



SUPPORTING RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

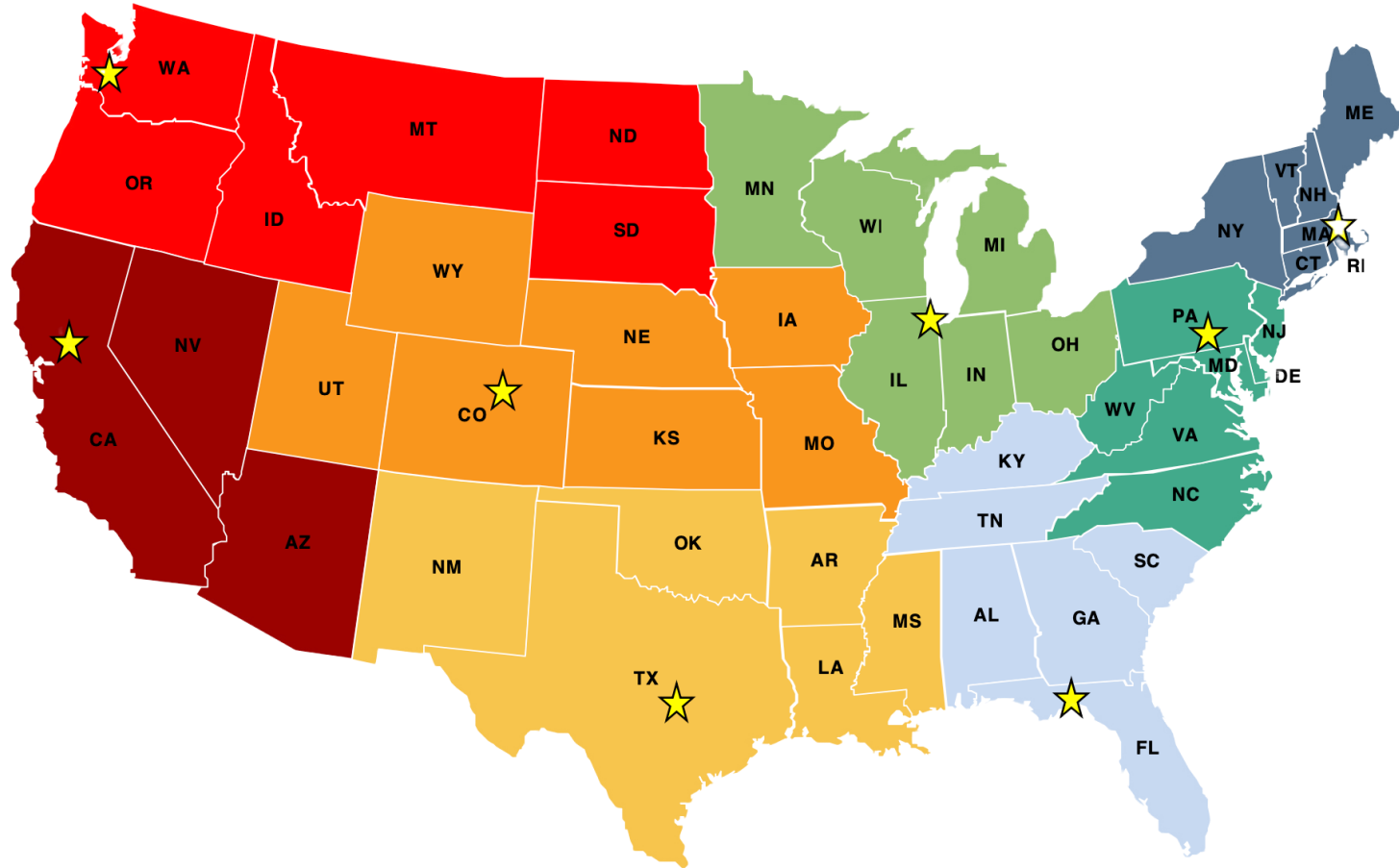
WHO WE ARE

We are the voice of American innovation.

TechNet is the national, bipartisan network of technology CEOs and senior executives that promotes the growth of the American innovation.

