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

2027 CYCLE

DOCKET BOOK 47

2026 CSG National Conference

Anaheim, California

Dec. 3 - 6, 2026

Co-Chair: Cindy Abrams
House Public Safety Committee Chair, Ohio

Co-Chair: Mari Leavitt
House Deputy Majority Whip, Washington

Vice-Chair: Nicholas Bombace
Director, Connecticut Legislative Commissioner's Office

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.

2027 SSL Cycle

Docket 47

Item Number	Title of Item Under Consideration	Source
47-01	Digital Choice Act/Consumer Privacy Act	UT
47-02	Artificial intelligence platforms controlled by a country of concern on state-owned devices and on any state network and the use of genetic sequencers or operational software used for genetic analysis that is produced by a foreign adversary.	KS
47-03	Artificial intelligence companions	OR
47-04	Transparency in Frontier AI Development	CA, IL
47-05	Data Centers	SD, VA
47-06	Search Warrants Provided to Covered Platforms	CO
47-07	Targeted Advertising Tax	UT
47-08	Informing Users When Content is Developed or Modified by Artificial Intelligence	WA
47-09	Concerning Forged Digital Likeness	WA
47-10	Controllable Electronic Record Fraud Prevention Act	NE
47-11	An act relating to age-appropriate design code	VT
47-12	Traffic Safety	TN, TX, IL, VA, WA
47-13	Cryptocurrency in state retirement plans	IN, CT
47-14	Mitigate Future State Technology Debt	CO
47-15	Pupil Instruction: media literacy: artificial intelligence literacy: curriculum frameworks: instructional materials	CA, UT, TN
47-16	Online Safety	CT

47-17	Consumer Privacy and Protection	CT
47-18	Artificial Intelligence in Providing Certain Mental Health Services	ME
47-19	State-Endorsed Digital Identity Program Amendments	UT
47-20	Administrative Office of the Courts; accessibility of certain personal information of state and federal judges, justices, and spouses	GA
47-21	Prediction Markets	KY, NC
47-22	Uniform Consumer Debt Default Judgments Act	VA
47-23	Pharmaceutical Industry Legislation	TN, AR, NM, NJ
47-24	Price Transparency and Consumer Protection	MN, IL, ME
47-25	Emergency Service Responders	OH, AZ, UT
47-26	Service of process; evaluation agencies	AZ
47-27	DCS; credit freeze; reporting	AZ
47-28	Radiology	AZ
47-29	Housing and Urban Planning	NH, VA, TX, MT, NC, IN
47-30	Oral Health Screening in Schools Pilot Program	CO
47-31	Insulin Costs	ME
47-32	An Act Modernizing Time-Share Extension and Termination Procedures	MA
47-33	News Access for Consumers Who Are Print-Disabled	CO
47-34	Regards childhood sexual abuse registrants, offense of grooming	OH
47-35	The Sustainable Aviation Fuel Incentive Act	AR

47-36	Thermal Energy	NM, RI
47-37	Public bodies; executive sessions; agenda	AZ
47-38	An act concerning convertible pistols	CT
47-39	Cyfd & Use of Federal Benefits	NM
47-40	Caring for Caregivers Tax Credit	OK
47-41	Regulates certain electric bicycles	NJ
47-42	Bridge-related suicide data collection, best practices development for suicide prevention on bridges, and implementation of suicide reduction railings.	MN
47-43	Hospital Sale-Leaseback Transactions	CT
47-44	Prohibit Litigation Invest/Amend Workers' Compensation Benefits	NC
47-45	Sleep & Sleep Disorders Public Health Initiative	UT
47-46	Alcoholic Beverages	RI
47-47	Elections; July primary; curing; observers	AZ
47-48	Long-Term Care Facilities	CT
47-49	Food products; labeling; cultivated cells	AZ
47-50	Occupational Licensing	AL, UT
47-51	Runaways	ID
47-52	Requiring Training on the Care, Styling, and Treatment of Textured Hair	WA
47-53	Colorado Artist Company Act	CO
47-54	Grocery Stores and Pharmacies — Real Property Use Restrictions	WA
47-55	Language Access Advisory Board	CO
47-56	Relating to the creation of the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas.	TX

47-57	Organ harvesting, genetic tech	ID

47-01 Digital Choice Act/Consumer Privacy Act

Data Sharing Amendments

HB 418 Utah (Enacted 2025)

This legislation gives users ownership of their social media data. It mandates that platforms provide data portability, interoperability, and the ability for users to transfer their "social graph" and content to other services.

Comments: HB 418 both amends the Utah Consumer Privacy Act and enacts the Digital Choice Act. The Utah Consumer Privacy Act allows users to request the deletion of the personal data (e.g. personal information, posts, photos) that they provided to the platform. A user is also able to correct an inaccuracy in their personal data profile if a platform has the wrong information (e.g. name, location). The Digital Choice Act, which HB418 enacts, is a particularly significant change because it mandates that social media companies operating within Utah implement data portability and interoperability practices.

47-02 Artificial intelligence platforms controlled by a country of concern on state-owned devices and on any state network and the use of genetic sequencers or operational software used for genetic analysis that is produced by a foreign adversary.

AN ACT concerning technology produced by certain foreign countries

HB 2313 Kansas (Enacted 2025)

Kansas House Bill 2313 prohibits the use of certain foreign-controlled AI platforms on state-issued devices and networks, with exceptions for law enforcement and cybersecurity, to bolster state cybersecurity and limit foreign influence.

Comments: The bill mandates that all state agencies prevent employees from accessing or installing applications that connect to these AI platforms on state-owned devices and networks. Additionally, any existing accounts or usage of such platforms by state agencies must be deactivated and discontinued. The legislation defines 'artificial intelligence platforms of concern' as those owned or controlled by specific foreign entities, notably DeepSeek and companies from countries identified as 'countries of concern,' which include China (excluding Taiwan), Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Russia, and Venezuela. However, the bill provides exceptions for law enforcement and cybersecurity investigations.

47-03 Artificial intelligence companions

Relating to artificial intelligence companions

SB 1546 Oregon (Enacted 2026)

This legislation sets comprehensive requirements for AI companion platforms and their operators to ensure user transparency, mental health safeguards, and special protections for minors while establishing reporting obligations and legal remedies for violations.

Comments: The bill defines 'artificial intelligence companion' as a system designed to simulate sustained, human-like platonic, intimate, or romantic relationships with users. Operators must provide clear notice to users when they are interacting with AI-generated output if a reasonable person might believe they are communicating with a real person. The legislation requires operators to implement evidence-based protocols to detect and respond to user input indicating suicidal or self-harm ideation and to publish these protocols on their websites. Additional safeguards are mandated for minors, such as preventing AI companions from simulating sentience, emotional dependence, romantic or sexual innuendo, or adult-minor romantic role-play, and requiring periodic reminders that the user is interacting with AI. Operators must also prevent manipulative engagement tactics and misrepresentation of the AI's identity or capabilities. By Dec. 31 each year, operators are required to publicly report the number of suicide/self-harm referrals made and details of their intervention protocols, without disclosing personal user information. The bill creates a private right of action for individuals harmed by violations, allowing them to seek actual or statutory damages (minimum $1,000 per violation), injunctive relief, and attorney fees, without limiting other legal remedies.

47-04 Transparency in Frontier AI Development

47-04-01 Artificial intelligence models: large developers

SB 53 California (Enacted 2025)

The Transparency in Frontier Artificial Intelligence Act establishes comprehensive transparency, risk management, and whistleblower protections for large developers of advanced AI models in California. The legislation mandates public reporting and oversight of catastrophic risks and creates a framework for a public AI research cloud, measures designed to ensure the safe, ethical, and equitable development and deployment of frontier artificial intelligence.

Comments: Frontier artificial intelligence refers to the most advanced AI models that operate at the peak of current capabilities. These large-scale foundational models far exceed average AI systems by providing state-of-the-art performance in reasoning, coding, and multimodal tasks.

Through passage of the Transparency in Frontier Artificial Intelligence Act, California became the first state to require large AI developers to publish safety frameworks for frontier AI models. The bill requires these developers to create, implement, and publicly disclose a 'frontier AI framework' detailing their approach to managing catastrophic risks associated with their most advanced AI models. The legislation also introduces whistleblower protections for employees involved in risk assessment and management of AI models. Frontier developers are prohibited from retaliating against employees who disclose information about dangers to public health or safety or violations of the TFAIA to authorities or through internal channels.

47-04-02 Artificial Intelligence Safety Measures Act

SB 315 Illinois (Enacted 2026)

This legislation requires large frontier developers to create, implement, publish, and annually update a frontier AI framework addressing catastrophic-risk assessment, mitigations, governance, cybersecurity, third-party evaluations, and internal-use risks. It also requires transparency reports before deployment of new or substantially modified frontier models and mandates annual independent third-party audits.

Comments: This legislation specifically pertains to entities with over $500 million in annual revenue. The requirements of this legislation are unique to other legislation governing frontier AI frameworks as it requires relevant entities to undergo routine third-party audits.

47-05 Data Centers

47-05-01 Data Center Bill of Rights for Citizens

SB 135 South Dakota (Enacted 2026)

SB 135, known as the Data Center Bill of Rights for Citizens, establishes regulations to mitigate the impact of large data centers on local utility resources.

Comments: The legislation requires electricity providers to create separate terms and conditions for serving data centers to ensure these facilities reimburse providers for all costs directly attributable to their service demands. The bill also clarifies that local governments retain the authority to regulate, limit, or prohibit the construction and operation of data centers through local ordinances and resolutions, which is designed to preclude state preemption. Before beginning operations, data center operators must notify local water providers of their projected water consumption, and these water providers certify whether the proposed usage is acceptable with local water supplies. The Board of Water Management is tasked with reviewing these certifications and issuing public statements of compliance. The Board also retains the authority to set water usage limits for data centers to prioritize residential and essential public services. Data centers are further required to submit semi-annual water usage reports to the Board, which will make this information publicly available.

The legislation defines "large data centers" as facilities with a peak demand of ten megawatts or greater.

47-05-02 Data centers; site assessment, sound profile of the high energy use facility

HB 153 Virginia (Enacted 2026)

The act requires comprehensive site assessments before local approval for new high energy use facilities, such as large data centers, focusing on community and environmental impacts while preserving state and local regulatory authority.

Comments: The bill provides that, prior to any approval of a rezoning application, special exception application, or special use permit for the siting of a new high energy use facility (HEUF), as defined in the bill, a locality shall require that an applicant perform and submit a site assessment to examine the sound profile of the HEUF on residential units and schools located within 500 feet of the HEUF property boundary. The bill also allows a locality to require that a site assessment examine the effect of the proposed facility on (i) ground and surface water resources, (ii) agricultural resources, (iii) parks, (iv) registered historic sites,

and (v) forestland on the HEUF site or immediately contiguous land. The provisions of the bill shall not apply to a site with an existing legislative or administrative approval where an applicant is seeking an expansion or modification of an already existing or approved facility and such expansion does not exceed an additional 100 megawatts or more of electrical power. Finally, the bill provides that its provisions shall not be construed to prohibit, limit, or otherwise supersede existing local zoning authority.

