THE STATE OF STATE AI

Legislative Approaches to AI in 2025

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FUTURE OF PRIVACY FORUM

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The Future of Privacy Forum (FPF) is a non-profit organization that serves as a catalyst for privacy leadership and scholarship, advancing principled data practices in support of emerging technologies. Learn more about FPF by visiting fpf.org.

Table 1. Legislative Outcomes for State AI Bills

Overview of the 210 industry-focused AI bills tracked by FPF in 2025, illustrating the status of each bill within the legislative process.

2025 State AI Bill Tracker

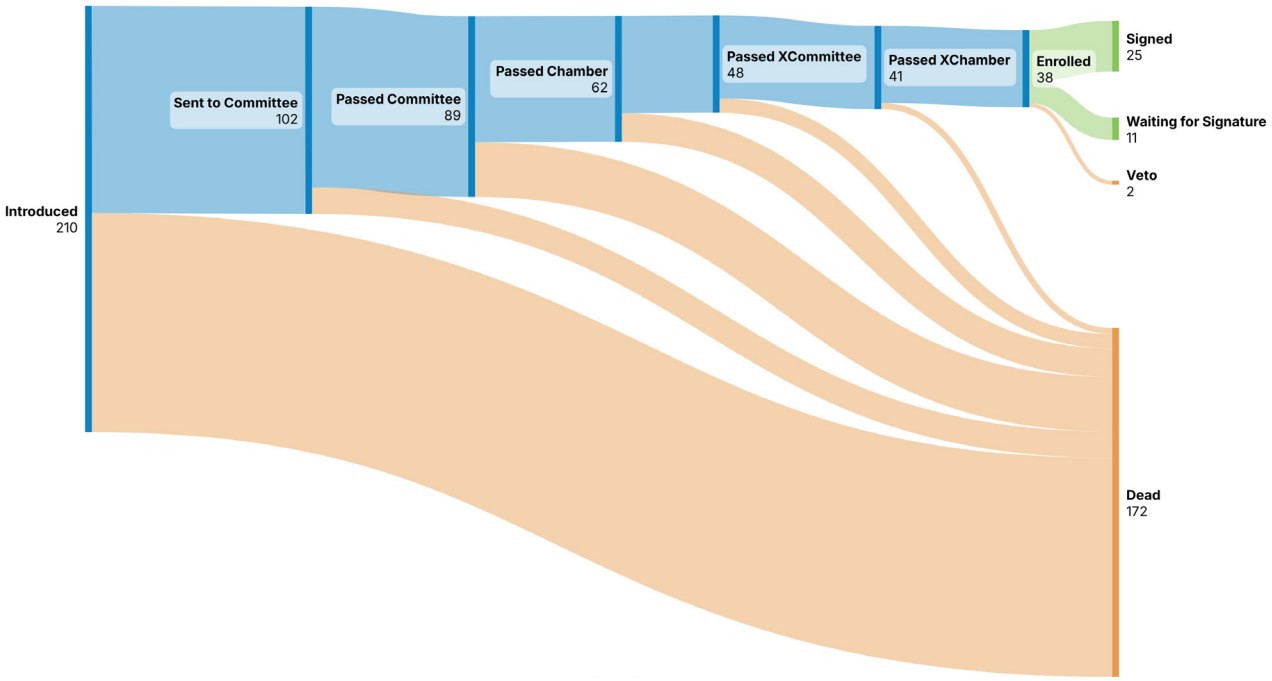


Table 2. State by State Legislative Outcomes for AI Bills

Overview of the number of industry-focused AI bills introduced per state in 2025, distinguishing how many bills were enacted per state.

Introduced AI Billls, Enacted by State as of September 2025

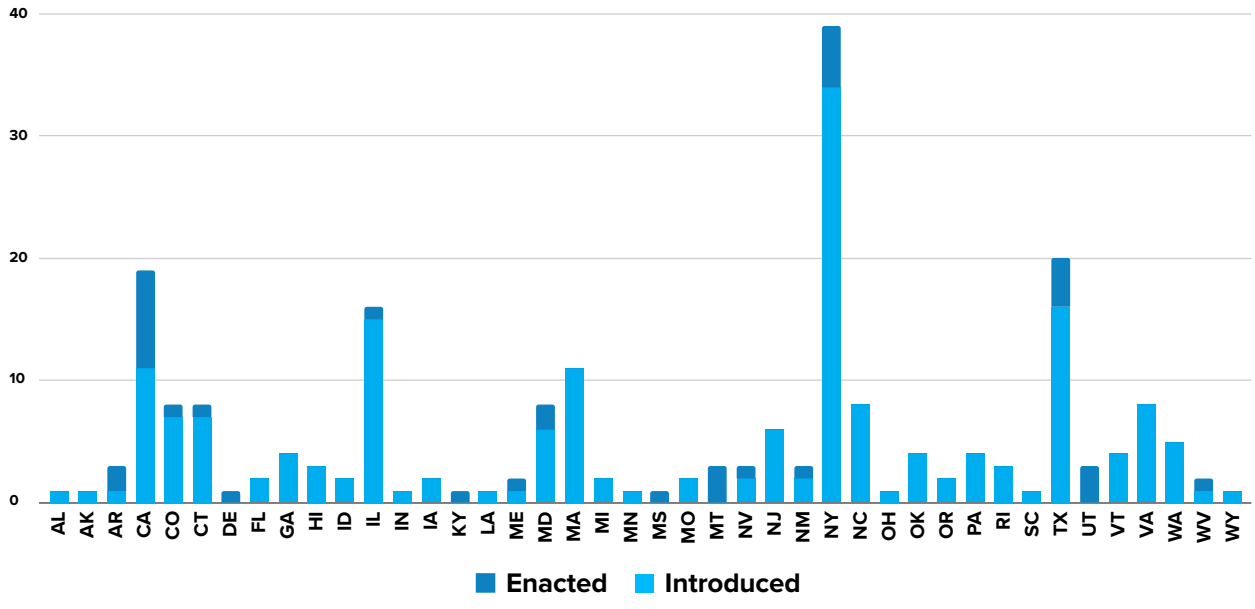


Table 3. Overview of NCSL-Tracked AI Bills in 2025

Overview of the 1,033 AI-related bills tracked by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) in 2025, by category.

