

## FEDERAL ACTIVITY TRACKER: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The splash that artificial intelligence (AI) has made in the public discourse due to the rise of generative AI models has caught the attention of policymakers in Washington, D.C. In Congress, lawmakers have engaged in efforts — such as hearings and “AI Insight forums” — to learn more about the technology, and many have already begun to introduce legislation aimed at spurring innovation in the space or imposing new guardrails to prevent potential harms stemming from the technology. However, a comprehensive legislative framework for regulating AI is still out of reach, likely due to lingering foundational questions about how the nascent technology will evolve and what impacts it may have. Instead, the most feasible AI legislative proposals target specific issues, such as algorithmic discrimination in financial services, housing, and health care.

Federal agencies have also undertaken many AI-related activities, including engaging in rulemaking, issuing guidance, publishing reports, and gathering information. Most notably, the Biden administration issued an [executive order](#) (EO) ([TRP analysis](#)) last year that provides new mandates for many federal agencies and offices that oversee regulations, policies, and programs that impact nearly every sector of the economy. By leveraging the federal government’s legal authorities and procurement activities, the EO seeks to establish new requirements and standards around AI safety and security, data privacy, algorithmic discrimination, and more.

In addition to AI focused bills and hearings in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress, TRP’s new Federal Activity Tracker on AI covers several rulemakings, guidance, reports, and other actions, including those undertaken as part of the Biden administration’s AI EO. This is intended to serve as a “living” document that will be regularly updated and re-distributed as further developments arise. In subsequent editions, new additions will be identified in a “Recent Changes” section for ease of tracking.

### QUICK LINKS

- [House Bills](#)
- [House Hearings](#)
- [Senate Bills](#)
- [Senate Hearings](#)

- [Agency Rulemakings](#)
- [Agency Guidance](#)
- [Agency Reports](#)
- [Agency RFIs](#)

## HOUSE

| Bills   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Name  | Description  | Date Introduced  | Sponsor(s)  |
| <b>AI Labeling Act</b><br><b><u>H.R.6466</u></b>  | Would require disclosures for AI-generated content, and for other purposes.  | November 21, 2023<br>House Energy & Commerce and Science, Space, & Technology Committees | Rep. Tom Kean (R-NJ)  |
| <b>Five AIs Act</b><br><b><u>H.R.6425</u></b>   | Would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a working group to develop and coordinate an artificial intelligence initiative among the Five Eyes countries, and for other purposes.  | November 15, 2023<br>House Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, and Intelligence Committees  | Rep. Mike Gallagher (R-WI)<br>Rep. Ro Khanna (D-CA)   |
| <b>Integrating New Technologies to Empower Law Enforcement at Our Borders Act</b><br><b><u>H.R.6391</u></b> | Would require the Department of Homeland Security to develop a comprehensive plan to identify, deploy, and integrate emerging technologies such as AI to achieve greater situational awareness along the northern and southern borders of the United States. | November 13, 2023<br>House Homeland Security Committee                                   | Rep. Elissa Slotkin (D-MI)<br>Rep. Abigail Spanberger (D-VA)<br>Rep. Andrew Garbarino (R-NY)<br>Rep. John Duarte (R-CA) |
| <b>Ensuring Safe and Ethical AI Development Through SAFE AI Research Grants</b><br><b><u>H.R.6088</u></b>   | Would require the National Academy of Sciences to establish a grant program to develop safe AI models and safe AI research, and for other purposes.  | October 26, 2023<br>House Science, Space, & Technology Committee                         | Rep. Kevin Kiley (R-CA)<br>Rep. Sylvia Garcia (D-TX)  |
| <b>Preventing Deep Fake Scams Act</b><br><b><u>H.R.5808</u></b>   | Would establish the Task Force on Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Services Sector to report to Congress on issues related to artificial intelligence in   | September 28, 2023<br>House Financial Services Committee                                 | Rep. Brittany Pettersen (D-CO)<br>Rep. Mike Flood (R-NE)  |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  | the financial services sector, and for other purposes.   |   |  |
| <b>Algorithmic Accountability Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.5628</u></a>   | Would direct the Federal Trade Commission to require impact assessments of automated decision systems and augmented critical decision processes, and for other purposes.   | September 21, 2023<br><br>House Energy & Commerce Committee       | Rep. Yvette Clarke (D-NY)  |
| <b>Creating Resources for Every American To Experiment with (CREATE) AI Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.5077</u></a> | Would establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource, and for other purposes.  | July 28, 2023<br><br>House Science, Space, & Technology Committee | Rep. Anna Eshoo (D-CA)<br>Rep. Michael McCaul (R-TX)<br>Rep. Don Beyer (D-VA)<br>Rep. Jay Obernolte (R-CA) |
| <b>Tech to Save Moms Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.5066</u></a>  | Would authorize grants to evaluate, develop, and expand the use of technology-enabled collaborative learning and capacity building models to improve maternal health outcomes. Would also require a study on the use of innovative technologies, such as artificial intelligence, in maternal health care.   | July 28, 2023<br><br>House Energy & Commerce Committee            | Rep. Nikema Williams (D-GA)<br>Rep. Lauren Underwood (D-IL)<br>Rep. David Joyce (R-OH)                     |
| <b>Artificial Intelligence and Biosecurity Risk Assessment Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.4704</u></a>              | Would require the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response shall conduct risk assessments and implement strategic initiatives or activities to address threats to public health and national security due to technical advancements in artificial intelligence or other emerging technology fields. | July 18, 2023<br><br>House Energy & Commerce Committee            | Rep. Anna Eshoo (D-CA)<br>Rep. Dan Crenshaw (R-TX)   |
| <b>Candidate Voice Fraud Prohibition Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.4611</u></a>                                    | Would amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit the distribution, with actual malice, of certain political communications that contain materially deceptive audio generated by artificial intelligence which   | July 13, 2023<br><br>House Administration Committee               | Rep. Adriano Espaillat (D-NY)  |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  | impersonate a candidate's voice and are intended to injure the candidate's reputation or to deceive a voter into voting against the candidate, and for other purposes.   |   |  |
| <b>Algorithmic Justice and Online Platform Transparency Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.4624</u></a> | Would establish requirements for commercial online platforms that withhold or promote content through algorithms that use personal information, mandating that they: (1) make disclosures about their collection and use of personal information and content moderation practices; (2) retain records on how algorithms use personal information and conduct assessments; (3) employ algorithms safely and effectively; and (4) allow users to access and transfer their personal information. | July 13, 2023<br>House Energy & Commerce Committee              | Rep. Doris Matsui (D-CA)   |
| <b>National AI Commission Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.4223</u></a>                               | Would mandate the establishment of a National AI Commission, comprised of multisectoral experts, to review the U.S.' current approach to AI regulation, make recommendations on any new office or governmental structure that may be necessary, and develop a risk-based framework for AI.   | June 20, 2023<br>House Science, Space, and Technology Committee | Rep. Anna Eshoo (D-CA)<br>Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA)<br>Rep. Ken Buck (R-CO) |
| <b>AI Disclosure Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.3831</u></a>  | Would require generative artificial intelligence to disclose that their output has been generated by artificial intelligence, and for other purposes.  | June 5, 2023<br>House Energy & Commerce Committee               | Rep. Ritchie Torres (D-NY)   |
| <b>Artificial Intelligence Accountability Act</b><br><a href="#"><u>H.R.3369</u></a>               | Would require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to study and report on accountability measures for AI systems.   | May 16, 2023<br>House Energy & Commerce Committee               | Rep. Josh Harder (D-CA)<br>Rep. Robin Kelly (D-IL)                     |

