

State	Bill Number and Title	Bill Status	Name of Task Force or Body	Convening & Appointment Authority	Membership Composition	Technologies Covered	Topics Explicitly Named for Study	Timelines and Reporting Deadlines	Required Deliverables and Intended Audience	Authority and Limitations of the Task Force
AK	<a href="#">AK HCR 3</a> - Establishing the Joint Legislative Task Force on Artificial Intelligence	Pending - Carryover	The bill establishes the "Joint Legislative Task Force on Artificial Intelligence."	The task force is established by the Alaska State Legislature and is convened within the legislative branch. Membership is drawn from both the Senate and the House of Representatives, confirming its status as a legislative task force. Appointment authority is vested in legislative leadership.	The task force consists of seven members, all of whom are legislators. Three members are appointed from the Senate, including one member designated as vice-chair, and four members are appointed from the House of Representatives, including one member designated as chair. No executive agency representatives, external experts, or ex officio or nonvoting members are specified.	The task force's work covers artificial intelligence broadly, including expert systems, machine learning, generative agents, and related hardware platforms and software systems.	The task force is directed to undertake a comprehensive review of artificial intelligence, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) create a set of common terms and definitions as a foundation for the work of the task force and future legislation;</li> <li>(2) evaluate current and potential applications and costs of artificial intelligence in state government operations, including data management, public service delivery, decision-making processes, efficiency, productivity improvements and staffing vacancies;</li> <li>(3) assess the economic opportunities associated with artificial intelligence development, including entrepreneurship and new venture creation and the establishment and operation of data centers and technology hubs in the state;</li> <li>(4) investigate ethical, legal and privacy concerns related to artificial intelligence use, including the use of generated images, in public and private sectors;</li> <li>(5) explore workforce implications, including the need for training programs and education initiatives to prepare residents of the state for artificial intelligence-related employment opportunities;</li> <li>(6) recommend policies and legislation to ensure the responsible and secure use of artificial intelligence inside and outside state government; and</li> <li>(7) develop a long-term strategic plan and recommended budgets for fostering artificial intelligence innovation while safeguarding public interests in the state.</li> </ul>	The task force must submit a report of its findings and recommendations by Jan. 31, 2026, to the Senate secretary and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives and notify the Legislature that the report is available. The task force may issue interim reports as it considers advisable prior to expiration. The task force expires on Feb. 2, 2026.	The task force is required to produce a report containing its findings and recommendations for submission to the Legislature. Interim reports may also be issued at the task force's discretion.	The task force is authorized to examine the development, implementation and regulation of artificial intelligence in the state and to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature. The bill does not grant the task force rulemaking or enforcement authority, indicating that its role is advisory and investigatory in nature.

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CT	<a href="#">CT H 5047</a> - AN ACT CREATING A TASK FORCE TO STUDY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE STATE WORKFORCE	Failed	The bill establishes a task force to study artificial intelligence and the state workforce, the name is not specified.	The task force is established by the General Assembly and is convened within the legislative branch. Appointment authority is not specified.	Not specified.	The task force's work focuses on artificial intelligence and automation related to the effect and fiscal impact of increasing the use of artificial intelligence by the state and the automation of the size and scope of the state workforce.	The task force is directed to study the following topics:  (1) the effect and fiscal impact of increasing the use of artificial intelligence by the state and the automation of the size and scope of the state workforce.	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified.

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GU	<a href="#">GU B 64</a> - AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 16 TO TITLE 5, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHING THE GUAM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) REGULATORY TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGULATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM AND PRIVATE SECTOR WHILE PROTECTING CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIC ACT RIGHTS	Enacted	The bill establishes the "Guam Artificial Intelligence (AI) Regulatory Task Force."	The task force is established through statute and operates as a joint body with leadership roles assigned to both the legislative and executive branches.	The task force shall have eleven (11) voting members with representation from various sectors, including legislators, executive agencies, private sector, and others. Specific categories include:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislators: The Senator who serves as Chairperson of the Guam Legislature's Committee on Technology shall serve as Chairperson of the Task Force.</li> <li>- Executive Agencies: The Chief Technology Officer of the Office of Technology shall serve as Vice Chairperson.</li> <li>- Private Sector: Two private-sector members appointed — one by the Speaker and one by the Governor — with defined qualifications.</li> <li>- Department of Labor: Added to address workforce-readiness needs.</li> <li>- Federal Representative: May participate as a non-voting member.</li> </ul>	The task force's work covers artificial intelligence broadly. Artificial intelligence is defined to include the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, including learning, reasoning and self-correction. Covered AI technologies include systems and applications such as machine learning, natural language processing, robotics and computer vision.	The task force is directed to study the deployment and governance of artificial intelligence technologies and to identify potential risks and benefits of AI use in government, private-sector operations and the broader community. Areas of focus include workforce impacts, public safety, cybersecurity and ethical considerations. The task force is further directed to develop recommendations for a comprehensive regulatory and policy framework that protects individual rights, ensures transparency and accountability, promotes responsible innovation, economic growth and workforce development, prevents discriminatory outcomes and algorithmic bias, safeguards privacy and data security, establishes clear standards for AI use in government decision-making and public services, and creates mechanisms for oversight, compliance and enforcement.	The task force is subject to a detailed, multi-stage reporting schedule tied to the date of its first meeting. It must submit a first progress report within four months of the first meeting, a second progress report within eight months, a preliminary regulatory framework within twelve months, and a third progress report within sixteen months. A final report and recommended regulatory framework must be submitted within eighteen to twenty months of the first meeting. The task force dissolves twenty-four months after its first meeting unless an extension is approved by law. An extension of up to an additional twenty-four months may be recommended between the twentieth and twenty-second month following the first meeting, subject to legislative approval and submission of written justification outlining objectives, deliverables and scope of work.	The task force is required to submit written progress reports, a preliminary regulatory framework and a final report containing findings and recommendations. All reports are submitted to the Speaker of the Guam Legislature and are intended to inform legislative consideration of artificial intelligence regulation, including proposed legislation and regulatory approaches.	The task force has an advisory and recommendatory role. It is authorized to study artificial intelligence, develop policy and regulatory recommendations, and submit reports, but it does not possess rulemaking or enforcement authority. Its work is investigatory and advisory in nature, with implementation dependent on subsequent legislative or executive action.