NCSL Bills by Category

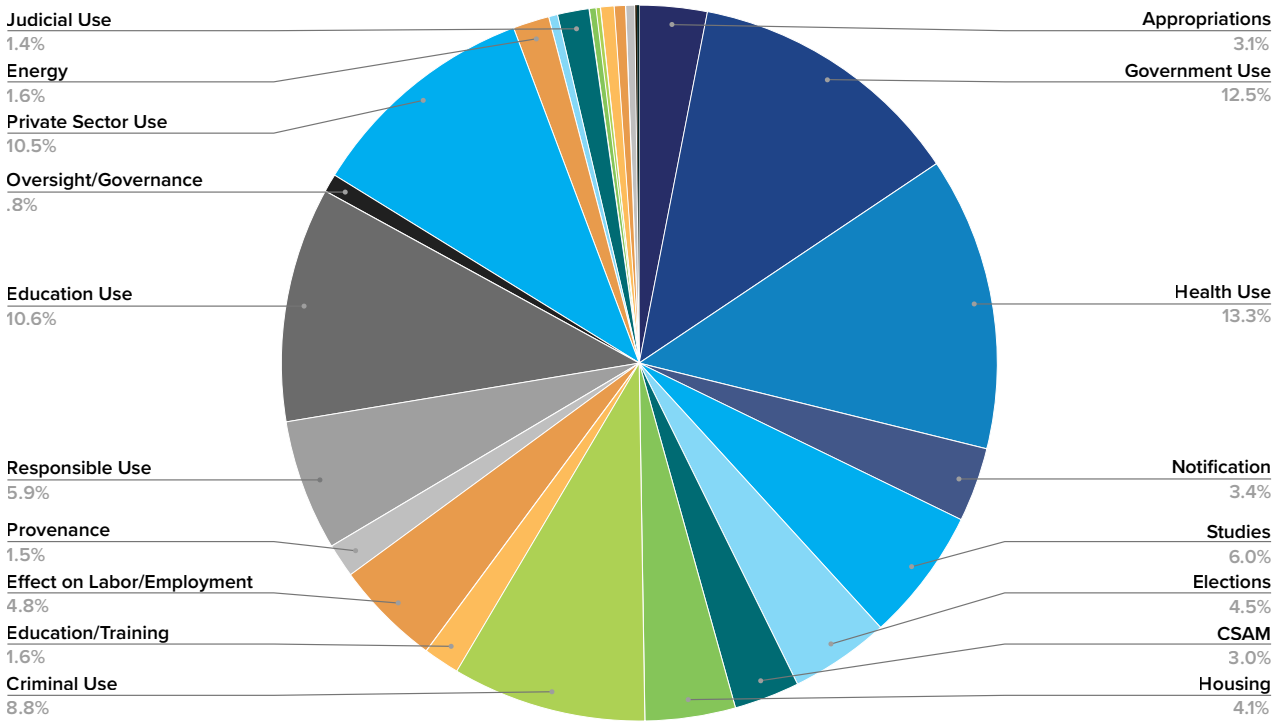


Table 4. Overview of NCSL-Tracked AI Bills in 2025: By Industry Obligations

Overview of the 1,033 AI-related bills tracked by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) in 2025, distinguished by bills that set or did not set industry obligations.

All NCSL Bills by Industry Obligation

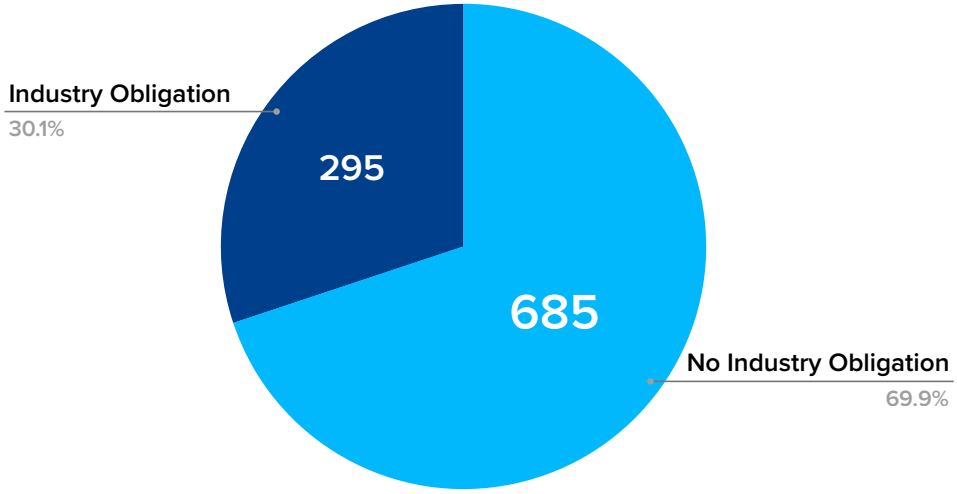


Table 5. Categorization of FPF-Tracked State AI Bills: Subcategories

Organizes the 210 industry-focused AI bills tracked by FPF's U.S. Legislation Team in 2025 across 18 subcategories.

Status of AI Bills by Category

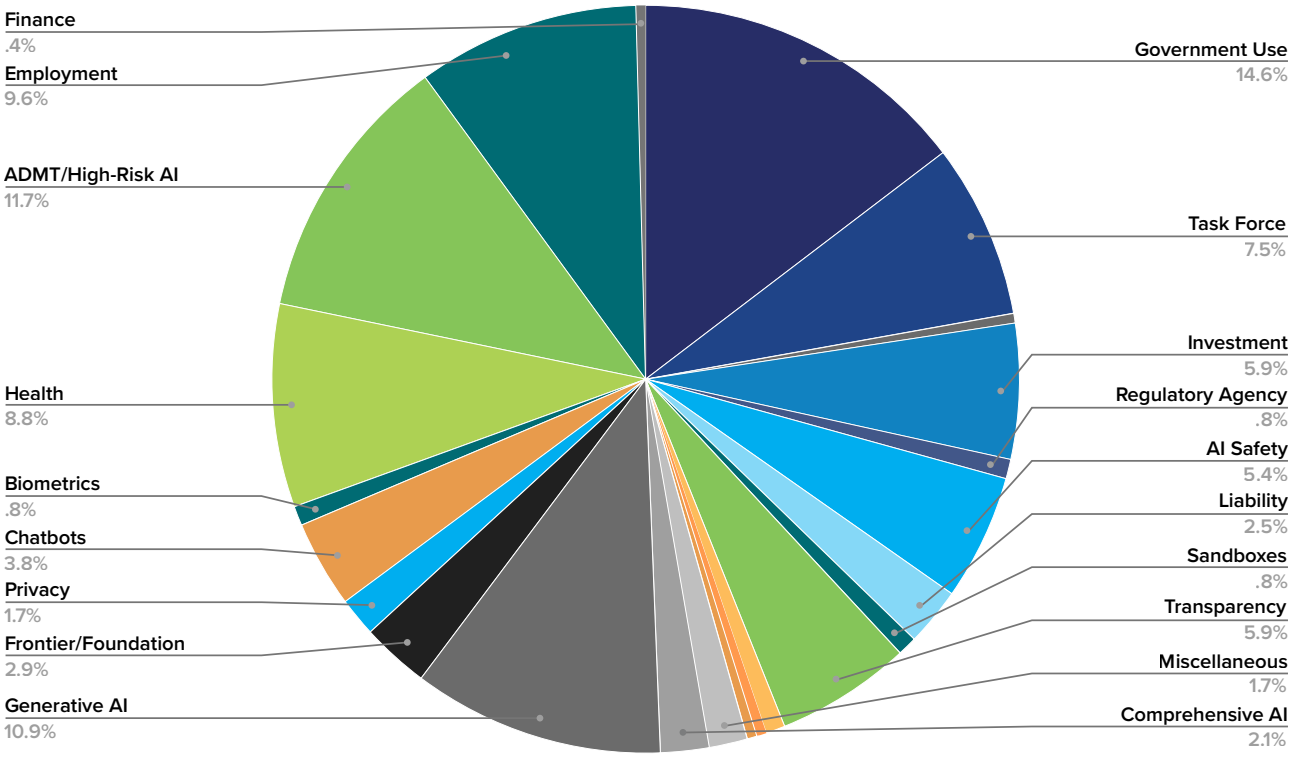


Table 6. Categorization of FPF-Tracked State AI Bills: Themes

Organizes the 210 industry-focused AI bills tracked by FPF's U.S. Legislation Team in 2025 into overarching themes, excluding bills focused on government use and strategy that do not set direct industry obligations. Bills in the "miscellaneous" category are primarily comprehensive AI legislation.

