AN ACT CONCERNING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) For the purposes of this section and sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Algorithmic discrimination" (A) means any condition in which an artificial intelligence system materially increases the risk of any unjustified differential treatment or impact that disfavors any individual or group of individuals on the basis of their actual or perceived age, color, disability, ethnicity, genetic information, limited proficiency in the English language, national origin, race, religion, reproductive health, sex, veteran status or other classification protected under the laws of this state, and (B) does not include (i) any offer, license or use of an artificial intelligence system by a developer or deployer for the sole purpose of (I) the developer's or deployer's self-testing to identify, mitigate or prevent discrimination or otherwise ensure compliance with state and federal law, or (II) expanding an applicant, customer or participant pool to increase diversity or redress historic discrimination, or (ii) any act or omission by or on behalf of a private club or other establishment not in fact open to the public, as set forth in Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 USC 2000a(e), as amended from time to time;
(2) "Artificial intelligence system" means any machine-based system that, for any explicit or implicit objective, infers from the inputs such system receives how to generate outputs, including, but not limited to, content, decisions, predictions or recommendations, that can influence physical or virtual environments;

(3) "Consequential decision" means any decision that has a material legal or similarly significant effect on any consumer's access to, or availability, cost or terms of, any criminal justice remedy, education enrollment or opportunity, employment or employment opportunity, essential good or service, financial or lending service, essential government service, health care service, housing, insurance or legal service;

(4) "Consumer" means any individual who is a resident of this state;

(5) "Deploy" means to use a generative artificial intelligence system or high-risk artificial intelligence system;

(6) "Deployer" means any person doing business in this state that deploys (A) a generative artificial intelligence system, or (B) a high-risk artificial intelligence system;

(7) "Developer" means any person doing business in this state that develops, or intentionally and substantially modifies, (A) a general-purpose artificial intelligence model, (B) a generative artificial intelligence system, or (C) a high-risk artificial intelligence system;

(8) "General-purpose artificial intelligence model" (A) means any form of artificial intelligence system that (i) displays significant generality, (ii) is capable of competently performing a wide range of distinct tasks, and (iii) can be integrated into a variety of downstream applications or systems, and (B) does not include any artificial intelligence model that is used for development, prototyping and research activities before such model is released on the market;

(9) "Generative artificial intelligence system" means any artificial
intelligence system, including, but not limited to, a general-purpose artificial intelligence model, that is able to produce or manipulate synthetic digital content;

(10) "High-risk artificial intelligence system" means any artificial intelligence system that has been specifically developed and marketed, or intentionally and substantially modified, to make, or be a controlling factor in making, a consequential decision;

(11) "Intentional and substantial modification" means any deliberate change made to (A) a generative artificial intelligence system, other than a change made to a generative artificial intelligence system as a result of learning after the generative artificial intelligence system has been deployed, that (i) affects compliance of the generative artificial intelligence system, or (ii) changes the purpose of the generative artificial intelligence system, or (B) a high-risk artificial intelligence system that creates, or potentially creates, any new risk of algorithmic discrimination;

(12) "Person" means any individual, association, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, trust or other legal entity; and

(13) "Synthetic digital content" means any digital content, including, but not limited to, any audio, image, text or video, that is produced or manipulated by a generative artificial intelligence system.

Sec. 2. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) Beginning on July 1, 2025, each developer shall use reasonable care to protect consumers from any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination. In any enforcement action brought on or after said date by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to section 9 of this act, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a developer used reasonable care as required under this subsection if the developer complied with the provisions of this section.

(b) Beginning on July 1, 2025, and except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, no developer shall offer, sell, lease, license, give or
otherwise make available to a deployer a high-risk artificial intelligence system unless the developer also makes available to the deployer:

(1) A general statement describing the intended uses of such high-risk artificial intelligence system; and

(2) Documentation (A) disclosing (i) known or reasonably foreseeable limitations of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, including, but not limited to, known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination arising from the intended uses of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, (ii) the purpose of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, and (iii) the intended benefits and uses of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, and (B) describing (i) the type of data used to train such high-risk artificial intelligence system, (ii) how such high-risk artificial intelligence system was evaluated for performance and relevant information related to explainability before such high-risk artificial intelligence system was offered, sold, leased, licensed, given or otherwise made available to a deployer, (iii) the data governance measures used to cover the training datasets and the measures used to examine the suitability of data sources, possible biases and appropriate mitigation, (iv) the intended outputs of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, (v) the measures the developer has taken to mitigate any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination that may arise from deployment of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, and (vi) how such high-risk artificial intelligence system will be used or monitored by an individual when such high-risk artificial intelligence system is used to make, or as a controlling factor in making, a consequential decision.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, any developer that, on or after July 1, 2025, offers, sells, leases, licenses, gives or otherwise makes available to a deployer a high-risk artificial intelligence system shall provide to the deployer, to the extent feasible, the documentation and information necessary for the deployer, or a third party contracted by the deployer, to complete an impact assessment pursuant to subsection (c) of section 3 of this act. The developer shall
provide such documentation and information to the deployer through artifacts such as model cards, dataset cards or other impact assessments, and such documentation and information shall enable the deployer, or a third party contracted by the deployer, to complete an impact assessment pursuant to subsection (c) of section 3 of this act.

(d) (1) Beginning on July 1, 2025, each developer shall make available, in a manner that is clear and readily available for public inspection on such developer's Internet web site or in a public use case inventory, a statement summarizing:

   (A) The types of high-risk artificial intelligence systems that such developer (i) has developed or intentionally and substantially modified, and (ii) currently makes available to deployers; and

   (B) How such developer manages known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination arising from development or intentional and substantial modification of the types of high-risk artificial intelligence systems described in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

(2) Each developer shall update the statement described in subdivision (1) of this subsection (A) as necessary to ensure that such statement remains accurate, and (B) not later than ninety days after the developer intentionally and substantially modifies any high-risk artificial intelligence system described in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(e) Beginning on July 1, 2025, the developer of a high-risk artificial intelligence system shall disclose to the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection and all known deployers of the high-risk artificial intelligence system any known or reasonably foreseeable risk of algorithmic discrimination arising from the intended uses of such high-risk artificial intelligence system not later than ninety days after the date on which such developer:

   (1) Discovers through such developer's ongoing testing and analysis
that such high-risk artificial intelligence system has been deployed and
caused, or is reasonably likely to have caused, algorithmic
discrimination; or

(2) Receives from a deployer a credible report that such high-risk
artificial intelligence system has been deployed and caused, or is
reasonably likely to have caused, algorithmic discrimination.

(f) Nothing in subsections (b) to (e), inclusive, of this section shall be
construed to require a developer to disclose any trade secret, as defined
in section 35-51 of the general statutes, or other confidential or
proprietary information.

(g) Beginning on July 1, 2025, the Attorney General or the
Commissioner of Consumer Protection may require that a developer
disclose to the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer
Protection, in a form and manner prescribed by the Attorney General or
the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, any statement or
documentation described in subsection (b) of this section if such
statement or documentation is relevant to an investigation conducted
by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection.
The Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection
may evaluate such statement or documentation to ensure compliance
with the provisions of this section, and such statement or
documentation shall be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of
Information Act, as defined in section 1-200 of the general statutes. To
the extent any information contained in any such statement or
documentation includes any information subject to the attorney-client
privilege or work product protection, such disclosure shall not
constitute a waiver of such privilege or protection.

Sec. 3. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) Beginning on July 1, 2025,
each deployer of a high-risk artificial intelligence system shall use
reasonable care to protect consumers from any known or reasonably
foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination. In any enforcement
action brought on or after said date by the Attorney General or the
Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to section 9 of this act, or by the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities as provided in chapter 814c of the general statutes, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a deployer of a high-risk artificial intelligence system used reasonable care as required under this subsection if the deployer complied with the provisions of subsections (b) to (g), inclusive, of this section.

(b) (1) Beginning on July 1, 2025, no deployer shall deploy a high-risk artificial intelligence system unless the deployer has implemented a risk management policy and program. The risk management policy and program shall specify and incorporate the principles, processes and personnel that the deployer shall use to identify, document and eliminate any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination. Each risk management policy and program implemented and maintained pursuant to this subsection shall be reasonable, considering:

(A) (i) The guidance and standards set forth in the latest version of the "Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework" published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or another nationally or internationally recognized risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems;

(ii) Any risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems designated by the Banking Commissioner or Insurance Commissioner if the deployer is regulated by the Department of Banking or Insurance Department; or

(iii) Any risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems that the Attorney General, in the Attorney General's discretion, may designate;

(B) The size and complexity of the deployer;

(C) The nature and scope of the high-risk artificial intelligence systems deployed by the deployer, including, but not limited to, the
intended uses of such high-risk artificial intelligence systems; and

(D) The sensitivity and volume of data processed in connection with the high-risk artificial intelligence systems deployed by the deployer.

(2) A risk management policy and program implemented pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection may cover multiple high-risk artificial intelligence systems deployed by the deployer.

(c) (1) Except as provided in subdivisions (3) and (4) of this subsection:

(A) A deployer that deploys a high-risk artificial intelligence system on or after July 1, 2025, or a third party contracted by the deployer, shall complete an impact assessment for the high-risk artificial intelligence system; and

(B) Beginning on July 1, 2025, a deployer, or a third party contracted by the deployer, shall complete an impact assessment for a deployed high-risk artificial intelligence system not later than ninety days after any intentional and substantial modification to such high-risk artificial intelligence system is made available.

