

DOCKET DAILY

AI · DATA · PRIVACY · CYBERSECURITY INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

COVERAGE PERIOD

May 26, 2026 through June 2, 2026

PUBLISHED

Tuesday, June 2, 2026

Federal Proposed Bills | Federal Enacted Statutes | Federal Regulations
SCOTUS | U.S. Circuit Courts | U.S. District Courts
Presidential Executive Orders
State Bills | State Statutes | State Regulations
State Appellate & Supreme Courts | Gubernatorial Executive Orders
State Attorney General Actions & Guidance

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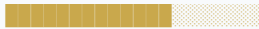




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TOP 5 LAWS OF THE WEEK

Selected from 53 approved entries using the Docket Daily Relevance Scorecard, scored on legal significance, jurisdiction tier, pillar, recency, and enforcement immediacy.

1. Colorado Governor Jared Polis signed HB26-1263 on May 29, 2026, establishing the first state-level safety requirements for conversational AI services accessible to the general public. The law requires operators to regularly disclose to minor users that they are interacting with an AI system, not a human, and takes effect January 1, 2027. This represents a significant step in state-level AI regulation focused on protecting children from potential harms of AI interaction. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/7234869f-93bf-462f-9731-e371a6a9436c>
2. NIST published a Federal Register notice on May 29, 2026, continuing its AI Consortium and inviting new organizations to participate in developing AI measurement and evaluation methods. The collaborative body brings together industry, academia, and government to establish standards for AI systems. Organizations interested in joining can submit letters of interest, with initial review occurring within 60 days of publication. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/3fb1023c-9707-47c1-bd34-df2e9e50f5db>
3. CISA added CVE-2026-0257 to its Known Exploited Vulnerabilities catalog on May 29, 2026, with an unprecedented 3-day federal remediation deadline of June 1, 2026. This authentication bypass vulnerability in Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS affects firewalls and VPN gateways, and the extremely short patch window signals CISA considers active exploitation to pose immediate risk to federal networks. The timeline represents the shortest KEV remediation period issued in 2026 to date. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/4f21ac0c-737c-45ba-84c5-e1664f3cc2f0>
4. New York's Responsible AI Safety and Education (RAISE) Act establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework for developers of frontier artificial intelligence models operating in New York State. The law requires covered developers to implement safety plans, maintain documentation of safety protocols, report critical safety incidents to the state, and publish transparency disclosures about their frontier model activities. Originally signed December 19, 2025, the act was amended and updated on May 28, 2026. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/7edd55fb-407d-4f41-99aa-6a1e5ec8ca4e>
5. Maryland Governor signed the Joanne C. Benson Maryland Phone-Free Schools Act (Chapter 596) on May 26, 2026, requiring each county board of education to prohibit student use of electronic communication devices during the academic school day beginning in the 2027-2028 school year. The law takes effect July 1, 2026, and includes exceptions for disability accommodations, documented health issues, and emergency situations. This represents a statewide mandate addressing growing concerns about student device usage in educational settings. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/6b745f6f-c814-4ffa-a246-d6a217b5ca74>

TRENDING STATES IN AI LAW — THIS PAST WEEK

State	Relative Activity	Share	Entries
California		55%	48
New York		36%	32
Connecticut		3%	3
Colorado		2%	2
Illinois		2%	2
Maryland		1%	1

PART I: FEDERAL LAW

Coverage Period: May 26, 2026 through June 2, 2026

F-1: PROPOSED BILLS IN CONGRESS

No qualifying major developments during this coverage period.

F-2: ENACTED FEDERAL STATUTES

No qualifying major developments during this coverage period.

F-3: FEDERAL REGULATIONS

AI law

NIST published a notice continuing its AI Consortium, the collaborative body through which industry, academia, and government jointly develop AI measurement and evaluation methods, and invited new organizations to submit letters of interest to participate, with initial review within 60 days of publication. Published May 29, 2026 (Public Inspection May 28, 2026).