Status of AI Bills with Industry Obligations by Broad Category

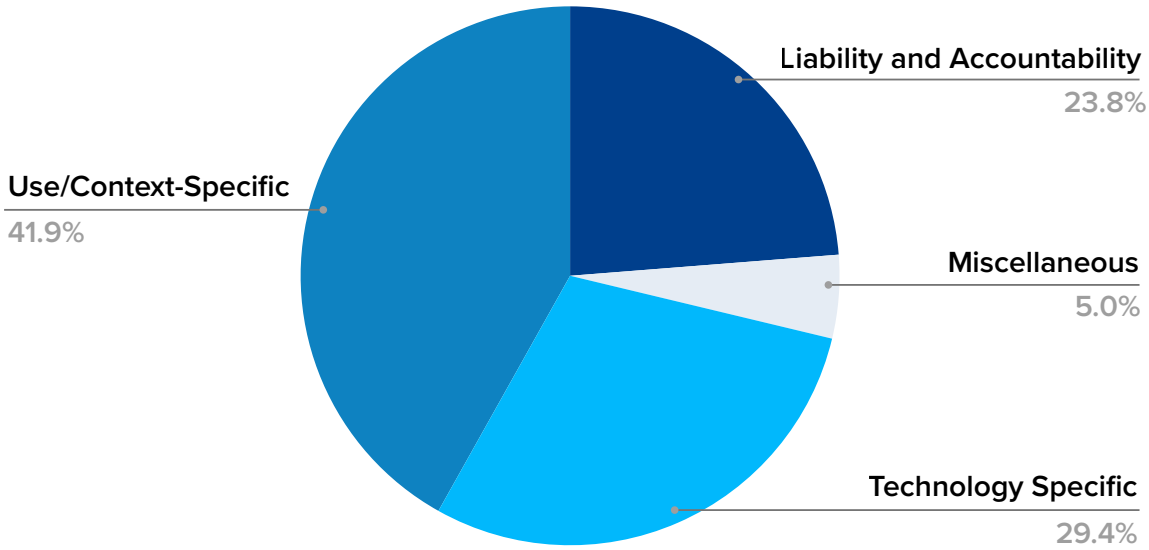


Table 7. FPF-Tracked State AI Bills: By Industry Obligations

Reveals that the vast majority of bills tracked by FPF set obligations on industry (bills with "no industry obligation" primarily fell under the "government oversight and strategy" theme not highlighted in this report).

FPF Tracked Bills

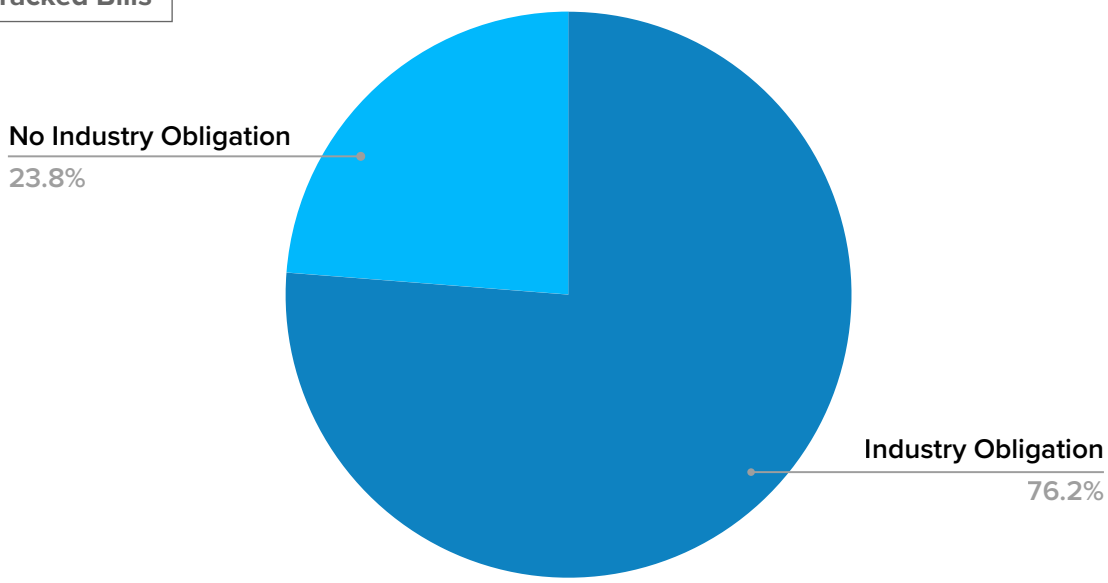


Table 8. Description of FPF-Tracked AI Bill Categories

Details the different types of AI bills identified by FPF and their categorization, falling within overarching themes.

Use or Context-Specific

Focuses on certain uses of AI in high-risk decisionmaking or contexts–such as healthcare, employment, and finance–as well as broader proposals that address AI systems used in a variety of consequential decisionmaking contexts. These bills typically focus on applications where AI may significantly impact individuals' rights, access to services, or economic opportunities.

Employment: Regulates AI in the workplace, including transparency measures for the use of automated employment decision tools (AEDTs) and employee monitoring.

Health: Establishes disclosure and oversight requirements for AI used in health care, including mandates for practitioner review of AI-influenced decisions and regulations for mental health chatbots.

Finance: Regulates AI systems that evaluate consumer's credit, lending decisions, and other actions within the financial services industry.

ADMT / High-Risk AI: AI and automated decision systems used in high-risk decisionmaking contexts that significantly impact individuals' lives and livelihoods, often in areas protected by existing civil rights law.

Data Privacy: Imposes obligations on AI systems, often 'high-risk' systems, that collect personal information, including data collection and security practices.

Technology Specific

Focuses on specific types of AI technologies based on the tailored risks they present, such as generative AI, frontier/foundation models, and chatbots. These bills often tailor requirements to the functionality, capabilities, or use patterns of each system type.

Generative AI: Requires public disclosure/provenance data for AI-generated content (including generative AI, and chatbots).

Frontier/Foundation Models: Regulates foundation AI systems–includes open or closed source, dual-use foundation models, and frontier models.

Chatbots: Regulates the use of AI-powered chatbots, with a focus on chatbots used in sensitive contexts like mental health and employment, setting disclosure and notification requirements and liability standards.

Biometrics: Regulates AI tools that collect biometric identifiers, including regulating the creation of biometric identification systems from web scraping.

Liability and Accountability

Focuses on defining, clarifying, or qualifying legal responsibility for use and development of AI systems, such as establishing liability standards, creating affirmative defenses, or authorizing regulatory sandboxes. These aim to support accountability, responsible innovation, and greater legal clarity.

Liability: Creates independent liability regimes for harms resulting from AI use or clarifies existing tort liability regarding its application to AI.

AI Safety: Establishes transparency and accountability measures to mitigate AI-related harms, such as requiring safety testing, publishing safety and security protocols, and protecting whistleblowers who report safety violations.

