

119TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9333

To direct the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to develop a program for the voluntary reporting of artificial intelligence flaws and the acceleration of detection and monitoring of such flaws, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 18, 2026

Ms. ROSS (for herself, Mr. HURD of Colorado, and Mr. BEYER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

A BILL

To direct the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to develop a program for the voluntary reporting of artificial intelligence flaws and the acceleration of detection and monitoring of such flaws, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “AI Flaw Reporting
5 and Security Enhancement Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. SUPPORTING VOLUNTARY REPORTING OF ARTIFI-**
2 **CIAL INTELLIGENCE FLAWS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National In-
4 stitute of Standards and Technology (NIST), in consulta-
5 tion with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastruc-
6 ture Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Se-
7 curity, shall carry out a program to support the voluntary
8 reporting, collection, and tracking of artificial intelligence
9 flaws (in this section referred to as the “program”).

10 (b) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the program, the
11 Director of the NIST shall seek to convene appropriate
12 representatives of industry, academia, nonprofit organiza-
13 tions, standards development organizations, civil society
14 groups, and appropriate Federal departments and agen-
15 cies to carry out the following:

16 (1) Establish common definitions and charac-
17 terizations for relevant aspects relating to artificial
18 intelligence flaws, including consideration of the fol-
19 lowing:

20 (A) Definitions of the following terms, as
21 such terms relate to artificial intelligence:

- 22 (i) Vulnerabilities.
23 (ii) Failure modes.
24 (iii) Accidents.
25 (iv) Failures.
26 (v) Hazards.

1 (vi) Catastrophes.

2 (vii) Misuse.

3 (viii) Incidents.

4 (ix) Adverse events.

5 (B) Taxonomies to classify such artificial
6 intelligence flaws based on relevant characteris-
7 tics, impacts, or other appropriate criteria to
8 enable the management and prioritization of
9 such flaws, including the following:

10 (i) Artificial intelligence security-re-
11 lated flaws.

12 (ii) Artificial intelligence safety-re-
13 lated flaws.

14 (2) Support the development of technical stand-
15 ards and guidance related to artificial intelligence
16 flaws and processes for managing such flaws.

17 (3) Support the development of methods, which
18 may include measures of severity or risk associated
19 with artificial intelligence flaws, to enable
20 prioritization of remediation activities of such flaws.

21 (4) Support the development of technical ap-
22 proaches which accelerate detection and monitoring
23 of artificial intelligence flaws.

24 (5) Identify and provide guidelines, best prac-
25 tices, methodologies, procedures, and processes for

1 reporting, collecting, and tracking artificial intel-
2 ligence flaws across different sectors and use cases.

3 (6) Support the development of standardized re-
4 porting and documentation mechanisms, including
5 automated mechanisms, that would help provide in-
6 formation, including public information, regarding
7 artificial intelligence flaws.

8 (7) Support the development of norms for ap-
9 propriate disclosure and reporting of artificial intel-
10 ligence flaws, including when it is appropriate to
11 publicly disclose such flaws.

12 (c) DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE
13 MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING OF ARTIFICIAL INTEL-
14 LIGENCE FLAWS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the program,
16 the Director of NIST shall, in consultation with rep-
17 resentatives of industry, academia, nonprofit organi-
18 zations, standards development organizations, civil
19 society groups, appropriate public sector entities,
20 and appropriate Federal departments and agencies,
21 develop, or enter into cooperative agreements with
22 one or more eligible entity designated by the Direc-
23 tor to develop, infrastructure for the voluntary re-
24 porting, collection, and tracking of artificial intel-
25 ligence flaws. Such infrastructure shall include a na-

1 tional database of artificial intelligence flaws or the
2 modification of an existing national database to ac-
3 count for such flaws, as determined appropriate by
4 the Director. Such database may be maintained by
5 NIST or one or more eligible entities designated by
6 the Director

7 (2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out this
8 subsection, the Director shall consider the following:

9 (A) Technical standards and best practices
10 regarding machine-readability.

11 (B) Interoperability of the infrastructure
12 described in paragraph (1) with relevant exist-
13 ing standards, best practices, and systems.

14 (C) Future updates to the infrastructure
15 described in paragraph (1) that may include ad-
16 ditional types of information and taxonomies
17 relevant to new stakeholders and coordination
18 mechanisms.

19 (D) Relevant policies, procedures, and
20 norms regarding dissemination of reported arti-
21 ficial intelligence flaws and public disclosures.

22 (d) REPORT.—Not later than three years after the
23 date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of NIST
24 shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation
25 of this section. Such report shall include the following:

1 (1) Findings from the multi-stakeholder activi-
2 ties under subsections (b) and (c).

3 (2) A description of the infrastructure devel-
4 oped pursuant to subsection (c), including a descrip-
5 tion of the national database referred to in such sub-
6 section.

7 (3) An assessment of and recommendations for
8 establishing reporting and collection mechanisms by
9 which industry, academia, nonprofit organizations,
10 standards development organizations, civil society
11 groups, and appropriate public sector entities may
12 voluntarily share standardized information regarding
13 artificial intelligence flaws.

14 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

15 (1) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The term “ar-
16 tificial intelligence” has the meaning given such
17 term in section 5002 of the National Artificial Intel-
18 ligence Initiative Act of 2020 (15 U.S.C. 9401).

19 (2) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FLAW.—The
20 term “artificial intelligence flaw” means a set of
21 conditions or behaviors that allow the violation of an
22 explicit or implicit policy related to the safety, secu-
23 rity, or other undesirable effects from use of an arti-
24 ficial intelligence system, including artificial intel-
25 ligence vulnerabilities and artificial intelligence inci-

1 dents, and which is not dependent on the presence
2 of malicious intent or related harm.

3 (3) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM.—The
4 term “artificial intelligence system” has the meaning
5 given such term in section 7223 of the Advancing
6 American AI Act (40 U.S.C. 11301 note; as enacted
7 as part of title LXXII of division G of the James
8 M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for
9 Fiscal Year 2023; Public Law 117–263).

10 (4) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible enti-
11 ty” means an institution of higher education (as
12 such term is defined in section 101(a) of the Higher
13 Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)), a re-
14 search institution (as such term is defined in section
15 9 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(e)(8)),
16 or consortia thereof.

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