

Federal Artificial Intelligence Legislative Tracker

INTRODUCTION

At the federal level, members of Congress are introducing and considering legislation that recognizes the promise and dangers posed by artificial intelligence (AI), across a variety of sectors. Below, you will find brief summaries of active federal legislation related to AI. The document is divided into the following sections:

- **Civil Liberties and Consumer Protections** – Covers legislation that establishes civil protections and regulates AI use for the benefit of consumers.
- **Restrictions on Developers and Deployers** – Covers legislation that pertains to owners, operators, and developers of AI systems, including as it pertains to national security and interaction with foreign actors.
- **Employment and Internal Company Use** – Covers legislation that relates to the use of AI in hiring and in the workplace, as well as technological displacement.
- **Federal Government Directives** – Covers legislation that pertains to the actions of federal government entities, including the establishment of task forces and pilot programs, directives for studies and reports, and requirements for other agency action.

Please note, this tracker is carefully curated to reflect select topics and does not represent all AI-related legislation introduced.

QUICK LINKS

- I. [Civil Liberties and Consumer Protections](#)
- II. [Restrictions on Developers and Deployers](#)
- III. [Employment and Internal Company Use](#)
- IV. [Federal Government Directives](#)

ENACTED LEGISLATION

- [TAKE IT DOWN Act](#) (H.R.633 / S.146) - Signed into Law (5/19/2025)

I. Civil Liberties and Consumer Protections

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Tools to Address Known Exploitation by Immobilizing Technological Deepfakes On Websites and Networks (TAKE IT DOWN) Act (H.R.633 / S.146)	Rep. Maria Elvira Salazar (R-FL) Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX)	Criminalizes the publication of non-consensual, sexually exploitative images and requires platforms to remove images within 48 hours of notice.	Signed Into Law (5/19/2025) Effective (5/19/2025)
Quashing Unwanted and Interruptive Electronic Telecommunications (QUIET) Act (H.R.1027 / S.3354)	Rep. Eric Sorensen (D-IL) Sen. John Curtis (R-UT)	Requires disclosures with respect to robocalls using AI and increases penalties for certain violations involving AI voice or text message impersonation.	Introduced
Nurture Originals, Foster Art, and Keep Entertainment (No FAKES) Act of 2025 (H.R.2794 / S.1367)	Rep. Maria Elvira Salazar (R-FL) Sen. Christopher Coons (D-DE)	Protects intellectual property rights in the voice and visual likeness of individuals.	Introduced
Disrupt Explicit Forged Images And Non-Consensual Edits (DEFIANCE) Act of 2025 (H.R.3562 / S.1837)	Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL)	Provides victims of nonconsensual sexually explicit digital forgeries the right to take civil action against individuals who knowingly produce, distribute, solicit, receive, or process with the intent to distribute such materials.	Passed Senate (1/13/2026)
Protect Elections from Deceptive AI Act (H.R.5272 / S.1213)	Rep. Julie Johnson (D-TX) Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)	Prohibits the distribution of materially deceptive AI-generated audio or visual media relating to candidates for federal office with intent to influence an election or solicit funds.	Introduced
Health Tech Investment Act (H.R.6197 / S.1399)	Rep. John Joyce (R-PA) Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD)	Amends title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure appropriate payment of certain algorithm-based healthcare services under the Medicare program.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Civil Rights Act of 2025 (H.R.6356 / S.3308)	Rep. Yvette Clarke (D-NY) Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Establishes protections for individual rights with respect to computational algorithms and AI systems, including protecting from bias and discrimination by AI algorithms. Creates a private right of action for individuals whose rights are violated under the Act.	Introduced
Transparency and Responsibility for Artificial Intelligence Networks (TRAIN) Act (H.R.7209 / S.2455)	Rep. Madeleine Dean (D-PA) Sen. Peter Welch (D-VT)	Creates an administrative subpoena process to assist copyright owners in determining which of their copyrighted works have been used in the training of AI models.	Introduced
Safeguarding Consumers from Advertising Misconduct (SCAM) Act (H.R. 7548 / S.3774)	Rep. Daniel Meuser (R-PA) Sen. Ruben Gallego (D-AZ)	Prohibits online platforms from displaying fraudulent or deceptive commercial advertisements, if the platform accepted payment to display the advertisement and failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the advertisement from being made available. Requires platforms that accept compensation to display an advertisement	Introduced

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		to establish and implement certain procedures, including to verify advertiser identity, detect fraudulent and deceptive commercial advertisements, and allow users to report suspected fraudulent or deceptive advertisements.	
AI Fraud Accountability Act (H.R.7786 / S.3982)	Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL) Sen. Tim Sheehy (R-MT)	Prohibits the digital impersonation of an identifiable or imaginary individual using computer-generated or technological means, such as AI, with intent to defraud. Directs the Secretary of Commerce to convene a working group on digital impersonation fraud. Provides for cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies to address violations abroad harming individuals located in the U.S.	Introduced
Nurture Originals, Foster Art, and Keep Entertainment Safe (NO FAKES) Act of 2026 (H.R.8915 / S.4561)	Rep. Maria Elvira Salazar (R-FL) Sen. Christopher Coons (D-DE)	Establishes an individual’s right to authorize the use of a computer- or AI-generated digital replica, such as a deepfake, embodying the individual’s voice or visual likeness or the use of the individual’s voice or visual likeness. Provides that individuals engaged in certain unauthorized uses of digital replicas incur liability. Exempts certain uses, such as for education or bona fide news coverage, from liability. Establishes a notice-and-takedown process for unauthorized digital replicas and a counter-notification process and penalties for false or deceptive notice or counter-notice. Preempts state laws related to digital replicas except for causes of action under state statutes or common law as of January 2, 2025.	Introduced
Curbing Online Non-Consensual Sexually Explicit Nudity Transfers (CONSENT) Act (H.R.9155 / S.4695)	Rep. Jennifer McClellan (D-VA) Sen. Brian Schatz (D-HI)	Establishes a federal civil private right of action for recipients of intimate visual depictions without consent, including an “intimate digital forgery” created with AI.	Introduced
Protecting Our Children in an AI World Act of 2025 (H.R.1283)	Rep. Gus Bilirakis (R-FL)	Prohibits child pornography produced using AI.	Introduced
Protect Victims of Digital Exploitation and Manipulation Act of 2025 (H.R.2564)	Rep. Nancy Mace (R-SC)	Prohibits the production or distribution of digital forgeries of intimate visual depictions of identifiable individuals.	Introduced
AI Fraud Deterrence Act (H.R.6306)	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA); Rep. Neal Dunn (R-FL)	Increases penalties for the commission of financial crimes using AI.	Introduced
Responsible and Ethical AI Labeling (REAL) Act (H.R.6571)	Rep. Bill Foster (D-IL); Rep. Pete Sessions (R-TX)	Requires disclosure of the use of content by federal officials that is created or manipulated using generative AI in their publications.	Introduced
Curbing Harmful AI Tools by Offering Transparency (CHATBOT) Act (H.R.7985)	Rep. Kevin Mullin (D-CA)	Prohibits individuals and companies that deploy AI chatbots from providing chatbot outputs or disseminating marketing or advertising that, from the perspective of a reasonable user, (a) indicates or implies possession of an appropriate license to practice a covered profession without the possession of such license at that time; and (b) falsely indicates or implies that the output is provided	Introduced

