ENACTED AI LEGISLATION

Overview

Chatbots: CA SB-243 *(2025)*, ME LD-1727 *(2025)*, NH HB-143 *(2025)*, NY S-3008C *(2025)*, UT SB-452 *(2025)*

Generative AI Transparency: AR HB-1876 *(2025)*, CA SB-942 *(2024)*, CA AB-3030 *(2024)*, CA AB-2013 *(2024)*, UT SB-149 (Artificial Intelligence Policy Act) *(2024, updated 2025)*

Government Use/Liability: CA AB 316 *(2025)*, TX HB-149 *(2025)*, MT SB-212 *(2025)*

Frontier Models: CA SB-53 *(2025)*, NY A 9449 *(2025)*

Health: CA AB-489 *(2025)*, IL HB-1806 *(2025)*, NV AB-406 *(2025)*, TX SB-1188 *(2025)*

Synthetic Content: US S-146 (TAKE IT DOWN Act) *(2025)*

High-Risk AI: CO SB-205 (Colorado AI Act) *(2024)*

Data Privacy: CT SB-1295 *(2025)*, CA AB-1008 *(2024)*, MN HF-4757 *(2023)*

Employment: IL HB-3773 *(2024)*, NYC LL-144 *(2023)*

Intellectual Property: TN HB-2091 *(2024)*

Innovation: DE HJR-7 *(2025)*

2025

CHATBOTS

CA SB-243: Companion Chatbots

SPONSOR: Senator Padilla (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2026; July 1, 2027 (Reporting Requirements)
SUMMARY: This law requires companion chatbot operators to remind users that the chatbot is not human at least every three hours during interactions and publish safety protocols that address self-harm, including notifying users of crisis service providers. Operators must also disclose to users that companion chatbots may not be suitable for some minors. Under the law, operators must annually report to the Office of Suicide Prevention protocols to detect, remove, and respond to instances of suicidal ideation. The bill creates a private right of action for injured parties.

ME LD-1727: An Act to Ensure Transparency in Consumer Transactions Involving Artificial Intelligence

SPONSOR: Representative Kuhn (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 2025
SUMMARY: This law 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.

NH HB-143: Responsive Generative Communication

SPONSOR: Representative Harvey-Bolia (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2026
SUMMARY: This law establishes that providers of AI chatbots may be liable for endangering the welfare of a child if their systems knowingly facilitate, encourage, or recommend harmful conduct, including sexually explicit activity, substance use, self-harm, or violent acts. The law also creates a private right of action for affected individuals.

NY S-3008C: FY26 Enacted Budget

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 5, 2025
SUMMARY: Included in New York's FY26 enacted budget is a new law establishing safeguards for AI companion systems. Under the law, operators are prohibited from offering AI companions without implementing a protocol to detect and respond to suicidal ideation or self-harm, upon which the system must refer users to crisis services. Operators must also provide clear and conspicuous notifications informing users that they are not communicating with a human. The law is enforced by the Attorney General, who may pursue civil penalties. The budget bill also updates the state's penal code to classify AI-generated child sexual abuse material as illegal child pornography.

UT SB-452: Artificial Intelligence Chatbots

SPONSOR: Representative Moss (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: May 7, 2025
SUMMARY: This law establishes new rules governing the use of AI-driven mental health chatbots. Under the law, 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. Suppliers have an affirmative defense if they maintain proper documentation and develop a detailed policy outlining key safeguards. *For more information, read FPF's resource: **Overview of Utah's Enacted AI Legislation***.

Generative AI Transparency

AR HB-1876: Regarding the Ownership of Model Training and Content Generated by a Generative Artificial Intelligence Tool

SPONSOR: Representative Richardson (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: August 3, 2025
SUMMARY: This law 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, so long as the content does not violate copyright or intellectual property rights.

CA AB-853: Amendments to the California AI Transparency Act

SPONSOR: Assemblymember Wicks (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027 (provenance data requirements); January 1, 2028 (capture device requirements)
SUMMARY: This law amends the California AI Transparency Act to require large online platforms to provide provenance data when such data follows "widely adopted specifications" from recognized standards bodies. It would also require capture device manufacturers to offer users an option to embed latent disclosures in content. Additionally, the law delays the operation of the California AI Transparency Act until August 2, 2026. *This law amends CA SB-942, the California AI Transparency Act from 2024.*

UT SB-332: Artificial Intelligence Revisions

SPONSOR: Senator Cullimore (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: May 7, 2025
SUMMARY: This law extends Utah's 2024 Artificial Intelligence Policy Act (AIPA)'s expiration date by two years, ensuring its provisions remain in effect until July 2027. *This law amends UT SB-149, the Artificial Intelligence Policy Act from 2024. For more information, read FPF's resource: Overview of Utah's Enacted AI Legislation.*

UT SB-226: Artificial Intelligence Consumer Protection Amendments

SPONSOR: Senator Cullimore (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: May 7, 2025
SUMMARY: This law narrows the scope of AIPA by limiting generative AI disclosure requirements only to "high-risk" interactions, or instances where a generative AI system collects sensitive personal information and involves significant decision-making, such as in financial, legal, medical, and mental health contexts. The law includes a safe harbor for AI suppliers if they provide clear disclosures to users. *This law amends UT SB-149, the Artificial Intelligence Policy Act from 2024. For more information, read FPF's resource: Overview of Utah's Enacted AI Legislation.*

Government Use/Liability

CA AB-316: AI Liability Defenses

SPONSOR: Assemblymember Krell (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2026
SUMMARY: This law clarifies that in civil actions against defendants that developed or used AI, it is not a legal defense that the AI autonomously caused the injury.

