California Bills	Bill Status			Summary (last updated 8.22)	Categories
	Current Status	*Last Action*	*Hearing Schedule*		
Privacy Bills					
AB 566	Cross-Chamber	Read third time and amended on 9.5; ordered to second reading	N/A	Prohibits businesses from developing or maintaining a browser or browser engine that does not include a setting that enables a consumer to send an opt-out preference signal.	Consumer Data Privacy
SB 435	Died	Bill did not advance out of committee hearing.	N/A	Amends the CCPA to remove the provision stating that sensitive personal information that is publicly available is not considered sensitive personal information or personal information.	Consumer Data Privacy
AB 1043	Cross-Chamber	Read third time and amended on 9.5; ordered to second reading	N/A	Requires covered manufacturers to provide an accessible interface at account setup that requires an account holder to indicate the birth date, age, or both, of the user of that device for the purpose of providing a signal regarding the user's age bracket to applications available in a covered application store. It also requires covered manufacturers to provide developers with a digital signal via a real-time API regarding whether a user is in any of several age brackets.	Children's Privacy
AB 302	Died	Bill held under submission at August 29 Senate Appropriations committee hearing	N/A	Charges California Privacy Protection Agency with obtaining lists of elected officials and judges and uploading those lists to the accessible deletion mechanism under the state's data broker law. Entities would then have five days to delete the information. The bill creates a private right of action.	Data Brokers
SB 361	Cross Chamber	Bill was amended on third reading on August 26 and ordered back to third reading	N/A	Amends state's data broker law to require data brokers to provide the California Privacy Protection Agency with additional information about their data collection activities, including whether they collect sensitive data such as biometric data and precise geolocation. Data brokers also would be required to disclose whether they shared or sold consumers' data to a foreign actor, the federal government, other state governments, law enforcement, or a developer of an AI system or model.	Data Brokers
SB 771	Cross Chamber	Bill amended on 9.2. Ordered to third reading on 9.3.	N/A	Would make a social media platform that violates the provisions of law relating to personal rights, including through its algorithms that relay content to users, or aids, abets, acts in concert, or conspires in violation of those laws, or is a joint tortfeasor in an action alleging a violation of those laws, liable for specified civil penalties.	Social Media
SB 354	Died	Bill failed to pass out of committee at deadline	N/A	Creates new standards for the collection, processing, retaining, and sharing of consumers' personal information by insurance licensees and their third-party service providers.	Insurance

AB 322	Died	Bill held under submission at August 29 Senate Appropriations committee hearing	N/A	Adds to CCPA to require companies that collect precise geolocation information to notify consumers and not retain the information for longer than is necessary to provide the goods or services requested by the consumer or one year after the consumer's last interaction with the business, whichever is earlier. Businesses also cannot sell, trade, or lease to a third party and are limited in their disclosure of such information to government entities.	Precise geolocation
SB 690	Died	Bill passed Assembly Public Safety Committee on July 1 and was referred to the Privacy & Consumer Protection Committee. However, bill's sponsor indicated that the bill will not advance further this year and will be revisited next session.	N/A	Amends California Invasion of Privacy Act to address the avalanche of cookie and pixel litigation lawsuits.	Online Tracking
AI Bills					
AB 1018	Cross-Chamber	Read third time and amended on 9.5; ordered to second reading	N/A	Bill regulates the development and deployment of automated decision systems (ADS) used to make consequential decisions. The bill requires developers to conduct performance evaluations of covered ADS prior to deployment or being made available to deployers. Beginning in 2030, developers would be required to contract with independent third-party auditors to ensure compliance. Developers also would need to make certain information available to deployers. In turn, prior to and after using a covered ADS to make consequential decisions, deployers would need to make disclosures regarding the covered ADS to the subject of that decision. Deployers also would need to provide individuals with the right to correct any incorrect personal information used to make the consequential decision and the right to appeal the outcome of the consequential decision.	Algorithmic Discrimination
SB 420	Died	Bill did not advance out of committee by deadline	N/A	Requires developers of high-risk ADS to perform impact assessments prior to making them available for public use and specifies what must be contained in the impact assessments. The bill also requires deployers of high-risk ADS to provide certain information to individuals who are the subject of decisions made by ADS. Developers and deployers would need to implement governance programs.	Algorithmic Discrimination

