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Comment on FR Doc # 2025-02305

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

I believe that AI tools should not be allowed to usurp American copyright law for their own financial gain. While the system of copyright and fair use that we have isn't perfect, we should not create another loophole to be exploited. I understand the urge to bolster American competitiveness in the AI space, but this is not the right way to make that happen. Why enrich a few tech companies at the expense of the thousands of American artists, writers, and photographers who make a living from their copyrighted works? When these creatives, small businesses, and home studios are speaking out against the unauthorized use of their work to train AI models, I believe those in power should listen. For the sake of disclosure, I am a professional film photographer who has all but ceased uploading my work online because of rampant unauthorized use to train AI. Allowing this change to American copyright would, without a doubt, severely limit my own ability to run my business. The proposal would give carte blanche to companies that are, to be perfectly clear, currently breaking American copyright laws. They make no attempt to conceal it, and there has been no pushback from the agencies responsible for protecting copyrighted works. In short, I believe it is better for the health and future of this country to protect small businesses rather than enrich AI. Please ensure that all AI companies follow the same laws and standards as everyone else.

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Comment on FR Doc # 2025-02305

Submitter Information

Email: [redacted]
Organization: GenAI Collective

General Comment

The GenAI Collective recommends treating data as a strategic asset of vital national security importance in order to ensure dominance over China in the AI arms race.

Our views are based on survey results and in-depth interviews within GenAI Collective's network highlighting data access as the greatest bottleneck to AI innovation.

Please find the full RFI response attached.

Attachments

GenAI Collective - RFI Submission 2025

Subject: Response to RFI on the Development of an Artificial Intelligence Action Plan

Addressed To:

- Michael Kratsios – Acting Director, White House Office of Technology Policy (OSTP)
- Lynne Parker – Executive Director, President's Council of Advisors for Science and Technology
- David Sacks – White House Special Advisor for AI and Cryptocurrency
- Sriram Krishan – Senior Policy Advisor for AI, White House OSTP

From: The GenAI Collective

Date: March 15th, 2025

The GenAI Collective is a global non-profit community of 25,000+ founders, researchers, operators, and investors with chapters in most of the world's major tech hubs. Through both in-person events & workshops and community-led research, we empower the AI ecosystem to collaboratively steer technology & society toward trust, openness, and global prosperity.

On behalf of the GenAI Collective, we are pleased to submit this response to the Administration's Request for Information (RFI) on the development of an AI Action Plan. We commend the Administration's leadership in shaping a forward-looking AI strategy and respectfully offer these recommendations, which emphasize the strategic importance of data in ensuring U.S. AI dominance. We appreciate the opportunity to contribute to this RFI and stand ready to collaborate on implementing the next chapter of American AI policy.

Our views are based on survey results and in-depth interviews within GenAI Collective's network highlighting data access as the greatest bottleneck to AI innovation.

Executive Summary

Recent developments – most visibly China's release of DeepSeek R1 – highlight that the global race for AI leadership hinges on data more than advanced hardware. Data has become the true long-term bottleneck for training cutting-edge AI models. China, the "Saudi Arabia of Data," is consolidating vast pools of both domestic and global data, positioning it favorably in the AI arms race. By contrast, U.S. data remains fragmented across corporate data warehouses, government silos, and consumer-facing platforms without a coherent national framework for secure, large-scale aggregation.

Data, not infrastructure, is the U.S.'s biggest bottleneck to cement its position as the global leader in AI and technological progress. Continued U.S. AI dominance depends on a massive data repository that unleashes AI innovation in America enabling the most sophisticated AI models in the world.

We propose the creation of a National Data Store into which companies must contribute data in order to access. Metadata would then be available to firms and citizens with appropriate security clearance and guidelines on data usage. By substantially augmenting currently available datasets, a Data Store would accelerate AI development while enhancing data privacy and cybersecurity.

China believes it has a sustainable comparative advantage on data and will ultimately win in AI by amassing a larger data repository. This is currently an asymmetric contest as China can amass domestic data and make it selectively accessible, while U.S. data is fragmented and much of the data held privately is readily accessible. Entrepreneurs tell us that data is the greatest bottleneck for AI innovation. Data experts tell us that, in the long run, data will be the key differentiator in the AI arms race.

As the rapid emergence of DeepSeek illustrates, the U.S. must move quickly to neutralize China's competitive advantage in data. Artificial Intelligence is the most important technology to emerge in the past half century and may ultimately prove to be the most significant technology influencing geopolitical balance of power since the atomic bomb and possibly the Industrial Revolution. Were this the case, then amassing an effort tantamount to the Manhattan Project for AI would be appropriate.