Transparency: Requires disclosures about the use and functioning of AI systems, such as notifying individuals when they are interacting with AI systems and not humans and disclosing system capabilities or training data.

Sandboxes: Administers a program for entities to test innovative AI systems under regulator supervision.

Table 8. Description of FPF-Tracked AI Bill Categories *(continued)*

Government Oversight and Strategy

Focuses on requirements for government agencies' use of AI that have downstream or indirect effects on the private sector, such as creating standards and requirements for agencies procuring AI systems from private sector vendors.

Government Use: Encourages or governs the government's own use of AI, including requiring impact assessments and inventories of agency AI tools and setting government procurement standards.

Task Force: Establishes committees to assess AI benefits and risks, examine AI frameworks, and analyze agency AI use.

Regulatory Agency: Establishes new divisions to provide regulatory oversight of AI practices, including investigating complaints, conducting audits, and setting standards.

Investment: Builds initiatives aimed at fostering innovation, including grant and incentive programs.

Miscellaneous

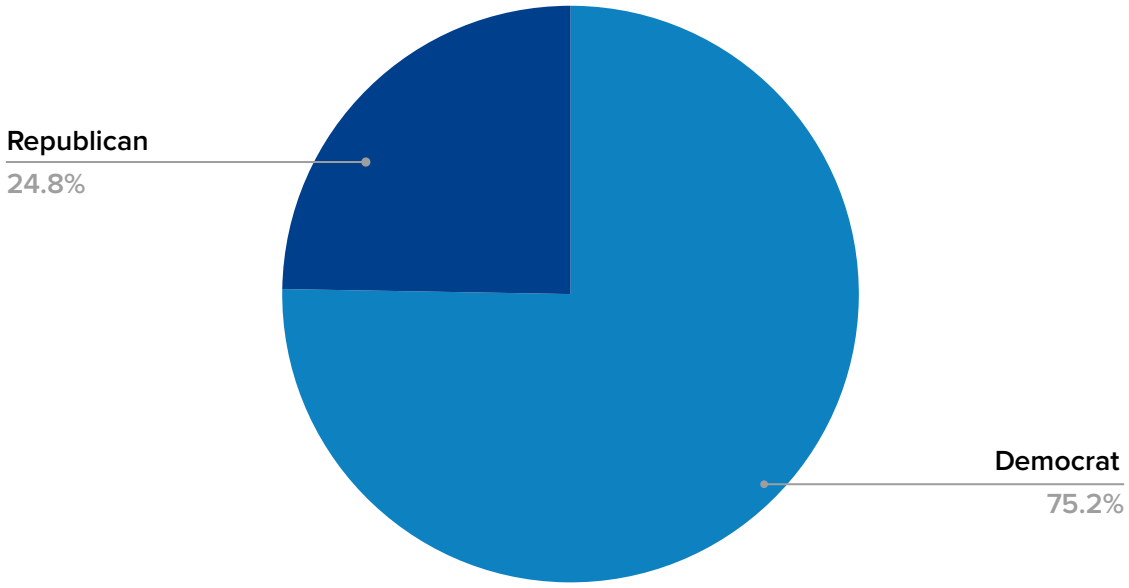
Focuses on broad AI bills that establish comprehensive regulatory frameworks addressing multiple technologies and policy areas in a single bill.

Comprehensive AI: Develops broad regulatory frameworks governing AI use, encompassing multiple technologies and policy issues such as transparency, safety, and high-risk AI.

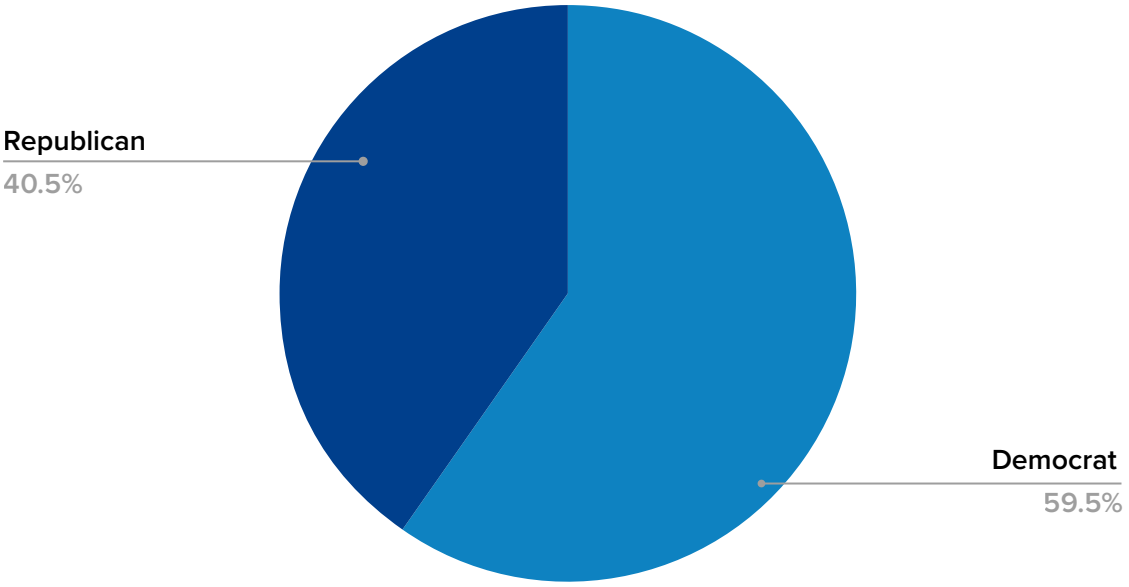
Table 9. Political Affiliation of 2025 State AI Bills

Breakdown of industry-focused AI bills introduced versus enacted in 2025 by political affiliation of the primary sponsor.*

