

**NCSL STANDING COMMITTEE on TECHNOLOGY AND  
COMMUNICATIONS**

**POLICY DIRECTIVES AND RESOLUTIONS**

**LEGISLATIVE SUMMIT**  
**Boston, Massachusetts**  
**Aug 4-6, 2025**

**CONTENTS**

<b>POLICY: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>POLICY: THE INTERNET AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>POLICY: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FINANCIAL SERVICES.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>POLICY: LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>POLICY: UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>POLICY: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTH CARE .....</b>	<b>19</b>

**COMMITTEE: TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**POLICY: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

**TYPE: NEW DIRECTIVE, PREVIOUSLY A RESOLUTION;  
INTRODUCED BY MASSACHUSETTS REP. ANGELO  
PUPPOLO**

### **State Leadership in AI Policy Development**

The National Conference of State Legislatures recognizes that AI is transforming society and the economy, with applications in nearly every sector. While AI has the potential to drive innovation, improve services and create efficiencies, it also raises pressing concerns.

State legislatures are at the forefront of addressing these opportunities and risks. Lawmakers are engaging with a diverse set of stakeholders to enact laws and regulations that promote innovation while protecting public interest. These state-led efforts are essential to ensuring that AI technologies are developed and deployed in ways that reflect the unique values, needs and priorities of their communities.

### **Preserving State Authority in AI Regulation**

NCSL strongly opposes any attempt by Congress, federal agencies or the administration to preempt state laws or undermine state authority over AI policy. Preemption would interfere with the ability of states to act swiftly and responsively as technology evolves and would compromise public trust in AI governance. Federal laws and regulations in the AI space should establish a strong baseline of protections that uphold individual data privacy, ensure transparency in AI-driven decisions and maintain meaningful human oversight over critical systems. Congress should support states' ability to build upon federal standards to address emerging risks and maintain accountability.

### **Federal-State Collaboration on AI Governance**

NCSL urges Congress, federal agencies and the administration to engage with state lawmakers in the development of AI policy. States must be consulted throughout the legislative and regulatory process, and their laws and innovations should be viewed as critical components of a broader national strategy. Effective governance of AI requires sustained intergovernmental collaboration and mutual respect for the dual roles of state and federal governments.

### **Transparency and Accountability in AI Systems**

NCSL supports transparency as a cornerstone of public trust in AI technologies. Individuals have a right to know when AI systems are being used, what the systems were designed for, how decisions are made, and what data is being collected and processed. Equally important is accountability, which ensures that those developing and deploying AI systems have some responsibility for their impacts and outcomes.

### **Federal Investment in AI Research and Education**

NCSL supports increased federal investment in AI research through institutions such as the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Institutes of Health. These initiatives should include mechanisms for sharing research findings with state policymakers to inform evidence-based decision-making. National Laboratories should also collaborate closely with state and federal governments to ensure AI research aligns with public needs and supports policy development. Additionally, NCSL urges the federal government to launch national education and public awareness campaigns to increase the public's understanding of AI technologies, their applications and their implications.

### **Workforce Development and Economic Opportunity**

NCSL supports robust federal investments in workforce development, including upskilling and training programs that ensure students, workers and underserved communities can fully participate in and benefit from the AI-driven economy.

### **Safeguarding Against Malicious Uses of AI**

NCSL calls on Congress to partner with states to prevent the creation and distribution of non-consensual AI-generated intimate images and other malicious uses of generative AI, including deepfakes. These technologies pose serious threats to individual rights, dignity and safety. Federal action in this area must complement, not preempt, state efforts to protect their residents.

## **Cybersecurity**

Enhanced federal-state coordination on cybersecurity standards and incident response protocols is essential to protecting critical AI infrastructure that serves citizens and supports economic growth across all levels of government. NCSL urges the federal government to strengthen cybersecurity infrastructure and information sharing mechanisms that support both state and private sector AI systems against evolving cyber threats.

**COMMITTEE: TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**POLICY: THE INTERNET AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE**

**TYPE: UPDATED DIRECTIVE; SPONSORED BY UTAH REP.  
PAUL CUTLER**

The Internet defies a detailed one-size-fits-all approach to public policy and regulation. America's federal and state lawmakers, as well as policy makers from other countries should be guided by principles that foster the Internet's development while protecting the security and privacy of individual users.

