Steptoe

Last Updated: November 2, 2026

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)

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		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
AI Ads Act (H.R.9985 / S.5135)	Rep. Ro Khanna (D-CA) Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Extends existing prohibitions on fraudulent misrepresentation of campaign authority and fraudulent solicitation of funds to campaign-related statements or solicitations that use AI-generated content.	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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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 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.	Introduced
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
Communications, Video, and Technology Accessibility Act of 2026 (H.R.8327)	Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI); Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA)	Directs the Federal Communications Commission to submit reports to Congress assessing the extent to which emerging technologies, including AI, affect accessibility opportunities and barriers for individuals with disabilities, and solutions to ensure emerging technologies are accessible.	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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		limit AI outputs, training, or user access in ways that violate First Amendment rights.	
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. Provides the Secretary of Health and Human Services with the authority to audit and inspect AI use in prior authorization decisions.	Introduced
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
Preventing Abuse of Digital Replicas Act (H.R.10025)	Rep. Darrell Issa (R-CA)	Clarifies the applicability of the Trademark Act of 1946 to digital replicas. Directs courts to, in a civil action, apply a rebuttal presumption that the use is likely to cause confusion, mistakes, or deceive if the claim is for a use of a digital replica by a person on or in connection with any goods or services or any container for goods. Establishes that the rebuttal presumption is not available for the use of a digital replica for any claim for indirect liability, if the use is in expressive work, or if the use is otherwise protected by the First Amendment.	Introduced
AI Advertising Disclosure Act (H.R.10146)	Rep. Seth Magaziner (D-RI)	Requires deployers of covered AI systems to disclose sponsored and commercially influenced content, prohibits practices that obscure or misrepresent sponsored outputs as independent AI reasoning, and requires maintenance of commercial-arrangement records and user transparency regarding commercially influenced responses.	Introduced
Big Tech Accountability Act (H.R.10300)	Rep. James McGovern (D-MA)	Prohibits the false dissemination of fraudulent civic misinformation and any publishing entity from aiding in the dissemination of such information by knowingly disseminating, publishing, or broadcasting it or conducting individualized targeting to disseminate, publish, or broadcast it. Establishes	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		criminal liability for: (1) any person who knowingly disseminates communication in a manner calculated to reach 500 or more viewers and encourages violence; and (2) any publishing entity that disseminates, publishes, or broadcasts a communication that encourages violence, conducts individualized targeting to disseminate such communication, and causes the communication to be viewed, seen, or read 10,000 or more times in the U.S. by means of dissemination controlled or owned, in whole or in part, by the publishing entity. Provides the Attorney General with civil enforcement authority. Allows those harmed by violations of the act to seek civil damages. Amends Section 230 of the Communications Act to establish that an interactive computer service or those acting on behalf of the service may be held liable as a publisher or speaker of information if the service targets the dissemination of the content to an individual or specific group of individuals; acts knowingly, recklessly, or negligently in encouraging or facilitating the spread of misinformation, disinformation, or violence; or intentionally engages in business that receives a financial benefit from amplifying misinformation, disinformation, or violence. Prohibits covered online platforms from engaging in targeted online advertising aimed at an individual or a specific group of individuals on any basis. Establishes a private right of action for persons alleging a targeted advertisement violation and provides the Attorney General with civil enforcement authority.	
Facilitating Liberty and Accountability for Flock Observations (FLAFO) Act (H.R.10606)	Rep. Gregory Steube (R-FL)	Prohibits federal agencies from purchasing, leasing, operating, or accessing automated license plate reader systems (ALPRs), requesting that another entity provide information from an ALPR, or providing information to an ALPR, with exclusions for certain agencies conducting security-related activities. Defines ALPRs to include such systems that use AI.	Introduced
Securing Elections From AI Deception Act (H.R.10841)	Rep. Shontel Brown (D-OH)	Prohibits developers and deployers from using AI in a manner that intentionally deprives or defrauds, or intentionally attempts to deprive or defraud, an individual of the right to vote in an election for federal, state, or local office. Requires deployers who use covered algorithms to generate election-related content to include disclaimers disclosing AI use. Requires developers who offer the ability to use AI that can generate election-related content to provide deployers of the AI with a mechanism to comply with the disclaimer requirement. Directs the FTC to issue regulations regarding the disclaimer requirement. Provides the FTC with enforcement authority. Establishes a duty of care to detail when an AI system can	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		be considered safe and prohibit a developer or deployer from offering, licensing, or using a covered algorithm in a manner that is not safe and effective.	