(2) (A) Each impact assessment completed pursuant to this subsection shall include, at a minimum:

(i) A statement by the deployer disclosing the purpose, intended use cases and deployment context of, and benefits afforded by, the high-risk artificial intelligence system;

(ii) An analysis of whether the deployment of the high-risk artificial intelligence system poses any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination and, if so, the nature of such algorithmic discrimination and the steps that have been taken to eliminate such risks;

(iii) A description of (I) the categories of data the high-risk artificial
intelligence system processes as inputs, and (II) the outputs such high-risk artificial intelligence system produces;

(iv) If the deployer used data to customize the high-risk artificial intelligence system, an overview of the categories of data the deployer used to retrain such high-risk artificial intelligence system;

(v) Any metrics used to evaluate the performance and known limitations of the high-risk artificial intelligence system;

(vi) A description of any transparency measures taken concerning the high-risk artificial intelligence system, including, but not limited to, any measures taken to disclose to a consumer that such high-risk artificial intelligence system is in use when such high-risk artificial intelligence system is in use; and

(vii) A description of the post-deployment monitoring and user safeguards provided concerning such high-risk artificial intelligence system, including, but not limited to, the oversight process established by the deployer to address issues arising from deployment of such high-risk artificial intelligence system.

(B) In addition to the statement, analysis, descriptions, overview and metrics required under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, each impact assessment completed pursuant to this subsection following an intentional and substantial modification made to a high-risk artificial intelligence system on or after July 1, 2025, shall include a statement disclosing the extent to which the high-risk artificial intelligence system was used in a manner that was consistent with, or varied from, the developer's intended uses of such high-risk artificial intelligence system.

(3) A single impact assessment may address a comparable set of high-risk artificial intelligence systems deployed by a deployer.

(4) If a deployer, or a third party contracted by the deployer, completes an impact assessment for the purpose of complying with
another applicable law or regulation, such impact assessment shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements established in this subsection if such impact assessment is reasonably similar in scope and effect to the impact assessment that would otherwise be completed pursuant to this subsection.

(5) A deployer shall maintain the most recently completed impact assessment for a high-risk artificial intelligence system as required under this subsection, all records concerning each such impact assessment and all prior impact assessments, if any, for a period of at least three years following the final deployment of the high-risk artificial intelligence system.

(d) Beginning on July 1, 2025, a deployer, or a third party contracted by the deployer, shall review, at least annually, the deployment of each high-risk artificial intelligence system deployed by the deployer to ensure that such high-risk artificial intelligence system is not causing algorithmic discrimination.

(e) (1) Beginning on July 1, 2025, and not later than the time that a deployer deploys a high-risk artificial intelligence system to make, or be a controlling factor in making, a consequential decision concerning a consumer, the deployer shall:

(A) Notify the consumer that the deployer has deployed a high-risk artificial intelligence system to make, or be a controlling factor in making, such consequential decision; and

(B) Provide to the consumer (i) a statement disclosing (I) the purpose of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, and (II) the nature of such consequential decision, (ii) contact information for such deployer, and (iii) a description, in plain language, of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, which description shall, at a minimum, include a description of (I) any human components of such high-risk artificial intelligence system, and (II) how any automated components of such high-risk artificial intelligence system are used to inform such
consequential decision.

(2) A deployer may provide to a consumer the notice, statement, contact information and description required under subdivision (1) of this subsection in any manner that is clear and readily available.

(f) (1) Beginning on July 1, 2025, each deployer shall make available, in a manner that is clear and readily available for public inspection, a statement summarizing:

(A) The types of high-risk artificial intelligence systems that are currently deployed by such deployer; and

(B) How such deployer manages any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination that may arise from deployment of each high-risk artificial intelligence system described in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

(2) Each deployer shall periodically update the statement described in subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(g) If a deployer deploys a high-risk artificial intelligence system on or after July 1, 2025, and subsequently discovers that the high-risk artificial intelligence system has caused, or is reasonably likely to have caused, algorithmic discrimination against any consumer, the deployer shall, not later than ninety days after the date of such discovery, send to the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, in a form and manner prescribed by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, a notice disclosing such discovery.

(h) Nothing in subsections (b) to (g), inclusive, of this section shall be construed to require a deployer to disclose any trade secret, as defined in section 35-51 of the general statutes, or other confidential or proprietary information.

(i) Beginning on July 1, 2025, the Attorney General or the
Commissioner of Consumer Protection may require that a deployer, or the third party contracted by the deployer as set forth in subsection (c) of this section, as applicable, disclose to the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, in a form and manner prescribed by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, any risk management policy implemented pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, impact assessment completed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section or record maintained pursuant to subdivision (5) of subsection (c) of this section if such risk management policy, impact assessment or record is relevant to an investigation conducted by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection. The Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may evaluate such risk management policy, impact assessment or record to ensure compliance with the provisions of this section, and such risk management policy, impact assessment or record shall be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200 of the general statutes. To the extent any information contained in any such risk management policy, impact assessment or record includes any information subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, such disclosure shall not constitute a waiver of such privilege or protection.

Sec. 4. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) Beginning on January 1, 2026, each developer of a general-purpose artificial intelligence model shall:

(1) Create and maintain technical documentation for the general-purpose artificial intelligence model, which technical documentation shall:

(A) Include (i) the training and testing processes for such general-purpose artificial intelligence model, and (ii) the results of an evaluation of such general-purpose artificial intelligence model;

(B) Include at least the following information, as appropriate, considering the size and risk profile of such general-purpose artificial
intelligence model: (i) The tasks such general-purpose artificial intelligence model is intended to perform; (ii) the type and nature of artificial intelligence systems in which such general-purpose artificial intelligence model can be integrated; (iii) acceptable use policies for such general-purpose artificial intelligence model; (iv) the date such general-purpose artificial intelligence model is released; (v) the methods by which such general-purpose artificial intelligence model is distributed; (vi) the architecture and number of parameters for such general-purpose artificial intelligence model; and (vii) the modality and format of inputs and outputs for such general-purpose artificial intelligence model; and

(C) Be reviewed and revised at least annually or more frequently as necessary to maintain the accuracy of such technical documentation;

(2) Create, implement, maintain and make available to deployers that intend to integrate such general-purpose artificial intelligence model into such deployers' artificial intelligence systems documentation and information that:

(A) Enables such deployers to (i) understand the capabilities and limitations of such general-purpose artificial intelligence model, and (ii) comply with such deployers' obligations under sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act;

(B) Discloses, at a minimum, (i) the technical means required for such general-purpose artificial intelligence model to be integrated into such deployers' artificial intelligence systems, (ii) the design specifications of, and training processes for, such general-purpose artificial intelligence model, including, but not limited to, (I) the training methodologies and techniques for such general-purpose artificial intelligence model, and (II) the key design choices for such general-purpose artificial intelligence model, including, but not limited to, the rationale and assumptions made, (iii) that for which such general-purpose artificial intelligence model is designed to optimize and the relevance of the different parameters, as applicable, and (iv) a description of the data that
was used for purposes of training, testing and validation, where applicable, including, but not limited to, (I) the type and provenance of such data, (II) curation methodologies, (III) the number of data points, their scope and main characteristics, (IV) how such data were obtained and selected, and (V) all other measures used to identify unsuitable data sources and methods used to detect identifiable biases, where applicable; and

(C) is reviewed and revised at least annually or more frequently as necessary to maintain the accuracy of such documentation and information;

(3) Establish, implement and maintain a policy to respect federal and state copyright laws; and

(4) Create, maintain and make publicly available, in a form and manner prescribed by the Attorney General, a detailed summary concerning the content used to train such general-purpose artificial intelligence model.

(b) (1) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to a developer that develops, or intentionally and substantially modifies, a general-purpose artificial intelligence model on or after January 1, 2026, if:

(A) The developer releases such general-purpose artificial intelligence model under a free and open-source license; and

(B) Unless such general-purpose artificial intelligence model is deployed as a high-risk artificial intelligence system, the parameters of such general-purpose artificial intelligence model, including, but not limited to, the weights and information concerning the model architecture and model usage for such general-purpose artificial intelligence model, are made publicly available.

(2) A developer that takes any action under the exemption established in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall bear the burden of
demonstrating that such action qualifies for such exemption.

(c) Nothing in subsection (a) of this section shall be construed to require a developer to disclose any trade secret, as defined in section 35-51 of the general statutes, or other confidential or proprietary information.

(d) Beginning on January 1, 2026, the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may require that a developer disclose to the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, in a form and manner prescribed by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, any documentation maintained pursuant to this section if such documentation is relevant to an investigation conducted by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection. The Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may evaluate such documentation to ensure compliance with the provisions of this section and any regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, and such documentation shall be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200 of the general statutes. To the extent any such documentation includes any information subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, such disclosure shall not constitute a waiver of such privilege or protection.

(e) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to implement the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, each person doing business in this state, including, but not limited to, each deployer that deploys, offers, sells, leases, licenses, gives or otherwise makes available, as applicable, any artificial intelligence system that is intended to interact with consumers shall ensure that such artificial intelligence system discloses to each consumer who interacts with such artificial intelligence system that such
consumer is interacting with an artificial intelligence system.

(b) No disclosure shall be required under subsection (a) of this section under circumstances in which:

(1) A reasonable person would deem it obvious that such person is interacting with an artificial intelligence system; or

(2) The deployer did not make the artificial intelligence system directly available to consumers.

