Measures Act
- NY A 6453B / S 6953B: Responsible AI Safety and Education Act (RAISE) Act
- NY A 10379C / S 9051B: Prohibits artificial intelligence chatbots from using features which are considered unsafe for minors.
- NY A 9449 / S 8828: Relates to transparency and safety requirements for developers of artificial intelligence models.
- VA HB 797 / SB 384: Joint Commission on Technology and Science; artificial intelligence, independent verification organizations.

Employment and Internal Company Use:

- CA AB 1331: Workplace surveillance.
- CA AB 1883: Workplace surveillance tools.
- CA SB 947: Employment: automated decision systems.
- CA SB 951: Employment: technological displacement: notice.

Healthcare and Insurance:

- CA AB 1979: Health care services: artificial intelligence.
- CA SB 503: Health care services: artificial intelligence.
- IL SB 3114: Transparency in Downcoding Act

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RELEVANT LEGISLATION FROM CURRENT SESSION

I. Civil Liberties and Consumer Protections

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	Leading Ethical AI Development (LEAD) for Kids Act (AB 1064)	Vetoed by Governor	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 that could harm a child.
California	Artificial intelligence: auditors: registration. (AB 1405)	Signed by Governor (9/9/2026)	Requires the Government Operations Agency to establish an AI Auditor Registry and prohibits unregistered persons from offering, selling, or conducting a covered AI audit. Directs the agency to promulgate transparency and accountability regulations governing AI auditors. Authorizes the agency to investigate violations of the bill.
California	Reporting mechanism: child sexual abuse material. (AB 1946)	Signed by Governor (9/10/2026)	Revises the definition of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) to include AI-generated depictions of minors. Requires social media platforms to maintain a clear and conspicuous reporting mechanism for users to report suspected CSAM, review all reports via hash matching or human review when hash matching does not work, make reasonable efforts to remove or block CSAM, and establishes liability for noncompliant platforms.
California	Companion chatbots: children's safety. (AB 2023)	Failed	Requires companion chatbot operators to take certain measures, including user age verification and annual comprehensive risk assessments, with respect to child safety. Requires independent audits of chatbots and for the auditor to submit an AI child safety audit report to the Attorney General.
California	Tenancy: digitally altered images: disclosure. (AB 2025)	Signed by Governor (9/27/2026)	Requires real estate brokers to disclose the use of a digitally altered image, including images generated through AI.
California	Surveillance pricing. (AB 2564)	Failed	Prohibits retailers from engaging in surveillance pricing, defined as offering or setting a customized price for a good for a specific consumer or group of consumers based on certain data processing techniques including AI.
California	Artificial intelligence technology. (SB 11)	Vetoed by Governor	Provides that California's "right of publicity" law governing the commercial misappropriation of a person's name, image, or likeness applies to digital replicas.

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			Requires entities that make available to consumers AI tools capable of producing digital replicas to provide a consumer warning that unlawful use of the technology may result in civil or criminal liability, among other things.
California	Companion chatbots. (SB 300)	Failed	Requires companion chatbot operators with actual knowledge that a user is a minor to disclose to the user that they are interacting with AI, provide an AI disclosure and break reminder notification every three hours, and prevent its companion chatbot from producing or facilitating the exchange of material of sexually explicit conduct.
California	False advertising: synthetic digital performers. (SB 1050)	Signed by Governor (9/16/2026)	Expands the scope of unlawful advertising practice to include the use of a synthetic performer without a clear and conspicuous disclosure that the performer is synthetic.
California	Digital replicas. (SB 1111)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Clarifies that an existing civil cause of action regarding the unauthorized use of someone's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness includes a digital replica, and that false impersonation includes the use of a digital replica with the intent to impersonate another for purposes of these and other criminal provisions.
California	Companion chatbots: children's safety. (SB 1119)	Signed by Governor (9/10/2026)	Requires operators to implement and publish certain child safety protocols. Establishes certain child advertising and data prohibitions and disclosure requirements for companion chatbot operators to adhere to. Requires operators to undergo an initial, and then biannual, comprehensive risk assessments with respect to child safety measures, performed by independent auditors. Requires operators to send the Attorney General a summary of the audit report and publish a high-level summary of the report on their website. Authorizes the Attorney General to, for cause, request a copy of an AI child safety audit report from the operator. Authorizes certain public prosecutors to bring a civil action to enforce the bill's provisions and authorizes a child who suffers an actual harm to bring a civil action against the operator.
California	Digital Dignity Act (SB 1142)	Failed	Clarifies that false impersonation includes the use of a digital replica with the intent to impersonate another for purposes of prescribed criminal provisions. Provides that violators are liable for defamation in a civil action, as well as additional liability depending on the use of another's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness for commercial purposes. Requires platforms which facilitate the creation of digital replicas to implement a mechanism by which users can revoke access to their digital replica. Requires providers to maintain sufficient records to demonstrate compliance.

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California	Health-related consumer products and services: artificial intelligence. (SB 1146)	Failed	Requires an advertisement that uses AI-generated content of a natural person to promote a health-related consumer product to include a clear disclosure that the person was generated with AI.
California	Nonconsensual Intimate Image Clearinghouse (SB 1217)	Failed	Directs the California Department of Justice to establish a Nonconsensual Intimate Image Clearinghouse for exploited individuals to submit a request for the removal of nonconsensual intimate images, including those digitally altered or generated by AI, from covered platforms.
Illinois	Consumer Fraud-AI Deception (HB 3021)	Failed	Prohibits any person from engaging in a commercial transaction or trade practice in which the consumer is interacting with a chatbot or AI agent that *may* mislead or deceive a reasonable consumer to believe they are communicating with a human representative without notifying the consumer in a clear and conspicuous manner that the interaction is with an AI system.
Illinois	Surveillance-Based Price Discrimination Act (HB 4985)	Failed	Prohibits the use of surveillance data as part of an automated decision system to inform the individualized price assessed to a consumer for goods or services. Creates a private right of action.
Illinois	Consumer Artificial Intelligence Notice Act (SB 317)	Failed	Requires clear and conspicuous disclosure to consumers engaging with a conversational customer service AI system that they are communicating with an automated system, not a human.
Illinois	Protection From Surveillance Pricing Act (SB 2255)	Failed	Prohibits surveillance pricing, which is defined as setting a customized price for goods or services based on personal data, and the use of electronic shelf labels.
Illinois	Consumer Fraud-AI Disclosure (SB 2995)	Failed	Requires clear and conspicuous disclosures for certain uses of AI to communicate with a consumer or sell goods and services to a consumer. Requires businesses that use AI to communicate with consumers to provide consumers with the option to communicate with a human during their ordinary business hours.
Illinois	Companion AI Protection Act (SB 3262)	Failed	Prohibits an operator from deploying or operating a companion AI product with certain specified features, including manipulative engagement mechanics and deceptive misrepresentation, unless specifically configured to do so by an adult. Requires certain user safeguards, including clear notification that communications are with a companion AI product. Mandates the development and implementation of a crisis intervention protocol, biannual audits, and annual reporting to the Attorney General.

