

Submissions to The Council of State Governments Shared State Legislation Committee should be sent to staff by August 31 to be considered for that year's meeting docket. Submissions received after this deadline will be held for a later meeting. The status of any item on this docket is listed as reported by the submitting state's legislative website or by telephone from state legislative service agencies and legislative libraries. **Abstracts of the legislation on CSG SSL dockets and in the CSG SSL Volume are usually compiled from bill digests and state legislative staff analyses.**

CSG COMMITTEE ON

SHARED STATE LEGISLATION

2026 CYCLE

DOCKET BOOK 46

2025 CSG National Conference

Chicago, Illinois

Dec. 11 - 12, 2025

Co-Chair: Cindy Abrams, State Representative, Ohio

Co-Chair: Dafna Michaelson-Jenet, Senate President
Pro Tempore, Colorado

Vice-Chair: Jay Hartz, Director, Kentucky Legislative
Research Commission

SSL PROCESS

With the goal of sharing innovations in state policy, the CSG Shared State Legislation (SSL) Committee identifies, curates and disseminates state legislation on topics of major interest to state leaders. Committee members include two state legislators and one state legislative staff person appointed from each member jurisdiction. No private sector entities are permitted to serve on the CSG SSL Committee.

CSG SSL Committee members meet once a year to consider legislation. The items chosen by the committee are published online at ssl.csg.org after every meeting and are then compiled into an annual online CSG Shared State Legislation volume.

The consideration or dissemination of such legislation by the CSG SSL Committee does not constitute an endorsement nor will CSG advocate for the enactment of any such legislation in any member jurisdictions.

CSG SSL Committee members, other state officials and their staff, CSG Associates and CSG staff may submit legislation directly to the committee. The committee also considers legislation from other sources.

It takes many bills or laws to fill the dockets of a one year-long SSL cycle. Items should be submitted to CSG by August 31 to be considered for that year's meeting docket. Items submitted after that date are typically held for a later meeting.

Legislation submitted for consideration must be enacted into law by at least one state.

Legislation that addresses a single, specific topic is preferable to omnibus legislation that addresses a general topic or references many disparate parts of a state code. Occasionally, committee members will consider and adopt uniform or "model" legislation or an interstate compact. In this case, the committee strongly prefers to examine state legislation that enacts the uniform or model law, or interstate compact. **The CSG SSL Committee does not draft or create "model" legislation.**

To facilitate the selection and review process on any submitted legislation, it is particularly helpful to include information on the status of the legislation, an enumeration of other states with similar provisions, and any summaries or analyses of the legislation.

Legislation and accompanying materials may be submitted to the CSG Shared State Legislation Program through the [online submission form](#) on the program website

2026 SSL Cycle

Docket 46

(*) Indicates item is carried over from previous SSL cycle.

(^) Indicates multiple items grouped under one item number.

Item Number	Title of Item Under Consideration	Source
46-01 *	Protecting Children From Social Media Act	TN
46-02 ^	State Technology and Cloud Computing Legislation	
46-03	Geothermal Resources Project Funds	NM
46-04	Prohibitions in Rental Agreements Due to Death	CO
46-05	Blockchain Basics Act	LA
46-06	Relating to step therapy for nonopioids	OR
46-07	An Act Concerning Coerced Debt	CT
46-08	An Act relating to prior authorization requests for medical care covered by a health care insurer	AK
46-09	Office of Disability Employment Advancement and Policy and Maryland as a Model Employer Initiative	MD
46-10	App Store Accountability Act	UT
46-11	Carbon-free energy or clean energy; definition of fusion energy	VA
46-12	340B Drug Program Report	IN
46-13	Makes various changes relating to health	NV
46-14 ^	Legislation related to prisons and incarcerations	
46-15	Enacts the legislative oversight of automated decision-making in government act (LOADinG Act)	NY
46-16	An Act Relating to Gift Cards	KY
46-17	An Act to Protect Groundwater and Surface Waters from Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances from Landfill Leachate	ME
46-18	Idaho launch grant program	ID
46-19	Relating to support for the development of the nuclear energy industry	TX

46-20	Change provisions relating to certain lotteries and raffles, certain tobacco and nicotine delivery products, the State Lottery Act, the Nebraska Liquor Control Act, the Tobacco Products Tax Act, and public records	NE
46-21	Relating to the establishment of a consortium to conduct United States Food and Drug Administration's drug development clinical trials with ibogaine to secure the administration's approval of the medication's use for treatment of opioid use disorder, co-occurring substance use disorder, and any other neurological or mental health conditions for which ibogaine demonstrates efficacy and to the administration of that treatment.	TX
46-22	Electric Utility Amendments	UT
46-23	Juvenile Offenders - As enacted, requires suspension of a minor's driving privileges or ability to obtain a driver license for a period of one year as part of the disposition if a minor is adjudicated delinquent for an act that would constitute the offense of harassment by bullying or cyber-bullying	TN
46-24	Revenue 988 Fund	IL
46-25	Trespass with an unmanned aircraft system; definitions, contracted defense facility, penalty	VA
46-26	Minors appearing in Internet content creation provided compensation	MN
46-27	Provides relative to opioid alternatives	LA
46-28	Restorative Justice Confidentiality Bill	MN
46-29	Secure Storage Awareness Campaign	NY
46-30	Public Data Request Accountability	MN
46-31	TennCare for Working Individuals with Disabilities Act	TN
46-32	AN ACT relating to insurance adjusters	KY
46-33	Individuals with disabilities; postsecondary transition planning & services, documentation or evidence	VA
46-34	A bill prohibiting the release of domestic hogs	MN
46-35	INS CD-ALZHEIMER'S TREATMENT	IL

46-36	Restaurant Reservation Anti-Piracy Act	NY
46-37	Open Access to Public-Use Vertiports Act	AR
46-38	Relating to public education and public school finance	TX
46-39	Medical Necessity Determination Insurance Coverage	CO
46-40	To Authorize an Incorporated Town or a City of the Second Class to Petition the State Board of Education for the Establishment of a Local Public Elementary School or Satellite School Under Certain Conditions	AR
46-41	Revises provisions relating to the privacy of data concerning pupils	NV
46-42	Revises provisions relating to master plans	NV
46-43	Change provisions relating to cigarette taxes and the Tobacco Products Tax Act and provide for regulation of products containing nicotine analogues	NE
46-44	School boards; school-based telehealth and mental health teletherapy services, accessibility.	VA
46-45	MOBILITY DEVICES — SERVICING AND RIGHT TO REPAIR	WA
46-46	Permit to Purchase Assault Weapons	CO
46-47	Registered Apprenticeship Investments for a Stronger Economy (RAISE) Act	MD
46-48	Health; codify right to in vitro fertilization for individuals	GA
46-49	An Act relating to real property; enacting the Uniform Easement Relocation Act; enacting the Uniform Mortgage Modification Act; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	NV
46-50	A bill for an Act relating to banking and finance; to adopt the Uniform Special Deposits Act.	NE
46-51	Disability Services – Adapted Vehicle Access Pilot Program – Established	MD
46-52	A bill for an act creating a program and fund for court reporter equipment and making appropriations	IA

46-01 Protecting Children from Social Media Act

HB 1891 Tennessee (Enacted 2024)

The legislation mandates age verification and parental consent for minors on social media, provides parental supervision tools, prohibits retention of verification data and empowers the attorney general to enforce compliance.