Sec. 6. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the developer of an artificial intelligence system, including, but not limited to, a general-purpose artificial intelligence model, that generates or manipulates synthetic digital content shall:

(1) Ensure that the outputs of such artificial intelligence system are marked in a machine-readable format and detectable as synthetic digital content, and that such outputs are so marked and distinguishable (A) not later than the time a consumer first interacts with, or is exposed to, such outputs, and (B) in a manner that (i) is clear to consumers, and (ii) respects any applicable accessibility requirements; and

(2) As far as technically feasible and as reflected in any relevant technical standards, ensure that such developer’s technical solutions are effective, interoperable, robust and reliable, taking into account (A) the specificities and limitations of different types of synthetic digital content, (B) the implementation costs, and (C) the generally acknowledged state of the art.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the extent that any artificial intelligence system:

(1) Performs an assistive function for standard editing;

(2) Does not substantially alter the input data provided by the
deployer or the semantics thereof; or

(3) Is used to detect, prevent, investigate or prosecute any crime where authorized by law.

Sec. 7. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) to (d), inclusive, of this section, the deployer of an artificial intelligence system, including, but not limited to, a general-purpose artificial intelligence model, that generates or manipulates any synthetic digital content shall disclose to a consumer that such synthetic digital content has been artificially generated or manipulated:

(1) Not later than the first time the consumer interacts with, or is exposed to, such synthetic digital content; and

(2) In a manner that (A) is clear to, and distinguishable by, consumers, and (B) respects any applicable accessibility requirements.

(b) If the synthetic digital content described in subsection (a) of this section is in an audio, image or video format, and such synthetic digital content forms part of an evidently artistic, creative, satirical, fictional analogous work or program, the disclosure required under said subsection shall be limited to a disclosure that does not hamper the display or enjoyment of such work or program.

(c) If the synthetic digital content described in subsection (a) of this section is in the form of text published to inform the public on any matter of public interest, no disclosure shall be required under said subsection if:

(1) Such synthetic digital content has undergone a process of human review or editorial control; and

(2) A person holds editorial responsibility for the publication of such synthetic digital content.

(d) The disclosure requirements established in subsection (a) of this
section shall not apply to the extent that any artificial intelligence system
described in said subsection is used to detect, prevent, investigate or
prosecute any crime where authorized by law.

Sec. 8. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) Nothing in sections 1 to 9,
inclusive, of this act shall be construed to restrict a developer's or
deployer's ability to: (1) Comply with federal, state or municipal law; (2)
comply with a civil, criminal or regulatory inquiry, investigation,
subpoena or summons by federal, state, municipal or other
governmental authorities; (3) cooperate with law enforcement agencies
concerning conduct or activity that the developer or deployer
reasonably and in good faith believes may violate federal, state or
municipal law; (4) investigate, establish, exercise, prepare for or defend
legal claims; (5) take immediate steps to protect an interest that is
essential for the life or physical safety of a consumer or another
individual; (6) prevent, detect, protect against or respond to security
incidents, identity theft, fraud, harassment, malicious or deceptive
activities or any illegal activity, preserve the integrity or security of
systems or investigate, report or prosecute those responsible for any
such action; (7) engage in public or peer-reviewed scientific or statistical
research in the public interest that adheres to all other applicable ethics
and privacy laws and is approved, monitored and governed by an
institutional review board that determines, or by similar independent
oversight entities that determine, (A) that the expected benefits of the
research outweigh the risks associated with such research, and (B)
whether the developer or deployer has implemented reasonable
safeguards to mitigate the risks associated with such research; (8)
conduct any research, testing and development activities regarding any
artificial intelligence system or model, other than testing conducted
under real world conditions, before such artificial intelligence system or
model is placed on the market or put into service; or (9) assist another
developer or deployer with any of the obligations imposed under
sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act.

(b) The obligations imposed on developers or deployers under
sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act shall not restrict a developer's or deployer's ability to: (1) Effectuate a product recall; or (2) identify and repair technical errors that impair existing or intended functionality.

(c) The obligations imposed on developers or deployers under sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act shall not apply where compliance by the developer or deployer with said sections would violate an evidentiary privilege under the laws of this state.

(d) Nothing in sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act shall be construed to impose any obligation on a developer or deployer that adversely affects the rights or freedoms of any person, including, but not limited to, the rights of any person: (1) To freedom of speech or freedom of the press guaranteed in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution; or (2) under section 52-146t of the general statutes.

(e) Nothing in sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act shall be construed to apply to any developer or deployer insofar as such developer or deployer develops, deploys or intentionally and substantially modifies an artificial intelligence system: (1) That has been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration; and (2) in accordance with all applicable federal laws, regulations, rules and procedures concerning such artificial intelligence system.

(f) If a developer or deployer engages in any action pursuant to an exemption set forth in subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, of this section, the developer or deployer bears the burden of demonstrating that such action qualifies for such exemption.

Sec. 9. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) Except as provided in section 46a-54 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and section 11 of this act, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall have exclusive authority to enforce the provisions of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, during the period beginning on July 1, 2025, and ending on June 30, 2026, the
Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall, prior to initiating any action for a violation of any provision of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act, issue a notice of violation to the developer or deployer if the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection determines that it is possible to cure such violation. If the developer or deployer fails to cure such violation not later than sixty days after receipt of the notice of violation, the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may bring an action pursuant to this section. Not later than January 1, 2027, the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall submit a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection disclosing: (1) The number of notices of violation the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection has issued; (2) the nature of each violation; (3) the number of violations that were cured during the sixty-day cure period; and (4) any other matter the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection deems relevant for the purposes of such report.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, beginning on July 1, 2026, the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may, in determining whether to grant a developer or deployer the opportunity to cure a violation described in subsection (b) of this section, consider: (1) The number of violations; (2) the size and complexity of the developer or deployer; (3) the nature and extent of the developer's or deployer's business; (4) the substantial likelihood of injury to the public; (5) the safety of persons or property; and (6) whether such violation was likely caused by human or technical error.

(d) Nothing in sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act shall be construed as providing the basis for a private right of action for violations of said sections.

(e) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (f) of this section, a violation of the requirements established in sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of
this act shall constitute an unfair trade practice for purposes of section 42-110b of the general statutes and shall be enforced solely by the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, provided the provisions of section 42-110g of the general statutes shall not apply to such violation.

(f) (1) In any action commenced by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection for any violation of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act, it shall be an affirmative defense that:

(A) The developer or deployer implemented and maintains a program that is in compliance with:

(i) The latest version of the "Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework" published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or another nationally or internationally recognized risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems;

(ii) Any risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems designated by the Banking Commissioner or Insurance Commissioner if the developer or deployer is regulated by the Department of Banking or Insurance Department; or

(iii) Any risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems that the Attorney General, in the Attorney General's discretion, may designate; and

(B) The developer or deployer:

(i) Encourages the deployers or users of the artificial intelligence system to provide feedback to such developer or deployer;

(ii) Discovers a violation of any provision of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act (I) as a result of the feedback described in subparagraph (B)(i) of this subdivision, (II) through adversarial testing or red-teaming, as such terms are defined or used by the National Institutes of Standards and Technology, or (III) through an internal review process; and
(iii) Not later than sixty days after discovering the violation as set forth in subparagraph (B)(ii) of this subdivision, (I) cures such violation, and (II) provides to the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, in a form and manner prescribed by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, notice that such violation has been cured and evidence that any harm caused by such violation has been mitigated.

(2) The developer or deployer bears the burden of demonstrating to the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection that the requirements established in subdivision (1) of this subsection have been satisfied.

(3) The Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall notify the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities, in a form and manner prescribed by the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, each time the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection commences any action against a deployer for failure to use reasonable care to protect any consumer from any known or reasonably foreseeable risk of algorithmic discrimination as required under section 3 of this act. Such notice shall include the deployer's name and any other information the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities, deems relevant for the purposes of this section and section 11 of this act.

Sec. 10. Section 46a-51 of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2024):

As used in section 4a-60a and this chapter and section 11 of this act:

(1) "Algorithmic discrimination" has the same meaning as provided in section 1 of this act;

[(1)] (2) "Blind" refers to an individual whose central visual acuity
does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or whose
visual acuity is greater than 20/200 but is accompanied by a limitation
in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field
subtends an angle no greater than twenty degrees;

[(2)] (3) "Commission" means the Commission on Human Rights and
Opportunities created by section 46a-52;

[(3)] (4) "Commission legal counsel" means a member of the legal staff
employed by the commission pursuant to section 46a-54, as amended
by this act;

[(4)] (5) "Commissioner" means a member of the commission;

[(5)] (6) "Court" means the Superior Court or any judge of said court;

(7) "Deployer" has the same meaning as provided in section 1 of this
act;

[(6)] (8) "Discrimination" includes segregation and separation;

[(7)] (9) "Discriminatory employment practice" means any
discriminatory practice specified in subsection (b), (d), (e) or (f) of
section 31-51i or section 46a-60 or 46a-81c;

[(8)] (10) "Discriminatory practice" means a violation of section 4a-60,
4a-60a, 4a-60g, 31-40y, subsection (b), (d), (e) or (f) of section 31-51i,
subparagraph (C) of subdivision (15) of section 46a-54, as amended by
this act, subdivisions (16) and (17) of section 46a-54, as amended by this
act, section 46a-58, 46a-59, 46a-60, 46a-64, 46a-64c, 46a-66, 46a-68, 46a-
68 to 46a-68f, inclusive, or 46a-70 to 46a-78, inclusive, subsection (a) of
section 46a-80 or sections 46a-81b to 46a-81o, inclusive, and sections 46a-
80b to 46a-80e, inclusive, and sections 46a-80k to 46a-80m, inclusive, and
section 11 of this act;