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HI	<a href="#">HI H 1384</a> - A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	Pending - Carryover	The bill establishes the "Hawaii Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council."	The advisory council is established within the executive branch for administrative purposes and is housed within the Department of Accounting and General Services.	<p>The Hawaii Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council membership includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Executive agency heads or their designees: chief information officer (co-chair), director of finance (co-chair), attorney general, comptroller, director of human resources development, director of business, economic development and tourism, superintendent of education, director of labor and industrial relations, director of commerce and consumer affairs, director of law enforcement, chief data officer, executive director and CEO of Hawaii technology development corporation, executive director of the economic research organization at the University of Hawaii.</li> <li>- Legislators: two members appointed by the president of the Senate and two members appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives.</li> <li>- Additional members invited by the Governor (7 total) with interest or experience in local government, higher education, workforce development, impacted businesses, AI development, technology policy academics, and law enforcement.</li> </ul>	The advisory council's work focuses on artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is defined as models and systems capable of performing functions generally associated with human intelligence, including reasoning and learning.	<p>The Hawaii Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council is directed to study the following topics as per the statutory language in the bill:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The current state of artificial intelligence and its likely impact on the State's labor market conditions;</li> <li>(2) How the labor market impact might reshape the State's key industries, occupations and foundational skillsets;</li> <li>(3) Initiatives to stimulate economic growth, create jobs and enhance talent development in the face of artificial intelligence-related changes;</li> <li>(4) Recommended legal regulations or policy changes needed to ensure the responsible and ethical use of artificial intelligence in the State, while protecting the rights of Hawaii residents;</li> <li>(5) Ways to encourage artificial intelligence innovation and entrepreneurship and strategies to support workers displaced by artificial intelligence;</li> <li>(6) Proposed policy changes related to workforce development, educational systems and research opportunities for colleges and universities in the state; and</li> <li>(7) Recommended strategies to promote transparency and accountability for using artificial intelligence technologies, including accountability for artificial intelligence vendors, by measuring, monitoring and reporting outcomes and progress.</li> </ol> <p>The council's final report and action plan must also include guiding principles and values for artificial intelligence use and a governance framework with related policies.</p>	The advisory council must submit a status report on its activities and progress to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2026. An interim report must be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature no later than Dec. 31, 2026. A final report and action plan must be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature no later than Dec. 31, 2027.	The advisory council is required to produce three primary deliverables: a status report on activities and progress for the Legislature; an interim report for the Governor and Legislature containing findings and recommendations related to labor market impacts, economic growth initiatives, legal regulations, innovation, policy changes and transparency strategies; and a final report and action plan for the Governor and Legislature that includes guiding principles, a governance framework, risk analysis, competitive positioning recommendations, and recommendations for responsible artificial intelligence use.	The advisory council is established as an advisory body without rulemaking or enforcement authority. Its role is to recommend an action plan, updated as necessary, and to advise the Legislature on awareness, education, policy and use of artificial intelligence in the State. The council may consult with external experts and organizations and submit reports and recommendations but does not possess regulatory powers.