TechNet's diverse membership includes 100 dynamic American businesses ranging from startups to the most iconic companies on the planet and represents five million employees and countless customers in the fields of information technology, artificial intelligence, e-commerce, the sharing and gig economies, advanced energy, transportation, cybersecurity, venture capital, and finance.

50-STATE ADVOCACY PROGRAM



STATE POLICY PRINCIPLES



Privacy and
Security



Education and
Workforce Development



Energy and
Environment



Artificial
Intelligence



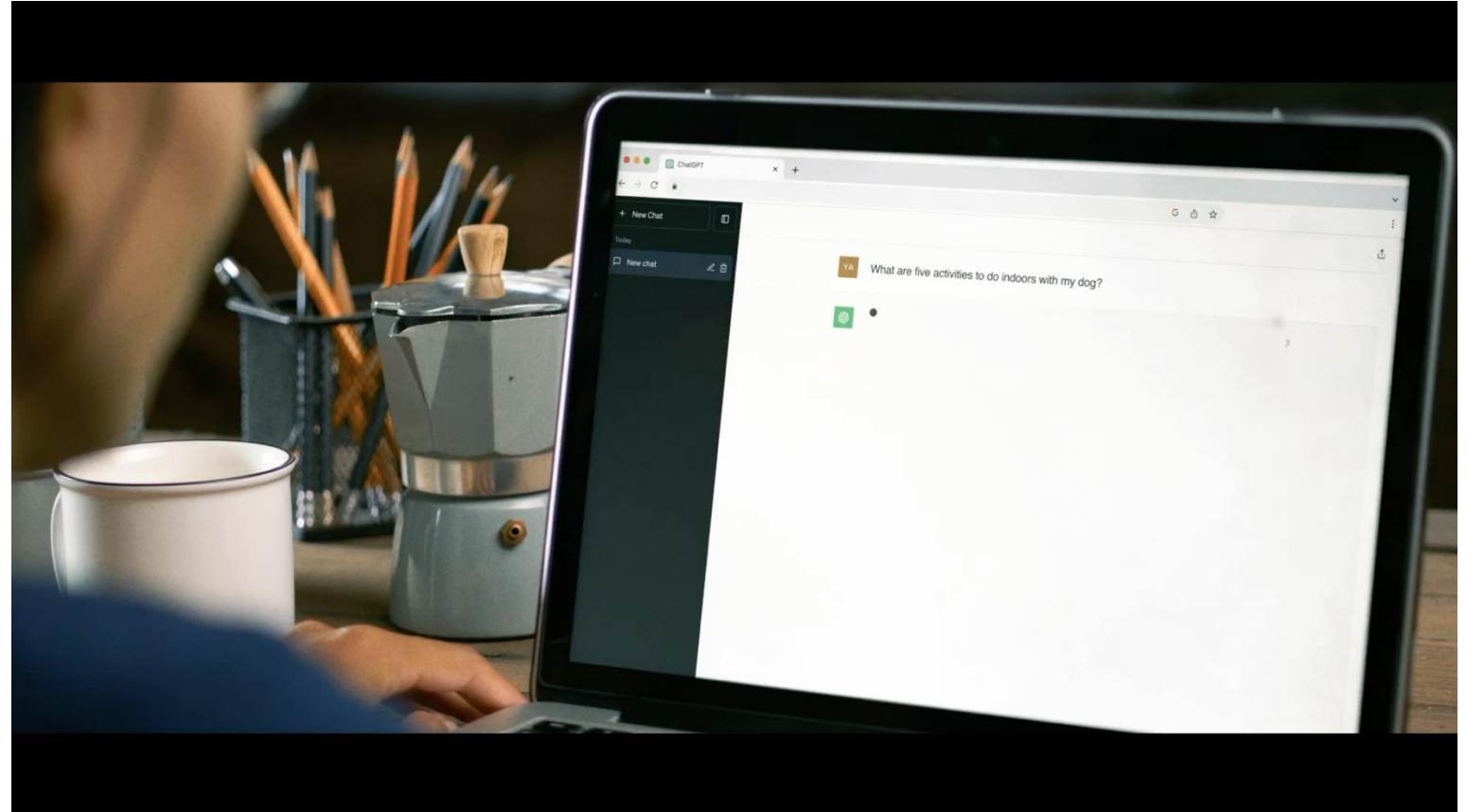
Financial
Technology



Procurement

AI For America

AI for America is a public affairs initiative to **educate the public about how AI is being used to improve lives, grow our economy, and keep us safe**. The initiative combines coalition building, advocacy, social media, and traditional media to demonstrate the immense economic and societal benefits of AI.