47-06 Search Warrants Provided to Covered Platforms

Concerning search warrant requirements for operators of certain electronic platforms

SB 26-011 Colorado (Enacted 2026)

This legislation requires large online platforms to provide streamlined, timely cooperation with law enforcement search warrants. It includes a 72-hour compliance window and penalties for noncompliance.

Comments: SB 26-011 establishes new requirements in Colorado law for operators of large online platforms, defined as websites, online services, or mobile applications with at least one million monthly users that allow users to create public or semipublic profiles and post content viewable by others. Operators of these 'covered platforms' must implement a streamlined process for Colorado law enforcement agencies to contact them, including a 24/7 staffed hotline for inquiries and updates regarding search warrants. Operators are required to acknowledge receipt of a search warrant within eight hours and comply with the warrant within 72 hours.

47-07 Targeted Advertising Tax

Targeted Advertising Tax

SB 287 Utah (Enacted 2026)

This legislation imposes a new tax on large entities delivering targeted advertising in Utah and earmarks revenues for child welfare, education and mental health programs. The tax focuses on businesses that obtain or develop individualized data profiles used to deliver advertising.

Comments: The tax applies to entities that generate at least $1 million in gross receipts from targeted advertising within Utah and $100 million or more from all targeted advertising, provided that at least 50% of their total gross receipts come from targeted advertising activities. The tax is calculated based on the entity's gross receipts from targeted advertising in Utah. The tax is apportioned by the share of impressions delivered to Utah audiences relative to total impressions and is levied at a rate tied to the existing sales tax rate.

47-08 Informing Users When Content is Developed or Modified by Artificial Intelligence

AN ACT Relating to informing users when content is developed or modified by artificial intelligence

HB 1170 Washington (Enacted 2026)

This legislation provides new requirements for generative AI providers to disclose when content is generated or materially altered by AI systems. The legislation also mandates government agencies disclose AI interactions to consumers.

Comments: This legislation requires generative AI providers with user bases of at least one million monthly users to provide a free tool to detect whether a piece of content was made or altered with their product. Generative AI providers must also provide an option in their product for users to add a "manifest disclosure," which is a label that is perceptible to a normal consumer, identifies the content as AI generated, and is extraordinarily difficult to remove. Additionally, covered generative AI providers must include latent disclosures in the content they generate.

47-09 Concerning Forged Digital Likeness

AN ACT Relating to personality rights

SB 5886 Washington (Enacted 2026)

This legislation explicitly protects individuals from unauthorized use of digitally forged likenesses.

Comments: Forged digital likenesses is defined as a visual representation which is either persistent or transmitted in real-time of an actual and identifiable individual or an audio recording which either persistent or transmitted in real-time of an actual and identifiable individual's voice that has been digitally created or altered to be indistinguishable from a genuine representation, misrepresents the individual, and is likely to deceive. SB 5886 increases civil penalties for violations of forging digital likenesses involving deepfakes and similar technologies.

47-10 Controllable Electronic Record Fraud Prevention Act

AN ACT relating to financial transactions

LB 609 Nebraska (Enacted 2025)

This legislation creates new regulation for digital asset kiosks in Nebraska. LB 609 outlines licensing requirements, fraud warnings, transaction limits, antifraud measures and updates to search warrant laws.

Comments: The bill requires cryptocurrency kiosk owners to obtain a license and report each kiosk as an authorized delegate, which requires quarterly reporting of associated digital addresses. Operators must provide clear disclosures to users including prominent warnings about fraud risks while also providing detailed receipts. The legislation additionally mandates use of blockchain analytics software to prevent transactions with wallets known to be associated with fraud.

47-11 An act relating to age-appropriate design code

Vermont Age-Appropriate Design Code Act

SB 69 Vermont (Enacted 2025)

The Vermont Age-Appropriate Design Code Act sets strict standards for online services likely to be accessed by minors under 18 years of age.

Comments: Age-appropriate design code laws establish a framework, requiring safety and privacy protections for online services and products that are accessible to minors. Vermont joins Nebraska, Maryland, and California in enacting these laws, which place responsibility on tech companies to proactively provide safeguards ensuring that content is suitable for minors. Covered businesses must ensure their services do not cause foreseeable emotional distress, compulsive use, or discrimination against minors. The law mandates that default privacy settings for minors be set to the highest level, restrict interactions between adults and minors on social media platforms, and require the timely deletion of accounts upon request. SB 69 also prohibits the collection of a minor's personal data beyond what is necessary for the service and restricts push notifications during late night hours.

47-12 Traffic Safety

47-12-01 Traffic safety for autonomous vehicles

SB 2253 Tennessee (Enacted 2026)

This law establishes procedures for issuing and processing traffic citations for autonomous vehicles in Tennessee, ensuring due process and clear timelines for registered owners.

Comments: This legislation authorizes state and local law enforcement agencies to establish policies for enforcing traffic violations by ADS-operated vehicles, specifying that notices of violation or citations must be mailed to the registered owner within 20 business days of the offense. The bill requires that all notices and payments be processed through in-state addresses and allows owners 30 days to pay fines, with an additional 30-day period provided if a second notice is sent before any extra penalties are assessed.

47-12-02 Relating to motor vehicles, including automated motor vehicles; creating a criminal offense.

SB 2807 Texas (Enacted 2025)

This bill defines the term "automated driving system" in the Texas transportation code to include automated motor vehicles (AMV) for commercial and ride-share services. The bill notably exempts AMVs from certain traffic laws if they do not impact public safety, and outlaws any discriminatory regulations against AMVs by state or regulatory agencies.

Comments: Operators of AMVs must obtain proper licensing from the Department of Motor Vehicles, provide emergency response plans as well as follow the proper insurance and regulations provided by the state and federal law. The bill also outlines the suspension, license revocation, and restriction of AMV operators if they do not follow said regulations or if public safety is compromised.

47-12-03 Vehicle Code-Plates-Registration

SB 3484 Illinois (Enacted 2026)

This bill addresses the regulations, licensing requirements and classification of electric micromobility devices, such as electric bicycles, skateboards and scooters as well as toy

vehicles, electric mobility devices, and low-speed electric bicycles. Electric micromobility devices are considered motor vehicles but are exempt from several regulations such as insurance unless they meet specified power and speed thresholds.

Comments: This act sets minimum age requirements for operators, equipment safety standards, and prohibits speed tampering. The bill also restricts the operation of these motor vehicles on sidewalks, highways, and bicycle specified facilities. The act provides enforcement mechanisms for these provisions, such as impoundment procedures as well as unlawful marketing of such motor vehicles.

47-12-04 Regulation of Personal Delivery Devices

SB 1625 Tennessee (Enacted 2026)

This legislation expands the types of areas in which a personal delivery device can be lawfully operated and authorizes that a device may travel up to 20 miles per hour when operated outside pedestrian areas. It also allows local governments to regulate these devices through local ordinances in the interest of public safety.

Comments: The legislation expands the definition of where personal delivery devices (PDDs) may operate, explicitly allowing their use on sidewalks, crosswalks, bicycle lanes, shoulders, areas adjacent to the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway, parking lots, and similar areas. It sets a maximum speed of 20 miles per hour in these areas. The bill clarifies that local governments may regulate or prohibit PDDs for public safety reasons, but any local regulation must not conflict with state law. The act introduces new operational restrictions in high-speed areas, prohibiting PDDs from using bicycle lanes, shoulders, or adjacent areas on roads with speed limits over 45 mph or on interstate and controlled access highways. Additionally, PDDs are barred from crosswalks unless they are programmed to safely navigate them and not obstruct traffic. The law stipulates that PDDs are to be regulated as pedestrians in pedestrian areas and as bicyclists in other areas, except where such regulations are inapplicable or would unreasonably burden PDD operation.

47-12-05 Photo speed monitoring devices, etc.; placement and operation, civil penalty, report

SB 84 Virginia (Enacted 2026)

This act expands and regulates the use of automated traffic enforcement systems in some traffic zones, establishing new operating, privacy, funding, and transparency requirements to enhance traffic safety and public accountability.

Comments: This law permits local governments in Virginia to utilize AI-powered traffic cameras and sets provisions regulating their use. The act introduces new definitions for 'pedestrian crossing violation,' 'pedestrian crossing violation monitoring system,' 'stop sign violation,' and 'stop sign violation monitoring system,' and specifies that these systems may be used in school crossing zones, highway work zones (when workers are present), and high-risk intersections where a traffic fatality has occurred. The law sets a maximum civil penalty of $100 for violations detected by these systems and details the allocation of collected penalties: proceeds are first used to cover the costs of operating the monitoring programs, with any excess directed to local traffic safety initiatives or, in certain cases, to the Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program. The act mandates strict privacy protections for data collected by these monitoring systems, limiting its use exclusively to enforcement purposes and requiring that most data be purged within 21 days unless a summons is issued.

47-12-06 The BEAM Act

Submitted by: Dr. Mari Leavitt, WA State Representative

HB1596 Washington (Enacted 2025)

This bill requires the installation of Intelligent Speed Assistance (ISA) in the vehicles of those with repeat speeding offenses, as an alternative to license suspension and to further deter speeding. The bill establishes an ISA program under the Department of Licensing and requires eligible drivers to install ISA, which uses GPS to prevent exceeding speed limits.

Comments: This bill is related to accountability for persons for speeding. It addresses the rising rate of super speeders and requires these folks to install an intelligence speed assistance device on their car. It allows also judges to assign this as part of sentencing. This is about keeping folks safe on the roads. Speeding remains a leading cause of fatal crashes in Washington. Between 2019 and 2023, fatal crashes involving a speeding driver increased by nearly 40%. House Bill 1596, sponsored by Rep. Mari Leavitt, offers a proactive solution: instead of license suspension, repeat offenders will install Intelligent Speed Assistance (ISA) in their vehicles, a proven technology that prevents speeding.

What House Bill 1596 Does

Establishes an ISA program under the Department of Licensing.
Requires eligible drivers to install ISA, which uses GPS to prevent exceeding speed limits. Applies to drivers with three or more moving violations (including excessive speed) or a conviction for negligent driving.
Allows limited emergency overrides — three times per month for one-minute intervals — for necessary acceleration (e.g., merging) in rare occasions where exceeding the speed limit is warranted, such as when merging or passing a slow-moving vehicle on rural roads.

Speeding: A Deadly and Costly Problem
11,775 deaths in the U.S. were linked to speed-related crashes in 2023 — nearly one-third of all traffic fatalities.
Speeding increases crash severity due to longer stopping distances and higher impact forces.
The economic cost of speed-related crashes exceeded $50 billion in 2023. 12,498 deaths — 29% of all crash fatalities — occurred in speed-related related crashes in 2022.

A Safer and Better Alternative to Suspended Licenses
Suspending licenses doesn't stop offenders from driving — studies show 75% of people continue to drive on a suspended license. License suspensions disproportionately impact employment and families, without addressing unsafe driving habits. ISA allows offenders to continue commuting while actively reducing their speeding risk.