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IL	<a href="#">IL S 2117</a> – Innovation and Technology Act	Pending	The bill establishes the “Generative AI and Natural Language Processing Task Force.”	The task force is established by the Department of Innovation and Technology and operates within the executive branch. The authority to appoint members of the Generative AI and Natural Language Processing Task Force is distributed among the Governor, legislative leadership, and agency heads.	The task force includes legislators, executive officials, and external stakeholders. Legislative members include one member appointed by the Speaker of the House, one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House, one member appointed by the President of the Senate, and one member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, with the Speaker and Senate President appointees serving as co-chairs. Executive members include the Secretary of Innovation and Technology, the State Superintendent of Education, the Executive Directors of the Illinois Community College Board and the Board of Higher Education, the Statewide Chief Information Security Officer, the Attorney General, and the Chief Procurement Officer for General Services, or their designees. Additional members appointed by the Governor include teachers, principals, cybersecurity experts, artificial intelligence experts and representatives of statewide business and labor associations, with two members appointed in each category.	The task force’s work focuses on generative artificial intelligence software and natural language processing software. No additional technologies are specified.	The task force is directed to recommend legislation or regulations to protect consumer information related to generative artificial intelligence; recommend model policies for schools addressing student use of generative artificial intelligence; assess the use of generative artificial intelligence to improve delivery of public services; address the protection of civil rights and civil liberties in relation to generative artificial intelligence; assess workforce impacts, including effects on employment levels, job types and worker deployment; assess cybersecurity challenges associated with generative artificial intelligence; recommend policies and procedures governing the procurement, deployment and use of generative artificial intelligence systems by state agencies; recommend policies identifying uses of generative artificial intelligence by state agencies that should be prohibited; and assess the use of generative artificial intelligence by state agencies in the provision of state services and other related topics.	The task force must file a report with the Governor and the General Assembly by Dec. 31, 2024, covering its investigation and responsibilities. An addendum to the report must be filed by Dec. 31, 2026, addressing the same subject areas and additional responsibilities added by subsequent legislative amendment.	The task force must submit two written deliverables to the Governor and the General Assembly. An initial report is due by Dec. 31, 2024, addressing the task force’s investigation into generative artificial intelligence and natural language processing and covering all assigned responsibilities, including consumer data protection, education-related policies, public service delivery, civil rights and civil liberties, workforce impacts, cybersecurity, procurement practices, and agency governance.  An addendum is due by Dec. 31, 2026, which must address the same subject areas and include additional findings and recommendations related to responsibilities added by subsequent legislative amendment.	The task force has an advisory role. It is authorized to investigate, assess and provide reports and policy recommendations related to generative artificial intelligence and natural language processing for state agencies. The statute does not grant the task force rulemaking or enforcement authority. Administrative and technical support is provided by the Department of Innovation and Technology.

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KY	<a href="#">KY SCR 142</a> - A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION directing the establishment of the Commonwealth Artificial Intelligence Consortium Task Force	Failed - Adjourned	The resolution establishes the "Commonwealth Artificial Intelligence Consortium Task Force."	The task force is established by the Legislative Research Commission and is convened within the legislative branch. Appointment authority is distributed among legislative leadership and specified offices.	<p>The task force membership is composed of the following categories and members, as specified in the resolution:</p> <p>Legislators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, one designated as co-chair</li> <li>- One member of the House appointed by the Minority Floor Leader</li> <li>- Two members of the Senate appointed by the President, one designated as co-chair</li> <li>- One member of the Senate appointed by the Minority Floor Leader</li> </ul> <p>Executive agencies and local government representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The president of the Council on Postsecondary Education or designee</li> <li>- The executive director of the Kentucky League of Cities or designee</li> <li>- The executive director of the Kentucky Association of Counties or designee</li> <li>- The deputy chief information officer of the Commonwealth Office of Technology or designee</li> <li>- The secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or designee</li> </ul> <p>External experts from academia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two representatives from the Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Hub at the University of Kentucky</li> <li>- Two representatives from the J.B. Speed School of Engineering at the University of Louisville</li> </ul> <p>The resolution does not explicitly state any members serve ex officio or in a nonvoting capacity.</p>	The task force's work covers artificial intelligence and machine learning.	The task force is directed to identify needs, collect data, develop artificial intelligence solutions, foster innovation and competitiveness, promote artificial intelligence literacy, and ensure trusted artificial intelligence development and governance.	The task force is charged with meeting as needed during the 2025 Interim of the General Assembly and submit its findings and legislative recommendations by Nov. 21, 2025. If legislative recommendations are submitted, the Legislative Research Commission may refer the recommendations to the appropriate committee or committees of jurisdiction in advance of the 2026 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly.	The task force is required to submit a written report containing its findings and legislative recommendations to the Legislative Research Commission by Nov. 21, 2025. If legislative recommendations are included, the Legislative Research Commission may refer them to the appropriate committee or committees of jurisdiction in advance of the 2026 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly.	<p>The formal authority of the Commonwealth Artificial Intelligence Consortium Task Force is to serve as a collaborative platform to identify needs, collect data, develop AI solutions, foster innovation and competitiveness, promote AI literacy, and ensure trusted AI development and governance. It is directed to submit findings and legislative recommendations to the Legislative Research Commission by Nov. 21, 2025. The Legislative Research Commission may then refer recommendations to appropriate committees for the 2026 Regular Session.</p> <p>Explicit limitations include that the Legislative Research Commission has the authority to alternatively assign the issues to an interim joint committee or subcommittee and to designate a study completion date, implying the task force itself does not have rulemaking or enforcement authority.</p>