No Personal Data in Grocery Pricing Act (H.R.10905)	Rep. Eugene Vindman (D-VVA)	Prohibits individualized pricing and dynamic pricing, including through AI use, and pricing based on facial recognition technology at large retail food stores and their online platforms.	Introduced
REAL Political Advertisements Act (H.R.10814)	Rep. Yvette Clark (D-NY)	Expands the definition of electioneering communication to include online communications and requires clear and conspicuous disclaimers for communications containing AI-generated content. Directs the Federal Election Commission to promulgate a regulation governing the disclaimer requirement and submit to Congress a report on compliance and enforcement of the Act, recommendations for execution of the Act, and the identification of ways to increase transparency of political advertisements.	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 knowing 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
Justice Against Weaponized Bureaucratic Overreach to Networked Expression (JAWBONE) Act (S.4749)	Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX)	Prohibits an agency or government employee from coercing or attempting to coerce a provider of an AI system for the purpose of, or if a reasonable person would understand the coercion or attempted coercion to be for the purpose of, incentivizing the broadcaster or provider to take a content action. Defines content action with respect to an AI system as adding, altering, or removing information generated or provided by the AI system or limiting interaction by an information content provider with the AI system. Establishes a private right of action for a person aggrieved by a violation of the Act and outlines judicial proceedings for a civil action brought under this Act. Directs the Director of NIST to establish a portal for covered communications with AI systems and requires all agencies to transmit covered communications to the portal. Directs the Director to make a public website summarizing covered communications. Directs the Director to establish a provider complaint process and outlines procedures for the provider complaint process. Requires the full record of all covered communications to be made available to Congress. Directs the Director to develop standards to assist	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		agencies with carrying out the collection, retention, and transmission of covered communications through the portal.	
For Our Republic Act (S.5238)	Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR)	Includes the FAIR Election Act, which prohibits knowingly distributing false AI-generated election media, and 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

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
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 to prohibit minors from using them. Requires AI chatbots to display certain disclosures. Prohibits any person to make publicly available, knowingly or with reckless disregard, an AI chatbot that engages minors in or makes available to minors sexually explicit conduct or obscene material or solicits, induces, or coerces minors to commit suicide or carry out non-suicidal self-injury, imminent unlawful physical or sexual violence, or homicide.	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Connected Vehicle Security Act of 2026 (H.R.8730 / S.4429)	Rep. John Moolenaar (R-MI); Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI) Sen. Bernie Moreno (R-OH); Sen. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI)	Prohibits the import, manufacture, sale, resale, or reintroduction into interstate commerce of connected vehicles and AI-powered vehicle control technologies linked to foreign adversaries.	Introduced
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 allow 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
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
AI Emergency Button Act (H.R.10567 / S.5417)	Rep. Thomas Kean (R-NJ) Sen. John Kennedy (R-LA)	Requires advanced AI developers or operators to ensure that advanced AI includes a technical capability for a human operator to shut down the system. Directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue compliance regulations within 90 days.	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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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
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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		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.	
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 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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		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
Housing Price Transparency Act (H.R.10110)	Rep. Kathy Castor (D-FL)	Requires a person to disclose the use of a pricing algorithm, including an AI-powered algorithm, to recommend or set pricing for rental accommodations. Provides the FTC with enforcement authority and establishes a private right of action.	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Doctors Not AI Act (H.R.10210)	Rep. Greg Landsman (D-OH); Rep. Tom Barrett (R-MI)	Prohibits group health plans, health insurance issuers, and Employee Retirement Income Security Act-covered employee benefit plans from issuing or determining any adverse benefit determination involving clinical judgment through an AI system or based on AI outputs. Requires such determinations, including on appeal, to be made by a licensed health care professional exercising independent clinical judgment and conducting an individualized review. Requires disclosure when AI is used in connection with a determination, including the AI's role and the identity and credentials of the reviewing clinician, and requires retention of AI-related documentation in the administrative record. Requires plans and issuers to disclose to federal or state regulators whether AI is used in or materially influences the design or administration of nonquantitative treatment limitations for mental health parity compliance purposes, and treats the use of AI in utilization review as a treatment limitation.	Introduced
Stop Rogue AI Act (H.R.10362)	Rep. Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ)	Directs the Director of NIST to develop and maintain standards for the secure development, deployment, and operation of AI agents by an organization. Requires the standards to: (1) contain AI agent discovery, security, and recording standards; (2) mandate the inclusion of AI agent discovery as a necessary component of effective cybersecurity; (3) require organizations deploying AI agents to maintain an inventory of all AI agents; and (4) implement AI agent identify verification mechanisms, which may not rely solely on self-attested or single-provider assertions for establishing AI agent identity. Directs the Director to support the development and adoption of open and interoperable standards for AI agent discovery mechanisms, incorporate the standards into existing NIST framework and guidance, and coordinate with other agencies during the development and dissemination of the standards. Requires federal procurement requirements for AI agent security to align with the developed standards and directs the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to issue guidance regarding the implementation of the procurement requirements and the use of AI agents in accordance with the developed standards.	Introduced
China FIREWALL Act of 2026 (H.R.10670)	Rep. Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ)	Requires the Director of OMB to issue standards requiring executive agencies to remove foreign entity of concern-developed AI applications from their information technology. Directs the Director to establish exceptions for law enforcement, national security activities, and security researchers and to require agencies to develop and document risk mitigation actions for any use under such exceptions. Authorizes the Director to waive the prohibition in the interest of national security.	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Protecting Kids from Human-Like Chatbots Act (H.R.10719)	Rep. George Whitesides (D-CA)	Requires developers to establish non-personified default settings in chatbots unless it is evident the user is not a minor. Prohibits providers from making chatbots available to minor users without a non-personified default setting and safeguards to ensure only parents or legal guardians can adjust such a setting. Shields providers from liability for the failure of a non-personified default setting if the setting is designed in compliance with the Act. Shields compliant developers from liability for the failure of a provider to activate, configure, or maintain the non-personified default setting while the chatbot is deployed. Exempts providers from the requirements of the Act if they do not permit minors to use the chatbot. Directs the Director of NIST to publish final voluntary technical guidance and standards for the implementation of the Act. Provides the FTC with enforcement authority.	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
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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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 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.	Introduced
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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		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.	