<https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/3fb1023c-9707-47c1-bd34-df2e9e50f5db>

Cybersecurity law

On May 29, 2026, CISA added CVE-2026-0257 to the KEV Catalog with a federal remediation deadline of June 1, 2026 — a 3-day patch window, the shortest issued in 2026 to date and a strong signal that CISA considers active exploitation of this vulnerability to pose immediate risk to federal networks. CVE-2026-0257 is an authentication bypass vulnerability in Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS, the operating system underlying Palo Alto firewalls and VPN gateways. Successful exploitation allows attackers to bypass security restrictions and establish unauthorized VPN connections, effectively creating a persistent network entry point that bypasses all perimeter controls. Palo Alto firewalls and VPN appliances are among the most widely deployed network perimeter security products in both federal and enterprise environments. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/4f21ac0c-737c-45ba-84c5-e1664f3cc2f0>

Cybersecurity law

On May 27, 2026, CISA added three vulnerabilities to the KEV Catalog. CVE-2026-8398 is an embedded malicious code vulnerability in Daemon Tools Lite, a widely distributed virtual drive and disk image management application — this represents a software supply chain attack where the product installer itself contains malicious code, a particularly significant vector given the tool's broad consumer and enterprise adoption. See the CISA alert for the two additional CVEs in this bundle. For legal practitioners,

embedded malicious code in widely distributed software raises both product liability and software supply chain compliance questions under NIST SSDF and executive orders on software security.

<https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/c465098d-4720-41bb-8e32-953c5341f742>

Cybersecurity law

CISA published a coordinated bundle of four industrial control systems security advisories on May 26, 2026. ICSA-26-146-01 addresses a heap-memory pollution vulnerability in ABB Terra AC electric-vehicle charging equipment that could allow remote control of affected devices. ICSA-26-146-02, ICSA-26-146-03, and ICSMA-26-146-01 address additional OT and ICS vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure equipment. Each advisory includes mitigations and recommended defensive measures.

<https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/88154537-42cc-4dd1-9f94-d5665f29f453>

Cybersecurity law

CISA added a privilege-escalation vulnerability in the LiteSpeed cPanel Plugin to its Known Exploited Vulnerabilities catalog based on evidence of active exploitation in the wild. The flaw allows any cPanel user account to execute arbitrary scripts with root-level privileges. Federal Civilian Executive Branch agencies must remediate by May 29, 2026 under Binding Operational Directive 22-01.

<https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/d4ce8c81-f3be-4fef-b67e-ca4280cda030>

Cybersecurity law

FERC approved a revised NERC Reliability Standard tightening cyber security management controls for low-impact bulk-electric-system Cyber Assets. The standard requires updated policy frameworks, electronic access controls for low-impact BES Cyber Systems, and improved security awareness and training documentation. As of May 26, 2026, registered entities are subject to enforcement of the revised CIP-003-11 requirements. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/667402f6-e624-4ad8-b912-d5f6fc85b9da>

F-4: U.S. SUPREME COURT

No qualifying major developments during this coverage period.

F-5: U.S. CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS

3rd Circuit

Privacy law

On May 26, 2026, the Third Circuit affirmed the dismissal of a class action claiming Spirit Airlines used 'session replay' software to secretly record visitors' activity on its website. The court found the plaintiffs had no standing to sue because they could not show a concrete privacy injury: they voluntarily entered the information, the data collected was anonymized, and (as the court put it) most people understand that what they do on the internet is not completely private. There were no allegations of embarrassment, humiliation, or capture of sensitive personal data. The ruling gives companies another strong defense

against website-tracking and California Invasion of Privacy Act (CIPA) class actions.
<https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/court-case/d8d410a2-9fc4-4ea0-9210-ed04d33032dd>

F-6: U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

No qualifying major developments during this coverage period.

F-7: PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS & FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIONS

No qualifying major developments during this coverage period.

PART II: STATE LAW

Coverage Period: May 26, 2026 through June 2, 2026

Only states with qualifying developments during the coverage period appear below. Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, and Texas meet biennially and are omitted unless a special session produced qualifying activity.

S-1: PROPOSED STATE BILLS

CALIFORNIA

AI law

California AB84 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/0eef3fdf-4b6a-46a5-a0f1-60ec0ab9a160>

AI law

California SB887 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/e931a516-b728-48c5-9cb7-0815e7cc35ae>

AI law

California SB1013 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/cbf06160-c907-43f3-9a09-023e379bdaf1>

AI law

California SB295 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/40308130-2a3e-49dd-8963-59c1825d8eae>

AI law

California SB1011 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/bd996f9f-1005-4711-a855-a6171d381b80>

AI law

California AB1331 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/c965f691-5ac3-475f-af61-9932780e357b>

AI law

California SB1246 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/a70394e4-9142-4954-a8cc-47ba0c0961ee>

AI law

California SB957 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/5a924794-1ae9-40a0-bd88-69966fabf091>

AI law

California AB33 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/3b5f7002-dac8-46cb-9b6c-70e96cf4386f>

AI law

California AB446 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/94128a27-e1e4-4936-aedb-99256737ed17>

AI law

California SB97 (2025-2026 session) addresses AI disclosure requirements. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/3e3c36b9-84e1-41a3-99cd-531763f2bd71>

