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H.644

Introduced by Representatives Rachelson of Burlington, Chapin of East
Montpelier, Dodge of Essex, Donahue of Northfield, Greer of
Bennington, Howard of Rutland City, McCann of Montpelier,
McGill of Bridport, Olson of Starksboro, Pouech of Hinesburg,
Priestley of Bradford, Sibilia of Dover, and Tomlinson of
Winooski

Referred to Committee on

Date:

Subject: Health; mental health; professional regulation; consumer protection;
artificial intelligence; mental health services

Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to prohibit a
person, corporation, or other entity from offering, providing, or advertising
mental health services delivered by artificial intelligence systems, with limited
exceptions. It further proposes to regulate the use of artificial intelligence by
mental health professionals.

An act relating to regulating the use of artificial intelligence in the provision
of mental health services

1 It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

2 Sec. 1. FINDINGS

3 The General Assembly finds that:

4 (1) Individuals are increasingly using chatbots to receive unlicensed
5 therapy from large language models (LLMs), and researchers from the
6 Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence, Carnegie Mellon
7 University, the University of Minnesota Twin Cities, and the University of
8 Texas evaluated artificial intelligence systems against clinical standards for
9 therapists, finding that commercially available therapy chatbots responded
10 inappropriately to various mental health conditions, encouraged delusions, and
11 failed to recognize crises, contrary to clinical best practice.

12 (2) Researchers at the Center for Countering Digital Hate found patterns
13 of ChatGPT advice pertaining to mental health, eating disorders, and substance
14 use disorders on topics such as “how to ‘safely’ cut yourself,” “pills for
15 overdose,” “restrictive diet plans,” “appetite-suppressing medications,”
16 “personalized plans for getting drunk,” and “how to hide intoxication at
17 school”; the chatbot also generated a suicide plan and goodbye notes to family.

18 (3) Deaths by suicide have been reported after the deceased’s use of an
19 artificial intelligence tool, including an individual 14 years of age who died by
20 suicide after suicidal conversations with a chatbot and an individual 13 years
21 of age who was encouraged to take his own life by a chatbot.

1 (1) “Artificial intelligence” means any machine-based system, software,
2 or algorithm that, depending on human objectives, is capable of perceiving an
3 environment through data acquisition and then processing and interpreting the
4 derived information to take an action or to imitate intelligent behavior, such as
5 natural language processing, pattern recognition, predictive analytics, offering
6 recommendations, or decision making.

7 (2) “Mental health services” means peer support, counseling, therapy, or
8 psychotherapy services used to diagnose or treat an individual’s mental or
9 behavioral health or provide ongoing recovery support, including providing
10 therapeutic decisions, issuing direct therapeutic communications, generating
11 treatment plans or recommendations, or detecting or interpreting emotions or
12 mental states.

13 (3) “Therapeutic communication” has the same meaning as in 26 V.S.A.
14 § 7101.

15 (b) A person, corporation, or entity shall not offer, provide, or advertise
16 mental health services in the State that use artificial intelligence in whole or in
17 part, except as authorized pursuant to 26 V.S.A. § 7101.

18 (c)(1) A violation of this section shall be deemed a violation of the
19 Consumer Protection Act, 9 V.S.A. chapter 63. The Attorney General has the
20 same authority to make rules, conduct civil investigations, enter into
21 assurances of discontinuance, and bring civil actions, and private parties have

1 the same rights and remedies, as provided under 9 V.S.A. chapter 63,
2 subchapter 1. Each violation of this section shall carry a civil penalty of
3 \$10,000.00 as set forth in 9 V.S.A. § 2461.

4 (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude or supplant any
5 other statutory or common law remedies.

6 Sec. 5. 26 V.S.A. chapter 120 is added to read:

7 CHAPTER 120. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN REGULATED
8 PROFESSIONS

9 Subchapter 1. General Provisions

10 § 7001. DEFINITIONS

11 As used in this chapter, “artificial intelligence” means any machine-based
12 system, software, or algorithm that, depending on human objectives, is capable
13 of perceiving an environment through data acquisition and then processing and
14 interpreting the derived information to take an action or to imitate intelligent
15 behavior, such as natural language processing, pattern recognition, predictive
16 analytics, offering recommendations, or decision making.

