SANITY Act

Stop Advertising Negative IT to Youth

Lexeme LLC · Legislative framework · November 2026

Framework overview

Every American child now grows up inside systems designed by a small number of companies whose revenue depends on attention, personal data and the number of connections a user makes. The record those companies have built over the past decade, in jury verdicts, state enforcement actions, internal documents and federal botnet takedowns, shows the same sequence again and again: a design choice that raises engagement or cuts cost, internal knowledge of what it does to the people on the other end, and a decision to ship it anyway. The costs fall on households, on the security of the home network and on children in a school system that is already losing ground; in September 2025 the Nation's Report Card recorded the lowest 12th-grade reading and math scores in its history, and the OECD's PISA 2025 results put American 15-year-olds' reading and math among the lowest the United States has recorded in the test's history. The Stop Advertising Negative IT to Youth (SANITY) Act, a Lexeme LLC legislative framework, treats this as an infrastructure problem and assigns the cost to the companies that design the systems.

The six titles

- **Title I, Connected devices.** Strict liability for the operating system, firmware and cloud providers behind connected consumer hardware, and a necessity test that limits new products to the network connections their functions require.
- **Title II, Write limits.** A strict daily publishing threshold with mandatory throttling, starting with identified minor accounts and designed to extend to every account, limiting the output platforms store permanently with no lasting purpose and separating human activity from automated activity.
- **Title III, Willful negligence.** Behavioral profiling data treated as actual knowledge of minor users, personal liability for officers, and loss of Section 230 protection for uncapped minor access.
- **Title IV, Parasitic markets.** A ban on selling auto-tappers and other hardware built to game engagement loops.
- **Title V, Network manipulation.** A ban on suggested-account, People You May Know and automated network expansion systems, for adult users as well as minors.
- **Title VI, Pop-ups and overlays.** A ban on consent banners, obstructive overlays and deceptive close controls, replaced by one browser-level privacy signal.

Lexeme identifies six patterns of corporate corruption in that record, and each title of the Act answers one. Device makers bolt network connections and outsourced firmware onto televisions, cameras, routers and appliances, sell the hardware and leave the security bill with the household; at least 3,000,000 of those devices were conscripted into the botnets the Justice Department disrupted in March 2026, and Title I makes the platform providers strictly liable for what runs on them and limits new products to the

connections their functions require. Platforms take unlimited output from children, and increasingly from bots and default-on AI generators, store all of it permanently and claim liability safe harbors for it; Title II caps what an identified minor account can publish in a day, the first phase of a write limit meant to reach every account. Companies measured the harm their products did to minors and kept the products running: TikTok's own documents put habit formation at 260 videos, and a New Mexico jury found in March 2026 that Meta knowingly harmed children's mental health. Title III makes behavioral profiling data proof of knowledge and puts personal liability on the officers who deploy those systems. TikTok Shop takes a commission on auto-tappers advertised for TikTok LIVE, hardware built to game the platform's own engagement loop, and Title IV bans that trade. Growth engines introduce strangers to children because every new connection is more engagement; a 2022 audit cited by plaintiffs found that Instagram's recommendation feature suggested 1,400,000 potentially suspicious adults to teens in a single day, and Title V bans suggested-account and People You May Know systems for every user. The interruption layer of the web extracts engagement the user never chose through consent banners, fake close buttons and unskippable mid-roll ads; the Council of the EU kept the cookie banner in June 2026 after Google circulated a lobbying paper defending it, according to noyb, and Title VI bans the layer and replaces it with one privacy setting in the browser.

The Act reclassifies connected consumer devices and social platforms from private playgrounds to regulated critical infrastructure, and moves the compliance burden off users, children first among them, and onto the companies that architect the systems those users live inside. Each title attaches a duty of care to one layer of the stack: connected devices and the platforms they run on (Title I), the publishing interface (Title II), corporate knowledge and officer liability (Title III), the aftermarket hardware that games engagement loops (Title IV), the recommendation systems that manufacture social obligation (Title V), and the pop-ups, consent banners and fake close buttons that stand between the user and the page (Title VI). The reach is concentrated by design. A handful of platforms (Google's Android TV, Amazon's Fire TV and Alexa, Samsung's Tizen, LG's webOS, Roku and the Chinese white-label platform Tuya) run a large share of the connected devices in American homes, and a short list of companies own the feeds American teenagers spend their hours in. The sections below name those companies title by title, with the specific products and features each provision reaches.