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Illinois	Professional AI Oversight Act (SB 3601)	Failed	Requires any person licensed in an occupation regulated by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to prominently disclose when a person who is paying for a service provided by the licensee is interacting with AI. Provides that the disclosure shall (1) be provided verbally at the start of an oral exchange or conversation and in writing before a written exchange and (2) notify the person of the specific purpose of the AI that will be used in the interaction. Provides that it is an unlawful practice within the meaning of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act for any person to use, prompt, or otherwise cause AI to interact with a person while engaging in trade and commerce without clearly and conspicuously disclosing to the person with whom the AI interacts, if asked or prompted by that person, that the person is interacting with AI and not a human.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Artificial Intelligence Disclosure Act (H 81)	Failed	Establishes requirements for a clear and conspicuous disclosure to be included on or within each generative AI system used to create audio, video, text, or print AI-generated content within the commonwealth. Establishes monetary fines for removing such disclosures from the content.
Massachusetts	An Act requiring consumer notification for chatbot systems (S 243)	Failed	Establishes that it is an unfair or deceptive act or practice for any person to engage in a commercial transaction or trade practice with a consumer in which the consumer is interacting with an automated bot, including an AI agent, that may mislead or deceive a reasonable person to believe they are engaging with a human. Establishes that a person deploying such a bot is not liable if they utilize clear and conspicuous disclosures informing consumers they are interacting with a computer.
Massachusetts	An Act establishing protections for consumers interacting with artificial intelligence chatbots (S 264)	Failed	Requires any commercial entity that deploys a chatbot to clearly and conspicuously disclose to users that they are interacting with a chatbot. Establishes that interactions with commercially deployed chatbots have the same legal force and effect as interactions with a person employed by, or acting as an agent of, the commercial entity. Defines violations of the act as an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice.
New York	Relates to requiring advertisements to disclose the use of a synthetic performer (A 606B / S 1228C)	Failed	Requires advertisements, excluding those related to expressive works such as television or video games, to disclose the use of synthetic performers created by generative AI. Establishes a $1,000 civil penalty for a first violation and a $5,000 penalty for any subsequent violation.

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New York	New York Artificial Intelligence Consumer Protection Act (A 768 / S 1962)	Failed	Regulates the use of high-risk AI decision systems across various industries, including finance, healthcare, education, insurance, 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	Relates to the use of automated lending decision-making tools by banks for the purposes of making lending decisions. (A 773C / S 8115C)	Failed	Requires covered entities that use automated lending decision-making tools to work with an independent third party to conduct an annual impact assessment and to publish a report summarizing the assessment's results on their website prior to implementation. Imposes additional reporting and information sharing obligations.
New York	Requires publishers of books created with the use of generative artificial intelligence to contain a disclosure of such use. (A 1509 / S 1815)	Failed	Requires publishers of books created wholly or partially with the use of generative AI to disclose such use on the cover of the book. Applies to all printed and digital books consisting of text, pictures, audio, puzzles, games or any combination thereof.
New York	Relates to the use of automated decision tools by landlords for making housing decisions. (A 3125A / S 6471A)	Failed	Mandates an annual disparate impact analysis for landlords using automated housing decision making tools to screen applicants for housing. Requires landlords to notify applicants at least 24 hours prior to the use of any automated tool and inform the applicant of the characteristics used in assessment of the applicant and type of data collected.
New York	Establishes the crime of aggravated harassment by means of electronic or digital communication and provides for a private right of action for the unlawful dissemination or publication of deep fakes. (A 6293 / S 6278)	Failed	Prohibits production or dissemination of material, a picture, image, or deep fake, into which the image of a person is digitally incorporated into the image of another for no other legitimate purpose other than to cause harassment, annoyance or alarm of the person. Creates a private right of action for publication or dissemination of an intimate or sexually explicit image or deep fake.
New York	Protecting Consumers and Jobs From Discriminatory Pricing Act (A 9396B / S 8616B)	Failed	Prohibits the use of electronic shelving labels, digital shelf display technology, and personalized algorithmic pricing in food and drug retail establishments.
New York	Establishes the crime of unlawful dissemination or publication of a fabricated photographic, videographic, or audio record. (A 1280)	Failed	Establishes the crime of unlawful dissemination or publication of a fabricated photographic, videographic, or audio record as a class E felony. Establishes liability when, with the intent to cause harm to the liberty or emotional, social, financial, or physical welfare of an identifiable person or persons, a person intentionally creates or causes to be created and disseminates or publishes a fabricated record without

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			consent. Defines fabricated record as an authentic-appearing record that is manipulated or entirely artificial, including through the use of AI.
New York	New York Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights (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 does so lawfully, properly, and with meaningful oversight. Enumerates certain rights and protections, including the right to safe and effective systems; protections against algorithmic discrimination; agency over one's data; the right to know when an automated system is being used and to understand how and why an automated system contributed to an outcome; and the right to opt out of an automated system and to work with a human instead.
New York	Prohibits food service establishments from using a dynamic pricing model in determining the prices on its menu. (A 3437)	Failed	Prohibits food service establishments from using a dynamic pricing model, including via AI-enabled pricing adjustments, in determining the prices on its menu. Requires fixed prices to be published on a food service establishment's menu.
New York	Right to Your Own Image Act (A 3924)	Failed	Prohibits the use of the name, portrait, picture, likeness, or voice created or altered by digitization of any living person for advertising or trade, without obtaining their consent.
New York	Regulates the use of artificial intelligence in aiding decisions on rental housing and loans. (A 3930)	Failed	Requires landlords who use AI tools for applicant screening to adhere to specific requirements, including notifying the applicant of the use of the tool, conducting annual disparate impact testing, and releasing public summaries of these analyses. Requires banks to adhere to similar requirements if using AI in automated loan decision-making, with the difference of sending analysis summaries to the Attorney General rather than public release. Prohibits using a price algorithm to set rent.
New York	Relates to use of virtual agents and AI tools in property searches. (A 9028)	Failed	Imposes certain requirements on real estate brokers and online housing platforms that use virtual agents, including conducting an annual disparate impact analysis and avoiding targeted advertising related to protected characteristics. Requires analysis results to be submitted to the Attorney General's office and made publicly available.
New York	Requires search engines inform users when showing information which was generated using artificial intelligence. (A 9091)	Failed	Requires search engines to notify users when displaying AI-generated content.
New York	Requires the disclosure of digitally altered images in an advertisement or other	Failed	Requires real estate brokers, sellers, property owners, and property managers to disclosure the use of digitally altered images, including AI-generated images, in an