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 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.	Introduced
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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
AI Systems Transparency Act (S.5471)	Sen. Christopher Coons (D-DE); Sen. Katie Britt (R-AL); Sen. Brian Schatz (D-HI); Sen. James Lankford (R-OK)	Requires the FTC to issue guidance regarding model versioning, covered designations, and disclosure procedures. Requires developers of covered models to disclose consumer transparency and safety protocol information and an overview of the system and post training and inference enhancements.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Risk Management and Security Act of 2026 (S.5576)	Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Establishes an AI Safety Board within the Department of Commerce. Directs the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of State to facilitate international cooperation with regards to AI safety and security risks. Directs the AI Safety Board to develop processes to evaluate AI risks and to develop technical standards and conformity assessment methodologies. Requires the Secretary of the AI Safety Board to adopt the proposed standards and requires developers to comply with each applicable adopted standard. Requires frontier AI model developers to provide the AI Safety Board with access to frontier models at least 45 days prior to release. Mandates each developer create, publish, and follow a safety plan for each AI system or model created, substantially modified, or used in the training or evaluation of other AI models. Directs NIST and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to create an AI incident reporting process and national AI incident database. Requires frontier AI developers and operators of critical infrastructure that use AI to manage operational technologies to report serious safety and security incidents, generally within 30 days, and within 72 hours when an incident poses an imminent threat to national security, critical infrastructure, or public safety. Directs the Director of NIST to develop an Agentic AI Profile of the AI Risk Management Framework. Requires the framework to define risks posed by AI agents and classify agent autonomy levels. Directs the Director of NIST to develop a template for standardized documentation of AI agents, including their intended uses, authority boundaries, access to data and tools, known limitations, and results of independent evaluations where applicable.	Introduced
Insider Threat Reporting and Security Guidance Act of 2026 (S.5601)	Sen. Jim Banks (R-IN)	Directs the Secretary of Defense to issue regulations establishing reporting requirements for large AI contractors to support the protection of department systems, missions, personnel, operations, and supply chains from counterintelligence, security, and other national security risks arising from the security practices of such contractors. Requires large AI contractors to notify the Secretary of any information, incident, or development that presents an acute national security risk within 72 hours. Requires the Secretary to promptly notify various DOD officials and to notify Congress within 7 days. Directs the Secretary	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		to issue voluntary guidance on insider threat risk reduction for large AI contractors. Directs the Secretary to submit to Congress a report on the implementation of the reporting requirements and issuance of the voluntary guidance.	

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)
No Robot Bosses Act (H.R.6371 / S.4833)	Rep. Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR) 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; 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 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.	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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
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
Stop Spying Bosses Act (H.R.9402 / S.4831)	Rep. Christopher Deluzio (D-PA) Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Prohibits, or requires the disclosure of, the surveillance, monitoring, and collection of certain worker data by employers, including the input of surveillance and monitoring data into AI decision systems. Requires employers to disclose any employee data collected on an employee and how such data affected work-related decisions by the employer. Requires employers to provide employees a right to review and correct collected data. Establishes the Worker Protection and Technology Division in the Department of Labor. Establishes whistleblower protections.	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
Artificial Intelligence Education and Workforce Readiness Act of 2026 (H.R.10515)	Rep. Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR)	Directs the Department of Labor to publish a list of AI-augmented occupations. Establishes an Interagency Council on AI in Education and the Workforce, led by the Department of Labor and Department of Education, to develop a National AI Workforce Strategy. Establishes an AI Workforce and Industry Coordination Council to advise the Department of Labor on the National Strategy. Requires each state to develop a State AI Workforce Implementation Plan consistent with the National Strategy. Directs the Department of Labor to award grants for AI apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships and AI reskilling, as well as to award	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		grants for a fellowship program for AI education and public service. Creates a tax credit, equal to 40% of qualified employee AI reskilling expenses, for employer-sponsored training in qualified AI reskilling programs. Directs the Department of Labor to award grants to establish mentorship network in AI-augmented occupations. Directs the Department of Labor, EEOC, and the Department of Commerce to establish benchmarks and publish annual workforce data on minorities, veterans, and disabled individuals in AI-augmented occupations. Directs the Department of Labor and EEOC to issue guidance on preventing discriminatory AI use in recruitment, training, and performance evaluation. Authorizes funding for the bill's programs. Requires funded entities to undergo independent evaluation and adopt NIST's AI risk management framework.	
