



Economy of the Future Commission Act Section-by-Section

Office of U.S. Senator Mark R. Warner

- **In General:** There is established a commission within the Legislative Branch, to be known as the “Economy of the Future Commission,” (“EFC”) to develop consensus legislative recommendations addressing economic changes caused by the adoption of artificial intelligence.
- **Membership:**
 - **Congressional Appointees:**
 - Three appointees each by Speaker of the House and Senate Majority Leader. One (and only one) Speaker of the House appointee and one (and only one) Senate Majority Leader appointee must be a current member of the House/Senate.
 - Two appointees each by House Minority Leader and Senate Minority Leader. One (and only one) House Minority Leader appointee and one (and only one) Senate Minority Leader appointee must be a current member of the House/Senate.
 - Non-member congressional appointees will be individuals who are nationally recognized for expertise, knowledge, or experience in—
 - Artificial Intelligence technology;
 - Education;
 - Workforce retraining; or
 - Taxation.
 - Member congressional appointees must be drawn from the current membership of the following Committees. Optimally, each Committee shall have member representation on the Commission:
 - Senate and House Armed Services Committees;
 - Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and House Committee on Energy and Commerce;
 - Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and House Committee on Education and the Workforce;
 - Senate Committee on Finance and House Committee on Ways and Means; and
 - Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs and House Committee on Homeland Security.
 - **Administration Appointees (non-voting):**
 - Deputy Secretaries of Cabinet Departments:
 - Education, Labor, Commerce, and Treasury.



- **Member Selection Timeline:** within 45 days after enactment.
- **Ethics:** An official who appoints members of the EFC may not appoint an individual as a member of the EFC if such individual possesses any personal or financial interest in the discharge of any of the duties of the EFC.
 - The EFC Co-Chairs may accept, on behalf of the EFC, gifts of services or material (but not money) in furtherance of the EFC’s mission.
- **Co-Chairs:** Two; one Democrat, one Republican; one must be a member of the House of Representatives and one must be a Senator.
 - **Selection:** jointly agreed by the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.
- **Appointment; Initial Meeting:**
 - Replicates the provisions of P.L. 115-232 Sec. 1652(c) (Cyberspace Solarium Commission, or “CSC”)
- **Meetings; Quorum; Vacancies:**
 - Replicates the provisions of P.L. 115-232 Sec. 1652(d) (CSC)
- **Actions of Commission:**
 - Replicates the provisions of P.L. 115-232 Sec. 1652(e) (CSC)
- **Powers, Staff, and Compensation of the Commission:**
 - Replicates the applicable provisions of P.L. 115-232 Sec. 1652(g)-(i) (CSC)
- **Duties:**
 - In general, to develop consensus legislative recommendations addressing economic changes caused by the adoption of artificial intelligence;
 - To evaluate the effectiveness of, and develop consensus legislative recommendations that address and respond to the economic changes caused by, the adoption of artificial intelligence, including the effectiveness and economic changes of that adoption for—
 - government data, research, and measurement;
 - workforce development programs;
 - kindergarten through grade 12 public education, career and technical education, and higher education; and
 - social safety net programs and worker support.
 - To develop consensus legislative recommendations addressing—
 - The development of standards and metrics to evaluate and address artificial intelligence adoption across the Federal Government, including standards and metrics to identify and address artificial intelligence-specific skill and training needs across the Federal workforce;
 - The relative merits of open-source and open-weight models of artificial intelligence for suitability for small- and medium-sized businesses and the



- use of open-source and open-weight models to improve the efficiency of government operations;
- The potential for a national Federal artificial intelligence research investment strategy;
 - Public and private sector partnerships to increase research access by academic institutions and small businesses to private sector computing, models, data, and software resources related to artificial intelligence;
 - Developing and scaling foundational manufacturing technologies related to artificial intelligence through government programs and public-private partnerships such as the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Program established under section 25(b) of the National Institute of Standards and Technologies Act (15 U.S.C. 278k);
 - Supply chain and manufacturing challenges to developing emerging technologies that are projected to heavily utilize artificial intelligence, such as robotics;
 - The need for public and private sector collaboration in developing cloud computing-based laboratories for furthering research into key technology focus areas, as defined in section 10387(c) of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 19107(c)), utilizing artificial intelligence;
 - Changes to transportation safety policies and regulations caused by the adoption of artificial intelligence in land-, air-, and sea-based autonomous vehicles;
 - Energy generation, storage, and transmission demands caused by the development of the artificial intelligence industry and the construction and operation of domestic data centers; and
 - The use of artificial intelligence-enabled robotics in government (other than in the Department of Defense) and industry.
- Prepare the interim and final reports.
 - **Reports; Termination:**
 - **Interim Report:** the EFC shall issue an interim report, to be disseminated to the public, detailing
 - Initial estimates of changes in employment due to AI adoption five and 10 years following enactment, by six-digit NAICS code, and a level of confidence in those estimates;
 - Federal revenue estimates for tax years beginning five and 10 years after enactment and Commission commentary on the likelihood that AI adoption will increase or decrease revenue during the five and 10-year timeframes.



- High-quality, free resources that the public can access to learn more about artificial intelligence and the effects that its wide adoption may have on the global economy.
- **Final Report:** report to applicable congressional committees (HASC/SASC; CST/E&C; HELP/Education and the Workforce; Finance/Ways and Means; and HSGAC/Homeland Security) and Cabinet Secretaries (Treasury, Commerce, Labor, and Education) containing legislative recommendations on AI education, reskilling, unemployment insurance, and taxation policy.
 - **Timing:** required under law within 13 months of enactment.
 - **Assessments of Final Report:** No later than 60 days following receipt of final report, the Secretaries of Treasury, Commerce, Labor, and Education shall submit an assessment of the final report to the Congressional Committees listed under “Final Report,” above.
- **Termination:** The EFC, and all the authorities of this section, shall terminate at the end of the 120-day period beginning on the date on which the final report is submitted to the congressional committees.
 - The EFC may use the 120-day period immediately preceding termination for the purposes of concluding its activities, including providing testimony to Congress concerning the final report referred to in that paragraph and disseminating the report.
- **Inapplicability of Certain Administrative Provisions:** The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) and FOIA shall not apply to the activities of the EFC under this section.
- **Funding:**
 - **Mandatory Appropriations:** There is appropriated \$5,250,000 to carry out this section.
 - **Duration of Availability:** Amounts appropriated to the EFC shall remain available until expended or the EFC is terminated, whichever comes first.