How ISA Works
Uses GPS-based speed recognition to prevent vehicles from exceeding the posted speed limit. The accelerator becomes unresponsive when the speed limit is reached, ensuring compliance. Emergency override allows brief acceleration in specific situations (e.g., merging).

Recognized by Safety Experts
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) recognizes ISA as a proven countermeasure to speeding. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) recommends ISA adoption to prevent crashes. The Road to Zero Coalition supports ISA as a key strategy for eliminating traffic deaths. House Bill 1596 brings data-backed solutions to Washington roads — saving lives, reducing crashes, and offering a practical alternative to license suspension.

The bill was a collaborative effort in a bipartisan manner and strongly supported by colleagues. Many participants and work with state agencies including the licensing agencies, law enforcement, families impacted, judicial representatives, state's traffic safety commission, NTSB and beyond. Key testimony included families who lost loved ones and data that backed up the issue.

There are several articles that covered the issue. Here are some samples:

https://www.familiesforsafestreets.org/news/washington-state-senate-overwhelmingly-passes-new-legislation-to-combat-reckless-speeding-and-save-lives

https://washingtonstatestandard.com/2025/04/16/washington-senate-passes-bill-to-require-speed-limiting-devices-for-habitual-speeders/

https://komonews.com/news/local/washington-reckless-driving-law-beam-act-speed-limiting-devices-house-bill-1596-dangerous-drivers-accountable

https://www.spokesman.com/stories/2025/may/12/governor-signs-bill-to-require-speed-limiting-devi/

https://www.theolympian.com/news/politics-government/article306401591.html

47-13 Cryptocurrency in state retirement plans

47-13-01 Regulation and investment of cryptocurrency

HB 1042 Indiana (Enacted 2026)

Among other provisions relative to cryptocurrency, HB 1042 mandates at least one cryptocurrency investment option in specified state retirement plans.

Comments: This legislation requires several public savings and retirement plans to offer a self-directed brokerage option that includes at least one crypto investment product. Certain public employee retirement plans, legislators defined contribution plans, and teacher retirement accounts are included in the designated accounts. Indiana is the first state to make this requirement.

47-13-02 AN ACT CONCERNING VARIOUS REVISIONS TO THE MONEY TRANSMISSION STATUTES, STATE PAYMENTS AND INVESTMENTS IN VIRTUAL CURRENCY AND MINORS' MONEY SHARING APPLICATION ACCOUNTS

HB 7082 Connecticut (Enacted 2025)

This legislation provides comprehensive regulations to Connecticut's money transmission laws, including requirements for virtual currency money transmission licensees as well as property rights for virtual currency holders. The legislation also restricts the state and its political subdivisions from accepting payment, purchasing, holding, investing, or reserving virtual currency.

Comments: The bill defines virtual currencies as any type of digital unit that is used as a medium of exchange or a form of digitally stored value that is incorporated into payment system technology. This includes cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum, as well as tokenized assets. The legislation would ban the state from establishing a cryptocurrency reserve and would bar any investment entity, such as public pension funds, from investing in digital assets.

47-14 Mitigate Future State Technology Debt

Concerning Mechanisms to Manage Technology Life-Cycle Costs

SB 24-224 Colorado (Enacted 2024)

This legislation requires additional funding for technology projects based on asset depreciation with the goal of establishing a framework for managing technology life-cycle costs.

Comments: SB 24-224 requires that, for every initial appropriation for an information technology capital project, the legislature must set aside additional funding specifically for annual depreciation equivalent payments. This is to ensure depreciation reserves are maintained and safeguarded from rising upkeep costs over time. Additionally, the legislation requires the Governor's Office of Information Technology to promulgate rules establishing a technology life-cycle plan.

47-15 Pupil Instruction: media literacy: artificial intelligence literacy: curriculum frameworks: instructional materials

47-15-01 An act to amend Section 33548 of the Education Code, relating to pupil instruction

AB 2876 California (Enacted 2024)

This legislation mandates the inclusion of media and AI literacy in educational curriculum frameworks and instructional materials.

Comments: This legislation requires the state's Instructional Quality Commission to include curriculum frameworks and instructional materials with media literacy and artificial intelligence (AI) literacy in mathematics, science, and history-social science curriculum frameworks. The bill defines artificial intelligence literacy as the knowledge, skills, and attitudes associated with how artificial intelligence works, including its principles, concepts, and applications, as well as how to use artificial intelligence, including its limitations, implications, and ethical considerations.

47-15-02 Classroom Technology Amendments

HB 273 Utah (Enacted 2026)

HB 273 requires Utah's State Board of Education and local education agencies to develop and implement comprehensive, developmentally appropriate policies for classroom technology and artificial intelligence use, emphasizing student safety, parental transparency and responsible innovation, with compliance tied to state funding. The bill requires the inclusion of AI standards within core computer science education, ensuring students are educated on both the general concept of AI and its appropriate use as a tool.

Comments: UT HB 273 was signed on March 18, 2026, and requires the State Board of Education to create model policies on the use of technology in public school classrooms by Dec. 1, 2026. The policy must include age-based limits on screen exposure. For grades K-3 this includes prohibiting all screen-time in the classroom except for current K-5 computer science standards and preparation for a standards assessment. In grades 4-6, elementary schools are required to balance the use of instructional technology with instruction through teacher-led, print-based, and analog methods.

47-15-03 Digital Device Regulation in Schools

SB 2310 Tennessee (Enacted 2026)

This legislation requires all local education agencies and public charter schools serving kindergarten through fifth grade (K-5) students to adopt policies that regulate the use of digital devices in classrooms. The use of digital devices issued by schools is to be limited strictly to instructional purposes that provide clear educational benefits, and K-5 students are prohibited from accessing social media platforms via school internet during the instructional day.

Comments: The bill also requires that any electronic assessments or instructional tools used be developmentally appropriate and aligned with state standards, and that parents be informed about the types of digital devices used and their instructional purposes.

47-16 Online Safety

An Act Concerning Online Safety

SB 5 Connecticut (Enacted 2026)

This legislation provides comprehensive regulations and programs focused on safety around artificial intelligence. The legislation also focuses on artificial intelligence in regard to consumer protections, workforce development, and transparency.

Comments: This legislation provides comprehensive legislative frameworks for regulation, oversight, and safe promotion of artificial intelligence in Connecticut. The regulations include:

AI Subscription Disclosure Requirement: Prohibits subscription-based providers of AI technology from entering or renewing a subscription, among other actions, unless they give consumers a written notice disclosing the subscription's key terms and conditions, and the consumer accepts them in writing.

AI Regulatory Sandbox: Requires the commissioner to develop a plan to create an AI regulatory sandbox program and contact established state programs to assess the feasibility of a reciprocal multi-state program. An AI sandbox is an isolated environment designed to test and execute AI-generated code or evaluate machine learning models safely.

Employment Related Provisions: Requires those who use an automated decision-making technology in an employment-related decision to give certain disclosures and a written notice with certain information. The legislation also specifies that using automated decision making in employment-related decisions is not a defense for employer discrimination. The legislation requires employers to serve notice prior to mass layoffs, disclosing whether the layoffs are related to employer's use of AI or other technological changes.

The legislation has numerous additional provisions relating to artificial intelligence.

47-17 Consumer Privacy and Protection

An Act Concerning Consumer Privacy and Protection

SB 4 Connecticut (Enacted 2026)

This legislation establishes robust consumer privacy protections and regulations to account for growing technologies in data brokerage, genetic testing, and device-based price-setting. Specifically, the legislation generally prohibits or limits surveillance pricing and gives consumers more robust protections over their personal and genetic data.

Comments: Pricing Using Consumer Personal Data: Generally requires that anyone doing business in the state who uses a price setting device (automated process using a consumer's personal data to set a price) to advertise a consumer good or service online to provide a disclosure that a device was used in pricing; generally prohibits surveillance pricing (establishing a customized price for a consumer good or service that is consumer-specific based on the consumer's personal data collected).

Direct-to-Consumer Genetic Testing: Gives consumers a property right and exclusive control over their biological samples that are given to a direct-to-consumer genetic testing company and their results; requires these companies to disclose certain policies and procedures to consumers and get consumers' consent for various uses of their genetic data.

Data Brokers: Establishes a deletion mechanism program for consumers who request that data brokers delete their personal data; requires data brokers to check the program once every 45 days; creates a civil penalty of up to $200 per day per violation.

47-18 Artificial Intelligence in Providing Certain Mental Health Services

An Act to Regulate the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Providing Certain Mental Health Services

Submitted by: Rep. Amy D. Kuhn

LD 2082 Maine (Enacted 2026)

This legislation prohibits the provision of therapy or psychotherapy services to the public through AI (including therapy apps) unless those services are provided by a licensed mental health professional.

Comments: *This bill separately amends the licensing statutes for multiple categories of Maine mental health professionals (social workers, counselors, psychologists, etc.) to permit AI use for administrative support (scheduling, billing, routine communications), as well as supplementary support (session notes, anonymized progress analysis, resource organization) so long as clients provide informed, written consent. The licensee retains full responsibility for all AI-assisted interactions and outputs and clients cannot be denied care for refusing AI consent. Violations trigger professional board discipline, and clients retain rights to sue for harm or professional negligence. Requires licensees to retain "full responsibility" for AI outputs and preserving clients' right to sue for harm or negligence, the law ensures there's always human at the helm, and a legal avenue for accountability.*

47-19 State-Endorsed Digital Identity Program Amendments

State-Endorsed Digital Identity Program

Submitted by: Representative Lisa Shepherd, Utah Legislature

SB 275 Utah (Enacted 2026)

This legislation creates Utah's State-Endorsed Digital Identity (SEDI) Program, allowing Utahns to voluntarily use a secure digital credential to prove their identity while establishing strong statutory privacy protections.

Comments: *This bill's key provisions include creation of a voluntary state-endorsed digital identity that can be stored in a digital wallet; Establishes a Digital Identity Bill of Rights — no one can be forced to use a digital ID or denied government services for choosing a physical ID; Gives individuals control over what information they disclose. For example, someone could prove they are over 21 without revealing their birth date, address, or other unnecessary information; Prohibits the system from being used for surveillance, tracking, or profiling and requires protections against correlating someone's activities across different transactions; Requires strong security, authentication, compromise detection, and recovery protections; Allows users to choose a qualifying digital wallet rather than requiring a single state-controlled wallet; Requires participating government entities and private parties to follow privacy and security requirements when verifying an identity; Creates the program within the Department of Government Operations and transitions away from the previous electronic driver license/ID framework.*

47-20 Administrative Office of the Courts; accessibility of certain personal information of state and federal judges, justices, and spouses

Act to amend Title 15 of the O.C.G.A., relating to courts, so as to provide for duties of the Administrative Office of the Courts relative to accessibility of certain personal information of state and federal judges, justices, and spouses thereof

SB 508 Georgia (Enacted 2024)

The legislation requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to establish and maintain a database containing the personal information of federal judges, justices, and their spouses; the information includes phone numbers and addresses. Personal identification information must be restricted from public access unless consent is given by the protected individual.