Our nation's state legislatures are well-aware of the impact that access to the Internet and electronic commerce have on the economic vitality of our states and communities. State legislatures also recognize that the marketplace for electronic commerce is global, not just in the United States. State legislatures share the concern of many in Congress that ill-conceived over-regulation and taxation of the Internet and electronic commerce services could harm our nation's ability to compete globally. However, state legislatures also recognize that they have an obligation to act, when and if necessary, to protect the general welfare of their constituents. As the use of the Internet continues to expand, any future or existing regulations must be balanced against market forces in a competitive and technologically neutral manner, as government must not choose the winners or losers of the digital age.

Nothing in this policy statement is to be construed as limiting or affecting the right of any state to regulate alcohol according to its local norms and standards pursuant to the 21st Amendment.

NCSL opposes unnecessary or unwarranted federal legislation or regulation that would impede efforts by states to promote access to the Internet, enhance competition or increased consumer choice, or ensure the security of personal information of consumers conducting electronic commerce transactions.

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) supports the following principles in formulating laws and regulations that impact the Internet and electronic commerce:

### **Consumer Data Privacy, Security and Online Safety**

With the proliferation of data online, including the internet of things and mobile devices, the regulation of the collection, sales, and transmission of consumer data is increasingly a priority for state and federal lawmakers. NCSL recognizes the importance of consumer data privacy and security protections, as well as the role of the states as leaders in establishing those protections for their constituents.

In response to many high-profile security breaches and violations of consumer privacy, data privacy and security have become the subject of increasing regulation, most notably the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe. States and the federal government are working to protect against data breaches, mishandling of data, and non-transparent sale of consumer data in a way that balances myriad competing interests and allows for innovation while safeguarding the rights of consumers.

With regard to children and adolescents, the internet poses certain increased risks as they may not be able to recognize dangerous situations online. Strong privacy laws combined with online safety laws could be a critical part of alleviating the mental health harms facing young people. States have enacted comprehensive privacy, security, and online safety laws in the past few years and will ~~not hesitate to act~~ collaborate with federal lawmakers on initiatives to protect the privacy, security, and mental health of their residents, particularly their children and adolescents to include:

- the use of tools (e.g., content moderation, content filtering, age verification) that uphold user privacy and free speech while ensuring minors have safe, age-appropriate online experiences consistent with existing laws and best practices for digital safety.

- enhanced parental involvement in minors' use of digital platforms, including social media. Encouraging meaningful parental engagement can help ensure appropriate oversight and promote safe, age-appropriate experiences for youth online.

NCSL also encourages Congress to consider requiring clear and visible warning labels on social media platforms that inform users of potential mental health risks associated with excessive social media use.

NCSL supports initiatives to promote digital literacy and online safety education for children and families as part of comprehensive youth data privacy strategies, as well as research on how social media impacts the mental health and well-being of children and teens.

NCSL opposes blanket state preemption in federal data privacy and security legislation and supports the establishment of strong federal baseline standards that allow states to adopt additional protections tailored to their constituents' needs. ~~However, because of the interstate nature of the internet and data transmission, NCSL recognizes there may be a need for uniformity in the regulatory environment.~~

NCSL strongly urges Congress to engage in regular and meaningful consultation with state lawmakers when considering federal privacy and security legislation, including legislation aimed at protecting children and adolescents. State lawmakers should be included in hearings, review of draft language, principle setting, and other Congressional activity intended to impact state regulatory regimes.

If Congress develops a national standard, NCSL strongly encourages consultation with states and recognition of state expertise in addressing the varied interests of each state's unique constituency. In any federal legislation, NCSL urges Congress to prioritize transparency and informed privacy decisions, to carefully consider the best

method for consumer notice, disclosure, and consent, and to ensure increased safeguards to protect the privacy, security and mental health of children and adolescents. NCSL further encourages Congress to consider issues of third-party access and sales, disposal of data, consumer rights to control data, and the burden of protecting consumer data. States have also engaged in significant deliberation over the applicability of consumer protections to various data types, including how to define personal data and how categories of data collectors or sellers should be regulated. NCSL supports recognition by Congress of states' expertise on these issues and opposes any legislation that preempts state law without meaningful consideration of state priorities or established consumer protections.

NCSL also recognizes the rapidly evolving nature of data collection and urges Congress to consider biometric data, location data, and technologies like facial recognition and artificial intelligence when considering federal legislation.

States must retain the right to establish their own legal rights of action, enforcement regimes, and oversight authority. NCSL urges Congress to protect the right of the states to enforce data privacy provisions in any federal legislation.