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MD	<a href="#">MD H 956</a> - AN ACT concerning Consumer Protection - Workgroup on Artificial Intelligence Implementation	Enacted	The bill establishes the "Workgroup on Artificial Intelligence Implementation."	The workgroup is established through statute and operates as a legislative workgroup, with joint leadership oversight by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, who jointly designate the chair. Appointment authority is divided among legislative leadership and the Governor.	The workgroup includes legislators, executive officials and appointed representatives from a range of sectors. Legislative members include two members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate and two members of the House of Delegates appointed by the Speaker of the House. Executive members include the Attorney General and the Chief Executive Officer of the Maryland Technology Development Corporation, or their designees. Additional members appointed by the Governor represent the Maryland Technology Council, the e-commerce industry, the biotechnology industry, the real estate community, the health care sector (including at least one member with clinical experience), the education sector, academia with expertise in artificial intelligence or data science, nonprofit civil rights organizations, and the Maryland Veterans Chamber of Commerce with expertise in artificial intelligence. Additional members appointed by the President of the Senate include representatives from nonprofit organizations focused on consumer protection and representatives from the cybersecurity sector with expertise in artificial intelligence.	The workgroup's work focuses on artificial intelligence and related technologies, including machine learning and data science. No additional technologies are specified.	The Workgroup is directed to monitor issues and make recommendations related to artificial intelligence including the following topics: (1) The regulation of artificial intelligence used in decisions that significantly impact the livelihood and life opportunities of individuals in the state; (2) Deployer and developer obligations related to labor and employment and protection of individual privacy rights; (3) Protection of consumer rights; (4) Current private sector use of artificial intelligence; (5) General artificial intelligence disclosures for all consumers; (6) Enforcement authority for the Office of the Attorney General's Office of Consumer Protection Division; and (7) The impact of the use of artificial intelligence in the determination of government benefits.	The workgroup must submit findings and recommendations annually on or before July 1, beginning July 1, 2026. Reports must be submitted in accordance with applicable state reporting requirements.	The workgroup is required to submit an annual written report of its findings and recommendations on or before July 1 of each year, beginning in 2026. Reports must be submitted to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Economic Matters Committee.	The workgroup serves in an advisory capacity. It is authorized to monitor issues related to artificial intelligence and develop recommendations across specified policy areas but does not possess rulemaking or enforcement authority. The workgroup's role includes reviewing and assessing enforcement authority exercised by other entities, rather than exercising such authority itself. Members may not receive compensation for service on the workgroup.

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MO	<a href="#">MO H 865</a> - AN ACT To amend chapters 1 and 8, RSMo, by adding thereto four new sections relating to task forces.	Failed - Adjourned	The bill establishes the "Missouri State Technology Task Force."	The Missouri State Technology Task Force is convened and housed by the legislative branch with legislative research providing legal, research, clerical, technical, and bill drafting services. Appointment authority is shared among legislative leadership and specified executive offices.	The Missouri State Technology Task Force membership is composed as follows:  - Legislators: - Five members of the House of Representatives, with three appointed by the speaker and two by the minority leader. - Three members of the Senate, with two appointed by the President Pro Tempore and one by the Minority Leader. - Executive agencies: - The Lieutenant Governor or the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee. - The Chief Information Officer of the Office of Administration. - One member of the Information Technology Advisory Board of the Office of Administration. - One additional member representing the Office of Administration. - One member of the department of higher education and workforce development or the department's designee. - External experts: - Five members appointed by the Speaker of the House with subject-matter expertise in Missouri-based technology providers or cybersecurity. - Three members appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate with expertise in web-based communication services, electronic records and storage retention, or large-scale software implementation.	The task force's work covers artificial intelligence, cloud computing, adaptive technologies, cybersecurity, web-based communication services, and electronic records and storage retention.	The Missouri State Technology Task Force is directed to study the following topics:  1. Evaluate the condition of the state's current technology platforms; 2. Evaluate the uses of cloud computing and artificial intelligence to improve the state's technological foundation and customer service; 3. Evaluate the state's certificate programs and workforce development efforts, including any efforts to use knowledge models to help guide students into certain employment areas from young ages so that they are able to advance in rewarding careers; 4. Research and review adaptive technology initiatives for state use; 5. Evaluate current cost-spending and cost-saving state technological protocols; 6. Make recommendations regarding the condition of the state's technological systems; 7. Make recommendations regarding the condition of the state's citizen-accessible technology platforms; 8. Make recommendations regarding the use of technology and artificial intelligence to improve state management of records and to enable Missouri citizens and agencies to have more efficient electronic communications and access.	The task force must hold its first meeting within two months of the effective date. It must submit a summary of activities and any legislative recommendations to the General Assembly by August 28, 2026. Following resumption of operations, the task force must submit an updated summary of activities and recommendations by August 28, 2028. Additional reports may be submitted periodically as the task force continues to meet every two years until termination.	The task force is required to submit written summaries of its activities and any legislative recommendations to the General Assembly. Required deliverables include an initial summary report due by August 28, 2026, an updated summary report due by August 28, 2028, following resumption of operations, and any additional updated summaries and legislative recommendations submitted periodically at the task force's discretion until termination.	The task force serves in an advisory capacity. It is authorized to evaluate state technology systems, study artificial intelligence and related technologies, and make recommendations to the General Assembly. The task force does not have rulemaking or enforcement authority. Members serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for expenses and are subject to state conflict-of-interest provisions.