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	promotional material for the sale or lease of real property. (A 11635)		advertisement or other promotional material for the sale or lease of real property and to include the original image in the posting in which a digitally altered image is used.
New York	New York Artificial Intelligence Ethics Commission Act. (S 2487)	Failed	Establishes the New York AI Ethics Commission to oversee the ethical use of AI in state agencies and private companies. Prohibits business entities from taking certain actions using AI systems, including discrimination based on protected characteristics, promotion of disinformation, violation of intellectual property rights, and failure to implement reasonable safeguards, resulting in harm or material loss.
New York	The Barakett Digital Safety Act (S 3990A)	Failed	Establishes the crime of false pretense for knowingly and without consent impersonating another person through electronic means, including AI technology, for the purposes of harming, intimidating, threatening, or defrauding the other person. Establishes civil remedies for victims of harmful digital impersonation.
New York	Establishes privacy and publicity rights for likenesses altered using artificial intelligence. (S 8721)	Failed	Creates penalties for using likenesses altered or created by AI for commercial gain. Establishes a private right of action for the unlawful dissemination of still or video images generated by AI.
New York	Relates to digital representations in real estate listings. (S 9584)	Failed	Establishes that using digitally altered or AI-generated images, videos, or virtual tours in real estate listings may constitute deceptive, unfair, or abusive acts under existing consumer protection law when they materially misrepresent or interfere with a reasonable buyer's understanding of a property. Requires clear disclosure when images or tours have been materially altered or virtually staged and prohibits the addition of non-existent features or the concealment of known defects without disclosure. Establishes a baseline accuracy standard for virtual tours, which must reflect the real spatial characteristics of a property, and requires that conceptual or AI-generated representations be clearly labeled.
Virginia	Virginia Human Rights Act; equal credit opportunities; Virginia Fair Housing Law; nondiscrimination by automated decision systems. (HB 999)	Failed	Prohibits creditors from using automated decision systems, which includes computational processes derived from AI systems, to take adverse action against a credit applicant unless a natural person has reviewed the application and approved the creditor’s final action. Empowers the Commission to issue guidance on best practices for the use of an automated decision system with respect to credit applications.

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II. Restrictions on Developers and Deployers

State	Legislation	Bill Status	Description: Relevant Provisions
California	Generative artificial intelligence: training data: copyrighted materials. (AB 412)	Failed	Narrows the requirements under existing law that generative AI model developers (a) document any covered materials that the developer knows were used to train the generative AI model; and (b) make reasonable efforts to identify and document any other covered materials that were used to train the generative AI model, such that developers are only required to document and identify materials the developer knows were used *by the developer* to train the model. Reduces the number of years such documentation must be retained from ten to five and expands the required response time to requests for information from rights owners from within seven to thirty days. Exempts models developed and used exclusively for noncommercial academic or governmental research from the existing law.
California	Automated Decisions Safety Act (AB 1018)	Failed	Requires a developer of a covered automated decision system (an automated decision system making a consequential decision, including health care and health insurance decisions) to provide deployers instructions on using and modifying the covered ADS. Requires a deployer who finalizes a consequential decision made or facilitate by a covered ADS that results in an adverse outcome to provide a notice to any subject of that decision. Provides subjects recourse to appeal consequential decisions. Allows the Attorney General to bring a civil action against developers or deployers in violation of the act. Provides exceptions for certain national security, payment fraud, advertisement, and physical security ADS uses. Does not apply to a covered entity regulated under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Account Ability Act of 1996 or a covered entity's business associates for any services rendered to a covered entity, to the extent the covered entity is doing business in the state. This exception does not apply to a consequential decision related to employment or an employment opportunity or a patient's eligibility for financial assistance, including discounted care, or to any requirement of subdivision (a) of Section 22756.2.

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California	Customer service chatbots. (AB 1609)	Signed by Governor (9/28/2026)	Prohibits an operator of a large private business from representing that any AI, automated customer service system, or customer service chatbot is a human. Requires the operator to provide a clear and conspicuous disclosure that the customer service chatbot is artificially generated if it would be misleading to a reasonable person. Requires operators to connect consumers with human customer service support and communications within fifteen minutes of such request during business hours. Provides public prosecutors with enforcement authority.
California	Preventing AI User Self Endangerment (PAUSE) Act (AB 1988)	Failed	Requires chatbot operators to adopt and make publicly available their policy governing protocol for identifying and responding to credible crisis expressions. Mandates a crisis interruption pause be initiated and conversational outputs be suspended until reviewed by a human moderator if two credible crisis expressions are detected within 72 hours.
California	Digital Choice Act (AB 2169)	Failed	Requires AI model operators to allow a consumer to request a copy of their personal information, contextual data, and social graph and to respond within five business days. Requires social media companies to implement a transparent, third-party-accessible interoperability interface to allow users to share their social graph to other social media platforms and share their contextual data directly with other AI models.
California	California AI Transparency Act: system provenance data. (AB 2713)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Amends the California AI Transparency Act to strengthen system provenance data inclusion, inspection, and retention requirements. Requires a large online platform to detect any system provenance data that is embedded into or attached to content distributed on the platform. Requires a platform to allow a user to inspect any embedded or attached information by three means. Prohibits a platform from knowingly stripping provenance data or a digital signature that is downloaded from the platform.
California	Toys: companion chatbots. (SB 867)	Signed by Governor (9/10/2026)	Prohibits, until 2031, the manufacture, sale, exchange, possession with intent to sell or exchange, and exposition or offer for sale or exchange to a retailer a toy, as defined, that includes a companion chatbot.
California	California AI Transparency Act (SB 1000)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Modifies the enacted California AI Transparency Act to delete the user threshold from the definition of "covered provider," replace the term "AI detection tool" with "disclosure verification tool," delete the requirement of a covered provider to offer

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			the user the option to include a manifest disclosure in content, and require a covered provider to include in the latent disclosure whether the content is generated or modified by AI. Exempts products, services, and applications primarily marketed to and intended to assist disabled individuals and designed to prevent content generated from being downloaded, stored, or otherwise appropriated.
Illinois	Artificial Intelligence Public Safety and Child Protection Transparency Act (HB 4705 / SB 3261)	Failed	Requires frontier AI model developers and large chatbot providers to write, implement, comply with, and clearly and conspicuously publish on their websites a public safety and child protection plan. Provides that the Attorney General shall establish a public reporting mechanism to be used by a large frontier developer, a large chatbot provider, or a member of the public to report AI model or chatbot safety incidents. Sets forth provisions concerning the protection of whistleblowers and third-party audits of large frontier developers.
Illinois	Transparency in Frontier Artificial Intelligence Act / Artificial Intelligence Safety Measures Act (HB 4799 / SB 3312)	Failed	Requires large frontier AI developers to adopt and publish frontier AI frameworks addressing catastrophic risk management, transparency, and cybersecurity. Mandates reporting of critical safety incidents and establishes civil penalties for noncompliance. [*House version mandates reporting to the Attorney General; Senate version mandates reporting to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security.*] Directs the Department of Innovation and Technology to review and recommend updates to definitions and standards. Establishes a consortium to develop ILCompute, a public cloud computing resource to advance the development and deployment of safe, ethical, equitable, and sustainable AI.
Illinois	Artificial Intelligence Safety and Security Protocol Act (HB 3506)	Failed	Requires developers to produce, implement, and conspicuously publish a safety and security protocol and produce and conspicuously publish a risk assessment at least every 90 days. Requires developers to be audited by a reputable third-party at least once a year for compliance with their protocol.
Illinois	Provenance Data Requirements Act (HB 4711)	Failed	Requires entities that develop publicly available generative AI tools to apply provenance data, either directly or through the use of third-party technology, to synthetic content wholly generated by the provider's generative AI tool. Requires tool providers to make available provenance application tools to enable users to