Introduced AI Bills by Political Affiliation of Sponsor



Enacted AI Bills by Political Affiliation of Sponsor

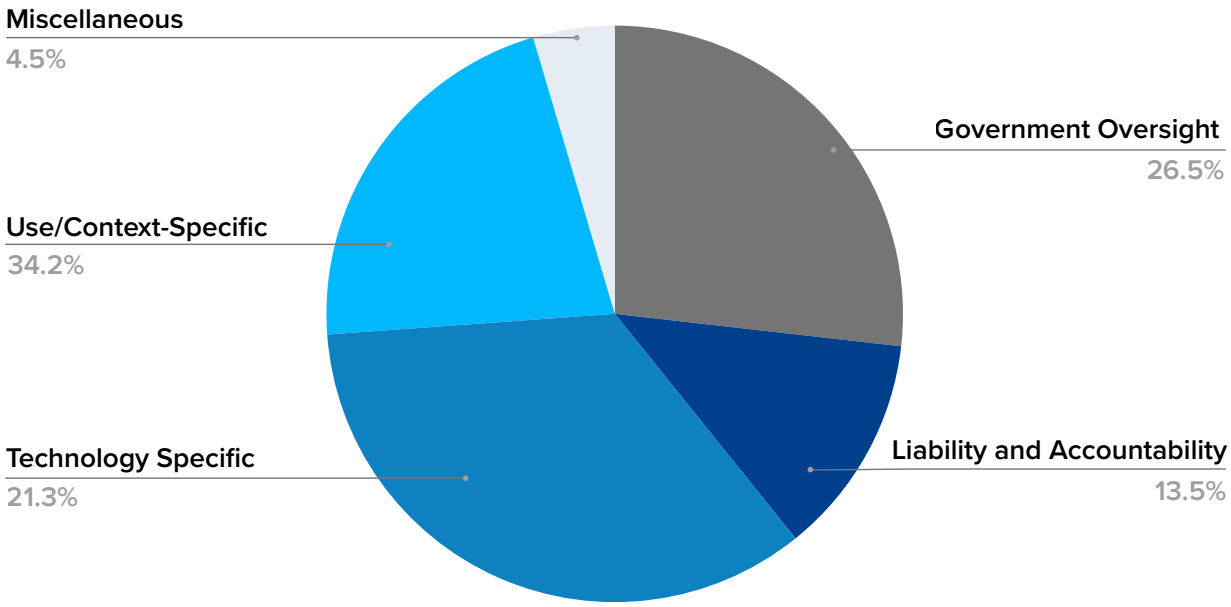


**Enacted bills include all bills tracked by FPF, including government use and strategy bills with indirect impacts on industry.*

Table 10. Political Affiliation of 2025 State AI Bills Based on Bill Categorization

Breakdown of AI-related bills introduced by political affiliation of the primary sponsor, as per FPF's bill tracking categories.

Democrat Introduced AI Bills by Broad Category



Republican Introduced AI Bills by Broad Category

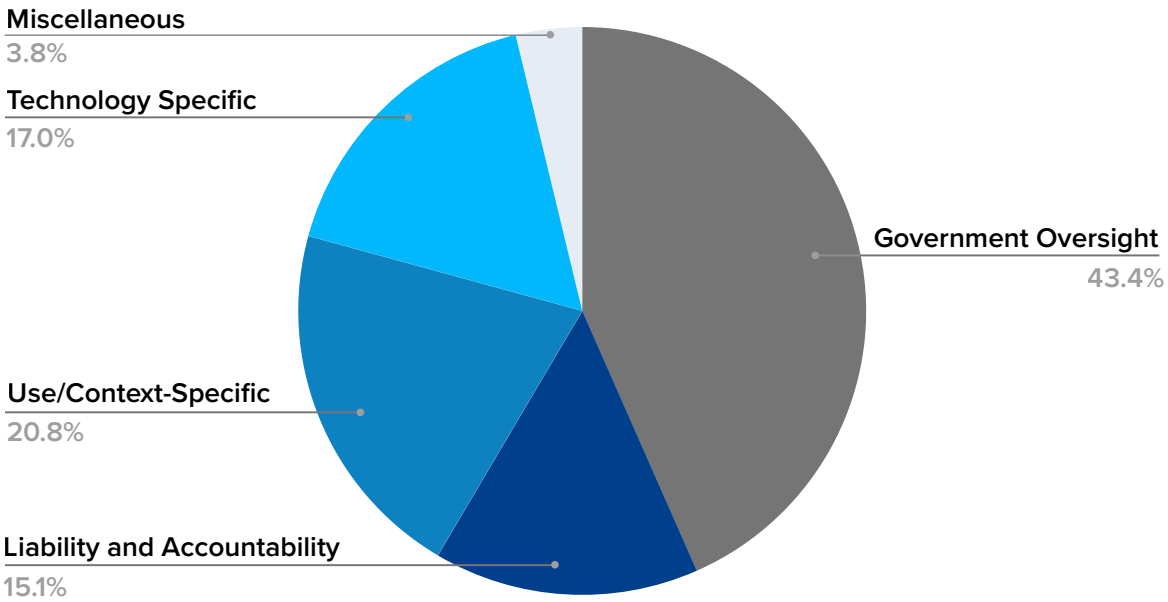


Table 11. Enacted 2025 State AI Bills

*Includes the bill number, description, and category of industry-focused AI bills enacted in 2025.**

11 BILLS ARE SIGNED		
Enacted State Bill	**Description**	**Category**
Arkansas HB 1876 Rep. Richardson (R)	**Ownership of AI-Generated Content**	Technology-Specific (Generative AI)
Connecticut SB 1295 Sen. Maroney (D)	**Personal Data Used in Automated Decisionmaking**	Use / Context Specific (ADMT)
Illinois HB 1806 Rep. Morgan (D)	**Healthcare Professionals' Use of AI**	Use / Context Specific (Health)
Maine LD 1727 Rep. Kuhn (D)	**AI Chatbot Transparency**	Technology-Specific (Chatbots)
Montana SB 212 Sen. Zolnikov (R)	**Right to Compute & AI in Critical Infrastructure**	Use / Context Specific (Critical Infrastructure); Liability and Accountability (Right to Compute)
Nevada AB 406 Asm. Jackson (D)	**AI Use by Healthcare Providers**	Use / Context Specific (Health)
New York S-3008C (FY26 Budget)	**AI Companions**	Technology-Specific (Chatbots)
Texas SB 1188 Sen. Kolkhorst (R)	**AI Use by Healthcare Practitioners**	Use / Context Specific (Health)
Texas HB 149 Rep. Capriglione (R)	**Responsible AI Governance Act (TRAIGA)**	Liability and Accountability (Regulatory Sandbox)
Utah B 226 Sen. Cullimore (R)	**Generative AI Transparency in High-Risk Consumer Interactions**	Use / Context Specific (High-Risk Uses);
Utah HB 452 Rep. Moss (R)	**AI-Driven Mental Health Chatbots**	Use / Context Specific (Health) Technology-Specific (Chatbots) Liability and Accountability (Affirmative Defense)

**For purposes of this report, "enacted" refers to bills that have passed both chambers of the legislature and been enrolled, though they may still be awaiting gubernatorial signature at the time of publication. Upon publication of this report, bills in California and New York are still awaiting gubernatorial action. This total is limited to bills with direct implications for industry and excludes measures focused solely on government use of AI or those that only extend the effective date of prior legislation.*

Table 11. Enacted 2025 State AI Bills *(continued)*

9 BILLS ARE ENGROSSED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN SIGNED		
Engrossed Bill	**Description**	**Category**
California SB 243 Sen. Padilla (D)	**Companion Chatbots**	Technology-Specific (Chatbots)
California SB 53 Sen. Weiner (D)	**Transparency in Frontier Artificial Intelligence Act (TFAIA)**	Technology-Specific (Frontier Models) Liability and Accountability (Strict Liability)
California SB 11 Sen. Ashby (D)	**Digital Replicas Consumer Warning**	Technology-Specific (Generative AI)
California SB 7 Sen. McNerney (D)	**Employment and Automated Decision Systems**	Use / Context Specific (Employment)
California AB 1064 Asm. Bauer-Kahan (D)	**Leading Ethical AI Development (LEAD) for Kids Act**	Technology-Specific (Chatbots)
California AB 853 Asm. Wicks (D)	**Amendments to CA AI Transparency Act**	Technology-Specific (Generative AI)
California AB 489 Asm. Bonta (D)	**Artificial Intelligence and Health Care Professions**	Use / Context Specific (Health) Liability and Accountability (Title Protections)
California AB 316 Asm. Krell (D)	**AI Liability Defenses**	Liability and Accountability (Legal Defense)
New York S 6453 Asm. Bores (D)	**Frontier Model Safety (RAISE Act)**	Technology-Specific (Frontier Models); Liability and Accountability (Strict Liability)

Table 12. Enacted and Passed (in at least one chamber) Use- or Context-Specific AI Bills

Includes the bill number, author, category, and description of bills enacted, as well as bills passing at least one legislative chamber, in 2025 under the theme of Use- or Context- Specific.