### **Telemarketing**

NCSL recognizes the increase in telemarketing activity, telemarketing fraud, fraudulent mass texts, and robocalls across the nation and the work of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and Federal Communications Commission on expanding consumer rights in this area. NCSL urges Congress to pass legislation to protect consumers from harassing, predatory, and fraudulent telemarketing activity, including requiring telephone service providers to, at no cost to the customer:

1. Make robocall and text mitigation technology available to any customer;
2. Implement call and text authentication technology to identify likely spoofed calls and texts; and
3. Offer call and text blocking technology.



## **Free Speech**

The Internet allows people to communicate and share ideas with others with an ease never before possible. Federal government policy should rigorously protect freedom of speech and expression on the Internet, but not restrict states or local governments from oversight protecting freedom of speech. New technologies should adequately enable individuals, families and schools to protect themselves and students from communications and materials they deem offensive or inappropriate. State law enforcement, with federal assistance and resources, must be able to enforce criminal statutes against predators that use the Internet to harm or abuse children.

## **Self-Governance**

NCSL requests that Congress to maintain the current self-governance approach that allows the competitive marketplace to drive broadband and broadband-related applications development and deployment. Congress should avoid adopting new mandates and provide the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) with defined and limited authority to oversee, but not proactively intervene in, the broadband Internet marketplace consistent with principles that focus on assessing whether the market continues to ensure that consumers can:

1. Receive meaningful information regarding their broadband service plans;
2. Have access to their choice of legal Internet content, recognizing the limits on bandwidth and quality of service of their service plan;
3. Run applications of their choice, subject to the needs of law enforcement and the limits on bandwidth limits and quality of service of their service plans, as long as they do not harm the provider's network or interfere with other consumers' use of the broadband service; and
4. Be permitted to attach any devices they choose to their broadband connection at the consumer's premise, so long as they operate within the limits on bandwidth and quality of service of their service plans and do not harm the provider's network, interfere with other consumers' use of the broadband service, or enable theft of services.

## **Growth**

Public policies must be designed to foster continuing expansion of useful and affordable bandwidth, encourage development of innovative technologies and promote broad universal access. Federal and state governments must work together to ensure that all Americans, regardless of where they live, have competitive access to high-speed broadband technologies. Government must work to guarantee open and competitive markets for broadband services.

## **Information Technology**

Information technology (IT) is a global industry. A strong American IT industry enhances and strengthens the economic well-being of our states and nation. States and the federal government must work together to ensure a climate that allows America's IT companies to continue to perform research and technology development, to generate innovative new products and services and to solve customer problems. States must have the unfettered ability to continue to seek ways to use IT to better the lives of their residents. Therefore, NCSL opposes any attempt by the federal government to restrict or penalize states' efforts to utilize information technology services and products that allow states to provide more efficient government services to residents at lower costs to taxpayers.

## **Internet Gambling**

Congress must respect the sovereignty of states to allow or to prohibit Internet gambling by their residents.

The Wire Act of 1961 prohibits using an interstate wire communication to transmit bets or wagers or information assisting in the placing of bets or wagers on any sporting event or contest. The law also made it illegal to use interstate wire communications transmissions to provide remuneration for winning bets or wagers or for information assisting in the placing of bets or wagers.

183 In 2018, the Supreme Court's ruling in Murphy vs. National Collegiate Athletic Assn.  
184 allowed states to legalize and regulate sports betting for the first time, and many states  
185 have passed or are considering legislation that allows online gaming. Additionally,  
186 states currently engage in online gaming markets, interstate online poker pools, online  
187 lottery sales, and interstate lottery pools, among other online gaming activities. States  
188 and bettors also use the internet for marketing and payment processing. Some states  
189 currently utilize technology that restricts sportsbooks and users to operate within state  
190 lines.

191  
192 The Department of Justice has issued several memos on the application of the Wire Act  
193 that may impact the ability of states to operate and regulate a variety of online betting  
194 and gaming activities. In 2019, the Office of Legal Counsel in the Department of Justice  
195 issued a revision of their 2011 opinion. The revision stated that the restrictions in the  
196 Wire Act apply to any form of gambling that crosses state lines, and may impact many  
197 currently legal state gambling activities, including the passing of data through  
198 intermediaries. The revision creates uncertainty in the regulatory environment and may  
199 cause disruption in state markets as litigation follows.