[(9)] (11) "Employee" means any person employed by an employer
but shall not include any individual employed by such individual's
parents, spouse or child. "Employee" includes any elected or appointed
official of a municipality, board, commission, counsel or other
governmental body;

[(10)] (12) "Employer" includes the state and all political subdivisions
thereof and means any person or employer with one or more persons in
such person's or employer's employ;

[(11)] (13) "Employment agency" means any person undertaking with
or without compensation to procure employees or opportunities to
work;

[(12)] (14) "Labor organization" means any organization which exists
for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing
with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of
employment, or of other mutual aid or protection in connection with
employment;

[(13)] (15) "Intellectual disability" means intellectual disability as
defined in section 1-1g;

[(14)] (16) "Person" means one or more individuals, partnerships,
associations, corporations, limited liability companies, legal
representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers and the state
and all political subdivisions and agencies thereof;

[(15)] (17) "Physically disabled" refers to any individual who has any
chronic physical handicap, infirmity or impairment, whether congenital
or resulting from bodily injury, organic processes or changes or from
illness, including, but not limited to, epilepsy, deafness or being hard of
hearing or reliance on a wheelchair or other remedial appliance or
device;

[(16)] (18) "Respondent" means any person alleged in a complaint
filed pursuant to section 46a-82 to have committed a discriminatory
practice;
[(17)] (19) "Discrimination on the basis of sex" includes but is not limited to discrimination related to pregnancy, child-bearing capacity, sterilization, fertility or related medical conditions;

[(18)] (20) "Discrimination on the basis of religious creed" includes but is not limited to discrimination related to all aspects of religious observances and practice as well as belief, unless an employer demonstrates that the employer is unable to reasonably accommodate to an employee's or prospective employee's religious observance or practice without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business;

[(19)] (21) "Learning disability" refers to an individual who exhibits a severe discrepancy between educational performance and measured intellectual ability and who exhibits a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which may manifest itself in a diminished ability to listen, speak, read, write, spell or to do mathematical calculations;

[(20)] (22) "Mental disability" refers to an individual who has a record of, or is regarded as having one or more mental disorders, as defined in the most recent edition of the American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders"; [and]

[(21)] (23) "Gender identity or expression" means a person's gender-related identity, appearance or behavior, whether or not that gender-related identity, appearance or behavior is different from that traditionally associated with the person's physiology or assigned sex at birth, which gender-related identity can be shown by providing evidence including, but not limited to, medical history, care or treatment of the gender-related identity, consistent and uniform assertion of the gender-related identity or any other evidence that the gender-related identity is sincerely held, part of a person's core identity or not being asserted for an improper purpose;
"Veteran" means veteran as defined in subsection (a) of section 27-103;

"Race" is inclusive of ethnic traits historically associated with race, including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles;

"Protective hairstyles" includes, but is not limited to, wigs, headwraps and hairstyles such as individual braids, cornrows, locs, twists, Bantu knots, afros and afro puffs;

"Domestic violence" has the same meaning as provided in subsection (b) of section 46b-1; and

"Sexual orientation" means a person's identity in relation to the gender or genders to which they are romantically, emotionally or sexually attracted, inclusive of any identity that a person (A) may have previously expressed, or (B) is perceived by another person to hold.

Sec. 11. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) As used in this section, "artificial intelligence system", "consumer" and "high-risk artificial intelligence system" have the same meanings as provided in section 1 of this act.

(b) Beginning on July 1, 2025, it shall be a discriminatory practice in violation of this section for any deployer of a high-risk artificial intelligence system to fail to use reasonable care to protect any consumer from any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination as required under section 3 of this act.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of chapter 814c of the general statutes, and except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, during the period beginning on July 1, 2025, and ending on June 30, 2026, the commission shall, prior to initiating any action for any discriminatory practice in violation of subsection (b) of this section, issue a notice of violation to the deployer if the commission determines that it is possible to cure such violation. If the deployer fails to cure such
violation not later than sixty days after receipt of the notice of violation, the commission may bring an action to enforce the provisions of this section. Not later than January 1, 2027, the commission shall submit a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection disclosing: (1) The number of notices of violation the commission has issued; (2) the nature of each violation; (3) the number of violations that were cured during the sixty-day cure period; and (4) any other matter the commission deems relevant for the purposes of such report.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of chapter 814c of the general statutes, and except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, beginning on July 1, 2026, the commission may, in determining whether to grant a deployer the opportunity to cure any discriminatory practice in violation of subsection (b) of this section, consider: (1) The number of violations; (2) the size and complexity of the deployer; (3) the nature and extent of the deployer's business; (4) the substantial likelihood of injury to the public; (5) the safety of persons or property; and (6) whether such violation was likely caused by human or technical error.

(e) (1) In any action commenced by the commission for any discriminatory practice in violation of subsection (b) of this section, it shall be an affirmative defense that:

(A) The deployer of the high-risk artificial intelligence system implemented and maintains a program that is in compliance with:

(i) The latest version of the "Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework" published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or another nationally or internationally recognized risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems;

(ii) Any risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems designated by the Banking Commissioner or Insurance Commissioner if the deployer is regulated by the Department of
Banking or Insurance Department; or

(iii) Any risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems that the Attorney General, in the Attorney General's discretion, may designate; and

(B) The deployer:

(i) Encourages the users of the high-risk artificial intelligence system to provide feedback to such deployer;

(ii) Discovers any discriminatory practice in violation of subsection (b) of this section: (I) As a result of the feedback described in subparagraph (B)(i) of this subdivision; (II) through adversarial testing or red-teaming, as such terms are defined or used by the National Institutes of Standards and Technology; or (III) through an internal review process; and

(iii) Not later than sixty days after discovering the violation as set forth in subparagraph (B)(ii) of this subdivision: (I) Cures such violation; and (II) provides to the commission, in a form and manner prescribed by the commission, notice that such violation has been cured and evidence that any harm caused by such violation has been mitigated.

(2) The deployer bears the burden of demonstrating to the commission that the requirements established in subdivision (1) of this subsection have been satisfied.

(f) The commission shall not initiate any action against a deployer for any discriminatory practice in violation of subsection (b) of this section if: (1) The Attorney General or the Commissioner of Consumer Protection has initiated an action against the deployer for a failure to use reasonable care as required under section 3 of this act; and (2) the violation and failure are founded on the same omission or conduct.

(g) Any deployer that engages in any discriminatory practice in violation of subsection (b) of this section shall be fined not less than three
thousand dollars and not more than seven thousand dollars for each violation.

Sec. 12. Section 46a-54 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2024):

The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) To establish and maintain such offices as the commission may deem necessary;

(2) To organize the commission into a division of affirmative action monitoring and contract compliance, a division of discriminatory practice complaints and such other divisions, bureaus or units as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of business of the commission;

(3) To employ legal staff and commission legal counsel as necessary to perform the duties and responsibilities under section 46a-55. Each commission legal counsel shall be admitted to practice law in this state;

(4) To appoint such investigators and other employees and agents as it deems necessary, fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law and prescribe their duties;

(5) To adopt, publish, amend and rescind regulations consistent with and to effectuate the provisions of this chapter;

(6) To establish rules of practice to govern, expedite and effectuate the procedures set forth in this chapter;

(7) To recommend policies and make recommendations to agencies and officers of the state and local subdivisions of government to effectuate the policies of this chapter;

(8) To receive, initiate as provided in section 46a-82, investigate and mediate discriminatory practice complaints;

(9) By itself or with or by hearing officers or human rights referees, to
hold hearings, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, 
administer oaths, take the testimony of any person under oath and 
require the production for examination of any books and papers relating 
to any matter under investigation or in question;

(10) To make rules as to the procedure for the issuance of subpoenas 
by individual commissioners, hearing officers and human rights 
referees;

(11) To require written answers to interrogatories under oath relating 
to any complaint under investigation pursuant to this chapter alleging 
any discriminatory practice as defined in subdivision [(8)] (10) of section 
46a-51, as amended by this act, and to adopt regulations, in accordance 
with the provisions of chapter 54, for the procedure for the issuance of 
interrogatories and compliance with interrogatory requests;

(12) To utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services of private 
individuals, agencies and organizations as may from time to time be 
offered and needed and with the cooperation of such agencies, (A) to 
study the problems of discrimination in all or specific fields of human 
relationships, and (B) to foster through education and community effort 
or otherwise good will among the groups and elements of the 
population of the state;

(13) To require the posting by an employer, employment agency or 
labor organization of such notices regarding statutory provisions as the 
commission shall provide;

(14) To require the posting, by any respondent or other person subject 
to the requirements of section 46a-64, 46a-64c, 46a-81d or 46a-81e, of 
such notices of statutory provisions as it deems desirable;