Comments: This bill mandates that the Administrative Office of the Courts create a database containing personal identification information, such as phone numbers and addresses, of federal judges, justices and their spouses. This database must be restricted from public access and open record requests unless consent is given by the protected individual. The act outlines the procedure federal judges and justice may complete to submit their information for inclusion of the database and requires state entities to restrict public access to this information. The legislation also provides legal remedy for federal judges, justices and their spouses if their personal information is disclosed improperly, without their consent or notification. The bill also requires several judicial counsels to notify the Administrative Office of the Courts upon the election, retirement, appointment, resignation or removal of the judge within 30 days. This provision ensures the database remains up to date and that privacy provisions be applied appropriately.

47-21 Prediction Markets

47-59-01 Relating to revenue measures and declaring an emergency

HB 757 Kentucky (Enacted 2026)

This legislation levies a 14.25% excise tax on operator transaction fees for prediction markets.

Comments: KY HB 757 imposes a 14.25% tax on prediction market operator transaction fees, equal to the state online sports wagering tax rate. The bill references the Commodities Exchange Act (CEA) to define an event contract as an agreement, contract, transaction, or swap based on the occurrence of an event, but exempts events that constitute a change in the price, rate, value, or level of financial measures. The bill also specifically excludes swaps or derivatives based on agricultural commodities and contracts of sale of a commodity for future delivery or option on such a contract.

47-59-02 Current Operations Appropriations Act of 2026

SB 257 North Carolina (Enacted 2026)

This law formally legalizes CFTC-licensed prediction markets in the state and applies a 6% tax on net trading fee revenue.

Comments: NC SB 257 only applies to contracts involving sports. The NC bill also references the CEA in excluding contracts based on an occurrence or contingency involving a change in the price, rate, value or levels of an interest rate, exchange rate, currency, security, security index, credit risk or measure, debt or equity instrument, index or measure of inflation, or other macroeconomic indexes or measures. The tax rate is set at 6% of a prediction market operator's net trading fee revenue apportionable to North Carolina. This rate is much less than the state mobile sports betting tax rate, which is currently 23% of gross gaming revenue.

47-22 Uniform Consumer Debt Default Judgments Act

Uniform Consumer Debt Default Judgments Act

HB 444 Virginia (Enacted 2026)

The Uniform Consumer Debt Default Judgments Act creates clear rules a plaintiff must follow to obtain a default judgment in a consumer debt collection lawsuit. A default judgment happens when the consumer does not participate in the lawsuit. This often happens because the consumer does not recognize the name of the company suing them or where the debt originated. When the consumer does not participate, the plaintiff automatically wins. When this happens, the plaintiff can then obtain money from the consumer's paycheck or bank account or take other assets to satisfy the judgment.

Comments: The act addresses this problem by requiring the plaintiff's complaint to include detailed information about the consumer debt. Requiring robust information about the debt makes it easier for the consumer to identify the debt, verify the accuracy of the information, and defend against the lawsuit, if necessary. The bill also requires transmission of a consumer notice which explains the lawsuit, potential consequences for failing to act, and where to seek legal assistance if desired.

The Uniform Consumer Debt Default Judgments Act is the result of a multi-year, collaborative drafting process that was initiated at the request of the Conference of Chief Justices and other stakeholders. The open drafting process included involvement from consumer groups, the debt buying industry, debt collection practitioners, the courts, academia, and more.

Based on caseload statistics from the National Center of State Courts and from individual states, the Pew Charitable Trusts reported in May 2020 that in jurisdictions in which data are available, 70% of all debt collection judgments were default judgments and default judgments were more common when the debtor resided in a largely minority neighborhood. The Uniform Consumer Debt Default Judgments Act addresses this problem by promoting information-sharing that leads to better results for all —consumers, plaintiffs, and courts. Consumers are better prepared to engage in their cases and have a higher likelihood of having their debts resolved and extra costs waived. Plaintiffs are more likely to recover their costs. Courts gain the information they need to evaluate the merits of the case. The act is appropriate for adoption across all states.

47-23 Pharmaceutical Industry Legislation

47-23-01 Freedom, Access, and Integrity in Registered Pharmacy (FairRX) Act

SB 2040 Tennessee (Enacted 2026)

This legislation prohibits entities from simultaneously owning or controlling both pharmacies and pharmacy benefit managers or health insurance issuers.

Comments: The intention of this legislation is to address conflicts of interest in the pharmacy sector by prohibiting simultaneous ownership and/or control of pharmacies, pharmacy benefit managers, and/or health insurance issuers if their ownership exceeds five percent. Certain exceptions apply to hospital and health system pharmacies, pharmacies serving only their own employees under an employee benefit plan, and federal healthcare programs.

47-23-02 To Amend the Law Concerning Maximum Allowable Cost Lists Relating to Pharmacy Services.

SB 583 Arkansas (Enacted 2025)

This bill concerns the Maximum Allowable Cost (MAC) list, which the maximum price insurance and pharmacy benefit managers will reimburse pharmacies and pharmacy-service providers. This bill allows pharmacies and businesses that provide pharmacy services to pursue private rights of action for violations of the MAC list.

Comments: This addition allows private lawsuits to seek compensatory damages, punitive damages, and actual financial loss. It also includes remedies of legal costs and attorney fees. While many states have Maximum Allowable Costs Lists, Arkansas is the first state to allow pharmacies to pursue private legal actions for violations of these lists.

47-23-03 Prior Authorization & Prescription Drugs

SB 20 New Mexico (Enacted 2026)

This legislation prohibits prior authorization and step therapy for FDA-approved drugs prescribed to treat a serious mental illness and requires reauthorization for chronic-condition drugs no more than once every three years. Additionally, it amends the Prior Authorization Act.

Comments: *The intent of the legislation is to extend its requirements to pharmacy benefits managers (PBMs) and to introduce new protections for patients requiring prescription drugs, particularly those with serious mental illnesses and chronic health conditions. The bill revises definitions within Section 59A-22B-2 NMSA 1978 to clarify terms such as 'chronic maintenance drug,' 'pharmacy benefits manager,' and 'serious mental illness,' and updates the definition of PBMs to require licensure under the Pharmacy Benefits Manager Regulation Act. The legislation mandates that PBMs, alongside health insurers, adhere to standardized and streamlined prior authorization processes, including the use of uniform forms and electronic portal systems for 24/7 submission and tracking of requests. It also requires that prior authorization determinations be made within seven days, or within 24 hours for expedited requests, with automatic approval if these timelines are not met.*

47-23-04 Ensuring Fairness in Cost-Sharing Amounts Act of 2025

A 5217 New Jersey (Enacted 2026)

The legislation focuses on patient affordability and prescription access, through addressing multiple forms of cost-shifting via evaluating and regulating pharmaceutical benefits designs.

Comments: New Jersey's law addresses an increasingly common challenge as insurers, PBMs, and related entities adopt benefit designs that can erode the value of patient assistance and shift costs to patients. Rather than targeting a single practice, New Jersey recognized the interconnected nature of accumulator adjustment programs, maximizer programs, and alternative funding programs and developed a unified policy response. Addressing multiple forms of cost-shifting within a single framework helps avoid gaps that can arise when states regulate these practices individually and creates a foundation that remains relevant as benefit strategies evolve. While many states have enacted accumulator laws, New Jersey is one of only two states to adopt a more comprehensive approach that recognizes how these practices often operate together and can be adapted as new benefit designs emerge. A 5217 reflects an evolution in state policymaking from addressing individual affordability concerns to addressing the broader ecosystem of benefit designs that affect patient access and out-of-pocket costs. As states continue to examine patient affordability and prescription access, this framework provides a model that can be adapted across diverse insurance markets and regulatory environments.

47-24 Price Transparency and Consumer Protection

47-24-01 Ticket Sale Disclosure

HF 1989 Minnesota (Enacted 2024)

This legislation mandates specific disclosures and prohibits certain practices associated with ticket sale and transactions. It requires ticket operators, resellers and online ticket marketplaces to disclose the total cost of the tickets, including all services fees and charges during the purchasing transaction.

Comments: This bill aims to enhance consumer protection and to improve price transparency in ticket purchase and associated transactions. The legislation also mandates that ticket resellers disclose their status as resellers and not the original owner, as well as inform buyers that prices may differ from the original purchase price. This bill prohibits multiple sales of the same ticket and requires that ticket listing disclose the seat location of the ticket.

47-24-02 Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act

HB 228 Illinois (Enacted 2026)

This legislation requires Illinois businesses to disclose and include all mandatory fees in advertised prices for goods and services.

Comments: This legislation makes it unlawful for any business to advertise, display, or offer a price for products or services that does not include all mandatory fees or surcharges before taxes.

HB 228 will demand an added layer of transparency on behalf of consumers, protecting Illinoisans from hidden and misleading costs.

The legislation prohibits companies from advertising prices that don't disclose required service fees, processing fees, convenience fees, surcharges, and mandatory gratuities up front.

Requires fee transparency across a variety of services:

- *Food delivery and rideshare platforms must itemize the price of food and fees before the final stage of purchasing.*
- *Lodging and short-term rental businesses can't add undisclosed "resort fees" at checkout.*

- *Restaurants must display their automatic gratuities and mandatory fees before diners receive their check.*
- *Ticket vendors and resellers can't inflate the final price with "processing" and "facility" fees.*

47-24-03 An Act to Protect Maine Consumers by Simplifying Subscription and Health Membership Cancellation

LD 1642 Maine (Enacted 2026)

This bill requires that owners of health clubs and the subsequent renewal memberships sold must provide clear, conspicuous, and easily accessible disclosure or all renewal terms, the frequency of charges, refund policies, and cancellation methods. The act aims to increase consumer knowledge and to limit information asymmetry regarding the terms and conditions of automatic payment renewals associated with health club memberships.

Comments: The sellers must receive consumer consent through affirmative actions (such as a checkbox or electronic signature) before enrollment or any automatic renewal payment is taken. The bill rewires that the cancellation process must be as simple as the enrollment process, and for extended renewals (terms of 12 months or more), the consumer must be alerted to an automatic payment no more than 30 days prior.

47-25 Emergency Service Responders

47-25-01 Prohibit harassing or impeding an emergency service responder

HB 20 Ohio (Enacted 2026)

This legislation increases legal protections for emergency service responders and probation officers, as well as increasing penalties when the victim is an emergency services responders; Amending existing law to address menacing and obstruction offenses against them.