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			apply provenance data to content that has been significantly modified to include synthetic content.
Illinois	Fraud-Intelligence (HB 4988)	Failed	Requires the owner, licensee, or operator of a generative AI system to conspicuously display a warning on the system's user interface notifying users of the limitations of generative AI systems.
Illinois	Artificial Intelligence Safety Measures Act (SB 315)	Signed by Governor (7/6/2026)	Requires large frontier AI developers to adopt, publish, and annually review frontier AI frameworks addressing catastrophic risk management, internal-use risks, mitigations, governance, third-party evaluations, and cybersecurity. Requires developers to publish transparency reports before deploying new or substantially modified frontier models. Mandates developers undergo annual independent third-party audits and report critical safety incidents pertaining to frontier models within 72 hours. Directs the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, to administer reporting mechanisms, issue guidance, and prepare annual reports. Prohibits the development, deployment, or operation of a frontier model without filing a disclosure statement with the Agency and paying a fee. Establishes whistleblower protections for covered employees. Establishes civil penalties for noncompliance.
Illinois	AI Data Privacy Act (SB 3180)	Failed	Prohibits a deployer from training an AI system on a user's data and retaining the training data indefinitely without the user's express written consent. Provides for a private right of action.
Illinois	AI Provenance Data Act (SB 3263)	Failed	Requires covered AI tool providers to make available, at no cost, a provenance label reading tool, and to include a provenance label in any image, video, or audio content instance created by its AI. Sets forth requirements for large online platforms, capture device manufacturers, and third-party licensees and hosting platforms concerning provenance labels.
Illinois	Chatbot Response Liability Act (SB 3368)	Failed	Provides that a proprietor of a chatbot used as an alternative to a human representative or that provides any substantive response, information, advice, or action may not disclaim liability if the chatbot provides materially misleading, incorrect, contradictory, or harmful information that results in financial loss, bodily harm, or other demonstrable harm to the covered user or any third-party. Provides that a proprietor of a chatbot shall provide clear, conspicuous, and explicit notice to

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			covered users that the covered users are interacting with an AI chatbot program, rather than a human. Sets forth requirements for proprietors of companion chatbots, including parental consent for the use of companion chatbots by minors. Requires the Attorney General to adopt rules to determine commercially reasonable and technically feasible methods for compliance by companion chatbot proprietors. "Proprietor" is defined to exclude third-party developers that license their technology.
Illinois	AI Companion Model Safety Act (SB 3384)	Failed	Prohibits an operator from operating or providing an AI companion to a user unless it contains a protocol to take reasonable efforts to detect and address suicidal ideation or expressions of self-harm by a user to the companion. Requires the operator to provide a clear and conspicuous notification to the user that they are not communicating with a human at specified times.
Illinois	AI Safety Act (SB 3444)	Failed	Provides that a frontier AI model developer shall not be held liable for critical harms caused by the model if the developer did not intentionally or recklessly cause the critical harms and the developer publishes a safety and security protocol and transparency report on its website. Sets forth requirements for safety and security protocols and transparency reports. Provides that a developer shall be deemed to have complied with these requirements if the developer: (1) agrees to be bound by safety and security requirements adopted by the European Union; or (2) enters into an agreement with an agency of the federal government that satisfies specified requirements. Provides that the Act shall no longer apply if the federal government enacts a law or adopts regulations that establish overlapping requirements for developers of frontier models.
Illinois	AI Intelligence Design Requirements Act / AI Product Liability Act (SB 3502 / SB 3590)	Failed	Sets forth parameters for what must be established by the plaintiff for product liability actions brought against an AI system developer for defective design, failure to contain adequate instructions or warnings, and failure to conform to an express warranty. Provides that a deployer of an AI system shall be found liable as a developer for harm caused by a product if: (1) the deployer makes material and substantial changes to the product or (2) the deployer intentionally misuses the product contrary to the express warranty and that use was the proximate cause of harm to the plaintiff.

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Massachusetts	An Act regulating provenance regarding artificial intelligence (H 90)	Failed	Requires generative AI tool providers to apply provenance data, either directly or through third-party technology, to wholly-generated synthetic content generated by the provider's generative AI tool. Requires tool providers to make available provenance application tools to enable users to apply provenance data to content that has been modified to include synthetic content.
Massachusetts	An Act protecting consumers in interactions with artificial intelligence systems (H 97)	Failed	Establishes a high-risk AI system developer duty to use reasonable care to protect consumers from any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination arising from the intended and contracted uses of the system. Establishes a similar duty for deployers of high-risk AI systems and requires deployers to implement a risk management policy and complete an impact assessment annually. Requires the developers of high-risk AI systems to disclose certain documentation to deployers, the public, and the Attorney General. Requires any deployer who uses a high-risk AI system to make, or is a substantial factor in making, a consequential decision concerning a consumer to notify the consumer in advance of the decision and provide the consumer with certain information, including additional information if an adverse decision is made. Requires deployers to report algorithmic discrimination to the Attorney General within 90 days of discovery. Requires any deployer or other developer that makes available an AI system for consumer interaction to disclose to consumers that they are interacting with AI when it is not obvious to a reasonable person.
Massachusetts	An Act Reducing Emissions from Artificial Intelligence (H 495)	Failed	Prohibits a covered entity from operating a search engine that automatically returns results using AI without affirmative consent from individual users. Directs the Executive Office of Technology Services and Security to recognize acceptable centralized mechanisms for individuals to exercise affirmative consent.
Massachusetts	An Act relative to economic development in the Commonwealth (H 5576 / S 3228)	Passed House (7/8/2026) Passed Senate (7/24/2026)	Includes the Transparency in Frontier AI Act. Requires large frontier developers to publish a frontier AI framework that explains how the developer addresses national standards, catastrophic risk assessment and mitigation, third party assessments, and critical safety procedures. Requires large frontier developers to annually review, and if necessary, update, their frontier AI framework. Mandates developers publish a transparency report before or concurrently with deploying a new or substantially modified frontier model. Requires large frontier developers to publish catastrophic

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			risk assessment reports and update them every 180 days. Requires frontier developers to report any critical safety incident within 15 days of discovery or within 24 hours if the incident poses imminent risk of death or serious injury. Directs the Attorney General to promulgate regulations designating federal laws or regulation that impose standards or requirements for critical safety incident reporting that are substantially equivalent to, or stricter than, those required in this act, and allows frontier developers to comply with the designated federal laws or regulations to be deemed in compliance with the act. Requires annual third-party auditing of large frontier developers' compliance with their frontier framework and transparency requirements. Requires third-party evaluation of frontier models within 30 days after publishing each catastrophic risk assessment report. Directs the Attorney General to produce an independent evaluation ecosystem plan and establish a critical safety incident reporting mechanism. Establishes civil penalties for violations by large frontier developers. Directs large frontier developers to establish protections for covered employees who make relevant disclosures and establishes a right to civil action for covered employees. Includes a section titled Use of chatbots by commercial entities. Requires any commercial entity deploying a chatbot to clearly and conspicuously disclose to users they are interacting with a chatbot. Deems violations as an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the conduct of trade or commerce.
New York	Relates to liability for misleading, incorrect, contradictory or harmful information provided to a user by a chatbot. (A 222A / S 5668)	Failed	Establishes liability for chatbot proprietors regarding the accuracy of information provided to users. Requires disclosure to users that they are interacting with an AI chatbot.
New York	Requires the collection of oaths of responsible use from users of certain generative or surveillance advanced artificial intelligence systems. (A 1342)	Failed	Requires operators of generative or surveillance advanced AI systems to collect oaths from users affirming their responsible use of these services.
New York	Advanced Artificial Intelligence Licensing Act (A 3356)	Failed	Establishes regulations for advanced AI systems, including registration and licensing of high-risk advanced AI systems, establishes the Advanced AI Ethical