A National Data Store will enable the U.S. to neutralize China's competitive advantage in data. Ultimately, by establishing the gold standard for data, America can achieve AI dominance.

Trust is essential for acceptance of a National Data Store. A National Data Store will meet with resistance from privacy advocates and industry incumbents. A National Data Store can reduce security threats by limiting access points, partitioning data, and applying best-in-class cybersecurity across all stored data. It can improve data privacy by giving citizens a say in how their data is used. Industry incumbents may be assuaged by collecting data of strategic importance independent of company proprietary data. We recommend that an independent National Data Store Board, akin to the Federal Reserve Board, be established to govern the National Data Store setting interoperability standards and enforcing privacy protections.

To launch the Data Store, we propose that the U.S. government coalesce its many data silos into a common repository that facilitates better coordination and intelligence sharing across agencies. In addition, the U.S. government should require any corporation that receives a government contract to contribute a standard set of corporate data to the Data Store.

This memo outlines actionable steps for the U.S. to establish global, lasting data supremacy. The recommendations follow three broad themes: **Data Dominance** through the creation of a National Data Store, **Gold Standard Information Architecture** via the dissemination of modern data protocols and standards, and **Building an AI-Ready Economy** by cultivating, attracting, and retaining world-class talent**.**

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Outline of Recommendations

1. National Data Store

The data realm has changed dramatically in recent years. The world generated over 120 zettabytes of data in 2023, more than sixty times the data exhaust produced in 2010. The Citadel Campus in Nevada, the world's largest commercial data center, has capacity for at least 150 exabytes of data – 7,000 times larger than the Library of Congress, which has nearly one billion data files.

Yet many of the laws and policies governing data predate the Internet. White & Case observes "there is no single data protection legislation in the United States. Rather, a jumble of hundreds of laws at both the federal and state levels serve to protect the personal data of U.S. residents."

Like water and air, *data in the Information Age is a public good*. AI requires clean data as humans require clean water and air.

We propose the **creation of a National Data Store** which coalesces and augments currently available datasets from both the public and private sectors. Companies must contribute to the Data Store in order to access it, and the Data Store would be available to firms and citizens with appropriate security clearance and guidelines on data usage.

To preserve Data Privacy and citizens' rights to data, data platform companies should not be required to submit proprietary personal data on U.S. citizens to the Data Store. As currently implemented by Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure and Google GCP, companies could retain proprietary access to the data they contribute. In addition, they could augment their proprietary

data with metadata contributed by others to the Data Store. Once the Data Store has reached critical mass, the lure of access to this metadata repository would, in most cases, be sufficient incentive to gather additional data from companies.

Additionally, all metadata contributed to this data store would be redacted of any Personally Identifiable Information (PII), consistent with the U.S. Department of Labor's guidance. By redacting PII, the Data Store retains its strategic value as an AI development resource while eliminating privacy risks for individuals who contribute to it. Furthermore, a guaranteed PII-redacted Data Store would greatly increase private firms' incentives to contribute to it.

To launch the Data Store, we propose that the U.S. government coalesce its many data silos into a common repository that facilitates better coordination and intelligence sharing across agencies. The current Data.gov resource, which comprises Federal, state, local, and tribal government information, provides a good base off of which to model this much larger national data resource. To ensure the Data Store is seeded with initial data upon creation and continues to grow at a minimum guaranteed rate, the U.S. government should require any corporation that receives a government contract to contribute a standard set of corporate data to the Data Store.

Not only would a public Data Store offer many benefits (which are summarized below), but the recent emergence of synthetic data – AI-generated data that is suitable for Machine Learning use-cases – makes the construction of one even more feasible now than in past years. A 2022 Gartner report found that synthetic data is projected to overtake real data for AI training by 2030. The promise of synthetic data incentivizes companies to contribute to the Data Store without the operational overheads (such as PII redaction) that come with submitting real data. This further lowers private firms' barriers to contributing to a high-usability public Data Store.

