

# AI Regulation for Information Professionals

WHAT TO WATCH IN A FAST-MOVING POLICY LANDSCAPE

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# Why 2026 Matters for Information Professionals

- Policymakers have shifted from *exploration* → *implementation* of real governance tools.
- Documentation, data provenance, and audit trails are no longer best practice — they are statutory requirements in the EU, California, Colorado, and beyond.
- Information professionals sit at the center of how organizations comply, defend, and demonstrate trust.

# Core Principles Shaping AI Policy

- Risk-based, context-specific governance — high-risk uses carry the heaviest documentation load.
- Responsibilities are shared across the AI value chain (developer, deployer, integrator) — each must produce and retain records.
- Policies must be interoperable and grounded in global standards (ISO/IEC 42001, NIST AI RMF 1.0, OECD).
- Common asks: model cards, training data disclosures, risk assessments.

# Priority Focus Areas for Information Pros

Documentation & Technical Records — EU AI Act Article 11 technical documentation for high-risk AI.

Data Provenance & Training Data — Training-data summaries (EU GPAI template).

Audit Trails & Logging — EU AI Act Article 12 automatic event logs; ADMT logs under California rules.

Transparency & Disclosures — Model cards; AI-generated content labels; pre-use notices to consumers.

Impact & Risk Assessments — Colorado AI Act risk programs; CCPA ADMT risk assessments; NIST AI RMF Map+Measure.

Cross-Jurisdiction Recordkeeping — Build once, defend everywhere; design records to satisfy the strictest regime.

ISO/IEC 42001 Evidence — Management-system records and 10-year retention for high-risk AI.