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			Code of Conduct, and prohibits the development and operation of certain AI systems.
New York	Requires warnings on generative artificial intelligence systems. (A 3411B / S 934A)	Passed Senate (3/9/2026) Passed Assembly (1/28/2026)	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.
New York	Responsible AI Safety and Education Act (RAISE) Act (A 6453B / S 6953B)	Signed by Governor (12/19/2025)	Establishes transparency requirements for frontier model training and use, including the implementation and publication of a written safety and security protocol before deployment. Requires developers to implement appropriate safeguards to prevent unreasonable risk of critical harm, including an annual review of the safety and security protocol and independent audits. Requires disclosure of safety incidents to the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services.
New York	Stop Deep-Fakes Act (A 6540E / S 6954B)	Passed Assembly (6/4/2026) Passed Senate (6/3/2026)	Requires providers of synthetic content creation systems to include provenance data with any synthetic content they produce or modify.
New York	Imposes liability for damages caused by a chatbot impersonating certain licensed professionals. (A 6545C / S 7263A)	Failed	Prohibits a chatbot from giving substantive responses, information, or advice or from taking any action which, if taken by a natural person, would constitute criminal unauthorized practice or use of a professional title in relation to professions whose licensure is governed by the New York education law or the judiciary law. Requires chatbot providers to provide notice to users that they are interacting with an AI chatbot program.
New York	Artificial Intelligence Training Data Transparency Act (A 6578B / S 6955A)	Passed Assembly (5/6/2026) Passed Senate (6/4/2026)	Requires 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	Relates to artificial intelligence companion models. (A 6767)	Failed	Prohibits the provision of an AI companion to a user unless such AI companion contains a protocol for addressing possible suicidal ideation or self-harm, possible physical harm to others, and possible financial harm to others expressed by a user.

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			Requires certain notifications to certain users regarding crisis service providers and the non-human nature of such companion models.
New York	Understanding Artificial Intelligence Responsibility Act (A 8833)	Failed	Provides that developers of covered models are strictly liable for certain injuries.
New York	New York Artificial Intelligence Act (A 8884A / S 1169B)	Failed	Regulates the development and use of certain AI systems to prevent algorithmic discrimination. Requires independent audits of high-risk AI systems and provides for enforcement by the Attorney General and a private right of action.
New York	Relates to transparency and safety requirements for developers of artificial intelligence models. (A 9449 / S 8828)	Signed by Governor (3/27/2026)	Requires large frontier model developers to write, implement, comply with, and clearly and conspicuously publish on their websites a frontier AI framework that applies to the developer's frontier models and describes in detail how the developer handles certain specified topics, including incorporation of standards and risk mitigation efforts. Requires the establishment of an office for oversight of AI model developer transparency and reporting, including the establishment of a critical safety incident reporting mechanism for frontier developers.
New York	Prohibits algorithmic wage-setting. (A 9641 / S 8872)	Failed	Prohibits employers from engaging in algorithmic wage-setting by using an automated decision system, which is defined as a system, software, or process derived from machine learning, statistics, or other data processing or AI techniques, to inform individualized wages based on surveillance data of the individual.
New York	Prohibits artificial intelligence chatbots from using features which are considered unsafe for minors. (A 10379C / S 9051B)	Signed by Governor (10/28/2026)	Prohibits AI chatbots from using features which are considered unsafe for minors, defined as outputs that imitate companionship or personhood or promote dangerous behaviors. Establishes certain exceptions related to customer service, research, or business.
New York	Relates to a prohibition on chatbot toys. (A 11144B / S 9408A)	Passed Assembly (6/2/2026) Passed Senate (6/1/2026)	Prohibits the manufacture, exchange, distribution, and sale of chatbot toys.
New York	Relates to the use of artificial intelligence in customer services. (S 8874)	Failed	Requires persons, firms, partnerships, associations, and corporations, and their employees and agents, to disclose the use of AI to influence customer interaction, including automated customer support, ad targeting, product eligibility decisions, and hiring tools.

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New York	Relates to third-party verification of compliance with transparency and safety requirements for developers of artificial intelligence models. (S 10373)	Failed	Requires large frontier AI developers to draft transparency safety frameworks and work with an independent third-party verifier annually to assess framework compliance. Requires verifiers to publish a summary of their findings, which developers must clearly and conspicuously provide a link to on their websites. Directs the Office of Digital Innovation, Governance, Integrity and Trust to adopt regulations to officially accredit third-party verifiers to ensure technical and ethical standards.
New York	Relates to minimum standards for large frontier developer frontier AI frameworks. (S 10456)	Failed	Requires the Office of Digital Innovation, Governance, Integrity and Trust (DIGIT) to adopt regulations by July 1, 2028, requiring large developers' frontier AI frameworks to meet minimum standards. Directs DIGIT to solicit feedback on the draft regulations and to annually review the regulations.
New York	Imposes liability for damages caused by a chatbot impersonating certain licensed professionals. (S 10675)	Introduced	Prohibits an operator from knowingly permitting a chatbot to impersonate an actual or fictious practitioner of a covered practice, if done by a natural person, would constitute criminal unauthorized practice or use of a professional title in relation to professions whose licensure is governed by the New York education law or the judiciary law. Requires chatbot providers to provide notice to users that they are interacting with an AI chatbot program. Prevents operators from waiving or disclaiming liability by providing such notice to users. Provides the Attorney General with enforcement authority.
New York	Technical Evaluation, Risk Monitoring, Incident Notification, AI Testing, Oversight, and Response (TERMINATOR) Act (S 10701)	Introduced	Amends the RAISE Act to require transparency reports to summarize fundings from required independent safety evaluations; expand catastrophic-risk and safety incident reporting; require supporting technical information; address substantially equivalent federal reporting requirements; establish enhanced civil penalties for concealment, obstruction, interference with independent evaluations, and related misconduct; authorize the use of existing developer assessments to support administration and enforcement of the expanded requirements; and expand rulemaking, technical assistance, consultation, and intergovernmental-coordination authority. Further amends the RAISE Act to establish independent safety evaluations, reevaluation following material changes or new risks, post-deployment monitoring, tamper-evident records, privileged-access and model-weight security

