



U.S. State AI Laws: An Overview

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What We'll Cover Today

1. Frontier AI Laws

2. Transparency Laws

3. General AI Governance

4. Employment / ADMT Laws

5. Chatbot Laws

6. Pricing Algorithm Laws

7. Other AI Laws

8. Healthcare / Mental Health

9. AI in Health Insurance

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SPARC: U.S. State Privacy & AI Resource Center

50 States Covered

Tracks consumer privacy, data broker, and AI laws across all 50 states.

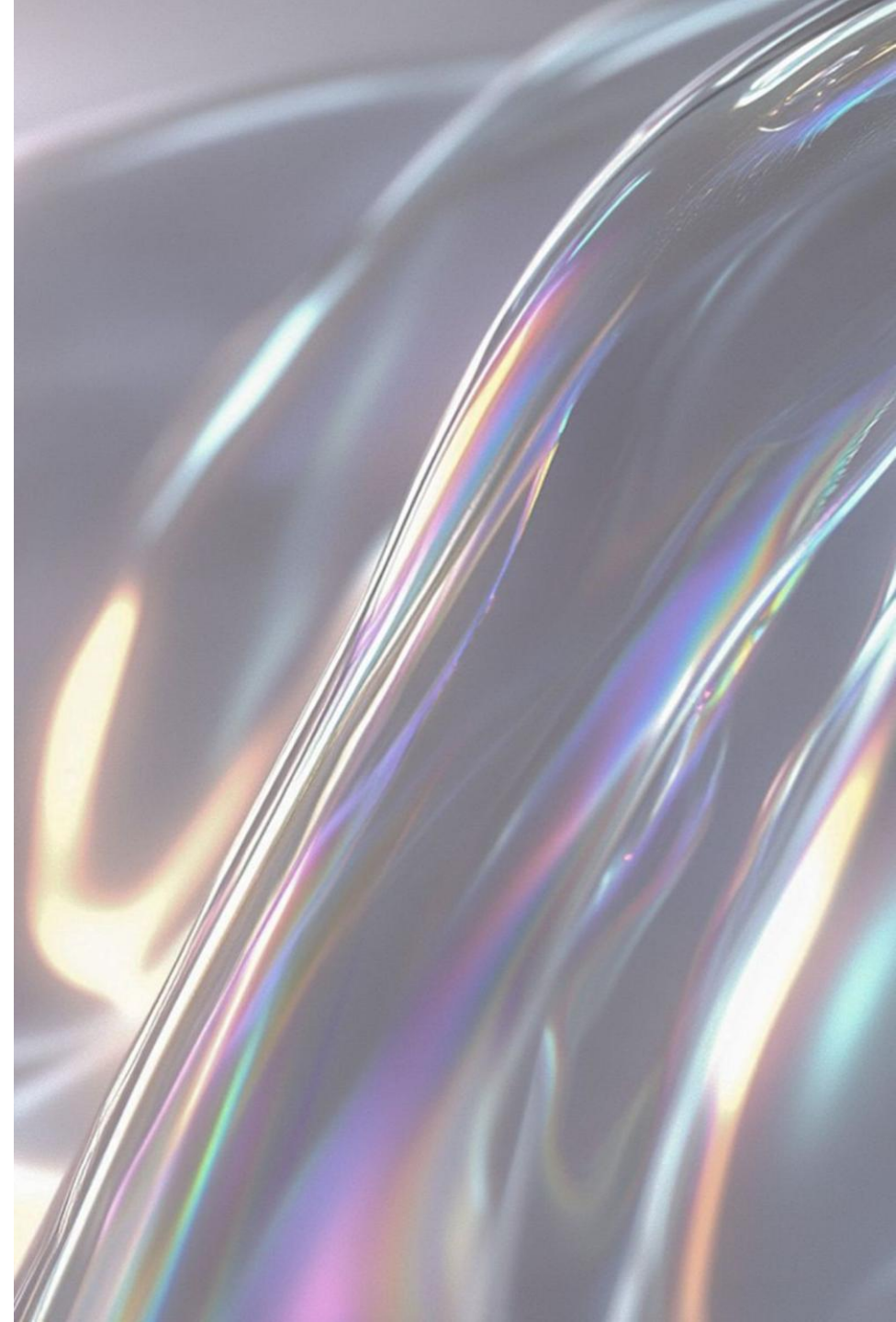
Always Current

Updated regularly with new laws, amendments, and compliance deadlines.

AI Law Focus

Covers transparency, employment AI, chatbots, healthcare, pricing algorithms, and more.

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Frontier AI Laws

Safety testing, incident reporting, and catastrophic-risk disclosures for the largest AI developers

Frontier AI Laws: What They Target

Most Powerful Models

Thresholds based on compute, capability, or risk level.

Pre-Deployment Safety

Safety evaluations must be completed before public deployment.

Incident Reporting

Developers must report failures in covered AI systems.

Catastrophic Risk

Disclosures and mitigation plans required for severe outcomes.

Frontier AI Laws: The Four Laws

California SB 53

Requires large AI developers to conduct safety testing before deployment.

Connecticut SB 5

Includes frontier AI safety requirements for developers of the most capable models.

Illinois AI Safety Measures Act (SB 315)

Enacted in 2026, imposes safety measures on frontier AI developers.

