



Maintaining U.S. AI Leadership and Expanding Adoption

For the U.S., small businesses, and startups to remain competitive, America must leverage its high-skilled workforce and existing legal frameworks while implementing AI-specific policies that promote responsible use and resource allocation. Unfortunately, states like Colorado and California have introduced a patchwork of sweeping laws that could cost the economy over \$50 billion in GDP and a quarter million jobs.

What Policymakers Can Do:

- **Intelligent AI Policy**

Congress must pass legislation that prevents states from doing Congress's job and enacting sweeping AI laws that impact other states. Congress should resist top-down, one-size-fits-all regulations that stifle innovation. Instead, policymakers should rely on existing laws and voluntary standards to address AI-related harms, such as fraud, while recognizing the value of open-source AI. Agencies should avoid misapplying existing authorities, like national security laws, to regulate unrelated domestic policy issues. Where gaps exist, Congress should adopt a risk-based approach, as demonstrated by the TAKE IT DOWN Act.

- **Resources**

To fully realize AI's potential, America needs high-quality data and computing capacity. Programs like the National AI Research Resource should continue to receive support.

Enacting Robust National Privacy Protections

Congress must pass national privacy legislation that protects all Americans equally and eliminates the confusion caused by a patchwork of state laws. This legislation should draw upon the Consensus Privacy Approach adopted in states like Virginia, Texas, Indiana, Nebraska, and Colorado, which grants individuals rights to access, correct, and delete data, as well as opt out of data sales and certain automated profiling. Overly strict data minimization requirements that hinder innovation, public health, and security should be avoided. Enforcement should rest with the Federal Trade Commission and state attorneys general, not private rights of action prone to abuse.

What Policymakers Can Do:

- Pass national privacy legislation based on the Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act with strong preemption.
- Reform enforcement of state wiretap and biometric laws to prevent abusive litigation.

Defending Data Centers

Data centers are essential for powering e-commerce, payment systems, social media, and emerging technologies like AI. The Chamber will advocate for evidence-based reports and policies that highlight the benefits of data centers for national and local competitiveness. Simultaneously, concerns about energy and environmental impacts must be addressed. The Chamber's Technology and Innovation Policy Center and Global Energy Institute will work to ensure Americans reap the benefits of data centers in an affordable manner as well as meet our energy growth demand.

Maintaining Connectivity Leadership and Removing Regulatory Barriers

America's innovative communications technology companies and diverse media marketplace are vital to connectivity. However, federal, state, and local barriers hinder necessary infrastructure buildout needed to facilitate the digital tools on which our economy relies.

What Policymakers Can Do:

- Pass permanent permit streamlining provisions to enable efficient deployment of connectivity infrastructure.
- Support the Federal Communications Commission in removing barriers to network modernization and accelerating build plans.
- Minimize regulations that detract from customer-focused investments in new technology.
- Enact pro-investment fee policies at the state and local levels.
- Policymakers, to meet the needs of the nation in developing next generation connectivity, should move forward with predictable, coordinated, and timely spectrum allocation and management.

Unlocking the Benefits of Automated Vehicles (AVs)

AVs promise to enhance safety, reduce traffic-related economic costs, create jobs, increase mobility for people with disabilities and the elderly, and improve air quality. Policymakers at the Department of Transportation and Congress should advance policies that enable the safe, scaled deployment of AV technology.

Enabling Innovation Safely in the National Airspace

Technologies like small drones and advanced air mobility are revolutionizing transportation, enabling small businesses to reach more customers and lowering costs. The Department of Transportation and the Federal Aviation Administration should finalize rules on Beyond Visual Line of Sight and critical infrastructure. The Administration must effectively implement newly passed counter drone authorities to protect against malicious drone use.

Ensuring Sensible Online Governance

The internet and online platforms have enabled convenience, free expression, and small business competitiveness. Section 230 of the Communications Act has been instrumental in this success. Congress should reject calls to repeal this landmark law and avoid policies that restrict First Amendment rights or expose companies to excessive liability.

Ensuring U.S. Technology Stack Dominance

To lead in AI, quantum technologies, advanced transportation, and manufacturing, America must address its electricity, supply, and labor needs. Policymakers should remove regulatory impediments to semiconductor production and work with allies to securely export U.S. technology.

Bolstering Research and Development

America must increase investments in basic research and development while avoiding policies that threaten intellectual property rights. Policymakers should also establish pathways to commercialize emerging technologies like quantum.

Government Efficiency and Modernization

Government must operate more efficiently for its citizens. Investments in digital transformation and automation should prioritize outdated legacy systems and be subject to rigorous oversight to ensure taxpayer funds are used effectively. Congress must prioritize digitizing government and opening data for research.