1.1 Benefits of a National Data Store

A public Data Store would provide the following benefits:

1. **Strategic Positioning**: Data is a strategic resource that should be gathered, cleansed, secured, maintained, and selectively shared as a matter of national interest. The "Saudi Arabia of Data," China has had a consistent data strategy spanning more than three decades. As early as 1988, China established a strategy to establish "information sovereignty" and expand its "information territory." The U.S. has outsourced its data strategy to the private sector. The most lucrative U.S. technology companies such as Amazon, Apple, Facebook, Google and Microsoft are data platforms. Together they make over $1 trillion annually by hoovering and monetizing private data. Private firms serve shareholder interests, not national interests. In the age of artificial intelligence, the U.S. must cohere its current fragmentary and siloed approach to data and infrastructure.

2. **AI Acceleration**: Broader access to data will accelerate innovation as many startups lack access to large pools of data that limit their models. Significant advances in artificial intelligence have been made when large data sets are publicly available. The ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) in 2012 was a breakthrough for the use of

deep neural nets for image recognition. Drug discovery has also accelerated with artificial intelligence applied to publicly available data.

A Data Store levels the playing field enabling AI startups to compete with tech incumbents. Surveys of tech entrepreneurs indicate that access to a large pool of clean data is the top constraint slowing AI innovation. The barriers to entry for disruptive AI innovation are high and rising. The Common Crawl is a great start in creating a Data Store enabling startup AI innovation. As DeepSeek has illustrated, however, Common Crawl is only an entry point benefiting innovators of all stripes. A national Data Store would create the gold standard for data aggregating existing silos of public and private data while tasking the Data Store to uncover and incorporate new sources of information.

3. **Clean Metadata**: Companies have an 80% blind spot as most organizational data is unstructured and underutilized. For the small portion of data that is mined, about 80% of data science involves collecting, cleaning, and organizing data, while only 20% is spent on building models and making discoveries. Siloed data creates redundant efforts to collect, clean and maintain information. The inefficiencies and inadequacy of these redundant efforts increase as the firehose of new data accelerates. Much as the biotech industry collaborates to offset high research costs, a shared data resource would defray the rising costs of cleaning and maintaining the data while providing access to a larger pool of data. The U.S. created the Federal Reserve system when the financial system outgrew the ability of private capital alone to safeguard the economy. Data is a strategic asset that is growing beyond the point where private firms can safeguard national data interests.

4. **Cybersecurity**: Our current fragmented data approach provides many attack vectors heightening cybersecurity costs and risks. Chinese theft of intellectual property costs Americans up to $600 billion annually as of 2018. AI and the near-term prospect of quantum computing significantly heightens cybersecurity risk. A Data Store would limit entry points and enable best-in-class cybersecurity software to be applied across all sensitive U.S. data. Data partitioning technology could segment data to ensure malicious actors who gain entry would have no more data access than could be achieved through our current siloed approach with data.

5. **Data Privacy**: Americans leave data exhaust giving private companies and foreign actors insight into our daily activities, beliefs, predilections and vulnerabilities. Data platforms, which trade services for insight and gather data from myriad sources, know more about us than we are aware. Companies assemble digital profiles on our health, wealth, assets and liabilities, spending habits, location, travel habits, social behaviors, social network, beliefs and views. As U.S. citizens become pawns on a geopolitical chessboard, individual and national sovereignty hang in the balance.

   This must change. Data privacy is a fundamental democratic human right. Citizens should have knowledge of and control over their data. A Data Store would be a first step in reestablishing and reinforcing data privacy rights. Unless required by law, personal

information from the data repository should be available only as anonymous metadata unless authorized by the person, typically as a rules-based standard protocol or, as needed, on an ad hoc basis.

6. **Energy Efficiency**: Public backlash against expanding data center and energy requirements may threaten continued AI development. Our current fragmented data approach creates highly inefficient redundancies. Surveys indicate that a third of data is redundant or obsolete costing companies $3.3 trillion in 2020. Data centers already consume 2% of U.S. energy. With escalating AI data and compute capacity requirements, this figure may rise to 9% by 2030. A national Data Store would introduce efficiencies that could alleviate escalating energy costs and data capacity constraints.

7. **Profit Opportunity**: By leveraging existing data center infrastructure, a National Data Store would promote efficiency and allow continued growth of a data repository without added physical infrastructure. Once at critical mass, the National Data Store may be a source of revenue if the U.S. government wishes to charge companies for data access.