(15) To require an employer having three or more employees to (A) 
post in a prominent and accessible location information concerning the 
illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of 
sexual harassment; (B) provide, not later than three months after the 
employee's start date with the employer, a copy of the information
concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment to each employee by electronic mail with a subject line that includes the words "Sexual Harassment Policy" or words of similar import, if (i) the employer has provided an electronic mail account to the employee, or (ii) the employee has provided the employer with an electronic mail address, provided if an employer has not provided an electronic mail account to the employee, the employer shall post the information concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment on the employer's Internet web site, if the employer maintains such an Internet web site. An employer may comply with the requirements of this subparagraph, by providing an employee with the link to the commission's Internet web site concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and the remedies available to victims of sexual harassment by electronic mail, text message or in writing; and (C) provide two hours of training and education to employees within one year of October 1, 2019, provided any employer who has provided such training and education to any such employees after October 1, 2018, shall not be required to provide such training and education a second time. An employer having (i) three or more employees, shall provide such training and education to an employee hired on or after October 1, 2019, not later than six months after the date of his or her hire, provided the commission has developed and made available such training and education materials in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56; or (ii) less than three employees shall provide such training and education to all supervisory employees within one year of October 1, 2019, and to all new supervisory employees within six months of their assumption of a supervisory position, provided any employer who has provided such training and education to any such supervisory employees after October 1, 2018, shall not be required to provide such training and education a second time. Any supervisory employee hired on or after October 1, 2019, by an employer having less than three employees, shall receive such training and education not later than six months after the date of his or her hire, provided the commission has developed and made available such
training and education materials in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56. Such training and education shall include information concerning the federal and state statutory provisions concerning sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment. If an employee has received in-person training provided by the commission or has taken the no cost online training provided by the commission on its Internet web site in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56 while employed by a different employer within the two years preceding the date of hire, an employer may consider such prior training to satisfy the training requirements of this subdivision. An employer who is required to provide training under this subdivision shall provide periodic supplemental training that updates all supervisory and nonsupervisory employees on the content of such training and education not less than every ten years. As used in this subdivision, "sexual harassment" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision (8) of subsection (b) of section 46a-60 and "employer" includes the General Assembly and "employee" means any individual employed by an employer, including an individual employed by such individual's parent, spouse or child;

(16) To require each state agency that employs one or more employees to (A) provide a minimum of three hours of diversity training and education (i) to all supervisory and nonsupervisory employees, not later than July 1, 2002, with priority for such training to supervisory employees, and (ii) to all newly hired supervisory and nonsupervisory employees, not later than six months after their assumption of a position with a state agency, with priority for such training to supervisory employees. Such training and education shall include information concerning the federal and state statutory provisions concerning discrimination and hate crimes directed at protected classes and remedies available to victims of discrimination and hate crimes, standards for working with and serving persons from diverse populations and strategies for addressing differences that may arise from diverse work environments; and (B) submit an annual report
to the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities concerning the status of the diversity training and education required under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision. The information in such annual reports shall be reviewed by the commission for the purpose of submitting an annual summary report to the General Assembly.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a state agency has provided such diversity training and education to any of its employees prior to October 1, 1999, such state agency shall not be required to provide such training and education a second time to such employees.

The requirements of this subdivision shall be accomplished within available appropriations. As used in this subdivision, "employee" includes any part-time employee who works more than twenty hours per week;

(17) To require each agency to submit information demonstrating its compliance with subdivision (16) of this section as part of its affirmative action plan and to receive and investigate complaints concerning the failure of a state agency to comply with the requirements of subdivision (16) of this section;

(18) To enter into contracts for and accept grants of private or federal funds and to accept gifts, donations or bequests, including donations of service by attorneys;

(19) To require each state agency to provide a minimum of one hour of training and education related to domestic violence and the resources available to victims of domestic violence (A) to all employees hired prior to January 1, 2023, not later than July 1, 2023, and (B) to all employees hired on or after January 1, 2023, not later than six months after their assumption of a position with a state agency. Such training and education shall include information concerning (i) domestic violence, abuser and victim behaviors; (ii) how domestic violence may impact the workplace; and (iii) the resources available to victims of domestic violence. The requirements of this subdivision shall be accomplished within available appropriations using the training and education materials made available by the commission in accordance with the
provisions of subdivision (10) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56; [and]

(20) To require an employer having three or more employees to post in a prominent and accessible location information concerning domestic violence and the resources available to victims of domestic violence in Connecticut; and

(21) Beginning on July 1, 2025, to require a deployer, or the third party contracted by a deployer as set forth in subsection (c) of section 3 of this act, as applicable, to provide to the commission any impact assessment completed pursuant to said subsection. The deployer or third party shall provide such impact assessment to the commission in a manner prescribed by the commission and not later than seven days after the commission requests such impact assessment. Such impact assessment shall be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200. To the extent any information contained in any such impact assessment includes any information subject to the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, such disclosure shall not constitute a waiver of such privilege or protection. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require a deployer, or the third party contracted by a deployer as set forth in subsection (c) of section 3 of this act, as applicable, to disclose any trade secret, as defined in section 35-51, or other confidential or proprietary information.

Sec. 13. Section 19a-490s of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2024):

Except as provided in this section, a health care employer shall report to such employer's local law enforcement agency any act which may constitute an assault or related offense, as described in part V of chapter 952, against a health care employee acting in the performance of his or her duties. A health care employer shall make such report not later than twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the act. The health care employer shall provide the names and addresses of those involved with such act to the local law enforcement agency. A health care employer shall not be required to report any act which may constitute assault or a
related offense if the act was committed by a person with a disability as

described in subdivision [(13), (15) or (20)] (15), (17) or (22) of section

46a-51, as amended by this act, whose conduct is a clear and direct

manifestation of the disability.

Sec. 14. Subdivision (8) of section 46a-64b of the general statutes is

repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October

1, 2024):

(8) "Physical or mental disability" includes, but is not limited to,

intellectual disability, as defined in section 1-1g, and physical disability,

as defined in subdivision [(15)] (17), as amended by this act, and also includes, but is not limited to, persons who have a

handicap as that term is defined in the Fair Housing Act.

Sec. 15. Subsection (c) of section 53a-167c of the 2024 supplement to

the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2024):

(c) In any prosecution under this section involving assault of a health

care employee, as defined in section 19a-490q, it shall be an affirmative
defense that the defendant is a person with a disability as described in

subdivision [(13), (15) or (20)] (15), (17) or (22) of section 46a-51, as

amended by this act, and the defendant's conduct was a clear and direct

manifestation of the disability, except that for the purposes of this

subsection, "mental disability", as defined in subdivision [(20)] (22) of

section 46a-51, as amended by this act, does not include any abnormality

manifested only by repeated criminal or antisocial conduct.

Sec. 16. (NEW) (Effective from passage) (a) For the purposes of this

section, "artificial intelligence" means: (1) An artificial system that (A)

performs tasks under varying and unpredictable circumstances without

significant human oversight or can learn from experience and improve

such performance when exposed to datasets, (B) is developed in any

context, including, but not limited to, software or physical hardware,

and solves tasks requiring human-like perception, cognition, planning,
learning, communication or physical action, or (C) is designed to (i)
think or act like a human by using, for example, a cognitive architecture
or neural network, or (ii) act rationally by using, for example, an
intelligent software agent or embodied robot that achieves goals
through perception, planning, reasoning, learning, communication,
decision-making or action; and (2) a set of techniques, including, but not
limited to, machine learning, that is designed to approximate a cognitive
task.

(b) There is established an Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council to
engage stakeholders and experts to: (1) Study the laws and regulations
of other states concerning artificial intelligence to ensure that the
definitions included in, and requirements imposed by, the laws and
regulations of this state concerning artificial intelligence are consistent
with the laws and regulations of such other states; (2) maintain an
ongoing dialogue between academia, government and industry
concerning artificial intelligence; (3) make recommendations concerning
the adoption of legislation to ensure that this state is a leader in artificial
intelligence innovation; and (4) advise the Department of Economic and
Community Development for the purpose of attracting and promoting
the growth of technology businesses in this state.

(c) (1) (A) The advisory council shall be part of the Legislative
Department and consist of the following voting members: (i) One
appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall be
a representative of the industries that are developing artificial
intelligence; (ii) two appointed by the president pro tempore of the
Senate, one of whom shall be a representative of a labor union
representing public employees in this state and one of whom shall be a
representative of the industries that are using artificial intelligence; (iii)
one appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives,
who shall be an academic with a concentration in the study of
technology and technology policy; (iv) one appointed by the majority
leader of the Senate, who shall be an academic with a concentration in
the study of government and public policy; (v) one appointed by the

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minority leader of the House of Representatives, who shall be a representative of an industry association representing the industries that are developing artificial intelligence; (vi) one appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, who shall be a representative of an industry association representing the industries that are using artificial intelligence; (vii) one appointed by the House chairperson of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection; (viii) one appointed by the Senate chairperson of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection; (ix) two appointed by the Governor, who shall be members of the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering; and (x) the House and Senate chairpersons of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection.

(B) All voting members appointed pursuant to subparagraphs (A)(i) to (A)(ix), inclusive, of this subdivision shall have professional experience or academic qualifications in matters pertaining to artificial intelligence, automated systems, government policy or another related field.

(C) All initial appointments to the advisory council under subparagraphs (A)(i) to (A)(ix), inclusive, of this subdivision shall be made not later than thirty days after the effective date of this section. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority.

(D) Any action taken by the advisory council shall be taken by a majority vote of all members present who are entitled to vote, provided no such action may be taken unless at least fifty per cent of such members are present.

(2) The advisory council shall include the following nonvoting, ex-officio members: (A) The Attorney General, or the Attorney General's designee; (B) the Comptroller, or the Comptroller's designee; (C) the Treasurer, or the Treasurer's designee; (D) the Commissioner of
Administrative Services, or said commissioner's designee; (E) the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, or said commissioner's designee; (F) the Chief Data Officer, or said officer's designee; (G) the executive director of the Freedom of Information Commission, or said executive director's designee; (H) the executive director of the Commission on Women, Children, Seniors, Equity and Opportunity, or said executive director's designee; (I) the Chief Court Administrator, or said administrator's designee; and (J) the executive director of the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering, or said executive director's designee.

