

National Policy Framework

Artificial Intelligence

Overview

On March 20, 2026, the Trump administration released the [National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence](#) – a comprehensive set of legislative recommendations directed at Congress. Developed by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) under Director [Michael Kratsios](#), the framework establishes a unified national AI governance approach aimed at accelerating American innovation, protecting citizens, and eliminating a fragmented patchwork of state-level AI regulations. The Administration has urged Congress to pass legislation based on these recommendations within the year, marking a pivotal step toward codifying the Administration’s broader AI agenda into federal law.

Focus Area	Key Mandate
1: Protecting Children & Empowering Parents	Age-assurance requirements (parental attestation); empower parents with privacy and screen-time controls; apply existing child privacy laws into AI data collection and advertising; mandate safeguards against sexual exploitation and self-harm
2: Safeguarding American Communities	Shield residential ratepayers from AI data center energy cost increases; streamline federal permitting for AI infrastructure; combat AI-enabled impersonation fraud targeting seniors; provide AI grants and tax incentives for small businesses
3: Respecting Intellectual Property	Allow courts to resolve AI copyright/fair use questions; enable collective licensing frameworks for rights holders; establish federal protections for digital likenesses, voice, and identifiable attributes with First Amendment carve-outs
4: Preventing Censorship & Protecting Free Speech	Bar the federal government from coercing AI providers to ban or alter content based on ideology; provide Americans with redress mechanisms against government-directed censorship on AI platforms
5: Enabling Innovation & Ensuring AI Dominance	Establish regulatory sandboxes for AI development and deployment; make federal datasets available in AI-ready formats; explicitly prohibit creation of any new federal AI regulatory body, with sector specific agencies governing instead
6: Educating Americans & Developing the Workforce	Non-regulatory integration of AI training into existing apprenticeship and education programs; expand federal study of AI-driven task-level workforce realignment; bolster land-grant institutions for AI demonstration projects
7: Establishing a Federal Framework & Preempting State Laws	Preempt state AI laws that impose undue burdens while preserving state authority over police powers, child protection, fraud prevention, zoning for AI infrastructure, and states’ own AI procurement and service delivery

What Does this Mean for Government & Industry?

Priority Pillars: Of the seven legislative pillars, three stand out as the most immediately impactful. **State Preemption (VII)**, **Child Safety (I)**, and **Innovation & AI Dominance (V)** carry the most immediate impact for both government agencies and industry vendors – driving procurement timelines, compliance postures, and go-to-market strategy across the board.

Government:

- AI procurement must align to sector-specific agency standards and industry-led frameworks rather than a centralized AI ruleset.
- State law preemption reduces compliance overhead for multi-jurisdiction programs, simplifying federal-state technology deployments.
- Federal datasets made available in AI-ready formats create new avenues for agency-industry collaboration on model development.
- Child-serving agencies like HHS, DOE, and DHS face new minor-protection mandates applicable to any AI platform they procure or deploy.
- Regulatory sandboxes open structured pathways for agencies to pilot and validate AI tools before full-scale procurement

Expect OSTP & OMB to issue agency-specific implementation guidance in the future, with Congressional legislative action targeted for later in 2026.

Industry:

- No new federal AI regulator reduces national-level regulatory uncertainty, but vendors must actively monitor sector-specific agency guidance across multiple departments.
- Regulatory sandboxes create structured early-access opportunities to test and validate AI solutions with agencies ahead of procurement cycles.
- State preemption will simplify go-to-market strategies by removing conflicting state AI compliance requirements.
- Solutions addressing child safety, fraud detection, workforce reskilling, or AI infrastructure will carry strong policy leverage.
- IP and digital likeness protections signal growing demand for AI governance, compliance, and content-verification tools across federal and commercial markets.

Artificial Intelligence Policy Timeline

Executive Order 14179 Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence	January 23, 2025
OMB Memos M-25-21 & M-25-22	April 3, 2025
America's AI Action Plan	July 23, 2025
Executive Order 14318 Accelerating Federal Permitting of Data Center Infrastructure	July 23, 2025
Executive Order 14319 AI Bias Mitigation & Explainability	July 23, 2025
Executive Order 14320 Promoting the Export of the American AI Technology Stack	July 23, 2025
OMB Memo M-26-04	December 11, 2025
National Policy Framework – Artificial Intelligence	March 20, 2026