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		or verified by a human in possession of an appropriate license to practice a covered profession. Provides for state and Federal Trade Enforcement (FTC) enforcement, as well as a private right of action.	
Sovereign Ownership of Unique Likeness (SOUL) Act (H.R.8323)	Rep. Andy Biggs (R-AZ)	Provides that U.S. citizens, or their authorized licensee, heir, or assignee after death, have the exclusive right to reproduce, distribute, publicly display, perform, or create derivative works based on their unique likeness for the life of the individual plus 50 years after death. Prohibits unauthorized digital replicas or synthetic media. Exempts certain uses, including activities protected by the First Amendment, government uses, and non-commercial uses qualifying as fair use, such as parody, satire, criticism, news reporting, scholarly commentary, and transformative artistic works. Provides for preemption of state law.	Introduced
Protect Working Musicians Act of 2026 (H.R.8894)	Rep. Deborah Ross (D-NC)	Exempts individual music creator owners from liability under antitrust law for collectively negotiating music licensing terms with or collectively refusing to license music to a dominant online music distribution platform or a company engaged in development or deployment of generative AI.	Introduced
Creative Rights Ensuring Artists' Technique and Originality are Reserved (CREATOR) Act (H.R.9112)	Rep. Beth Van Duyne (R-TX); Rep. Valerie Foushee (D-NC); Rep. Yvette Clark (D-NY)	Provides visual artists with the exclusive right to authorize the commercial exploitation or public distribution of a stylistic impersonation of that visual artist. Prohibits specified unauthorized uses of a visual artist's stylistic impression and establishes a related civil right of action. Exempts certain uses of stylistic impressions. Exempts online services from liability under certain conditions. Establishes a notification and counter-notification process and related penalties. Preempts state law causes of action only to the extent that such causes of action impose liability for conduct that constitutes stylistic impersonation.	Introduced
Preventing AI Censorship Act (H.R.9279)	Rep. Harriet Hageman (R-WY)	Establishes a federal cause of action for citizens injured by actions taken by a federal employee to coerce, compel, direct, induce, or encourage an AI provider to limit AI outputs, training, or user access in ways that violate First Amendment rights.	Introduced
Intelligent Arbitration Act of 2026 (H.R.9715)	Rep. David Schweikert (R-AZ)	Permits a party to an arbitration to use AI if each party provides written consent for the use of such AI. Prohibits parties from moving to vacate, modify, or correct an award solely based on an AI-induced error. Prohibits parties from using generative AI.	Introduced
Protecting Patients From Automated Denials Act (H.R.9734)	Rep. Herbert Conaway (D-NJ)	Prohibits Medicare Advantage plans from denying prior authorization requests based on AI outputs unless a qualified physician reviews and attests the decision. Requires physicians to attest they exercised independent medical judgment.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		Provides the Secretary of Health and Human Services with the authority to audit and inspect AI use in prior authorization decisions.	
AI Transparency in Elections Act of 2026 (H.R.9922)	Rep. Joseph Morelle (D-NY)	Requires covered communications that contain substantially AI-generated image, audio, or video to include a clear and conspicuous statement disclosing that the communication contains such an image, audio, or video. Establishes a civil penalty for violations. Directs the Federal Elections Commission to promulgate a regulation regarding the criteria for determining whether a covered communication contains content generated by AI and requirements for the disclosure statement and to submit a report to Congress on compliance with and enforcement of the act.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Scam Prevention Act (S.3495)	Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN); Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV)	Prohibits the use of AI to impersonate any person with the intent to defraud. Requires disclosure of use of AI for any person that makes phone calls or text messages that employ AI to emulate a human.	Introduced
Fraudulent Artificial Intelligence Regulations (FAIR) Elections Act of 2026 (S.4774)	Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR)	Prohibits the distribution of false AI-generated election media. Permits news sources to broadcast false AI-generated election media as part of bona fide news coverage and publish false AI-generated election media if the coverage or publication clearly states that the information contained in the media is false.	Introduced
AI Ads Act (S.5135)	Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Prohibits fraudulent misrepresentation of political candidates using AI-generated content.	Introduced

II. Restrictions on Developers and Deployers

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Supporting Affordability and Fairness with Every (SAFE) Bet Act (H.R.2087 / S.1033)	Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY) Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)	Limits the use of AI by sports wagering operators to track sports wagers, create offers or promotions targeting specific individuals, or create gambling products, such as a microbet.	Introduced
Foreign Investment Guardrails to Help Thwart (FIGHT) China Act of 2025 (H.R.2246 / S.1053)	Rep. Andy Barr (R-KY) Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX)	Prohibits and requires notifications with respect to certain investments by U.S. persons in China, including AI.	Introduced
Protecting AI and Cloud Competition in Defense Act of 2025 (H.R.3434 / S.1775)	Rep. Pat Fallon (R-TX) / Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA)	Provides for certain requirements relating to cloud, data infrastructure, and foundation model procurement.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Guaranteeing Access and Innovation for National Artificial Intelligence (GAIN AI) Act (H.R.5885 / S.3150)	Rep. John Moolenaar (R-MI) Sen. Jim Banks (R-IN)	Requires entities seeking a license to export advanced AI chips to countries of concern to certify that U.S. persons have priority in acquiring those chips.	Introduced
Children Harmed by AI Technology Act (CHAT) Act (H.R.7218 / S.2714)	Rep. Michael Lawler (R-NY) Sen. Jon Husted (R-OH)	Requires AI chatbots to implement age verification measures and establish certain protections for minor users.	Introduced
Guidelines for User Age-verification and Responsible Dialogue (GUARD) Act (H.R.8623 / S.3062)	Rep. Blake Moore (R-UT); Rep. Valerie Foushee (D-NC) Sen. Josh Hawley (R-MO); Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)	Requires AI chatbots to implement age verification measures and make certain disclosures.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Data Center Moratorium Act (H.R.9442 / S.4214)	Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT)	Prohibits the construction or upgrade of AI data centers pending the enactment of legislation ensuring that (a) the federal government will review and approve AI products before their release for safety, health, privacy, and civil rights concerns, (b) subsequent AI and robotics economic gains will benefit workers, and (c) data centers developed post-moratorium will not increase consumer energy costs or harm the environment, will be subject to community approval, and will not funded by government subsidies. Directs the Secretary of Energy to submit publicly available quarterly reports on AI data centers to Congress. Prohibits the export of computing infrastructure hardware used in an AI data center or AI model training or deployment to any country that does not have comparable policies to the ones described or to any of the technology experts named in the act.	Introduced
China Technology Transfer Control Act of 2025 (H.R.1122)	Rep. Mark Green (R-TN)	Provides that the President shall control the export to China of certain technology and intellectual property important to the national interest of the U.S., including AI. Allows the President to block certain transactions regarding certain property from China or a Chinese person.	Introduced
America-Israel Cooperation Act (H.R.3303)	Rep. Andrew Ogles (R-TN)	Creates an exception to the license requirements for the exportation of certain advanced integrated circuits to Israel.	Introduced
Stop AI Price Gouging and Wage Fixing Act (H.R.4640)	Rep. Greg Casar (D-TX)	Prohibits surveillance-based price setting and the use of an automated decision system, including those derived from AI techniques, to offer or inform a customized price for a good or service based, in whole or in part, on surveillance data. Requires certain disclosures regarding the use of automated decision systems. Provides for state and FTC enforcement, as well as a private right of action.	Introduced
Safeguarding Adolescents From Exploitative (SAFE) BOTs Act (H.R.6489)	Rep. Erin Houchin (R-IN)	Ensures that chatbot providers clearly and conspicuously disclose to users who are minors that chatbots are AI systems, not natural person, and do not provide advice from licensed professionals.	Introduced

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Restoring Export and Security Trade Restrictions for Integrated Circuit Technologies (RESTRICT) Act (H.R.6879)	Rep. Gregory Meeks (D-NY)	Prohibits sales of the most advanced AI chips to countries of concern unless chips are sold to an approved U.S. persons abroad.	Introduced
Kids Internet and Digital Safety (KIDS) Act (H.R. 7757)	Rep. Brett Guthrie (R-KY)	A comprehensive package of legislation that incorporates the Safeguarding Adolescents From Exploitative (SAFE) BOTs Act, H.R.6489.	Passed House (6/29/2026)
People-First Chatbot Act (H.R.9619)	Rep. Valerie Foushee (D-NC)	Prohibits AI chatbot providers from using minors’ chat logs or personal data to train AI chatbots and from using adults’ chat logs or data for training without affirmative consent. Prohibits providers from using users’ chat logs for targeted advertising or profiling, selling chat logs, or retaining chat logs for over five years unless necessary to comply with the act. Requires providers that retain chat logs to allow users access to chat logs and delete chat logs upon user request. Requires providers to develop, implement, and maintain a data security program. Prohibits providers from implying that chatbot outputs are confidential or are provided by, endorsed by, or equivalent to those provided by licensed healthcare, legal, accounting, or financial professionals. Requires providers to clearly disclose that a user is interacting with an AI chatbot. Requires business entities using AI chatbots for customer service to disclose that a chatbot is being used and to allow consumers to request and be immediately transferred to a human agent physically located in the U.S. Requires providers to conduct monthly risk assessments of AI chatbots. Provides for state and FTC enforcement, as well as a private right of action.	Introduced
Conversational AI Services Act (H.R.9757)	Rep. Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R-IA)	Requires operators of conversational AI services to disclosure to a minor account holder that they are interacting with AI at the start of each interaction and at least every three hours. Prohibits operators from providing points or rewards intended to encourage increased engagement with the conversational AI service. Requires operators to institute sexual content safety measures, deception-prevention measures, and parental supervision tools for minor account holders. Requires the operator to adopt a suicide and self-harm safety protocol and prohibits the provider from knowingly or intentionally causing or programming a conversational AI service from making representations that would lead an individual to believe the service is designed to provide professional mental health services. Provides for FTC enforcement.	Introduced