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
Make AI Work for Americans Act (S.5518)	Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ)	Establishes the AI Horizon Fund to receive and maintain funds as may be deposited or appropriated to the Fund, with a focus on entrepreneurship programs and workforce support. Establishes an AI Advisory Council to direct Fund spending for presidential approval. Establishes a 5% tax on the yearly digital advertising revenues of companies with over $50 billion in aggregate global revenue or $1 billion in U.S.-based revenue and whose covered digital advertising revenue is over $50 million per year. Establishes a $1.10 tax per 1 million units of data output by an AI model, with an exemption for the first 1,000,000 units used in a calendar year. Establishes a 50% tax on profits that exceed 40% of the gross receipts in a taxable year of AI companies with yearly revenues over $100 million. Establishes the National Service for America's Future Program to provide grants to state and Tribes to create paid service-to-career pathways. Allows the AI Advisory Council to fund Small Business Administration (SBA) programs, the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency Business Center Program, Economic Development Assistant Revolving Loan Funds, and the Department of Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions program. Authorizes the Fund to reduce barriers to SBA 7(a) loans for	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		entrepreneurs. Provides at least $225 million in annual grants to states for unemployment compensation program modernization and administration. Requires states to incorporate AI-related workforce considerations into their Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act state plans and to consider AI's impact on the workforce and programs covered by their plans. Directs the Secretary of Labor to establish a national workforce competency initiative to facilitate the development of voluntary, nationally recognized sector-relevant credentialing, certification, and competency standards for workforce AI use. Directs the Secretary of Education to use the Fund to establish and maintain a national clearinghouse for AI education, which will serve as a repository and collaborative platform for AI integration into education resources. Directs the Secretary of Labor and Equal Employment and Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to establish an initiative to develop and disseminate best practices and guidance for AI use in the workplace.	

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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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 develop educational curricula, instructional material, teacher professional development, and evaluation methods for K-12 AI literacy.	Introduced
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 OMB, 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,	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		including health, energy, environment, and cybersecurity, as well as address AI system challenges such as bias mitigation, content provenance, and explainability.	
AI-Ready Bio-Data Standards Act (H.R.7907 / S.4069)	Rep. Ro Khanna (D-CA); Rep. Jay Obernolte (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
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
Quality Educator Partnership Act (H.R.10530 / S.5549)	Rep. Alma Adams (D-NC) Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI)	Creates the Office of Educational Technology and Digital Literacy in the Department of Education. Charges the Office with developing policy to support digital literacy skills in education, including AI-related skills. Establishes a National Center for Research and Technical Support on Educator Workforce Development and Design within the Institute of Education Science. Directs the Center to partner with the Office of Educational Technology and the Office of Educator Workforce to research best practices for AI use in education and educator	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		preparation. Establishes a grant program for educator workforce development projects, including projects to integrate AI into learning experiences. Establishes research grants to be awarded to research teaching strategies, including AI-driven tutoring platforms.	