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Require the Exposure of AI-Led (REAL) Political Advertisements Act</b><br><b><u>H.R.3044</u></b> | Would amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide further transparency and accountability for the use of content that is generated by artificial intelligence (generative AI) in political advertisements by requiring such advertisements to include a statement within the contents of the advertisements if generative AI was used to generate any image or video footage in the advertisements, and for other purposes. | May 2, 2023<br>House Administration Committee                         | Rep. Yvette Clarke (D-NY)   |
| <b>Block Nuclear Launch by Autonomous Artificial Intelligence Act</b><br><b><u>H.R.2894</u></b>     | Would prohibit the use of Federal funds to launch a nuclear weapon using an autonomous weapons system that is not subject to meaningful human control, and for other purposes.   | April 26, 2023<br>House Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees | Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA)<br>Rep. Don Beyer (D-VA)<br>Rep. Ken Buck (R-CO) |
| <b>Healthy Technology Act</b><br><b><u>H.R.206</u></b>  | Would amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify that artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies can qualify as a practitioner eligible to prescribe drugs if authorized by the State involved and approved, cleared, or authorized by the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes.   | January 9, 2023<br>House Energy & Commerce Committee                  | Rep. David Schweikert (R-AZ)  |

| Hearings  |   |                   |                           |
|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Title   | Committee (Subcommittee)  | Date              | Documents                 |
| <b><u>Leveraging Agency Expertise to Foster American AI Leadership and Innovation</u></b> | House Energy & Commerce Committee   | December 13, 2023 | <b><u>TRP Summary</u></b> |
| <b><u>Considering DHS' and CISA's Role in Securing Artificial Intelligence</u></b>        | House Homeland Security Committee (Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection) | December 12, 2023 |                           |