TX HB-149: The Texas Responsible Artificial Intelligence Governance Act (TRAIGA)

SPONSOR: Representative Capriglione (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2026
SUMMARY: This law restricts the development and deployment of AI systems for certain purposes, including: violations of constitutional rights, unlawful discrimination, generating sexually explicit content, and encouraging criminal activity or physical harm. It also regulates government agencies' use of AI, establishes a 36-month regulatory sandbox for testing AI systems, and creates the Texas AI Advisory Council. In addition to its AI provisions, the law amends Texas' existing biometric privacy law, the Capture or Use of Biometric Identifier Act (CUBI), explicitly permitting broader use of biometric identifiers for training and development of AI models and systems. *For more information, read FPF's resource: Two-Page Analysis TRAIGA*.

MT SB-212: Creating the Right to Compute Act and Requiring Shutdowns of AI Controlled Infrastructure

SPONSOR: Senator Zolnikov (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: April 16, 2025
SUMMARY: This law establishes a "right to compute," limiting government restrictions on the use or development of AI to those that are narrowly tailored and fulfill a compelling government interest. It also requires deployers of "critical AI" systems—defined as AI that is a *substantial factor* in making *consequential decisions*—to implement post-deployment risk management policies when those systems are used to control critical infrastructure.

Frontier Models

CA SB-53: Transparency in Frontier Artificial Intelligence Act (TFAIA)

SPONSOR: Senator Weiner (D)

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2026

SUMMARY: This law creates risk mitigation requirements for "large frontier developers" (entities that have trained at least one foundation model using over 10^26 integer operations) regarding "catastrophic risk," where deployment could contribute to the death or serious injury of more than 100 people or cause over $1 billion in damages. Developers would be required to produce annual frontier AI frameworks, transparency reports, disclose critical safety incidents (within 15 days), and provide protections to employee whistleblowers. The bill sets penalties with caps at $1 million per violation. *For more information, read FPF's blog and resource: [California's SB 53: The First Frontier AI Law, Explained](#).*

NY A-9449: Responsible AI Safety and Education (RAISE) Act

SPONSOR: Assemblymember Bores (D)

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

SUMMARY: Similar to SB 53, this law also creates risk mitigation requirements for "large frontier developers" regarding "catastrophic risk" (same statutory definitions).. In addition to producing annual frontier AI frameworks, transparency reports, and disclosing critical safety incidents (within 72 hours), developers would be required to participate in a frontier developer disclosure program. This law does not impose employee whistleblower protections. Penalties are set with caps at $1 million for a first violation and $3 million for subsequent violations. *For more information, read FPF's blog and resource: [The RAISE Act vs. SB 53: A Tale of Two Frontier AI Laws](#).*

Health

CA AB-489: Artificial Intelligence and Health Care Professions

SPONSOR: Assemblymember Bonta (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027
SUMMARY: This law provides regulators the authority to enforce title protections against those who develop or deploy AI systems that claim to be licensed or certified health professionals.

IL HB-1806: Healthcare Professionals' Use of AI

SPONSOR: Representative Morgan (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: August 1, 2025
SUMMARY: This law prohibits licensed therapy providers from using AI for anything beyond defined "supplementary support" (e.g., preparing client records, analyzing anonymized data, or identifying external resources) unless the client is informed in writing of the AI's use and purpose and provides consent. Notably, the law also bans entities from offering or advertising AI-delivered therapy to "the public of the State" unless conducted by a licensed professional, with exemptions for religious counseling, peer support, and educational resources.

NV AB-406: Restrictions on the Use of an Artificial Intelligence System by a Licensed Provider

SPONSOR: Assemblymember Jackson (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2025
SUMMARY: This law prohibits AI providers from claiming that an AI system can offer, simulate, or serve as a source of professional mental or behavioral health care. It also bars making available AI systems specifically designed to provide such care. Licensed providers may not use AI to deliver care directly to patients, but may use it for administrative support, provided it complies with privacy and health laws. Public schools are prohibited from using AI to perform school counselor duties.

TX SB-1188: Relating to Electronic Health Record Requirements

SPONSOR: Senator Kolkhorst (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: September 1, 2025
SUMMARY: This law allows health care practitioners to use artificial intelligence for diagnostic purposes so long as the practitioner acts within its scope of license, abides by federal and state laws, and reviews all AI-created records consistent with medical record standards. Under the law, practitioners must disclose the use of AI for diagnostic purposes to their patients.