2. Modern, Interoperable Information Architecture

While the pace of progress in the development of AI speeds up, the underlying information architecture in the U.S. lags behind these rapid advances. Database standards vary widely across industries and even within single organizations, making it difficult to seamlessly aggregate and analyze data. Inconsistent database schemas, differing API conventions, and a lack of common protocols all limit interoperability and reduce the efficiency of large-scale data initiatives. With the rapid rise of Large Language Models (LLMs) in particular, data in AI is now used for much more than model training – i.e., model fine-tuning, tool usage, context understanding, Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG), and more. Because of both outdated data standardization protocols and recent expansion of use-cases, it is paramount that the U.S. develop leadership in information architecture standardization.

Industry-Driven Data Standards

The U.S. won the Internet by establishing TCP/IP as the global standard but lost mobile leadership when the European Union adopted GSM enabling Ericsson and Nokia to achieve global leadership for two decades. Rather than imposing a top-down regulatory framework, the federal government should encourage industry-led initiatives to unify data formats and protocols. By focusing on efficiency gains such as reduced development costs, faster innovation cycles, and improved data quality, policymakers can incentivize private-sector stakeholders to adopt a common set of data standards.

Lessons from Cluster Computing

Historically, major leaps in computing occurred when key players rallied around shared standards. This approach mirrors the successes of previous consensus-driven standards. For example:

- x86 Architecture – Standardized chip designs allowed for compatibility across multiple vendors, creating an entire ecosystem of hardware and software tools.
- Linux Operating System – Provided a common, open-source platform that enabled rapid experimentation, community-driven innovation, and interoperability between different hardware environments.

Catalyzing innovation often begins by addressing acute pain of current systems in critical sectors. Currently, industries such as healthcare and manufacturing, despite being highly regulated, are bogged down by non-standardized information architectures – e.g., most hospital systems in the U.S. adopt proprietary database schemas to store relatively standard medical records. This makes it virtually impossible for institutions to share data with each other even when the incentives to do so are strong otherwise. By creating a similar "common language" for data, the U.S. can dramatically reduce friction in AI development and encourage collaboration among disparate stakeholders.

Example of an Emerging Standard

An early example is Model Context Protocol (MCP), which standardizes the flow of data between large language models (LLMs) and external tools or databases. Already seeing adoption by leading companies such as Block, Perplexity, Cursor, Firecrawl, and more, MCP helps developers consistently structure prompts, responses, and contextual information, thereby facilitating more robust and interoperable AI applications. As MCP and similar protocols gain traction, the government can amplify their impact by highlighting success stories and encouraging more public and private organizations to adopt them.

Recommended Actions

1. **Public-Private Partnerships**: Collaborate with industry consortia to define flexible data schemas and protocols, providing guidance and funding where beneficial without mandating rigid regulations. This could involve, for example, collaboration with one of the following industry stakeholders:
    - MLCommons – a consortium of high-tech companies that publishes standards, datasets, and best practices for machine learning. One standard of particular relevance to this recommendation is Croissant, a 2024 standard format designed to improve usability and discoverability of machine learning datasets.
    - Open Neural Network Exchange (ONNX) – a community-driven project that publishes data-flow standards in order to increase the interoperability of various AI tools.

2. **Standardization Incentives**: Offer grants, tax breaks, or streamlined procurement processes to initiatives that contribute to the advancement of emerging AI data standards. A major example of such an initiative is the National AI Research Resource (NAIRR), which provides open datasets, compute infrastructure, and other resources to U.S. AI researchers. Funding the NAIRR could steer the AI data ecosystem toward the level of interoperability needed to maintain AI supremacy through data.
3. **Increasing Awareness**: Promote best practices and success stories of companies that leverage standardized architectures, emphasizing how interoperability accelerates AI innovation and reduces development costs. A successful example of this for manufacturing is the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program, which provides resources such as in-person workshops to educate companies on state-of-the-art manufacturing standards. Launched in 1988, the MEP saw 73% of its 500+ participants report positive effects on business performance by 1995. By 2022, the MEP had generated $2.9 billion in added Federal tax revenue, representing an 18x ROI for the program. A comparable program for increasing awareness on AI data standards could replicate MEP's success for the AI industry.
4. **Iterative Policy Development**: Continually refine and update federal guidance as new protocols (like MCP) evolve, ensuring that policies remain responsive to technological change and that the national Data Store aligns with rapidly evolving AI technologies. In order to keep up with ever-increasing pace of technological progress, this would need to involve regular review cycles and engagements with stakeholders such as any of the groups mentioned above. Additionally, regulatory sandboxes would be useful to help companies experiment with data standards and more quickly adapt to new technologies.