|  |  |                    |                                    |
|--|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b><u>White House Policy on AI</u></b>   | House Oversight Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Cybersecurity,<br>Information Technology, and<br>Government Innovation)    | December 6, 2023   | <a href="#"><u>TRP Summary</u></a> |
| <b><u>Understanding How AI is<br/>Changing Health Care</u></b>   | House Energy & Commerce Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Health)  | November 29, 2023  | <a href="#"><u>TRP Summary</u></a> |
| <b><u>Leveraging AI to Enhance<br/>American Communications</u></b>   | House Energy & Commerce Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Communications<br>and Technology)                                  | November 14, 2023  | <a href="#"><u>TRP Summary</u></a> |
| <b><u>The Role of Artificial<br/>Intelligence in Powering<br/>America's Energy Future<br/>Intellectual Property and<br/>Strategic Competition with<br/>China: Part 3 - IP Theft,<br/>Cybersecurity, and AI</u></b> | House Energy & Commerce Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Energy, Climate, and<br>Grid Security)                             | October 19, 2023   |                                    |
|  | House Judiciary Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual<br>Property, and the Internet)                        | October 19, 2023   | <a href="#"><u>TRP Summary</u></a> |
| <b><u>Balancing Knowledge and<br/>Governance: Foundations for<br/>Effective Risk Management of<br/>Artificial Intelligence</u></b>   | House Science Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Investigations and<br>Oversight, Subcommittee on Research<br>and Technology) | October 18, 2023   |                                    |
| <b><u>Safeguarding Data and<br/>Innovation: Building the<br/>Foundation for the Use of<br/>Artificial Intelligence</u></b>   | House Energy & Commerce Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Innovation, Data,<br>and Commerce)                                 | October 18, 2023   | <a href="#"><u>TRP Summary</u></a> |
| <b><u>How are Federal Agencies<br/>Harnessing Artificial<br/>Intelligence?</u></b>   | House Oversight Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Cybersecurity,<br>Information Technology, and<br>Government Innovation)    | September 14, 2023 |                                    |
| <b><u>Man and Machine: Artificial<br/>Intelligence on the Battlefield</u></b>  | House Armed Services Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Cyber, Information<br>Technologies, and Innovation)                   | July 18, 2023      |                                    |
| <b><u>Artificial Intelligence:<br/>Advancing Innovation<br/>Towards the National Interest</u></b>  | House Science Committee  | June 22, 2023      |                                    |

|  |  |               |                             |
|--|--|---------------|-----------------------------|
| <b><u>IP and Strategic Competition with China: Part II – Prioritizing U.S. Innovation Over Assisting Foreign Adversaries</u></b> | House Judiciary Committee (Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet)                  | June 6, 2023  | <a href="#">Transcript</a>  |
| <b><u>Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property: Part I — Interoperability of AI and Copyright Law</u></b>               | House Judiciary Committee (Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet)                  | May 17, 2023  | <a href="#">TRP Summary</a> |
| <b><u>Defense in a Digital Era: Artificial Intelligence, Information Technology, and Securing the Department of Defense</u></b>  | House Armed Services Committee (Subcommittee on Cyber, Information Technologies, and Innovation)             | March 9, 2023 |                             |
| <b><u>Advances in AI: Are We Ready For a Tech Revolution?</u></b>  | House Oversight Committee (Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Information Technology, and Government Innovation) | March 8, 2023 | <a href="#">Transcript</a>  |

## SENATE

| Bills   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Name  | Description  | Date Introduced                                    | Sponsor(s)  |
| <b>Algorithmic Accountability Act</b><br><b><u>S.2892</u></b>                                       | Would direct the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to require impact assessments of automated decision systems and augmented critical decision processes, including in health care.                         | November 21, 2023<br><br>Senate Commerce Committee | Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)<br>Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ)  |
| <b>Artificial Intelligence Research, Innovation, and Accountability Act</b><br><b><u>S.3312</u></b> | Would establish a framework that aims to bolster innovation while bringing greater transparency, accountability, and security to the development and operation of the highest-impact applications of AI. | November 15, 2023<br><br>Senate Commerce Committee | Sen. John Thune (R-SD)<br>Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)<br>Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS)<br>Sen. John Hickenlooper (D-CO)<br>Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV)<br>Sen. Ben Ray Lujan (D-NM) |

