

Private-Sector AI Governance Bills

Jurisdiction	Legislative process	Statute/bill	Scope	Governance				Transparency			Assurance		Individual rights		
				Program and documentation	Assessments	Training	Responsible individual	General notice	Labeling/notification	Explanation/incident reporting	Developer documentation	Registration	Third-party review	Opt out/appeal	Nondiscrimination
LAWS SIGNED (TO DATE)															
California		AB 2013	G					2							
		SB 942	G					2	2						
		SB 53	F	2				2		2					
Colorado		SB 205	D	1,2	1,2			1,2	1	1,2	2		1	1,2	
New York		AB 6453B	F	2				2		2					
<i>* To be amended per agreement with Governor, consistent with A9449/S8828</i>															
Utah		SB 149	G							1,2					
		SB 226	G							1					
Texas		HB 149	A	1,2,3										1,2	
ACTIVE BILLS															
Alabama		SB 129	G							2	2,1				
Arizona		HB 4098	A*	1,2	1,2							1,2	1,2	1,2	
		SB 1786	G					2							
California		AB 1018	D		2		1	1		2			1,2	1	
		AB 412	G	2				2							
		SB 420	D	1,2	1,2			1	1		2			1,2	
Connecticut		SB 5	F, G	2				2							
Florida		SB 482 / HB 1395	G,A*	1,2				1					1	1,2	
Hawaii		SB 59	D	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	
		SB 2967	D	1	1			1	1	1			1	1,3	
		HB 2500	D					1	1		2			1,2	
Illinois		SB 1929	G							2					
		SB 1792	G							1,2					
		SB 2203	D	1	1		1	1				1		1	
		SB 2995	G							1					
		SB 3180	A*							1				1	
		SB 3263	G					1,2							
		SB 3261 / HB 4705	F,G	2	2			2		2			2		
		SB 3312	F	2				2		2					
		HB 3506	F	2	2			2					2		
	HB 4711	G					1,2								
	HB 4799	F	2				2		2						
	HB 4988	G							1,2						
Iowa		HB 406	A*					2							
Louisiana		HB 230	G							1,2					
Massachusetts		HB 94	A,D	1	1			1,2	1	2	2		1	1,2	
		HB 97	A,D	1	1			1,2	1	2	2		1	1,2	
		S 2630	F	2				2		2					
Michigan		HB 4668	F	2	2			2			2		2		
Minnesota		SF 1886	A							1				1	
Nebraska		LB 1083	F,G	2	2			2		2			2		
		LB 642	A,D	1	1				1	2	2	2	1	1,2	
New Hampshire		HB 1725	A							1,2				1,2	
New Jersey		S 1802	A			1,2						1,2			
New York		AB 768 / SB 1962	A,F,D	1	1			1,2	1		2		1	1,2	
		AB 3265	D		1			1		1			1	1,2	
		AB 3356	D	2	2		2	2	2		2			2	
		AB 3411 / SB 934	G							1,2					
		AB 6540 / SB 6954	G							2					
		AB 6578A	G*					2							
		AB 8884 / SB 1169	D	1,2	1,2			1,2	1,2		2	1,2	1,2	1	1,2
	AB 9654	D	1,2	1,2			1,2			2		1,2	1	1,2	
Oklahoma		HB 1916	A,D	1	1				1	1			1	1	
Tennessee		HB 1898	F,G	2	2			2		2			2		
Utah		HB 286	F,G	2	2			2		2			2		
Virginia		SB 245	A*							1			1		
		HB 713 / SB 365	F					2						1	
Vermont		HB 340	D	1,2	1,2			1	1			1,2	1,2	1	1,2
		HB 341	F,D,G	2	2						2	2		1,2	
		HB 821	G							1					
Washington		HB 1168	G							2					
		HB 1170	G					1,2							
		SB 6120 / HB 2157	D,G	1,2	1,2				1,2		2			1,2	
		HB 2503	G					2							
		SB 6284 / HB 2667	D	1	1				1	1				1	
INACTIVE BILLS															
New Mexico		HB 28	D					1,3	1					1	
		HB 141	G	3				1	1						
Tracker last updated 3 Mar. 2026 Find the most up-to-date tracker in the IAPP Resource Center .	Introduced	In committee	In cross chamber	In cross committee	Passed	Signed	Scope key A Includes provisions applicable to all covered AI systems, defined without reference to the types below F Includes provisions applicable only to foundation models, dual-use foundation models, frontier models or "general-purpose" systems D Includes provisions applicable only to automated decision-making systems, or systems designed to make consequential decisions G Applicable to generative AI systems or synthetic content only * Includes provisions applicable only to AI systems trained on personal data Organizational obligations key 1 Deployer organizations 2 Developer organizations 3 Distributor organizations, including integrators and importers								