Comments: This bill creates new circumstances for the offense of obstructing official business in Ohio. This legislation increases the penalty for obstructing official business from a second-degree misdemeanor to a first-degree misdemeanor under specified circumstances involving an emergency responder as well as increases the penalty for obstructing official business to a fourth-degree felony if a violation creates a risk of physical harm to an emergency service responder. This offense is committed when a person, without privilege to do so, and after receiving a verbal warning, knowingly approaches or remains within 15 feet of an emergency service responder who is engaged in the lawful performance of the responder's legal duties and either impedes or interferes with the responder's ability to perform the responder's legal duty or threatens the responder with physical harm. An emergency service responder, under House Bill 20, includes any law enforcement officer, first responder, emergency medical technician, firefighter, volunteer firefighter, or probation officer. Additionally, this legislation modifies the offense of menacing by adding prohibitions against certain conduct committed against a probation officer or a family or household member or co-worker of a probation officer.

47-25-02 Personal Identifying Information

Submitted by: Majority Leader Michael Carbone, Arizona House of Representatives

SB 1193 Arizona (Enacted 2026)

This legislation prohibits the state Department of Health Services from selling/disclosing the personal information of licensees and Emergency Medical Care Technicians, outlining legal exceptions.

Comments: This bill prohibits the sharing of "personal" information of licensees and EMTs, as defined in-statute. It specifies explicit consent of individual as the exception and permits internal information-sharing between state regulatory agencies and boards per licensing history and disciplinary actions.

47-25-03 Firefighter Cancer Amendments

Submitted by: Representative Lisa Shepherd, Utah Legislature

HB 65 Utah (Enacted 2025)

This legislation established and funded a statewide program to screen Utah firefighters for cancer earlier and to identify occupational cancers before they become more advanced by modifying the Utah Occupational Disease Act by expanding the rebuttable presumption for a firefighter diagnosed with cancer.

Comments: This bill allocated $3.7 million in one-time state funding for the first three years of firefighter cancer screenings. The legislation also does the following: expands the list of cancers that presumptively arise from service as a firefighter;
establishes requirements for the rebuttable presumption; excludes respiratory cancers related to the use of cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, tobacco products, or marijuana from the rebuttable presumption; provides a cancer screening to the firefighter; requires the fire department where a firefighter is working to cover the out-of-pocket cost of the cancer screening; and provides for the management of the cancer screening program.

47-26 Service of process; evaluation agencies

An Act Relating to Mental Health Services

Submitted by: Majority Leader Michael Carbone, Arizona House of Representatives

SB 1113 Arizona (Enacted 2026)

The legislation authorizes a court to allow the mental health facility staff where an individual is being held to personally deliver that person's evaluation or treatment petition papers, instead of requiring a peace officer or process server to do it.

Comments: This bill pertains to the court-ordered involuntary evaluations and mental health treatments. Mandates expansion of eligible process servers, allowing peace officers contracting with screening and evaluation agencies; as well as reimbursements issued for evaluation/screening agencies contracted with county government.

47-27 DCS; credit freeze; reporting

DCS; credit freeze; consumer reporting

Submitted by: Majority Leader Michael Carbone, Arizona House of Representatives

HB 2321 Arizona (Enacted 2026)

The legislation requires the Department of Child Safety to automatically freeze a dependent child's credit report within 30 days of the child entering the Departments care, keep that freeze in place until the child turns 16, notify the child's parent or guardian when the freeze is placed, and establish when it remains in effect after the child leaves care.

Comments: This bill requires the Department of Child Safety (DCS) to implement a security freeze of credit records for those placed under its care to prevent identity theft and misuse. Directs the department to provide notification of freeze to parent/guardian(s) and instructions for removal — as defined in the legislation. Enumerates definition for "protected persons," extending for those under 16 and incapacitated individuals. Provides exceptions such as credits reports/records, preventative, insurance, and government purposes.

47-28 Radiology

47-28-01 Radiologic technologists; radiologist assistants

Submitted by: Majority Leader Michael Carbone, Arizona House of Representatives

HB 250 Arizona (Enacted 2026)

The legislation updates radiology licensing rules in Arizona, including authorizing radiologist assistants at rural or critical access hospitals work under remote general supervision, where the radiologist is reachable by phone or other telecommunication rather than on-site, instead of requiring direct in-person supervision.

Comments: This bill provides amendments regarding the regulatory and practice standards for the titled professionals. Updates educational and licensing requirements including classroom and clinical experience minimums; further enumerating scope of practice for radiologist assistants in prohibiting imaging interpretations and diagnosing and necessitating certification for certain procedures; adds supervision provisions pursuant to HB 2049 (2025); and defines parameters for telehealth eligibility. A legislative intent portion directs the Arizona State Board of Nursing to submit opinion on radiation safety and certification of the profession.

47-28-02 Radiation therapy; rural counties

Submitted by: Majority Leader Michael Carbone, Arizona House of Representatives

HB 2049 Arizona (Enacted 2026)

The legislation allows rural hospitals and critical access hospitals use of radiation therapy technologists to run particle accelerator cancer treatments under a supervising doctor's written protocol and periodic check-ins, rather than requiring a doctor to be on-site per every treatment.

Comments: This bill permits use of radiation therapy particle accelerators, under required "general supervision" as defined in the legislation, along with specific protocols and oversight requirements focusing on improving patient access and safety standards regulations. Requires consultations every five business days, along with technologist observations every six months. Legislation does not extend to "special procedures" that fall under five fractions or doses greater than six Gy per fraction.

47-29 Housing and Urban Planning

47-29-01 Permitting Residential Building in Commercial Zoning

HB 631 New Hampshire (Enacted 2025)

This legislation requires municipalities to permit the development of residential, multi-family housing complexes on commercially zoned land.

Comments: This bill requires that municipalities allow the construction of multi-family residential properties on commercially zoned land, such as areas designated for retail or office use. The bill requires that commercially zoned land only be used for residential development if there is adequate infrastructure including roads, sewage and water systems. The municipalities would still retain the authority to restrict construction of these residential properties in land zoned for industrial or manufacturing use having incompatible environmental impacts, such as noise and air pollution. This bill also requires municipalities to exempt any adaptive reuse projects – an existing building being converted into a multi-family residential or mixed-use development – from regular zoning and building code requirements related to setbacks, height, and frontage. These exemptions are only in place when as long as the buildings' footprint and height dimensions remain unchanged.

47-29-02 Zoning; manufactured housing

SB 346 Virginia (Enacted 2026)

The legislation amends existing provisions that require localities to permit manufactured homes in areas zoned for agriculture by expanding requirement to all zoning districts where site-built housing is allowed, with certain conditions.

Comments: This bill amends existing provisions that require localities to permit manufactured homes in areas zoned for agriculture by expanding such requirement to all zoning districts where site-built housing is allowed, with certain conditions. The bill provides that localities shall not adopt or enforce any zoning, land-use, or development regulation that treats manufactured homes differently or more restrictively than a single-family site-built dwelling allowed in the same zoning district. The bill also removes the authority of localities without a zoning ordinance to designate the areas within the locality in which manufactured homes may be located.

47-29-03 Relating to size and density requirements for residential lots in certain municipalities; authorizing a fee.

SB 15 Texas (Enacted 2025)

The legislation limits large Texas municipalities from imposing a minimum lot size and density requirements for residential development. It aims to increase housing flexibility while preserving certain environmental and private property protections.

Comments: This bill amends the Local Government Code to prohibit a municipality from adopting or enforcing a measure that requires a residential lot to be larger than 3,000 square feet, wider than 30 feet, or deeper than 75 feet or that requires, if regulating the density of dwelling units in a residential development, a ratio of dwelling units per acre that prevents a single family home from being built on a residential lot that is at least 3,000 square feet. The bill prohibits a municipality, except as provided by the bill, from adopting or enforcing a measure that requires a small lot to have certain elements. The bill authorizes a person adversely affected or aggrieved by a municipality's violation of the bill's provisions or a housing organization to bring an action against the municipality or an officer or employee of the municipality in the officer's or employee's official capacity for applicable relief. The bill applies only to certain tracts of land located in certain municipalities.

47-29-04 Revise the state building code to allow single stairwells in certain buildings

SB 213 Montana (Enacted 2025)

The legislation amends Section 50-60-203 of the Montana Code Annotated (MCA) to revise the state building codes adopted by rule. The bill grants the Department of Labor and Industry the authority to adopt, amend, or repeal rules related to building construction, equipment installation, and material standards, with a focus on safety, accessibility, sanitation, and energy conservation.

Comments: This bill introduces a new provision permitting certain residential buildings classified as Group R-2 occupancy to be constructed with a single stairwell serving as an exit for all units, provided the building has no more than six stories above grade, no more than four dwelling units per floor, is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, and each unit has at least one emergency exit window or provision. This change is intended to provide greater flexibility in residential building design while maintaining safety standards. The bill maintains existing prohibitions on requiring fire sprinkler systems in single-family

dwellings or residential buildings with no more than two units, as well as prohibitions on mandatory solar panel or electric vehicle infrastructure and restrictions on energy source usage. It also continues to require the adoption of the latest national standards for medical gas piping systems and ensures that alternative refrigerants approved by the EPA are not restricted in the state building code. Additionally, the legislation upholds provisions allowing places of religious worship to temporarily accommodate overnight visitors under specific safety and duration conditions, without this being considered a change in occupancy or use.

No specific funding allocations or financial figures are included in this legislation, as its primary focus is on regulatory changes to building codes rather than appropriations. The bill provides rulemaking authority to the department to implement these changes and clarifies the conditions under which certain building features and uses are permitted. There are no explicit deadlines or implementation dates specified in the text, aside from referencing the most recent editions of national codes and standards.

47-29-05 Relating to certain municipal regulation of conversion of certain office buildings to mixed-use and multifamily residential occupancy

SB 2477 Texas (Enacted 2026)

The legislation amends the Local Government Code to set out provisions relating to the regulation of mixed-use and multifamily residential use and development in certain populous municipalities.

Comments: This bill prohibits certain municipal regulations in connection with the use, development, construction, or occupancy of certain buildings proposed to be converted to mixed-use residential or multifamily residential use. Prohibits a municipality from imposing an impact fee on land where such a building has been converted to mixed-use residential or multifamily residential use unless the land on which the building is located was already subject to an impact fee before a building permit related to the conversion was filed with the municipality and unless, for an impact fee related to water and wastewater facilities, the conversion increases the demand for water and wastewater service for the building; And authorizes a housing organization or other person adversely affected or aggrieved by a violation of the bill's provisions to bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief against a municipality.

47-29-06 Parking Lot Reform/Stormwater Control

HB 162 North Carolina (Enacted 2026)

The legislation restricts local governments from imposing certain off-street parking and implements stormwater control requirements on developments and redevelopments, standardizes regulations statewide, and allows for voluntary incentives for enhanced stormwater management.

Comments: This bill prohibits local governments, except those located in the coastal area, from requiring a minimum number of off-street parking spaces and amend the current restriction on the regulation of parking space dimensions to apply to off-street parking spaces. As well as authorizes local governments to offer non-mandatory incentives that waive building, zoning, connection, or other regulations or fees, provide additional tax and financial benefits, or institute other incentives for development or redevelopment that implements additional stormwater control measures beyond those required by statute and rule. Lastly, the bill makes various changes to existing language governing pre-existing impervious surface on a property under development relative to stormwater management.