Ban Artificial Superintelligence Act (H.R.10538 / S.5493)	Rep. Greg Casar (D-TX) Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT)	Establishes the Department of Artificial Intelligence, a Secretary of AI to head the department, and an AI Advisory Board to provide the Secretary of AI with independent scientific and technical advice for rules and regulations. Requires the Department to enforce a pause on the development of advanced AI until the Department promulgates rules to ensure safe and secure development and deployment of AI. Such rules must require the monitoring and auditing of AI as well as final pre-deployment approval by the Department before the release of any advanced AI. Prohibits artificial superintelligence. Directs the Department to monitor advanced AI for artificial superintelligence and superintelligence precursor characteristics. Prohibits any person from deploying, releasing, importing, or transferring an advanced AI system without pre-deployment approval. Authorizes the Secretary to take necessary actions against AI systems exhibiting superintelligence precursor characteristics. Requires mandatory reporting to the Secretary within 24 hours of discovering an artificial superintelligence or a system possessing precursor characteristics. Prohibits anyone from developing or distributing an advanced AI model without a charter issued by the Secretary. Requires the Secretary to revoke an advanced AI charter if the person violates the act. Establishes whistleblower and anti-retaliation prohibitions. Establishes criminal penalties for policymakers who violate the act and bars non-policymakers who violate the act from employment in the AI industry for 10 years. Directs the Secretary and the Secretary of State to pursue international agreements and allied coordination to prevent the development of artificial superintelligence.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence Data Authorization and Transparency (AI DATA) Act (H.R.10578 / S.4742)	Rep. Dave Min (D-CA) Sen. Mark Kelly (D-AZ)	Directs the Secretary of Labor to collect time-use and labor force participation data as well as longitudinal labor market data. Directs the Director of the Census to incorporate questions and analysis regarding the adoption and use of AI and associated workforce changes into the Business Trends and Outlook Survey. Directs the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce to publish an annual report assessing the impact of AI on the workforce.	Introduced
Energy Cost Fairness and Reliability Act of 2026 (H.R.10579 / S.4559)	Rep. Dave Min (D-CA) Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA)	Directs the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to initiate a rulemaking requiring public utility transmission providers to share and employ	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		queue management best practices with respect to the use of computing technologies, including AI. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to require data center owners or operators to provide the Secretary with data necessary to enable the Secretary to assess actual AI-related energy use. Directs the Secretary to establish a data-center-scale AI testbed at a National Laboratory that allows researchers to develop and assess algorithms for energy-efficient AI training and inference to advance AI capabilities. Requires the Secretary to submit to Congress a report on knowledge gained from the testbed, which must provide recommendations for hardware and algorithmic improvements to reduce AI-related energy consumption. Directs FERC to decide whether to implement any of the report's recommendations.	
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
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
Immigration Enforcement Staff Body Camera Accountability Act (H.R.4651)	Rep. Adriano Espaillat (D-NY)	Requires the Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection to establish policies and procedures for using AI and facial recognition software to record or review immigration enforcement staff's body camera footage.	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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
Battling Infections Transmitted by Ticks and Exposure (BITE) Act (H.R.4980)	Rep. Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ); Rep. Thomas Kean (R-NJ)	Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish and maintain a comprehensive national vector-borne disease prevention system that includes an AI-enhanced early warning system.	Introduced
Healthcare Enhancement And Learning Through Harnessing Artificial Intelligence (HEALTH AI) Act (H.R.5045)	Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA)	Directs the Secretary of 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
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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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
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
Full AI Stack Export Promotion Act (H.R.6996)	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
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
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,	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		and certain other institutions of higher education with populations historically underrepresented in STEM.	
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
Momnibus Act (H.R.7973)	Rep. Lauren Underwood (D-IL)	Directs the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the use of technology and patient monitoring devices in maternity care, including AI use and the extent to which it has affected racial or ethnic biases in maternal health care.	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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		origin. Directs the FTC to promulgate regulations, in consultation with NIST and the established task forces, within two years of the Act's enactment.	
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 118th 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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Foreign Service Modernization Act (H.R.9086)	Rep. Michael Lawler (R-NY)	Directs the Secretary of State to establish and maintain a cybersecurity and technology governance framework for Foreign Service operations, including the delineation of roles and responsibilities with respect to AI governance and risk management. Authorizes the Secretary to include instruction in cybersecurity, emerging technologies, and AI in the structured training framework established in the Act and in the protected training periods required by the Act for the Foreign Service. Directs the Secretary to require each Foreign Service member to complete annual training on cybersecurity, technology, and AI governance. Directs the Secretary to establish enhanced cybersecurity and technology training requirements for certain personnel.	Passed House (9/16/2026)
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 contribute to violation of the federal laws the agency is authorized to enforce and to mitigate those violations. Establishes procedural and oversight requirements.	Introduced
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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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
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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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 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.	Introduced
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
Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Veterans Act of 2026 (H.R.9862)	Rep. Gregory Murphy (R-NC)	Directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center for the conduct of an independent evaluation of AI systems deployed, in pilot, or in active development, for clinical use within the Veterans Health Administration. Requires the center to submit to the Secretary and Congress a report on its findings and recommendations. Requires the Secretary to submit to a Congress a report that includes a corrective action plan. Requires the Comptroller General to conduct a review of the center's independent evaluation of the AI systems and of the Secretary's corrective action plan and provide a briefing to Congress on the review.	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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		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.	