= Signed by Governor and Enacted *= Passed Chamber* *= Passed Chamber + Cross-Committee*
= Passed Both Chambers + Veto'ed by Governor

ENACTED BILLS			
Bill Number	**Author**	**Category**	**Description**
California SB 7 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Sen. McNerney (D)	Employment	Would require an employer using ADS to provide a notice, limit the purposes in which an ADS can be used to make decisions, and allow workers affected by an employment-related decision made by an ADS to access data.
California AB 489 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Asm. Bonta (D)	Health	Would provide regulators the authority to enforce title protections against those who develop or deploy AI systems that claim to be licensed or certified health professionals.
California CPPA Draft Regulations *(Awaiting Governor action)*	California Privacy Protection Agency	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking (Privacy)	Creates implementing regulations from privacy law regarding ADMT in significant decisions, requiring covered entities to provide notice to consumers, conduct risk assessments, and provide consumers rights to access, opt-out, and appeal ADMT decisions.
Connecticut SB 1295	Sen. Maroney (D)	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking (Privacy)	Amends the data privacy law with provisions regarding ADMT, requiring covered entities to conduct an ADMT impact assessment and provide consumers rights to access, review, and if the decision concerned housing, the right to correct.
Illinois HB 1806	Rep. Morgan (D)	Health	Limits licensed professionals' AI use to "permitted uses," prohibiting AI for independent therapeutic decisions, direct client interaction, or generating treatment recommendations.
Montana SB 212	Sen. Zolnikov (R)	Critical Infrastructure	Requires deployers of critical AI systems (those making or are a substantial factor in making a consequential decision) used for critical infrastructure facilities to develop a risk management policy.
Nevada AB 406	Asm. Jackson (D)	Health	Prohibits AI providers from offering or advertising the use of an AI system for mental or behavioral healthcare. Licensed providers may not use AI to deliver care except in administrative capacities.
New Jersey Data Privacy Rulemaking *(Awaiting Finalization)*	Attorney General	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking (Privacy)	Creates implementing regulations for the data privacy law regarding automated profiling to make legal or similarly significant effects, requiring covered entities to disclose information to consumers, conduct an annual risk assessment, and provide consumers the right to opt-out.

Table 12. Enacted and Passed (in at least one chamber) Use- or Context-Specific AI Bills *(continued)*

ENACTED BILLS *(continued)*			
Texas SB 1188	Sen. Kolkhorst (R)	Health	Permits healthcare AI diagnostics if practitioners operate within their license, adhere to laws, review AI records per standards, and disclose AI use to patients.
Utah SB 226	Sen. Cullimore (R)	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking (Generative)	Amended the Utah AI Policy Act to limit disclosure requirements to "high-risk" interactions that could be relied upon by consumers to make significant decisions, including the provision of financial, legal, or medical services.
Utah SB 452	Rep. Moss (R)	Health	Suppliers of chatbots used for mental health must disclose information to users and avoid in-interaction advertising. They have an affirmative defense if they document properly and create a detailed safeguard policy.
KEY BILLS THAT PASSED AT LEAST ONE CHAMBER			
California SB 238	Sen. Smallwood-Cuevas (D)	Employment	Would require an employer to annually provide a notice to the Department of workplace surveillance tools used, including the data that will be collected from workers and consumers and whether they will have the option of opting out of the collection of personal data.
California SB 420	Sen. Padilla (D)	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking	Would regulate high-risk ADMT by requiring an impact assessment and governance program. Employers would be required to notify individuals subject to an ADS decision and allow an opportunity to appeal the decision.
California AB 1018	Asm. Bauer-Kahan (D)	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking	Would regulate ADMT used to make consequential decisions, requiring deployers to provide disclosures and opt-outs for those subject to ADS, and execute performance evaluations and third-party audits.
Connecticut SB 2	Sen. Maroney (D)	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking	Would regulate high-risk AI systems used in consequential decisions, requiring developer to deployer disclosures, consumer disclosures, impact assessments, AI governance programs, and consumer rights to correct and appeal decisions.
New York S 1169	Sen. Gonzalez (D)	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking	Would regulate high-risk AI systems, requiring user notice, the right to opt-out, and appeal adverse decisions. It would also prohibit use of a high-risk AI system that produces algorithmic discrimination or has not passed an independent audit.
Virginia HB 2094 *(Veto'ed by Governor)*	Del. Maldonado (D)	High-Risk AI / Automated Decisionmaking	Would regulate AI systems used in consequential decisions, requiring entities to use reasonable care to protect consumers from algorithmic discrimination, conduct impact assessments, manage a risk management program, and provide consumers the right to explanation and appeal where there is an adverse decision.

Table 13. Enacted and Passed (in at least one chamber) Technology-Specific AI Bills

Includes the bill number, author, category, and description of bills enacted, as well as bills passing at least one legislative chamber, in 2025 under the theme of Technology-Specific.

= Signed by Governor and Enacted *= Passed Chamber* *= Passed Chamber + Cross-Committee*

= Passed Both Chambers + Vetoed by Govenor

KEY BILLS THAT PASSED AT LEAST ONE CHAMBER			
Bill Number	**Author**	**Category**	**Description**
Arkansas HB 1876	Rep. Richardson (R)	Generative AI	Declares that the person who provides the input or data to a generative AI tool shall be the owner of the generated content or resulting trained model.
California SB 243 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Sen. Padilla (D)	Chatbots	Would require AI companion chatbot platforms to publish safety protocols addressing suicide and self-harm, take reasonable steps to prevent specified conduct, and remind users the chatbot is not human.
California SB 53 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Sen. Weiner (D)	Frontier/ Foundation Models	Requires large developers of frontier models to write and publish a frontier AI framework and implement appropriate safeguards to prevent "catastrophic risk." Includes protections against retaliation for employee whistleblowers.
California SB 11 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Sen. Ashby (D)	Generative AI	Would require providers of AI systems designed to create digital replicas to provide a consumer warning that misuse may result in criminal liability.
California AB 1064 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Asm. Bauer-Kahan (D)	Chatbots	Would regulate "companion chatbots" available to children; operators would be prohibited from making a companion chatbot available to a child if capable of specified harms (e.g. offering mental health therapy, encouraging violence or self harm, etc.).
California AB 853 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Asm. Wicks (D)	Generative AI	Would offer amendments to the California AI Transparency Act, requiring large online platforms to provide a user interface to disclose the availability of system provenance data. The bill would add new obligations for capture device manufacturers and introduce new restrictions for GenAI platforms.
Maine LD 1727	Rep. Kuhn (D)	Chatbots	Requires disclosure to consumers when they are interacting with an AI chatbot. It prohibits using AI in a way that could mislead a reasonable consumer into believing they are talking to a real person, unless a clear and conspicuous notice is provided.
New York S 6453 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Sen. Gounardes (D) & Asm. Bores (D)	Frontier/ Foundation Models	The "Responsible AI Safety and Education (RAISE) Act," requires large developers of frontier models to write and publish a safety and security protocol and implement appropriate safeguards to prevent an "unreasonable risk of critical harm."