Comments: This bill requires a social media company to verify the age of an individual who attempts to become an account holder on the social media company's platform or is a current account holder within an outlined timeframe. This bill also requires a social media company to (1) prohibit a minor from becoming an account holder, or continuing as an account holder, unless the social media company has the express consent of the minor's parent to allow the minor to become or continue as an account holder; (2) requires a social media company to provide a minor account holder's parent with means for the parent to supervise the minor's account; (3) prohibits a social media company or third party from retaining personally identifying information that was used to verify age or parental consent; and (4) authorizes the Attorney General and Reporter (AG) to bring an action against a social media company for violation. The bill authorizes the AG to recover costs incurred in bringing the action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and reasonable investigative costs if an injunction is granted.

46-02 State Technology and Cloud Computing Legislation

46-02-01 Cybersecurity Infrastructure Modifications

[HB 545](#) Utah (Enacted 2023)

This legislation strengthens cybersecurity requirements for Utah's executive branch IT systems. The bill defines zero trust architecture and multi-factor authentication and requires the Chief Information Officer to develop statewide policies to implement these frameworks across cloud, on-premises and hybrid environments. The bill prioritizes cloud-based endpoint detection and identity management, encourages alignment with federal security standards and requires executive agencies to justify non-cloud solutions.

Comments: HB 545 makes Utah the first state in the nation to codify a requirement for state agencies to adopt zero trust architecture, setting a national precedent for cybersecurity policy. This forward-looking approach recognizes that traditional perimeter-based defenses are no longer sufficient in the face of modern threats. Zero trust architecture assumes that compromise is possible at any point, requiring constant verification, access controls, and real-time threat detection. By embedding this model in law, Utah ensures that its agencies are securing systems from the ground up. The bill also requires multi-factor authentication, promotes cloud-native solutions, and encourages alignment with leading federal frameworks. These tools support a more adaptive and cost-effective cybersecurity strategy. The annual reporting and vendor approval provisions provide oversight and promote consistent implementation. HB 545 is a strong example of how states can lead by adopting proven, strategic cybersecurity frameworks that protect sensitive data, improve resilience and strengthen public trust in government systems.

46-02-02 Relating to state data accessibility and infrastructure resiliency

[SB 734](#) West Virginia (Enacted 2023)

An act to modernize West Virginia's information technology infrastructure by requiring state agencies to adopt cloud computing services and develop a statewide cloud strategy. The bill ensures the digitization of all paper-based state forms. It also enhances cybersecurity by requiring agency risk assessments, adherence to state cybersecurity standards, and annual reporting on IT modernization progress.

Comments: SB 734 provides a strong example of how states can modernize digital infrastructure while improving cybersecurity and public service delivery. Rather than piecemeal reforms, the bill sets a statewide mandate for cloud adoption, digital service transformation and cybersecurity compliance. It balances flexibility and accountability by allowing expedited procurement during emergencies while ensuring ongoing oversight through required annual reporting. The legislation also establishes clear deadlines and empowers the Chief Information Officer to collaborate with the private sector, accelerating progress without expanding bureaucracy. The cloud-first approach, paired with the digitization of government forms, positions West Virginia to deliver faster, more

reliable and more secure services to its residents. SB 734's structured but adaptable framework can serve as a replicable model for other states seeking to modernize IT systems and improve resilience in a rapidly evolving digital environment.

46-02-03 Relates to cloud computing and agency considerations regarding contracting with cloud service providers

[AB 8435](#) New York (Enacted 2024)

This bill directs agencies to consider cloud computing solutions when planning technology initiatives, upgrades, and data management strategies. It requires agencies to adopt written evaluation procedures and directs the state to issue guidance on cloud provider qualifications and benefits.

Comments: AB 8435 offers a clear and actionable strategy for driving cloud adoption across New York state government. Rather than relying on decentralized or inconsistent practices, the bill establishes a unified framework that ensures agencies consider secure, scalable and cost-effective cloud options. This is not just a modernization bill; it is a governance bill that improves transparency, coordination and long-term planning in public-sector IT. By incorporating federal standards and requiring agencies to formalize their evaluation procedures, AB 8435 aligns with national best practices while addressing the specific challenges of legacy systems, procurement friction and cybersecurity risk. Its structure can be readily adapted by other states, and its goals are relevant to any government seeking to improve digital service delivery, reduce infrastructure costs and increase operational resilience in the face of emerging threats.

46-02-04 Relative to the licensing of software applications by state agencies

[SB 210](#) New Hampshire (Enacted 2024)

This bill requires that software licensing contracts entered into by New Hampshire state agencies must not restrict the agency's ability to install or run the software on infrastructure of its own choosing. The selected infrastructure must be approved by the Department of Information Technology.

Comments: SB 210 addresses a growing challenge for state governments: restrictive software licensing terms that limit agencies' ability to adopt flexible, cost-effective technology solutions. By ensuring that state agencies can install and run software on the infrastructure of their choice (subject to Department of Information Technology approval), the bill helps prevent vendor lock-in and promotes fair competition. It supports New Hampshire's broader cloud migration and IT modernization efforts, enabling the adoption of secure, scalable services including AI and machine learning tools. The bill empowers the state's central IT authority to streamline procurement and reduce reliance on physical infrastructure, aligning with national best practices. With clear statutory language and a practical, replicable approach, SB 210 offers a strong model for other states seeking to expand technology choice, lower costs and improve service delivery across government.

46-02-05 Cloud Center of Excellence Act

[HB 1491](#) Mississippi (Enacted 2025)

House Bill 1491 establishes a centralized Cloud Center of Excellence (CCOE) within the Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services (ITS). The CCOE is tasked with guiding state agencies and local governing authorities through cloud adoption and management.

Comments: Mississippi's Cloud Center of Excellence Act represents an innovative shift in how states can manage IT modernization at scale. Rather than relying on fragmented or agency-by-agency upgrades, the law creates a centralized mechanism to drive cloud adoption, cybersecurity improvement and digital service delivery statewide. Its phased implementation and focus on best practices provide a roadmap that balances flexibility with accountability. The inclusion of a Technology Innovation Fund recognizes that states need adaptable, forward-looking funding models to respond to evolving threats and accelerate deployment of secure, modern solutions. This legislation is a strong model for other states seeking to future-proof government IT systems while delivering better value and services to the public.

46-02-06 Information Technology – Modernization of Information Technology Projects

[SB 982](#) Maryland (Enacted 2024)

SB 982 modernizes Maryland's information technology systems by restructuring the duties of the Secretary of Information Technology, establishing the Information Technology Investment Fund and creating a dedicated process for funding expedited IT modernization projects.