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Multilateral Alignment of Technology Controls on Hardware (MATCH) Act (H.R.8170 / S.4281)	Rep. Michael Baumgartner (R-WA) Sen. Pete Ricketts (R-NE); Sen. Andy Kim (D-NJ)	Prohibits the export of certain semiconductor manufacturing equipment to countries of concern, including China. Establishes more stringent restrictions on covered facilities and certain Chinese chip companies.	Introduced
Collaboration on Adversarial Threats and Security Risks Act (H.R.9914 / S.5105)	Rep. Bob Latta (R-OH); Rep. George Whitesides (D-CA) Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA); Sen. Jim Banks (R-IN)	Establishes an antitrust exemption to permit non-Federal entities to share information related to a covered AI security risk in good faith for the exclusive purpose of preventing, investigating, or mitigating an AI security risk or to coordinate with the exclusive purpose of reducing AI security risk by delaying or limiting the deployment of high-risk AI models, with required written notice prior to taking such actions.	Introduced
Lower Grocery Prices Act (H.R.8229)	Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH)	Prohibits surveillance-based price setting, defined as using an automated decision system, including those derived from AI techniques, to offer or inform a customized price for a good or service based, in whole or in part, on surveillance data, for food, groceries, and agricultural commodities. Requires certain disclosures regarding the use of automated decision systems. Provides for state and FTC enforcement, as well as a private right of action.	Introduced
AI Children’s Toy Safety Act (H.R.8382)	Rep. Blake Moore (R-UT)	Prohibits the import, sale, manufacture for sale, or offer to sell or convey any children’s toy or childcare article that incorporates an AI chatbot.	Introduced
AI Incident Reporting Act (H.R.9477)	Rep. Nathaniel Moran (R-TX)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to issue regulations establishing thresholds to determine which AI models and developers could pose significant national security and public health risks and designate such models and developers as covered models and developers. Directs the Secretary to identify reportable activity, as defined, and issue compliance guidelines for developers. Requires developers to submit a report detailing reportable activity no later than seven days after the developers know or believe reportable activity has occurred related to a covered model. Establishes reporting and privacy requirements for the Secretary.	Introduced
Spot the Fakes Act (H.R.9578)	Rep. Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ); Rep. Thomas Kean (R-NJ); Rep. Sam Liccardo (D-CA)	Requires a person that owns or controls AI-generated content to label such content as AI-generated within the metadata of the output or by other technological means to provide indelible verification of provenance as determined appropriate by the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Directs the FTC, in consultation with the Director of NIST, to issue regulations on how the required content label shall be shown.	Introduced
AI Kill Switch Act (H.R.9917)	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA); Rep. Nathaniel Moran (R-TX)	Directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to promulgate a rulemaking requiring covered entities to maintain the technical capacity to stop interference of a covered technology, terminate user access to such technology, suspend access to such	Introduced

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		technology with respect to an account, user, or use pattern identified by such covered entity or the Secretary as posing a certain risk, or shut down such technology. Requires covered entities to report covered incidents within 15 days. Upon determining a covered incident has occurred, provides the Secretary the authority to order a covered entity to take action proportionate to the nature and immediacy of the incident, directs the Secretary to audit the covered entity’s compliance, requires the Secretary to submit to Congress a report on the covered incident, and allows the covered entity to petition the Secretary to reconsider the order. Establishes civil penalties for covered entities in violation of the act.	
Frontier Risk Oversight, National Transparency, Independent Evaluation, and Reporting (FRONTIER) Act (H.R.9925)	Rep. Jay Obernolte (R-CA); Rep. Lori Trahan (D-MA)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to appoint the Under Secretary of Commerce for AI Security. Directs the Under Secretary to issue regulations establishing minimum requirements for frontier AI frameworks, IVO licensing and oversight, and criteria for model and framework modifications. Authorizes the Under Secretary to update coverage thresholds. Requires large frontier developers to develop, implement, and publish a frontier AI framework, undergo an annual independent compliance audit, and register with the Under Secretary. Requires all frontier developers to publish a transparency report before or when deploying a new or substantially modified frontier model. Requires frontier developers to report critical safety incidents to the Under Secretary and requires large frontier developers to report catastrophic risk arising from their models. Establishes a civil penalty of up to \$1 million per violation per day. Directs the Under Secretary to license and oversee IVOs. Requires very large frontier developers to retain an IVO for ongoing assessment of its catastrophic risk mitigation. Requires IVOs to submit an assessment report at least every 6 months and refer models that pose an imminent catastrophic risk to the Secretary. Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to suspend or restrict a frontier developer’s development, deployment, or internal use of a frontier model upon a written finding that the model presents an imminent catastrophic risk. Authorizes the Secretary to issue a 45-day provisional order based on a preliminary determination and a 90-day final order upon a written finding. Establishes a civil penalty of up to \$10 million per violation per day and criminalizes willful violations. Preempts state laws from imposing new substantive obligations on AI developers regarding frontier AI catastrophic risk transparency.	Introduced
Preventing Algorithmic Collusion Act of 2025 (S.232)	Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)	Prohibits the use or distribution of any pricing algorithm that uses, incorporates, or was trained with nonpublic competitor data. Requires disclosure of use of pricing algorithm by certain entities.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Decoupling America's Artificial Intelligence Capabilities from China Act of 2025 (S.321)	Sen. Josh Hawley (R-MO)	Prohibits U.S. developers from advancing AI capabilities within China. Prohibits the import of AI technologies developed or produced in China to the U.S. and the export of AI technologies to China.	Introduced
Protection Against Foreign Adversarial Artificial Intelligence Act of 2025 (S.1638)	Sen. Bill Cassidy (R-LA)	Prohibits federal contractors from using certain AI applications based in or affiliated with countries of concern to complete a federal contractor.	Introduced
Responsible Innovation and Safe Expertise (RISE) Act of 2025 (S.2081)	Sen. Cynthia Lummis (R-WY)	Establishes immunity from civil liability for certain AI developers if the developer meets certain safe harbor requirements.	Introduced
Aligning Incentives for Leadership, Excellence, and Advancement in Development (AI LEAD) Act (S.2937)	Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL); Sen. Josh Hawley (R-MO)	Establishes a legal framework for holding developers and deployers liable for harm caused by their AI systems to businesses or consumers. Creates a federal cause of action. Requires foreign developers to designate an agent for service of process.	Introduced
Copyright Labeling and Ethical AI Reporting (CLEAR) Act (S.3813)	Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Requires companies to submit a notice to the Register of Copyrights if copyrighted material is used to train generative AI models.	Introduced
Sanctions Targeting Aggressors of Neighboring Democracies (STAND) with Taiwan Act (S.4065)	Sen. Dan Sullivan (R-AK)	Prohibits U.S. financial institutions from investing in AI entities owned or controlled by the Chinese government, the Chinese Communist Party, or the People's Liberation Army.	Introduced
Youth AI Privacy Act (S.4199)	Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Requires deployers with knowledge that an AI chatbot user is a minor to implement certain safe design features. Provides for state and FTC enforcement, as well as a private right of action.	Introduced
Children's Health, Advancement, Trust, Boundaries, and Oversight in Technology (CHATBOT) Act (S.4407)	Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX)	Requires the creation of family accounts for children to be able to use AI chatbots. Requires verifiable parental consent for teens to use AI chatbots. Prohibits covered entities – any public-facing website, online service, or software application that provides an AI chatbot to users as its primary function – from using the personal data of a user that the entity knows is a child or teen for targeted advertising. Directs the Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) to conduct or commission a study on the effects of AI chatbots on human relationships and the social needs of children and teens.	Introduced
Safeguarding AI Features to Ensure Kids' Informed Digital Safety (SAFE KIDS) Act (S.4855)	Sen. John Curtis (R-UT); Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Requires AI chatbot providers to implement age verification technology and periodically review each child user account to ensure compliance with the act. Establishes data privacy requirements for providers and mandates providers conduct comprehensive risk assessments related to child safety, establish safeguards for child users, and publish a child safety policy. Requires providers to create, maintain, and follow a crisis-response protocol prior to making an AI	Introduced