Title I: Hardware-Level Compliance and OS Accountability

Threat record

Title I targets the Internet of Things: televisions, streaming boxes, cameras, routers, appliances and toys that ship with an operating system and a network connection whether or not the job requires one. Each of those devices is a computer sitting on the home network, and the record now shows what cheap, unverified ones do at scale. On March 19, 2026 the Justice Department disrupted four botnets (AISURU, Kimwolf, JackSkid and Mossad) built from at least 3,000,000 digital video recorders, web cameras, Wi-Fi routers and off-brand Android TV boxes, hundreds of thousands of them in the United States. In April 2026 CISA warned that Chinese state-sponsored actors are threatening critical infrastructure through covert networks of compromised devices, the same method domestic intelligence documented when Volt Typhoon used home and office routers to pre-position against electrical grids and water supplies.

PROVISIONS

As drafted, it is unlawful to distribute connected consumer hardware lacking cryptographically secure execution barriers. The title is aimed at third-party attack vectors: the firmware, cloud services and companion apps that device makers license from outside suppliers, which is how a white-label platform like Tuya ends up inside thousands of brands. The providers of the operating systems, firmware and cloud platforms those devices run on are strictly liable when a device permits local execution of software that an independent verification committee has not approved, and non-compliant software is sandboxed, disabled or purged through mandatory updates, on the model of revoking an FCC equipment authorization. The committee is a third-party body established for this purpose and staffed by people already working in the industry, in technology governance and in adjacent fields. Developer machines and company-managed computers are exempt, and general-purpose phones and PCs sit outside the title, which keeps it on the connected devices that have no business running arbitrary code. Strict liability also puts a price on the needless connection. A manufacturer that adds Wi-Fi to a dishwasher takes on the full liability of a networked computer for a feature the appliance does not need, and that cost is the deterrent the title is built to create.

COMPANIES REACHED

Company	Role under Title I	Products reached	Record
Amazon	Platform and device maker	Echo and Alexa, Ring doorbells and cameras, Fire TV, Blink, eero routers	eero is among the brands caught by the FCC's March 23, 2026 ban on new foreign-made consumer routers
Alphabet (Google)	Platform	Android TV and Google TV, Nest cameras, doorbells and thermostats	The federal BadBox 2.0 warning tells consumers to watch for Android devices that are not Play Protect certified, so Google's certification is already the line Title I would make mandatory
Samsung	Platform and device maker	Tizen smart TVs, SmartThings, connected appliances	Sued by Texas over automated content recognition on December 15, 2025; changed its consent settings under an agreement with the state on February 26, 2026
LG	Platform and device maker	webOS smart TVs, ThinQ appliances	Texas alleges its TVs capture screen data every 10 milliseconds
Sony, Hisense, TCL	Device makers (Hisense and TCL are based in China)	Smart TVs	Sued by Texas alongside Samsung and LG; the state obtained a temporary restraining order against Hisense
Roku	Platform	Roku OS players and licensed TVs	Reached as an operating system provider
Apple	Platform	Apple TV, HomePod, HomeKit	Runs only signed software; closest to compliant today
Meta	Platform and device maker	Quest headsets, Ray-Ban Meta glasses	Reached as the operating system provider for camera- and microphone-equipped wearables
Tuya	Firmware and cloud platform (Hangzhou, China)	White-label smart plugs, cameras, thermostats, appliances	Senators Rubio, Scott and Cotton wrote in 2021 that Tuya powers more than 5,000 brands across 1,100 device categories, subject to China's Data Security Law

Company	Role under Title I	Products reached	Record
TP-Link, Netgear, Ubiquiti	Router makers	Home Wi-Fi routers	New foreign-made models barred by the FCC since March 23, 2026 unless conditionally approved; Netgear holds an exemption through October 1, 2027
Off-brand Android TV box sellers	Device makers and marketplace sellers	Unofficial streaming boxes, projectors, digital picture frames	Kimwolf infected more than 2,000,000 devices, mostly unofficial Android TV boxes sold for pirated streaming

Prospective necessity test

The necessity test applies prospectively. Products brought to market after the effective date may connect to a network only for functions that require a connection, on the finding that the utility of a network-enabled feature is far outweighed by the vulnerability it opens. The installed base stays outside the test, because no mechanism yet exists to isolate or sequester the Samsung, LG and TCL televisions and appliances already sitting on home networks; those devices continue to fall under the strict-liability and mandatory-update provisions above.