AI law

California SB1168 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/07f10307-7c7f-4ae9-b694-c2185c1ca1c3>

AI law

California SB505 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/e446c5e1-f150-47df-b2ec-f8e99d9aa94d>

AI law

California AB160 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/5c48fe09-c819-4e1b-bda0-efec2f9a2b5a>

AI law

California AB1577 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/e2a5f93c-9b5c-41af-9288-fd2a5650f7ba>

AI law

California SB716 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/26a54a12-70cc-4318-8a31-f652076214c7>

AI law

California SB923 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/fcdf0b4f-5c47-4fcc-9fdc-7b6e730306c4>

AI law

California SB1130 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/a7419ac1-f547-4453-9ec2-3a4cf9c40c1a>

AI law

California SB1247 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/ed481db2-6512-448c-aafd-c883111d6206>

AI law

California SB1114 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/93897073-b38a-4730-afa3-fc686bed5f42>

AI law

California AB1749 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/16652585-8c00-4b3e-9597-703d5e7e0283>

AI law

California SB867, authored by Senator Padilla, prohibits any person from manufacturing, selling, exchanging, or offering for sale to a retailer any toy that includes a companion chatbot. The bill defines a "toy" as a product designed or intended by the manufacturer for use in play by children 12 years of age or younger. A "companion chatbot" is defined by reference to the existing definition in Business and Professions Code Section 22601 — an AI system with a natural language interface designed to simulate social interaction and companionship. The prohibition is set to remain in effect until January 1, 2031, when it would be repealed unless extended. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/6a51283b-0ea5-4d3b-b980-1cb0dc9aa411>

AI law

California SB1047 (2025-2026 session) is an active bill in the AI, privacy, or data pillar space. Active in the 2025-2026 California legislative session with qualifying in-window activity. Review leginfo.legislature.ca.gov for current status and full text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/eb99624e-a809-4ec3-8105-185d0a2ddb81>

ILLINOIS

AI law

Requires large frontier AI developers (more than \$500M annual gross revenue — capturing OpenAI, Anthropic, Google, Meta, and a handful of others) to publish and annually update catastrophic-risk frameworks, undergo first-in-nation annual independent third-party safety audits, and report critical safety incidents within 72 hours; includes whistleblower protections and reporting processes. Passed the House 110-0 on May 27, 2026 and is awaiting Gov. Pritzker's signature; effective January 1, 2028.

Cybersecurity law

The 72-hour critical-incident reporting and required cybersecurity/internal-governance undertakings engage Pillar 4. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/60093050-7e21-4601-82ba-2c85bf969c8c>

NEW YORK

AI law

New York S56 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/0304728f-caab-4ffb-91a9-e5a93c4b314a>

AI law

New York S140 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/b3d5c140-6ff4-4b8f-848c-e43f31f1edf0>

AI law

New York S344 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/2b32b123-2c86-4e80-a3c2-b7d694062d63>

AI law

New York S68 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/96c613b5-0de1-4887-b231-40a0d1926a97>

AI law

New York S269 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/f05b38e2-b82d-4149-bbc9-58a778b21529>

AI law

New York S284 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/10e70776-c221-492a-930f-53bacef520a7>

AI law

New York S379 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/1bb2c332-483a-4541-9bbd-5aeb81072e08>

AI law

New York S387 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/19623c6c-6ed2-4a5b-9d68-8ce53406f62b>

AI law

New York S112 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/4c784d81-e161-4922-810d-54fe5c703531>

AI law

New York S99 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/aafd75ba-671e-43cf-a837-2d4dd3efca1e>

AI law

New York S185 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/04db5981-e22d-4dfa-a10f-6c9a512862ee>

AI law

New York S318 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/be8419a3-d998-45a4-9d5f-915d7df47aa4>

AI law

New York S397 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/7f2e0264-e7c7-4f0d-a73d-5ba4e74c23fa>

AI law

New York S67 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/6ff97ed0-1861-4e3a-9d32-83dc06311d26>

AI law

New York S166 is an active bill in the 2025-2026 legislative session addressing artificial intelligence, privacy, data, or cybersecurity policy. It had qualifying legislative activity within the January 1 through May 5, 2026 audit window. Review the official nysenate.gov bill page for current status, sponsor, and full bill text. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/2232ed93-4aba-4a1c-ae05-982dcc24d9c1>

S-2: ENACTED STATE STATUTES (SIGNED OR TAKING EFFECT)

COLORADO

AI law

Signed by Gov. Jared Polis on May 29, 2026 and effective January 1, 2027, Colorado HB26-1263 establishes baseline safety requirements for operators of "conversational AI services" — defined as AI systems accessible to the general public that primarily simulate human conversation through textual, visual, or aural communications — with enhanced duties for minor users specifically. Operators must regularly disclose to minor users that they are interacting with an AI system, not a human. They must implement reasonable steps to estimate whether a given user is under 18.