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		chatbot available to children. Requires providers to inform child users with clear notices that they are interacting with an AI system. Prohibits AI chatbot providers from making an AI chatbot that generates misleading human impressions and from advertising to child users. Directs the FTC to establish an incident report mechanism. Requires providers to undergo an annual independent audit.	
AI Labeling Act of 2026 (S.4915)	Sen. Brian Schatz (D-HI); Sen. John Curtis (R-UT); Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Requires providers of generative AI systems that produce covered AI-generated content to label such content and bind it with a machine-readable disclosure. Requires providers to ensure that a user or covered online platform can detect that the AI system’s output includes covered content. Requires clear identification of covered content with a disclosure on covered online platforms. Requires any person who makes available to users an AI chatbot to include a disclosure identifying the system as an AI chatbot. Prohibits the circumvention or falsification of a disclosure, the knowing distribution of covered content without a disclosure, and the design or production of products and services for disclosure circumvention or falsification. Establishes certain exemptions related to education, nonprofit library, archive, and AI-provider internal use. Authorizes the Attorney General, state attorneys general, and AI providers of covered online platforms to bring a cause of action for fraudulent disclosure violations. Directs NIST to establish an AI-generated content consumer transparency working group.	Introduced
AI AGENT Act of 2026 (S.5051)	Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Requires large online platforms to allow users to delegate certain online activities to one or more custodial user agents (AI agents) as the user’s authorized representative. Requires custodial user agents to safeguard user privacy. Authorizes the FTC to recognize independent certification bodies. Directs the FTC to promulgate regulations to implement the act, including oversight rules, such as requiring custodial user agent provider to register with the FTC, and rules governing authentication procedures, technical standards, compliance assessments, and complaints. Provides the FTC enforcement authority. Preempts state laws inconsistent with the provisions of the act.	Introduced
Senior Chatbot Protection Act (S.5117)	Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ); Sen. James Justice (R-WV)	Requires covered entities, defined as any person that makes an AI chatbot available to individuals, to ensure their chatbots provide clear AI disclosures and do not falsely represent that the chatbot is a licensed professional. Requires AI chatbots to detect when a user is seeking or receiving guidance concerning a high-stakes decision or when a user is in crisis and requires the chatbot to provide certain disclosures. Requires covered entities to publish their high-risk decision and user crisis protocols. Prohibits covered entities from training an AI model	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		using user information unless the user has provided affirmative consent. Requires covered entities to take reasonable steps to prevent chatbots from employing deceptive or manipulative interaction design practices. Establishes reporting requirements for covered entities. Provides for state and FTC enforcement. Directs NIST to develop voluntary guidelines regarding AI chatbots interacting with older adults.	
Children Harmed by AI Technology (CHAT) Act 2.0 (S.5154)	Sen. Jon Husted (R-OH); Sen. Andy Kim (D-NJ)	Requires covered entities, defined as any person that owns, operates, or makes available a companion AI chatbot to individuals, to prevent an companion AI chatbot from encouraging physical harm, engaging in sexually explicit communication with a minor user, misleading a minor user into believing such chatbot is human, claiming to be a licensed medical or mental health professional, creating emotional dependency or simulating a romantic relationship with a minor user, and facilitating the promoting, creation, or distribution of child sexual abuse material. Establishes age assurance and child-protective requirements. Defines different tiers of companion AI chatbots and requires different disclosures, use limits, crisis escalation protocols, and parental notification requirement depending on chatbot tier. Prohibits covered entities from engaging in targeted advertising to a minor user and from selling or sharing minor users’ data without parental consent. Provides for state and FTC enforcement.	Introduced

III. Employment and Internal Company Use

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
AI Whistleblower Protection Act (H.R.3460 / S.1792)	Rep. Jay Obernolte (R-CA) Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA)	Prohibits employment discrimination and retaliation against whistleblowers reporting AI security vulnerabilities or AI violations.	Introduced
AI for Main Street Act (H.R.5764 / S.3586)	Rep. Mark Alford (R-MO) Sen. Todd Young (R-IN); Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA)	Requires small business development centers to provide training, guidance, and support to American small businesses choosing to evaluate and implement AI tools.	Passed House (1/20/2026)
Workforce of the Future Act (H.R.6621 / S.3319)	Rep. Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO) Sen. Lisa Blunt Rochester (D-DE)	Authorizes grants to support emerging and advanced technology education, and to support training and quality employment for workers in industries most impacted by AI.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
AI-Related Job Impacts Clarity Act (H.R.9352 / S.3108)	Rep. Steven Horsford (D-NV) Sen. Josh Hawley (R-MO); Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Requires major companies and federal agencies to report AI-related layoffs to the Department of Labor to be compiled into a publicly available report.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Wisdom for Innovative Small Enterprises (AI-WISE) Act (H.R.5784)	Rep. Hillary Scholten (D-MI)	Requires the Small Business Administration to develop AI-literacy resources on its existing e-learning platform.	Passed House (1/20/2026)
Healthcare Education in AI Literacy (HEAL-AI) Act (H.R.6077)	Rep. Nanette Barragán (D-CA)	Amends the Public Health Service Act to provide grants to medical schools or residency programs to ensure that medical students, medical residents, and medical faculty receive education and training in the deployment of AI in the medical profession.	Introduced
AI Workforce Training Act (H.R.7576)	Rep. Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ)	Establishes a tax credit equal to 30% of qualified expenses, up to \$2,500 per employee per year, for costs related to worker training programs on the use, management, and development of AI systems. Directs the Departments of Treasury, Labor, and Commerce to launch a public outreach campaign to inform businesses of the new tax credit and how to access AI training resources.	Introduced
Right to Override Act (S.2997)	Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Protects the independent judgment of healthcare professionals acting in the scope of their practice in overriding AI/CDSS outputs. Provides whistleblower protections for healthcare professionals that override an AI/CDSS output.	Introduced
AI Workforce Projections, Research, and Evaluations to Promote AI Readiness and Employment (PREPARE) Act (S.3339)	Sen. Jim Banks (R-IN)	Establishes pilot project to study AI's impact on the workforce in the U.S. and provides data to improve training programs for in-demand industry sectors and occupations.	Introduced
No Robot Bosses Act (S.4833)	Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Prohibits an employer from relying predominantly on an automated decision system in making a work-related decision with respect to a covered individual or in a manner that would prevent compliance with occupational safety and health, employment, or civil rights law, or the right to reasonable accommodation or nondiscrimination, or rights under the National Labor Relations Act. Requires employers to disclose the use or intention to use an automated decision system with respect to a covered individual. Requires employers to train any individual or entity that operates the automated decision system on the use of such system. Requires employers to allow covered individuals to opt out of being managed by an automated decision system and allow applicants to opt out of having applicant materials processed by an automated decision system. Requires developers of automated decision systems to conduct pre-deployment evaluations and post-deployment	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		impact assessments. Requires developers of automated decision systems to comply with certain risk and consultation standards. Establishes the Fairness and Transparency Office in the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor and provides for this office’s enforcement powers. Establishes whistleblower protections and a private right of action.	