AI USE CASES

Disaster Response

Accelerating Disaster Damage Assessments

Bellwether's new AI-powered tools are helping the National Guard to respond to disasters faster and more effectively. They can analyze photos taken at an angle by airplanes, compare them with satellite imagery and maps, and automatically identify locations, roads, buildings, and critical infrastructure and create labeled maps in a matter of seconds, drastically streamlining the damage assessment process.



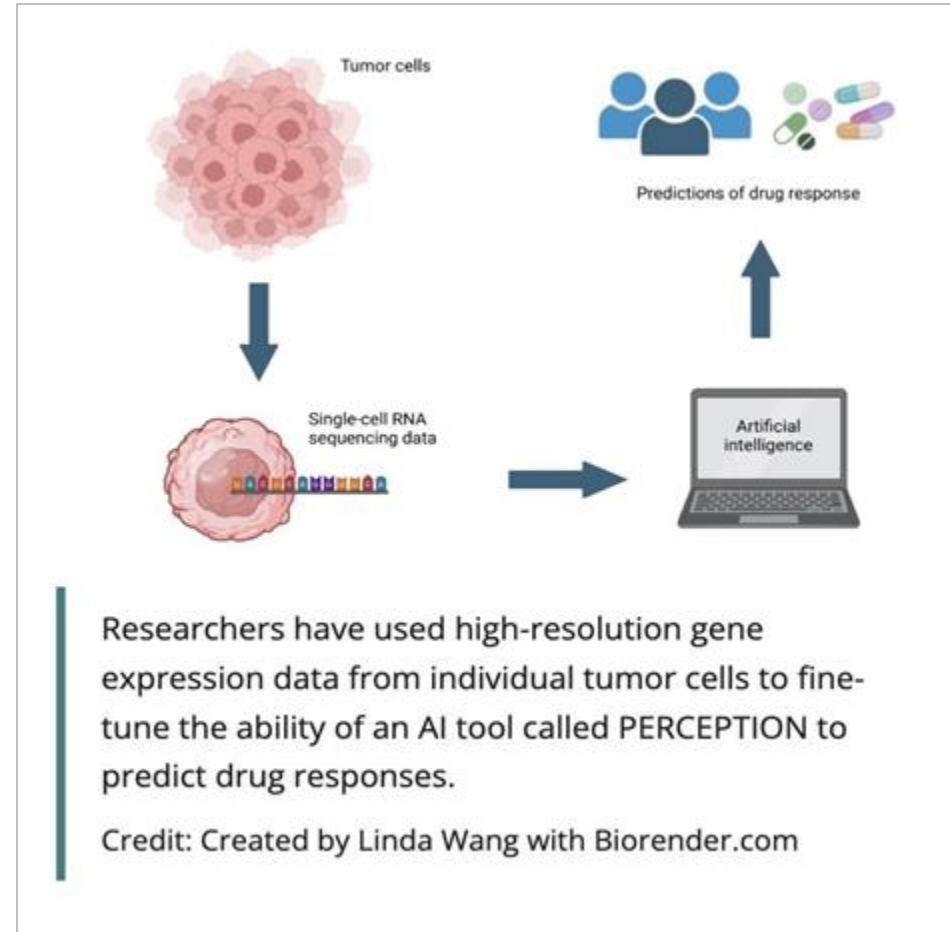
Source: Bellwether, part of Alphabet's innovation lab "X". <https://x.company/case-study/bellwether-diu/>

AI USE CASES

Healthcare

Improved Personalized Cancer Treatments

The National Cancer Institute developed an AI tool called PERCEPTION that can predict whether a person's cancer will respond to a specific drug by utilizing high-resolution gene expression data from individual cells inside tumors.