Comments: SB 982 represents a forward-looking approach to government IT modernization. It tackles one of the core challenges faced by states: how to replace aging, insecure systems without being constrained by outdated funding and procurement models. By establishing the Information Technology Investment Fund and a formal process for expedited project approvals, the bill allows Maryland to act quickly on high-priority modernization needs. The structure is modeled after successful efforts such as the federal Technology Modernization Fund and incorporates best practices such as outcome-based evaluations, transparent oversight, and governance through a dedicated board and commission. Rather than reacting to failures or security breaches, SB 982 positions Maryland to proactively invest in modern, citizen-focused digital services. The bill's combination of centralized planning, strategic funding and flexible execution makes it a strong candidate for model legislation and an effective blueprint for states seeking to modernize with speed and accountability.

46-03 Geothermal Resources Project Funds

[HB 91](#) New Mexico (Enacted 2024)

The legislation amends the Geothermal Resources Development Act to establish funds for grants and loans to support geothermal projects in New Mexico.

Comments: The New Mexico Senate unanimously approved House Bill 91, or the Geothermal Resources Project Fund. This legislation allocates \$2.5 million towards future geothermal energy projects, tapping into the Earth's subsurface heat for electricity generation, hot water provision, and heating and cooling solutions. Additionally, the bill establishes a geothermal projects fund and revolving loan fund to facilitate grants and loans for project financing and cost-benefit studies. The approval of House Bill 91 and other environmental priorities underscores proactive commitments being made to support sustainable energy solutions in the United States. With continued support from legislators and advocates, geothermal energy has the potential to generate up to 90 GW of electricity by 2050. According to the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable energy, this is estimated to create well over 17,000 district heating systems, and up to 28 million geothermal heat pumps by 2050, which will substantially support a transition to cleaner power grids across the country.

46-04 Prohibitions in Rental Agreements Due to Death

[HB 25-1108](#) Colorado (Enacted 2025)

Letty's Act prohibits landlords from enforcing certain financial penalties in rental agreements after a tenant's death and clarifies procedures for regaining possession and handling security deposits in such cases.

Comments: Landlords cannot fine the families of deceased tenants in Colorado under a law that went into effect Sept. 1, 2025. House Bill 1108 prohibits landlords from charging early lease termination fees when a tenant dies before the end of their rental agreement. If a renter dies before the end of their lease, the new law voids any lease clause requiring the refund of move-in discounts, predetermined costs for lease termination and other early termination penalties. The bill was introduced after the family of Leticia Farrer was charged more than \$5,000 in early termination fees following her death in January 2024.

46-05 Blockchain Basics Act

[HB 488](#) Louisiana (Enacted 2024)

The "Blockchain Basics Act" in Louisiana regulates digital assets and cryptocurrency, prohibiting government mandates on central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) and allowing individuals and businesses to accept and self-custody digital assets. It also legalizes home digital asset mining, sets restrictions on foreign ownership in mining businesses and extends the termination date of related regulations.

Comments: On 19 June 2024, the Blockchain Basics Act (HB 488) was signed into law by the Governor of Louisiana. The Act will forbid the use of central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) and establish regulations for miners and node operators. It also aims to prohibit the state of Louisiana from conducting trials, accepting, or mandating payments using a CBDC. However, the Act does not impose restrictions on other digital currencies. Additionally, it prevents foreign entities from acquiring or maintaining any ownership stake in digital asset mining operations within Louisiana. Foreign-controlled businesses currently involved in digital asset mining in Louisiana will have a one-year grace period to fully divest their interests. Noncompliance could result in penalties, including fines of up to USD 1 million or 25% of the foreign entity's stake in the mining operation.

46-06 Relating to step therapy for nonopioids

[SB 598](#) Oregon (Enacted 2025)

SB 598 requires certain health insurance providers to ensure that coverage for a nonopioid prescription drug is available as an alternative for an opioid prescription drug and to use the same utilization review requirements and cost-sharing provisions for opioid and nonopioid drugs when they are prescribed for the same treatment. This legislation also requires the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee to include nonopioid prescription drug alternatives to opioid prescription drugs with the same utilization review requirements when making recommendations to the Oregon Health Authority for the preferred drug list and Practitioner-Managed Prescription Drug Plan.

Comments: SB 598 is the pain parity bill passed in the 2025 legislative session and signed by Governor Kotek. Pain parity requires that access is equal between opioid and nonopioid options. It levels the playing field by prohibiting the use of prior authorization or step therapy to ensure patients are not disadvantaged when accessing nonopioids. Thus far, pain parity policy has been passed in eight states. Pain is one of the most common reasons for patients to see a doctor and there is a high unmet need for safe and effective medicines to treat moderate-to-severe acute pain. There is an urgent unmet need for patients to have new, innovative nonopioid options.

46-07 An Act Concerning Coerced Debt

[SB 123](#) Connecticut (Enacted 2024)

Prohibits any individual from causing another to incur coerced debt and establishes procedures for survivors to submit documentation, pause collections and pursue legal relief. Courts can determine whether debt was coerced; if so, the survivor is relieved of obligation, collections are paused during review and credit reporting agencies are required to remove it.

Comments: SB 123 gives survivors of economic abuse a way to challenge “coerced debt.” If someone is forced by an abuser to take on loans or credit, the law lets them pause collections, bring evidence to court and shift responsibility back to the abuser. It also requires credit reporting agencies to remove coerced debt once confirmed. Adding explicit protections for financial institutions would further strengthen the law, helping ensure creditors are shielded from fraudulent claims and that bad actors cannot misuse the system. This balance supports survivors while maintaining trust and fairness in the credit system.

46-08 An Act relating to prior authorization requests for medical care covered by a health care insurer

[SB 133](#) Alaska (Enacted 2025)

This legislation amends Alaska's insurance statutes to establish comprehensive requirements for health care insurers regarding prior authorization processes for medical care and prescription drugs. It mandates that insurers must implement efficient and transparent prior authorization procedures, including clear timelines for determinations and automatic approval if deadlines are not met.

Comments: SB 133 should be recognized as a model for bipartisan, stakeholder-driven health insurance reform. By adopting similar provisions, other states can modernize their health insurance systems, improve patient care and build broad-based support for meaningful administrative reform. SB 133 addresses a widespread and growing concern across state health systems — excessive denials and delays in care due to onerous prior authorization processes — an issue of regional and national relevance. Patients and providers across the country face significant challenges in navigating health insurance requirements. High rates of prior authorization denials often force patients to forgo or delay medically necessary treatments, creating barriers to timely and effective care. Administrative hurdles can overwhelm providers, consuming valuable time and resources that could otherwise be dedicated to patient care. Delays in insurer decision-making as well as high rates of out-right coverage denials exacerbate health conditions, increase stress for patients and families, and erode trust in the health system. These barriers contribute to fragmented care delivery and undermine efforts to achieve better health outcomes.

46-09 Office of Disability Employment Advancement and Policy and Maryland as a Model Employer Initiative

HB 502 Maryland (Enacted 2025)

This legislation establishes the Office of Disability Employment Advancement and Policy within the Department of Disabilities; establishing the Maryland as a Model Employer Initiative within the Office of Disability Employment Advancement and Policy to facilitate efforts that improve outcomes in the hiring, recruitment, retention and advancement of people with disabilities in the State government workforce; and generally relating to the establishment of the Office of Disability Employment Advancement and Policy and the Maryland as a Model Employer Initiative.