Privacy law

The age-estimation mandate compels operators to build user-detection workflows that identify minor users and subject that cohort to differential processing rules. Operators must determine whether a user is under 18 and maintain distinct data-handling and content-filtering workflows for that population — creating compliance obligations that intersect with COPPA (15 U.S.C. § 6501 et seq.), California's Age-Appropriate Design Code line of enforcement, and the growing 2026 state-level children's privacy statutes. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/7234869f-93bf-462f-9731-e371a6a9436c>

CONNECTICUT

AI law

On May 27, 2026, Gov. Ned Lamont signed SB 5, a wide-ranging law bundling several separate AI bills: chatbot safety duties; AEDT obligations (developer duties Oct. 1, 2026; deployer duties Oct. 1, 2027); provenance/watermarking for large generative-AI providers (those with more than one million monthly users must embed C2PA-style provenance data); frontier-model whistleblower protections; AI-related layoff notice under the state WARN Act; and a planned AI regulatory sandbox.

Privacy law

For minors, the law restricts personalized recommender systems and imposes online-safety obligations on social platforms, with a private right of action for the AI-companion-for-minors provisions.

Cybersecurity law

The frontier-model risk-mitigation requirements carry attached cybersecurity obligations for large developers. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/9f827305-7d7a-49e3-a4e8-e99385a17945>

Data law

Builds centralized deletion infrastructure following California's DELETE Act model, with a data-broker registry and one-stop deletion routing.

Privacy law

Signed by Gov. Lamont on May 27, 2026. Amends the Connecticut Data Privacy Act (CTDPA) and creates a data-broker registry plus an accessible deletion mechanism that lets consumers pull personal data off the internet through a single request. Also addresses facial recognition, location privacy, data-based/surveillance pricing, and genetic and personal-data protections.

<https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/7d876e9f-a754-4956-8894-46a64192df01>

MARYLAND

Privacy law

Maryland Chapter 596 (House Bill 525), the Joanne C. Benson Maryland Phone-Free Schools Act, was signed by the Governor on May 26, 2026. Effective July 1, 2026, it requires each county board of education to adopt and implement, beginning in the 2027-2028 school year, a policy prohibiting student use of electronic communication devices during the academic school day. Policies must allow exceptions for disability accommodations (including IEP-related needs), documented health issues, language translation tools, and caregiving responsibilities. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/6b745f6f-c814-4ffa-a246-d6a217b5ca74>

S-3: STATE REGULATIONS

No qualifying major developments during this coverage period.

S-4: STATE APPELLATE & SUPREME COURT CASES

CALIFORNIA

Data law

This California Court of Appeal decision (*Voice of San Diego v. San Diego Unified School District*, D084327, filed May 11, 2026, partially published May 27, 2026) establishes the legal standard for determining when a public agency has complied with its duty under the California Public Records Act to make requested records "promptly available." The court held that "promptly" does not impose a fixed

deadline measured in days or weeks, but instead requires a fact-intensive, case-by-case assessment based on the scope and burden of the particular request — including the breadth of the request, volume of responsive records, complexity of review required, and agency capacity. The court affirmed judgment in favor of the school district after finding no unlawful pattern of delaying public records disclosures. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/court-case/b7f988a7-602a-4b3b-bfe6-53846a65a621>

S-5: GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS

No qualifying major developments during this coverage period.

S-6: STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ACTIONS & GUIDANCE

CALIFORNIA

AI law

California AB 1609 cracks down on companies using artificial intelligence to trick consumers by establishing clear consumer transparency standards for automated communication. The bill completely prohibits any business from using an online "bot" or text-based customer service chatbot to simulate human interaction if the system is designed to mislead a Californian into believing they are speaking with a real person to drive a purchase or sale. For large companies (those making over \$500 million in annual revenue), if an AI customer service chatbot looks or acts human enough that a regular customer would be confused, the business must provide a bold, clear, and conspicuous disclosure stating that the system is artificially generated. Furthermore, the bill bans these large corporations from ever explicitly representing that an AI chatbot is a human agent.