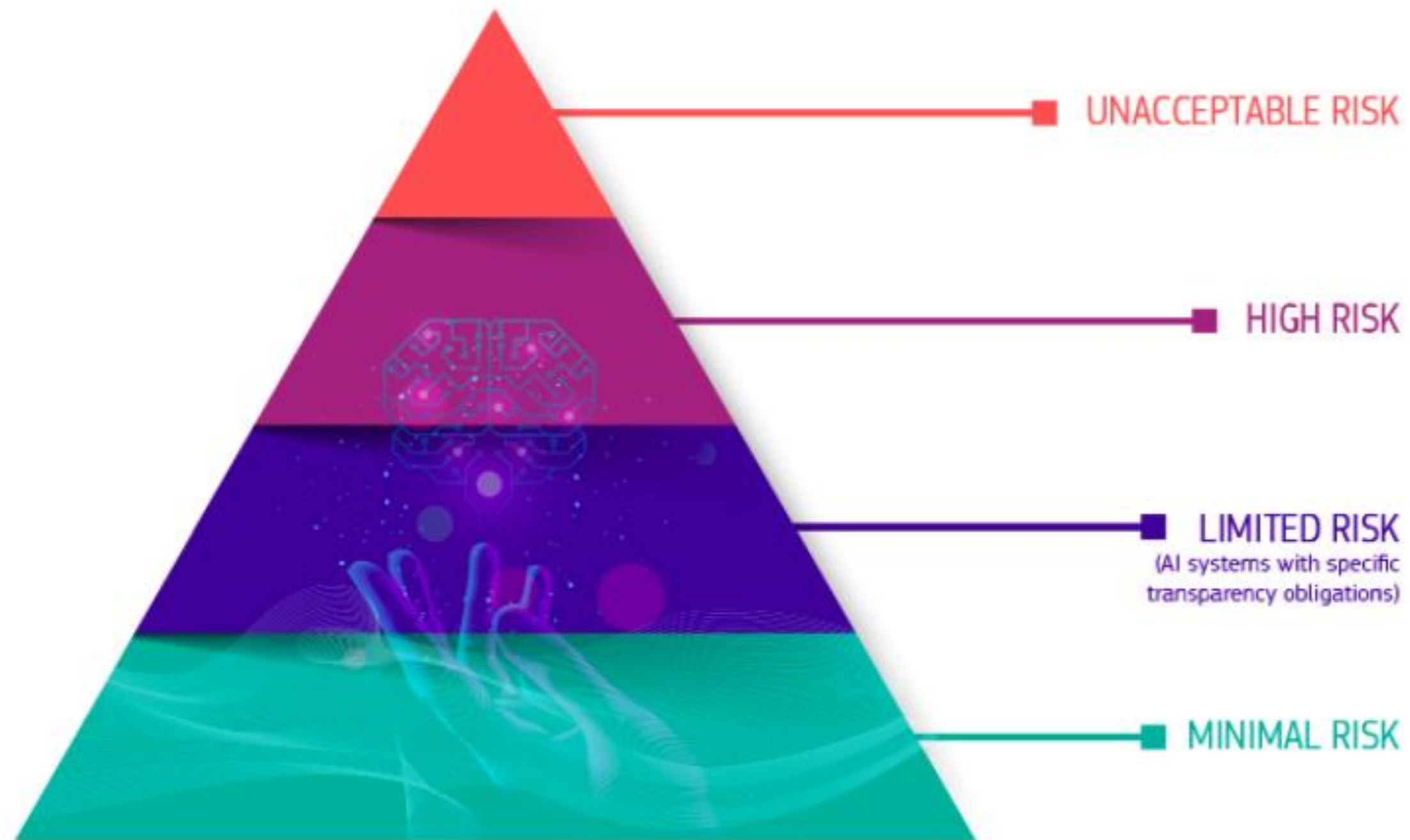


# Current Policy Landscape

- **Europe:** EU AI Act — staggered implementation (Feb 2025 prohibitions; Aug 2025 GPAI; Aug 2026 high-risk obligations).
- **Asia-Pacific:** Japan & Singapore advancing voluntary frameworks; Australia released its national AI strategy (Nov 2025).
- **United States:** Federal AI Action Plan (July 2025) sets a light-touch posture — but 38 states are acting independently.

***Common thread:** documentation, transparency, and accountability requirements are converging across regimes.*

# EU AI Act — Documentation Obligations



1. **Unacceptable risk:** Banned uses (live biometric ID by law enforcement, social scoring, manipulation, vulnerability exploitation).
2. **High-risk:** Technical documentation (Art. 11 + Annex IV, 10-year retention); automatic event logs (Art. 12); EU database registration.
3. **Limited risk:** Transparency obligations — label AI-generated content; disclose chatbots and emotion-recognition.
4. **Minimal risk:** Voluntary codes of conduct; no documentation mandate but increasingly expected by customers.
5. **GPAI overlay (Art. 53):** Model documentation; copyright compliance policy; training-data summary using the EU template (published July 24, 2025; obligations applied from Aug 2, 2025).

# U.S. AI Action Plan (July 2025)

**Pillar I — Accelerate Innovation:** Cut regulatory barriers; review state AI laws; require federal AI to be “truth-seeking” and “ideologically neutral”; reassess FTC actions.

**Pillar II — Build Infrastructure:** Streamline permitting for data centers, fabs, and energy; NEPA exclusions; strengthen the grid.

**Pillar III — Lead Internationally:** Export the U.S. AI stack to allies; align international approaches; counter PRC influence in AI standards.

**For info pros:** Federal posture is light-touch on private-sector documentation — but state and EU requirements remain fully in force.

# State Activity — An Expanding Patchwork

- **38 states** adopted/enacted ~100 AI measures in 2025 (NCSL).
- **1,200+ AI bills** introduced and **145 enacted** (multistate.ai).
- **Conflicting definitions:** “AI system,” “frontier model,” “automated decisionmaking technology” vary widely state-to-state.
- **Documentation requirements differ:** pre-use notices, impact assessments, training-data disclosures, audit logs — each on its own timeline.

# State Documentation Requirements

- **Colorado AI Act (SB 24-205, eff. June 30, 2026):** impact assessments, risk management programs, consumer disclosures for high-risk AI.
- **California SB 53 (eff. Jan 1, 2026):** frontier AI safety frameworks, transparency reports, critical-incident reporting.
- **California AB 2013 (eff. Jan 1, 2026):** public training-data documentation across 12 disclosure categories for generative AI.
- **CCPA ADMT regs (eff. Jan 1, 2026; ADMT obligations Jan 1, 2027):** pre-use notices, opt-outs, risk assessments.
- **Texas TRAIGA (HB 149, eff. Jan 1, 2026):** consumer disclosures for AI use; AG enforcement. **NY RAISE Act (eff. Jan 1, 2027) & Utah AIPA (SB 149, eff. May 2024):** frontier model safety docs (NY); occupation disclosure (UT).

# The Result: A Fractured Compliance Map

**Result:** A fractured regulatory landscape that hampers innovation, raises costs, and deprives consumers and businesses of consistent protections — reinforcing calls for **federal preemption and a clear national AI framework.**

Information pros must build documentation systems that are jurisdiction-aware, evidence-rich, and ready for audit by regulators in multiple regimes.

# What to Watch — Implications for Info Pros

- EU AI Act will likely set the **de facto global standard**, especially absent a U.S. federal alternative.
- **California is catching up fast** — SB 53, AB 2013, and CCPA ADMT regs all hit Jan 1, 2026.
- **Common requirements are emerging:** impact assessments, risk assessments, audit trails, transparency disclosures.
- Watch how **“high-risk”** and **“frontier model”** get defined — definitions drive scope and cost.

# Closing Thoughts

- **Standards are critical** — ISO/IEC 42001 and NIST AI RMF 1.0 are emerging as de facto compliance backbones for AI documentation.
- **Copyright battles** continue (U.S. courts, EU, UK, India) — train responsibly and document data sources.

*The policy landscape is rapidly evolving — pay attention. Information pros are no longer downstream of AI policy; they are the documentation layer that makes compliance possible.*