Comments: Individuals with disabilities have been historically under-utilized in the workforce despite their great skill and unique perspective, leaving our disabled population more likely to experience poverty and Maryland is committed to increasing employment outcomes for this population. Achieving this critical goal requires whole government approaches led by an office strategically focused on eliminating barriers to meaningful employment for people with disabilities and attracting high-quality candidates into employment opportunities within the state. The newly established Office of Disability Employment Advancement and Policy in the Department of Disabilities, the nation's only state cabinet level cross disability agency, will serve as the central coordinating office to support state agencies and facilitate efforts that improve career readiness and outcome for students and job seekers with disabilities.

46-10 App Store Accountability Act

[SB 142](#) Utah (Enacted 2025)

The legislation requires app stores to verify user ages, obtain parental consent for minors and introduces penalties for non-compliance. The bill prohibits app store providers and developers from enforcing contracts against minors without parental consent and from misrepresenting parental content disclosures.

46-11 Carbon-free energy or clean energy; definition of fusion energy

[HB 1779](#) Virginia (Enacted 2025)

HB 1779 amends current law to include fusion energy in the definition of “carbon-free energy,” promoting clean energy solutions and reducing carbon emissions.

46-12 340B Drug Program Report

SB 118 Indiana (Enacted 2025)

Senate Enrolled Act 118 requires that hospitals participating in the federal 340B drug pricing program annually report specified data to the Indiana Department of Health (IDOH). The statute further requires the IDOH to compile an aggregated data report for submission to the Legislative Council and to publish this report on the official IDOH website.

Comments: Historically, states have not had insight into how hospitals use 340B drug savings because reporting is not required by the federal government. SB 118 can support state fiscal planning. Information gathered from 340B hospital reports can be used to inform state budgetary decisions, especially regarding Medicaid and state employee health plans, which are directly impacted by 340B. These hospitals are tax-exempt, which also impacts state and local budgets. SB 118 can also inform stakeholder engagement. Legislators can use the data to convene roundtables with hospitals, patient advocacy groups and insurers to discuss how 340B dollars are used and what improvements are needed to ensure the program directly benefits vulnerable and low-income patients. Public reports are also a practical way to help employers understand health care cost drivers and advocate for fairer pricing structures in their health plan design. Additionally, SB 118 provides state legislators an annual deliverable of data on tax-exempt hospitals that is required to be publicly shared, which benefits other states by being able to review the process and hospital data report that can then be duplicated across states. Encouraging sunshine laws also builds public trust.

46-13 Makes various changes relating to health

[AB 406](#) Nevada (Enacted 2025)

This bill prohibits public schools from using artificial intelligence (AI) to perform the functions and duties of a school counselor, psychologist or social worker. School counselors, psychologists or social workers employed at public schools may use AI to perform other duties, such as administrative tasks, analyzing data, and managing notes and records.

Comments: Additionally, the bill requires Nevada's Department of Education (NDE) to develop a policy on the use of AI by certain educational personnel while providing therapy, counseling or other mental or behavioral health services to pupils. The policy must include a method for NDE to evaluate the accuracy and efficacy of the use of AI for such purposes. Lastly, the bill prohibits unlicensed individuals and AI systems from representing themselves as capable of providing professional mental or behavioral health care and restricts licensed providers from using AI for direct patient care, allowing its use only for administrative tasks under strict privacy regulations. The bill authorizes the Division of Public and Behavioral Health to investigate potential violations of these provisions and impose civil penalties.

46-14 Legislation relating to prisons and incarceration

46-14-01 Require independent confirmatory testing of potential items of contraband or drugs in prisons

[LB 519](#) Nebraska (Enacted 2025)

The bill mandates independent confirmatory testing for potential contraband drugs before disciplinary actions are taken against inmates for drug or alcohol violations. Inmates can request such testing for positive results from urinalysis or any screening, field, presumptive or spot tests of suspected contraband drugs.

46-14-02 Incarceration: pregnant persons

[AB 2527](#) California (Enacted 2024)

The legislation enhances the rights and care of incarcerated pregnant persons, ensuring access to essential resources, prohibiting restrictive housing, and mandating comprehensive prenatal and postpartum care.

46-15 Enacts the legislative oversight of automated decision-making in government act (LOADinG Act)

[SB 7543](#) New York (Enacted 2024)

The legislation mandates oversight and impact assessments for automated decision-making systems used by New York state agencies, ensuring human review and protection against discrimination, with immediate effect and specific provisions effective in one year.

Comments: Government decisions are frequently consequential, often with life-impacting outcomes, and from SNAP benefits to taxes, automated decision-making systems are already playing a role in government. When these tools are making consequential decisions, they deserve heightened scrutiny, especially given that many have shortcomings, including bias, privacy concerns and cybersecurity risks. The LOADinG Act (S7543B/A9430B) does not require legislative oversight of automated decision-making tools. Rather, it addresses these risks by specifically requiring human oversight of high-risk systems, subjecting systems to comprehensive pre-deployment and biennial impact assessments, and protecting the critical role of trained workers in government decision-making.

46-16 An Act Relating to Gift Cards

SB 130 Kentucky (Enacted 2025)

Establishes and defines the crime of gift card fraud in statute and provides criminal penalties for individuals who commit certain fraudulent acts involving gift cards with the intent to defraud.

Comments: This legislation is designed to give law enforcement officials the statutory language they need to charge and penalize organized criminal operations that commit gift card fraud in order to protect Kentucky citizens and businesses. The bill was passed unanimously with bi-partisan support in both chambers of the Kentucky General Assembly before it was signed into law by the governor. The Gift Cards Act has been passed and enacted in eight states.

46-17 An Act to Protect Groundwater and Surface Waters from
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances from Landfill Leachate
[SP 641](#) Maine (Enacted 2025)

Maine's new law requires annual PFAS monitoring and public reporting for landfill leachate, mandates testing of nearby private wells upon request, and strengthens protections for groundwater and surface waters from PFAS contamination.

46-18 Idaho launch grant program

[HB 24](#) Idaho (Enacted 2023)

The Idaho Launch Grant Program provides education grants to students for in-demand careers, funded by the In-Demand Careers Fund, with additional allocations for public schools and indigent defense.

Comments: Idaho LAUNCH is a grant program for Idaho high school seniors who want to attend college and train for a high-demand job. The program covers 80% of tuition and fees up to a maximum amount of \$8,000. Idaho Launch students also receive support services to help them succeed in college. Idaho LAUNCH students must be enrolled in an in-demand career program at an eligible Idaho institution.

46-19 Relating to support for the development of the nuclear energy industry

[HB 14](#) Texas (Enacted 2025)

HB 14 creates a state office and funding mechanisms to promote advanced nuclear energy development in Texas through strategic leadership, grant programs and regulatory support.