Private-Sector AI Governance Bills

Scoping this chart

- Government-only bills and laws are not included. This chart focuses on bills that explicitly apply to private-sector organizations, even though governmental rules will continue to shape AI governance practice.
- Similarly, bills that would create a state AI task force or advisory council are also excluded.
- Sectoral bills and laws are excluded from this chart because of their narrow applicability. For example, New York City's Local Law 144 and Illinois' newly adopted Public Act 103-0804 only apply to the employment context. Nevertheless, such sectoral laws have important implications for a broad set of businesses.
- Below is a brief description of the types of state law provisions that are considered a match for each column of organizational obligations above. For more information on the terms used in this chart, please see the IAPP's AI governance [glossary](#). As the field evolves, terms may be given distinct meanings under laws and other frameworks. This tracker maps common themes. The presence or absence of a particular tracked provision is not meant to convey any editorial or policy position of the IAPP.

Legislative process

Each state legislature has a unique legislative calendar and different legislative procedures. This set of columns generalizes those different legislative procedures into six categories:

- **Introduced:** A bill has been introduced on a legislative chamber floor but has not yet moved into committee.
- **In committee:** A bill is moving through the various committees in its chamber of origin.
- **In cross chamber:** A bill has passed a vote in its chamber of origin and moved to the opposite chamber of the legislature, e.g., a state house of representatives passed a bill and it moved to the state senate.
- **In cross committee:** A bill is moving through the various committees in its nonoriginating chamber.
- **Passed:** Both chambers of the legislature have passed the bill.
- **Signed:** The governor signed the bill and it is now law.

Types of state law provisions

- **AI governance program and documentation:** Includes requirements for policies, procedures, or a robust governance or risk-management program and retention of internal assessment and mitigation documentation.
- **Assessments:** Includes requirements to conduct risk assessments, impact assessments or rights assessments.
- **Training:** Includes requirements for training staff about AI governance practices and procedures.
- **Responsible individual:** Includes requirements to designate an AI governance officer or other qualified and responsible individual.
- **General notice:** Includes requirements to post a public notice of AI governance policies or general disclosures of system information.
- **Explanation/incident reporting:** Includes requirements to provide explanations of AI-facilitated decisions or disclose AI incidents to affected consumers or governments. While different, both are post-facto requirements to notify individuals or governments about the behavior of a covered system.
- **Labeling/notification:** Includes requirements to label consumer-facing AI systems or provide up-front notification about their use.
- **Developer documentation:** Includes requirements for downstream documentation, such as specific disclosures from developers to deployers.
- **Registration:** Includes requirements for licensing, proactive predisclosure or registration with a government entity.
- **Third-party review:** Includes requirements for external review of AI systems or governance programs, such as assessments or audits.
- **Opt out/appeal:** Includes requirements to provide an alternative to an AI-facilitated decision, respect other opt-out choices or provide a mechanism to appeal.
- **Nondiscrimination:** Includes requirements to avoid or mitigate discriminatory impacts of AI systems or duties of care to protect individuals from risks of algorithmic discrimination.