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Federal Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Act</b><br><b><u>S.3205</u></b>                                 | Would direct OMB to issue guidance requiring agencies to incorporate the NIST <b><u>AI 100-1 Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework</u></b> and guidelines drafted by NIST into their AI risk management efforts.  | November 2, 2023<br><br>Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee   | Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA)<br>Sen. Jerry Moran (R-KS)  |
| <b>Nurture Originals, Foster Art, and Keep Entertainment Safe (NO FAKES) Act</b><br><b><u>Discussion Draft</u></b> | Would prohibit the use of an AI-generated replica of someone's voice or visual likeness in an audiovisual or sound recording without that person's consent. Unauthorized use would entail liability for damages, and exceptions would be granted for First Amendment-protected use cases. | October 12, 2023<br>(discussion draft released, but bill not yet formally introduced) | Sen. Chris Coons (D-DE)<br>Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)<br>Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)<br>Sen. Thom Tillis (R-NC) |
| <b>Protect Elections from Deceptive AI Act</b><br><b><u>S.2770</u></b>   | Would prohibit the distribution of materially deceptive AI-generated audio of visual media under the Federal Election Campaign Act.   | September 12, 2023<br><br>Senate Rules and Administration Committee                   | Sen. Josh Hawley (R-MO)<br>Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)<br>Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME)<br>Sen. Chris Coons (D-DE)    |
| <b>Advisory for AI-Generated Content Act</b><br><b><u>S.2765</u></b>   | Would mandate that an "AI-generating entity" include watermarks on "covered AI-generated material" where covered material centers around impersonation.   | September 12, 2023<br><br>Senate Commerce Committee                                   | Sen. Pete Ricketts (R-NE)   |
| <b>Blumenthal-Hawley Bipartisan U.S. AI Act Framework</b>  | Would lay out specific principles for upcoming legislative efforts, including the establishment of an independent oversight body, ensuring legal accountability for harms, defending national security, promoting transparency, and protecting consumers and kids.                        | September 8, 2023   | Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)<br>Sen. Josh Hawley (R-MO)   |
| <b>CREATE AI Act</b><br><b><u>S.2714</u></b>   | Would establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource, and for other purposes.   | July 28, 2023<br><br>Senate Commerce Committee  | Sen. Martin Heinrich (D-NM)<br>Sen. Todd Young (R-IN)<br>Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ)<br>Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD)     |



|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Digital Consumer Protection Commission Act</b><br><b><u>S.2597</u></b>                      | Would establish a new federal commission to regulate digital platforms, including with respect to competition, transparency, privacy, and national security.   | July 27, 2023<br>Senate Judiciary Committee                                     | Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA)<br>Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC) |
| <b>AI Labeling Act</b><br><b><u>S.2691</u></b>   | Would require disclosures for AI-generated content, and for other purposes.  | July 27, 2023<br>Senate Commerce Committee                                      | Sen. Brian Schatz (D-HI)<br>Sen. John Kennedy (R-LA)       |
| <b>Artificial Intelligence Bug Bounty Act</b><br><b><u>S.2502</u></b>                          | Would require the Chief Data and Artificial Intelligence Officer of the Department of Defense to develop a bug bounty program relating to dual-use foundational artificial intelligence models.  | July 26, 2023<br>Senate Armed Services Committee                                | Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD)                                    |
| <b>No Robot Bosses Act</b><br><b><u>S.2419</u></b>   | Would prohibit certain uses of automated decision systems by employers, and for other purposes.  | July 20, 2023<br>Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee | Sen. Bob Casey (D-PA)                                      |
| <b>Artificial Intelligence and Biosecurity Risk Assessment Act</b><br><b><u>S.2399</u></b>     | Would require the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response shall conduct risk assessments and implement strategic initiatives or activities to address threats to public health and national security due to technical advancements in artificial intelligence or other emerging technology fields. | July 19, 2023<br>Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee | Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA)<br>Sen. Ted Budd (R-NC)              |
| <b>Strategy for Public Health Preparedness and Response to Artificial Intelligence Threats</b> | Would require the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop a strategy for public health preparedness and response to artificial intelligence threats.   | July 18, 2023<br>Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee | Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA)<br>Sen. Ted Budd (R-NC)              |

|  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <b><u>S.2346</u></b>   |   |   |  |
| <b>AI Leadership To<br/>Enable Accountable<br/>Deployment (LEAD) Act</b><br><b><u>S.2293</u></b> | <p>Would require agencies to hire a Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer, who would then serve on an interagency council focused on: (1) promoting interagency coordination related to the design, use, operation, and management of AI technologies; (2) sharing experiences, best practices, and approaches; and (3) assisting OMB in a number of activities related to the use of AI by federal agencies.</p>   | <p>July 13, 2023</p> <p>Senate Homeland Security<br/>and Governmental Affairs<br/>Committee</p> | <p>Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI)<br/>Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX)</p>                               |
| <b>Algorithmic Justice and<br/>Online Platform<br/>Transparency Act</b><br><b><u>S.2325</u></b>  | <p>Would establish requirements for commercial online platforms that withhold or promote content through algorithms that use personal information, mandating that they: (1) make disclosures about their collection and use of personal information and content moderation practices; (2) retain records on how algorithms use personal information and conduct assessments; (3) employ algorithms safely and effectively; and (4) allow users to access and transfer their personal information.</p> | <p>July 13, 2023</p> <p>Senate Commerce<br/>Committee</p>                                       | <p>Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA)</p>   |
| <b>Transparent<br/>Automated Governance<br/>(TAG) Act</b><br><b><u>S.1865</u></b>                | <p>Would require agencies to provide disclosure and opportunity for appeal when using certain automated systems and augmented critical decision processes.</p>  | <p>June 7, 2023</p> <p>Senate Homeland Security<br/>and Governmental Affairs<br/>Committee</p>  | <p>Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN)<br/>Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI)<br/>Sen. James Lankford (R-OK)</p> |