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MS	<a href="#">MS H 1535</a> - AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGULATION (AIR) TASK FORCE; TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE, INCLUDING EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS; TO SPECIFY THE TASK FORCE'S PURPOSE AND DUTIES AS A REGULATORY SANDBOX; TO DIRECT THE TASK FORCE TO STUDY AND EVALUATE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS, RISKS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS; TO REQUIRE THAT THE TASK FORCE WILL REPORT ITS FINDINGS AND ANY RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE ANNUALLY BY DECEMBER 1; TO AUTHORIZE FUND AND SUPPORT FOR THE TASK FORCE'S WORK; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.	Failed (Died on Senate Calendar on 03/12/2025)	The bill establishes the "Artificial Intelligence Regulation (AIR) Task Force."	The task force is established as a joint legislative-executive body.	<p>The task force consists of seven voting members and additional ex officio nonvoting members. Voting members include two legislators appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House, who serve as co-chairs, and five executive officials or their designees: the Executive Director of the Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services, the Director of the Mississippi Artificial Intelligence Network, the Executive Director of the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security, the Adjutant General of the Mississippi National Guard, and the Attorney General of Mississippi.</p> <p>The task force may also include ex officio nonvoting members serving in an advisory capacity. These members represent sectors including workforce development, K-12 education, two-year and four-year postsecondary education, health care and private business entities with expertise in artificial intelligence, data storage and cloud computing.</p>	The task force's work focuses on artificial intelligence, defined by reference to federal law as machine-based systems capable of making predictions, recommendations, or decisions that influence real or virtual environments through automated analysis and model inference. No additional specific technologies are named.	The task force is directed to review and develop recommendations related to the regulation of artificial intelligence technologies. Its duties include facilitating development of proposed revisions to state law; fostering innovation through a regulatory sandbox approach; evaluating regulatory oversight mechanisms to support responsible deployment; promoting collaboration among developers, policymakers and the public; reviewing federal and other state artificial intelligence laws and policies; addressing privacy and data protection; developing frameworks for artificial intelligence testing; considering the use of artificial intelligence in government and state agencies; and identifying additional artificial intelligence-related issues as deemed appropriate.	The task force must convene within fifteen days of the effective date of the act upon the call of the co-chairs. It must submit findings and recommendations to the Legislature annually, no later than Dec. 1 of each year, through the end of its term.	The task force must submit an annual written report of its findings and recommendations to the Mississippi Legislature by Dec. 1 of each year. Annual reporting continues until the task force dissolves on Dec. 31, 2027.	The Artificial Intelligence Regulation (AIR) Task Force is established as a regulatory sandbox with duties to study, evaluate and provide policy recommendations on AI applications, risks and oversight. It is authorized to facilitate development of tentative drafts for revisions to the Mississippi Code regarding AI regulation but does not have explicit rulemaking or enforcement authority. Its role is advisory, reporting findings and recommendations annually to the Legislature. Any recommendations to the Legislature require approval by a majority of members present.

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MS	<a href="#">MS S 2426</a> - AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGULATION (AIR) TASK FORCE; TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE, INCLUDING EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS; TO SPECIFY THE TASK FORCE'S PURPOSE AND DUTIES; TO DIRECT THE TASK FORCE TO STUDY AND EVALUATE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS, RISKS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS; TO REQUIRE THAT THE TASK FORCE WILL REPORT ITS FINDINGS AND ANY RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE ANNUALLY; TO AUTHORIZE FUNDS AND SUPPORT FOR THE TASK FORCE'S WORK; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.	Enacted (Approved by Governor 03/18/2025)	The bill establishes the "Artificial Intelligence Regulation (AIR) Task Force."	The task force is established as a joint legislative-executive body.	<p>The task force consists of seven voting members and additional ex officio nonvoting members. Voting members include two legislators appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House to serve as co-chairs, and five executive officials or their designees: the Executive Director of the Mississippi Department of Information Technology Services, the Director of the Mississippi Artificial Intelligence Network, the Executive Director of the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security, the Adjutant General of the Mississippi National Guard and the Attorney General of Mississippi.</p> <p>The task force may also include ex officio nonvoting members serving in an advisory capacity. These members may represent workforce development, K-12 education, two-year and four-year postsecondary education, health care and private business entities with expertise in artificial intelligence and related technologies.</p>	The task force's work focuses on artificial intelligence, defined by reference to federal law as machine-based systems capable of making predictions, recommendations, or decisions that influence real or virtual environments through automated analysis and model inference. No additional specific technologies are identified.	The task force is directed to review and develop recommendations related to the regulation of artificial intelligence technologies. Its duties include reviewing federal and state laws and policies related to artificial intelligence; addressing privacy and data protection; developing frameworks for artificial intelligence testing; evaluating ethical standards, including fairness, accountability, transparency, disclosures and equitable outcomes; assessing risks and benefits, including societal and economic impacts; addressing liability, consumer and constituent impacts, bias, social impacts, and copyright and provenance issues; considering implementation and use of artificial intelligence in state government agencies; and evaluating funding strategies for artificial intelligence development and deployment within the state.	The task force must convene within fifteen days of the effective date of the act upon the call of the co-chairs. It must submit findings and recommendations to the Legislature annually, no later than Dec. 1 of each year, through the end of its term.	The task force must submit an annual written report of its findings and recommendations to the Mississippi Legislature by Dec. 1 of each year. Each report must include recommendations related to laws, policies and procedures governing artificial intelligence, including best practices for government use and potential statutory revisions. Annual reporting continues until the task force dissolves on Dec. 31, 2027.	The task force serves in an advisory and study capacity. It is authorized to evaluate artificial intelligence applications, risks and policy approaches and to develop tentative drafts of proposed statutory revisions. The task force does not possess rulemaking or enforcement authority. Any recommendations to the Legislature require approval by a majority of members present. Authority to adopt internal rules applies only to the conduct of task force business and not to external regulation.