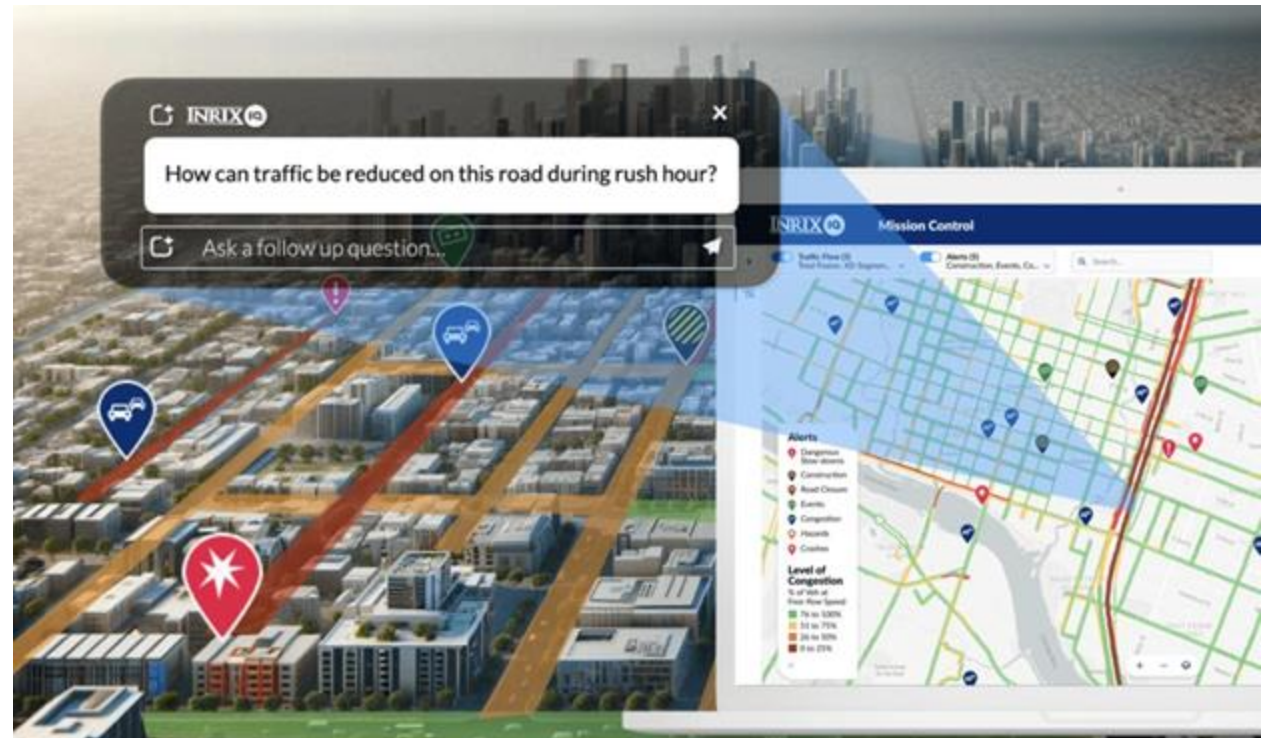
Source: National Cancer Institute, part of the National Institute of Health.
<https://www.cancer.gov/news-events/press-releases/2024/ai-tool-matches-cancer-drugs-to-patients>

AI USE CASES

Transportation

Helping Cities Improve Mobility and Manage Traffic Flows

INRIX's Compass, powered by Amazon Bedrock, uses generative AI to leverage vast, diverse datasets to quickly pinpoint transportation issues, providing essential insights into emerging trends and problem areas and enabling a more informed and proactive approach to traffic management.