Title II: Write Access and Capacity Limits

Title II's main targets are YouTube, TikTok, Instagram and Snapchat, the four platforms a majority of American teenagers use, according to Pew Research Center's December 2025 survey of 1,458 teens. As drafted, safe harbors are eliminated for identified minor accounts, a platform is liable for any application that lets a minor publish beyond a strict daily threshold, and crossing the threshold triggers mandatory throttling of the account. The title is easiest to enforce where a platform already sorts users by age, which describes Instagram's Teen Accounts and Roblox's chat system, where facial age estimation became mandatory worldwide in January 2026.

PLATFORMS REACHED

Platform	Owner	Teen reach	Publishing surface reached
YouTube	Alphabet	About 9 in 10 teens; about 1 in 5 "almost constantly"	Shorts, uploads, comments, community posts; after the March 2026 verdict, Google called YouTube "a responsibly built streaming platform, not a social media site"
TikTok	TikTok USDS Joint Venture LLC: Oracle, Silver Lake and MGX at 15% each, ByteDance at 19.9%	About 6 in 10; 21% "almost constantly"	Posts, duets, stitches, comments, TikTok LIVE
Instagram, Facebook, Threads	Meta	Instagram about 6 in 10	Reels, Stories, posts, comments; Teen Accounts already flag the minor accounts the title would cap
Meta AI app (Vibes)	Meta	Not measured	Vibes, launched September 25, 2025, makes every AI generation a publishable post and cross-posts it to Instagram and Facebook Reels
Snapchat	Snap Inc.	55%	Stories, Spotlight; Snaps and streaks only if "publish" covers messaging
Roblox	Roblox Corp.	Not measured by Pew	In-experience chat and creator uploads, with every chatting user already age-banded
Discord, Reddit, X	Discord Inc., Reddit Inc., X Corp.	Smaller teen shares	Servers, subreddits, posts and replies

FEASIBILITY PRECEDENT

One precedent cuts against the industry's feasibility objection. OpenAI shipped its Sora video app in September 2025 with default limits on how long teens could continuously scroll, so at least one major AI company has already built per-account throttling for minors, before it shut the app down on April 26, 2026.

EXPANSION TO EVERY ACCOUNT

The minor-account threshold is the first phase. Lexeme's aim is to extend the daily threshold to every account, because the title is aimed at the volume of output platforms write to permanent storage with no long-term economic purpose: automated posts, AI generations published by default, comment floods and engagement bait that are stored indefinitely and serve no one after the first scroll. A human account publishes at human rates, so a cap on daily writes also separates human activity from bot and automated activity without any judgment about what a post says. Written that way, the threshold works as a content-neutral rate and retention limit on a platform's storage, the same kind of conduct rule Congress already applies to automated calls and texts, and its throttling mostly reaches accounts that post at machine speed.

TITLE III: WILLFUL NEGLIGENCE STANDARDS

Title III converts a record that juries, judges and state attorneys general have already built into a statutory presumption, and that record runs deepest against Meta, Alphabet, TikTok, Snap and Roblox. As drafted,

any platform holding behavioral profiling data is deemed to have actual knowledge that minors use its devices and services, the "lack of knowledge" defense is unavailable, continued uncapped access for a minor is willful harm that forfeits Section 230 protection, and corporate officers carry personal liability for deploying systems that knowingly facilitate cognitive exploitation. Courts are already moving in this direction: in summer 2026 Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers refused to let Meta use Section 230 to shield its alleged misstatements about moderation from the states' trial.