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NJ	<a href="#">NJ S 3357</a> - An Act establishing the New Jersey Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council	Pending (Introduced 06/03/2024)	The bill establishes the "New Jersey Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council."	The advisory council is established in, but not of, the Office of Information Technology, placing it within the executive branch for administrative purposes while maintaining operational independence. The Office of Information Technology does not exercise control over the council's findings or recommendations. Appointment authority is shared across legislative and executive branches. Political party balance requirements apply to legislative appointments.	The New Jersey Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council shall consist of seven voting members as follows:  - the Chief Technology Officer, or the officer's designee, who shall serve ex officio; - two members of the General Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, no more than one of whom shall be a member of the same political party; - two members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, no more than one of whom shall be a member of the same political party; - two public members appointed by the Governor who have expertise in the use or design of artificial intelligence.	The council's work centers on artificial intelligence, defined broadly to include systems that perform tasks with limited human oversight, learn from data, and approximate human cognition, perception, reasoning, decision-making and action. The definition expressly encompasses machine learning techniques.  The council is also directed to review automated decision systems used by state agencies for ethical concerns.	The council is directed to study and develop findings and recommendations related to: - The need for a state code of ethics governing artificial intelligence used by state agencies, including protections against algorithmic discrimination and safeguards for data privacy - The advantages and disadvantages of state agencies procuring, developing and implementing artificial intelligence - Guidelines for state agencies to safely and ethically procure, develop and implement artificial intelligence - Strategies to deliver, support and manage artificial intelligence and similar emerging technologies - Ethical review of automated decision systems used by state agencies	Appointments to the council must be made within 30 days of the act's effective date. The council must organize as soon as practicable, but no later than 60 days after the act's effective date. Finally, the council must issue its final report no later than one year after its first meeting	The council must submit one final written report containing its findings and recommendations to: - The Governor, and - The New Jersey Legislature, in accordance with statutory legislative reporting requirements	The advisory council serves in an advisory capacity. It is authorized to study artificial intelligence, develop findings and issue recommendations, but it does not possess rulemaking, enforcement or regulatory authority. Its role is limited to informing executive and legislative decision-making.

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NJ	<a href="#">NJA 5168</a> - An Act establishing an Artificial Intelligence Initiative Funding Task Force	Pending (Introduced 01/14/2025)	The bill establishes the "Artificial Intelligence Initiative Funding Task Force."	The task force is established in, but not of, the Department of the Treasury, placing it within the executive branch for administrative purposes while maintaining independence from departmental control over its findings and recommendations. Appointment authority is distributed across legislative and executive branches.	<p>The task force consists of 11 voting members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The State Treasurer, or designee</li> <li>- The Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development, or designee</li> <li>- The Chief Executive Officer of the Economic Development Authority, or designee</li> <li>- The Secretary of Higher Education, or designee</li> <li>- The Executive Director of the New Jersey Commission on Science, Innovation and Technology, or designee</li> </ul> <p>Public members include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two public members appointed by the Governor</li> <li>- One public member appointed by the President of the Senate</li> <li>- One public member appointed by the Senate Minority Leader</li> <li>- One public member appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly</li> <li>- One public member appointed by the Assembly Minority Leader</li> </ul> <p>Public members are required to have professional expertise in areas such as artificial intelligence, economic development, finance, higher education, tax policy or workforce development.</p> <p>All members serve as voting members. No nonvoting or ex officio-only members are specified.</p>	The task force's work focuses on artificial intelligence, defined broadly to include systems that perform tasks with limited human oversight, learn from data, approximate human cognition, and employ techniques such as machine learning, neural networks and rational decision-making systems.	The task force is directed to research and report on public and private funding for artificial intelligence initiatives in New Jersey, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing public and private funding sources that support artificial intelligence initiatives in the state</li> <li>- Tax incentives that could support industries and business sectors impacted by increased use of artificial intelligence</li> <li>- Opportunities to leverage public-private partnerships to support artificial intelligence initiatives</li> <li>- Opportunities to leverage collaboration with public and private institutions of higher education to finance or encourage artificial intelligence initiatives</li> <li>- Strategies to align artificial intelligence funding with state workforce needs and economic growth goals</li> </ul>	The task force must issue a final report no later than 12 months after its organization. The task force expires 30 days after the final report is issued.	<p>The task force must submit one final written report that includes: findings on public and private funding sources for artificial intelligence initiatives; recommendations related to tax incentives, public-private partnerships, higher education collaboration, workforce alignment and economic growth; identification of legislative bills recommended for adoption, if applicable</p> <p>The final report must be submitted to the Governor and the New Jersey Legislature. The report must also be made publicly available through the Department of the Treasury's website.</p>	The task force serves in an advisory capacity and is authorized to conduct research, gather information and issue findings and recommendations, but it does not possess rulemaking, enforcement or regulatory authority.