Source: INRIX. https://inrix.com/press-releases/bedrock-compass-gen-ai/?utm_source=hellobar&utm_medium=direct

AND MUCH MORE



Education



**Energy and
Climate**



Agriculture



Social Services



Cybersecurity



Workforce



Public Safety

**Responsible Development
and Deployment of AI is Key
to its Advancement**

DATA PRIVACY

Comprehensive data privacy should precede AI regulations.

A **federal data privacy framework** is necessary to provide consistency to Americans and businesses.

In its absence, **interoperability** is crucial to balance providing consumer rights and allowing for compliance.

Established consumer rights in state-level comprehensive data privacy laws apply to AI system outputs.

- Right to know
- Right to correct
- Right to delete
- Right to opt out of processing of personal data for:
 - Targeted advertising
 - Sale of personal data
 - Profiling in furtherance of a decision that produces a legal or similarly significant effect

DATA PRIVACY

High-quality data is a foundational component of AI systems.

Companies have robust internal data privacy policies and practices in place to help secure their systems and tools.

- Pre-cleaning data to mitigate risk
- Assessing potential outputs from input data
- Removing or anonymizing personal data
- Human-reinforced machine learning processes
- Privacy-by-design
- Transparent data privacy policies

CYBERSECURITY

A more secure system is one that is more respectful of privacy, and vice versa.

Companies also strive for strong cybersecurity policies and practices to safeguard their systems.

- Controlling personnel access
- Employing trust and safety teams
- Developing industry-level standards
- Flexible policies for current, planned, and exigent development and maintenance
- Deploying AI solutions

STANDARDS

NIST AI Risk Management Framework Core



Photo: National Institute of Standards and Technology AI RMF 1.0

Industry, academia, policymakers, and other expert stakeholders have collaborated at the national level to create standards to help guide AI development and deployment.

International standards, like **ISO/IEC 42001** from the International Organization for Standardization, are in use as well.

STANDARDS

Cybersecurity standards have long been implemented to ensure better security for industry.

Entities like the **Cloud Security Alliance** is also actively collaborating to tackle the implication of AI on cybersecurity at the industry level.

Companies are able to leverage established resources to more efficiently and effectively target their vulnerabilities.