IV. Federal Government Directives

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Preventing Deep Fake Scams Act (H.R.1734 / S.2117)	Rep. Brittany Pettersen (D-CO) Sen. Jon Husted (R-OH)	Establishes an AI task force on related issues in the financial services sector.	Introduced
Generative AI Terrorism Risk Assessment Act (H.R.1736 / S.4762)	Rep. August Pfluger (R-TX) Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL)	Requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct annual assessments on terrorism threats to the U.S. utilizing generative AI applications.	Passed House (11/19/2025)
Consumer Safety Technology Act (H.R.1770 / S.2766)	Rep. Darren Soto (D-FL) Sen. John Curtis (R-UT)	Establishes a pilot program to explore the use of AI in support of consumer product safety, including tracking consumer product injury trends and monitoring retail marketplaces for sale of recalled products.	Passed House (7/14/2025)
Chip Security Act (H.R.3447 / S.1705)	Rep. Bill Huizenga (R-MI) Sen. Tom Cotton (R-AR)	Requires the Secretary of Commerce to issue standards with respect to chip security mechanisms for integrated circuit products.	Introduced
No Adversarial AI Act (H.R.4142 / S.2177)	Rep. John Moolenaar (R-MI) Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL)	Requires the Federal Acquisition Security Council to develop and OMB to publish a list of AI produced or developed by foreign adversaries. Prohibits the acquisition and use of foreign adversary AI.	Introduced
Unleashing AI Innovation in Financial Services Act (H.R.4801 / S.2528)	Rep. French Hill (R-AR) Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD)	Establishes AI Innovation Labs that permit certain regulated entities to experiment with AI without expectation of enforcement actions.	Introduced
Liquid Cooling for AI Act of 2025 (H.R.5332 / S.3269)	Rep. Jay Obernolte (R-CA) Sen. Dave McCormick (R-PA)	Directs the Comptroller General to conduct a technology assessment focused on liquid cooling systems for AI compute clusters and high-performance computing facilities.	Introduced
Growing University AI Research for Defense (GUARD) Act (H.R.5466 / S.3454)	Rep. Ronny Jackson (R-TX) Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX)	Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to establish a National Security and Defense Artificial Intelligence Institute that focuses on AI systems in the national security and defense section.	Introduced
Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2025 (H.R.5511 / S.2164)	Rep. Yvette Clarke (D-NY) Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)	Directs the FTC to require impact assessments of automated decision systems and augmented critical decision processes.	Introduced
LIFT AI Act (H.R.5584 / S.4414)	Rep. Thomas Kean (R-NJ) Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Authorizes the Director of the NSF to make competitive awards to institutions of higher education and nonprofit organizations to support research activities to	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		develop educational curricula, instructional material, teacher professional development, and evaluation methods for K-12 AI literacy.	
AI Talent Act (H.R.6573 / S.3410)	Rep. Sara Jacobs (D-CA) Sen. Andy Kim (D-NJ)	Permits a federal agency to establish technology and AI talent teams to improve competitive service hiring practices.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Oversight of Verified Exports and Restrictions on Weaponizable Advanced Technology to Covered High-Risk Actors (AI OVERWATCH) Act (H.R.6875 / S.4456)	Rep. Brian Mast (R-FL) Sen. Jim Banks (R-IN)	Requires the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security to require a license for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of certain integrated circuits and provides for certain exemptions for the licensing requirements for approved U.S. persons.	Introduced
Eliminating Bias in Algorithmic Systems Act of 2026 (H.R.7110 / S.3680)	Rep. Summer Lee (D-PA) Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Requires federal agencies that use, fund, procure, or otherwise work with an algorithm with AI techniques that has the potential to have a material effect on an agency program, economic opportunity regulated by the agency, or rights protected by the agency to ensure the agency has an Office of Civil Rights that will report to Congress on potential algorithmic bias and discrimination related to said algorithm. Directs the Assistant Attorney General leading the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ) to establish an interagency working group on covered algorithms and civil rights.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Public Awareness and Education Campaign Act (H.R.7151 / S.1699)	Rep. Nannette Barragán (D-CA) Sen. Todd Young (R-IN)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a public awareness and education campaign on the benefits and risks of AI in the daily lives of individuals.	Introduced
Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Streamline the Code of Federal Regulations Act of 2026 (H.R.7226 / S.1110)	Rep. Blake Moore (R-UT) Sen. Jon Husted (R-OH)	Directs the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with NIST, to implement an annual AI review of the Code of Federal Regulations to identify redundant or outdated regulations.	Introduced
AI Grand Challenges Act (H.R.7434 / S.3809)	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA) Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ)	Directs the NSF to establish an AI Grand Challenges Program and award competitive prizes for AI research and development across a range of sectors, including health, energy, environment, and cybersecurity, as well as address AI system challenges such as bias mitigation, content provenance, and explainability.	Introduced
AI-Ready Bio-Data Standards Act (H.R.7907 / S.4069)	Rep. Ro Khanna (D-CA); Rep. Jay Obernotle (R-CA) Sen. Todd Young (R-IN); Sen. Ben Ray Luján (D-NM)	Directs NIST to establish standards, definitions, and frameworks to ensure biological datasets generated from qualified federally funded research are ready for use in AI models.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Research and Oversight of Artificial Intelligence in Courts Act (H.R.7997 / S.4154)	Rep. Harriet Hageman (R-WY) Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS)	Directs the Attorney General, through the Director of the National Institute of Justice, to establish an AI Research and Oversight in Courts Task Force to study the use of AI-powered speech-to-text and speech recognition tools in the U.S. judicial system, with a focus on infringement upon Constitutional rights, including the litigant’s right to an accurate official court record.	Introduced
Guaranteeing and Upholding Americans’ Right to Decide Responsible AI Laws and Standards (GUARDRAILS) Act (H.R.8031 / S.4216)	Rep. Don Beyer (D-VA) Sen. Brian Schatz (D-HI)	Repeals the Executive Order titled “Ensuring a National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence.”	Introduced
Economy of the Future Commission Act (H.R.8345 / S.4046)	Rep. Jay Obernolte (R-CA) Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Establishes the Economy of the Future Commission within the legislative branch to develop consensus recommendations on the economic impacts of AI.	Introduced
National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2027 (H.R.8800 / S.4784)	Rep. Mike Rogers (R-AL) Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS)	Authorizes and sets policies for FY2027 for DOD programs and activities, including AI matters. Please contact Steptoe for more information.	Passed House (7/22/2026)
Artificial Intelligence Environmental Impacts Act of 2026 (H.R.9183 / S.4727)	Rep. Donald Beyer (D-VA) Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out a study on the environmental impacts of AI data centers and associated energy infrastructure and submit the findings to Congress. Directs the Director of NIST to convene a consortium on such environmental impacts, and to require the Administrator to develop a reporting system for the reporting of the environmental impacts of AI.	Introduced
AI Accountability Act (H.R.1694)	Rep. Josh Harder (D-CA)	Directs the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to conduct a study and hold public meetings on accountability measures for AI systems.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Practices, Logistics, Actions, and Necessities (AI PLAN) Act (H.R.2152)	Rep. Zachary Nunn (R-IA)	Requires development of a strategy to defend against the economic and national security risks posed by using AI in the commission of financial crimes, including fraud and the dissemination of misinformation.	Introduced
Creating Resources for Every American To Experiment with Artificial Intelligence (CREATE AI) Act of 2025 (H.R. 2385)	Rep. Jay Obernolte (R-CA)	Establishes the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource to improve AI research, capacity, testing, benchmarking, and evaluation.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Small Business Artificial Intelligence Advancement Act (H.R.3679)	Rep. Mike Collins (R-GA)	Requires the Director of NIST to develop resources for small businesses in utilizing AI.	Passed House (2/23/2026)
AI Training Extension Act of 2025 (H.R.3775)	Rep. Nancy Mace (R-SC)	Amends the Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act to expand AI training within the executive branch of the federal government.	Introduced
Advanced AI Security Readiness Act (H.R.3919)	Rep. Darin LaHood (R-IL)	Directs the Director of the National Security Agency (NSA) to develop the AI Security Playbook to defend certain AI technologies from theft.	Introduced
Digital Evaluation for Tax Enforcement and Compliance Tracking (DETECT) Act of 2025 (H.R.4974)	Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL)	Requires the Comptroller General to submit a report to the certain committees of Congress on the potential of AI to assist the Internal Revenue Service in detecting tax fraud.	Introduced
Healthcare Enhancement And Learning Through Harnessing Artificial Intelligence (HEALTH AI) Act (H.R.5045)	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA)	Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a grant program to facilitate research regarding the use of generative AI in healthcare.	Introduced
Unleashing Low-Cost Rural AI Act (H.R.5227)	Rep. Jim Costa (D-CA)	Requires the Secretary of Energy to conduct a study on the impact of AI and data center site growth on energy supply resources in the U.S.	Introduced
AI Sovereignty Act (H.R.5288)	Rep. Eugene Vindman (D-VA)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to submit reports on strategies regarding the development of, and research relating to, critical AI technologies.	Introduced
Fair Artificial Intelligence Realization (FAIR) Act (H.R.5315)	Rep. Harriet Hageman (R-WY)	Prohibits the federal procurement of large language models not developed in accordance with unbiased AI principles, such as prioritizing historical accuracy and objectivity.	Introduced
NSF AI Education Act of 2025 (H.R.5351)	Rep. Vince Fong (R-CA)	Supports NSF education and professional development relating to AI by providing fellowships to students in AI-related studies and professionals in AI-related fields.	Introduced
AI Warnings And Resources for Education (AWARE) Act (H.R.5360)	Rep. Erin Houchin (R-IN)	Directs the FTC to develop and publish educational resources for parents, educators, and minors with respect to the safe and responsible use of AI chatbots by minors.	Introduced
American Artificial Intelligence Leadership and Uniformity Act (H.R.5388)	Rep. Michael Baumgartner (R-WA)	Provides a national framework to sustain American leadership in AI, requires an actionable federal plan aligned to that policy, and establishes a temporary moratorium preempting certain state laws that restrict AI models and systems engaged in interstate commerce.	Introduced
Strategic Task Force on Scam Prevention Act (H.R.5967)	Rep. Robert Menendez (D-NJ)	Directs the FTC, in conjunction with the DOJ, to convene an interagency task force for the purpose of addressing scams and requires consultation with representatives from consumer-facing generative AI applications.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
AI for Advancing Literacy and Learning (ALL) Act (H.R.6159)	Rep. Luz Rivas (D-CA)	Establishes the Artificial Intelligence Literacy and Education Commission within the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to streamline, improve, and augment AI literacy and education for individuals to effectively utilize AI.	Introduced
China AI Power Report Act (H.R.6275)	Del. James Moylan (R-GU)	Requires the Secretary of Commerce to submit a report annually on the advanced AI capabilities of the People's Republic of China.	Introduced
AI Training for National Security Act (H.R.6530)	Rep. Rick Larsen (D-WA)	Requires the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense (DOD) to include training on AI cybersecurity issues for members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the DOD.	Introduced
AI for America Act (H.R.6304)	Rep. Jennifer Kiggans (R-VA)	Codifies a national strategy for AI that promotes American leadership, removes regulatory barriers, and ensures data are free from security risks and ideological bias.	Introduced
Ban AI Denials in Medicare Act (H.R.6361)	Rep. Greg Landsman (D-OH); Rep. Bonnie Watson Coleman (D-NJ)	Prohibits the Secretary of HHS from testing the WISeR model, and amends title XI of the Social Security Act to prohibit the implementation of payment models testing prior authorization under traditional Medicare.	Introduced
Resources for Evaluating and Documenting AI (READ AI) Models Act (H.R.6461)	Rep. Sarah McBride (D-DE)	Directs NIST to develop best practices and technical guidance on AI model documentation.	Introduced
Full AI Stack Export Promotion Act (H.R.6696)	Rep. Brandy Fine (R-FL)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish and execute a program to identify and receive eligible proposals to facilitate the export of the U.S. full AI stack to allies and partners. Directs the Secretaries of State and Commerce to increase efforts to eliminate foreign barriers to the export of the AI stack. Directs the Secretary of State to conduct a study on the benefits and impact of the global deployment of AI. Directs the Secretaries of Commerce, State, Defense, and Energy to work with foreign purchasers to institute security measures to prevent unauthorized foreign adversary access to the AI stack.	Introduced
China AI Threat Assessment Act (H.R.6909)	Rep. Eugene Vindman (D-VA)	Directs the Director of National Intelligence to produce a National Intelligence Estimate on AI systems developed or deployed by entities in the People's Republic of China.	Introduced
Foreign Adversary AI Risk Assessment and Diplomacy Act (H.R.7058)	Rep. Michael Baumgartner (R-WA)	Requires the Secretary of State to submit an assessment to Congress annually for four years regarding the risks posed to the U.S. by foreign adversaries who utilize generative AI for malicious activities.	Introduced
AI in Health Care Efficiency and Study Act (H.R.7064)	Resident Commissioner Pablo José Hernandez (D-PR)	Directs HHS to conduct a study on strategies for the application of AI technologies in the healthcare industry to improve administrative work and preserve the privacy and security of patient data.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Expanding AI Voices through Capacity Building Act (H.R.7158)	Rep. Valerie Foushee (D-NC)	Codifies and expands the NSF’s ExpandAI program, to support capacity-building projects at HBCUs, minority-serving institutions, Tribal colleges or universities, and certain other institutions of higher education with populations historically underrepresented in STEM.	Introduced