(d) The Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, or said commissioner's designee, and the executive director of the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering, or said executive director's designee, shall serve as chairpersons of the advisory council. Such chairpersons shall schedule the first meeting of the advisory council, which shall be held not later than sixty days after the effective date of this section.

(e) Not later than January 1, 2025, and at least annually thereafter, the advisory council shall submit a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection and to the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development setting forth the advisory council's findings and recommendations.

(f) The administrative staff of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection shall serve as administrative staff of the advisory council.

Sec. 17. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2024) (a) A person is guilty of unlawful dissemination of a synthetic intimate image when (1) such person intentionally disseminates by electronic or other means a film, videotape or other image that (A) is not wholly recorded by a camera and is either partially or wholly generated by a computer system, and
(B) includes a synthetic representation, that is virtually indistinguishable from an actual representation, (i) of the genitals, pubic area or buttocks of another person with less than a fully opaque covering of such body part, (ii) of the breast of another person who is female with less than a fully opaque covering of any portion of such breast below the top of the nipple, or (iii) of another person engaged in sexual intercourse, as defined in section 53a-193 of the general statutes, (2) such person disseminates such synthetic intimate image without the consent of such other person, and (3) such other person suffers harm as a result of such dissemination. For purposes of this subsection, "disseminate" and "harm" have the same meanings as provided in section 53a-189c of the general statutes.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:

(1) Any synthetic intimate image described in subsection (a) of this section of such other person if such image resulted from voluntary exposure or engagement in sexual intercourse by such other person, in a public place, as defined in section 53a-181 of the general statutes, or in a commercial setting;

(2) Any synthetic intimate image described in subsection (a) of this section of such other person, if such other person is not clearly identifiable, unless other personally identifying information is associated with or accompanies such image;

(3) Any synthetic intimate image described in subsection (a) of this section of such other person, if the dissemination of such image serves the public interest; or

(4) The dissemination of any synthetic intimate image by a person who did not know that such other person did not consent to dissemination of such image.

(c) Unlawful dissemination of a synthetic intimate image to (1) a person by any means is a class A misdemeanor, and (2) more than one person by means of an interactive computer service, as defined in 47
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USC 230, an information service, as defined in 47 USC 153, or a telecommunications service, as defined in section 16-247a of the general statutes, is a class D felony.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose liability on the provider of an interactive computer service, as defined in 47 USC 230, an information service, as defined in 47 USC 153, or a telecommunications service, as defined in section 16-247a of the general statutes, for content provided by another person.

Sec. 18. Section 9-600 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2024):

[This] Except as otherwise provided in section 19 of this act, this chapter applies to: (1) The election, and all primaries preliminary thereto, of all public officials, except presidential electors, United States senators and members in Congress, and (2) any referendum question. This chapter also applies, except for the provisions of sections 9-611 to 9-620, inclusive, to persons who are candidates in a primary for town committee members.

Sec. 19. (NEW) (Effective July 1, 2024) (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Artificial intelligence" means a machine-based system that (A) can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments, and (B) uses machine and human-based inputs to (i) perceive real and virtual environments, (ii) abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner, and (iii) formulate options for information or action through model inference;

(2) "Candidate" means a human being who seeks election, or nomination for election, to any municipal, federal or state office;

(3) "Deceptive media" means an image, audio or video that (A) depicts a human being engaging in speech or conduct in which the human being did not engage, (B) a reasonable viewer or listener would
1225 incorrectly believe depicts such human being engaging in such speech
1226 or conduct, and (C) was produced, in whole or in part, by artificial
1227 intelligence;

1228 (4) "Election" has the same meaning as provided in section 9-1 of the
1229 general statutes; and

1230 (5) "Elector" has the same meaning as provided in section 9-1 of the
1231 general statutes.

1232 (b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this section, no
1233 person shall distribute, or enter into an agreement with another person
1234 to distribute, any deceptive media during the ninety-day period
1235 immediately preceding the availability of overseas ballots for an
1236 election, or any primary precedent thereto, as set forth in subsection (b)
1237 of section 9-158c of the general statutes, if:

1238 (1) The person (A) knows such deceptive media depicts any human
1239 being engaging in speech or conduct in which such human being did
1240 not engage, and (B) in distributing such deceptive media or entering into
1241 such agreement, intends to (i) harm the reputation or electoral prospects
1242 of a candidate in the primary or election, and (ii) change the voting
1243 behavior of electors in the primary or election by deceiving such electors
1244 into incorrectly believing that the human being described in
1245 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision engaged in the speech or conduct
1246 described in said subparagraph; and

1247 (2) It is reasonably foreseeable that the distribution will (A) harm the
1248 reputation or electoral prospects of a candidate in the primary or
1249 election, and (B) change the voting behavior of electors in the primary
1250 or election in the manner set forth in subparagraph (B)(ii) of subdivision
1251 (1) of this subsection.

1252 (c) A person may distribute, or enter into an agreement with another
1253 person to distribute, deceptive media during the ninety-day period set
1254 forth in subsection (b) of this section, provided:
(1) The deceptive media includes a disclaimer informing viewers or listeners, as applicable, that the media has been manipulated by technical means and depicts speech or conduct that did not occur;

(2) If the deceptive media is a video, the deceptive media includes a disclaimer that (A) appears throughout the entirety of the video, (B) is clearly visible to, and readable by, the average viewer, (C) is in letters (i) at least as large as the majority of the other text included in the video, or (ii) if there is no other text included in the video, in a size that is easily readable by the average viewer, and (D) is in the same language otherwise used in such deceptive media;

(3) If the deceptive media exclusively consists of audio, the deceptive media includes a disclaimer that is read (A) at the beginning and end of the audio, (B) in a clearly spoken manner, (C) in a pitch that can be easily heard by the average listener, and (D) if the audio is longer than two minutes in duration, interspersed within the audio at intervals that are not longer than two minutes in duration;

(4) If the deceptive media is an image, the deceptive media includes a disclaimer that (A) is clearly visible to, and readable by, the average viewer, (B) if the media contains other text, is in letters (i) at least as large as the majority of the other text included in the image, or (ii) if there is no other text included in the image, in a size that is easily readable by the average viewer, and (C) is in the same language otherwise used in such deceptive media; and

(5) If the deceptive media was generated by editing an existing image, audio or video, the deceptive media includes a disclaimer that includes a citation directing the viewer or listener to the original source from which the unedited version of such existing image, audio or video was obtained.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any deceptive media that constitutes parody or satire.

(e) (1) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
guilty of a class C misdemeanor, except that any violation committed
not later than five years after conviction for a prior violation shall be a
class D felony.

(2) Any penalty imposed under subdivision (1) of this subsection
shall be in addition to any injunctive or other equitable relief ordered
under subsection (f) of this section.

(f) (1) The Attorney General, a human being described in
subsection (A) of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section or a
candidate for office who has been, or is likely to be, injured by the
distribution of deceptive media in violation of the provisions of this
section, or an organization that represents the interests of electors who
have been, or are likely to be, deceived by any such distribution, may
commence a civil action, in a court of competent jurisdiction, seeking to
permanently enjoin any person who is alleged to have committed such
violation from continuing such violation.

(2) In any civil action commenced under subdivision (1) of this
subsection, the plaintiff shall bear the burden of proving, by clear and
convincing evidence, that the defendant distributed deceptive media in
violation of the provisions of this section.

(3) Any party, other than the Attorney General, who prevails in a civil
action commenced under subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be
awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs to be taxed by the court.

Sec. 20. (Effective from passage) (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Artificial intelligence" means any technology, including, but not
limited to, machine learning, that uses data to train an algorithm or
predictive model for the purpose of enabling a computer system or
service to autonomously perform any task, including, but not limited to,
visual perception, language processing or speech recognition, that is
normally associated with human intelligence or perception;

(2) "Generative artificial intelligence" means any form of artificial
intelligence, including, but not limited to, a foundation model, that is able to produce synthetic digital content;

(3) "Machine learning" means any technique that enables a computer system or service to autonomously learn and adapt by using algorithms and statistical models to autonomously analyze and draw inferences from patterns in data; and

(4) "State agency" means any department, board, council, commission, institution or other executive branch agency of state government, including, but not limited to, each constituent unit and each public institution of higher education.

(b) Each state agency shall, in consultation with the labor unions representing the employees of the state agency, study how generative artificial intelligence may be incorporated in its processes to improve efficiencies. Each state agency shall prepare for any such incorporation with input from the state agency's employees, including, but not limited to, any applicable collective bargaining unit that represents its employees, and appropriate experts from civil society organizations, academia and industry.

(c) Not later than January 1, 2025, each state agency shall submit the results of such study to the Department of Administrative Services, including a request for approval of any potential pilot project utilizing generative artificial intelligence that the state agency intends to establish, provided such use is in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Office of Policy and Management pursuant to subsection (b) of section 4-68jj of the general statutes. Any such pilot project shall measure how generative artificial intelligence (1) improves Connecticut residents' experience with and access to government services, and (2) supports state agency employees in the performance of their duties in addition to any domain-specific impacts to be measured by the state agency. The Commissioner of Administrative Services shall assess any such proposed pilot project in accordance with the provisions of section 4a-2e of the general statutes,
as amended by this act, and may disapprove any pilot project that fails such assessment or requires additional legislative authorization.

(d) Not later than February 1, 2025, the Commissioner of Administrative Services shall submit a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection and government administration. Such report shall include a summary of all pilot projects approved by the commissioner under this section and any recommendations for legislation necessary to implement additional pilot projects.