NIST Cybersecurity Framework Core

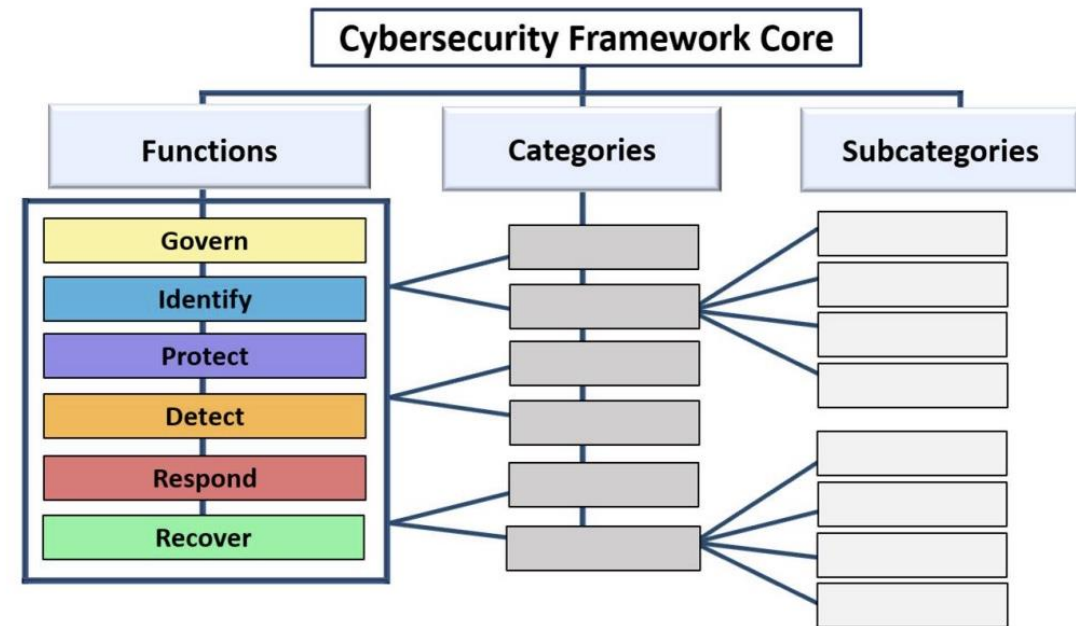


Fig. 1. CSF Core structure

Photo: National Institute of Standards and Technology CSF 2.0

RISK MITIGATION

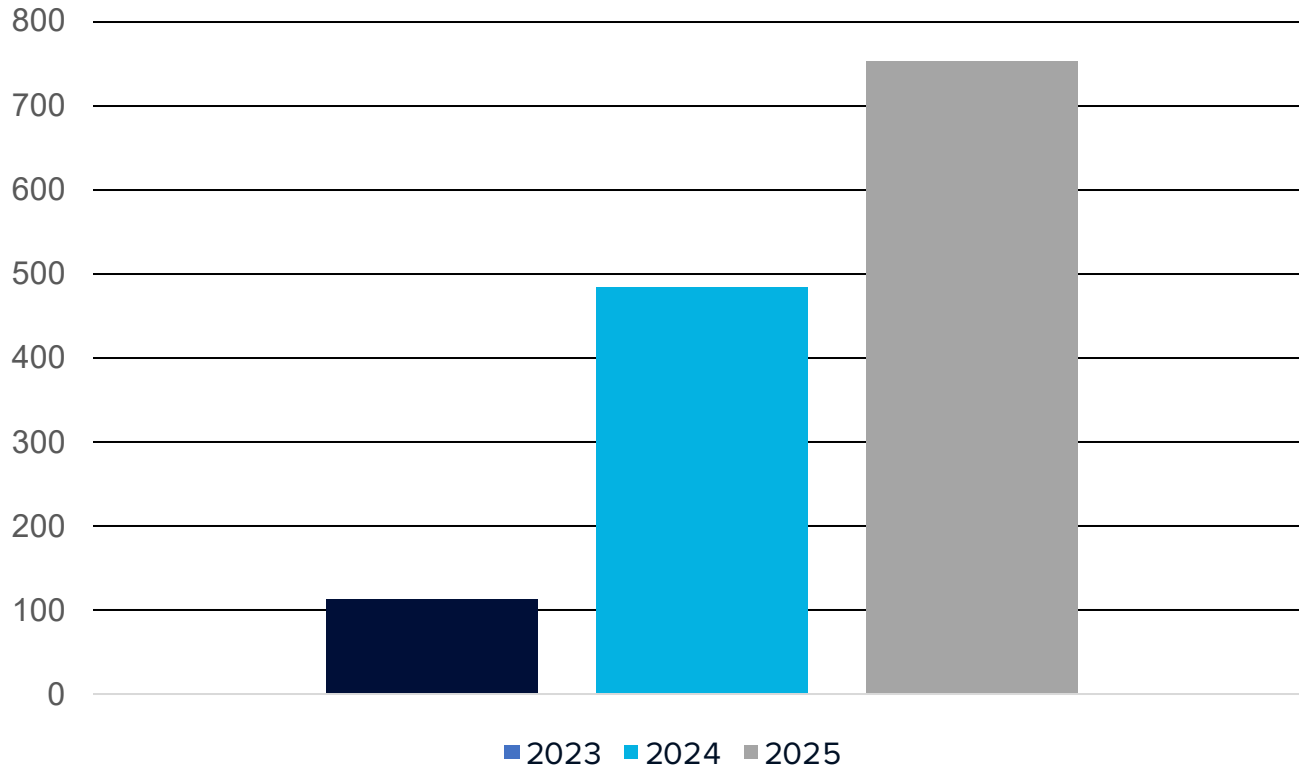
In addition to data privacy and cybersecurity practices, industry employs a number of practices to help mitigate risks associated with AI.

