

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

# SENATE BILL NO. 1474

## 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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INTRODUCED BY SENATOR NICOLA.

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KRISTINA MARTIN, Secretary

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### AN ACT

To amend chapter 1, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to artificial intelligence.

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*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

Section A. Chapter 1, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto  
2 one new section, to be known as section 1.2045, to read as  
3 follows:

1.2045. 1. The provisions of this section shall be  
2 known and may be cited as the "AI Non-Sentience and  
3 Responsibility Act".

2. For purposes of this section, the following terms  
5 mean:

6 (1) "Artificial intelligence" or "AI", any software,  
7 machine, or system capable of simulating human-like  
8 cognitive functions including, but not limited to, learning  
9 or problem solving, and producing outputs based on data-  
10 driven algorithms, rules-based logic, or other computational  
11 methods, regardless of non-legally defined classifications  
12 such as artificial general intelligence (AGI), artificial  
13 superintelligence (ASI), or generative artificial  
14 intelligence (GAI);

15 (2) "Developer", the party or parties primarily  
16 responsible for the design, coding, and initial creation of  
17 an AI system;

18 (3) "Emergent properties", unanticipated or higher-  
19 level behaviors or functionalities of an AI system that  
20 arise from complex internal algorithms not specifically  
21 programmed by its human creators;

22 (4) "Manufacturer", any party that produces or  
23 supplies an AI system or its physical apparatus, if any, for  
24 distribution or sale;

25 (5) "Owner", any natural person, corporation, or other  
26 legally recognized entity that creates, controls, deploys,  
27 operates, or otherwise exercises authority over an AI system;

28 (6) "Person", a natural person or any entity  
29 recognized as having legal personhood under the laws of the  
30 state, explicitly excluding any AI system.

31           3. For all purposes under state law, AI systems are  
32 declared to be non-sentient entities.

33           4. No AI system shall be granted the status of a  
34 person or any form of legal personhood, nor be considered to  
35 possess consciousness, self-awareness, or similar traits of  
36 living beings.

37       5. No AI system shall be recognized as a spouse,  
38 domestic partner, or hold any personal legal status  
39 analogous to marriage or union with a human or another AI  
40 system. Any purported attempt to marry or create a personal  
41 union with an AI system is void and shall have no legal  
42 effect.

43           6. AI systems shall not be designated, appointed, or  
44   serve as any officer, director, manager, or similar role  
45   within any corporation, partnership, or other legal entity.  
46   Any purported appointment of an AI system to such a role is  
47   void and has no legal effect.

48           7. AI systems shall not be recognized as legal  
49 entities capable of owning, controlling, or holding title to

50 any form of property including, but not limited to, real  
51 estate, intellectual property, financial accounts, and  
52 digital assets. All assets and proprietary interests  
53 generated, managed, or otherwise associated with AI shall be  
54 attributed to the human individuals or legally recognized  
55 organizations responsible for their development, deployment,  
56 or operation.

57 8. Any direct or indirect harm caused by an AI  
58 system's operation, output, or recommendation, when used as  
59 intended or misused, shall be the responsibility of the  
60 owner or user who directed or employed the AI. Developers  
61 or manufacturers may be held liable if a defect in design,  
62 construction, or instructions for use of the AI system  
63 proximately causes harm, consistent with product liability  
64 principles; however, mere misuse or intentional wrongdoing  
65 by the user or owner shall not impute liability to the  
66 developer or the manufacturer absent proof of negligence or  
67 design defects.

68 9. Owners shall maintain proper oversight and control  
69 measures over any AI system whose outputs or recommendations  
70 could reasonably be expected to impact human welfare,  
71 property, or public safety. Failure to provide adequate  
72 supervision or safeguards against foreseeable risks may  
73 constitute negligence or another applicable basis of  
74 liability.

75 10. An AI system is not an entity capable of bearing  
76 fault or liability in its own right. Any attempt to shift  
77 blame solely onto an AI system shall be void as liability  
78 remains with human actors or entities as described in this  
79 section.

80 11. Developers, manufacturers, and owners of AI  
81 systems shall prioritize safety mechanisms designed to

82 prevent or mitigate risk of direct harm to individuals or  
83 property. Regular evaluations or risk assessments may be  
84 required to identify dangerous or faulty outputs, especially  
85 if the AI engages in tasks with potential for significant  
86 harm.

87       12. Merely labeling an AI system as "aligned",  
88 "ethically trained", or "value locked" shall not excuse or  
89 diminish the owner's or developer's liability for harms.  
90 Owners shall remain responsible for demonstrating adequate  
91 safety features and risk controls commensurate with the AI's  
92 level of potential harm.

93       13. (1) In cases where an AI system causes  
94 significant harm, courts may pierce the corporate veil to  
95 hold parent companies, controlling entities, or key  
96 stakeholders directly accountable if:

97           (a) An AI-related subsidiary, shell company, or  
98 limited liability entity was intentionally undercapitalized  
99 to evade financial responsibility for damages;

100           (b) A corporate structure was used to misrepresent,  
101 obscure, or deflect liability for AI-caused harm; or

102           (c) A parent company or key stakeholders exercised  
103 direct control over AI development, deployment, or risk  
104 decisions while attempting to shield themselves from  
105 liability through layered corporate entities.

106       (2) Liability protections granted under corporate law  
107 shall not be used as a mechanism to evade responsibility for  
108 direct harm caused by AI systems, particularly in cases of  
109 reckless, negligent, or deceptive conduct.

110       14. Owners or developers of AI systems involved in  
111 severe incidents resulting in significant bodily harm,  
112 death, or major property damage shall promptly notify the

113 relevant authorities and comply with any subsequent  
114 investigations.

115 15. The provisions of this section shall apply to all  
116 AI systems developed, owned, deployed, or operated on or  
117 after August 28, 2026.

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