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NJ	<a href="#">NJA 4400</a> - An Act establishing the New Jersey Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council	Pending (Introduced 05/16/2024)	The bill establishes the "New Jersey Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council."	The council is established in, but not of, the Office of Information Technology, placing it within the executive branch for administrative purposes while maintaining independence in its work and recommendations. Appointment authority is divided among legislative leadership and the Governor.	The New Jersey Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council shall consist of seven voting members as follows:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Chief Technology Officer, or the officer's designee, who shall serve ex officio;</li> <li>- Two members of the General Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly, no more than one of whom shall be a member of the same political party;</li> <li>- Two members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, no more than one of whom shall be a member of the same political party;</li> <li>- Two public members appointed by the Governor who have expertise in the use or design of artificial intelligence.</li> </ul>	The council's work focuses on artificial intelligence, defined broadly to include systems that perform tasks with limited human oversight, learn from experience, and approximate human cognition. The definition explicitly encompasses techniques such as machine learning, neural networks and intelligent agents, as well as automated decision systems used by state agencies.	The council is directed to assess whether a state code of ethics for artificial intelligence is needed and, if so, to develop such a code, including protections against algorithmic discrimination and safeguards for data privacy. It must evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of state agencies procuring, developing and implementing artificial intelligence; recommend guidelines for safe and ethical procurement, development and use; develop strategies to support artificial intelligence and related emerging technologies; and review automated decision systems used by state agencies for ethical concerns.	Appointments must be made within 30 days of the act's effective date. The council must organize no later than 60 days after the effective date. A final written report must be issued no later than one year following the council's first meeting, after which the act expires.	The council is required to submit one final written report containing its findings and recommendations. The report must be submitted to the Governor and the New Jersey Legislature and must reflect the council's study of artificial intelligence used by state agencies, including ethics, procurement, development, implementation and oversight considerations.	The council serves in an advisory capacity only. It is authorized to study issues and make findings and recommendations but is not granted rulemaking or enforcement authority.

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TX	<a href="#">TX H 3808</a> - AN ACT relating to the creation of the artificial intelligence advisory council and the establishment of the artificial intelligence learning laboratory.	Failed - Adjourned (Filed 03/05/2025; Referred to Delivery of Government Efficiency 03/26/2025)	The bill establishes the "Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council."	The council operates within state government and functions primarily as an executive branch advisory body but does include legislative members. The statute places administrative responsibilities, coordination and implementation functions with a state department and focuses the council's work on artificial intelligence systems developed, employed or procured by state agencies. Appointment authority is divided among multiple appointing officials across executive and legislative branches.	<p>The artificial intelligence advisory council is composed of seven members as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;</li> <li>- One member of the Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor;</li> <li>- The executive director or the executive director's designee;</li> <li>- Four members appointed by the Governor, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) an expert on ethics;</li> <li>(B) an expert on artificial intelligence systems;</li> <li>(C) an expert on law enforcement usage of artificial intelligence systems;</li> <li>(D) an expert on constitutional and legal rights.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The members appointed from the House and Senate serve as co-chairs. Members are not entitled to compensation or reimbursement for expenses. The executive director serves ex officio or by designee.</p>	The council's work covers artificial intelligence systems, including systems capable of perceiving and interpreting environments, learning from prior actions, and adapting behavior to achieve defined goals. The statute also explicitly addresses automated decision systems, including systems that make final decisions without human intervention and systems that support human decision-making through data-based analytics.	The council is directed to study and monitor artificial intelligence systems used by state agencies. Its duties include assessing the need for a state code of ethics for artificial intelligence; reviewing automated decision systems inventory reports submitted by state agencies; evaluating impacts on constitutional and legal rights, privacy, finances, livelihood and liberty interests of residents; and identifying potential benefits, risks and liabilities associated with AI use in state government. The council must also summarize recommendations from relevant national bodies, recommend administrative actions agencies may take without further legislative authorization and propose the least stringent policies necessary to protect privacy, prevent unfair discrimination and promote workforce knowledge related to artificial intelligence systems.	Members must be appointed no later than Oct. 1, 2025, and the council must hold its initial meeting by Nov. 1, 2025. The council must establish an artificial intelligence learning laboratory by Dec. 1, 2025. By March 1, 2026, the council must prescribe the form and submission requirements for automated decision systems inventory reports. State agencies must submit inventory reports by July 1, 2026. The council must submit its final report by Dec. 1, 2026.	The council must submit one comprehensive report to the Governor and the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2026. The report must summarize findings from agency inventory reports and the artificial intelligence learning laboratory, assess the impacts of artificial intelligence systems on residents' rights and interests, summarize relevant national recommendations, and present policy and administrative recommendations, including least-restrictive safeguards to protect privacy and prevent discrimination.	The council serves in an advisory capacity only. It is authorized to study, evaluate and recommend policies and administrative actions but is not granted rulemaking or enforcement authority. Its authority to recommend administrative actions applies only to actions agencies may take without further legislative approval.