- Rigorous testing
- Collaboration between industry, government, and academia
- Internal and external reviews
- Prioritized research of risks

**Balanced Policies Supporting
Responsible Innovation
Addresses Policy Goals**

AI POLICY LANDSCAPE

AI Bills Tracked Nationally



Bill Subjects

- Deepfakes
- Disclosure
- Task forces and commissions
- Government use
- Risk mitigation

Public Sector

SB 1964
Omnibus AI public sector

- Disclosure
- Prohibitions
- Sandbox
- AI Council
- Training and educational outreach
- Regular inventory/assessment

- Code of ethics and minimum standards
- Sandbox
- AI advisory board for efficiency
- Educational outreach
- Disclosure, public notice, and impact assessments

**TEXAS
PUBLIC
SECTOR
BILLS**

HB 149
Omnibus AI bill with some public sector applicability

HB 3512
AI training program

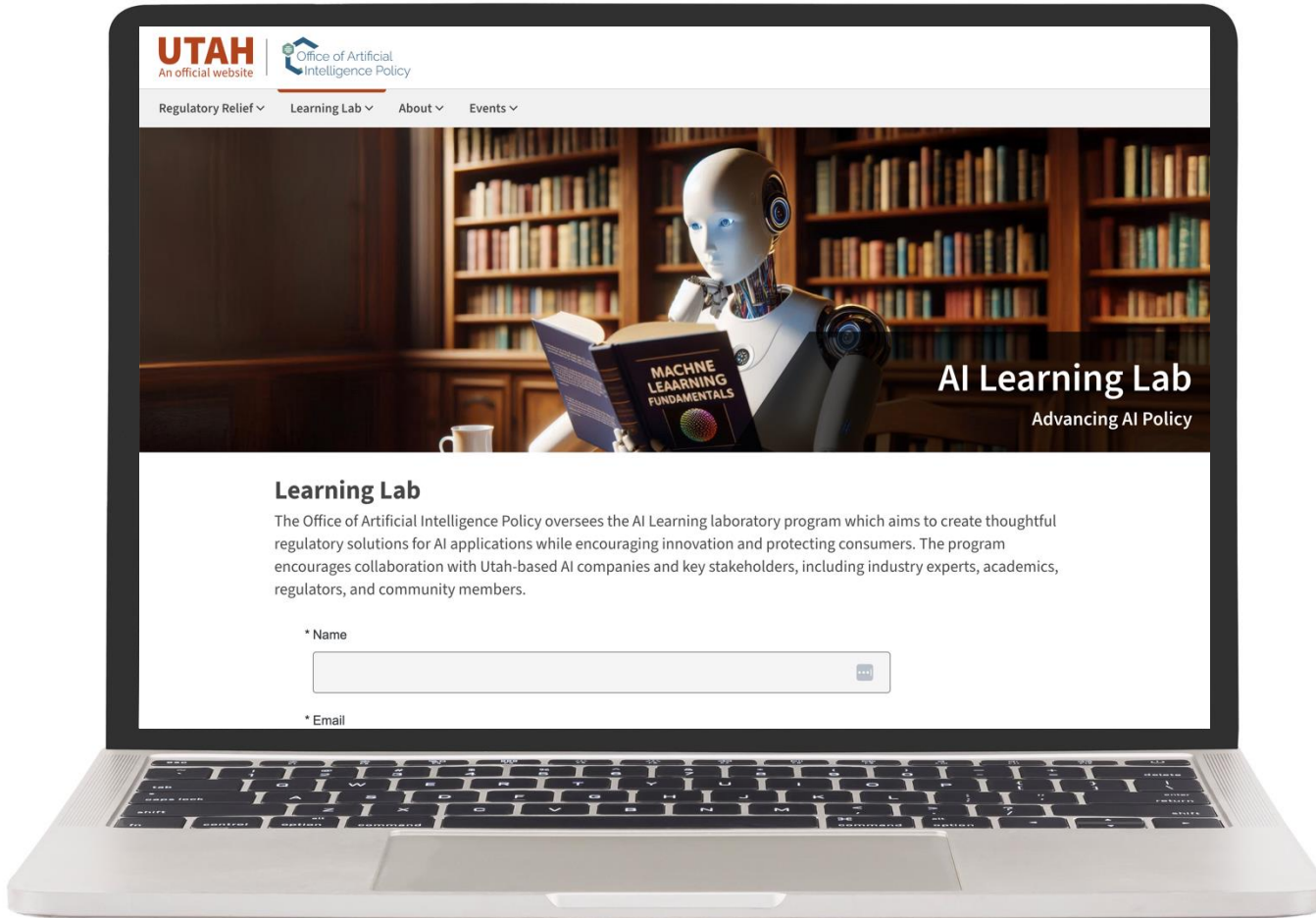
Created an Artificial Intelligence Division for generative AI implementation within state agencies.

