



Committee: House Science, Space & Technology Committee
Event: [Full Committee Markup of H.R. 9341, H.R. 9363, H.R. 2385, H.R. 5351, H.R. 5584, H.R. 6461, H.R. 8893, H.R. 9333, H.R. 9334, and H.R. 9372](#)
Date: June 25, 2026

Executive Summary:

On June 25, 2026, the House Science, Space & Technology Committee held a markup to consider ten bipartisan artificial intelligence (AI) bills spanning research, education, cybersecurity, workforce development, data infrastructure, and standards. Members from both parties emphasized the importance of maintaining U.S. leadership in AI by expanding access to computing resources and federal data, strengthening AI security and evaluation capabilities, investing in AI education and workforce development, and setting voluntary standards to support trustworthy AI innovation. **All ten bills were amended during the markup before being favorably reported out of Committee with broad bipartisan support.**

- AI-Ready Federal Data Guidelines Act ([H.R. 9341](#))
- AI Security and Innovation Act ([H.R. 9363](#))
- CREATE AI Act ([H.R. 2385](#))
- National Science Foundation (NSF) AI Education Act of 2025 ([H.R. 5351](#))
- LIFT AI Act ([H.R. 5584](#))
- READ AI Models Act ([H.R. 6461](#))
- Protecting Consumers from Deceptive AI Act ([H.R. 8893](#))
- AI Flaw Reporting and Security Enhancement Act ([H.R. 9333](#))
- Workforce for AI Trust Act ([H.R. 9334](#))
- Data Infrastructure Energy Measurement and Standards Act ([H.R. 9372](#))

Member Toplines:

[Chair Brian Babin \(R-TX-36\)](#): Babin stated that the bills would improve access to federal data, strengthen AI security, expand AI education, and prepare Americans for an AI-driven economy through partnerships among government, industry, and academia. He highlighted approximately \$194 billion in venture-capital investment last year and pointed to President **Donald Trump's** [AI Action Plan](#) and June 2, 2026, Executive Order, "[Promoting Advanced Artificial Intelligence Innovation and Security](#)," as key efforts to strengthen U.S. competitiveness. Babin emphasized the need to bolster cybersecurity while maintaining leadership in AI research and development through the creation of the Center for AI Security and Innovation (CASI).

[Ranking Member Zoe Lofgren \(D-CA-18\)](#): Lofgren emphasized that the legislation reflects years of bipartisan work by the House AI Task Force and addresses both the opportunities and challenges created by widespread AI adoption. She highlighted the bipartisan collaboration behind each bill and argued that Congress should continue advancing AI research

infrastructure, workforce development, model transparency, cybersecurity, and responsible deployment while preserving America's competitive advantage.

Legislation Considered:

AI-Ready Federal Data Guidelines Act ([H.R. 9341](#)):

I. Member Toplines

- Babin spoke in support of the bill, arguing that AI systems are only as effective as the quality of information used to train them. He stated that agencies must better prepare federal datasets to support AI innovation.
- Lofgren noted that limited funding, expertise, and coordination have prevented agencies from fully utilizing valuable public datasets.
- Rep. **Luz Rivas** (D-CA-29) generally criticized the Committee's handling of amendments, arguing that the proposals related to multilingual AI education resources and studying the energy and water impacts of AI data centers were discouraged from consideration.
- Rep. **April McClain Delaney** (D-MD-06) argued that AI data preparation must comply with longstanding federal privacy laws, citing recent government data breaches and emphasizing the need to protect personally identifiable information.

II. Amendments:

- [McClain Delaney 100](#): Requiring the Director to ensure that AI guidelines align with data privacy statutes.
 - Passed by voice vote.