Record and officers exposed

Company	Knowledge already on the record	Officers exposed
Meta	Los Angeles jury, March 25, 2026: negligent design and failure to warn, $4,200,000 of a $6,000,000 award (70% share). New Mexico jury, March 24, 2026: knowingly harmed children's mental health, $375,000,000. Multistate consent decree approved August 26, 2026: about $12,200,000,000 over 10 years, no admission of liability	Mark Zuckerberg, CEO (testified February 18, 2026); Adam Mosseri, head of Instagram (testified)
Alphabet (YouTube)	Same Los Angeles verdict: $1,800,000 (30% share); Google has said it will appeal	Neal Mohan, YouTube CEO (not called to testify)
TikTok	Kentucky attorney general's unredacted 2024 complaint: TikTok measured habit formation at 260 videos, under 35 minutes, and a project manager said of its time-limit tool, "Our goal is not to reduce the time spent." Settled with the Los Angeles plaintiff before trial	Adam Presser, CEO of TikTok USDS Joint Venture since January 2026; Shou Chew, TikTok global CEO and joint venture director
Snap	Settled with the Los Angeles plaintiff before trial; Evan Spiegel wrote to staff on September 8, 2026 that messaging is Snapchat's strongest predictor of next-day retention	Evan Spiegel, CEO
Roblox	Sued by the Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas attorneys general in 2025 and by Arkansas, jointly with Discord, on June 11, 2026; disclosed in April 2026 that its new safety measures cut user growth and $1,000,000,000 from its revenue projection	David Baszucki, co-founder and CEO

Uncapped access and the litigation pipeline

The exposure under the "uncapped access" clause is uneven. Meta's consent decree already imposes a default two-hour daily limit, a midnight-to-6 a.m. lockout and overnight notification silence for teens on Instagram and Facebook for five years, and Courthouse News reported that the limit drops to 60 minutes for 10 years if Snapchat, TikTok and YouTube accept similar terms. That leaves YouTube, TikTok and Snap as the companies Title III catches with uncapped teen access today. The litigation pipeline stays full regardless: the Breathitt County School District bellwether settled in May 2026 for $27,000,000 across TikTok, Meta, Snap and YouTube, 3,137 cases remain consolidated in MDL 3047, and the Tucson Unified and Charleston County school district trials are set for February 2027.

Title IV: Suppression of Parasitic Markets

Title IV reaches the largest American retail marketplaces, and its sharpest exhibit is TikTok Shop, where sellers list physical auto-tappers advertised for TikTok LIVE, so the platform takes a commission on hardware built to game its own engagement loop. As drafted, the title prohibits commercializing engagement hardware such as automated tapping devices designed to exploit compulsive loops, on the

theory that an external market for them proves the demand for infinite engagement has crossed from software into physical exploitation, monetizing children's boredom for a predatory bottom line. The devices are a clip or stand holding one or more powered stylus heads that strike the screen at an adjustable rate, sold under interchangeable brand names (QHUDLV, UUHYTG, Koudindg, ECHBX) for roughly $5 to $39, with listings that name TikTok LIVE likes, mobile games and app "reward tasks" as the use.

Listings

Marketplace	Listing	Price	Marketed use
TikTok Shop	Portable Auto Clicker, "Auto Tapper for Tiktok Live", 727 sold	$11.59 to $12.29	TikTok LIVE, gaming, likes and reward tasks
Amazon	ECHBX Auto Clicker, "Fast Click Screen Tappers for TIK Tok"	Tracked by Camelcamelcamel	TikTok, games, live broadcast likes
Walmart Marketplace	QHUDLV Phone Auto Clicker and a dozen similar listings	$5.46 to $23.39	Live broadcast likes, games, shopping
Best Buy Canada, Newegg	130-speed smartphone auto clicker, Newegg third-party listing	Up to $38.99	Generic automated tapping

Title V: Algorithmic Network Manipulation Ban

Title V strikes the growth engines of Meta, Snap and Microsoft's LinkedIn, and it carries the strongest documentary record in the bill, because internal files show Instagram's and Snapchat's recommendation systems introducing adult strangers to children. As drafted, every network-building mechanism designed to induce perpetual connection is banned, including suggested-account algorithms, "People You May Know" prompts and automated network expansion, on the finding that these mechanics manufacture social obligation and exploit psychological vulnerability. Unlike Titles II and III, this text carries no minor-account limit, so it reaches adult users too. That scope pulls in LinkedIn, X and arguably every dating app whose product is a ranked list of suggested people.