200  
201 NCSL recognizes the importance of state sovereignty in the operation and regulation of  
202 online gaming and the importance of a predictable and stable regulatory environment.  
203 NCSL encourages Congress and the Department of Justice to engage in regular and  
204 meaningful consultation of state lawmakers and regulators when considering bills,  
205 opinions, or other actions that may disrupt current state markets or affect the ability of  
206 states to regulate online gaming. NCSL recognizes that states are best suited to  
207 regulate online gambling and encourages the Department of Justice to revise its current  
208 interpretation of the Wire Act to recognize state sovereignty in regulating these activities  
209 and provide market stability.

210  
211 NCSL also urges Congress to clarify the Wire Act to protect the ability of states to  
212 operate and regulate online gambling activities as they see fit, including currently legal  
213 activities threatened by the revision of the OLC opinion. NCSL further recognizes that

the Wire Act contains language that is out of date and does not reflect the reality that states, markets, consumers, and regulators operate in the age of the internet and digital commerce. NCSL supports a revision of the Wire Act that updates the Act to more accurately represents current technology and communications capabilities.

### **Electronic Commerce and Taxation**

Government policies should create a workable infrastructure in which electronic commerce can flourish. Policy makers must resist any temptation to apply tax policy to the Internet in a discriminatory or multiple manner that hinders growth. Government tax systems should treat transactions, including telecommunications and electronic commerce, in a competitively neutral and non-discriminatory manner. The federal government and America's industries should work with state legislatures in ensuring equal tax treatment of all forms of commerce and should encourage state efforts to achieve simplification and uniformity through the streamlining of state and local sales and telecommunications tax systems.

NCSL supports the reform of the discriminatory taxation of communications services and believes that if state and local governments were to take such action, the need for the federal moratorium on Internet access would cease to exist.

### **Video Franchise Reform**

Innovation and convergence of existing technologies are radically expanding communications and information services, blurring distinctions between telephone, Internet services, cable, wireless and satellite. These rapid changes often outpace abilities of federal, state and local regulatory regimes to adapt. It is important that video regulatory policy assure that like services are treated alike, investment is encouraged, and services are in a non-discriminatory manner.

### **State Administration Will Preserve State Authority**

Local jurisdictions are the creation of either state constitutions or law. The powers that these political subdivisions of the state exercise were granted to them over time by state

legislatures. Those local jurisdictions that have franchise authority have it as a result of state legislation or the state constitution. Therefore, any attempt by Congress to preempt current local franchise authority is a preemption of state sovereignty.

While NCSL rarely advocates for the consideration of legislation in state legislatures, NCSL has at times, when states are facing a crisis or a serious threat of federal preemption, urged state legislatures to take action. NCSL endorses efforts that remove barriers to entry for or inequity of regulation among video competitors and foster additional consumer choices in the video marketplace ultimately ensuring competitive neutrality.

Government should encourage competition and consumer choices for broadband and video services and promote the deployment of broadband services and technologies, as well as including options for public-private partnerships where applicable.

#### **Fees and Taxation of Video Providers**

Franchise fees today are levied, imposed or collected as a percentage of gross revenues, used for general revenue purposes and not based on the actual direct and identifiable costs of any benefit to the entity that pays the fee. To the extent such fees are intended as payment for use of public rights-of-way, that fee should be limited to the actual, direct and identifiable cost of such use, and that portion of the fee should be applied only to those who use the rights-of-way. Franchise fees should be collected and administered by one central agency per state.

**COMMITTEE: TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS (JOINT WITH  
BANKING, FINANCIAL SERVICES & INSURANCE)**

**POLICY: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**TYPE: NEW DIRECTIVE, PREVIOUSLY A RESOLUTION;  
COMMITTEE SPONSORED**

## **AI Transformation in Financial Services**

The National Conference of State Legislatures recognizes that AI is transforming and impacting the field of financial services.

### **Benefits and Risks of AI in Financial Services**

AI is enhancing the field by boosting efficiency, accuracy, and innovation through applications such as chatbots and virtual assistants, advanced risk assessment, real-time detection of suspicious transactions and consumer behavioral anomalies, identification of emerging illicit activity patterns and the prediction of price movements and market trends.

The deployment of AI in the financial sector can also create certain risks such as perpetuating bias, reducing transparency and accountability, exacerbating cybersecurity concerns if malicious actors can gain unauthorized access to sensitive financial information and creating market instability from an overreliance on one single AI data set or single base model.