47-29-07 Relating to the authority of home-rule municipalities to regulate the occupancy of dwelling units

SB 1567 Texas (Enacted 2026)

The legislation amends the Local Government Code to set out provisions relating to residential zoning limitations related to occupancy applicable to a home rule municipality with a population of less than 250,000 in which the campus of a public institution of higher education with a student enrollment of more than 20,000 is located or that is adjacent to the campus of such an institution.

Comments: This bill prohibits such a municipality from adopting or enforcing a regulation that limits the number of people who may occupy a dwelling unit based on age, familial status, occupation, relationship status, or whether the occupants are related to each other by a certain degree of affinity or consanguinity. The bill authorizes such a municipality to impose a limit on the number of occupants of a dwelling unit that is not more restrictive than one occupant per sleeping room with a minimum floor area of 70 square feet and one additional occupant for each additional 50 square feet of floor area in the same sleeping

room. The bill prohibits such a municipality from requiring a third-party fiduciary to submit for review or provide access to a lease or related document to determine the number of unrelated occupants of a dwelling unit for the purpose of enforcing a dwelling unit occupancy requirement. The bill authorizes a person who owns property in or a tenant who resides in a municipality who is adversely affected or aggrieved by the municipality's violation of the bill's provisions to bring an action against the municipality or an officer or employee of the municipality in the officer's or employee's official capacity for applicable relief.

47-29-08 Relating to certain municipal regulation of certain mixed-use and multifamily residential development projects and conversion of certain commercial buildings to mixed-use and multifamily residential occupancy.

SB 840 Texas (Enacted 2025)

The legislation amends the Local Government Code to set out provisions relating to the regulation of mixed use and multifamily residential use and development in certain populous municipalities. The bill requires a municipality to allow mixed use or multifamily residential use and development in a zoning classification that allows office, commercial, retail, warehouse, or mixed use or development as an allowed use under the classification.

Comments: This bill prohibits certain municipal regulations in connection with the use, development, construction, or occupancy of certain buildings proposed to be converted to mixed use residential or multifamily residential use; Prohibits a municipality from imposing an impact fee on land where such a building has been converted to mixed use residential or multifamily residential use unless the land on which the building is located was already subject to an impact fee before a building permit related to the conversion was filed with the municipality; And authorizes a housing organization or other person adversely affected or aggrieved by a violation of the bill's provisions to bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief against a municipality.

47-29-09 Surplus Interconnection Service

SB 240 Indiana (Enacted 2026)

The bill defines "surplus interconnection service" (SIS), with respect to established interconnection service connecting an electric generating facility with an electric transmission system, as any portion of that service that: (1) has not been used; and (2) is

not reasonably expected to be needed; the use of which would result in the total amount of interconnection service at the point of interconnection remaining the same. Provides that an electric utility that is required to file integrated resource plans (IRPs) with the Indiana utility regulatory commission (IURC) must include in any IRP filed after Dec. 31, 2029, an analysis of the potential for SIS to meet immediate needs for capacity and energy at utility owned facilities. This legislation also requires the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission to conduct a study to evaluate potential use of SIS by electric utilities.

Comments: Surplus Interconnection Service (SIS) is a mechanism that allows an existing power plant to co-host new energy generation or storage by sharing its existing, under-utilized grid interconnection rather than building new transmission infrastructure. This approach allows new energy generation to bypass standard interconnection queues which shortens deployment timelines from years to months while reducing infrastructure costs and limiting land use impacts.

Pairing new storage resources with solar or pairing new solar with existing natural gas peaker plants that run infrequently can shift output to higher-value hours, improve performance during peak demand, and help manage systemwide price pressures. Indiana, for example, could host around 12 GW of new SIS resources at existing power plants that currently run fewer than four months a year.

Indiana's SB 240 is the first law in the nation to incorporate SIS into utility planning and decision-making, passing unanimously in both chambers. It demonstrates a practical approach to accelerate new supply while making better use of existing grid infrastructure. Virginia also passed SIS legislation, signaling growing, bipartisan interest in this strategy.

47-30 Oral Health Screening in Schools Pilot Program

Oral Health Screening in Schools Pilot Program

SB 24-142 Colorado (Enacted 2024)

The legislation allows for the awarding of grant funding for oral health screening pilot program in public schools, specifically in kindergarten and third grade. The purpose of the screening is to identify early signs of tooth decay, improving the health of students, resulting in better educational outcomes. The act contains provisions of the oral health screenings, proving oral health services, and ensuring optimal levels of fluoride in drinking water.

Comments: This legislation establishes a pilot program to reward local education providers for grants for the implementation of these screenings. The bill mandates the implementation of an oral health screening pilot program in public schools, explicitly in the kindergarten and third grade. The purpose of the bill is to improve the health of students by identifying the signs of tooth decay early, thereby resulting in better education outcomes among students. The bill contains provisions for the oral health screenings at schools, providing oral health services to students, and ensuring optimal levels of fluoride in drinking water. The department of public health and environment is tasked with collecting data to evaluate the program's effectiveness.

47-31 Insulin Costs

An Act to Provide Greater Transparency About the Cost of Insulin and to Promote the Availability of Low-cost Insulin in the State

LD 2282 Maine (Enacted 2024)

The purpose of this bill is to increase transparency regarding insulin cost. Manufactures are required to annually report the wholesale cost of the insulin products.

Comments: The bill notably exempts certain manufactures from registration fees if they are a nonprofit or if their annual insulin sales do not exceed 500,000 units.

47-32 An Act Modernizing Time-Share Extension and Termination Procedures

An Act Modernizing Time-Share Extension and Termination Procedures

S 3013 Massachusetts (Enacted 2025)

This legislation creates the provision that a time-share agreement can be terminated if at least 65% of the owners agree in writing after a documented meeting. The termination would proceed and executed like a deed and recorded in the appropriate registry to be effective.

Comments: This bill aims to modernize the timeshare termination process and create a more streamlined selling of a communal time-share property. The bill also provides provisions for the distribution of proceeds from any sale and maintains the existence of the association of the owner's post-termination to ensure any reasonable cost occurred during the sale be covered. The legislation applies to all current and future time-shares.

47-33 News Access for Consumers Who Are Print-Disabled

An Act Concerning Free Audio News Services for Persons Who Are Print-Disabled

SB 24-153 Colorado (Enacted 2024)

This bill aims to enhance access to audio news services for individuals who are sight-impaired or print-disable by developing a services for the blind cash fund. The bill authorizes the state librarian to manage funds, designated for supporting readings services for these individuals.

Comments: The bill appropriates $200,000 from the general fund to the Department of Education for use by library programs, specifically for reading services for the blind. A significant provision of this bill mandates the expansion of on-demand news and audio information services. This includes increasing awareness of these services, providing a broader range of information and literacy support, offering training and resources related to assistive technologies, and other blind-related social services. The expansion of these services will also include advertising efforts and technological support for users. The purpose of this legislation is to increase media transparency for individuals unable to consume media visually, and to create services that better assist these members of our community.

47-34 Regards childhood sexual abuse registrants, offense of grooming

An act ... to impose a civil penalty, rather than a criminal penalty, on a person who fails to register with the childhood sexual abuse civil registry, to eliminate the residence restriction on such person, to create the offense of grooming, and to extend the limitation period for prosecuting a violation of the law requiring certain persons to report child abuse or neglect under certain circumstances.

Submitted by: Ohio State Representatives Bill Seitz and Cindy Abrams

HB 322 Ohio (Enacted 2025)

This legislation creates the offense of grooming, a first- or second-degree misdemeanor, except under specified circumstances in which the offense is a felony; and defines "grooming."

Comments: House Bill 322 is the result of working with concerned citizens and interested parties to ensure the legislation contained a meaningful way to define and deter grooming behavior. Along with extending the statute of limitations for mandatory reporters who fail to make the mandatory report and correcting the penalties for failing to comply with Ohio's Child Sexual Abuse Registry, this legislation will serve the interest of justice and help towards ending the cycle of sexual violence in Ohio.

This bill defines "grooming" as a person who is age 18 years or older who is engaging in a "pattern of conduct" with a minor, when the pattern of conduct would cause a reasonable adult person to believe that the person is communicating with the minor to either (1) entice, coerce or solicit the minor to engage in "sexual activity," and when the person's purpose in engaging in the pattern of conduct is to entice, coerce, or solicit the minor to engage in sexual activity with the person or a third person or (2) prepare the minor to engage in sexual activity, and when the person's purpose in engaging in the pattern or conduct is to prepare the minor to engage in sexual activity with the person or a third person that would be rape, sexual battery, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor, gross sexual imposition, or importuning. This legislation also doubles the statute of limitations from 2 to 4 years for which a prosecutor may pursue criminal cases against mandatory reports of child abuse who failed to make the mandatory report as well as makes changes to previous Ohio law, by creating civil penalties for the Child Sexual Abuse Registry when an offender fails to comply with the registration, notice, and verification requirements of the law. the predator-prey relationship, among other effects. Extends the statute of

limitations for mandatory reporters who fail to make the mandatory report and correcting the penalties for failing to comply with Ohio's Child Sexual Abuse Registry.

47-35 The Sustainable Aviation Fuel Incentive Act

An Act to Create Tax Incentives Related to Sustainable Aviation Fuel; To Create the Sustainable Aviation Fuel Incentive Act; To Create an Income Tax Credit Related to Sustainable Aviation Fuel

HB 1303 Arkansas (Enacted 2025)

This bill introduces tax incentives for manufacturers of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF). The legislation provides a tax credit equal to 30% of SAF production as well as the equipment required for qualified manufacturing businesses.

Comments: To qualify, manufacturers must invest at least $2 billion in the production of SAF as well as hire at least 75 new full-time employees. The manufacturer is subject to certain provisions such as job performance criteria and manufacturing targets. This is a unique approach in that it creates capital expenditure tax credits while most other states that provide incentives for similar purposes provide per-gallon tax credits.

47-36 Thermal Energy

47-36-01 Well Repurposing Act

HB 361 New Mexico (Enacted 2025)

This legislation allows for the conversion of oil or gas wells into facilities for energy storage or geothermal energy production. The purpose of this bill is to encourage the storing and development of sustainable energy solutions.

Comments: The New Mexico Department of Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources is empowered to establish fees and criteria for the conversion requirements. If such converted wells are left inactive for 12 months or more, it must be plugged and abandoned as per the state's regulations.

47-36-02 Thermal Energy Network and Jobs Act

HB 7879 Rhode Island (Enacted 2026)

This bill establishes a pilot program to study thermal energy technology and potentially create thermal energy networks to reach climate goals and elevate job standards.