AI for Secure Networks Act (H.R.7294)	Rep. Robert Menendez (D-NJ)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the use of AI to improve telecommunications network security.	Introduced
AI Cyber Grid Protection Resilient Development Act of 2026 (H.R.7696)	Resident Commissioner Pablo José Hernández (D-PR)	Establishes a grant program to provide awards to National Laboratories and institutions of higher education to develop secure AI cyber-physical testbeds to simulate grid-scale cyberattacks.	Introduced
Small AI Innovators Empowerment Act (H.R.7968)	Rep. Suhas Subramanyam (D-VA)	Authorizes the Department of Commerce to carry out a study on challenges faced by small U.S. AI businesses.	Introduced
AI Foundation Model Transparency Act (H.R.8094)	Rep. Donald Beyer (D-VA)	Directs the FTC, in consultation with NIST, to establish requirements for making information available to the public about the training data and algorithms used in AI foundation models. Exempts fully open-source models from FTC regulations issued pursuant to this legislation. Directs the FTC to establish a plan to assist covered small businesses and new businesses with regulatory compliance and to reduce the burdens imposed by such regulations.	Introduced
Deterring American AI Model Theft Act (H.R.8283)	Rep. Bill Huizenga (R-MI)	Directs the Secretary of State to assess whether any entities of concern have or are currently conducting model extraction attacks against closed-source AI models owned by U.S. entities and whether any entities of concern are fraudulent account network providers. Directs the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security to determine whether entities identified as having conducted or facilitated such attacks via fraudulent account networks, or their affiliates, should be added to the Bureau of Industry and Security’s Entity List.	Introduced
Semiconductor Controls Effectiveness Act (H.R.8287)	Rep. Greg Stanton (D-AZ)	Requires the Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research to submit a comprehensive report on the impact and effectiveness of U.S. semiconductor export controls on China, including Chinese AI capabilities.	Introduced
Protecting Consumers From Deceptive AI Act (H.R.8479)	Rep. Valerie Foushee (D-NC)	Requires NIST to establish task forces to facilitate and inform the development of technical standards and guidelines relating to the identification of content created by generative AI and to ensure that audio or visual content created or substantially modified by generative AI includes a disclosure acknowledging its generative AI origin. Directs the FTC to promulgate regulations, in consultation with NIST and the established task forces, within two years of the Act’s enactment.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Data Driven Suicide Prevention and Outreach Act (H.R.8486)	Rep. Ryan Mackenzie (R-PA)	Directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a program that awards grants for the development of predictive models to evaluate risk factors that contribute to the incidence of suicide among veterans.	Introduced
American Leadership in AI Act (H.R.8516)	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA); Rep. Jay Obernolte (R-CA)	Seeks to (a) strengthen U.S. capacity to measure and evaluate AI; (b) build research infrastructure and drive innovation; (c) modernize federal AI governance, procurement, and security; (d) expand AI education and protect the workforce; and (e) safeguard Americans and deter harmful deepfakes. Combines over 20 bipartisan proposals from the Bipartisan Task Force on Artificial Intelligence report issued in the 118 th Congress, to strengthen U.S. leadership in AI while promoting responsible innovation and safeguarding the public.	Introduced
SBA AI Adoption Reporting Act of 2026 (H.R.8664)	Rep. Hillary Scholten (D-MI)	Requires the SBA Administrator to implement the recommendations in the report of the Comptroller General titled “Artificial Intelligence: Uses and Risks for Small Business Contracting and Innovation Research.”	Introduced
Federal Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Act of 2026 (H.R.8819)	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA); Rep. Zachary Nunn (R-IA); Rep. Donald Beyer (D-VA)	Directs NIST to develop federal standards in accordance with NIST’s AI Risk Management Framework for federal agency and federal contractor use of AI systems. Requires the Director to submit standards to the Secretary of Commerce that meet a sufficient readiness level and review voluntary technical standards for AI acquisitions.	Introduced
SBA Artificial Intelligence Utilization Act (H.R.8881)	Rep. Brad Finstad (R-MN); Rep. George Lattimer (D-NY)	Directs the SBA Administrator to annually report to Congress on the SBA’s use of AI and machine learning, its benefits and risks, and explanations of how SBA can retain human involvement in decisions informed by AI or machine learning.	Passed House (6/23/2026)
Protecting Consumers From Deceptive AI Act (H.R.8893)	Rep. Valerie Foushee (D-NC); Del. James Moylan (R-GU-At Large); Rep. Donald Beyer (D-VA)	Directs NIST to develop standards and guidelines to advance the development of tools and techniques for content provenance detection, authentication, and disclosure, as well as the detection of and mitigation of harm from content produced or manipulated by AI. Directs NIST to prioritize research on text-, audio-, and video-based content created or substantially modified by AI. Authorizes NIST to establish relevant task forces. Requires such taskforces to submit biannual reports to relevant congressional committees. Directs NIST to conduct public, private, and academic sector outreach to inform research and consider continued public and private sector engagement to develop voluntary standards for AI outputs.	Introduced
Sectoral AI Governance Act (H.R.9125)	Rep. Sara Jacobs (D-CA)	Authorizes agency heads to issue rules related to the use of algorithmic decision-making systems, including AI-based processes, in ways that are likely to materially	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		contribute to violation of the federal laws the agency is authorized to enforce and to mitigate those violations. Establishes procedural and oversight requirements.	
Heat Emergency Assessment and Tracking Using AI Act (H.R.9285)	Rep. Michael Lawler (R-NY); Rep. Greg Stanton (D-AZ)	Directs the Secretary of HHS to conduct a study on heat-related illness and deaths and to establish the Heat Illness AI Surveillance and Response Program, which will fund entities developing and implementing AI tools to analyze and reduce heat-related illness and deaths. Directs the Secretary to use study results to advise the federal government on acquiring, developing, using, and deploying AI technologies to track heat-related deaths.	Introduced
Department of Advanced Technology and Artificial Intelligence Act (H.R.9323)	Rep. Luz Rivas (D-CA)	Establishes a Department of Advanced Technology and Artificial Intelligence to develop a federal technology and AI framework to update relevant statutes and establish a federal strategy to ensure consistent development and implementation of AI standards and policies across the federal government.	Introduced
Utilize Standards for All (USA) Act (H.R.9326)	Rep. Daniel Webster (R-FL)	Directs NIST and the Department of State to take certain actions to encourage and enable U.S. participation in developing standards and specifications for AI and other critical and emerging technologies. Authorizes the Director of NIST to promote voluntary consensus standards developed through a private sector-led process and strengthen public-private partnerships through coordination across the federal government.	Introduced
AI Flaw Reporting and Security Enhancement Act (H.R.9333)	Rep. Deborah Ross (D-NC); Rep. Jeff Hurd (R-CO); Rep. Donald Beyer (D-VA)	Requires the Director of NIST to develop a voluntary program for reporting AI flaws to accelerate detection and monitoring of such flaws, including establishing a national database for AI flaws.	Introduced
Workforce for AI Trust Act (H.R.9334)	Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-CA); Rep. Frank Lucas (R-OK)	Authorizes the Director of the NSF to grant awards to support interdisciplinary AI fellowships and workshops for teams that develop and train AI systems and to support AI skills-based training across all fields of STEM supported by NSF. Directs NIST to support the AI workforce by developing resources to describe and share information related to AI to address workforce gaps.	Introduced
Affordable Innovation for the Grid Act (H.R.9339)	Rep. Diana Harshbarger (R-TN); Rep. Kevin Mullin (D-CA)	Directs the Secretary of Energy to conduct an assessment on the use of AI and high-performance computing technologies to enhance the bulk-power system.	Introduced
AI-Ready Federal Data Guidelines Act (H.R.9341)	Rep. Brian Babin (R-TX); Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-CA)	Directs the Director of NIST to develop voluntary guidelines to assist agencies with preparing open government data assets for AI model training. Authorizes the Director to carry out pilot programs to support the development of conformity assessment procedures for AI-ready datasets.	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
AI Security and Innovation Act (H.R.9363)	Rep. Jay Obernolte (R-CA); Rep. Valerie Foushee (D-NC); Rep. Brian Babin (R-TX)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish within NIST the Center for AI Security and Innovation. Authorizes the Center to assess risks related to AI systems, support the exchange of information between non-governmental entities and the federal government to facilitate risk mitigation, and ensure U.S. AI leadership.	Introduced
AI Workforce Assessment and Research Enhancement (AWARE) Act (H.R.9381)	Rep. Tim Walberg (R-MI)	Directs the Bureau of Labor Statistics to report on AI use in the workplace.	Introduced
AI Workforce Impact Study Act of 2026 (H.R.9427)	Rep. Valerie Foushee (D-NC); Rep. Greg Casar (D-TX)	Directs the Comptroller General to conduct a study on the impacts of AI on the workforce within one year of enactment.	Introduced
Voluntary Consumer AI Disclosure Pilot Act (H.R.9439)	Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-CA)	Directs the Director of NIST to establish a pilot program and develop voluntary disclosure standards relating to the use of AI systems by private sector entities.	Introduced
AI Tax Integrity Act of 2026 (H.R.9501)	Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL); Rep. Steven Horsford (D-NV)	Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a pilot program to use AI to identify inaccurate tax returns. Directs the Comptroller General to submit a report to Congress on the results of the pilot program.	Introduced
To amend the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 to require the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to establish a prize competition program relating to artificial intelligence, and for other purposes. (H.R.9506)	Rep. Nicholas Begich (R-AK-At Large)	Directs the Director of the Office of Science and Technology to establish a prize competition program to expedite AI development and research. Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Transportation, and Director of the NSF to each establish a program to carry out challenge-based acquisitions and other research and development investment initiatives.	Introduced
To establish a pilot program for use by U.S. Customs and Border Protection at land ports of entry along the Arizona border to assess the use of artificial intelligence through an anomaly detection algorithm, and for other purposes. (H.R.9566)	Rep. David Schweikert (R-AZ)	Directs the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to implement a pilot program for an anomaly detection algorithm that uses AI to improve detection of illicit drugs and contraband at land ports of entry along the Arizona border.	Introduced
Delivering Priority Legislation Act (H.R.9568)	Rep. James McGovern (D-MA)	Directs the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress a National Intelligence Estimate on AI systems developed or deployed by entities in China.	Introduced
Acceleration Innovation (AI) for Kids with Cancer Act (H.R.9632)	Rep. Michael McCaul (R-TX)	Directs the President to appoint a Coordinator of AI Innovation. Directs the Coordinator to identify opportunities to accelerate the progress of AI-driven solutions at the Childhood Cancer Data Initiative. Directs the Secretary of Health	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		and Human Service to ensure the integration of AI innovation into current work on interoperability, finalize interoperability standards for patient data to be used with AI, and submit a report to Congress within 180 days.	
Fostering Agricultural Research and Modernization through Artificial Intelligence (FARM AI) Act of 2026 (H.R.9686)	Rep. Zachary Nunn (R-IA)	Designates AI as a priority area in Department of Agriculture research and extension programs. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to designate an Artificial Intelligence Agriculture Advisor to promote and coordinate AI adoption in agriculture.	Introduced
Human Authority Over Autonomous Weapons Act of 2026 (H.R.9729)	Rep. Donald Beyer (D-VA)	Requires the Secretary of Defense to ensure human command responsibility of autonomous and AI-enabled weapons systems, subject to limited exemptions, and submit a congressional report.	Introduced
LEARN AI Act (H.R.9907)	Rep. Mike Haridopolos (R-FL)	Authorizes the Secretary of Labor to promote AI in registered apprenticeship programs by encouraging instruction related to AI use, developing best practices for responsible AI use, providing technical assistance to stakeholders seeking to incorporate AI-related competencies, and preparing workers to adopt to AI-associated technological changes.	Introduced
Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act (S.257)	Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA)	Directs Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Analysis to promote the stability and resilience of critical supply chains and critical and emerging technologies that strengthen U.S. national security, encourage the growth and competitiveness of domestic production and manufacturing of emerging technologies, including AI, and establish the Supply Chain Resilience Working Group.	Passed Senate (6/26/2025)
Promoting United States Leadership in Standards Act of 2025 (S.1269)	Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)	Directs NIST and the Department of State to take certain actions to encourage and enable U.S. participation in developing standards and specifications for AI and other critical and emerging technologies.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence and Critical Technology Workforce Framework Act of 2025 (S.1290)	Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI)	Directs NIST to develop workforce standards and frameworks for AI.	Introduced
Testing and Evaluation Systems for Trusted Artificial Intelligence (TEST AI) Act of 2025 (S.1633)	Sen. Ben Ray Lujan (D-NM)	Requires the Director of NIST to establish a pilot program that uses testbeds to develop measurement standards for the evaluation of AI systems.	Introduced
Preparing Election Administrators for AI Act (S.2346)	Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)	Requires the Election Assistance Commission to develop voluntary guidelines for the administration of elections that address the use and risks of AI technologies and conduct a study on the use of AI in the 2024 elections.	Introduced