|  |  |   |                            |
|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| <b>AI Shield for Kids (ASK) Act</b><br><b><u>S.1626</u></b>  | Would forbid companies from offering a minor user of the product any AI feature, including an AI chat feature, as part of the product without affirmative consent from a parent or guardian.   | May 16, 2023<br><br>Senate Commerce Committee                                   | Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL)     |
| <b>Require the Exposure of AI-Led (REAL) Political Advertisements Act</b><br><b><u>S.1596</u></b>        | Would amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide further transparency and accountability for the use of content that is generated by artificial intelligence (generative AI) in political advertisements by requiring such advertisements to include a statement within the contents of the advertisements if generative AI was used to generate any image or video footage in the advertisements, and for other purposes. | May 15, 2023<br><br>Senate Rules and Administration Committee                   | Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)  |
| <b>Oversee Emerging Technology Act</b><br><b><u>S.1577</u></b>   | Would require many agencies to designate an “emerging technology lead,” who would advise the agency on responsible use of emerging technologies, including AI.   | May 11, 2023<br><br>Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee | Sen. Michael Bennet (D-CO) |
| <b>Assuring Safe, Secure, Ethical, and Stable Systems for AI (ASSESS AI) Act</b><br><b><u>S.1356</u></b> | Would establish an 18-month task force to assess the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties implications of AI. Members of the task force would be appointed by the President.   | April 27, 2023<br><br>Senate Commerce Committee                                 | Sen. Michael Bennet (D-CO) |

| Hearings   |   |                  |                           |
|--|---|------------------|---------------------------|
| Title  | Committee (Subcommittee)  | Date             | Documents                 |
| <b><u>Harnessing AI to Improve Government Services and Customer Experience</u></b> | Senate Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC) | January 10, 2024 | <b><u>TRP Summary</u></b> |

|   |   |                    |                             |
|---|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b><u>Oversight of A.I.: The Future of Journalism</u></b>   | Senate Judiciary Committee (Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law)   | January 10, 2024   |                             |
| <b><u>Modern Scams: How Scammers Are Using Artificial Intelligence &amp; How We Can Fight Back</u></b>                          | Senate Special Committee on Aging   | November 16, 2023  |                             |
| <b><u>U.S. Leadership on Artificial Intelligence in an Era of Strategic Competition</u></b>                                     | Senate Foreign Relations Committee  | November 15, 2023  |                             |
| <b><u>Innovation in American Agriculture: Leveraging Technology and Artificial Intelligence</u></b>                             | Senate Agriculture Committee  | November 14, 2023  |                             |
| <b><u>Avoiding a Cautionary Tale: Policy Considerations for Artificial Intelligence in Health Care</u></b>                      | Senate Health, Education, Labor, & Pensions (HELP) Committee (Subcommittee on Primary Health and Retirement Security) | November 8, 2023   | <a href="#">TRP Summary</a> |
| <b><u>The Philosophy of AI: Learning From History, Shaping Our Future</u></b>   | Senate Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC)   | November 8, 2023   |                             |
| <b><u>AI and the Future of Work: Moving Forward Together</u></b>  | Senate Health, Education, Labor, & Pensions (HELP) Committee (Subcommittee on Employment and Workplace Safety)        | October 31, 2023   | <a href="#">TRP Summary</a> |
| <b><u>AI and the Future of Our Elections</u></b>  | Senate Rules & Administration Committee   | September 27, 2023 | <a href="#">Transcript</a>  |
| <b><u>Artificial Intelligence in Financial Services</u></b>   | Senate Banking Committee  | September 20, 2023 | <a href="#">TRP Summary</a> |
| <b><u>Advancing Intelligence in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: Addressing the National Security Implications of AI</u></b> | Senate Select Committee on Intelligence   | September 19, 2023 |                             |
| <b><u>Governing AI Through Acquisition and Procurement</u></b>  | Senate Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC)   | September 14, 2023 |                             |