Innovation

DE HJR-7: AI-Focused Regulatory Sandbox

SPONSOR: Representative Griffith (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: July 23, 2025
SUMMARY: This Joint Resolution directs Delaware's AI Commission to create a regulatory sandbox to assess agentic AI technologies. Delaware is now the third state (after Utah and Texas) to enact a law focused on AI regulatory sandboxes.

Synthetic Content

US S-146: TAKE IT DOWN Act

SPONSOR: Sen. Cruz (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: May 19, 2025 (criminal prohibition); May 19, 2026 (notice-and-removal)
SUMMARY: This law criminalizes the publication of non-consensual intimate imagery and requires that social media companies and online platforms remove such images within 48 hours of notification. Platforms must provide a clear and conspicuous notice of this removal process and are offered a safe harbor for content removal based on the platform's good faith removal.

Data Privacy

CT SB-1295: Amendments to the Connecticut Data Privacy Act

SPONSOR: General Law Committee
EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026
SUMMARY: This law amends the Connecticut Data Privacy Act (CDTPA), expanding rights and obligations related to automated decision making and profiling. It broadens the existing right to opt-out of profiling from "solely automated decisions" to "any automated decision" that produces legal or similarly significant effects and also adds a new right for consumers to contest certain profiling decisions. The law also introduces impact assessments for profiling systems that make significant decisions, includes a new exemption for collecting and using personal data for bias testing, and requires controllers to disclose if they collect or sell personal data for training large language models (LLMs). *For more information, read FPF's resource: [Overview of the Connecticut Data Privacy Act Amendments](#).*

2023 - 2024

High-Risk AI

CO SB-205: Consumer Protections for Artificial Intelligence

SPONSOR: Senator Rodriguez (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: February 1, 2026
SUMMARY: This law regulates developers and deployers of high-risk AI systems used in consequential decisionmaking contexts such as education, employment, or healthcare. Developers and deployers must use reasonable care to protect individuals from algorithmic discrimination and adhere to role-specific requirements for disclosures, assessments, and risk management. Consumers have rights of explanation, correction, and appeal if an adverse consequential decision is made from a high-risk AI system. *For more information, read FPF's resource: [Colorado AI Act Policy Brief](#).*

Data Privacy

CA AB-1008: California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018: Personal Information

SPONSOR: Assemblymember Bauer-Kahan (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2025
SUMMARY: This amendment to the CCPA denotes that "personal information" can exist in abstract digital formats, including AI systems "that are capable of outputting personal information." For more information, read FPF's resource: Letter and Analysis of California AB 1008.

MN HF-4757: Minnesota Consumer Data Privacy Act

SPONSOR: Representative Stephenson (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 5, 2023
SUMMARY: This law grants individuals novel rights to 'question the result' of an automated profiling decision, understand the reasons behind the decision, and be informed of actions they can take to secure a different decision in the future.

Generative AI Transparency

CA SB-942: California AI Transparency Act

SPONSOR: Senator Becker (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2026
SUMMARY: This law mandates generative AI providers offer tools for users to detect generative AI-generated content and requires a latent disclosure that content was AI-produced. ***This law was subsequently amended in 2025 by CA [AB-853](). For more information, read FPF's resource: [One-Page Analysis of the California AI Transparency Act]().***

CA AB-3030: Health Care Services: Artificial Intelligence

SPONSOR: Assemblymember Calderon (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2025
SUMMARY: This law requires specified health facilities that use generative AI to communicate patients' health information to disclose such use and provide patients with clear instructions to communicate with a human. It exempts communications generated by GenAI but reviewed by a licensed healthcare provider.

CA AB-2013: Generative Artificial Intelligence: Training Data Transparency

SPONSOR: Assemblymember Irwin (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2026
SUMMARY: This law requires developers of GenAI systems to publicly disclose specified information on the datasets used to train, test, and validate their AI models.

UT SB-149: Artificial Intelligence Policy Act

SPONSOR: Senator Cullimore (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: May 1, 2024
SUMMARY: This law creates disclosure requirements for entities providing consumer-facing generative AI systems to individuals in regulated occupations. It also creates a regulatory sandbox and the Office of AI Policy and AI Learning Laboratory Program. *This law was subsequently amended in 2025 by UT SB-332 and UT SB-226.*

Employment

IL HB-3773: Limit Predictive Analytics Use

SPONSOR: Representative Andrade (D)
EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2026
SUMMARY: This law amends the Illinois Human Rights Act to prohibit the use of AI that results in illegal discrimination within employment decisions and requires notification to

Employment

IL HB-3773: Limit Predictive Analytics Use

employees when using AI during employment decisions.

NYC LL-144: Automated Employment Decision Tools

SPONSOR: New York City Council
EFFECTIVE DATE: July 5, 2023
SUMMARY: This law requires employers that use 'automated employment decision tools' to provide notice to employees and applicants before using an AEDT and ensure that the AEDT is subject to a bias audit.

Intellectual Property

TN HB-2091: ELVIS Act (Ensuring Likeness Voice and Image Security Act)

SPONSOR: Representative Lamberth (R)
EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2024
SUMMARY: This law protects music professionals' voices from misuse of AI, granting them property rights and imposing penalties for misuse.