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			requirements, catastrophic-risk mitigation authority, and protected safety disclosures and research.
Virginia	Professions and occupations; impersonation of certain licensed professionals by chatbot; notice; civil liability. (HB 669)	Failed	Prohibits AI deployers from making publicly available any AI system that provides substantive responses, information, or advice that, if taken by a natural person, would constitute the unlawful or unlicensed practice of certain professions or occupations requiring licensure. Requires AI system deployers to provide clear, conspicuous, and explicit notices to users that they are interacting with an AI system.
Virginia	Fostering Access, Innovation, and Responsibility (FAIR) in Artificial Intelligence Act (HB 713 / SB 365)	Failed	Provides that base AI model developers have a duty to clearly and conspicuously disclose certain information about the model. Prohibits use of such disclosure to a user as a defense to liability for any harm caused to a plaintiff. Establishes a FAIR AI Enforcement Fund to support state agency enforcement of AI system misuse, bias, and workforce disruption. Provides that in any criminal or civil action, developers of AI systems may not use as a defense that the AI autonomously harmed the plaintiff and AI deployers may not use as a defense that the harm was caused by the AI system.
Virginia	Artificial Intelligence Chatbots and Minors Act (HB 758)	Failed	Requires deployers to ensure that chatbots operated or distributed by the deployer do not make human-like features available to minors to use, interact with, purchase, or converse with. Requires age verification systems to ensure such chatbots and chatbots that function as social AI companions are not available to minors. Limits information that a deployer can collect to information that is adequate, relevant, and necessary, as defined.
Virginia	Joint Commission on Technology and Science; artificial intelligence, independent verification organizations. (HB 797 / SB 384)	Signed by Governor (4/8/2026)	Directs the Joint Commission on Technology and Science to evaluate the feasibility and impact of developing a framework for any person or entity seeking to act as an independent verification organization (IVO) that assesses AI models or applications.
Virginia	Artificial Intelligence Chatbots and Minors Act (SB 796)	Failed	Requires operators of chatbots with a minimum 500,000 monthly active users globally to (1) implement systems and processes related to mental health risks in chatbot interactions, (2) make reasonable efforts to notify appropriate emergency services or law enforcement if it obtains knowledge that a user faces an imminent risk of death or serious physical injury, and (3) submit a report to the Attorney

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			General after obtaining knowledge of certain covered incidents connected to its chatbots. Requires operators to disclose the non-human nature of the chatbot to users at certain intervals. Provides for individual civil action for any person harmed by a violation.

III. Employment and Internal Company Use

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	Workplace surveillance. (AB 1331)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Prohibits employers from using certain workplace surveillance tools, including AI enabled tools, from monitoring employees in a workplace bathroom.
California	Workplace surveillance tools. (AB 1883)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Prohibits employers from using certain workplace surveillance tools, including AI systems that make inferences or predictions based on a worker's emotional, facial, gait, neural data, protected status, or protected activity under state or federal law.
California	Workplace artificial intelligence tools. (AB 1898)	Failed	Requires employers to provide any worker likely to be directly or indirectly affected by the tool's use with a written notice that a workplace AI tool was used to assist the employer in making employment-related decisions or to surveil workers in the workplace. Requires such disclosure to the exclusive bargaining representatives of certain employees. Requires signed confirmation of receipt and understanding of such notice. Requires employers to include a description of whether any jobs or job tasks will be replaced when adding an AI tool to the workplace.
California	Worker data: prohibitions: artificial intelligence. (AB 2027)	Failed	Prohibits an employer from collecting or using a worker's personal information to train an AI system to replicate, automate, or replace a worker's job, or from deploying such a system. Prohibits employers from providing a worker's personal information to third-parties to train such a system.
California	Employment: automated decision systems. (SB 7)	Vetoed by Governor	Restricts and creates standards of use for AI tools in state or local government hiring, including notice to employees of automated decision systems used to decide employment matters.
California	High-risk artificial intelligence systems: duty to protect personal information. (SB 468)	Failed	Imposes a duty on covered deployers, defined as businesses that deploy high-risk AI systems that process personal information, to protect personal information held by the covered deployer, subject to certain requirements. Requires covered deployers whose high-risk AI systems process personal information to develop, implement, and maintain

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			a comprehensive information security program, appropriate for the covered deployer's size, scope, and type of business.
California	Employment: automated decision systems. (SB 947)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Prohibits an employer from using an automated decision system (ADS), such as those derived from AI, in ways that violate labor, occupational health and safety, employment, or civil rights laws, infer protected worker statuses, or take adverse actions against workers exercising their legal rights. Prohibits an employer from solely relying on an ADS when making a disciplinary or termination decision. Requires employers to provide, upon employee request, a copy of the worker's data used by an ADS to make such a decision. Requires an employer that primarily relied upon an ADS to assist in making a disciplinary or termination decision to direct a human reviewer to conduct an independent investigation to corroborate the decision and to provide the affected worker with a written post-use notice at the time they are informed of the decision. Prohibits an employer from discriminating or retaliation against any employee for taking certain actions asserting their rights under the bill. Provides the Labor Commissioner and public prosecutors with enforcement authority. Does not apply to parties covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement if the agreement contains specified information, including an explicit waiver of the bill's provisions.
California	Employment: technological displacement: notice. (SB 951)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Revises the Cal/WARN Acts to require an employer giving notice of a mass layoff, relocation, or termination caused in whole or in substantial part by an AI replacing or automating employment positions to include certain information in the notice, including the job functions performed by workers that will be automated by AI. Requires the Employment Development Department to publish a summary of received notices and submit to the legislature a report on AI's impact on industries and occupations at the state and regional level.
California	Utility Infrastructure AI Safety, Oversight, and Workforce Protection Act (SB 1011)	Failed	Requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt standards for an electrical or gas corporation's use of AI models. Provides that standards must establish disclosure requirements of model types and uses, identification of employee effects by planned AI use, plans to prevent impacts on utility safety and affordability, and requirements for human review. Directs the Commission to monitor and enforce companies' compliance with these standards.

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Illinois	Meaningful Human Control of AI Act (HB 4980)	Failed	Prohibits a public employer from using or authorizing the purchase of any service or system using any automated decision-making system, including software using AI techniques, without meaningful and continuing human review, when performing any function (a) related to the administration of any public assistance program; (b) that would adversely impact an employee's rights, liberties, safety, or welfare; or (c) that would impact an employee's legal rights. Prohibits an employer from using such a system for such functions without providing a notice to any affected employee by the time a decision is issued, as well as an appeals process and the opportunity for an alternative review. Entirely prohibits certain employer uses of such systems, including to make predictions about employee or candidate behavior or in relation to performance evaluation, hiring, discipline, access to work opportunities, among other actions. Requires an employer seeking to use or apply an automated decision-making system for permitted functions to conduct an initial impact assessment and an additional impact assessment at least once every two years and prior to any material changes to the system. Provides for anti-retaliation; enforcement by the Department of Labor; and private rights of action.
Illinois	Surveillance-Based Wage Discrimination Act (HB 4987)	Failed	Prohibits the use of surveillance data as part of an automated decision system to inform the individualized wage paid to an employee.
Illinois	Warn Act-AI Layoffs (SB 3571)	Failed	Provides that, when required to report the reason for a mass layoff or closing, the employer shall disclose any AI-related job impacts, including the number of employees laid off substantially due to the replacement or automation by AI of the functions performed by the employees. Provides that, if the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity issues any public report disclosing mass layoffs or closings, the Department shall include the reason in the report, including whether the mass layoff or closing is substantially due to AI.
Massachusetts	An Act fostering artificial intelligence responsibility (H 77)	Failed	Prohibits employers from using electronic monitoring tools to collect employee information barring certain purposes and requires employers to provide prior written notice to and receive written consent from all candidates and employees subject to electronic monitoring, including regarding the data's use in an automated employment decision tool. Prohibits employer use of an automated employment decision tool for an employment decision, alone or in conjunction with electronic monitoring, unless such