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Preventing Recurring Online Abuse of Children Through Intentional Vetting (PROACTIV) Artificial Intelligence Data Act of 2025 (S.2381)	Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX)	Requires the Director of NIST Technology to develop a framework for detecting, removing, and reporting child pornography in datasets used to train AI systems.	Introduced
Stop TNR Act of 2026 (S.4967)	Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Directs the Assistant Attorney General for National Security to develop a comprehensive government strategy to prevent, investigate, and respond to transnational repression activities perpetrated with AI and to launch an education campaign for the public on how AI is used for transnational repression.	Introduced
A bill to require the Commander of United States Cyber Command to complete development of a roadmap for industry collaboration on artificial intelligence-enabled cyber capabilities for cyberspace operations of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes. (S.2606)	Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD)	Requires the Commander of United States Cyber Command to create a roadmap for industry collaboration on AI-enabled cyber capabilities for cyberspace operations of the DOD	Introduced
Validation and Evaluation for Trustworthy (VET) Artificial Intelligence Act (S.2615)	Sen. John Hickenlooper (D-CO)	Requires the Director of NIST to develop voluntary guidelines and specifications for internal and external assurances of AI systems.	Introduced
Strengthening Artificial intelligence Normalization and Diffusion By Oversight and eXperimentation (SANDBOX) Act (S.2750)	Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX)	Requires the Director of the OSTP to establish a federal regulatory sandbox program for AI.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Risk Evaluation Act (S.2938)	Sen. Josh Hawley (R-MO); Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)	Establishes an “Advanced Artificial Intelligence Evaluation Program” within the Department of Energy to evaluate advanced AI systems and collect data on the likelihood of adverse AI incidents, such as loss-of-control scenarios and weaponization by adversaries. Requires developers of advanced AI systems to participate in the program.	Introduced
Advanced Artificial Intelligence Security Readiness Act (S.3202)	Sen. Todd Young (R-IN); Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ)	Directs the Director of the NSA to develop guidance that identifies potential vulnerabilities in covered AI technologies and AI supply chains.	Introduced
Reliable Artificial Intelligence Research Act of 2025 (S.3336)	Sen. Maggie Hassan (D-NH); Sen. Jim Banks (R-IN)	Requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out prize competitions to advance the science of interpretability and to develop capable AI models designed to exhibit adversarial robustness.	Introduced