### **Federal Priorities**

States serve as laboratories of democracy and should have the flexibility to explore and implement innovative approaches to regulating AI in financial services, including pilot programs, public-private partnerships and state-specific safeguards tailored to local needs. This also includes the ability of states to adopt strong cybersecurity frameworks, including data encryption, multi-factor authentication and continuous monitoring, to protect against threats posed by increasingly sophisticated cyberattacks.

28 Congress should prioritize investments and policies that promote the development of  
29 transparent, understandable and accountable AI systems in the financial sector to  
30 ensure fairness, trust and public confidence.

31 The National Conference of State Legislatures urges Congress, federal regulatory  
32 agencies and the administration to keep these priorities in mind as they consider how to  
33 best regulate AI's use in financial services. NCSL further encourages Congress, federal  
34 agencies and the administration to consult with states as they debate and develop AI  
35 legislation and regulations related to financial services, paying particular attention to  
36 how any federal law or regulation will impact state laws governing AI in the financial  
37 space.

38 Federal laws and regulations should support states' ability to adopt their own laws to  
39 keep pace with and respond to rapid AI technological advances and to protect the  
40 public's financial interests.

**COMMITTEE: TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS (JOINT WITH BANKING, FINANCIAL SERVICES & INSURANCE)**

**POLICY: LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

**TYPE: NEW DIRECTIVE; INTRODUCED BY RHODE ISLAND SEN. VICTORIA GU**

### **Responsible AI Development and Social Benefits**

An important goal of federal policy should be to ensure that the development and deployment of advanced AI systems is conducted responsibly and does not generate social costs that exceed the social benefits of the technology.

Advanced AI systems may generate risks of harm that exceed the ability of their developers or deployers to compensate the victims.

Requiring liability insurance commensurate with each technology's risk level will provide an economic incentive for advanced AI system developers or deployers to take appropriate precautions to avoid the occurrence of damage and protect the public.

### **Federal-State Collaboration**

NCSL requests that Congress work with state insurance regulators to encourage the insurance industry to develop liability insurance for the developers and deployers of advanced AI systems, with coverage requirements set based on an assessment of the system's high-risk potential.

High-risk AI applications, such as those used in autonomous vehicles, financial decision-making, healthcare diagnostics and critical infrastructure, require closer oversight and accountability measures to prevent harm. These applications present elevated potential for major losses that could affect entire communities or economic sectors. Any liability or insurance framework for AI systems should be grounded in clear and transparent standards to ensure fairness, accountability and public trust.



**COMMITTEE: TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS**

**POLICY: UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND**

**TYPE: NEW RESOLUTION; INTRODUCED BY ARIZONA REP. STACEY TRAVERS**

**WHEREAS**, the ability to access and maintain secure, reliable, affordable high-speed internet is essential to the success of our Country; to our families, our businesses, our government services; and

**WHEREAS**, we must evolve to reflect a 21st-century digital reality. The benefit of expanding universal access is three-fold:

- **Public safety and resilience** – advanced networks improve emergency response, disaster recovery, and cybersecurity;
- **Economic growth and innovation** – enhanced broadband access fuels local business growth, remote work, STEM education, and telehealth, and upgrading infrastructure boosts U.S. competitiveness in the global digital economy;
- **Bridging the digital divide** – access to new technologies is uneven, leaving rural and low-income populations behind; and

**WHEREAS**, this transformation is not just a technical upgrade, it is a necessary step toward a more inclusive, connected, and competitive society; and

**WHEREAS**, today, digital inclusion depends not just on basic connectivity, but on robust, high-speed, and scalable internet infrastructure; and

**WHEREAS**, a modernized infrastructure can prioritize and ensure all Americans can fully participate in digital life; and

**WHEREAS**, Congress recognized the importance of universal service as a cornerstone of the Communications Act of 1934, requiring incumbent telecom providers to serve all households in their service area; and

27 **WHEREAS**, Congress created the Universal Service Fund (USF) in the  
28 Telecommunications Act of 1996 to ensure continued support for universal service in a  
29 competitive market; and

30 **WHEREAS**, the USF, while created to ensure affordable access to telecommunications  
31 for all Americans, is increasingly outdated in the face of rapidly evolving digital  
32 technologies; and