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			tool has been the subject of an impact assessment. Requires any employer that uses an automated employment decision tool to evaluate an employee or candidate to notify employees and candidates subject to the tool no less than ten business days before such use. Prohibits certain employer uses of an automated decision tool, including making predictions about an employee or candidate's behavior, beliefs, intentions, personality, emotional state, or other characteristics or behaviors. Prohibits an employer from relying primarily on output from an automated decision tool when making hiring, promotion, termination, disciplinary, or compensation decisions. Requires an employer to establish meaningful human oversight of decisions based in whole or in part on the output of automated employment decision tools or data collected through electronic monitoring. Establishes anti-retaliation protections for impacted workers and provides for civil claims for adverse employment action taken based on prohibited conduct.
New York	Requires employers and employment agencies to notify candidates for employment if machine learning technology is used to make hiring decisions. (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.
New York	Robot Tax Act (A 3719)	Failed	Introduces a tax surcharge on corporations that replace workers with technology.
New York	Establishes criteria for the sale of automated employment decision tools. (A 3914)	Failed	Establishes criteria for the use of automated employment decision tools, including an annual disparate impact analysis and summary report sent to the Department of Labor.
New York	New York Workforce Stabilization Act (A 5429A / S 1854A)	Failed	Requires certain businesses to conduct AI impact assessments and submit assessments to the Department of Labor prior to the implementation of AI tools. Establishes a surcharge on corporations that use AI or data mining or have greater than a threshold number of employees displaced by AI of a rate of 2% of the corporation's business income base; defines data mining.
New York	Excludes a production using artificial intelligence or autonomous vehicles in a manner which results in the displacement of employees from the definition of qualified film. (A 6180 / S 6751)	Failed	Excludes a production using AI or autonomous vehicles in a manner which results in the displacement of employees whose salaries are qualified expenses from the definition of qualified film for the purposes of the empire state film production credit.
New York	Relates to requiring responsible capability scaling policies. (A 6656)	Failed	Requires certain entities that utilize AI to establish and file responsible capability scaling policies with the chief information officer.

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New York	Requires artificial intelligence technology used in professional fields to be developed and maintained in consultation with experts in such fields. (A 9219)	Failed	Requires AI systems intended for use in certain professions to be designed and trained with the substantive input of credentialed professionals from the relevant field.
New York	Automation Displacement Protection Act (A 9533A / S 8589C)	Failed	Requires any business enterprise that employs 50 or more full-time employees in the state provide no fewer than 90 days advance written notice to both affected employees and certain government officials prior to any technological displacement affecting 25 or more employees, or 25% of the workforce, whichever is less. Provides each employee affected by a technological displacement shall be entitled to a transition employment period of 90 days from the date of notice provided. Provides any covered employer that fails to comply with the notice or transition requirements shall be ineligible for state grants, loans, or tax incentives for 5 years following such violation.
New York	Requires covered businesses to annually report to the department of labor regarding the impact of artificial intelligence on hiring and business practices for the previous year. (A 9581B / S 8706B)	Passed Assembly (6/3/2026) Passed Senate (6/4/2026)	Requires businesses with over 100 employees or that are publicly traded to submit an annual report to the Department of Labor detailing the impact of AI on hiring and business practices.
New York	Prohibits the use of automated systems to make employment decisions unless there is a meaningful human review of the output of such automated system prior to the final employment decision. (A 9601)	Failed	Prohibits the use of automated systems, defined to include AI systems, to make employment decisions without meaningful human review prior to the final decision. Requires employers that use automated systems in hiring to notify applicants of such use. Permits an applicant who has received an adverse employment decision to request a human-conducted review of the decision.
New York	Food Delivery Worker Safety and Fair Algorithms Act (A 10118 / S 9089)	Failed	Prohibits food delivery platforms from utilizing or deploying any algorithmic management system, defined to include AI-based systems, that requires or incentivizes delivery workers to complete deliveries within a fixed or rigid time window that cannot reasonably be met while complying with all applicable traffic laws and safety regulations. Requires food delivery platforms provide delivery workers with clear, written notice of the factors considered by any algorithmic management system in assigning deliveries and evaluating performance. Provides delivery workers with the right to request a written explanation of any suspension, deactivation, or significant limitation of access to work imposed through an algorithmic management system.

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New York	Relates to restricting the use of electronic monitoring and automated employment decision tools. (S 185A)	Failed	Restricts employers' use of electronic monitoring tools unless certain requirements are met. Requires employers to provide notices to employees regarding electronic monitoring and allow employees to review and request corrections to their data. Requires impact assessments for employers' automated decision tools and notification to employees and candidates in advance of any employment decisions based on electronic monitoring data.
New York	Establishes criteria for the sale of automated employment decision tools. (S 4394A)	Failed	Establishes criteria for the use of automated employment decision tools, including an annual impact assessment. Establishes requirements for the developers of automated decision tools, including providing deployers of such tools with a statement outlining the known limitations of the tool and the type of data used to train the tool and conducting an annual impact assessment of any tool made available for sale or licensing. Requires both deployers and developers to establish an AI governance program.
New York	Prohibits transcripts being made from video conference meetings by artificial intelligence without conspicuous disclosure during such meeting. (S 8459)	Failed	Prohibits transcripts being made from video conference meetings by AI without conspicuous disclosure during such meeting that its proceedings may be transcribed by AI.
New York	Artificial Intelligence Workforce Impact Transparency Act (S 8928)	Failed	Modifies existing layoff notice requirements under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act to include whether employment losses are the result, in whole or in part, of AI systems, automation technologies, or other machine-based processes.
New York	An act to amend the executive law, in relation to prohibiting employers from engaging in discrimination on the basis of a protected class when using artificial intelligence in certain employment practices. (S 9028)	Failed	Prohibits employers from engaging in discrimination on the basis of a protected class when using AI for recruitment, hiring, promotion, renewal of employment, selection for training or apprenticeship, discharge, discipline, tenure, or establishment of the terms, privileges, or conditions of employment. Requires employers to notify employees of the use of AI for such practices.