|  |   |                    |                             |
|--|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b><u>Oversight of A.I.: Legislating on Artificial Intelligence</u></b>  | Senate Judiciary Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law)                      | September 12, 2023 | <a href="#">TRP Summary</a> |
| <b><u>The Need for Transparency in Artificial Intelligence</u></b>   | Senate Commerce Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security) | September 12, 2023 | <a href="#">TRP Summary</a> |
| <b><u>Hearing to Examine Recent Advances in Artificial Intelligence and the Department of Energy's Role in Ensuring U.S. Competitiveness and Security in Emerging Technologies</u></b> | Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee   | September 7, 2023  |                             |
| <b><u>Oversight of A.I.: Principles for Regulation</u></b>   | Senate Judiciary Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law)                      | July 25, 2023      | <a href="#">TRP Summary</a> |
| <b><u>Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property – Part II: Copyright</u></b>   | Senate Judiciary Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Intellectual Property)                                 | July 12, 2023      | <a href="#">TRP Summary</a> |
| <b><u>Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights</u></b>   | Senate Judiciary Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law)                              | June 13, 2023      | <a href="#">Transcript</a>  |
| <b><u>Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property – Part I: Patents, Innovation, and Competition</u></b>   | Senate Judiciary Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Intellectual Property)                                 | June 7, 2023       |                             |
| <b><u>Oversight of A.I.: Rules for Artificial Intelligence</u></b>   | Senate Judiciary Committee<br>(Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law)                      | May 16, 2023       |                             |
| <b><u>Artificial Intelligence in Government</u></b>  | Senate Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Committee<br>(HSGAC)                                  | May 16, 2023       |                             |
| <b><u>Hearing to receive testimony on the state of artificial intelligence and machine learning applications to improve Department of Defense operations</u></b>                       | Senate Armed Services Committee   | April 19, 2023     |                             |

|  |   |               |                          |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| <b><u>Artificial Intelligence: Risks and Opportunities</u></b> | Senate Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC) | March 8, 2023 | <b><u>Transcript</u></b> |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------|

## ADMINISTRATION

| Rulemakings   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Agency & Rule Name  | Description   | Dates  |
| <b>Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)</b><br><br><b>Conflicts of Interest Associated With the Use of Predictive Data Analytics by Broker-Dealers and Investment Advisers</b><br><b><u>3235-AN14</u></b> | Proposed rules that would require broker-dealers and investment advisers to take certain steps to address conflicts of interest associated with their use of predictive data analytics and similar technologies to interact with investors to prevent firms from placing their interests ahead of investors' interests. | Proposed July 26, 2023   |
| <b>Federal Trade Commission (FTC)</b><br><br><b>Trade Regulation Rule on Commercial Surveillance</b><br><b><u>3084-AB69</u></b>   | The FTC is considering a rulemaking that would provide requirements regarding algorithmic discrimination, as well as commercial data security and privacy practices.  | Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) released August 11, 2022 |
| <b>Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)</b><br><br><b>Nondiscrimination in Health Programs and Activities</b><br><b><u>0945-AA17</u></b>   | This rule proposes to address changes to the 2020 Final Rule implementing section 1557 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA). It includes a provision that would prohibit discrimination by algorithms used in clinical decision-making by covered health programs and activities.                  | August 4, 2022   |

| Guidance   |   |                   |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Agency & Name  | Description   | Date              |
| <b>Office of Management and Budget (OMB)</b><br><br><b><u>Advancing Governance, Innovation, and Risk Management for Agency Use of Artificial Intelligence Draft Memorandum</u></b> | OMB) is seeking public comment on a draft memorandum entitled Advancing Governance, Innovation, and Risk Management for Agency Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). As proposed, the memorandum would establish new agency requirements in areas of AI governance, innovation, and risk | November 11, 2023 |

|  |   |                  |
|--|---|------------------|
|  | management, and would direct agencies to adopt specific minimum risk management practices for uses of AI that impact the rights and safety of the public.   |                  |
| <b>Federal Election Commission (FEC)</b><br><u><b>Artificial Intelligence in Campaign Ads</b></u>  | The Commission announces its receipt of a Petition for Rulemaking filed by Public Citizen. The Petition asks the Commission to amend its regulation on fraudulent misrepresentation of campaign authority to make clear that the related statutory prohibition applies to deliberately deceptive Artificial Intelligence campaign ads.  | August 16, 2023  |
| <b>National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)</b><br><b>AI Risk Management Framework (<u><b>AI RMF 1.0</b></u>)</b>   | A guidance document for voluntary use by organizations designing, developing, deploying, or using AI systems to help manage the risks of AI technologies. The first part discusses how organizations can frame the risks related to AI and outlines the characteristics of trustworthy AI systems. The second part, the core of the framework, describes four specific functions — govern, map, measure and manage — to help organizations address the risks of AI systems in practice. | January 26, 2023 |
| <b>White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)</b><br><u><b>Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights</b></u>  | Five non-binding principles to guide the design, use, and deployment of automated systems, including: (1) safe and effective systems; (2) algorithmic discrimination protections; (3) data privacy; (4) notice and explanation; and (5) human alternatives, consideration, and fallback.  | October 4, 2022  |
| <b>Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)</b><br><u><b>Adverse action notification requirements in connection with credit decisions based on complex algorithms</b></u> | A Consumer Financial Protection Circular confirming that ECOA and Regulation B requirements apply to creditors that make credit decisions based on certain complex algorithms.  | May 26, 2022     |
| <b>Department of Justice (DOJ)</b><br><u><b>Algorithms, Artificial Intelligence, and Disability Discrimination in Hiring</b></u>   | This guidance explains how algorithms and AI can lead to disability discrimination in hiring.   | May 12, 2022     |