Sec. 21. Section 4a-2e of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2024):

(a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Artificial intelligence" means (A) an artificial system that (i) performs tasks under varying and unpredictable circumstances without significant human oversight or can learn from experience and improve such performance when exposed to data sets, (ii) is developed in any context, including, but not limited to, software or physical hardware, and solves tasks requiring human-like perception, cognition, planning, learning, communication or physical action, or (iii) is designed to (I) think or act like a human, including, but not limited to, a cognitive architecture or neural network, or (II) act rationally, including, but not limited to, an intelligent software agent or embodied robot that achieves goals using perception, planning, reasoning, learning, communication, decision-making or action, or (B) a set of techniques, including, but not limited to, machine learning, that is designed to approximate a cognitive task; [and]

(2) "Generative artificial intelligence" means any form of artificial intelligence, including, but not limited to, a foundation model, that is able to produce synthetic digital content; and
(2) The [Department] Commissioner of Administrative Services shall make each inventory conducted pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection publicly available on the state's open data portal.

(c) Beginning on February 1, 2024, the [Department] Commissioner of Administrative Services shall perform ongoing assessments of systems that employ artificial intelligence and are in use by state agencies to ensure that no such system shall result in any unlawful discrimination or disparate impact described in subparagraph (B) of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 4-68jj. The [department] commissioner shall perform such assessment in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Office of Policy and Management pursuant to subsection (b) of section 4-68jj.

(d) The Commissioner of Administrative Services shall, in consultation with other state agencies, collective bargaining units that represent state agency employees and industry experts, develop
trainings for state agency employees on (1) the use of generative artificial intelligence tools that are determined by the commissioner, pursuant to the assessment performed under subsection (c) of this section, to achieve equitable outcomes, and (2) methods for identifying and mitigating potential output inaccuracies, fabricated text, hallucinations and biases of generative artificial intelligence while respecting the privacy of the public and complying with all applicable state laws and policies. Beginning on July 1, 2025, the commissioner shall make such trainings available to state agency employees not less frequently than annually.

Sec. 22. Subsection (b) of section 4-124w of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2024):

(b) The department head of the Office of Workforce Strategy shall be the Chief Workforce Officer, who shall be appointed by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of sections 4-5 to 4-8, inclusive, with the powers and duties therein prescribed. The Chief Workforce Officer shall be qualified by training and experience to perform the duties of the office as set forth in this section and shall have knowledge of publicly funded workforce training programs. The Chief Workforce Officer shall:

(1) Be the principal advisor for workforce development policy, strategy and coordination to the Governor;

(2) Be the lead state official for the development of employment and training strategies and initiatives;

(3) Be the chairperson of the Workforce Cabinet, which shall consist of agencies involved with employment and training, as designated by the Governor pursuant to section 31-3m. The Workforce Cabinet shall meet at the direction of the Governor or the Chief Workforce Officer;

(4) Be the liaison between the Governor, the Governor's Workforce Council, established pursuant to section 31-3h and any local, regional, state or federal organizations and entities with respect to workforce
development policy, strategy and coordination, including, but not limited to, implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014, P.L. 113-128, as amended from time to time;

(5) Develop, and update as necessary, a state workforce strategy in consultation with the Governor's Workforce Council and the Workforce Cabinet and subject to the approval of the Governor. The Chief Workforce Officer shall submit, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, the state workforce strategy to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations, commerce, education, higher education and employment advancement, and labor and public employees at least thirty days before submitting such state workforce strategy to the Governor for his or her approval;

(6) Coordinate workforce development activities (A) funded through state resources, (B) funded through funds received pursuant to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014, P.L. 113-128, as amended from time to time, or (C) administered in collaboration with any state agency for the purpose of furthering the goals and outcomes of the state workforce strategy approved by the Governor pursuant to subdivision (5) of this subsection and the workforce development plan developed by the Governor's Workforce Council pursuant to the provisions of section 31-11p;

(7) Collaborate with the regional workforce development boards to adapt the best practices for workforce development established by such boards for state-wide implementation, if possible;

(8) Coordinate measurement and evaluation of outcomes across education and workforce development programs, in conjunction with state agencies, including, but not limited to, the Labor Department, the Department of Education and the Office of Policy and Management;

(9) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, review any state plan for each program set forth in Section 103(b) of the Workforce
Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014, P.L. 113-128, as amended from
time to time, before such plan is submitted to the Governor;

(10) Establish methods and procedures to ensure the maximum
involvement of members of the public, the legislature and local officials
in workforce development policy, strategy and coordination;

(11) In conjunction with one or more state agencies enter into such
contractual agreements, in accordance with established procedures and
the approval of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management,
as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. The Chief
Workforce Officer may enter into agreements with other state agencies
for the purpose of performing the duties of the Office of Workforce
Strategy, including, but not limited to, administrative, human resources,
finance and information technology functions;

(12) Market and communicate the state workforce strategy to ensure
maximum engagement with students, trainees, job seekers and
businesses while effectively elevating the state's workforce profile
nationally;

(13) For the purposes of subsection (a) of section 10-21c identify
subject areas, courses, curriculum, content and programs that may be
offered to students in elementary and high school in order to improve
student outcomes and meet the workforce needs of the state;

(14) Issue guidance to state agencies, the Governor's Workforce
Council and regional workforce development boards in furtherance of
the state workforce strategy and the workforce development plan
developed by the Governor's Workforce Council pursuant to the
provisions of section 31-11p. Such guidance shall be approved by the
Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, allow for a reasonable
period for implementation and take effect not less than thirty days from
such approval. The Chief Workforce Officer shall consult on the
development and implementation of any guidance with the agency,
council or board impacted by such guidance;
(15) Coordinate, in consultation with the Labor Department and regional workforce development boards to ensure compliance with state and federal laws for the purpose of furthering the service capabilities of programs offered pursuant to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, P.L. 113-128, as amended from time to time, and the United States Department of Labor's American Job Center system;

(16) Coordinate, in consultation with the Department of Social Services, with community action agencies to further the state workforce strategy; [and]

(17) In consultation with the regional workforce development boards established under section 31-3k, the Department of Economic and Community Development and other relevant state agencies, incorporate training concerning artificial intelligence, as defined in section 23 of this act, into workforce training programs offered in this state;

(18) In consultation with the Department of Economic and Community Development, the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering, the Commission for Educational Technology established in section 4d-80 and broadband Internet access service providers, as defined in section 16-330a, design an outreach program for the purpose of promoting access to broadband Internet access service, as defined in section 16-330a and in accordance with the state digital equity plan, in underserved communities in this state, and identify a nonprofit organization to implement and lead such outreach program under the supervision of the Chief Workforce Officer, the Department of Economic and Community Development, the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering and the Commission for Educational Technology; and

[(17)] (19) Take any other action necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 23. (NEW) (Effective July 1, 2024) Not later than July 1, 2025, the Board of Regents for Higher Education shall establish, on behalf of
Charter Oak State College and in consultation with the independent institutions of higher education in this state, a "Connecticut Citizens Academy" for the purpose of curating and offering online courses concerning artificial intelligence and the responsible use of artificial intelligence. The board shall, in consultation with Charter Oak State College, develop certificates and badges to be awarded to persons who successfully complete such courses. As used in this section, "artificial intelligence" means any technology, including, but not limited to, machine learning, that uses data to train an algorithm or predictive model for the purpose of enabling a computer system or service to autonomously perform any task, including, but not limited to, visual perception, language processing or speech recognition, that is normally associated with human intelligence or perception.

Sec. 24. (NEW) (Effective July 1, 2024) (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Artificial intelligence" has the same meaning as provided in section 23 of this act;

(2) "Artificial intelligence system" means any machine-based system that, for any explicit or implicit objective, infers from the inputs such system receives how to generate outputs, including, but not limited to, content, decisions, predictions or recommendations, that can influence physical or virtual environments;

(3) "General-purpose artificial intelligence model" (A) means any form of artificial intelligence system that (i) displays significant generality, (ii) is capable of competently performing a wide range of distinct tasks, and (iii) can be integrated into a variety of downstream applications or systems, and (B) does not include any artificial intelligence model that is used for development, prototyping and research activities before such model is released on the market;

(4) "Generative artificial intelligence system" means any artificial intelligence system, including, but not limited to, a general-purpose artificial intelligence model, that is able to produce or manipulate
(5) "Prompt engineering" means the process of guiding a generative artificial intelligence system to generate a desired output; and

(6) "Synthetic digital content" means any digital content, including, but not limited to, any audio, image, text or video, that is produced or manipulated by a generative artificial intelligence system.

(b) Not later than July 1, 2025, the Board of Regents for Higher Education shall establish, on behalf of the regional community-technical colleges, certificate programs in prompt engineering, artificial intelligence marketing for small businesses and artificial intelligence for small business operations.

Sec. 25. (Effective July 1, 2024) Not later than December 31, 2024, the Department of Economic and Community Development shall:

(1) In collaboration with The University of Connecticut and the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, develop a plan to offer high-performance computing services to businesses and researchers in this state;

(2) In collaboration with The University of Connecticut, establish a state-wide research collaborative among health care providers to enable the development of advanced analytics, ethical and trustworthy artificial intelligence, as defined in section 23 of this act, and hands-on workforce education while using methods that protect patient privacy; and

(3) In collaboration with industry and academia, conduct a "CT AI Symposium" to foster collaboration between academia, government and industry for the purpose of promoting the establishment and growth of artificial intelligence businesses in this state.