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IV. Healthcare and Insurance

State	Bill Number	Bill Status	Relevant Provisions
California	Health care coverage: prior authorization. (AB 512)	Vetoed by Governor	Restricts and creates standards for AI used by specialized health care service plans and specialized health insurers.
California	Health care coverage reporting. (AB 682)	Vetoed by Governor	Requires health insurers to report annually specified information for each month, including the number of claims denied that at any point were processed, adjudicated, or reviewed with AI or other predictive algorithms.
California	Health care services: artificial intelligence. (AB 1979)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Prohibits a health facility, clinic, physician's office, or office of a group practice from using or deploying a tool, system, or device that includes AI to replace the use of professional judgment by a licensed healthcare professional or to direct, guide, supervise, or instruct unlicensed personnel in performing any function that requires a professional license.
California	Downcoding medical claims. (AB 2431)	Failed	Prohibits a healthcare service plan or an insurer issuing group or individual policies of health insurance from using an automated process, system, or tool to downcode a claim. Establishes requirements for and limitations of downcoding decisions, and, if a claim is downcoded, would require a plan or insurer to provide a billing provider with specified information and a clear and accessible process for disputing downcoded claims.
California	Health care services: artificial intelligence (AB 2575)	Vetoed by Governor	Prohibits an employer from retaliating or discriminating against a worker providing direct patient care using their professional judgement based solely on the worker's override of, or reliance in, the output of a clinical decision support system. Provides the Labor Commissioner with enforcement authority.
California	Health care services: artificial intelligence. (SB 503)	Signed by Governor (9/30/2026)	Requires developers and deployers of AI systems that produce a prediction, classification, recommendation, evaluation, or analysis that aids decision-making related to diagnosis or treatment, known as a clinical decision support system, to make reasonable efforts to identify clinical decision support systems developed for use by deployers that are known or have a reasonably foreseeable risk for biased impacts. Requires developers to disclose to deployers intended uses and known or reasonably foreseeable risks associated with the system. Requires developers and deployers to make efforts to mitigate known or reasonably foreseeable risk for biased impacts.

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California	Mental health professionals: artificial intelligence. (SB 903)	Vetoed by Governor	Authorizes individuals, corporations, or entities providing psychotherapy services to use AI only to assist in providing administrative or supplementary support. Prohibits psychotherapy providers from using AI to record psychotherapeutic communications without patient consent. Prohibits advertising psychotherapy services if the services as provided by companion chatbots. Prohibits psychotherapy providers from allowing AI to make therapeutic decisions or detect emotions or mental states without review and approval by a licensed professional. Requires the use of AI in patient or client psychotherapy service records to comply with existing confidentiality requirements and prohibits entities from sharing, selling, storing, or training their models on any improperly obtained psychotherapy data.
Illinois	Transparency in Downcoding Act (HB 4735)	Failed	Prohibits a health insurance issuer from using an automated process, system, or tool to downcode a claim. *Does not apply to employee or employer self-insured health benefit plans under the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.*
Illinois	AI-Prescribing Medication (SB 2993)	Failed	Prohibits individuals licensed under the Medical Practice Act from allowing AI to prescribe medication if said individuals do not maintain full control and responsibility for the prescription.
Illinois	No AI in Health Care Pricing (SB 3027)	Failed	Prohibits hospitals from using AI to set or influence healthcare pricing or billing.
Illinois	Transparency in Downcoding Act (SB 3114)	Signed by Governor (7/10/2026)	Prohibits a health insurance issuer from using an automated process, system, or tool to bypass the evaluation of information included by the billing health care professional to downcode a claim. Allows a health care payor to use an automated process to identify claims that may justify a downcoding determination following American Medical Association Current Procedural Terminology coding guidelines. Requires downcoding decisions to be made or reviewed by a natural person. Prohibits health care payors from downcoding a claim based solely on the reported diagnosis codes and from using downcoding practices in a targeted or discriminatory manner against health care professionals who routinely treat patients with complex or chronic conditions. Establishes notification requirements for downcoded claims. Establishes provisions for the appeal process for downcoded claims, enforcement by the Department of Insurance, and penalties. *Does not apply to employee or employer self-insured health benefit plans under the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.*

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Massachusetts	An Act relative to AI health communications and informed patient consent (H 1210)	Failed	Requires patients and residents of public health facilities to be informed if the information they receive is AI-generated; if it is AI-generated and not previously reviewed by their provider, the patient or resident must be provided with instructions to contact a human healthcare provider. Requires carriers to disclose in a health plan member's evidence of coverage document the use of AI in the claims review process, including a summary of the AI tools and an explanation of how they are in use throughout the process. Requires carriers to submit a Division of Insurance prescribed form annually, detailing the AI algorithms and data training sets that are or will be used during the utilization review process. Requires carriers to attest that such algorithms and training data sets adhere to evidence-based clinical guidelines and have minimized the risk of bias based on race, color, religious creed, ancestry, age, sex, gender, national origin, handicap or disability.
Massachusetts	An Act relative to the use of artificial intelligence and other software tools in healthcare decision-making (S 46)	Failed	Requires any carrier or utilization review organization that uses an AI, algorithm, or other software tool for utilization review or utilization management functions, or that contracts with or otherwise works through an entity that does so, to meet certain requirements, including ensuring the tool bases its determination on specified information, does not replace healthcare provider decision-making, does not discriminate, and is open to inspection for audit or compliance reviews.
Massachusetts	An Act relative to the use of artificial intelligence and other software tools in healthcare decision-making (S 2632)	Failed	Requires licensed professionals to provide written notice and obtain patient consent before using AI in recorded or transcribed therapy sessions and prohibits licensed professionals from allowing AI to make therapeutic decisions, communicate with clients, generate unreviewed treatment recommendations, or detect emotions or mental states. Establishes civil penalties. Requires any carrier or utilization review organization that uses an AI, algorithm, or other software tool for utilization review or utilization management functions, or that contracts with or otherwise works through an entity that does so, to meet certain requirements, including ensuring the tool bases its determination on specified information, does not replace healthcare provider decision-making, does not discriminate, and is open to inspection for audit or compliance reviews. Clarifies this section applies to insured individuals regardless of their residency. Establishes a right to civil action for violations of the act and allows the

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			court to award the plaintiff up to $5,000 per violation or actual damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, and reasonable attorney's fees and litigation costs.
New York	Relates to the use of artificial intelligence for utilization review. (A 1456)	Failed	Requires insured individuals to be notified about the application of AI in the utilization review process. Mandates that insurers submit their AI algorithms and training data sets to the Department of Insurance to ensure that bias is minimized.
New York	Establishes requirements for the use of artificial intelligence, algorithm, or other software tools in utilization review and management. (A 3991)	Failed	Establishes requirements for the use of AI in utilization review and management within healthcare service plans.
New York	Relates to the use of an artificial intelligence, algorithm, or other software tool for the purpose of utilization review. (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.
Virginia	Health carriers; use of artificial intelligence, disclosures (SB 586)	Failed	Requires health carriers to disclose to the State Corporation Commission's Bureau of Insurance how AI is used to manage claims coverage, maintain documentation of AI decisions for at least three years, and submit all information necessary for enforcement, related to compliance with minimum fair business standards for claim payment and processing, to the Bureau upon request. Requires health carriers to provide notice to enrollees and healthcare providers when AI has been used to issue an adverse determination and to provide a clear and timely process for appeal of such determination.

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