Bill	Status	Action		Description	Category
SB 53	Cross-Chamber	Amended on 9.5 and ordered to third reading.	N/A	Transparency in Frontier Artificial Intelligence Act is the successor bill to last year's vetoed SB 1047 (the Safe and Secure Innovation for Frontier AI Models Act). Large developers (as defined in the bill) are required to implement, comply with, and publish a safety and security protocol that covers various items, including the large developers test procedures used to assess catastrophic risks from its foundation models and how the large developer monitors for critical safety incidents. Large developers also must publish on their websites any assessment of catastrophic risk or dangerous capabilities resulting from internal use of its foundation models. Large developers must report any critical safety incident within 15 days of discovery to the attorney general. Starting in 2030, large developers would need to retain independent third-party auditors to provide reports on certain safety and security items.	Safety
SB 11	Cross-Chamber	Amended on 9.3 and ordered to third reading.	N/A	Requires any person or entity that makes any AI technology available to consumers that enables a user to create a digital replica to provide a warning stating: "Unlawful use of this technology to depict another person without prior consent may result in civil or criminal liability for the user."	Disclosures
SB 243	Cross-Chamber	Amended on 9.4 and ordered to third reading.	N/A	Operators of companion chatbots must (1) take reasonable steps to prevent the companion chatbot from providing rewards to a user at unpredictable intervals or after an inconsistent number of actions or from encouraging increased engagement, usage, or response rates; (2) issue a clear and conspicuous notification at the beginning of any companion chatbot interaction, and at least every three hours during ongoing companion chatbot interactions thereafter, to remind a user that the companion chatbot is artificially generated and not human; and (3) prevent the companion chatbot from engaging with users unless the operator has implemented a protocol for addressing suicidal ideation, suicide, or self-harm expressed by a user to the companion chatbot. The bill creates a private right of action.	Disclosures
AB 410	Died	Bill held under submission at August 29 Senate Appropriations committee hearing	N/A	Amends California's existing bot disclosure law to require persons that use a bot to autonomously communicate with another to disclose that the bot is not a human, answer truthfully to any subsequent query from a person as to whether the bot is a human, and refrain from attempting to mislead persons that it is not a human.	Disclosures

AB 853	Cross-Chamber	Read a third time on 9.5, amended and ordered to second reading.	N/A	Amends last year's California AI Transparency Act (mandates AI detection tool for users of large online AI systems) to add requirements for large online platforms to use a specified label to disclose any machine-readable provenance data detected in content distributed on the large online platform. It also requires capture device manufacturers to provide users with the option to include a latent disclosure in the content captured by the capture device that conveys certain information, including the name of the capture device manufacturer.	Disclosures
SB 7	Cross-Chamber	Amended on 9.2. Ordered to third reading on 9.3	N/A	Regulates workplace ADS, requiring employers to provide a written notice to workers that an ADS, for the purpose of making employment-related decisions, not including hiring, is in use at the workplace. Employers also must notify job applicants if the employer uses an ADS in hiring decisions. Employers are also prohibited from using an ADS for certain activities such as inferring a protected classification and conducting predictive behavior analysis.	Employment
SB 238	Died	July 16 hearing postponed by committee	N/A	Requires employers to annually notify the Department of Industrial Relations about the use of workplace surveillance tools. The department is required to make the notice publicly available on its website.	Employment
AB 1331	Cross-Chamber	Amended on 9.4 and ordered to second reading.	N/A	Prohibits employers from using workplace surveillance tools to monitor or surveil workers in off-duty areas like bathrooms, locker rooms, changing areas, and break rooms. It also bans mandatory implanted tracking devices and allows workers to disable surveillance tools during off-duty hours. It is enforceable by the labor commissioner or public prosecutors.	Employment
AB 412	Died	Hearing cancelled at request of the author on 7/9/2025	N/A	Requires developers of generative AI models to document copyrighted materials used by the developer to train the models. It also requires such developers to provide a mechanism for rights owners to request information about the model's use of covered information.	Provenance
S 259	Cross-Chamber	Amended on 9.5 and ordered to third reading.	N/A	Fair Online Pricing Act prohibits businesses from generating a price offered to a consumer through the consumer's online device based on (1) the hardware or hardware state of the online device, (2) the presence or absence of any software on the online device, and (3) the geolocation data of the online device. The bill makes certain exemptions, such as for coupons.	Pricing