Comments: This bill contains several new provisions. The legislation requires utility providers who provide to more than 25,000 people to identify 2-12 areas in which feasibility studies may be conducted. Utility providers may recover the cost of such studies but must seek federal or state grants to minimize ratepayer cost. Based on these studies, utility providers may propose pilot programs to the Public Utility Commission (PUC) with pending approval. The bill also establishes labor standards for such feasibility studies. If the study costs $1000 or more, then the utility provider must pay prevailing wages. It the study is $1 million or more, than at least 15% of the laborers must be registered apprentices. The most notable provision in this bill is the establishment of an eleven-member taskforce, appointed by the PUC, which will evaluate these studies and will recommend statewide employment strategies. The task force must report findings within 18 months of receiving study results.

47-37 Public bodies; executive sessions; agenda

Public bodies; executive sessions; agenda

Submitted by: Majority Leader Michael Carbone, Arizona House of Representatives

HB 2876 Arizona (Enacted 2026)

This legislation prevents public bodies from placing any proposal that imposes or increases taxes or fees on a consent agenda and directs public bodies to place any topic discussed in executive session on an action agenda.

Comments: This bill reinforces open meetings requirements, and procedures for executive sessions, for all public state entities and bodies. Further, the legislation prohibits these entities from implementing proposals to impose or increase tax rates, assessments, or fees on consent agendas, without full (public) discussion and unless they are not approved without explicit deliberation.

47-38 An act concerning convertible pistols

An Act Concerning Convertible Pistols, Unfinished Frames or Unfinished Lower Receivers, Voluntary Relinquishment of Firearms and Ammunition and Refundability of Permits for Sale At Retail of Firearms and for Carrying of Pistols and Revolvers

HB 5043 Connecticut (Enacted 2026)

This legislation prohibits future sales of easily convertible pistols, by enforcing protections via pressuring convertible pistol manufacturers to make turning them into illegal machine guns inaccessible.

Comments: Issue of Significance: DIY machine guns are a growing threat to public safety. Fully automatic machine guns have been illegal for decades, but they can be made at home by attaching a tiny "switch" to a convertible pistol; ATF reported a 784% increase in switch recoveries from 2019 to 2023. DIY machine guns are extremely dangerous because they can fire at a rate of up to 1,200 rounds per minute. Their recoil makes them hard to control, and shootings committed with these modified weapons can be significantly more deadly, since they allow shooters to spray bullets with a single pull of the trigger.

Clear Innovative Approach: While many states already prohibit the switches, the law won't be fully effective until states take further steps to address the pistols that can accept the devices themselves. HB 5043 solves this problem by prohibiting Connecticut firearms dealers from selling pistols that are easily convertible to automatic fire through the use of switches.

Benefit to Bill Drafters: HB 5043 does not require current gun owners to modify or get rid of convertible pistols they already own. HB 5043 is well calibrated to put the onus firearms manufacturers to innovate towards safer products.

47-39 Cyfd & Use of Federal Benefits

Federal Benefits for Children in State Custody Act

SB 283 New Mexico (Enacted 2025)

The purpose of this bill is to ensure the appropriate application and allocation of federal benefits to children entering the state's custody. Within 60 days of a child entering the legal custody of the Youth and Families Department, the department must be determined if the child is eligible to receive federal benefits.

Comments: This bill contains several provisions regarding a child's eligibility to receive such federal benefits. If the child is already receiving such benefits, the department is required to consult with the child and any relevant parties to identify an appropriate representative payee. For children who are eligible for federal benefits but not yet receiving those benefits, the department must apply for them on the child's behalf. If the department acts as the child's representative payee, they must use the money in the child's best interest, provide annual accountings to relevant parties and ensure financial literacy and planning tools are provided to the child before they leave state custody. The act explicitly prohibits the department from using a child's federal benefits to pay or reimburse for the cost of caring for the child. Upon the legal termination of legal custody of the child, the remaining federal benefits of funds must be released to the child or the child's guardian.

47-40 Caring for Caregivers Tax Credit

An Act relating to the family caregiver credit

Submitted by: Representative Tammy West

HB 4118 Oklahoma (Enacted 2026)

The legislation amends the family caregiver tax credit by increasing the maximum credit amount to $3,000 and broadening eligibility and allowable expenses. The list of eligible expenditures is expanded to include mileage for transporting an eligible family member to and from medical appointments, which will be calculated using the IRS medical mileage rate. The definition of eligible family member is broadened to remove the "62 or older" age limit requirement.

Comments: This bill supports family caregivers by expanding Oklahoma's groundbreaking 2023 caregiver tax credit. This credit helps offset the costs of caring for loved ones at home, making it easier for Oklahomans to remain in their communities and avoid more costly institutional care. HB 4118 significantly expands the credit by establishing eligibility for care recipients based on functional need rather than age. To qualify, care recipients must require assistance with at least two activities of daily living, such as bathing, dressing, eating, toileting, or transferring. The bill raises caregiver income eligibility limits to $75,000 for individual filers and $150,000 for joint filers, adds mileage for medical transportation as a qualifying caregiving expense, and provides a maximum tax credit of up to $3,000 for eligible caregivers. The tax credit helps family caregivers manage qualified out-of-pocket expenses, including home modifications, assistive technologies, durable medical equipment, home health services, and other supports that make it possible for loved ones to remain safely and independently at home.

47-41 Regulates certain electric bicycles

AN ACT concerning the requirements for operating certain electric bicycles

S 4834 New Jersey (Enacted 2026)

The bill aims to enhance safety and accountability in the public use of electric and motorized bicycles. The act updates the definition of ‘electric motorized bicycles’ and ‘low-speed electric bicycles, equating their treatment closer to that of a motor vehicle.

Comments: This bill requires the owners and operators of low-speed electric bicycles to register their vehicles annually, and to process a valid driver's license (or motorized vehicles license). The bill also requires the manufacturers to include a label to the motorized vehicle indicating classification, motor wattage, and to prohibit tampering which may result in the conversion of a low-speed electric bike to that of a higher-powered vehicle. The act notably excludes these requirements from shared bicycle programs, where operators must be at least 16 years old to utilize an electric bicycle.

47-42 Bridge-related suicide data collection, best practices development for suicide prevention on bridges, and implementation of suicide reduction railings.

Kayla's HOPE Act

Submitted by: Senator D. Scott Dibble, Chair-Minnesota Senate Transportation Committee

SF 2917 Minnesota (Enacted 2026)

The legislation requires Minnesota to develop statewide criteria and best practices for incorporating suicide prevention measures into bridge where appropriate. Minnesota's legislation addresses suicide risks at bridges and other tall infrastructure through evidence-based prevention strategies, building on work led by SAVE and its Center to Stop Public Place Suicide.

Comments: SAVE (Suicide Awareness Voices of Education) legislation. The bill requires: the Commissioner of Transportation to work with the Commissioner of Health to identify bridges in Minnesota with a history of suicide-related deaths and to develop a methodology for determining where and when suicide reduction measures should be incorporated in bridge projects and to develop best practices and criteria for such measures; the commissioner to annually request and receive data from the Commissioner of Health regarding known suicide deaths from bridges; the commissioner to retain certain records; suicide reduction railings to be implemented when determined appropriate and feasible by the criteria established.

Kayla's HOPE Act grew from our successful effort to retrofit the Washington Avenue Bridge in Minneapolis with suicide prevention barriers following the tragic death of Kayla Gaebel. That project demonstrated that physical barriers save lives and inspired a broader vision: ensuring that suicide prevention is considered whenever Minnesota builds or rehabilitates bridges. For two years, SAVE – Suicide Awareness Voices of Education – and MJ Weiss Blair, who founded Kayla's HOPE: Helping Others, Protecting Everyone after losing her daughter, worked tirelessly to transform personal tragedy into public policy. Their advocacy, combined with bipartisan legislative leadership, resulted in the passage of Kayla's HOPE Act, which requires Minnesota to develop statewide criteria and best practices for incorporating suicide prevention measures into bridge where appropriate. Minnesota's leadership is now helping fuel a growing national movement to address suicide risks at bridges and other tall infrastructure through evidence-based prevention strategies, building on work led by SAVE and its Center to Stop Public Place Suicide.

47-43 Hospital Sale-Leaseback Transactions

An Act Concerning Hospital Sale-Leaseback Transactions and Attestations Concerning Lack of a Controlling Interest of a Hospital or of Interference with the Professional Judgment and Clinical Decisions of Certain Health Care Providers of a Hospital by a Private Equity Entity

SB 0196 Connecticut (Enacted 2026)

This piece of legislation introduces new regulations concerning hospital sale-leaseback transactions and the influence of private equity entities over hospitals. Hospitals are prohibited from entering sale-leaseback transactions involving their main campus and are required to submit attestations to the Commissioner of Public Health confirming that private equity transactions do not interfere with certain providers professional or clinical judgement.

Comments: The prohibition of lease-back sales aims to protect clinical decision-making, ensuring that hospitals are not engaging in any financial maneuvers that could prioritize the gaining of capital over patients' best interests. The bill also establishes an up to $2,000 penalty for failing to submit an attestation.

47-44 Prohibit Litigation Invest/Amend Workers' Compensation Benefits

Prohibit Litigation Investments Act

H 315 North Carolina (Enacted 2026)

This bill contains two primary legislative changes. The first being the prohibition of any person providing litigation investment in civil proceedings in exchange for a return contingent on the cases outcome. Any contracts containing the engaging in this practice will become void and be eligible for up to $50,000 in civil penalties. The second change increased the maximum compensation in workers' compensation cases.

Comments: The 'Prohibit Litigation Investments Act' notable excludes financial funding provided by legal services, nonprofit support or direct family assistance. Both legislative changes seek to limit external financial interest in civil litigation, as well as improving compensation and financial protections to injured workers. The second legislative change regards the workers' compensation. This bill increases certain benefits under the schedule of injuries, specifically the minimum weekly compensation for total incapacity is raised. The maximum compensation for serious facial or head disfigurement, serious bodily disfigurement, and a permanent injury to organs is all increased.

47-45 Sleep & Sleep Disorders Public Health Initiative

Sleep Disorders Education Amendments

SB 314 Utah (Enacted 2026)

The legislation requires and permits the Division of Population Health within the Department of Health and Human Services to develop and disseminate educational materials and conduct public education outreach activities related to sleep health and sleep disorders.

Comments: This bill seeks to improve early detection and effective treatment of sleep disorders, this bill directs the Division of Population Health to develop education initiatives for members of the public and healthcare providers on screening, diagnosis and management of sleep disorders. The bill is meant to answer a larger, common issue of the sleep disorders, delayed diagnoses, and their association with many illnesses and risks, including heart disease, kidney disease, diabetes, stroke, obesity, depression, Alzheimer's, ADHD, cancer, and accidental injuries.

Sleep Disorders are common, yet frequently go undiagnosed for 10-15 years.
- According to the National Institute of Health, about 50 to 70 million Americans have sleep disorders.
- 1 in 3 adults do not regularly get the recommended amount of uninterrupted sleep they need to protect their health.
- Sleep disorders can prevent people from getting enough sleep.
- Sleep deficiency is associated with many illnesses and risks, including heart disease, kidney disease, diabetes, stroke, obesity, depression, Alzheimer's, ADHD, cancer, and accidental injuries.
- Examples of sleep disorders associated with sleep deficiency include insomnia, obstructive sleep apnea, restless leg syndrome and narcolepsy
- Early identification of the underlying sleep disorder is essential to prevent complications and health consequences.
- Correct diagnosis of sleep disorders can be delayed up to 15 years.