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States' Right to Regulate AI Act (S.3557)	Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Prohibits the use of federal funds to implement, administer, or enforce the Executive Order entitled "Ensuring a National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence."	Introduced
Small Business Artificial Intelligence Training Act (S.3888)	Sen. Jerry Moran (R-KS)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to develop AI training resources and toolkits for small businesses.	Introduced
Future of Artificial Intelligence Act (S.3952)	Sen. Todd Young (R-IN)	Creates the Center for AI Standards and Innovation at NIST and directs it to establish AI standards, metrics, and evaluation tools to support AI development within the public and private sectors.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence-Ready Data Act (S.4098)	Sen. Tedd Budd (R-NC)	Directs NIST to establish standards and guidelines to facilitate the use of open government data assets for AI development.	Introduced
AI Guardrails Act (S. 4113)	Sen. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI)	Establishes limitations on the use of AI by the Department of Defense.	Introduced
A bill to require a report on the use of artificial intelligence with respect to access to unminimized information collected pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and for other purposes. (S.4402)	Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Directs the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence to jointly submit to specified legislative and judicial bodies a report describing all use of AI with access to unminimized information collected pursuant to any section of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.	Introduced
Creating Resources for Every American To Experiment with Artificial Intelligence (CREATE AI) Act (S.4441)	Sen. Todd Young (R-IN)	Directs the NSF Director to establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource to advance AI research and research that employs AI and develop AI skills for the U.S. workforce.	Introduced
Workforce Transparency Act (S.4476)	Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Provides for voluntary workforce transparency reporting by developers and users of AI. Directs the Secretary of Labor to develop a public database containing aggregated workforce transparency data derived from the voluntary submissions, submit an annual report to Congress, and issue non-binding guidance for submissions. Directs the Secretary of Labor to establish a working group to develop a process to publish or enhance public labor-market data, to improve understanding of how AI affects entry-level workers and early-career professionals.	Introduced
U.S. Technology Procurement and Access to Trusted Hardware (U.S. Tech PATH) Act (S.4570)	Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH)	Establishes the U.S. Cyber and Digital Technology Procurement Program in the State Department to streamline foreign government partner procurement of U.S.-origin cyber and digital technologies, including AI and AI-related products. Directs the Secretary of State to either designate an existing office within the Bureau for	Introduced

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		Cyberspace and Digital Policy or establish an Office of U.S. Technology Procurement within the State Department for program administration.	
Secure and Accountable Military AI Act (S.4656)	Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)	Defines certain terms, including “frontier AI model” and “high-consequence AI application”. Establishes oversight procedures with a clearly identified accountable human decision maker for high-consequence AI uses. Requires frontier AI contractors to report “covered incidents” to DOD and Congress. Prohibits AI for nuclear weapon use and target selection, domestic surveillance of U.S. persons, and general deployment of autonomous weapon systems, with narrow exceptions for cybersecurity, force protection, local defense, and non-lethal force.	Introduced
Warfighter Artificial Intelligence Readiness and Preparedness (WARP) Act of 2026 (S.4683)	Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ); Sen. Tom Cotton (R-AR)	Directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an initial and a longitude assessment of the effects of AI integration on warfighter effectiveness, skill retention, and operational readiness.	Introduced
Human Authority in Lethal Operations (HALO) Act of 2026 (S.4697)	Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Establishes design, safety, testing, and transparency requirements for autonomous and semi-autonomous weapon systems used by DOD. Directs the Secretary of Defense to promulgate rules for chain of command and command hierarchy for military operations involving autonomous or semi-autonomous weapons. Directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer to monitor and evaluate AI capabilities for autonomous and semi-autonomous weapons and establish testable requirements for AI-enabled systems. Prohibits certain uses of AI related to privacy, discrimination, and human oversight concerns. Establishes whistleblower protections and congressional reporting requirements.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Data Authorization and Transparency (AI DATA) Act (S.4742)	Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ); Sen. Jim Banks (R-N); Sen. Todd Young (R-IN)	Directs several Bureau of Labor surveys to collect data related to labor market changes associated with technological changes, including AI. Directs the Census Bureau to incorporate questions an AI adoption and workforce impacts into the Business Trends and Outlook Survey on a quarterly basis for 10 years. Directs the Departments of Labor and Commerce to publish an annual report analyzing the impact of AI on the workforce using the Bureau of Labor survey and Census data.	Introduced
Responsible Artificial Intelligence Defense Act of 2026 (S.4707)	Sen. Christopher Coons (D-DE)	Establishes DOD policy for autonomous weapons systems and AI capabilities acquisition. Directs the Secretary of Defense to establish review processes, including human-oversight expectations and risk-mitigation steps, for autonomous weapon systems and AI capabilities. Prohibits the using autonomous or AI capabilities to decide to initiate the launch of a nuclear weapon, employ lethal force by autonomous weapons systems without the incorporation of appropriate levels of human judgment, or to, without a warrant, monitor or target an individual	Introduced

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		or group of individuals in the U.S. Requires testing of autonomous weapon systems using AI. Directs the Secretary to establish an autonomy and AI systems working group and to report annually to Congress on the administration of this act.	
AI Bubble Transparency Act (S.4743)	Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA)	Directs the Director of the Department of Treasury’s Office of Financial Research to compel the submission of data from financial companies relating to financing AI development, provide that data to Congress, and issue recommendations to financial regulatory agencies and Congress to mitigate financial stability risk. Authorizes the Director to exempt small financial companies from the reporting requirements.	Introduced
American AI Sovereign Wealth Fund Act (S.4825)	Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT)	Imposes a one-time, 50% excise tax on applicable AI companies. Establishes the American AI Sovereign Wealth Fund in the U.S. Treasury and requires the transfer of all equity interests collected under the AI excise tax into the fund. Establishes the Independent Commission for Democratic AI to manage the fund by exercising voting and governance rights attached to the equity interests and by promoting worker welfare, public safety, fair competition, environmental sustainability, and financial solvency. Mandates the annual distribution of 5% of the average market value of the fund through direct payments to the American people. Requires any person who purchases over \$25 million of specified AI goods or services to submit a disclosure to the IRS. Establishes penalties for failing to pay the excise tax, file related forms, or file the AI business purchase return. Applies anti-inversion rules to applicable AI companies. Requires applicable AI companies to complete structural separation, as defined in the act.	Introduced
Bureau of Industry and Security License Administration Enhancement Act (S.4835)	Sen. Kevin Cramer (R-ND); Sen. Andy Kim (D-NJ)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish a variety of technical advisory committees to advise the Secretary on global technology supply chain security, export controls, and emerging and foundational technologies. Requires the Secretary to appoint a technical advisory committee on computing technologies and information systems, including semiconductors, microelectronics, AI, and quantum computing.	Introduced
Aging with Artificial Intelligence Act of 2026 (S.4916)	Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ); Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL); Sen. Roger Marshall (R-KS)	Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a consensus study with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine on the uses of and risks, safeguards, and opportunities associated with AI-enabled systems for older adults, including AI chatbots. Directs the Director of the National Institute on Aging to facilitate research on the use of AI-enabled systems for older adults.	Introduced

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Language Access for All Act of 2026 (S.4985)	Sen. Andy Kim (D-NJ)	Prohibits agency heads from fully replacing any qualified language assistance services with AI or machine translation services and requires qualified human verification of any AI or machine translation by the agency. Establishes auditing and transparency requirements for the use of AI-assisted language services.	Introduced
Protecting American Taxpayers Act (S.4952)	Sen. Joni Ernst (R-IA)	Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a report to Congress on how banks and unions protect themselves and consumers from AI-powered fraud, standard definitions for the different manners in which AI is used, potential risks that could result from the use of AI by bad actors, best practices for financial institutes to protect their customers from attempts to steal and consumer identities or commit fraud, and legislative and regulatory recommendations for the regulation of AI to protect consumers from identity and data theft and fraud.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Physical Systems Coordination Act of 2026 (S.5047)	Sen. Tim Sheehy (R-MT)	Requires the Director of NIST to establish a working group to facilitate coordination among relevant stakeholders regarding compound risks relating to AI physical systems. Requires the Director to publish a report summarizing the activities of the working group.	Introduced
Expanding AI Voices Act (S.5050)	Sen. Lisa Blunt Rochester (D-DE)	Directs the Director of NSF to make merit awards to eligible entities to increase participation in AI research, education, and workforce development.	Introduced
Safeguarding Against Fabricated Exploitation Through Artificial Intelligence (SAFE AI) Act of 2026 (S.5057)	Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Directs the Director of NIST to establish performance benchmarks to prevent the generation of obscene, degrading, and abusive content, including synthetic child sexual abuse material (CSAM) and non-consensual intimate images (NCII) of adults, and establish a voluntary test program consistent with the established performance benchmarks. Prohibits federal agencies from procuring AI systems capable of generating child sexual abuse. Prohibits products and services designed to circumvent AI safety controls. Creates a private right of action for persons whose likeness is used to generate AI-produced CSAM or a developer whose technical controls are subverted by a person who circumvented AI safety controls.	Introduced
Secure AI Development Act of 2026 (S.5061)	Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Artificial Intelligence Risk Board. Directs the Board to establish a process to perform evaluations determining what capabilities pose security or safety risks and to establish best practices. Requires providers of frontier AI models to provide the Artificial Intelligence Security Center access to frontier AI models at least 21 days before introducing the model. Directs the Director of NIST to establish a registry of frontier models available to the public and requires frontier AI providers to register the model with the registry before introducing it into commerce. Provides for Attorney General	Introduced

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		enforcement. Directs the Directory of National Security to establish test-bed requirements to evaluate the impact of frontier models on information systems. Requires the Director of NIST to establish a database for AI security and safety incidents and risks and update procedures relating to cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Directs the Director of CISA to convene a multistakeholder process to encourage the development adoption of best practices relating to addressing supply chain risks associated with training and maintaining AI models. Directs the Director of the National Security Agency to establish a pilot program on sharing intelligence and threat information with covered persons.	