New York RAISE Act (S 8828 / A 9449)

Targets frontier AI safety obligations similar to California law.

Transparency Laws

Disclosure of AI system use, training data, and AI-generated content

Transparency / Provenance Laws

California AB 2013

Requires developers to document training data, intended uses, and limitations.

California SB 942 / AB 853

Mandates labeling of AI-generated images, audio, and other content.

Utah HB 276

Requires disclosures when AI is used to generate content.

Washington HB 1170

Requires disclosure when AI is used to generate content.

General AI Governance

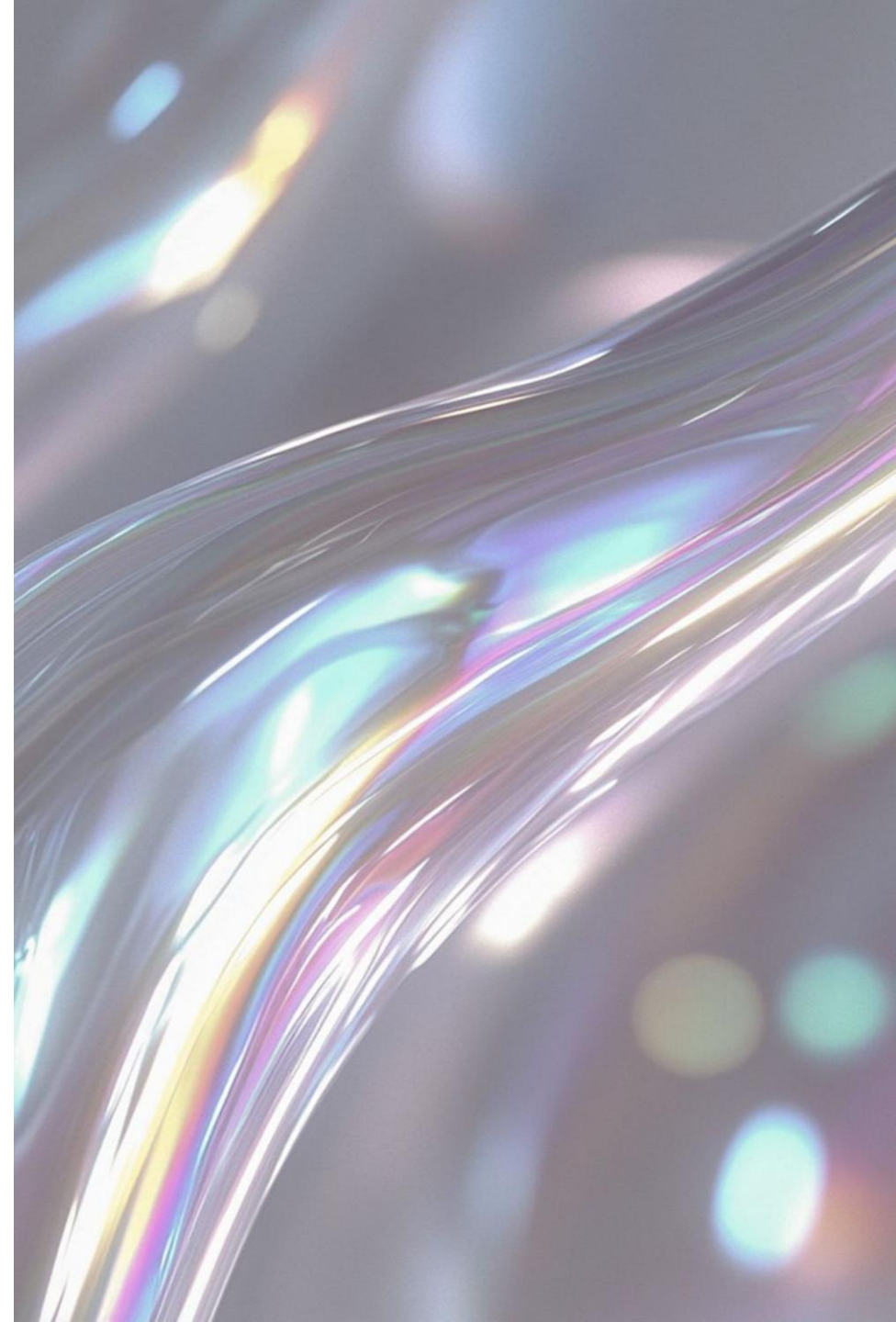
Broad, cross-sector AI governance frameworks not limited to a single use case

Texas TRAIGA (HB 149)

Disclosure Requirements

AI systems must disclose to consumers that they are interacting with an AI.