HB 2818
AI Division

Creates a state-certified AI training program and requires certain state and local government employees to complete the program intermittently.

Sandboxes

SANDBOXES



Utah (SB 149)

Established the state’s AI Learning Laboratory Program, which included “regulatory mitigation agreements” that can be granted to eligible entities participating in the program.

Harmful Uses

TAKE IT DOWN ACT

Signed into law on May 2025, the federal TAKE IT DOWN Act creates protections against the dissemination of non-consensual intimate images.

Key provisions include:

- Felony offenses for authentic and digital forgeries of non-consensual intimate images
- Removal of violative content from platforms within 48 hours of notice
- Safe harbor protections for disabling or removing content in good faith

Supported by victim advocacy groups, law enforcement, industry, and more.

TEXAS RESPONSIBLE AI GOVERNANCE ACT

HB 149 established the Texas Responsible AI Governance Act (TRAIGA), effective January 1, 2026.

Among other provisions, TRAIGA prohibited a number of intentional harmful outputs and outcomes of AI systems:

- Incitement or encouragement of self-harm, harm of others, and criminal activity
- Social scoring by government entities resulting in detrimental or unfavorable treatment or infringement of rights
- Unique identification of an individual by a government entity without consent if resulting in infringement of rights
- Infringement, restriction, or impairment of rights guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution
- Unlawful discrimination against a protected class in violation of a state or federal law
- Production or assisting in developing or distributing CSAM and child pornography
- Engagement in simulated sexual conversations while impersonating or imitating a child

TechNet was ultimately neutral on HB 149, with outstanding feedback for clarity.

Crucial to exercise caution when prohibiting AI so as to not hamper innovation.

Industry Specific

NEBRASKA LB 77

Nebraska's LB 77 passed this year regarding health services and prior authorization.

The bill prevents AI from being used as the sole basis to deny, delay, or modify health services.

Disclosure of the use of AI in health insurance utilization review is also mandated.

Importantly, LB 77 addresses the issue of prior authorization comprehensively with provisions relating to AI fitting in with other reforms. This approach is an example of addressing a specific aspect of AI within broader industry changes to allow its use.

Comprehensive, Risk-Based

COMPREHENSIVE, RISK-BASED

A Number of States Have Pursued Risk-Based Models

Of particular note is Colorado's SB 24-205, the only bill to have been signed into law.

But the Colorado AI Act has yet to take effect, with the legislature further extending its effective date from February 1, 2026 to June 30, 2026.

- Developer and deployer obligations
- Duty of care
- Documentation
- Appeals and reviews
- Liability

Similar bills were introduced in Connecticut, Virginia, California, and Arkansas, though none ultimately became law.

The untested framework establishes significant uncertainty. A working group has been convened by the Governor.

TechNet AI POLICY PRINCIPLES

Full list of 2025 principles can be found [here](#).

- Comprehensive, interoperable data privacy laws should precede AI regulations.
- Avoid blanket prohibitions on artificial intelligence, machine learning, or other forms of automated decision-making. Reserve any restrictions only for specific, identified use-cases that present a clearly demonstrated risk of unacceptable harm, and narrowly tailor those requirements to the harms identified.
- Leverage existing authorities under state law that already provide substantive legal protections, and limit new authorities specific to the operation of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and similar technologies where existing authorities are demonstrably inadequate.

2026 principles are in development.

Questions?



THANK YOU

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