|   |  |                     |
|---|--|---------------------|
| <p><b>Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and Department of Justice (DOJ)</b></p> <p><b><u>The Americans with Disabilities Act and the Use of Software, Algorithms, and Artificial Intelligence to Assess Job Applicants and Employees</u></b></p> | <p>This technical assistance document discusses how existing Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements may apply to the use of AI in employment-related decision making and offers promising practices for employers to help with ADA compliance when using AI decision making tools.</p> | <p>May 12, 2022</p> |
|---|--|---------------------|

| Reports   |   |                          |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Agency & Name   | Description   | Dates                    |
| <p><b>Government Accountability Office (GAO)</b></p> <p><b><u>Artificial Intelligence: Agencies Have Begun Implementation but Need to Complete Key Requirements</u></b></p> | <p>In this report, GAO reviewed the implementation of AI at major federal agencies. This report examines (1) federal agency reported current and planned uses of AI, (2) the extent to which federal agencies' AI reporting was comprehensive and accurate, and (3) the extent to which federal agencies have complied with selected federal policy and guidance on AI.</p> | <p>December 12, 2023</p> |
| <p><b>Government Accountability Office (GAO)</b></p> <p><b><u>Artificial Intelligence: DOD Needs Department-Wide Guidance to Inform Acquisitions</u></b></p>                | <p>After obtaining information from 13 private sector companies about how they acquire AI capabilities, GAO made four recommendations for the Department of Defense (DOD) and the three military departments to develop guidance on acquiring AI capabilities, leveraging private company factors as appropriate. DOD concurred with the recommendations.</p>               | <p>June 29, 2023</p>     |
| <p><b>Government Accountability Office (GAO)</b></p> <p><b><u>Artificial Intelligence: Key Practices to Help Ensure Accountability in Federal Use</u></b></p>               | <p>An AI Accountability Framework of key practices to help ensure responsible AI use by federal agencies and other entities involved in AI systems. The Framework is organized around four complementary principles: governance, data, performance, and monitoring.</p>   | <p>May 16, 2023</p>      |
| <p><b>White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)</b></p> <p><b><u>National AI R&amp;D Strategic Plan</u></b></p>  | <p>A roadmap that outlines key priorities and goals for federal investments in AI R&amp;D, emphasizing that the federal government will invest in R&amp;D that promotes responsible innovation, serves the public good, protects rights and safety, and upholds core democratic values.</p>   | <p>May 1, 2023</p>       |



|  |  |                           |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| <p><b>Department of Education</b></p> <p><b><u>Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Teaching and Learning</u></b></p>   | <p>This report addresses the need for sharing knowledge and developing policies for AI, which the Department of Education views as a rapidly advancing class of foundational capabilities which are increasingly embedded in all types of educational technology systems and are also available to the public.</p>   | <p>May 1, 2023</p>        |
| <p><b>National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee (NAIAC)</b></p> <p><b><u>Year One Report</u></b></p>   | <p>This is the first formal NAIAC report and covers the first year of the advisors' three-year appointment. The report is parsed into four major themes: (1) Leadership in Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence; (2) Leadership in Research and Development; (3) Supporting the U.S. Workforce and Providing Opportunity; and (4) International Cooperation.</p>  | <p>May 1, 2023</p>        |
| <p><b>Food and Drug Administration (FDA)</b></p> <p><b><u>Discussion Paper: Artificial Intelligence in Drug Manufacturing</u></b></p>  | <p>A discussion paper providing information for stakeholders and soliciting public comments on a specific area of emerging and advanced manufacturing technologies. The discussion paper presents areas for consideration and policy development identified by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) scientific and policy experts associated with application of artificial intelligence (AI) to pharmaceutical manufacturing. The discussion paper includes a series of questions to stimulate feedback from the public, including CDER and the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) stakeholders.</p> | <p>March 1, 2023</p>      |
| <p><b>National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource (NAIRR) Task Force</b></p> <p><b><u>Strengthening and Democratizing the U.S. Artificial Intelligence Innovation Ecosystem</u></b></p>     | <p>A roadmap for standing up a national research infrastructure that would broaden access to the resources essential to AI research and development.</p>   | <p>January 24, 2023</p>   |
| <p><b>Government Accountability Office (GAO)</b></p> <p><b><u>Artificial Intelligence in Health Care: Benefits and Challenges of Machine Learning Technologies for Medical Diagnostics</u></b></p> | <p>GAO was asked to conduct a technology assessment on the current and emerging uses of machine learning in medical diagnostics, as well as the challenges and policy implications of these technologies. This report discusses (1) currently available ML medical diagnostic technologies for five selected diseases, (2) emerging ML</p>   | <p>September 29, 2022</p> |