FEATURES REACHED

Company	Feature reached	Record
Meta	Facebook People You May Know; Instagram Accounts You May Follow and Suggested for You	Unredacted New Mexico filings showed 2020 and 2021 internal messages flagging the danger of People You May Know connecting adults and children. A 2019 internal document presented by the FTC found that 7% of Instagram follow recommendations to adults were minors. Plaintiffs cite a 2022 audit in which the feature recommended 1.4 million potentially suspicious adults to teens in one day
Snap	Quick Add	New Mexico's unredacted October 2024 complaint alleges Snap knew Quick Add suggested adult strangers and drug sellers to minors, and cites a 2023 conviction of a man who first reached an 11-year-old victim through it
Microsoft (LinkedIn)	People You May Know	Reached only because Title V has no minor limit; PYMK is central to LinkedIn's network growth
TikTok	Suggested accounts, contact and Facebook friend sync	Reached in full
X Corp.	Who to Follow	Reached in full
Roblox, Discord	Friend recommendations; Roblox Trusted Connections	Reached in full; both are codefendants in Arkansas's June 2026 suit

GROUND THE CONSENT DECREE LEAVES OPEN

Title V also covers ground the Meta consent decree leaves open. Neither published summary of the August 2026 decree lists any change to account or friend recommendations, so this title reaches conduct the 10-year settlement framework does not.

TITLE VI: ELIMINATION OF POP-UPS AND DECEPTIVE OVERLAYS

Title VI bans the interruption layer of the web: cookie consent banners, AdChoices notices, newsletter, text-message and app-install pop-ups, interstitial and pop-under ads, and the fake close buttons that open the ad they claim to dismiss. Every one of those elements is code that a site or an ad server chooses to run before the user reaches the page they asked for, so liability attaches to whoever runs the code. As drafted, no website, app or ad server serving users in the United States may display a consent banner or tracking notice; an overlay, modal, interstitial, pop-up or pop-under that obstructs requested content; or any control styled as a close, skip or dismiss button that does anything other than close, skip or dismiss. Site operators and the ad servers and networks that deliver the code are jointly liable, which puts the ad servers on notice for every creative they serve.

BANNER REPLACEMENT AND DECEPTIVE CONTROLS

The cookie banner is a European import that Europe is now trying, and failing, to repeal. The European Commission's Digital Omnibus proposal in autumn 2025 included an Article 88b that would have replaced banners with a single browser-level signal, and the Commission's explanatory memorandum named "consent fatigue and proliferation of cookies banners" as a problem whose fix was long overdue. On June 18, 2026 the Council of the EU removed Article 88b from its negotiating text, with Germany,

France and Poland backing the removal after Google circulated a lobbying paper arguing that dropping banners would halt online advertising, according to noyb, whose chair Max Schrems traces the banners to the tracking industry's need for a consent mechanism for third-party data sharing. Title VI pairs the ban with the replacement Europe could not pass. Privacy choices move to one setting in the browser or operating system, and sites must honor it without asking, which is the model California enacted in the Opt Me Out Act (AB 566), signed October 8, 2025 and effective January 1, 2027, requiring every browser to offer an opt-out preference signal. The deceptive-control ban stands on ground the FTC already holds: in September 2025 Amazon agreed to pay $2,500,000,000 ($1,000,000,000 in civil penalties and $1,500,000,000 in refunds) to settle FTC charges that it used dark patterns to enroll consumers in Prime, and Title VI turns that case-by-case enforcement into a per se rule.