Comment: HB 14 establishes the Texas Advanced Nuclear Energy Office within the Office of the Governor to provide strategic leadership and support for the development of advanced nuclear energy in Texas. The legislation defines advanced nuclear projects and reactors, and sets the office's purposes, including promoting advanced nuclear reactors for electricity generation, fostering high-wage jobs, enhancing energy security and supporting supply chain development. The bill creates the Texas Advanced Nuclear Development Fund, which can be used to provide reimbursement-based grants for project development, supply chain activities, construction, and completion bonuses for reactors interconnected with the ERCOT grid. Grant programs are subject to specific eligibility criteria, funding caps (\$12.5 million for development grants and \$120 million for construction grants, each covering up to 50% of qualifying expenses), and oversight by legislative leaders.

46-20 Change provisions relating to certain lotteries and raffles, certain tobacco and nicotine delivery products, the State Lottery Act, the Nebraska Liquor Control Act, the Tobacco Products Tax Act, and public records

[LB 1204](#) Nebraska (Enacted 2024)

This legislation strengthens Nebraska's regulation of tobacco and electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). It expands definitions, prohibits certain sales methods, introduces strict licensing penalties, establishes a state directory for ENDS and manufacturers, and grants new enforcement powers to the Tax Commissioner and Attorney General.

Comments: This legislation is Nebraska's response to the growing ENDS market. It bans online/mail sales of e-cigarettes, enforces strict licensing and penalties, and creates a directory of approved ENDS products/manufacturers. Only FDA-authorized or pending-application products can be sold. Violators face fines, license suspensions, criminal charges, and product seizures. LB 1296 was amended into LB1204 and passed in 2024. LB 1296 serves as Nebraska's framework to regulate Electronic Nicotine Devices (ENDS or vapes), prohibit the marketing of ENDS to minor children (under 21 years of age), prohibit online sales for delivery, and to create a registry of devices allowed to be sold in the state. LB 1296 was created in response to the lack of effective federal regulation of ENDS. LB 1296 was developed in conjunction with Nebraska's Attorney General, the Nebraska Department of Revenue, local retailers, and local and national ENDS manufacturers.

46-21 Relating to the establishment of a consortium to conduct United States Food and Drug Administration's drug development clinical trials with ibogaine to secure the administration's approval of the medication's use for treatment of opioid use disorder, co-occurring substance use disorder, and any other neurological or mental health conditions for which ibogaine demonstrates efficacy and to the administration of that treatment.

[SB 2308](#) Texas (Enacted 2025)

Senate Bill 2308 creates a process for Texas to support and oversee FDA clinical trials of ibogaine for opioid and related disorders, establishing a consortium model, funding requirements, state revenue sharing and strict oversight, with treatment only allowed upon federal approval.

46-22 Electric Utility Amendments

SB 132 Utah (Enacted 2025)

The legislation outlines a framework for providing electric services to large-scale electrical loads in Utah, exempting such services from certain rate regulations, and mandates transparency and periodic reviews.

Comment: This law allows “large load” customers, such as data centers, to craft separate contracts with utilities. It’s intended to ensure that household ratepayers don’t get hit with additional costs to power those facilities. The legislation establishes a framework for providing electrical services to large-scale electrical loads in Utah, focusing on customers with significant energy demands. It introduces alternative processes for delivering electric service to these customers, exempting such services from certain rate regulation requirements while ensuring safety and reliability standards are maintained.

46-23 Juvenile Offenders - As enacted, requires suspension of a minor's driving privileges or ability to obtain a driver license for a period of one year as part of the disposition if a minor is adjudicated delinquent for an act that would constitute the offense of harassment by bullying or cyber-bullying

[HB 1025](#) Tennessee (Enacted 2025)

The act mandates a one-year suspension of driving privileges for certain juvenile offenders, with provisions for a restricted license under specific conditions, including an act that would constitute the offense of harassment by bullying or cyber-bullying.

46-24 Revenue 988 Fund

[HB 1075](#) Illinois (Enacted 2025)

Language included in HB 1075, the state budget bill, increases the telecommunications excise tax to fund and expand Illinois' 988 suicide prevention and mental health crisis system, ensuring compliance with federal law and providing sustainable support for crisis response services.

Comments: Funding for the 988 system is significantly increased by raising the telecommunications excise tax rate on both interstate and intrastate calls from 7% to 8.65% starting July 1, 2025, with the 1.65% increase specifically designated as the statewide 988 surcharge.

46-25 Trespass with an unmanned aircraft system; definitions, contracted defense facility, penalty

[HB 1726](#) Virginia (Enacted 2025)

Virginia House Bill 1726 amends laws regarding unmanned aircraft systems, introducing penalties for unauthorized use near dwellings, correctional facilities and defense facilities, with specific provisions for defense facility operators' immunity and fiscal impact considerations.

46-26 Minors appearing in Internet content creation provided compensation

[HF 3488](#) Minnesota (Enacted 2024)

The bill mandates compensation and protection measures for minors involved in online content creation, including trust accounts for earnings, record-keeping requirements and provisions for content removal and civil action.

46-27 Provides relative to opioid alternatives

SB 224 Louisiana (Enacted 2024)

SB 224 provides for prohibitions and requirements for Medicaid managed care organizations regarding coverage for nonopioid and opioid prescription drugs. This law provides for duties of the Louisiana Department of Health regarding nonopioid education and awareness, collaboration regarding funding opportunities and assistance to political subdivision that receive opioid grant awards through opioid settlements.

Comments: Louisiana SB 224 is the pain parity bill passed in the 2024 legislative session and signed by Governor Landry. The Louisiana Legislative Fiscal Office determined no "direct material effect on Medicaid expenditures as a result of this measure." Pain parity requires that access is equal between opioid and nonopioid options. It levels the playing field by prohibiting the use of prior authorization or step therapy to ensure patients are not disadvantaged when accessing nonopioids. Thus far, pain parity policy has been passed in eight states.

46-28 Restorative Justice Confidentiality Bill

[SF 2200](#) Minnesota (Enacted 2025)

Under this legislation, statements made in the context of a restorative practice setting would be inadmissible in court, similar to the privilege that exists for alternative dispute resolution, or ADR.

Comments: We know, from local and national statistics (from the National Crime Victimization Survey), and hearing from victim/survivors directly, that the majority of crimes — more than half of violent crimes, over two-thirds of property crimes and nearly 75% of sexual assaults — go unreported. We have to listen to victims and provide more options for them to get the meaningful accountability and healing that they want and deserve. This bill doesn't replace the existing systems for accountability. Rather, it honors the requests of victims who have come to the Capitol to advocate for expanded menu of options that can meet their differing needs. Sexual trauma can last a lifetime, impacting entire families and futures. This bill will meaningfully contribute to the healing of victims and families.

46-29 Secure Storage Awareness Campaign

SB 9760 New York (Enacted 2024)

This legislation directs the commissioner to develop and implement a public awareness campaign to educate the public on the safe storage of firearms and child access and prevention. The public awareness campaign shall include, but not be limited to, educational materials, resources and information related to New York state child access prevention laws and laws relating to the safe storage and transport of firearms.