III. Unanimously passed out of Committee as amended.

AI Security and Innovation Act ([H.R. 9363](#)):

I. Member Toplines:

- Rep. **Jay Obernolte** (R-CA-23) described CASI as the technical "hub" envisioned by the House AI task force to coordinate AI evaluation, standards, and regulatory framework.
- Reps. **Scott Franklin** (R-FL-18) and **Valerie Foushee** (D-NC-04) spoke in support of the bill, arguing that CASI will strengthen America's technological leadership while promoting collaboration among government, industry, and researchers. They highlighted that funding for CASI was included in the Fiscal Year 2027 National Defense Authorization Act ([H.R. 8800](#)) and that the program must remain rooted in public trust, accountability, and safety.
- Rep. **Bill Foster** (D-IL-11) argued that rapidly emerging "agentic AI" systems require additional research into how autonomous AI agents communicate, authenticate identities, and act on behalf of users.
- Rep. **George Whitesides** (D-CA-27) warned that recursive self-improving AI systems could create significant cybersecurity and national security risks if not adequately evaluated.

II. Amendments:

- [Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute \(ANS\)](#): Makes conforming and technical changes to the bill.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Foushee 081](#): Adds AI Child Safety Assessments.
 - Withdrawn.
- [Foster 095](#): Ensures development of agentic AI standards.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Foushee 083](#): Includes explainability and interpretability research.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Obernolte 074](#): Increase authorization levels for the Center to \$100 million.
 - Withdrawn.
- [Whitesides 082](#): Task CASI with evaluating and assessing trends around autonomous AI research and development.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Lofgren 001](#): Authorizes appropriations and reimbursement of loans.
 - Withdrawn.
- [Obernolte 076](#): Allows CASI to hire a sufficient number of technical experts to complete its obligations and mission.
 - Withdrawn.

III. Unanimously passed out of Committee as amended.

CREATE AI Act ([H.R. 2385](#))

I. Member Toplines

- Obernolte argued that the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource (NAIRR) will ensure universities, researchers, and entrepreneurs, not just large technology companies, have access to the computing resources needed to remain competitive.
- Rep. **Pat Harrigan** (R-NC-10) expressed support for the bill but cautioned that outsourcing operational responsibilities to outside entities could reduce congressional oversight.

II. Amendments:

- [ANS](#): Makes conforming and technical changes to the bill.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Foushee 078](#): Ensures NAIRR resources are interoperable.
 - Passed by voice vote.

III. Unanimously passed out of Committee as amended.

NSF AI Education Act of 2025 ([H.R. 5351](#))

I. Member Toplines

- Rep. **Vince Fong** (R-CA-20) supported the legislation, arguing it will build an AI-literate workforce by expanding educational opportunities for students across rural and urban communities.

- Rep. **Andrea Salinas** (D-OR-06) emphasized that the bill strengthens the AI talent pipeline but expressed disappointment that community college provisions were removed from the substitute amendment.
 - Lofgren also argued that community colleges play a critical role in workforce development and should remain included in AI education initiatives.
- Whitesides warned that policymakers lack sufficient research regarding AI's long-term effects on children's cognitive development and critical thinking.

II. Amendments:

- [ANS](#): Makes conforming and technical changes to the bill.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Whitesides 079](#): Establish workshops to identify gaps in data and publish findings on the impacts on children from the integration of AI in the classroom.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Foushee 079](#): Codifies the National Science Foundation's EXPANDAI program.
 - Failed by a party-line recorded vote of 13-18, with Democrats voting in favor and Republicans voting in opposition.
- [Salinas 107](#): Allows for the establishment of up to eight Community College or Area Career Technical Educational School Centers of Artificial Intelligence Excellence.
 - Failed by a party-line recorded vote of 14-18, with Democrats voting in favor and Republicans voting in opposition.

III. Unanimously passed out of Committee as amended.

LIFT AI Act ([H.R. 5584](#)):

I. Member Toplines

- Reps. **Gabe Amo** (D-RI-01) and **Tom Kean** (R-NJ-07) argued that AI is already transforming education and that students and educators need the tools and skills to use it responsibly. Amo stated that the bill would also engage state and local education leaders to establish best practices that prepare students for an AI-driven workforce.