Companies reached

Company	Role under Title VI	Product reached	Record
Alphabet (Google)	Ad server, browser maker, consent lobbyist	YouTube mid-roll and non-skippable ads; Google Ad Manager, AdSense and AdMob interstitials; Chrome	A founding member of the Coalition for Better Ads, whose standards already rate pop-up ads and prestitials unacceptable, and Chrome has filtered ads on failing sites since February 2018; led the lobbying that removed Article 88b in Brussels
AppLovin	Mobile ad network	MAX SDK, AppDiscovery	San Diego County's October 5, 2026 complaint alleges close buttons placed off-screen or wired to register an ad click and open the app store, ads with no close button, and timers that open the store automatically; the SEC said in February 2026 that an investigation involving AppLovin is ongoing; the allegations are unproven
Unity (ironSource), Mintegral	Mobile ad networks	Full-screen interstitial and video ads in mobile games	Reached for every interstitial they serve
CookieYes, OneTrust, Osano, Usercentrics (Cookiebot), TrustArc, Didomi	Consent management platforms	Cookie banner software	CookieYes (25.3%), OneTrust (20.6%) and Osano (9.8%) hold the largest US shares of the consent-banner market in 2026; Title VI ends the product category for US users
Digital Advertising Alliance	Industry self-regulator	AdChoices icon, YourAdChoices opt-out portal	Superseded by the browser-level signal
IAB and IAB Europe	Standards bodies	Transparency and Consent Framework, the protocol consent banners use to pass choices to ad vendors	Superseded by the browser-level signal
PropellerAds, Adsterra, PopAds	Pop-under and push-notification ad networks	Pop-unders, push prompts and redirect ads on low-quality sites	Reached in full; these networks exist to serve the formats Title VI bans
Klaviyo, Attentive, OptinMonster	On-site capture tools	Email and text-message signup pop-ups	Reached for every unsolicited signup overlay

Company	Role under Title VI	Product reached	Record
Apple, Microsoft, Mozilla, Google	Browser makers	Safari, Edge, Firefox, Chrome	Must ship the opt-out preference signal and block prohibited overlays by default; Consumer Reports noted at AB 566's signing that Chrome, Safari and Edge offered no universal opt-out setting

YouTube case study

YouTube shows Title VI's target in its purest form: an 8-minute highlights video is the exact length at which YouTube lets ads interrupt the middle of the video, and a viewer watching on a living-room TV has no way to skip them by voice. YouTube's creator rules allow mid-roll ads on monetized videos eight minutes or longer, a threshold it lowered from 10 minutes in July 2020 while switching mid-rolls on for every eligible video, including videos whose creators had opted out, and it runs two back-to-back ads on videos as short as 5 minutes. In March 2026 it completed the global rollout of 30-second non-skippable ads on smart TVs, consoles and streaming devices, and within weeks viewers were reporting 90-second unskippable ads on the TV app, three times YouTube's own stated cap. Google's published voice commands for YouTube on TV let a viewer say "Like this video" and "Subscribe," and the list contains no command to skip an ad, so the only way past a skippable ad is to pick up the remote and engage with the device, which is the engagement the format is built to extract. The business behind it is large: YouTube booked $11,210,000,000 in advertising revenue in the third quarter of 2026 alone, and the exit it sells is YouTube Premium, which together with YouTube Music reached 150,000,000 subscribers.

Title VI accordingly treats ad breaks inserted into a video the user has already started, mid-rolls and ad pods alike, as interstitials under the overlay ban; requires every skip, close or dismiss control to work through every input the device accepts, voice included, so a platform that builds voice commands for liking and subscribing builds one for skipping; and caps non-skippable ad time at a fixed share of the content's running time.

Exposure matrix

Meta, TikTok and Alphabet are each reached by four of the six titles, and Snap and Roblox by three. Titles I and VI run wide and shallow, touching every company that ships a connected device or serves code into a web page, from Amazon's Ring doorbells to the consent-banner vendors, while Titles II through V concentrate on the social platforms. Blank cells mean the title does not reach that company as drafted, and Title VI also binds every website and app operator that runs the banned elements, which the table does not list one by one.

Company	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Titles
Meta	●	●	●		●		4
TikTok (USDS Joint Venture and TikTok Global)		●	●	●	●		4
Alphabet	●	●	●			●	4
Snap		●	●		●		3

Company	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Titles
Roblox		●	●		●		3
Amazon	●			●			2
Microsoft					●	●	2
Discord		●			●		2
X Corp.		●			●		2
Apple	●					●	2
Samsung	●						1
LG	●						1
Sony, Hisense, TCL	●						1
Roku	●						1
Tuya	●						1
TP-Link, Netgear, Ubiquiti	●						1
AppLovin						●	1
Unity (ironSource), Mintegral						●	1
CookieYes, OneTrust, Osano, Usercentrics, TrustArc, Didomi						●	1
PropellerAds, Adsterra, PopAds						●	1
Klaviyo, Attentive, OptinMonster						●	1
Mozilla						●	1
Walmart				●			1