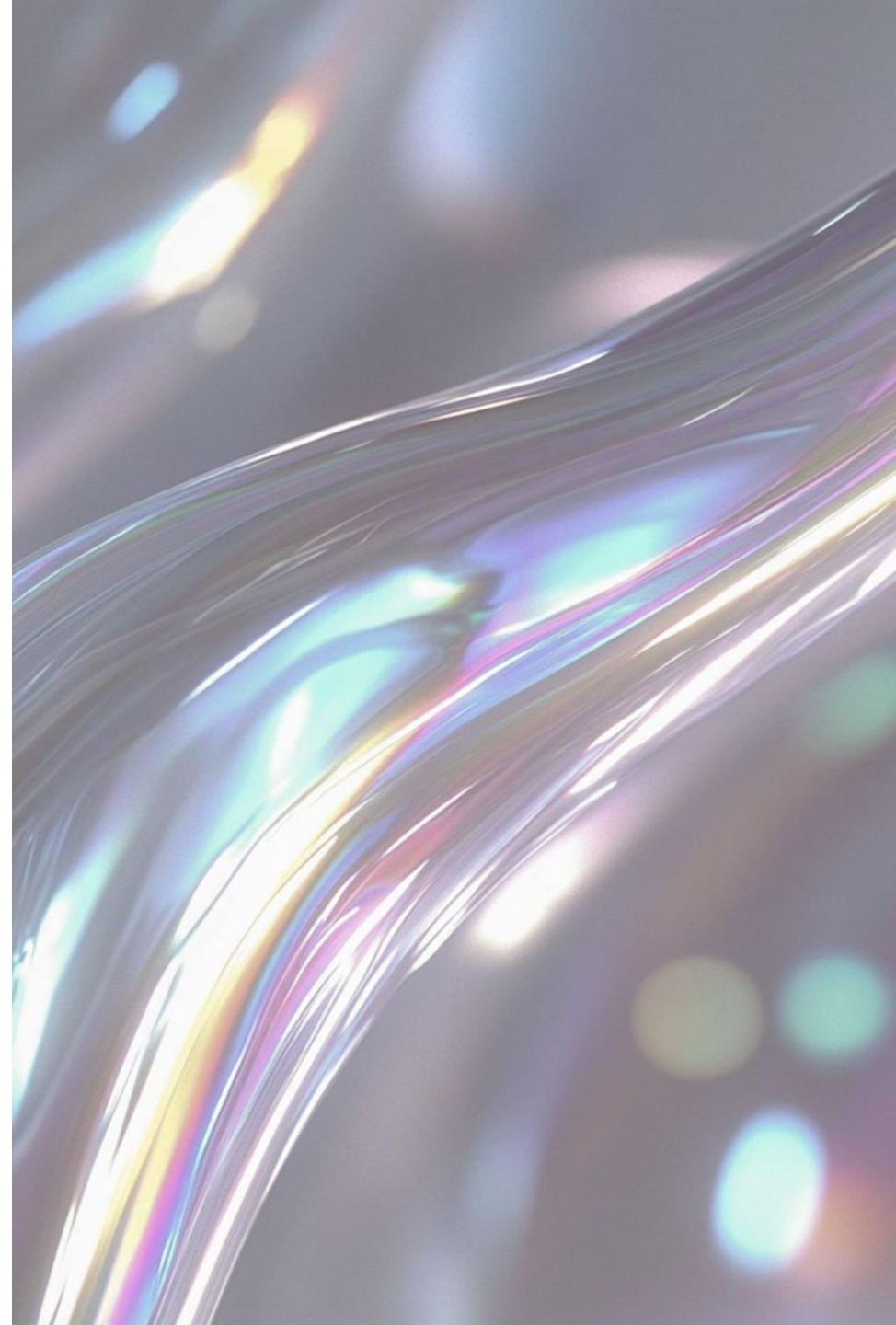
If AI system is used in relation to a health care service or treatment, the provider must make the disclosure not later than the date the service is first provided, unless the service is provided in an emergency.



Texas TRAIGA (HB 149)

Prohibited Uses

AI systems may not be used to incite self-harm, harm others, infringe constitutional rights, unlawfully discriminate, or produce explicit or abusive content.



Employment / ADMT Laws

Laws regulating automated decision-making and AI tools used in hiring, employment, and other workplace contexts

Employment / ADMT Laws

California – CCPA ADMT Regulations

Covers profiling and automated decisions under CCPA rules.

Colorado – ADMT Act (SB 189)

Disclosure-based regime with pre-use notice and recordkeeping requirements.

Connecticut – SB 5

Requires disclosures to job applicants and employees using AEDTs.

NYC – Local Law 144

Employers must notify applicants and conduct annual bias audits.

Employment / ADMT Laws

California — Civil Rights Council ADS Regulations

Governs automated decision systems used in employment contexts.

Illinois — AI Video Interview Act

Requires consent and restricts data sharing for AI video interviews.

Illinois — HB 3773

Makes AI-caused unlawful employment discrimination a civil rights violation. Effective January 1, 2026.

Maryland — Facial Recognition Law

Restricts employer use of facial recognition technology in hiring.

Colorado ADMT Act (SB 189): Key Details

Colorado's ADMT Act (**SB 189**) repeals and replaces the 2024 Colorado AI Act with a **disclosure-based regime**.

What's Gone

No duty of care, risk management programs, or impact assessments.

Pre-Use Notice

Deployers must notify consumers before AI evaluation.

Post-Adverse Disclosure

30-day disclosure required after an adverse outcome; 3-year recordkeeping.

Effective Date

January 1, 2027. Covers anyone whose opportunity in Colorado is evaluated.

HIPAA Covered Entities

Broad Exemption (with Exception)

All provisions of SB 189 — except the liability provision — do not apply to HIPAA covered entities.

General Notice Requirement

Must provide patients with general notice of use of advanced technologies, including covered ADMT. This can be incorporated into other existing notices.