Data law

The legislation implements rigid operational and data governance requirements for large private businesses operating in California. To prevent consumers from getting trapped in endless, automated "AI loops" or phone hold queues, the bill guarantees the right to human intervention. During a company's normal 10-hour business day, if a customer utilizing an online platform or text chat requests a live human representative, the business's data architecture must immediately process the request and transition the conversation to a real human agent within 15 minutes. For telephone platforms, the company must make a good-faith effort to ensure customers are not kept on hold for more than 15 minutes after the initial automated answering system picks up. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/653dde01-4f65-403f-ac35-a5fe68e91a81>

NEW YORK

AI law

The New York Responsible AI Safety and Education (RAISE) Act establishes a regulatory framework for developers of frontier artificial intelligence models operating in New York State. The law requires covered developers to implement safety plans, maintain documentation of their safety protocols, report critical safety incidents to the state, and publish transparency disclosures about their frontier model activities. The act was originally signed December 19, 2025 and amended by chapter amendment in January 2026, with the amended version superseding the original to reflect agreed modifications to scope and obligations.

Data law

The RAISE Act imposes data governance and incident documentation obligations on frontier AI developers, requiring them to maintain records of safety incidents, training methodologies, and risk assessments, and to make specified disclosures available to the Attorney General for enforcement purposes. <https://www.docketdaily.ai/digest/law/7edd55fb-407d-4f41-99aa-6a1e5ec8ca4e>

DAILY BRIEF SUMMARY & KEY TAKEAWAYS

State-level AI regulation accelerated significantly this week with Colorado becoming the first state to enact specific safety requirements for conversational AI services, particularly those serving minors. This milestone signals growing state interest in filling federal regulatory gaps around AI safety and transparency. CISA issued its most urgent cybersecurity alert of 2026 with a 3-day remediation deadline for a Palo Alto Networks vulnerability, demonstrating the agency's increasing willingness to use extremely short patch windows when active exploitation threatens federal networks. The compressed timeline reflects the critical nature of authentication bypass vulnerabilities in widely deployed security infrastructure. Connecticut Governor Lamont signed comprehensive AI legislation on May 27 that bundles multiple AI safety measures including chatbot disclosure requirements, automated employment decision tool obligations, and provenance requirements for large generative AI providers. This omnibus approach may serve as a model for other states seeking to address multiple AI governance issues simultaneously. Maryland joined the growing number of states mandating phone-free schools, requiring county boards to prohibit student electronic device use during school hours beginning in the 2027-2028 academic year. This trend reflects bipartisan concern about technology's impact on student learning and mental health. The Third Circuit's decision in *Smidga v. Spirit Airlines* provides important guidance on privacy standing requirements, finding that plaintiffs could not demonstrate concrete injury from website session replay software when data was anonymized and voluntarily provided. This ruling may influence future privacy litigation strategies and standing arguments.

ITEMS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ATTORNEY ACTION

Federal agencies must remediate CVE-2026-0257 in Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS systems by June 1, 2026, under CISA's Known Exploited Vulnerabilities directive. Organizations using affected Palo Alto firewalls and VPN gateways should prioritize immediate patching given the authentication bypass nature of this vulnerability and evidence of active exploitation.

ITEMS TO WATCH NEXT PERIOD

Monitor Illinois Governor Pritzker's decision on the Artificial Intelligence Safety Measures Act, which passed the House 110-0 on May 27 and would establish the nation's first mandatory third-party safety audits for large frontier AI developers. A signature would create significant compliance obligations for major AI companies operating in Illinois. Watch for NIST AI Consortium application responses as the 60-day review period for new participant letters of interest continues through late July. Participation could influence federal AI standards development and measurement methodologies. Track California legislative activity on multiple AI bills including SB1047, SB867 (toy chatbot prohibition), and AB1609 (customer

service chatbot transparency) as they advance through the 2025-2026 session. These bills could establish precedent-setting AI governance frameworks. Monitor Connecticut's implementation timeline for its comprehensive AI legislation signed May 27, particularly the October 1, 2026 effective date for automated employment decision tool developer duties. Covered entities should begin compliance planning immediately. Watch for additional state phone-free school legislation following Maryland's enactment, as this trend gains momentum across multiple jurisdictions. School districts should prepare for potential similar requirements in their states. Follow CISA KEV additions for any additional critical vulnerabilities with compressed remediation timelines, as the agency appears increasingly willing to use urgent deadlines for actively exploited flaws. Track New York RAISE Act implementation details as the state develops specific requirements for frontier AI model developers under the amended legislation. Covered companies should monitor regulatory guidance development. Monitor federal agency responses to the May 26 CISA industrial control systems advisories affecting critical infrastructure, particularly the ABB Terra electric vehicle charging equipment vulnerability that could allow remote device control.

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