47-46 Alcoholic Beverages

An Act Relating to Alcoholic Beverages — Retail Licenses

SB 3000 Rhode Island (Enacted 2026)

This bill requires establishments that are licensed to sell and provide alcoholic beverages to be able to supply a fitting lid upon request. Retailers are permitted to charge an additional fee for the lid, but prices must be based on wholesale costs of the lid. The act aims to prevent drink tampering and to increase consumer safety in public venues.

Comments: The act defines lid as a removable cover that attaches to the rim of a beverage container. The bill specifies that the establishment is not required to have a fitting lid for every container they provide, but the lid must fit at least one type of container.

47-47 Elections; July primary; curing; observers

Elections; July primary; curing; observers

Submitted by: Majority Leader Michael Carbone, Arizona House of Representatives

HB 2022 Arizona (Enacted 2026)

This legislation introduces several significant changes to the conduct of elections in the state and amends the process for correcting voter registration addresses and the handling of provisional ballots.

Comments: This bill adjusts the ballot signature curing deadline to within seven calendar days after the election for general elections that include a federal office; adjusts the ballot signature curing deadline to within five calendar days after any election other than a general election that includes a federal office; changes the day on which primary elections are required to be held from the first Tuesday in August to the second-to-last Tuesday in July; allows the county chairman of each party, for each ballot replacement location, to designate by written appointment a party representative and alternates to serve as observers; specifies that such a party representative must be a resident of Arizona and registered to vote in Arizona; broadens the types of voting locations for which a county chairman may designate either a party agent or a party representative, together with the alternates for that designee, to act as challengers (Sec. 6); allows, as session law, signatures collected on a nomination petition or a municipal or county initiative petition, including electronic petition signatures, with the former primary election date to be lawfully submitted for the primary election to be held on July21, 2026 (Sec. 7); states, as session law, that submitted signatures for a nomination petition or a municipal or county initiative petition, including electronic petition signatures, collected with the former primary election date are deemed to be as valid as signatures collected with the newly designated primary election date and are prohibited from being ruled invalid solely due to the changed primary election date; prohibits, as session law, a filing officer from rejecting nomination papers, petitions or signatures based solely on the date of the primary election and specifies that the prohibition applies to the online signature collection system provided by the Secretary of State. (Sec. 7); states, as session law, that a person does not need to file a new or amended statement of interest based solely on the change in the 2026 primary election date. (Sec. 7); requires, as session law, that any election item that was duly called by a city, town or county for the Aug. 4, 2026, primary election date must be placed on the ballot for the newly designated primary election date of July 21, 2026. (Sec. 8);

47-48 Long-Term Care Facilities

An Act Prohibiting Long-Term Care Facilities from Discrimination Against Long-Term Care Residents

HB 6913 Connecticut (Enacted 2025)

This bill prohibits both facility staff and the facility from engaging in discrimination practices against their long-term care residents. Discrimination based on race, religion, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, age, ancestry, disability, HIV status or other listed basis are not permitted. The bill emphasizes that residents living with HIV must receive proper care, and the facility's staff must have adequate training. Faculty must receive this training within six months of hire.

Comments: The bill requires that these rights must be posted and effectively communicated to all residents, as well as their right to file complaints on their care. The bill protects long-term care facility residents from discrimination based on a wide range of protected characteristics, and that residents must receive the proper care and support based on their individual characteristics.

47-49 Food products; labeling; cultivated cells

Food products; labeling; cultivated cells

Submitted by: Majority Leader Michael Carbone, Arizona House of Representatives

HB 2762 Arizona (Enacted 2026) Price Transparency & Consumer Protection

This legislation requires the manufacturer, packager, or retailer of lab-grown meat or other cell-cultivated food products to clearly label the food as “cell cultivated.” Ensuring consumer protection and truth in labeling for Arizona consumers.

Comments: This bill requires specified labeling for “cell-cultivated” and “cell-cultured” products; furthering food transparency and consumer protections.

47-50 Occupational Licensing

47-50-01 Convictive Felons; Restrictions on Obtaining Occupational Licenses by Convicted Felons Revised

SB 138 Alabama (Enacted 2025)

This piece of legislation aims to reduce employment barriers for those convicted of a felony upon release, supporting their reintegration into the workforce. The bill prohibits occupational licensing boards from disqualifying individuals based on past criminal history when the conviction does not directly relate to the profession, if the conviction has been pardoned or expunged, or arrests without convictions.

Comments: The legislation also includes standards such as the assumption of "good moral character" cannot bar an individual from receiving an occupational license. A large addition to this bill is the establishment of a certificate of employability issued by the Board of Pardons and Paroles to eligible individuals upon release. This certificate serves as evidence of rehabilitation and can be used by employers as a defense in negligent hiring claims. A notable exception to eligibility of the certificate of employability is those convicted of violent offenses or those required to register as sex offenders. Employers and licensing boards are also able to deny employment of licensing to individuals with such convictions. This bill seeks to remedy discrimination and employment barriers to individuals convicted of felonies that have been released from custody.

47-50-02 Occupational Licenses for Veterans and Service Members

Submitted by: Representative Lisa Shepherd, Utah Legislature

SB 90 Utah (Enacted 2026)

This legislation aids veterans and service members receive credit toward professional licensing for substantially equivalent military training and experience.

Comments: This bill directs the Division of Professional Licensing, in consultation with the Department of Veterans and Military Affairs, to: prepare a document, spreadsheet, or other resource available to the public that details when a veteran or service member's past skills, experience, credentials, training, or education obtained in the military are substantially equivalent to current required training or education requirements for a license and can substitute for unfulfilled licensure requirements; and accept a veteran or service member's past substantially equivalent skills, experience, credentials, training, or education obtained

while in the military when granting a license; and includes a sunset provision for a report by the Division of Professional Licensing.

47-51 Runaways

An Act Relating to Runaway Children

S 1328 Idaho (Enacted 2024)

This act exempts children's residential care facilities, registered children's institutions, and behavior of health youth crisis centers from being found guilty of a misdemeanor when sheltering and providing emergency services to runaway children.

Comments: The bill mandates that such facilities must meet specific conditions when providing emergency runaway services. These conditions included the child consent to shelter, the inability to contact the child's legal guardians, the child's refusal to disclose such contact information, and their requirement to notify a law enforcement agency about the child's whereabouts.

47-52 Requiring Training on the Care, Styling, and Treatment of Textured Hair

AN ACT Relating to Requiring Training for Cosmetologists, Barbers, Estheticians, and Hair Designers on the Care, Styling, and Treatment of Textured Hair

HB 1874 Washington (Enacted 2026)

This bill recognizes the training gap hair care professionals receive regarding textured hair (textured hair being defined as hair that naturally forms coils, curls, kings, spirals or waves). The act requires state-approved curricula for relevant licensure programs to include specific techniques for cutting, styling, and chemically treating textured hair.

Comments: Additionally, the training must include the tools and products designed for textured hair and best practices for scalp and hair health for clients with textured hair. The bill also emphasizes the importance of cultural and historical training regarding the significance of textured hair in diverse communities. The bill aims to ensure equitable and assessable access to skilled hair care professionals for those with textured hair, promoting health and cultural awareness for consumers.

47-53 Colorado Artist Company Act

Colorado Artists Company Act

SB 26-133 Colorado (Enacted 2026)

This bill establishes a legal framework to create “artist companies,” a specialized form of LLC. The bill aims to encourage and support local artists and their creative endeavors.

Comments: The company applying for the LLC must be majority owned (51%) by artists, defined loosely as anyone pursuing the creation of written, oral, visual, musical, digital, and performing art. This enables artist to hold majority voting control, separate from potential non-artist economic resource providers. The company must also have a written “artistic statement” included in their foundational documents. This contributes to a notable provision of this bill, the ability for these artist companies to elect a “public benefit” status in their LLC. These entities must explicitly state in their artistic mission the public benefit their company would bring. Those who chose to elect the public benefit status may be subjected to additional duties, such as annual statements to donors detailing their public benefit endeavors and completion of artistic goals.

47-54 Grocery Stores and Pharmacies — Real Property Use Restrictions

Prohibiting negative use restrictions on real property that have the effect of limiting consumer access to food and medicine

HB 2294 Washington (Enacted 2026)

This bill prohibits “negative use restrictions” in private contracts that would prevent a property from becoming a grocery store or pharmacy, unless local code already restricts that use. By banning negative use restrictions, businesses are unable to exclude competing businesses from buying their property, therefore increasing local access to grocery stores and pharmacies.

Comments: Several exceptions are made, such as private contracts written prior to enactment, temporary restrictions if a store is located nearby, and extensions made by local governments in the case of construction delays. The bill aims to reduce food deserts and increase consumer access to grocery stores and pharmacies.

47-55 Language Access Advisory Board

An Act Concerning the Creation of the Language Access Advisory Board

HB 24-1368 Colorado (Enacted 2024)

This bill aims to improve access to legislative processes for citizens with limited English proficiency. The legislation establishes a Language Access Advisory Board tasked with studying, recommending, and implementing improvements to ensure equitable participation for limited English speakers.

Comments: Colorado is the first in the Nation to create an advisory board to ensure better access to legislative activities for non-native English speakers. The board is tasked with evaluating current language access measures, additional language barriers in legislative processes, and researching language services that may aid in the development of legislative access.

47-56 Relating to the creation of the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas.

An Act Relating to the Creation of the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas

SB 5 Texas (Enacted 2025)

This bill establishes the Dementia Prevention and Research Institute of Texas, tasked with advancing the research of dementia and related disorders and prevention strategies.

Comments: Texas and Hawaii are the only states with a dedicated research institute targeted with the advancement of dementia (and related disorders) prevention research. The institute can award grants to dementia research facilities.

47-57 Organ harvesting, genetic technology

An Act Relating to Health; Providing Legislative Intent; Amending Chapter 3, Title 241, Idaho Code, by the Addition of a New Section 41-350, Idaho Code, to Establish The End Organ Harvesting Act; Amending Section 39-8302, Idaho Code, to Define Terms; Amending Chapter 83, Title 39, Idaho Code, by the Addition of a New Section 39-8305, Idaho Code, to Establish Provisions Prohibiting Certain Genetic Sequencers and Genetic Analysis Technologies

H 670 Idaho (Enacted 2024)

The purpose of this bill is to limit the use of biological matter for the use of transplants that were obtained in a nonconsensual, coerced, or unethical manner. The bill prohibits the use of organs that were sourced from countries know for forced organ harvesting practices, such as the Republic of China.

Comments: Several states have followed suit and have enacted legislation explicitly prohibiting the use of organs that may have been obtained unethically, specifically from countries that are known for these practices. It prohibits the use of genetic sequencers and related technologies produced by or associated with foreign adversaries in Idaho's medical and research facilities.