Financial Assistance Disclosure

If using covered ADMT to determine a patient's eligibility for financial assistance, must provide a disclosure and information on how to request meaningful human review where applicable. This can be provided through an adverse outcome notice.

PHI Protection

SB 189 does not require disclosure of protected health information (PHI).

 **Employer Carve-Out** HIPAA covered entities still must comply with SB 189 in their role as employers.

Chatbot Laws

Laws regulating bots and AI companion chatbots and conversational AI, including disclosure and minor-safety requirements

Chatbot Laws: What They Cover

Disclosure Requirements

Operators must disclose when users are interacting with AI.

Minor Safety

Heightened protections apply when minors interact with AI companions.

Crisis Protocols

AI must detect and address expressions of suicidal ideation.

Mental Health Guardrails

AI companions may not pose as licensed mental health professionals.

Private Rights of Action

Some laws, including Oregon SB 1546, include private rights of action.

Chatbot Laws

California

Bot disclosure law (since 2019) and SB 243
(companion chatbot)

Colorado

HB 26-1263

Connecticut

SB 5

Georgia

SB 540

Hawaii

SB 3001

Idaho

S 1297

Iowa

SF 2417

Maine

LD 1727

Nebraska

LB 525

Chatbot Laws

New Jersey

Bot disclosure law

New York

GBS Article 47

Oregon

SB 1546 — AI companion disclosure; private right of action (\$1,000 statutory damages)

Rhode Island

H 7350 / S 2195

Utah

13-77-101 — generative AI disclosure requirements for consumer transactions and regulated occupations

Washington

HB 2225 — disclosure and suicide/self-harm protocol; private right of action

Pricing Algorithm Laws

Laws regulating algorithmic and AI-driven pricing practices

Pricing Algorithm Laws

Connecticut SB 4

Requires disclosure of algorithmic pricing and prohibits surveillance pricing by retailers and delivery services.

Maryland — Dynamic Pricing Law (HB 0895)

Restricts price-setting by food retailers and third-party delivery service providers.

New Jersey — Fair Price Protection Act (A 4085)

Bans grocery stores from using personal data to algorithmically set individualized prices.

New York — Pricing Disclosure Law

Requires businesses to disclose algorithmic pricing practices to consumers.



Other AI Laws

AI laws addressing niche subject areas, including synthetic media, real estate, and biometric identification — 6 laws tracked

Other AI Laws

Arkansas HB 1876

Generative AI input providers own the generated content and training data owners retain their models.

California AB 723

Governs the use of artificial intelligence in real estate transactions.

Connecticut SB 1295

Adds profiling and AI provisions to Connecticut's consumer data privacy law.

New York — Synthetic Performer Disclosure

Requires disclaimers in ads featuring AI-generated human performers, with civil penalties for violations.

South Carolina — Real Estate AI Law

Governs the use of artificial intelligence in South Carolina real estate transactions.

Texas — CUBI Amendments (TRAIGA, HB 149)

Amends the Texas Capture or Use of Biometric Identifiers Act under broader Texas AI legislation.

Other Categories

CSAM

Targets AI-generated child sexual abuse material.

Deepfakes

Addresses synthetic media in political and intimate contexts.

Government

Regulates AI use by government agencies.

Education

Governs AI use in educational institutions.

Name, Image & Likeness

Protects individuals from unauthorized AI use of their likeness.