Comments:

Issue of Significance: Guns are the leading cause of death among children and teens. Each year, 350 children access a firearm and unintentionally shoot themselves or someone else; 70% of unintentional shootings by children take place inside a home. The U.S. Secret Service found that 75% of school shooters acquired their firearm from the home of a parent or close relative.

Innovative Approach: While many states — across the political spectrum — have allocated one-time budget appropriations to spread awareness about safe storage, New York has taken a step further to codify the effort. This bill creates an innovative, reasonable and proactive roadmap to promote responsible gun ownership and educate parents on the effectiveness of secure firearm storage.

Benefit to Drafters: Secure firearm storage is one of the most effective tools to protect children from school shootings, unintentional shootings and gun suicide. This bill creates a template for legislators to aid parents in their efforts to keep children safe and can also be an opportunity for a state to better educate the public about their legal responsibility to store guns securely, helping to enforce existing law and making it more likely gun owners lock up their weapons.

46-30 Public Data Request Accountability

[HF 2432](#) Minnesota (Enacted 2024)

The bill relates to data requests received by public entities (school districts, counties, state agencies, etc.) and effectively adds a level of accountability to members of the public who request public data and have no intention of collecting said data.

Comments: HF 1999 was amended into HF 2432. Behind the bill is history. I am a former public School Board member elected to serve from 2020-2024. Throughout my tenure (and prior to being elected), an issue was bubbling related to public data requests made by members of the public. Before HF 1999, the open meeting law in Minnesota allowed for any person (in state or not) to make a request for public information from any public entity. The requester could remain anonymous if they so choose. In my school district, we began to receive public data requests from anonymous sources that would then go uncollected and abandoned. The cost for staff resources and time and legal guidance to gather the data, often times large and nondescript, is high. For example, in one district the cost to the district of seven (7) data requests that went uncollected was \$21,011 in a 12-month period. There are hundreds of school districts (and public entities) across the country dealing with this growing practice and nothing within law (until now) allowed public entities to effectively put up guardrails that both allow for transparency for the public who need to request and receive serious data and the ability to hold those unserious requesters accountable.

46-31 TennCare for Working Individuals with Disabilities Act

HB 2940 Tennessee

House Bill 2940, known as the "TennCare for Working Individuals with Disabilities Act," establishes a Medicaid buy-in program in Tennessee to support working-age adults with disabilities.

Comments: The "benefits cliff" refers to a scenario where a person's income from a job, or an increase in that income, causes them to lose access to crucial benefits. Benefits can include services like job coaching, health care, therapies, case management, transportation and specialized equipment. Forcing people with disabilities to choose between accepting a job that could lead to financial independence and maintaining the essential care they need to live creates a barrier to employment. The risk of losing vital support effectively creates a disincentive to seek employment, leading to lower employment rates and higher poverty rates within the disability community. Currently, only 44% of Tennesseans with disabilities between 18 and 64 are employed compared to 78% of people without disabilities ([Center for Research on Disability](#)). There are 160,000+ individuals with disabilities in Tennessee who are using public benefits, and there are 180,000 current job openings. By removing the "benefits cliff" (allowing those individuals to work, while retaining benefits), Tennessee can potentially fill a substantial number of open jobs.

Tennessee HB 2940 allows individuals to work and earn to their full potential by enacting the "TennCare for Working Individuals with Disabilities Act" which eliminates income and asset limits for working people with disabilities that need Medicaid coverage for health care and services and supports.

The bill establishes a "buy-in program" that allows working individuals with disabilities to access TennCare coverage, even if their income and resources are above the benefit limits. The program prohibits eligibility restrictions based on a person's income, resources or maximum age. Participants in the program are required to pay a monthly premium, which is determined by their countable income and does not include the income of other household members. The program provides the same scope of care as the standard TennCare program, including home and community-based long-term services and supports. It also allows individuals who lose their job to continue coverage for a period if they continue to pay the monthly premium.

46-32 AN ACT relating to insurance adjusters

[HB 232](#) Kentucky (Enacted 2023)

The legislation establishes licensing requirements and financial responsibility criteria for insurance adjusters in Kentucky, introduces new contract and fiduciary obligations for public adjusters, and sets penalties for non-compliance.

Comments: This legislation creates transparency by requiring signed contracts between public adjusters and insureds, and it allows for those who are involved in the claim to communicate directly with the insured. Second, it addresses conflicts of interest by preventing public adjusters from receiving compensation from those affiliated with contractors or others.

Finally, it provides consumer protection by creating 10% and 15% thresholds on the compensation a public adjuster may receive from the insurance settlement. Previously, there were no limitations set on the amount a public adjuster could receive from an insurance settlement, leaving the insured at risk of being charged an unreasonable fee. It should be noted that public adjuster's fees are not added to the claim by the insurer. Instead, they come out of the pocket of the policyholder.

46-33 Individuals with disabilities; postsecondary transition planning & services, documentation or evidence

[HB 1805](#) Virginia (Enacted 2025)

Requires any individualized education program (IEP) meeting for any student with a disability held for the purpose of postsecondary transition planning and consideration of postsecondary transition services to include, consistent with the guidance developed by the Department of Education pursuant to applicable law, consideration and documentation of any information relating to such student's postsecondary transition planning and service needs that may be necessary or relevant to coordinating and facilitating the successful and efficient transition of the student from secondary school to an institution of higher education.

Comments: The transition from high school to college or work is a critical — and often overwhelming — juncture for students with disabilities. After years of structured support through school-based services, many families are left to navigate a fragmented and confusing system with little guidance. One of the most significant barriers to higher education is the lack of continuity in disability documentation: students with Individualized Education Programs (IEP) must often produce new, costly evaluations that don't align with their existing plans, delaying or denying access to accommodations. As a result, up to 20% of students with disabilities who intend to enroll in college never make it there.

This legislation is both important and innovative because it tackles these systemic breakdowns head-on — streamlining access, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and creating a more equitable path to independence. By standardizing documentation and strengthening transition supports, it ensures that disability inclusion doesn't end at graduation — it evolves with the individual.

Virginia HB 1805 aims to make the transition process easier and more streamlined by establishing a new process for public institutions of higher education to accept documentation from students with disabilities. The bill requires public institutions of higher education to accept an Individualized Education Program (IEP) as sufficient documentation to establish that a student has a disability. The bill allows for provisional or temporary accommodations while a student's eligibility is being determined if the documentation is not immediately available. It requires institutions to create a transparent process for determining eligibility and to disseminate this information to students, parents and faculty. The bill also requires IEP meetings for postsecondary transition planning to consider and document any information that may be necessary for a successful transition to higher education.

46-34 A bill prohibiting the release of domestic hogs

[HF 3911](#) Minnesota (Enacted 2024)

HF 4844, passed as part of HF 3911, aims to enhance natural resources management in Minnesota, focusing on the control of domestic hogs and other restricted species. It proposes amendments and new provisions to prohibit the release of domestic hogs, clarify agency jurisdiction, establish civil penalties for violations and mandate outreach efforts.