II. Passed out of Committee as amended by a vote of 34-1. Rep. Mike Kennedy (R-UT-03) opposed the bill.

READ AI Models Act ([H.R. 6461](#))

I. Member Toplines

- Rep. **Sarah McBride** (D-DE-AL) described the legislation as creating a “nutrition label” for AI models by standardizing documentation and improving transparency. Obernolte, a cosponsor, agreed, arguing that standardized documentation will allow users to better evaluate AI systems’ risks, benefits, and limitations.

II. Amendments:

- [ANS](#): Makes conforming and technical changes to the bill.
 - Passed by voice vote.

- [Webster 045](#): Prohibits foreign countries of concern from contributing to or participating in a pilot program.
 - Passed by voice vote.

III. Unanimously passed out of Committee as amended.

Protecting Consumers from Deceptive AI Act ([H.R. 8893](#))

I. Member Toplines

- Foushee argued that consumers need stronger protections against increasingly sophisticated AI-generated content, expanding the bill to include AI-generated music alongside visual content.
- Lofgren, McClain Delaney, and Whitesides each proposed amendments to strengthen consumer protections through AI disclosure standards, privacy-protective age verification, and interoperable parental controls across devices.

II. Amendments:

- [ANS](#): Makes conforming and technical changes to the bill.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Foushee 082](#): Inserts music and visual-based content.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Lofgren 041](#): Adds a pilot program for developing standards related to user disclosure.
 - Withdrawn.
- [McClain Delaney 103](#): Supports technical solutions to verify user age for online applications in a privacy-protective manner.
 - Withdrawn
- [Whitesides 080](#): Directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to convene relevant stakeholders to develop voluntary technical standards for sharing screentime information across platforms and devices to enable interoperable parental controls.
 - Withdrawn

III. Unanimously passed out of Committee as amended.

AI Flaw Reporting and Security Enhancement Act ([H.R. 9333](#))

I. Member Toplines

- Rep. **Deborah Ross** (D-NC-02) argued that as AI adoption grows, the federal government needs a voluntary framework to report and track AI vulnerabilities, failures, and security incidents. She stated the bill updates her 2024 proposal by directing NIST and CISA to develop reporting standards and improve AI safety across sectors.

II. Amendments:

- [ANS](#): Makes conforming and technical changes to the bill.
 - Passed by voice vote.

III. Unanimously passed out of Committee as amended.

Workforce for AI Trust Act ([H.R. 9334](#))

I. Member Toplines:

- Lofgren argued the bill would strengthen the AI workforce. Rep. **Emilia Sykes** (D-OH-13) argued the bill must require research on AI's impacts on the workforce and economy, including potential job displacement and consumer pricing effects.

II. Amendments:

- [ANS](#): Makes conforming and technical changes to the bill.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Sykes 136](#): Includes the impact of AI on the workforce and economy as an area of research.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Foushee 080](#): Supports independent AI testing and evaluation.
 - Passed by voice vote.

III. Unanimously passed out of Committee as amended.

Data Infrastructure Energy Measurement and Standards Act ([H.R. 9372](#))

I. Member Toplines

- Rep. **Suhas Subramanyam** (D-VA-10) argued that as AI drives rapid growth in data centers, policymakers need better data on energy and water consumption to inform infrastructure planning. The bill would direct NIST and DOE to develop standards to better understand the resource demands of AI and advanced computing.
- Obernolte argued that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) should conduct a technology assessment of liquid-cooling systems used in AI compute clusters and high-performance computing facilities to develop government-wide best-practice guidance for federal agencies.

II. Amendments:

- [ANS](#): Makes conforming and technical changes to the bill.
 - Passed by voice vote.
- [Obernolte 075](#): Directs GAO to assess liquid-cooling technologies for AI data centers and develop federal best-practice guidance.
 - Passed by voice vote.

III. Passed out of Committee as amended by a vote of 34-1. Rep. Daniel Webster (R-FL-11) opposed the bill.