Healthcare / Mental Health

Laws governing AI use in healthcare, mental health treatment, and psychotherapy

California Healthcare Communications AI Law

Disclosure Required

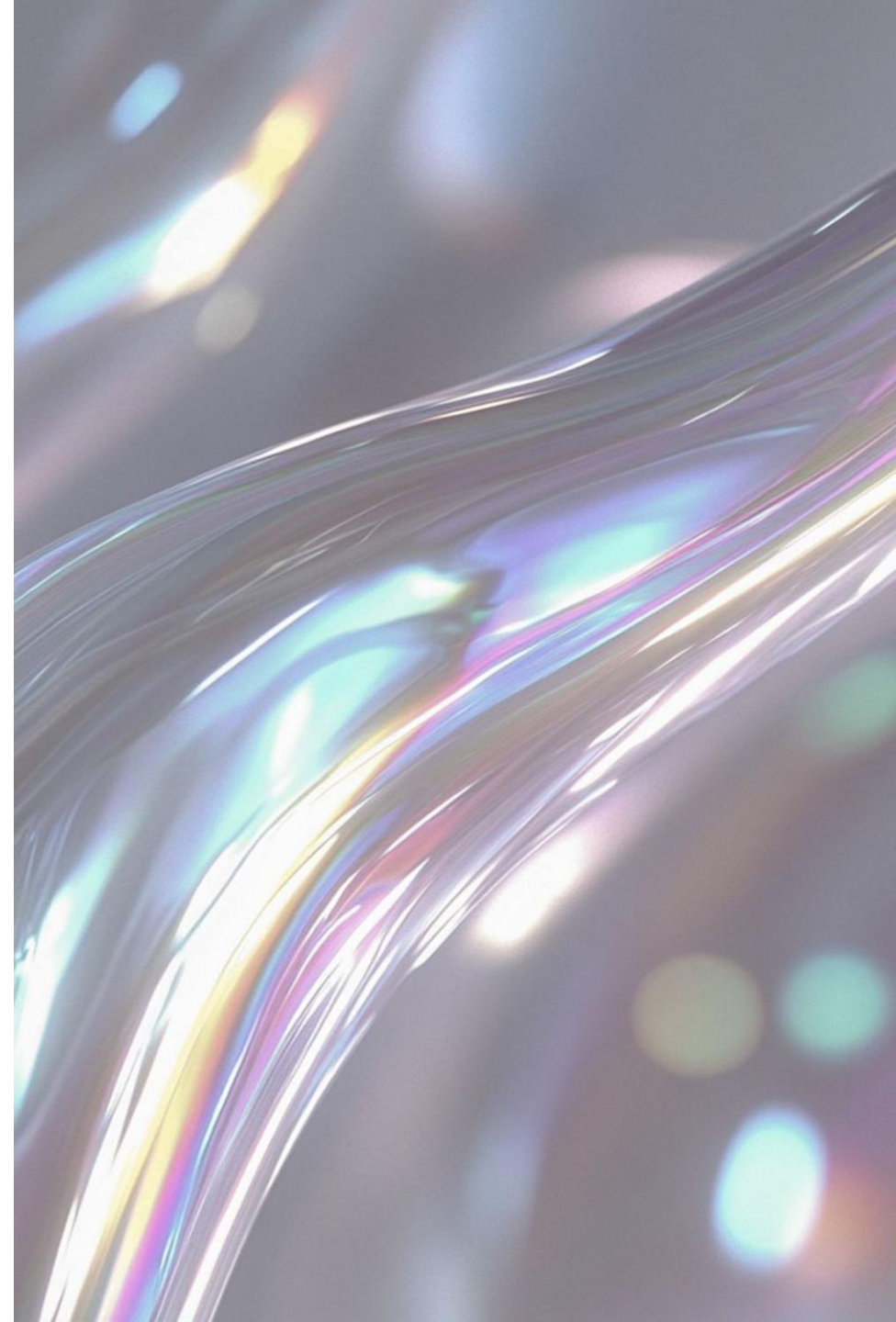
Providers must inform patients when AI is used in communications.

Human Contact Instructions

Disclosure must include instructions for reaching a human provider.

Exemption for Human Review

No disclosure needed if a human reviewed the AI content first.



Colorado Psychotherapy AI Law (HB 26-1195)

Prohibited

AI cannot provide, direct, or guide psychotherapy without real-time professional supervision.

Permitted

AI may assist administratively or transcribe sessions with proper disclosure and client consent.





Illinois Wellness and Oversight for Psychological Resources Act

Prohibited

AI may not provide therapy, make clinical decisions, or interact with clients independently.

Permitted

AI may handle administrative support and transcription with proper consent and professional oversight.

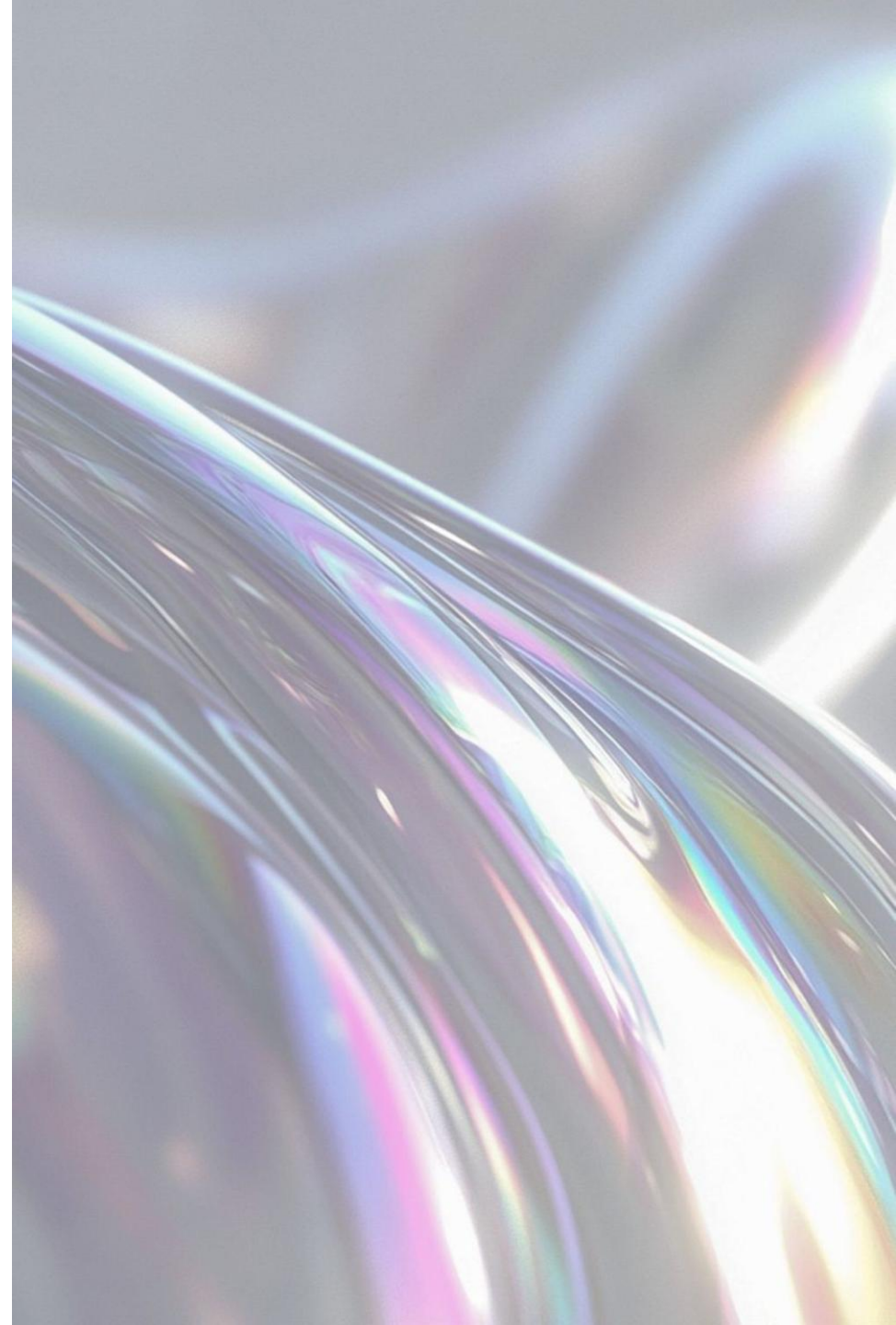
Louisiana AI Transcribing Disclosure Law