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VA	<a href="#">VA S 621</a> - A BILL to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Chapter 25 of Title 2.2 an article numbered 14, consisting of sections numbered 2.2-2565 through 2.2-2570, relating to Commission on Artificial Intelligence; report; sunset	Failed (Introduced 01/10/2024; incorporated into Senate Bill 487 and signed into law by Governor 04/08/2024)	The bill establishes the "Commission on Artificial Intelligence."	The Commission is established as an advisory commission within the executive branch of state government and is convened to advise the Governor on issues related to artificial intelligence. Appointment authority is shared among legislative leadership and the Governor.	<p>The Commission on Artificial Intelligence shall have 20 members consisting of six legislative members, 13 nonlegislative citizen members, and one ex officio member. The appointments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two Senate members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.</li> <li>- Four House of Delegates members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates.</li> <li>- Four nonlegislative citizen members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.</li> <li>- Four nonlegislative citizen members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates.</li> <li>- Five nonlegislative citizen members appointed by the Governor, subject to General Assembly confirmation, including one with expertise in AI, IT or digital ethics.</li> <li>- The Chief Information Officer of the Commonwealth or designee serves ex officio with nonvoting privileges.</li> </ul> <p>All nonlegislative citizen members must be citizens of the Commonwealth.</p>	The Commission's work focuses on artificial intelligence broadly. No separate statutory references are made to other specific emerging technologies. A particular focus for this committee is on the ethical principles related to AI implementation.	The Commission on Artificial Intelligence is directed to study the following topics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly regarding artificial intelligence and any of its findings.</li> <li>2. Study the impact of artificial intelligence on the workforce of the Commonwealth and strategies with which to prevent the occurrence of unlawful discrimination against individuals or groups in the use of artificial intelligence.</li> <li>3. Assess potential options for an AI Bill of Rights concerning the regulation and use of artificial intelligence in the private sector that may be adopted in the Commonwealth.</li> <li>4. Create a definition of artificial intelligence, develop ethical principles for the use of artificial intelligence and how such principles should be implemented in the Commonwealth, and recommend guidelines and restrictions for the collection, use and sharing of personal information that are tailored to the requirements of a product or service.</li> </ol>	The Commission is required to submit an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly for publication. In addition, the chair must submit an annual executive summary of interim activities no later than the first day of each regular session of the General Assembly.	Required deliverables include an annual report and an annual executive summary detailing the commission's findings and recommendations. Both are submitted to the Governor and the General Assembly and are published as official legislative report documents.	The Commission serves in a strictly advisory capacity. It is authorized to study issues, develop recommendations and submit reports but is not granted rulemaking, enforcement or regulatory authority.

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WV	<a href="#">WV H 3187</a> - AN ACT to amend and reenact §5A-6-9 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to the West Virginia Task Force on Artificial Intelligence; adding identification of economic opportunities to the agenda of the Task Force requiring that the Task Force submit annual electric reports	Enacted (Approved by Governor 04/25/2025)	The bill establishes the "West Virginia Task Force on Artificial Intelligence."	The Task Force is organized within the Office of the Governor and operates within the executive branch of state government. Appointment authority is divided among the Governor and legislative leadership. The Speaker of the House of Delegates appoints the House ex officio member, and the President of the Senate appoints the Senate ex officio member. The Governor appoints industry, business and health system representatives. Executive agency members serve by virtue of their office or through designees.	<p>The West Virginia Task Force on Artificial Intelligence membership includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislators (ex officio, non-voting): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One ex officio, non-voting member from the House of Delegates, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates.</li> <li>- One ex officio, non-voting member from the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Executive agency representatives (voting): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Chief Information Officer of the Office of Technology or his or her designee.</li> <li>- The State Superintendent of Schools or his or her designee.</li> <li>- The Chancellor of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission or his or her designee.</li> <li>- The Attorney General or his or her designee.</li> <li>- The Secretary of the Department of Administration or his or her designee.</li> <li>- The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security or his or her designee.</li> <li>- The Secretary of Health or his or her designee.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- External experts and representatives (voting): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One member representing the cybersecurity industry with experience relevant to the work of the Task Force, appointed by the Governor.</li> <li>- One member representing the artificial intelligence industry with relevant experience</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The Task Force's work focuses on artificial intelligence broadly. The statute does not separately define or mention technologies such as machine learning or automated decision systems.	The statutory language listing the topics the West Virginia Task Force on Artificial Intelligence is directed to study is as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Recommending a definition of artificial intelligence as it pertains to its use in technology for use in legislation;</li> <li>(2) Determining the relevant state agency or agencies to develop and oversee artificial intelligence policy and implementation of that policy;</li> <li>(3) Determining which public interest use cases exist or may exist for artificial intelligence;</li> <li>(4) Developing best practices for public sector uses of artificial intelligence in the state;</li> <li>(5) Recommending legislation to protect individual rights, civil liberties and consumer data as it relates to generative artificial intelligence;</li> <li>(6) Recommending model policies for schools to address the use of artificial intelligence by students in the classroom;</li> <li>(7) Determining and making recommendations regarding whether the Task Force should be extended to monitor, analyze and make findings and recommendations to keep pace with changes in artificial intelligence technology and uses of the technology;</li> <li>(8) Assessing the use of artificial intelligence in the workforce and its effect on employment levels.</li> </ol>	Initial appointments must be completed within 90 days of the effective date. The Task Force must hold its first meeting within 120 days and meet quarterly thereafter. An annual electronic report is due by July 1 each year through July 1, 2027.	The Task Force must submit an annual electronic report outlining its findings and recommendations. The report is submitted to the House of Delegates, the Senate and the Governor and must also be presented to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance.	The Task Force serves in an advisory and recommendatory capacity. It is authorized to study issues, make recommendations and report findings, but is not granted rulemaking, enforcement or regulatory authority.