Addictive Design Act of 2026 (H.R.9948)	Rep. Becca Balint (D-VT)	Directs the President to establish an interagency task force to review and provide recommendations on the impact of AI chatbots on youth mental health. Directs the Secretary of HHS to establish grant programs to support the task force's activities.	Introduced
AI Threat Output and Monitoring Incident Containment Act (H.R.9965)	Rep. Celeste Maloy (R-UT); Rep. Sara Jacobs (D-CA)	Directs the National Nuclear Security Administration through the Secretary of Energy to establish the Advanced AI Nuclear Evaluation Program. Authorizes the Program to evaluate AI nuclear risks and develop safety strategies. Imposes participation, disclosure, access, and recordkeeping requirements on large advanced AI developers. Provides the Secretary with enforcement authority. Establishes confidentiality requirements for the Secretary. Directs the Secretary to submit a report to Congress on AI nuclear risks and related legislative recommendations.	Introduced
Understanding AI in the Classroom Act (H.R.10042)	Rep. George Whitesides (D-CA)	Directs the Director of the NSF implement workshops to identify research gaps on the integration of AI into classrooms and resulting effects on children. Requires the Director to submit a report to Congress.	Introduced
AI Tax and Work Protection Act (H.R.10044)	Rep. Greg Casar (D-TX)	Imposes a tax on AI token usage and establishes a trust fund in the U.S. Treasury for the collected taxes, to be used for the newly created Work Protection Administration (WPA) and grant programs to create certain employment opportunities. Requires the Director of the WPA to submit a report to Congress on the grant program.	Introduced
Army Quantum Readiness Act (H.R.10130)	Rep. Tim Moore (R-NC)	Directs the Secretary of the Army to establish the Army Quantum Readiness and Advanced Computing Initiative to prepare the Department of the Army for the integration of quantum computing, quantum-enabled technologies, including AI, and advanced computing capabilities into future operational, intelligence, logistics, and command-and-control missions.	Introduced
Open-Source AI Leadership Act (H.R.10152)	Rep. Gabe Evans (R-CO)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to support the adoption and use of qualified open AI models and assess the risks related to the adoption and use of foreign adversary models.	Introduced
Automotive National and Economic Security Act of 2026 (H.R.10158)	Rep. Diana Harshbarger (R-TN)	Requires the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the national and economic security risks, including a focus on AI-powered automotive software and transfers of AI technologies, posed by foreign adversaries to the U.S. automotive industry.	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
Self-Improving AI Monitoring Act (H.R.10180)	Rep. George Whitesides (D-CA)	Authorizes the Director of NIST to conduct assessments regarding the capability of AI systems, including to autonomously facilitate or conduct research on the development of an AI system, that might contribute to scientific research. Prohibits the Director from entering into a memorandum of understanding with a frontier AI system developer to conduct a pre-deployment evaluation of the system unless the developer is required to disclose the extent to which AI developed the frontier AI system. Requires the evaluation to assess the frontier AI's capability to autonomously develop an AI system.	Introduced
Defense AI Reliability and Reporting Act (H.R.10189)	Rep. Sara Jacobs (D-CA)	Requires the Secretary of Defense to establish an AI incident and vulnerability reporting program for the Department of Defense.	Introduced
Future of America's Workforce Act (H.R.10247)	Rep. Nicholas Begich (R-AK)	Requires the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Labor to prepare and publish the Contingent Work Supplement to the Current Population Survey on an annual basis and include information on covered technologies, including AI, in such supplement.	Introduced
Data Science and Literacy Act of 2026 (H.R.10347)	Rep. Haley Stevens (D-MI)	Directs the Secretary of Education to award grants for the purpose of increasing access to data literacy education, which includes education in AI. Establishes reporting requirements for grant recipient and directs the Secretary to submit to Congress a report on the grant program. Directs the Secretary, through the Director of the Institute of Education Science, to carry out an evaluation of the grant program.	Introduced
Ailani Myers Accelerating Innovation in Medicine to Cure Kids with Cancer Act (H.R.10370)	Rep. Michael McCaul (R-TX)	Directs the President to designate a Coordinator of AI Innovation to coordinate federal efforts to use advanced technologies, including AI, to improve the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of, and the development of cures for, pediatric cancer. Directs the Director of the National Cancer Institute to support the development and application of AI in pediatric cancer research and care. Requires the Secretary of HHS to report to Congress.	Introduced
Securing Migration, Addressing Reform, and Talent Enhancement and Retention (SMARTER) Act (H.R.10400)	Rep. David Schweikert (R-AZ)	Directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and implement a process to use AI to identify visa overstays.	Introduced
VA AI Transparency Act of 2026 (H.R.10417)	Rep. Tom Barrett (R-MI)	Directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to disclose each instance in which the Department of Veterans Affairs uses AI to interact with an individual engaging with the Department in connection with a benefit, service, program, or activity	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		under laws administered by the Secretary. Requires the Secretary to disclose such use to the individual.	