- Requires verbal disclosure to patients before recording any appointment for AI transcription.



Maine Mental Health AI Law

Therapy or psychotherapy services — including via AI — must be provided by a licensed professional.





Nevada Healthcare AI Law

Prohibited

AI cannot represent itself as a mental health care provider.

Permitted

AI may support providers administratively if outputs are reviewed.

Rhode Island Healthcare Notification Law

Patient Notification

Providers using AI for visit documentation must notify patients.

Accuracy Review

Providers must review AI-generated records before filing them.



Rhode Island Mental Health AI Law

Prohibited

AI cannot provide therapy, make independent decisions, or determine treatment plans.

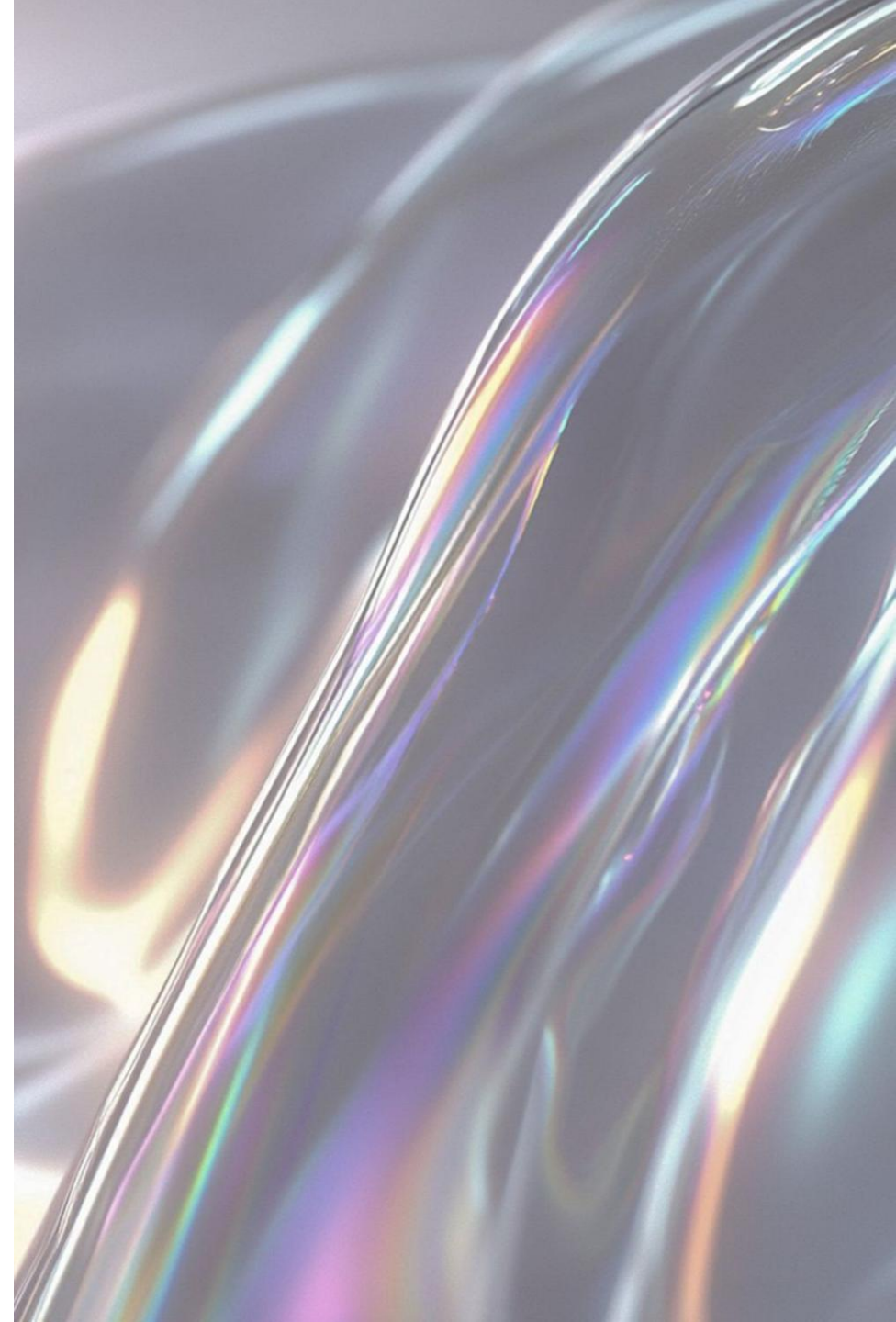
Consent Requirements

Patients must consent in writing before AI simulates emotional attachment in therapy.