SB 295	Cross-Chamber	Ordered to third reading on 9.3.	N/A	Prohibits persons from distributing "a pricing algorithm, or mak[ing] recommendations based on the use of a pricing algorithm, to two or more competitors with the intent or reasonable expectation that the pricing algorithm or the recommendations be used by the competitors to set the price or commercial term of similar products, rental property, or services in the same market if the person knows or should know that the pricing algorithm processes competitor data." It also prohibits persons from using "the recommendation of a pricing algorithm that processes competitor data to set a price or commercial term of a product, rental property, or service if the person knows or should know that the pricing algorithm uses or incorporates competitor data and that the pricing algorithm or the recommendation of the pricing algorithm was used by a competitor to set or recommend a price or commercial term of a similar product, rental property, or service in the same market."	Pricing
SB 384	Died	Held under submission in Assembly Appropriations committee	N/A	Makes it unlawful for a person to sell, license, provide, or use a price-setting algorithm with the intent or reasonable expectation that it be used by two or more competitors in the same market if the person knows or should know that the algorithm processes nonpublic input data to set either the price or supply level of a good or service or rent or occupancy level of rental property.	Pricing
AB 325	Cross-Chamber	Read third time and amended on 9.5; ordered to second reading	N/A	Prohibits a person from using or distributing a common pricing algorithm as part of a contract, combination in the form of a trust, or conspiracy to restrain trade or commerce. It also makes it unlawful for a person to use or distribute a common pricing algorithm if the person coerces another person to set or adopt a recommended price or commercial term for the same or similar products or services.	Pricing
AB 446	Cross-Chamber	Read a second time; ordered to third reading on 9.2.	N/A	Bans the use of surveillance pricing subject to certain exemptions.	Pricing
SB 503	Cross-Chamber	Amended and ordered to third reading on 9.4.	N/A	Requires developers and deployers to make reasonable efforts to identify AI systems used to support clinical decisions or health care resource allocation that are known or have a reasonably foreseeable risk of biased impacts in the system's outputs resulting from the use of the system in health programs or activities. They also must take reasonable steps to mitigate the risk of biased impacts.	Health
AB 489	Cross-Chamber	Passed Senate. Returned to Assembly for concurrence in Senate amendments.	N/A	Amends state law to prohibit AI systems from using terms implying licensed health care professional status without proper licensure.	Health

AB 682	Cross-Chamber	Amended and ordered to second reading on 9.4.	N/A	Amends California's Health, Safety, & Insurance Codes to require health insurers to report monthly data on claim denials, including those processed, adjudicated, or reviewed with AI or other predictive algorithms.	Health
SB 52	Died	Held under submission in Assembly Appropriations committee	N/A	Among other things, the bill makes it unlawful "for any person to sell, license, or otherwise provide to two or more persons a rental pricing algorithm with the intent or reasonable expectation that it be used by two or more persons in the same market to set or recommend rental terms for residential premises."	Real Estate
AB 723	Cross-Chamber	Amended and ordered to second reading on 9.5.	N/A	Mandates that real estate brokers or salespeople disclose digitally altered images in property sale advertisements and include the original unaltered images alongside the modified ones. Violations are considered criminal, but no reimbursement is required.	Real Estate
AB 1064	Cross-Chamber	Amended and ordered to second reading on 9.5.	N/A	Prohibits a developer from designing, coding, substantially modifying, or otherwise producing a covered product that is intended to be used by or on a child (under 18) in California. "Covered product" is defined as an AI system that is a companion chatbot that can foreseeably take certain actions with respect to a child or an AI system that is used to, among other things, collect or process a child's biometric information for any purpose other than confirming a child's identity, with the consent of the child's parent or guardian, in order to grant access to a service, unlock a device, or provide physical access to an educational institution.	Children
AB 316	Cross-Chamber	Read second time and ordered to third reading on 9.3.	N/A	Prohibits defendants who developed, modified, or used AI from claiming as a defense that the AI autonomously caused harm to the plaintiff in a legal action.	Civil Liability

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