



State AI Law Tracker

As of August 21, 2026

State AI law tracker

A structured reference to every US state AI law currently in force, scheduled to take effect, pending, or vetoed. Each entry is sourced to the primary legislature or agency page. Updated quarterly.

Last updated: **April 2026**·**16** enacted·**3** pending·**1** vetoed

How to use this tracker

This tracker is built for compliance leads, in-house counsel, and GRC teams mapping multi-state AI exposure. For each law: (1) verify applicability by scope and effective date; (2) follow the primary-source link to the current statute text; (3) scope your program around the enforcement agency. Not legal advice — verify current status at the linked primary source before relying on this page for compliance decisions.

Enacted laws

Laws that are either already in force or have been signed and have a fixed future effective date.

State	Law	Status	Effective	Scope	Max penalty	Enforcement	Primary source
Colorado	Consumer Protections for Artificial Intelligence (Colorado AI Act) SB 24-205 (signed May 17, 2024 — Gov. Polis)	Enacted — effective 2026	Jun 30, 2026	Developers and deployers of high-risk AI systems making consequential decisions about Colorado consumers (credit, employment, housing, healthcare, education).	Colorado Consumer Protection Act civil penalties (up to \$20,000/violation).	Colorado Attorney General (exclusive)	leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-205
Texas	Texas Responsible AI Governance Act (TRAIGA) HB 149 (signed Jun 22, 2025 — Gov. Abbott)	Enacted — effective 2026	Jan 1, 2026	Intent-based prohibitions on AI systems (manipulation, government social scoring, unlawful discrimination, deepfakes/CSAM); heightened duties on governmental entities. 36-month regulatory sandbox.	\$10,000–\$12,000 curable; \$80,000–\$200,000 uncurable; \$2,000–\$40,000/day continuing; up to \$100,000 secondary agency sanctions.	Texas Attorney General (exclusive, 60-day cure period)	capitol.texas.gov — HB 149 enrolled text
Illinois	AI in Employment — Illinois Human Rights Act Amendment HB 3773 / Public Act 103-0804 (signed Aug 9, 2024 — Gov. Pritzker)	Enacted — effective 2026	Jan 1, 2026	Employers using AI in recruitment, hiring, promotion, discipline, or conditions of employment; disparate impact is sufficient (intent not required); prohibits ZIP code as	IHRA civil remedies — back pay, compensatory damages, attorneys fees, civil penalties.	Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR); Illinois Human Rights Commission	dhr.illinois.gov — AI in Employment

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California	Healthcare Provider Generative AI Patient Communication Disclosure AB 3030 (signed Sep 2024 — Gov. Newsom)	In force	Jan 1, 2025	Health facilities, clinics, physician offices, group practices using GenAI to generate written or verbal patient communications about clinical information. Disclosure exempted when a licensed provider reviews.	Health facility licensure actions; California Medical Board disciplinary action.	California Medical Board; California Department of Public Health; licensing boards	Medical Board of California — GenAI Notification
California	Health Care Coverage: Utilization Review — AI Guardrails (Physicians Make Decisions Act) SB 1120 (signed Sep 28, 2024 — Gov. Newsom)	In force	Jan 1, 2025	Health care service plans, disability insurers, and contractors using AI/algorithm tools for utilization review or utilization management. Medical necessity decisions must be made by a licensed clinician, not AI alone.	DMHC administrative penalties; CDI Insurance Commissioner penalties; willful violation by a health plan is a crime under Knox-Keene Act.	California DMHC; California Department of Insurance (CDI)	leginfo.legislature.ca.gov — SB 1120
Utah	Utah AI Policy Act (AIPA) SB 149 (signed Mar 13, 2024 — Gov. Cox); amended by SB 226 (May 2025)	In force	May 1, 2024	Consumer-facing AI interactions. General interactions: disclose AI use on clear and unambiguous request. Regulated occupations (attorneys, therapists, financial advisors, healthcare) in high-risk	Administrative fines up to \$2,500/violation (Utah Division of Consumer Protection); civil penalties up to \$5,000/violation for court/admin order breach.	Utah Division of Consumer Protection; Utah Attorney General	le.utah.gov — SB 149

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	Education Act (RAISE Act) S 6953B / A 6453B — Chapter 699 of 2025 (signed Dec 19, 2025 — Gov. Hochul)			(>10^26 computational operations at >\$100M compute cost). Written safety and security protocol; 72-hour incident reporting; whistleblower protection; academic research excluded.	agreed chapter amendments; statute text: \$10M / \$30M).	Financial Services (new oversight office)	
Michigan	AI Political Deepfake Law / Materially Deceptive Media in Elections HB 5144 + HB 5141 (signed late 2023 — Gov. Whitmer)	In force	Feb 13, 2024	Distribution of materially deceptive AI-generated media within 90 days of an election. Safe harbor for content with clearly visible AI-manipulation disclaimer.	Imprisonment + fines up to \$1,000; injunctive relief.	State prosecutors; civil enforcement by affected candidates	mofo.com — Michigan AI Library
Minnesota	Use of Deep Fake Technology to Influence an Election (Minn. Stat. § 609.771) HF 1370 / SF 1394 (signed May 26, 2023 — Gov. Walz); amended 2024 (HF 4772)	In force	Aug 1, 2023	Wide dissemination of a deepfake within 90 days of an election with knowledge of falsity and intent to harm a candidate. No disclaimer cures liability.	Up to \$100,000 civil penalty (intimate image component); misdemeanor to felony depending on circumstances; forfeiture of candidacy for violating candidates.	Minnesota AG; county/city attorneys; private right of action for injunctive relief	sos.mn.gov — Deep Fake Overview (PDF)