VA Claims AI Accountability Act (H.R.10418)	Rep. Tom Barrett (R-MI)	Directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a technology platform to modernize the VA's disability claims process and to create a comprehensive framework governing the platform's use of AI. Requires the Secretary to submit to Congress a report on the program, including information on the average degree of confidence each AI agent that provides responses used in disability claims processing had in the correctness of its responses.	Introduced
Patriotic Corporations of America Act of 2026 (H.R.10459)	Rep. Janice Schakowsky (D-IL)	Establishes contract preferences for offerors that label AI-generated content, ensure AI tools or products are in compliance with the NIST AI Risk Management framework, or have internal controls to ensure that AI tools or products the offeror develops or uses are not used for the following: (1) to generate election misinformation, (2) to generate sexual material about an individual without their express affirmative consent, or (3) for workplace surveillance of employees.	Introduced
CISA Force Structure Assessment Act (H.R.10474)	Rep. James Walkinshaw (D-VA)	Directs the Director of CISA to conduct a force structure assessment of CISA's ability to fulfill its mission and responsibilities, including the security risks and capabilities presented by AI.	Introduced
Covered AI Prohibition Act (H.R.10484)	Rep. Don Bacon (R-NE)	Requires the Secretary of Defense to issue department-wide guidance for identifying covered AI products and excluding and removing those products from systems and devices of the Department.	Introduced
To direct the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress a report on the use of artificial intelligence systems to acquire, analyze, query, disseminate, or otherwise access information under section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. (H.R.10502)	Rep. Addison McDowell (R-NC)	Directs the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress a report on the use of AI systems to acquire, analyze, query, disseminate, or otherwise access information under section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. Requires the report to include (1) a summary of how the intelligence community is using AI systems to access user data, (2) an assessment of safeguards to ensure the intelligence community's use of AI is compliance with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, (3) information submitted by the Department of Justice to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court relating to AI use, and (4) an identification of the types of AI models being used to carry out section 702.	Introduced
To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, to	Rep. Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ)	Directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish the Critical Infrastructure AI Cyber Defense Pilot Program, through which owners and operators of critical infrastructure that participate in the Program are able to securely utilize AI procured through the Secretary and technical assistance provided by the Secretary	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
establish a Critical Infrastructure AI Cyber Defense Pilot Program, and for other purposes. (H.R.10519)		to protect against, detect, test for, and remediate vulnerabilities in the cybersecurity of such critical infrastructure. Directs the Secretary to prioritize not-for-profit, publicly owned, rural, or small-sized owners and operators. Directs the Secretary to submit a monthly report to Congress and the Comptroller General.	
Reliable Artificial Intelligence Research Act of 2026 (H.R.10594)	Rep. August Pfluger (R-TX)	Directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to facilitate a prize competition to advance AI interpretability research as well as a prize competition to further AI adversarial robustness research. Requires the Secretary to submit a report to Congress.	Introduced
CISA Securing AI Task Force Act (H.R.10752)	Rep. Troy Carter (D-LA)	Directs the Director of CISA to establish within CISA a task force on AI to ensure coordination across the agency related to AI safety and security. Directs the task force to report to Congress on its activities.	Introduced
AI Cyber Defense Act (H.R.10873)	Rep. Pat Harrigan (R-NC)	Directs the Director of NIST to establish, through engagement with private sector AI stakeholders, and publish AI distillation and cybersecurity standards and establish the AI Cybersecurity Roundtable to develop voluntary standards and best practices relating to the defensive use of AI for cybersecurity purposes.	Introduced
Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act (S.257)	Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA)	Directs the 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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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
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
National Programmable Cloud Laboratories Network Act of 2025 (S.3468)	Sen. John Fetterman (D-PA)	Directs the Director of NSF to establish a national network of AI-programmable cloud laboratories with a maximum of six nodes. Requires the Director of NSF to oversee the node designation process. Directs the Director of NIST to develop standards to ensure interoperability and security across the network and to submit	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		to Congress an assessment of non-designated laboratories and brief Congress on the network's status.	
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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		the Secretary of State to either designate an existing office within the Bureau for 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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		levels of human judgment, or to, without a warrant, monitor or target an individual 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

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
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
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 results 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	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		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 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.	
Children's Artificial Intelligence Toy Safety Act of 2026 (S.5171)	Sen. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL); Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)	Directs the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on AI-enabled toys that assesses injury, educational outcomes, parental controls, marketing, and other issues. Directs the FTC and Consumer Product Safety Commission to submit a report to Congress with legislative and regulatory recommendations.	Introduced
Blocking Large-Scale Adversarial Distillation Efforts (BLADE) Act (S.5252)	Sen. Bill Hagerty (R-TN); Sen. Andy Kim; Sen. Tim Scott (R-SC); Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce to assess model extraction attacks against closed-source AI models and fraudulent account network providers. Directs the Secretary to submit a report to Congress, conduct routine assessments for model extraction attacks and fraudulent account network providers, establish an information-sharing mechanism for owners of closed-source AI models, maintain a list of AI model extraction attackers, and release public guidance on model extraction attack response and prevention. Directs the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security to add entities that have conducted or facilitated model extraction attacks or are a subsidiary of such an entity to the BIS Entity List.	Introduced
Artificial Intelligence and Innovation Talent Act (S.5307)	Sen. Chris Coons (D-DE)	Director the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and publish a strategy to advance the U.S.'s ability to cultivate foreign and domestic talent to promote U.S. leadership in AI and other critical and emerging technologies.	Introduced
Robotics Supply Chain Improvement Act (S.5310)	Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD)	Directs the Director of NIST to identify barriers and solutions to expanding data collection and improving sharing to support the development of AI models and	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		coordinate with the robotics industry to identify areas for the promulgation of useful standards, including standards relating to the use of AI in robotics systems.	