33 **WHEREAS**, the USF continues to rely heavily on declining revenues from traditional  
34 telecommunications services, and its funding mechanisms and focus areas—primarily  
35 voice services—are increasingly misaligned with current connectivity needs, rendering  
36 its funding model unsustainable; and

37 **WHEREAS**, as broadband internet becomes as essential as electricity, and emerging  
38 technologies redefine connectivity, it is imperative that the USF evolve to meet modern  
39 demands; and

40 **WHEREAS**, despite USF programs like E-Rate and Lifeline, millions of Americans—  
41 especially in rural areas—still lack access to reliable, high-speed internet; and

42 **WHEREAS**, by expanding support to include the next generation's communication  
43 technologies, we move closer to securing closure of the digital divide, strengthening  
44 national competitiveness, and upholding the fund's foundational mission of equitable  
45 access; and

46 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the National Conference of State  
47 Legislatures urges Congress to prioritize reform and to modernize the USF framework  
48 to align with contemporary and future connectivity needs, so that the USF can fulfill its  
49 mission of universal access and ensure that no American is left behind in the digital age.

**COMMITTEE: TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS (JOINT WITH HEALTH AS LEAD)**

**POLICY: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTH CARE**

**TYPE: NEW RESOLUTION; INTRODUCED BY HEALTH COMMITTEE AND HEALTH INNOVATIONS TASK FORCE**

**WHEREAS**, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in health care presents significant opportunities to enhance patient care, improve health outcomes, address workforce shortages and increase operational efficiencies;

**WHEREAS**, states are at the forefront of developing and implementing AI policies tailored to their unique health care needs and challenges;

**WHEREAS**, robust data privacy and security measures must be enforced to protect patient information used in AI systems, in compliance with existing federal and state regulations;

**WHEREAS**, AI technologies must undergo validation appropriate to the level of risk they present, with particularly higher risk healthcare applications—subject to rigorous, ongoing evaluation to assess and verify their performance, reliability, fairness and safety prior to deployment;

**WHEREAS**, states and the federal government must work together to balance the need for safety and privacy without stifling innovation;

**WHEREAS**, in light of state legislative and regulatory activity in this area, federal preemption of state AI laws and regulations could interfere with state efforts to create solutions that meet the unique needs of their residents and businesses.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the National Conference of State Legislatures urges the federal government to:

- Collaborate with states to develop guidelines for the reasonable and trustworthy use of AI, including transparency in AI decision-making processes and accountability mechanisms for AI developers, deployers and users;
- Incorporate insights and best practices from state-level initiatives in establishing any federal framework for the regulation of AI in health care;
- Work with states, standards development organizations and federal partners to advance standardized protocols for data sharing and interoperability, ensuring that AI systems can securely and efficiently access and utilize health data across state lines;
- Support initiatives such as model cards and nutrition labels and/or other formats that convey source attribute information to ensure consistent and standard transparency of AI developers;
- Work with states to adopt plain language descriptions of the logic and rationale for AI applications (including attributes defining the intended use and inappropriate use of the model, the testing data sets used for developing the model, and the results of feasibility and real-world testing) used by AI/Machine Learning so the functionality, risk, potential bias, and signs of model drift are easily understood by end users.
- Provide financial and regulatory support for initiatives that ensure developers have safe access to diverse data sets and initiatives that allow models to be trained and tested on robust data appropriate to the populations for whom the models will be used;
- Collaborate with states to support the development of a diverse and skilled AI workforce in health care;
- Partner with states on financial investments in education and training programs to equip health care professionals with the skills needed to effectively and responsibly use AI technologies;
- Work with states and standards development organizations to develop federal standards for AI performance monitoring and evaluation to keep AI systems reliable, fair and safe over time. This may include local, recurrent validation (process of ongoing technical checks and improvements after deployment)

59 and post-market surveillance (monitoring real-world impact and user safety)  
60 of AI systems.

- 61 • Consult with states as they debate and develop AI legislation and regulations,  
62 paying particular attention to how any federal law or regulation will impact  
63 state laws governing AI. Federal laws and regulations in the AI space should  
64 establish a strong national policy floor, set a consistent and aligned baseline  
65 of rights, safety and accountability while preserving states' ability to adopt  
66 additional protections in their own laws as needed; and
- 67 • Ensure that federal AI legislation and regulation does not usurp states' ability  
68 to legislate and regulate in areas that traditionally rest under the oversight of  
69 states and local governments; and

70 **BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED**, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of  
71 the United States, all members of Congress, and all relevant federal and state officials.