Comments: Minnesota is the second-largest pork producing state in the country, generating more than \$7 billion in economic activity. In the Canadian province of Manitoba, researchers have detected pigs roaming within 40 miles of the Minnesota border, which has been alarming for farmers and the industry. The Minnesota Department of Natural resources had no dedicated funding for wild pig removal and monitoring programs, and the amount of federal money dedicated to preventing the spread of feral hogs in Minnesota has decreased significantly. This bill helped provide funds to addressing this problem, and created a two-prong mechanism for addressing the rise in feral hogs. HF 4844 passed as part of the Environment and Natural Resources supplemental bill in 2024, or HF 3911.

46-35 INS CD-ALZHEIMER'S TREATMENT

SB 126 Illinois (Enacted 2025)

SB 126 requires Illinois health insurance plans, including public employee, county, municipal, school and private policies, to cover all medically necessary, FDA-approved treatments and diagnostic testing to slow the progression of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, with implementation beginning in 2025 for state employees and 2027 for other plans, and prohibits step therapy for these treatments.

Comments: Illinois became the first state to require that all insurance covers Alzheimer's treatment.

46-36 Restaurant Reservation Anti-Piracy Act

[AB 10215A](#) New York (Enacted 2024)

The "Restaurant Reservation Anti-Piracy Act" is a legislative measure introduced in the New York State Assembly aimed at regulating third-party restaurant reservation services. The primary objective of this act is to prohibit unauthorized reservations made by third-party services without a formal agreement with the food service establishments.

46-37 Open Access to Public-Use Vertiports Act

[HB 1976](#) Arkansas (Enacted 2025)

The “Open Access to Public-Use Vertiports Act” aims to establish a regulated network of vertiports in Arkansas, ensuring equitable access and compliance with FAA standards, while preventing monopolization and exclusive rights through state funding and local zoning regulations.

Comments: Vertiports are infrastructure designed for the vertical take-off and landing of aircraft such as eVTOLs (Electric Vertical Take-Off and Landing). Located in locations close to cities or, if the city permits, inside them, they are infrastructure that are expected to be fully operational in the near future. Vertiports are designed for vertical takeoff and landing of a variety of aerial vehicles. They are intended for aircraft whose purpose is to integrate into urban airspace and facilitate urban aerial mobility. They will not compete with airports or heliports, but will help reduce urban traffic through air transport. The vertiports are also not intended as substitutes for airport facilities, but as complementary elements.

46-38 Relating to public education and public school finance

HB 2 Texas (Enacted 2025)

HB 2 enacts sweeping reforms to Texas public education and school finance, increasing teacher and staff compensation, strengthening educator preparation, expanding special education and early childhood services, enhancing college and career readiness, and revising funding formulas to support these initiatives.

Comment: Texas recently passed legislation, HB 2, that revised its funding formula for students with disabilities. The state is now tiering the weight of special education funding based on the "highest tier of intensity of service for which the student qualifies." The Texas Education Agency (TEA) will define these tiers of intensity. This move aims to provide more granular funding based on the actual intensity of services required, rather than just a general disability category.

46-39 Medical Necessity Determination Insurance Coverage

[HB 25-1002](#) Colorado (Enacted 2025)

The act clarifies that the health benefits coverage for the prevention of, screening for and treatment of behavioral, mental health and substance use disorders must be no less extensive than the coverage provided for any physical illness. The act requires that every health benefit plan provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of covered behavioral, mental health and substance use disorder benefits, consistent with specified criteria.

46-40 To Authorize an Incorporated Town or a City of the Second Class to Petition the State Board of Education for the Establishment of a Local Public Elementary School or Satellite School Under Certain Conditions

[HB 1966](#) Arkansas (Enacted 2025)

This bill creates a pathway to restoring local public education (at the Elementary School level) in Rural Arkansas Communities that lost their local schools because of prior Arkansas Law (Act 60 of 2003) that required School districts to consolidate. HB 1966/Act 914 allows for the reestablishment of a local Elementary School or Satellite School of an existing Elementary School within those municipalities, which will help reduce school bus travel and commute time for rural elementary school students and restore access to local public education those municipalities.

Comments: HB 1966 is a model for local control, and it creatively expands school choice options in rural communities who would otherwise lack such options.

46-41 Revises provisions relating to the privacy of data concerning pupils

SB 445 Nevada (Enacted 2025)

This bill requires Nevada's Department of Education (NDE) to transfer any pupil data to its archive no later than one year after a pupil graduates or ceases enrollment in a Nevada public school. Prior to this data transfer, NDE must redact all personally identifiable information, not including the birth date of the pupil. The bill also requires NDE to destroy such data ten years after the pupil turns 22 years old.

Comments: This bill emerged from discussions on student data and the importance of protecting such data from breaches and misuse.

46-42 Revises provisions relating to master plans

[AB 96](#) Nevada (Enacted 2025)

This bill requires that the master plan in counties with a population of 100,000 or more — currently Clark and Washoe Counties — must include a heat mitigation plan, which may include access to public cooling spaces, public drinking water, cool building practices, shade over paved surfaces and other measures. The shade elements may include shade structures and urban tree canopies, with a preference for native or drought-tolerant tree species.

46-43 Change provisions relating to cigarette taxes and the Tobacco Products Tax Act and provide for regulation of products containing nicotine analogues

[LB 9](#) Nebraska (Enacted 2025)

LB 9 broadens Nebraska's tobacco laws to cover nicotine analogues, alternative nicotine products, and electronic nicotine delivery systems, also called ENDS. It introduces new taxes, tightens compliance requirements, strengthens penalties, and mandates forfeiture of contraband. The bill aligns Nebraska law with emerging nicotine technologies and aims to improve tax enforcement and public health oversight.

Comments: LB 9 future proofs Nebraska's regulation of nicotine products by including all products with nicotine or nicotine analogues into state statute. This ensures that any future products containing nicotine or nicotine-like substances (analogues) are covered by regulation, enforcement and taxation.

46-44 School boards; school-based telehealth and mental health teletherapy services, accessibility.

[HB 1945](#) Virginia (Enacted 2025)

The legislation mandates the development of a model memorandum of understanding (MOU) between school boards and mental health service providers, including telehealth providers, to facilitate mental health services for students both during and outside regular school hours. School boards are encouraged to provide these services on school property, ensuring privacy and safety, and to develop policies that allow students to participate in telehealth services with parental consent.

46-45 MOBILITY DEVICES — SERVICING AND RIGHT TO REPAIR

SB 5680 Washington (Enacted 2025)

The recently passed legislation establishes a right to repair for mobility devices, significantly impacting the mobility equipment industry, particularly manufacturers and independent repair providers.

Comments: According to U.S. Department of Transportation data, there are an estimated 5.5 million Americans who use a wheelchair, more than 250,000 of which are veterans, and millions more who use other mobility devices. Despite the critical nature of this equipment for daily life, if the equipment breaks, users frequently endure long waiting times for repairs. These delays and a lack of access to timely service limit an individual's full participation in society. Without functioning mobility devices, someone who was otherwise not relying on public benefits, might lose their ability to work and earn, which would potentially make them need to utilize those benefits.