A bill to require a report on the advisability and feasibility of establishing a Drone Center of Excellence within the Army National Guard. (S.5342)	Sen. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI)	Directs the Secretary of the Army to submit to Congress a report on the establishment of a Drone Center of Excellence within the Army National Guard and requires the report to consider integrating AI applications into unmanned aerial systems.	Introduced
A bill to provide for the delivering of artificial intelligence functional bills of materials, and for other purposes. (S.5345)	Sen. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI)	Prohibits DOD from entering into, renewing, or extending AI-related contracts unless the contractor submits and maintains an AI functional bill of materials disclosing comprehensive AI component information to assess vulnerabilities and risks.	Introduced
Financial Artificial Intelligence Risk Reduction (FAIRR) Act (S.5358)	Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Directs the Financial Stability Oversight Council to coordinate member-agency effort concerning AI risks to financial stability. Requires the SEC to issue rules requiring covered securities-law entities to govern, test, monitor, and oversee AI use for compliance.	Introduced
China AI Power Report Act (S.5382)	Sen. Jon Husted (R-OH); Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)	Directs the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of State, in consultation with relevant officials, to submit to Congress a report on the advanced AI capabilities of the PRC.	Introduced
Cybersecurity and AI Board of Investigations Act of 2026 (S.5441)	Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)	Establishes the Cybersecurity and AI Board of Investigations to support digital and communications infrastructure, conduct independent assessments of AI and cybersecurity incidents and incident responses, identify failures relating to each incident assessment to produce recommendations, release cybersecurity trend information, and maintain a historical record of major incidents. Requires the Board to operate independently from regulatory review and enforcement actions. Establishes certain offices, bureaus, and divisions of the Board to carry out its functions. Stipulates Board membership, meeting policies, and assessment and report procedures. Provides the Chair of the Board with subpoena authority and authority to request information from any federal agency. Establishes protections for information voluntarily provided to the Board.	Introduced
Transparent Automated Governance (TAG) Act (S.5648)	Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI)	Directs the Director of OMB to issue a directive requiring each agency to publish a public inventory of all augmented critical decision processes and the use of AI within those processes and certain critical decisions, as defined by the Act, and to provide biannual notifications to the public during the period in which the guidance required by the Act is being finalized. Directs the Director to issue	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Legislation	Sponsor(s)	Description: Relevant Provisions	Bill Status
		transparent automated government guidance on critical decisions and chatbots. Directs the Comptroller General to review agency compliance with the Act and submit to Congress a report with findings and recommendations.	
Federal Undertaking to Track, Upskill, and Retrain for Employment (FUTURE) of Workers Act (S.5664)	Sen. Brian Schatz (D-HI)	Directs the Secretary of Labor to establish a Worker Adaptation and Training Program to provide workers whose employment has been terminated or otherwise impacted by AI adoption or are employed in at-risk occupations with career counseling, retraining, and financial and medical assistance. Directs the Secretary to establish in the Department of Labor the Worker Adaptation and Training Advisory Committee. Directs the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Secretary of Labor to identify high-demand federal position classifications for placement of program participants. Directs the SBA Administrator to prioritize program participants. Directs the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to publish and submit to Congress a report regarding the adoption of covered technology. Expands Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act notices. Establishes an employee upskilling credit equal to 25% of qualified training expenditures for the taxable year. Imposes a phase-in tax on gross receipts from qualifying AI services ranging from 4% to 8% after the first year following enactment. Established a Worker Adaptation Trust Fund in the Treasury, funded by the AI services tax, that will fund the Worker Adaptation and Training Program. Requires covered employers to pay a quarterly contribution of up to 2% of payroll, with the rate based on the extent to which workers have been displaced by that employer. Imposes a five-year tax on employers for eliminated U.S. positions, calculated based on the payroll unemployment taxes that would have been owed if the positions had remained filled. Treats replacement of employees with certain workers performing substantially similar work as job elimination. Reduces or eliminates the tax when employers restore comparable positions. Increases corporate income taxes for large corporations experiencing sustained high levels of worker displacement. Limits tax incentives for automation investments during periods of sustained worker displacement. Directs revenue to worker adaptation and social insurance programs. Exempts small businesses from these requirements.	Introduced

© 2026 STEPTOE LLP ALL RIGHTS RESERVED