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Texas	Criminal Offense for Fabricating Deceptive Videos to Influence Elections SB 751 (86th Legislature, signed Jun 14, 2019 — Gov. Abbott)	In force	Sep 1, 2019	Creation and distribution of a deepfake video within 30 days of an election with intent to influence the election or injure a candidate.	Criminal offense — Class A misdemeanor to felony depending on circumstances.	State prosecutors (criminal only)	capitol.texas.gov — SB 751 text
Washington	Synthetic Media in Election Campaigns — Disclosure Requirements SB 5152 (signed 2023 — Gov. Inslee)	In force	2023	Electioneering communications distributed within 60 days of an election containing synthetic media must include clear and conspicuous disclosure.	Civil damages (general or special) plus attorneys fees; injunctive relief.	Affected candidates (private right of action); WA Public Disclosure Commission	sos.wa.gov — Deepfake Warning 2024

Notable pending bills

Bills introduced or advanced through committee but not yet signed into law. Status subject to change.

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New York	NY Artificial Intelligence Consumer Protection Act (ALERT Act)	Pending	Proposed Jan 1, 2027	Proposed: developers and deployers of high-risk AI decision systems (employment, housing, credit, education, health,	Not yet specified in current version (likely AG enforcement with civil penalties).	Proposed: New York Attorney General	nysenate.gov —

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	A 768 (introduced Jan 8, 2025 — Asm. Bores)			government). Colorado-style framework.			
Massachusetts	Multiple pending AI bills: S 35 (FAIR Act/worker monitoring); S 2630 (MassCompute); S 2631 (election deepfakes); S 2632 (healthcare AI); S 2633 (AI CSAM) Advanced by Joint Committee on Advanced Information Technology Oct 2025	Pending	TBD 2026	Proposed: multi-sector — employment AI monitoring, AI governance entity, election deepfake criminalization, healthcare AI limits, AI CSAM expansion.	TBD by each bill.	TBD	mass.gov — Massachusetts About AI
Maryland	Consumer Protection — Artificial Intelligence HB 1331 (introduced Feb 7, 2025 — Del. Qi)	Pending	TBD 2026	Proposed: developers and deployers of high-risk AI systems in consequential decisions (housing, employment, financial services, health, education, criminal justice).	Proposed: unfair trade practice penalties under Maryland Consumer Protection Act (MCPA). No private right of action in current bill text.	Proposed: Maryland Attorney General	mgaleg.maryland.gov — HB 1331

Vetoed bills

Bills that passed the legislature but were vetoed by the governor. Included for historical and comparative context.

State	Law	Status	Effective	Scope	Max penalty	Enforcement	Primary source
Virginia	High-Risk Artificial Intelligence Developer and Deployer Act HB 2094 — VETOED Mar 24, 2025 by Gov. Youngkin	Vetoed	—	Would have imposed impact assessment, risk management, and algorithmic discrimination duties on developers/deployers of high-risk AI — similar to Colorado AI Act. Vetoed for innovation and cost concerns (~\$30M estimated compliance burden).	—	—	davispolk.com — Virginia HB 2094 veto

Federal preemption context

No comprehensive federal AI statute has been enacted. The House-passed “One Big Beautiful Bill” (H.R. 1) contained a 10-year moratorium on state AI regulation; the Senate voted 99–1 to strip the moratorium before passage in July 2025, and the enacted bill contains no AI preemption provisions.

On 11 December 2025, President Trump signed an executive order directing the creation of a DOJ AI Litigation Task Force to challenge state AI laws on constitutional grounds, a Commerce Department evaluation of “onerous” state AI laws, and conditioning of federal broadband (BEAD) funding on states not passing such laws. The order does not directly preempt state law. As of the last-updated date above, all enacted state AI laws on this page remain legally operative.

Sources: [Alston & Bird](#) · [Sidley Austin](#) · [Goodwin Law — Federal AI Moratorium](#)

Related reading

The Texas AI Act (TRAIGA) compliance guide

Every prohibited practice, penalty tier, and the 60-day cure period — with the NIST AI RMF affirmative defense.

Colorado AI Act framework page

High-risk AI system duties for developers and deployers under SB 24-205 — effective 30 June 2026.

NIST AI Risk Management Framework

The US-origin AI risk framework that is the leading safe-harbor reference under TRAIGA and Colorado.