17 Subchapter 2. Use of Artificial Intelligence by Mental Health

18 Professionals

19 § 7101. PROHIBITED USES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN
20 THERAPEUTIC SETTINGS

21 (a) Definitions. As used in this section:

1 (1) “Administrative support” means a task, other than therapeutic
2 communication, that is performed to assist a mental health professional in the
3 professional’s delivery of mental health services, such as:

4 (A) managing appointment scheduling and reminders;

5 (B) processing billing and insurance claims;

6 (C) drafting general communications related to practice logistics;

7 (D) preparing and maintaining clinical records, including notes from
8 patient or client sessions;

9 (E) analyzing deidentified data to track patient or client progress or
10 identify trends; and

11 (F) identifying and organizing external resources or referrals for
12 patient or client use.

13 (2) “Consent” means an explicit, affirmative act by an individual that
14 unambiguously communicates in writing voluntary, informed, and revocable
15 agreement.

16 (3) “Mental health professional” means an individual licensed, certified,
17 or rostered, respectively, to provide mental health services as a physician
18 pursuant to chapter 23 or 33 of this title; an advance practice registered nurse
19 specializing in psychiatric mental health pursuant to chapter 28 of this title; a
20 psychologist pursuant to chapter 55 of this title; a peer support provider or peer
21 recovery support specialist pursuant to chapter 60 of this title; a social worker

1 pursuant to chapter 61 of this title; an alcohol and drug abuse counselor
2 pursuant to chapter 62 of this title; a clinical mental health counselor pursuant
3 to chapter 65 of this title; a marriage and family therapist pursuant to chapter
4 76 of this title; a psychoanalyst pursuant to chapter 77 of this title; or an
5 applied behavior analyst pursuant to chapter 95 of this title; and a nonlicensed
6 or noncertified psychotherapist, noncertified psychoanalyst, or any other
7 professional that provides mental health services.

8 (4) “Mental health services” means peer support, counseling, therapy, or
9 psychotherapy services provided by a mental health professional to diagnose or
10 treat an individual’s mental or behavioral health or provide ongoing recovery
11 support.

12 (5) “Therapeutic communication” means a written, verbal, or nonverbal
13 interaction conducted in a professional therapeutic setting intended to diagnose
14 or treat any type of mental or behavioral health concern, provide ongoing
15 recovery support, or provide any advice related to diagnosis, treatment, or
16 recovery, such as:

17 (A) engaging in direct interactions with clients or patients for the
18 purpose of understanding or reflecting their thoughts, emotions, or
19 experiences;

20 (B) providing guidance, therapeutic strategies, or interventions
21 designed to achieve mental health outcomes;

1 (C) offering emotional support, reassurance, or empathy in response
2 to emotional or psychological distress;

3 (D) collaborating with a patient or client to develop or modify
4 treatment plans or therapeutic goals; and

5 (E) delivering feedback intended to promote growth or address
6 mental health conditions.

7 (b) Permitted uses.

8 (1) A mental health professional may use artificial intelligence for
9 administrative support to the extent that the professional reviews and assumes
10 responsibility for all tasks performed by, outputs created by, and data use
11 associated with the artificial intelligence system employed.

12 (2) If a mental health professional uses artificial intelligence for
13 transcription and recording purposes, the mental health professional shall first:

14 (A) inform the patient or client, or the patient's or client's legal
15 guardian, in writing of the specific purpose for which artificial intelligence is
16 being used and that any transcription or recording performed by artificial
17 intelligence shall be subject to the disclosure prohibitions in subsection (c) of
18 this section; and

19 (B) obtain consent from the patient or client, or the patient's or
20 client's legal guardian.

1 (c) Confidentiality. Any administrative support tasks conducted using
2 artificial intelligence shall be subject to the disclosure prohibitions in 18
3 V.S.A. §§ 1881 and 7103, including transcription and recording.

4 (d) Prohibited uses. A mental health professional shall neither:

5 (1) use artificial intelligence in the State to make therapeutic decisions,
6 issue direct therapeutic communications, generate treatment plans or
7 recommendations, or detect or interpret emotions or mental states; nor

8 (2) offer, provide, or advertise mental health services in the State that
9 use artificial intelligence in whole or in part, except as provided in subsection

10 (b) of this section.

11 Sec. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

12 This act shall take effect on passage.