Sec. 26. (NEW) (Effective from passage) The Department of Economic and Community Development shall, within available appropriations,
establish and administer a competitive grant program to fund pilot 
studies conducted for the purpose of using artificial intelligence to 
reduce health inequities in this state. No grant awarded pursuant to this 
section shall be in an amount that exceeds twenty thousand dollars. As 
used in this section, "artificial intelligence" means any technology, 
including, but not limited to, machine learning, that uses data to train 
an algorithm or predictive model for the purpose of enabling a 
computer system or service to autonomously perform any task, 
including, but not limited to, visual perception, language processing or 
speech recognition, that is normally associated with human intelligence 
or perception.

Sec. 27. (NEW) (Effective from passage) The Department of Economic 
and Community Development shall, within available appropriations, 
establish and administer a competitive grant program to fund pilot 
programs established by hospitals, fire departments, schools, nonprofit 
providers, the Judicial Department and the Department of Correction 
for the purpose of clinically integrating algorithms or utilizing virtual 
trainings. No grant awarded pursuant to this section shall be in an 
amount that exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 28. Subsection (a) of section 32-1c of the general statutes is 
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 
2024):

(a) In addition to any other powers, duties and responsibilities 
provided for in this chapter, chapter 131, chapter 579 and section 4-8 and 
subsection (a) of section 10-409, the commissioner shall have the 
following powers, duties and responsibilities: (1) To administer and 
direct the operations of the Department of Economic and Community 
Development; (2) to report annually to the Governor, as provided in 
section 4-60; (3) to conduct and administer the research and planning 
functions necessary to carry out the purposes of said chapters and 
sections; (4) to encourage and promote the development of industry and 
business in the state and to investigate, study and undertake ways and 
means of promoting and encouraging the prosperous development and
protection of the legitimate interest and welfare of Connecticut business, industry and commerce, within and outside the state; (5) to serve, ex officio as a director on the board of Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated; (6) to serve as a member of the Committee of Concern for Connecticut Jobs; (7) to promote and encourage the location and development of new business in the state as well as the maintenance and expansion of existing business and for that purpose to cooperate with state and local agencies and individuals both within and outside the state; (8) to plan and conduct a program of information and publicity designed to attract tourists, visitors and other interested persons from outside the state to this state and also to encourage and coordinate the efforts of other public and private organizations or groups of citizens to publicize the facilities and attractions of the state for the same purposes; (9) to advise and cooperate with municipalities, persons and local planning agencies within the state for the purpose of promoting coordination between the state and such municipalities as to plans and development; (10) by reallocating funding from other agency accounts or programs, to assign adequate and available staff to provide technical assistance to businesses in the state in exporting, manufacturing and cluster-based initiatives and to provide guidance and advice on regulatory matters; (11) to aid minority businesses in their development; (12) to appoint such assistants, experts, technicians and clerical staff, subject to the provisions of chapter 67, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of said chapters and sections; (13) to employ other consultants and assistants on a contract or other basis for rendering financial, technical or other assistance and advice; (14) to acquire or lease facilities located outside the state subject to the provisions of section 4b-23; (15) to advise and inform municipal officials concerning economic development and collect and disseminate information pertaining thereto, including information about federal, state and private assistance programs and services pertaining thereto; (16) to inquire into the utilization of state government resources and coordinate federal and state activities for assistance in and solution of problems of economic development and to inform and advise the Governor about and propose legislation concerning such problems; (17) to conduct, encourage and
maintain research and studies relating to industrial and commercial
development; (18) to prepare and review model ordinances and charters
relating to these areas; (19) to maintain an inventory of data and
information and act as a clearinghouse and referral agency for
information on state and federal programs and services relative to the
purpose set forth herein. The inventory shall include information on all
federal programs of financial assistance for defense conversion projects
and other projects consistent with a defense conversion strategy and
shall identify businesses which would be eligible for such assistance and
provide notification to such business of such programs; (20) to conduct,
encourage and maintain research and studies and advise municipal
officials about forms of cooperation between public and private
agencies designed to advance economic development; (21) to promote
and assist the formation of municipal and other agencies appropriate to
the purposes of this chapter; (22) to require notice of the submission of
all applications by municipalities and any agency thereof for federal and
state financial assistance for economic development programs as relate
to the purposes of this chapter; (23) with the approval of the
Commissioner of Administrative Services, to reimburse any employee
of the department, including the commissioner, for reasonable business
expenses, including but not limited to, mileage, travel, lodging, and
entertainment of business prospects and other persons to the extent
necessary or advisable to carry out the purposes of subdivisions (4), (7),
(8) and (11) of this subsection and other provisions of this chapter; (24)
to assist in resolving solid waste management issues; (25) (A) to serve as
an information clearinghouse for various public and private programs
available to assist businesses, and (B) to identify specific micro
businesses, as defined in section 32-344, whose growth and success
could benefit from state or private assistance and contact such small
businesses in order to (i) identify their needs, (ii) provide information
about public and private programs for meeting such needs, including,
but not limited to, technical assistance, job training and financial
assistance, and (iii) arrange for the provision of such assistance to such
businesses; (26) to enhance and promote the digital media and motion
picture industries in the state; (27) by reallocating funding from other
agency accounts or programs, to develop a marketing campaign that
promotes Connecticut as a place of innovation; [and] (28) by reallocating
funding from other agency accounts or programs, to execute the steps
necessary to implement the knowledge corridor agreement with
Massachusetts to promote the biomedical device industry; and (29) to
designate an employee of the Department of Economic and Community
Development to serve as the primary point of contact for economic
development in the field of artificial intelligence, as defined in section
23 of this act.

Sec. 29. Subsection (a) of section 17b-245g of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1,
2024):

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Telehealth" means the mode of delivering health care or other
health services via information and communication technologies to
facilitate the diagnosis, consultation and treatment, education, care
management and self-management of a patient's physical, oral and
mental health, and includes (A) interaction between the patient at the
originating site and the telehealth provider at a distant site, and (B)
synchronous interactions, asynchronous store and forward transfers or
remote patient monitoring. "Telehealth" does not include the use of
facsimile, texting or electronic mail.

(2) "Connecticut medical assistance program" means the state's
Medicaid program and the Children's Health Insurance Program under
Title XXI of the Social Security Act, as amended from time to time.

(3) "Remote patient monitoring" means the collection and
interpretation of a patient's physiologic data that is digitally transmitted
to a telehealth provider, and the treatment management services
involving the use of such physiologic data by a telehealth provider to
manage the patient's treatment plan.

Sec. 30. (Effective from passage) (a) As used in this section, "artificial
intelligence" means any technology, including, but not limited to, machine learning, that uses data to train an algorithm or predictive model for the purpose of enabling a computer system or service to autonomously perform any task, including, but not limited to, visual perception, language processing or speech recognition, that is normally associated with human intelligence or perception.

(b) The Department of Public Health shall conduct a study of, and make recommendations regarding the adoption of, governance standards concerning the use of artificial intelligence by health care providers. Such study shall include, but need not be limited to, an assessment of the extent to which health care providers currently use artificial intelligence, any means available to increase such use, any risks stemming from such use and any means available to monitor the outcomes produced by artificial intelligence to ensure that such outcomes are having the desired effect on patient outcomes.

(c) Not later than January 1, 2025, the department shall submit a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to consumer protection and public health. Such report shall contain the results of the study conducted, and recommendations made, pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

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<td>Sec. 20</td>
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<td>Sec. 21</td>
<td>July 1, 2024</td>
<td>4a-2e</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sec. 22</td>
<td>July 1, 2024</td>
<td>4-124w(b)</td>
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<td>Sec. 23</td>
<td>July 1, 2024</td>
<td>New section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 24</td>
<td>July 1, 2024</td>
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<td>Sec. 25</td>
<td>July 1, 2024</td>
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<td>from passage</td>
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<td>from passage</td>
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<td>July 1, 2024</td>
<td>32-1c(a)</td>
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<td>Sec. 29</td>
<td>July 1, 2024</td>
<td>17b-245g(a)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sec. 30</td>
<td>from passage</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Statement of Legislative Commissioners:**

In Section 1(1)(B)(ii), "or" was added before "on behalf of" for clarity; in Section 1(3), "or the availability" was changed to "or availability" for clarity; in Section 2(b), "also" was added before "makes available" for clarity; in Section 2(b)(2)(B)(vi), "a description of" was deleted for internal consistency; in Section 3(g), "consumers" was changed to "any consumer" for clarity; in Section 4(a)(2)(B)(iii), "what such general-purpose artificial intelligence model is designed to optimize for" was changed to "that for which such general-purpose artificial intelligence model is designed to optimize" for clarity; in Section 5(a), "an artificial intelligence system" was changed to "any artificial intelligence system" for internal consistency; in Sections 8(a)(1) and 8(a)(3), "ordinances or regulations" was changed to "law" for consistency; in Section 8(a)(5), "the consumer" was changed to "a consumer" for internal consistency; in Sections 9(c) and 9(c)(6), "an alleged violation" was changed to "a violation" and "alleged violation" was changed to "violation" for internal consistency; in Sections 11(d) and 11(d)(6), "alleged discriminatory practice" was changed to "discriminatory practice" and "alleged violation" was changed to "violation" for internal consistency; in Section
11(f)(2), "violations" was changed to "violation and failure" for internal consistency; in Section 11(g), "or more" was changed to "and not more" for consistency; in Section 19(f)(1), "a" was added before "candidate" for clarity; in Section 21(d), "less than annually" was changed to "less frequently than annually" for clarity; in Section 22(18), "said section" was changed to "section 16-330a" for clarity; in Section 25(2), "the Department of Economic and Community Development and" was deleted for internal consistency; and in Section 28(a)(25)(A), "and" was added before "(B)" for consistency with standard drafting conventions.

GL     Joint Favorable Subst.