Date of Hearing: April 22, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
Buffy Wicks, Chair
AB 2412 (Ta) – As Amended April 9, 2026

Policy Committee: Privacy and Consumer Protection Vote: 15 - 0

Urgency: No State Mandated Local Program: No Reimbursable: No

**SUMMARY**:

This bill expands existing disclosure requirements for state agencies using generative artificial intelligence to communicate with the public. Existing law requires disclaimers only when a state agency uses GenAI to communicate directly with a person regarding government services and benefits. This bill extends those requirements to all public-facing communications, including both individualized direct communications and general public announcements.

**FISCAL EFFECT**:

Uknown, likely minor absorbable costs to state agencies. The bill incrementally expands existing GenAI disclosure requirements to cover all public-facing communications; compliance can largely be achieved through configuration changes to existing systems.

**COMMENTS**:

1) **Purpose.** According to the author:

> Residents must know whether they are interacting with a human or an AI system when communicating with a government agency. Mandatory disclosures eliminate confusion and prevent deception. Government communications wield authority; therefore, nondisclosure of AI use damages public confidence. Transparency protects trust in state institutions. In the absence of a standard rule, agencies will disclose AI use inconsistently. AB 2412 sets uniform statewide standards for AI adoption.

2) **Background.** In September 2023, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-12-23 directing state agencies to deploy GenAI ethically and responsibly. The Legislature subsequently enacted SB 986 (Dodd), Chapter 928, Statutes of 2024, which, among other things, codified disclosure requirements for state agencies using GenAI to communicate directly with individuals about government services and benefits. Those requirements specify disclaimer formats for written, chatbot, audio, and video communications and require agencies to provide contact information for a human employee. This bill extends those same requirements to all public-facing communications using GenAI, addressing a gap in which GenAI-generated content such as social media posts, press releases, or public health messaging would not require disclosure under current law.

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