Legislative landscape

The SANITY Act arrives in a short lame-duck window in which both chambers have moved kids' online safety bills, and on knowledge, design, device security and interface design it goes further than either. The House passed the KIDS Act on June 29, 2026 without a duty of care, the Senate Commerce Committee advanced Senator Marsha Blackburn's KOSA with one on August 5, 2026, and Blackburn has been negotiating with the White House over pairing kids' safety with federal preemption of some state AI laws. Title III's deemed-actual-knowledge rule exceeds both bills' knowledge standards, Title I would convert the FCC's voluntary Cyber Trust Mark into a liability rule using the same equipment-authorization lever the FCC pulled against foreign routers this year, and Title VI would enact nationally the browser-signal model California passed and the EU Council dropped.

Vehicle	Status	Relationship to SANITY
KIDS Act (H.R. 7757), Guthrie and Pallone	Passed the House June 29, 2026, 267 to 117; bundles KOSA, COPPA 2.0 and a dozen other bills	No duty of care; knowledge standard is "know or should have known"; preserves stronger state laws and state tort and product liability claims
KOSA (S. 1748), Blackburn and Blumenthal	Advanced by Senate Commerce by voice vote August 5, 2026	Duty of care on design features; knowledge standard is actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied from objective circumstances, which Title III would replace with a presumption
U.S. Cyber Trust Mark (FCC IoT labeling program)	Voluntary; rules adopted March 2024; ioXt named lead administrator April 13, 2026; FCC sought comment on labeling and certification October 27, 2026, and Commissioner Olivia Trusty, who leads the rollout, expects labeled products in stores within a year	Title I makes the baseline mandatory and attaches strict liability to the platform when a device falls below it
FCC ban on new foreign-made consumer routers	Announced March 23, 2026; new models need domestic production or conditional approval from the Defense Department or DHS; Netgear exempt through October 1, 2027	Precedent for the homologation-style enforcement Title I relies on, applied so far to one product category
California Opt Me Out Act (AB 566), Assemblymember Josh Lowenthal	Signed October 8, 2025; requires browsers to offer an opt-out preference signal from January 1, 2027	The state-level version of Title VI's replacement for consent banners; Title VI makes the signal national and bans the banners it replaces
EU Digital Omnibus, Article 88b	Proposed by the European Commission in autumn 2025; removed from the Council's text June 18, 2026; civil society groups are pressing the Parliament and the Irish presidency to restore it	Europe's own attempt to retire the cookie banner, blocked after Google's lobbying; useful evidence that the banner's authors no longer defend it
FTC v. Amazon (Prime)	Settled September 2025 for $2,500,000,000 under ROSCA and Section 5 of the FTC Act	Establishes that deceptive interface design is already unlawful case by case; Title VI makes the fake close button a per se violation
App store bills: App Store Freedom Act (H.R. 3209), Representative Kat Cammack; Open App Markets Act, Blackburn, Blumenthal, Lee, Klobuchar, Durbin	House subcommittee hearing July 2026; Senate bill reintroduced June 2025	Both protect sideloading on phones; with phones and PCs outside Title I, neither conflicts with it
App Store Accountability Acts: Texas SB 2420, Utah, Louisiana	Texas law in effect since the Fifth Circuit stayed its injunction May 28, 2026; the Supreme Court declined to intervene July 6, 2026	Requires Apple and Google to sort every Texas account into an age band, which supplies the "identified minor accounts" Title II depends on
Executive Order 14365 (December 11, 2025) and the March 20, 2026 White House legislative framework	DOJ AI Litigation Task Force active since January 10, 2026; preemption still requires an act of Congress	The order carves out child safety protections from preemption, which gives the bill room; Democrats' GUARDRAILS Act would repeal the order

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The Next Web, Executive Order 14365 and preemption

OpenAI, Launching Sora responsibly

TikTok Shop auto-tapper listing; Walmart auto-clicker listing

YouTube Help, mid-roll ad breaks; YouTube advertising formats; YouTube voice commands on TV

Android Authority, 90-second unskippable ads on YouTube's TV app; Indian Television, global rollout of 30-second non-skippable ads

The Desk, Alphabet Q3 2026 results; Tubefilter, YouTube Premium and Music subscribers

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