|   |  |                |
|---|--|----------------|
|   | medical diagnostic technologies, (3) challenges affecting the development and adoption of ML technologies for medical diagnosis, and (4) policy options to help address these challenges.                    |                |
| <b>National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)</b><br><br><u><b>Towards a Standard for Identifying and Managing Bias in Artificial Intelligence</b></u> | The intent of this document is to examine the challenging area of AI bias, and to provide a first step on the roadmap for developing detailed socio-technical guidance for identifying and managing AI bias. | March 15, 2022 |

| Requests for Information (RFI)   |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Agency & Name  | Description   | Dates   |
| <b>National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)</b><br><br><u><b>RFI Related to NIST's Assignments Under Sections 4.1, 4.5 and 11 of the Executive Order Concerning Artificial Intelligence</b></u>   | NIST is seeking information to assist in carrying out several of its responsibilities under the Executive Order on Artificial Intelligence issued on October 30, 2023. Among other things, the EO directs NIST to undertake an initiative for evaluating and auditing capabilities relating to AI technologies and to develop a variety of guidelines, including for conducting AI red-teaming tests to enable deployment of safe, secure, and trustworthy systems. | Published December 21, 2023<br><br>Comments close February 2, 2024  |
| <b>Department of Labor (DOL)</b><br><br><u><b>Labor Certification for Permanent Employment of Foreign Workers in the United States: Modernizing Schedule A to Include Consideration of Additional Occupations in STEM and Non-STEM Occupations</b></u> | The RFI solicits from the public any input, including data, statistical metrics or models, studies, and other relevant information, on how the Department may establish a reliable, objective, and transparent methodology for revising Schedule A to include STEM and other non-STEM occupations that are experiencing labor shortages, consistent with requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).   | Published December 15, 2023<br><br>Comments close February 20, 2024 |
| <b>Department of Education</b><br><br><u><b>Request for Information on Potential New Program, From Seedlings to Scale (S2S)</b></u>  | The National Center for Education Research (NCER), a center within the Institute of Education Sciences (IES), is seeking insight to guide its efforts to fund quick-turnaround high-reward, scalable solutions intended to improve education outcomes for all students — including through the use of AI.   | Published October 12, 2023<br><br>Comments close November 13, 2023  |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <p><b>National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)</b></p> <p><b><u>Implementation of the United States Government National Standards Strategy for Critical and Emerging Technology</u></b></p>   | <p>NIST is seeking information to support the development of an implementation plan for the United States Government National Standards Strategy for Critical and Emerging Technology (USG NSSCET). The USG NSSCET reinforces the U.S. Government's support of a private sector-led, open, consensus-based international standards system.</p>   | <p>Published September 7, 2023</p> <p><b><u>Extended</u></b> — Comments close December 22, 2023</p> |
| <p><b>U.S. Copyright Office</b></p> <p><b><u>Artificial Intelligence and Copyright</u></b></p>   | <p>U.S. Copyright Office is undertaking a study of the copyright law and policy issues raised by artificial intelligence ("AI") systems. To inform the Office's study and help assess whether legislative or regulatory steps in this area are warranted, the Office seeks comment on these issues, including those involved in the use of copyrighted works to train AI models, the appropriate levels of transparency and disclosure with respect to the use of copyrighted works, and the legal status of AI-generated outputs.</p> | <p>Published August 30, 2023</p> <p><b><u>Extended</u></b> — Comments close December 6, 2023</p>    |
| <p><b>International Trade Administration (ITA)</b><br/><b>National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)</b><br/><b>U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)</b></p> <p><b><u>Joint ITA-NIST-USPTO Collaboration Initiative Regarding Standards</u></b></p> | <p>ITA, NIST, and USPTO are seeking stakeholder input on the current state of U.S. firm participation in standard setting, and the ability of U.S. industry to readily adopt standards to grow and compete, especially as that relates to the standardization of critical and emerging technologies.</p>   | <p>Published September 11, 2023</p> <p>Comments close September 29, 2023</p>                        |
| <p><b>U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)</b></p> <p><b><u>Request for Comments Regarding Artificial Intelligence and Inventorship</u></b></p>  | <p>The USPTO is seeking stakeholder input on the current state of AI technologies and inventorship issues that may arise in view of the advancement of such technologies, especially as AI plays a greater role in the innovation process.</p>   | <p>Published February 14, 2023</p> <p>Comments close May 15, 2023</p>                               |