Washington Senate Bill 5680 provides a comprehensive, innovative, and practical approach to this problem by establishing a "right to repair" for mobility devices. It mandates that original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) must make documentation, parts, embedded software, firmware and tools available to independent repair providers and device owners on "fair and reasonable terms and costs." Making it possible for individuals to repair their mobility devices with more autonomy. The legislation also establishes an enforcement mechanism by stating that a violation of its provisions is an unfair or deceptive act in trade or commerce, enforceable under Washington's consumer protection act. This provides a clear and practical framework for accountability and compliance.

46-46 Permit to Purchase Assault Weapons

[SB 25-003](#) Colorado (Enacted 2025)

Senate Bill 3 builds on Colorado's existing high-capacity magazine ban by requiring that individuals undergo safety training and a background check before purchasing semi-automatic military-style weapons with detachable magazines.

Comments:

Clear Innovative Approach: This law takes an innovative approach in preventing mass shootings, defining military-style firearms in a fundamentally different way from traditional "features test" laws. Additionally, it establishes a permit-to-purchase system to ensure prospective purchasers undergo a thorough background check and obtain specialized safety training. No other state has defined military-style firearms in this comprehensive way, and no other state has a permit system exclusively for acquiring the most dangerous military-style firearms on the market.

Benefit to Bill Drafters: Stemming the flow of military-style rifles and preventing mass shootings does not need to be a one-size-fits-all approach. This Colorado law is an innovative policy that demonstrates how states can follow several different strategies to keep weapons of war out of dangerous hands.

46-47 Registered Apprenticeship Investments for a Stronger Economy (RAISE) Act

[SB 431](#) Maryland (Enacted 2025)

This bill outlines significant changes to Maryland's registered apprenticeship framework, aimed at enhancing workforce participation in skilled trades such as plumbing and other industries that utilize apprenticeships.

Comments: The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) has found that for every dollar an employer invests in an apprentice, they get back an average of \$1.47 in increased productivity, reduced waste and greater innovation. DOL also reports that apprenticeship completers have an employment retention rate of 90% and lifetime earnings that exceed those of their peers without an apprenticeship. SB 431, also known as the "Registered Apprenticeship Investments for a Stronger Economy (RAISE) Act," doesn't replace the existing apprenticeship infrastructure; it centralizes innovation and funding, allowing for more coordinated expansion and modernization, and strategically aligns it to meet current workforce demands. The Act creates more opportunities for Registered Apprenticeships through several innovative provisions: It establishes the Maryland Office of Registered Apprenticeship Development (MORAD) to develop, support, and track Registered Apprenticeship programs across the state. It establishes the Maryland Apprenticeship Incentive Pay Per Apprentice Program to help employers and sponsors offset the costs associated with hiring, training and providing accommodations for people with disabilities, for new registered apprentices. The bill invests in intermediaries, through the Registered Apprenticeship Qualified Intermediary Program, to serve as connectors between employers, training providers and sponsors — making it easier to launch and scale apprenticeship programs. The bill modernizes employer-apprentice ratios and deviation processes which adds flexibility for employers while maintaining standards, helping small businesses and emerging industries participate more easily.

46-48 Health; codify right to in vitro fertilization for individuals

[HB 428](#) Georgia (Enacted 2025)

House Bill 428 ensures that in vitro fertilization is legally accessible in Georgia by clarifying that no state law prohibits or prevents the procedure and it repeals any conflicting laws.

46-49 An Act relating to real property; enacting the Uniform Easement Relocation Act; enacting the Uniform Mortgage Modification Act; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

[AB 192](#), Sections 34-50 Nevada (Enacted 2025)

Sections 34-50 of AB 192 enact the Uniform Mortgage Modification Act. The Act establishes several categories of safe harbor modifications that can be made in recorded mortgages and secured obligations, and the act outlines the implications of each type of modification.

Comments: State laws lack clarity on whether a residential or commercial mortgage can be modified, even when the modification is agreeable to both the borrower and lender and would avoid foreclosure, which is rarely in either party's best interest. This lack of clarity significantly diminishes the utility of mortgage modifications and functionally guarantees that these modifications are complex, costly and rare. The Uniform Mortgage Modification Act provides a clearly drafted, innovative mechanism for mortgage modifications by establishing that certain types of common modifications will fall into a safe harbor and can be made without requiring an attorney opinion letter or any additional authority. The Act is still new — it was promulgated in 2024 — and has been enacted in Utah and Nevada. Including the Act as Shared State Legislation would increase its visibility and ensure that Americans across the country have alternatives to stay in their homes when facing financial distress.

46-50 A bill for an Act relating to banking and finance; to adopt the Uniform Special Deposits Act.

[LB 231](#) Nebraska (Enacted 2025)

The legislation introduces the Uniform Special Deposits Act, which establishes a framework for managing special deposits in financial institutions. It specifies that a special deposit must be for the benefit of at least two beneficiaries, denominated in a recognized currency and serve a permissible purpose as stated in the account agreement

Comments: The key objectives of LB 231 and the Uniform Special Deposits Act are to: (1) eliminate the legal uncertainties that inhibit use of the special deposit; (2) honor the expectations of the parties; (3) build on existing law applicable to general deposits in the 50 states; (4) disrupt existing law as little as possible; and (5) deliver narrowly-tailored solutions to cure four problems that can frustrate the expectations of parties electing to use a special deposit.

46-51 Disability Services – Adapted Vehicle Access Pilot Program – Established

[HB 1481](#) Maryland (Enacted 2025)

HB 1481 establishes the Adapted Vehicle Access Pilot Program to provide adapted vehicles to individuals who require a mobility aid; and requiring the Department of Disabilities to implement and administer the Program, request, apply for, and facilitate certain donations to the Program and study the impacts of the Program.

Comments: According to U.S. Department of Transportation data, there are approximately 5.5 million Americans with disabilities who use wheelchairs and 18.6 million Americans with travel-limiting disabilities. Despite significant advances in technology and new forms of transportation like rideshare, millions of people with disabilities remain significantly transportation disadvantaged. Many are unable to leave their homes due to insufficient and inaccessible transportation options, particularly for those needing wheelchair accessible vehicles (WAVs). The lack of accessible vehicles creates a significant barrier to independence, employment opportunities and social inclusion. This problem is particularly acute for individuals who live in areas with limited access to public transportation, including rural communities.

Maryland HB 1481 addresses barriers to reliable and accessible transportation by establishing the Adapted Vehicle Access Pilot Program, to provide adapted vehicles to individuals with disabilities. Through this program the Department of Disabilities will solicit donations of vehicles and vehicle modification services. The program will provide adapted vehicles to eligible individuals, giving priority to those who live in areas with limited access to public transportation. To ensure the program is no to low cost for the state the program will receive funds from both individuals and private corporations. The Department can also apply for and spend federal funds and grants to support the program.

46-52 A bill for an act creating a program and fund for court reporter equipment and making appropriations

[HF 2644](#) Iowa (Enacted 2024)

The newly enacted legislation establishes a Court Reporter Equipment Incentive Program and corresponding fund, aimed at supporting court reporters in Iowa through financial assistance. The program comprises two main components: (1) a student grant program and (2) a graduate forgivable loan program.