Tennessee AI Impersonation Law

Prohibits AI systems from being marketed as qualified mental health professionals.

"A person who develops or deploys an AI system in Tennessee may not advertise or represent to the public that the system is — or is able to act as — a qualified mental health professional."



Texas: AI in Health Records

Permits healthcare practitioners to use AI for diagnostic purposes, subject to four conditions.

1

Legal Compliance

Use complies with applicable law

2

Scope of Authorization

Is within the practitioner's scope of authorization to practice

3

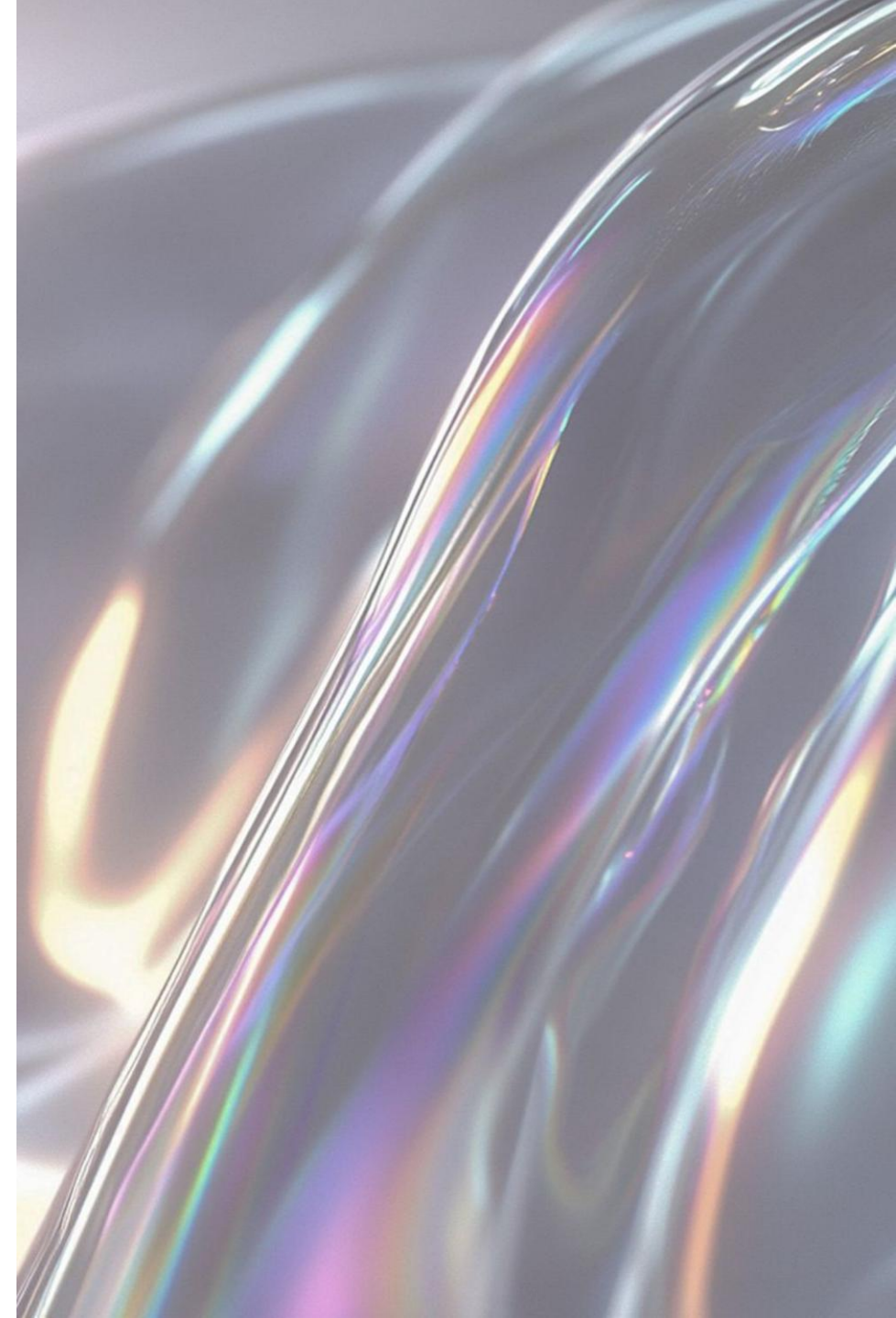
Practitioner Review

All AI outputs are reviewed by the practitioner

4

Patient Disclosure

Use is disclosed to patients



Utah Mental Health Chatbot Law

Disclosure

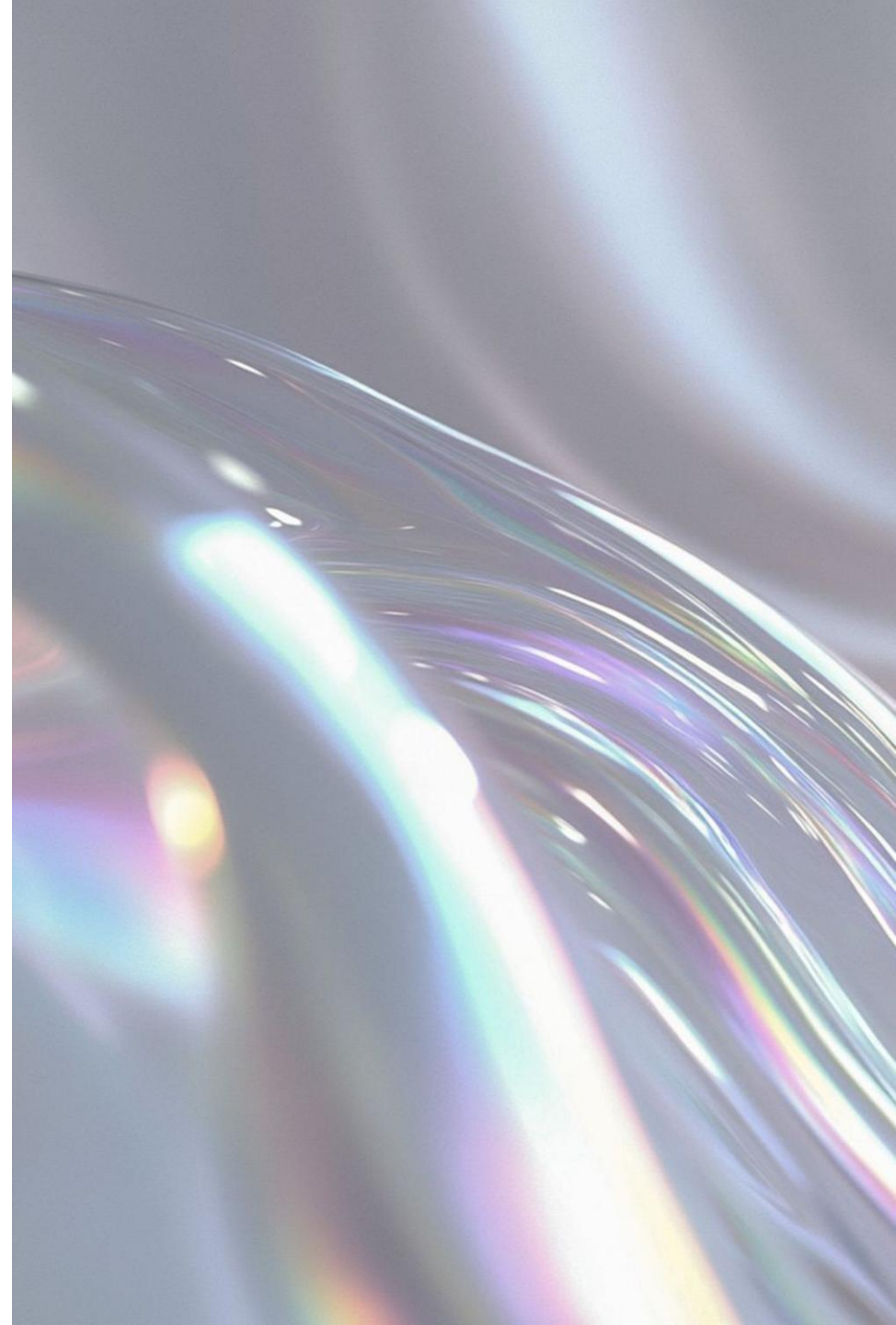
Chatbots must disclose they are AI, not human.

Data Sharing

Suppliers cannot sell or share user health information.

Advertising

Chatbots cannot advertise without disclosing sponsorship and intent.





Vermont Health AI Law (H.816)

Prohibited

Entities cannot offer AI mental health services without licensed oversight.

Permitted

Licensed professionals may use compliant AI tools within their practice.

AI in Health Insurance

Laws regulating the use of AI in utilization review, claims processing, and coverage decisions.

AI in Health Insurance: State Laws (Examples)

California SB 1120 — Requires AI used in utilization review to be fairly and equitably applied.

Colorado HB 1139 — Requires AI used in utilization review of health-care services to meet specific compliance requirements.

Indiana HB 1271 — Prohibits insurers from using AI alone to downcode a claim.

Maryland HB 1563 — Requires insurers to report quarterly on adverse decisions, noting AI involvement.

Utah SB 319 — Requires insurers to publicly disclose AI use in reviewing authorization requests.

Washington SB 5395 — Prohibits health carriers from using AI to unilaterally deny or modify care.

Cross-Cutting Themes Across AI Categories

Disclosure First

Every category requires disclosure of AI use and automated decisions.

Minor Protection

Chatbot, privacy, and employment laws all heighten protections for minors.

Mental Health Guardrails

Multiple laws prohibit AI from impersonating mental health professionals.

Private Rights of Action

Oregon, Washington, New Jersey, and Virginia allow private lawsuits, not just AG enforcement.

Definitional Complexity

Coverage turns on nested definitions requiring careful legal analysis.

Rapid Evolution

The AI legal landscape is changing faster than most compliance programs can track.

Thank You

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