



U.S. AI Regulation Updates – Congressional Action on AI Takes Major Step Forward

美国 AI 监管动态 - 美国国会在人工智能领域的立法和监管迈出重要一步

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Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) proposed a new framework to guide future artificial intelligence legislation and regulation, and other members of Congress are also considering legislation to address AI concerns.

美国参议院多数党领袖查克·舒默（Chuck Schumer）提出了指导未来人工智能立法和监管的新框架，其他美国国会议员也在考虑解决人工智能问题的立法。

TAKEAWAYS

要点

- Schumer is seeking feedback now from AI stakeholders on his proposal, including the four guardrails—Who, Where, How and Protect—which would require technology companies to review and test their AI programs before release and provide results to users.
舒默目前正在征求人工智能利益相关方对其提案的反馈。其提案包括“何人”、“何处”、“如何”与“保护”四道护栏，以要求科技公司在发布人工智能程序之前进行审查和测试，并向用户提供结果。
- House Energy and Commerce Chair Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA-5) and Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman Mark Warner (D-VA) are poised to play pivotal roles in developing new bipartisan and bicameral AI legislation.
众议院能源和商业委员会主席凯西·麦克莫里斯·罗杰斯（Cathy McMorris Rodgers）和参议院情报委员会主席马克·沃纳（Mark Warner）可能将在跨党派和跨两院的人工智能立法中扮演关键角色。

Congressional leaders are intensifying efforts to legislate and regulate artificial intelligence (AI) technology. On April 13, Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) publicly announced a framework on artificial intelligence (AI) regulation. The announcement came in response to the Chinese Communist Party's release of their own AI regulatory framework. Schumer revealed his framework as part of the United States' duty to "lead and shape the rules governing such a transformative technology" rather than allow China to "write the rules of the road."



美国国会领导人正在加速对人工智能技术的立法和监管进程。4 月 13 日，参议院多数党领袖查克·舒默（Chuck Schumer，纽约州民主党人）公开宣布了一项人工智能监管框架，作为对中国发布人工智能监管框架的回应。舒默宣称，该框架体现了美国“领导这一变革性技术并为其制定规则”的责任，而不是使中国“为道路指定规则”。

Senate Majority Leader Schumer's AI Regulation Framework **舒默的人工智能监管框架**

The framework is focused on delivering security without compromising innovation. In Schumer's words: "Time is of the essence to get ahead of this powerful new technology to prevent potentially wide-ranging damage to society and national security and instead put it to positive use by advancing strong, bipartisan legislation."

该框架注重在不牺牲创新的情况下提供安全保障。用舒默的话说：“走在这一新技术前沿之前以防止技术对社会和国家安全造成广泛的潜在伤害，并通过推进强有力的跨党派立法积极利用这一技术。对此，时间是至关重要的。”

The four guardrails are Who, Where, How and Protect. The first three guardrails work together to inform and protect users, while allowing the government to access information to develop future regulations. The proposal would require that technology companies review and test their AI programs before they are released and, further, that they give users access to the results of those tests. The final guardrail will reconcile the evolving AI systems with American values. Together these measures should increase transparency and address potential misuse or bias in AI systems.

“何人”、“何处”、“如何”与“保护”是监管框架的四道护栏。前三道护栏共同作用，使用户知情并提供保护，并使政府获取信息以制定未来的监管规则。该提案将要求科技公司在发布人工智能程序之前进行审查和测试，并向用户公布测试结果。最后一道护栏将使不断发展的人工智能系统与美国的价值观相协调。这些措施将共同提高透明度，解决人工智能系统中潜在的滥用与偏见问题。

Schumer requires bipartisan support to garner the 60 votes needed to overcome a filibuster challenge and pass his legislation in the Senate. Some Republican members of the Senate, including Senator Rubio (R-FL) and Senator Budd (R-NC), have expressed an interest in the framework.

舒默需要美国两党的支持，以克服重重阻碍，获得参议院通过其立法所需的 60 票。包括佛罗里达州参议员卢比奥（Rubio）和北卡罗来纳州参议员巴德（Budd）在内的一些共和党参议员已经表达了对该立法框架的兴趣。

Senator Mark Warner (D-VA), chair of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, is poised to play a leading role in developing bipartisan legislation to regulate AI. He recently wrote to AI developers directly urging them to prioritize safety measures earlier in their development processes—specifically to address bias and trustworthiness concerns. Warner is well positioned to work with AI stakeholders and his colleagues in Congress in developing bipartisan AI legislation.

美国参议院情报特别委员会主席、参议员马克·沃纳（Mark Warner，弗吉尼亚州民主党人）准备在制定监管人工智能的跨党派立法方面发挥主导作用。他最近直接写信给人工智能开发人员，敦促他们在开发过程的早期将安全措施作为优先事项——特别是解决偏见和可信度问题。沃纳已经准备好与人工智能利益相关者和其他美国国会成员合作，制定跨党派人工智能立法。



House AI Legislation—Leadership from House Energy and Commerce Chair Cathy McMorris Rodgers

美国众议院人工智能立法——由众议院能源和商业委员会主席凯西·麦克莫里斯·罗杰斯领导

In the House of Representatives, Congresswoman Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA-5) is leading efforts on data privacy reform and AI management. In 2022, she partnered with then-Chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee Frank Pallone (D-NJ-6) to lead the charge on the American Data Privacy and Protection Act (ADPPA), which would establish a national framework to protect consumer data privacy and security and bolster the privacy rights of individual rights.

美国众议院方面，众议员凯西·麦克莫里斯·罗杰斯（Cathy McMorris Rodgers，华盛顿州民主党人）领导数据隐私改革和人工智能管理工作。2022 年，她与时任能源和商业委员会主席弗兰克·帕隆（Frank Pallone，新泽西州民主党人）合作，领导制定了《美国数据隐私和保护法案》（ADPPA）。该法案将建立国家框架以保护消费者的数据隐私和安全，并加强个人隐私权保护。

McMorris Rodgers is expected to return her attention to the ADPPA. As one of her aides noted, “The most important thing we can do to begin providing certainty and safety to the development of AI is passing a federal data privacy and security law.”

预计麦克莫里斯·罗杰斯将重新将注意力集中于《美国数据隐私和保护法案》上。正如她的一位助手所称，“要开始为人工智能的发展提供确定性和安全性，我们所能做的最重要的事是通过一项联邦数据隐私和安全法。”

The Energy and Commerce Committee and its chair will have an important role to play in moving Schumer’s plan forward in the House given their focus on artificial intelligence and privacy to date.

鉴于能源和商业委员会及其主席目前对人工智能和隐私的关注，他们将在众议院推动舒默的计划中发挥重要作用。

Opportunity for Stakeholder Engagement

利益相关方参与的机会

As Schumer looks for feedback from AI stakeholders, this is an important time for AI stakeholders to share recommendations with leaders in Congress.

舒默正在寻求人工智能利益相关者的意见，这是人工智能利益相关者与美国国会分享建议的重要时机。

Pillsbury is closely monitoring AI-related legislative and regulatory efforts. Our AI team helps startups, global corporations and government agencies navigate the landscape impacted by emerging developments in AI. For insights on these rapidly evolving topics, please visit our Artificial Intelligence practice page.

美国普盈律师事务所正在密切关注与人工智能相关的立法和监管工作。我们的人工智能团队帮助初创企业、跨国公司和政府机构应对人工智能新兴发展带来的影响。要了解有关于这些快速发展的议题的见解，请访问我们的[人工智能业务页面](#)。