Table 13. Enacted and Passed (in at least one chamber) Technology-Specific AI Bills *(continued)*

New York S-3008C	N/A *(FY26 Budget)*	Chatbots	Prohibits operators from offering AI companion chatbots without a protocol to detect and respond to suicidal ideation or self-harm, including referring users to crisis services. Operators must also provide clear and conspicuous notifications informing users that they are not communicating with a human.
Utah SB 452	Rep. Moss (R)	Chatbots	Suppliers of mental health chatbots must refrain from advertising any products or services during user interactions unless explicitly disclosed, and are prohibited from the sale or sharing of individually identifiable health information gathered from users.
KEY BILLS THAT PASSED AT LEAST ONE CHAMBER			
California AB 410	Asm. Wilson (D)	Chatbots	Would amend the state's chatbot law to clarify that "chatbots" include generative AI-automated accounts. It would prohibit using bots to mislead others about their artificial identity and require disclosure that they are not human before any initial interaction and upon user inquiry.
New York S 6954	Sen. Gounardes (D)	Generative AI	The "Stop Deepfakes Act," would require generative AI providers to include provenance data on synthetic content produced or modified by a generative AI system.
New York S 5668	Sen. Gonzalez (D)	Chatbots	Would establish liability standards for chatbot responses, preventing proprietors of chatbots from waiving liability if a chatbot provides misleading or incorrect information that harms a user, including self-harm. It also includes disclosure and notice provisions and sets additional requirements for proprietors interacting with minor users.
New York S 934	Sen. Gonzalez (D)	Generative AI	Would require owners and operators of generative AI systems to conspicuously display a warning on the user interface that informs users that the system's outputs may be inaccurate or inappropriate.
New York A 6578	Asm. Bores (D)	Generative AI	The "AI Training Data Transparency Act," would regulate generative AI model/service training data, including requiring generative artificial intelligence model/service developers to publicly post information on their training data.

Table 14. Enacted and Passed (in at least one chamber) Liability AI Bills

Includes the bill number, author, category, and description of bills enacted, as well as bills passing at least one legislative chamber, in 2025 under the theme of Liability and Accountability.

= Signed by Governor and Enacted *= Passed Chamber* *= Passed Chamber + Cross-Committee*

= Passed Both Chambers + Vetoed by Govenor

ENACTED BILLS			
Bill Number	**Author**	**Category**	**Description**
California SB 53 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Sen. Weiner (D)	Foundation Models/AI Safety	Requires large developers of frontier models to write and publish a frontier AI framework and implement appropriate safeguards to prevent "catastrophic risk." Includes protections against retaliation for employee whistleblowers.
California AB 853 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Asm. Wicks (D)	GenAI	Would offer amendments to the California AI Transparency Act, requiring large online platforms to provide a user interface to disclose the availability of system provenance data. The bill would add new obligations for capture device manufacturers and introduce new restrictions for GenAI platforms.
California AB 489 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Asm. Bonta (D)	Health	Would provide regulators the authority to enforce title protections against those who develop or deploy AI systems that claim to be licensed or certified health professionals.
California AB 316 *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Asm. Krell (D)	Employment	Would clarify that in actions against defendants that developed or used AI, it is not a legal defense that the AI autonomously caused the harm.
Montana SB 212	Sen. Zolnikov (R)	Miscellaneous	Would create the "right to compute" and prohibit the government from restricting the use or development of AI without demonstration of necessity.
New York S 6453 *(formerly S 6953)* *(Awaiting Governor action)*	Sen. Gounardes (D)	Frontier Models/ AI Safety	Among other things, the "Responsible AI Safety and Education (RAISE) Act" would broadly authorize the New York AG to investigate and enforce state liability laws and regulations.
Texas HB 149 (TRAIGA)	Rep. Capriglione (R)	Government Use/Liability	Among other things, the "Texas Responsible AI Governance Act" (TRAIGA) institutes a regulatory sandbox, provides broad authority to the Texas AG to issue civil investigative demands (CIDs), and create rebuttable presumptions, affirmative defenses, and a right to cure.
Utah HB 452	Rep. Moss (R)	Health/ Transparency/ Chatbots	It would also allow businesses to take advantage of an affirmative defense, provided they maintain certain AI governance measures.

Table 14. Enacted and Passed (in at least one chamber) Liability AI Bills *(continued)*

KEY BILLS THAT PASSED AT LEAST ONE CHAMBER			
California AB 1405	Asm. Bauer-Kahan (D)	AI Safety	Would require an AI auditor to enroll with the Government Operations Agency, where individuals could report misconduct by an enrolled AI auditor on the agency's website.
California SB 813	Sen. McNerney (D)	AI Safety	Would establish independent, third-party "multistakeholder regulatory organizations" (MRO) that would devise safety standards and later certify and monitor AI developers and deployers who meet the standards.
Connecticut SB 2	Sen. Maroney (D)	Comprehensive AI	Would establish an artificial intelligence regulatory sandbox program.
New York S 5668 / A 6767	Sen. Gonzalez (D)	Chatbots	Would establish liability standards for chatbot responses, preventing proprietors of chatbots from waiving liability if a chatbot provides misleading or incorrect information that harms a user, including self-harm. It also includes disclosure and notice provisions.
New York A 6578	Asm. Bores (D)	GenAI	As part of a liability regime, this bill would require generative AI model developers to publicly post information on their training data.
New York S 6954	Sen. Gounardes (D)	GenAI	As part of a liability regime, this bill would require generative AI providers to include provenance data on synthetic content produced or modified by a generative AI system.
New York S 1169 / A 8884	Sen. Gonzalez (D)	ADMT/High-Risk AI	Among other things, this bill would also create whistleblower protections,
New York A 8833	Asm. Bores (D)	Liability	The "Understanding Artificial Intelligence Act" would implement a liability regime for developers of covered artificial intelligence models. The bill would hold developers of covered models "strictly liable," regardless of the degree of care they exercised for all injuries to a non-user of a covered model.
Virginia HB 2094 *(Vetoed)*	Del. Maldonado (D)	ADMT/High-Risk AI	Would regulate AI systems used in consequential decisions, requiring entities to use reasonable care to protect consumers from algorithmic discrimination. The bill would be enforced by the state AG, with authority to issue civil investigative demands (CIDs), and similar affirmative defenses to Colorado, including a right to cure.

Table 15. Definitions of Artificial Intelligence in 2025 AI Bills

Breakdown of definitions of "artificial intelligence" in enacted and key bills in 2025.

Legislation	Terminology	Definition
California SB 53	**Artificial Intelligence Model**	Means an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.
California SB 7	**Artificial Intelligence**	Means an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.
California AB 1018	**Artificial Intelligence**	Means an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.
Montana SB 212	**Artificial Intelligence System**	Means any **machine learning-based system** that, for any explicit or implicit objective, infers from the inputs the system receives how to generate outputs, including but not limited to content, decisions, predictions, and recommendations that can influence physical or virtual environments.
Nevada AB 406	**Artificial Intelligence**	Means a **machine-based system** that, for any explicit or implicit objective, infers from the inputs the system receives how to generate outputs, including, without limitation, content, decisions, predictions, or recommendations that can influence physical or virtual environments.
New York S-3008C (FY26 Budget)	**Artificial Intelligence** or **Artificial Intelligence Technology** or **AI**	Means a machine-based system that can, **for a given set of human-defined objectives**, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments, and that uses machine- and human- based inputs to perceive real and virtual environments, **abstract such perceptions into models through analysis** in an automated manner, and **use model inference** to formulate options for information or action.
Texas HB 149	**Artificial Intelligence System**	Means any machine-based system that, for any explicit or implicit objective, infers from the inputs the system receives how to generate outputs, including content, decisions, predictions, or recommendations, that can influence physical or virtual environments.
Utah SB 226	**Artificial Intelligence**	Means a machine-based system that makes predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments.
Illinois HB 1806	**Artificial Intelligence**	Means a machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments. **"Artificial intelligence" includes generative artificial intelligence.**
New York S 6453	**Artificial Intelligence**	Means a machine-based system that can, **for a given set of human-defined objectives,** make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments, and that uses machine- and human-based inputs to perceive real and virtual environments, **abstract such perceptions into models through analysis** in an automated manner, and **use model inference** to formulate options for information or action.

Table 16. Definitions of Frontier/Foundation Models in 2025 AI Bills

Breakdown of definitions of "frontier model" and "foundation model" in enacted and key bills in 2025.

Legislation	Terminology	Definition
New York A 6953 (RAISE Act)	**Frontier Model**	Means either of the following: (a) an artificial intelligence model trained using greater than 10^26 computational operations (e.g., integer or floating-point operations), the **compute cost of which exceeds one hundred million dollars**; or (b) an artificial intelligence model produced by applying **knowledge distillation** to a frontier model as defined in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, provided that the compute cost for such model produced by applying **knowledge distillation exceeds five million dollars.**
California SB 53 (TFAIA)	**Foundation Model; Frontier Model**	**Foundation Model**: An artificial intelligence model that is all of the following: (1) Trained on a broad data set. (2) Designed for generality of output. (3) Adaptable to a wide range of distinctive tasks. **Frontier Developer:** A person who has trained, or initiated the training of, a frontier model, with respect to which the person has used, or intends to use, at least as much computing power to train the frontier model as would meet the technical specifications found in subdivision (i). (i) (1) **Frontier model**: A foundation model that was trained using a quantity of computing power greater than 10^26 integer or floating-point operations. (2) The quantity of computing power shall include computing for the original training run and for any subsequent fine-tuning, reinforcement learning, or other material modifications the developer applies to a preceding foundation model. (j) Large frontier developer: A frontier developer that together with its affiliates collectively had an **annual gross revenues in excess of five hundred million dollars** in the preceding calendar year.

Table 17. Definitions of Generative Artificial Intelligence in 2025 AI Bills

Breakdown of definitions of "generative artificial intelligence" in enacted and key bills in 2025.

Legislation	Terminology	Definition
New York S 6954	**Generative Artificial Intelligence System**	Means a class of artificial intelligence models that are **self-supervised** and emulate the structure and characteristics of input data to generate derived synthetic content, including, but not limited to, images, videos, audio, text, and other digital content.
New York A 6578	**Generative Artificial Intelligence**	*Same as above* Means a class of artificial intelligence models that are **self-supervised** and emulate the structure and characteristics of input data to generate derived synthetic content, including, but not limited to, images, videos, audio, text, and other digital content.
New York S 934	**Generative Artificial Intelligence System**	*Same as above* Means a class of artificial intelligence models that are **self-supervised** and emulate the structure and characteristics of input data to generate derived synthetic content, including, but not limited to, images, videos, audio, text, and other digital content.
California AB 1064	**Generative Artificial Intelligence**	Means artificial intelligence that can generate derived synthetic content, including text, images, video, and audio, that emulates the structure and characteristics of the artificial intelligence's training data.
California AB 853	**Generative Artificial Intelligence System/ GenAI system**	Means artificial intelligence that can generate derived synthetic content, including text, images, video, and audio, that emulates the structure and characteristics of the system's training data.
Examples of definitions from other bills that did not proceed to first chamber:		
Massachusetts H 90	**GenAI Model**	An AI model designed to generate new data or content based on the patterns or structures from its training data. For clarity, this **does not include non-generative capabilities** like classification, predictions or labeling.
Maryland HB 823	**Generative Artificial Intelligence**	Means artificial intelligence that can generate derived synthetic content, such as a text, images, video, and audio, that emulates the structure and characteristics of the data used to train the artificial intelligence.
Virginia HB 2250	**Generative Artificial Intelligence**	Means artificial intelligence **based on a foundation model** that is capable of and used to produce synthetic digital content, including audio, images, text, and videos.

Table 18. Definitions of Chatbots in 2025 AI Bills

Breakdown of definitions of "chatbot" included in enacted and key bills in 2025.

Legislation	Terminology	Definition
California SB 243	**Companion Chatbot**	An artificial intelligence system with a natural language interface that provides ***adaptive, human-like responses*** to user inputs and is capable of meeting a user's social needs, including by exhibiting anthropomorphic features and being able to ***sustain*** a relationship across multiple interactions.
California AB 1064	**Companion Chatbot**	A generative artificial intelligence system with a natural language interface that ***simulate***s a ***sustained*** humanlike relationship with a user by doing all of the following: (A) Retaining information on prior interactions or user sessions and user preferences to personalize the interaction and facilitate ongoing engagement with the companion chatbot. (B) Asking unprompted or unsolicited emotion-based questions that go beyond a direct response to a user prompt. (C) ***Sustaining*** an ongoing dialogue concerning matters personal to the user.
California AB 410	**Bot**	An automated online account or application that ***a reasonable person*** could believe is a human being and with respect to which substantially all of the actions or posts of that account or application are the outputs of generative artificial intelligence.
Maine LD 1727	**Artificial Intelligence Chatbot**	Means a software application, web interface or computer program that ***simulates*** human conversation and interaction through textual or aural communications.
New York S 5668	**AI Companion**	A system using artificial intelligence, generative artificial intelligence, and/or emotional recognition algorithms to ***simulate*** social human interaction, by retaining information on prior interactions and user preference, asking questions, providing advice, and engaging in simulated conversation on matters of personal well-being.
New York S-3008C	**AI Companion**	A system using artificial intelligence, generative artificial intelligence, and/or emotional recognition algorithms designed to ***simulate*** a ***sustained*** human or human-like relationship with a user by: (i) retaining information on prior interactions or user sessions and user preferences to personalize the interaction and facilitate ongoing engagement with the AI companion; (ii) asking unprompted or unsolicited emotion-based questions that go beyond a direct response to a user prompt; and iii) sustaining an ongoing dialogue concerning matters personal to the user.
Utah SB 452	**Mental Health Chatbot**	"Mental health chatbot" means an artificial intelligence technology that: (i) uses generative artificial intelligence to engage in interactive conversations with a user of the mental health chatbot similar to the confidential communications that an individual would have with a licensed mental health therapist; and (ii) a supplier represents, or a ***reasonable person*** would believe, can or will provide mental health therapy or help a user manage or treat mental health conditions.

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