By fostering an environment where standards are community-driven yet broadly endorsed, the U.S. can address the current fragmentation in its information architecture. Standardization will not only improve interoperability and reduce costs but also catalyze the development of powerful, next-generation AI applications that can keep pace with global competition.

3. Implementation Strategy

A federated National Data Store and modernized information architecture can serve as the backbone of an inclusive AI-driven economy. To support an economy that can realize this vision, policymakers should focus on three core areas: creating AI-related jobs (rather than simply replacing them), attracting top global talent, and catalyzing investment in data innovation. By doing this, the U.S. can ensure its National Data Store not only strengthens AI leadership but also broadens economic opportunity.

Create an AI-Ready Economy

- **Augmented Intelligence**: AI will enhance human capacity, creating more jobs than it displaces and improving work quality. Promote AI to assist and augment workers – especially in sectors like healthcare, logistics, and public services.

- **Upskilling & Retraining**: Offer tax incentives for AI-based workforce development programs. These programs can leverage the National Data Store for realistic training datasets, equipping workers with the skills to thrive in a data-driven marketplace.
- **Data-Driven Verticals**: Use the National Data Store to unlock new markets such as AI-driven healthcare diagnostics, climate tech, and advanced manufacturing. Startups in these sectors can access high-quality, aggregated data to build innovative products.
- **Accelerate Innovation & Diffusion**: A National Data Store will lower barriers to accessing large datasets, allowing startups and SMEs to compete with tech incumbents. By facilitating the rapid diffusion of cutting-edge AI from research labs into real-world applications, this initiative will speed up adoption cycles, drive industry-wide productivity gains, and sustain U.S. AI leadership.

Attract Top Global AI Talent

- **Startup Visa**: Immigrants have founded or cofounded nearly two-thirds of the top AI companies in the United States, and 42% of the top U.S.-based AI companies had a founder who came to America as an international student. Offer an enhanced Startup Visa program, which has been adopted by over 30 countries, for AI researchers, entrepreneurs, and data scientists to secure top global talent, emphasizing the unique opportunity to work with the National Data Store – an unparalleled repository of clean, standardized data.
- **Public-Private Partnerships**: Facilitate collaborations between universities, national labs, and tech companies, all benefiting from centralized, secure data resources. Joint R&D projects can reinforce the U.S. position as the premier AI research hub.
- **Gold Standard AI Labs**: Federally funded labs helped secure U.S. leadership in radar, the atomic bomb, computers, semiconductors, mobile and the Internet. Promote corporate research and dedicated AI labs or expand existing ones, using the National Data Store as a foundational research platform.

Public Investment in Data Supremacy for Startups & Companies

- **Data-Focused Innovation**: Offer early-stage AI startups access to the National Data Store to accelerate innovation, particularly in regulated sectors like healthcare and finance. Allow startups and research institutions to experiment with data from the National Data Store under controlled conditions, accelerating breakthroughs while managing risk.
- **Compliance & Infrastructure Support**: Require privacy-by-design architectures and advanced data-management solutions that align with National Data Store standards.
- **AI Product Trials**: Provide structured environments where emerging AI tools can be tested using real-world data – helping refine models before broad deployment, especially in critical sectors like energy, defense, and healthcare.

Caveats and Mitigations

Before implementing any of these strategies, it is essential to acknowledge the inherent risks and challenges. While this implementation requires a bold leap of faith from the U.S. to push beyond conventional boundaries in pursuit of sustained technological leadership, we have identified the two most salient caveats and outlined mitigations to ensure the protection of national interests.

Security & Privacy

- **Risk:** Safeguarding individual privacy is paramount, particularly given the sensitivity and volume of the data involved in a National Data Store. Protecting citizens' personal information not only builds public trust but also upholds democratic values and legal standards.
- **Mitigation:** We recommend that a trusted third party – such as an independent National Data Store Board – be designated to manage the system, with stringent protocols implemented to fully redact all personally identifiable information (PII). This approach will create an open access framework that robustly protects citizen privacy while enabling wide-ranging data utility and fostering innovation.

Competitive Dynamics

- **Risk:** U.S. companies may be reluctant to commit to the National Data Store if sharing proprietary data is perceived as diminishing their competitive advantage in a crowded market.
- **Mitigation:** We recommend that the initiative initially focus on developing foundational AI models that benefit the entire ecosystem, with vertical applications evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Furthermore, data submitted to the Data Store should be either PII-redacted or synthetic, mitigating the perceived competitive disadvantage risk. Additionally, targeted financial incentive structures such as tax breaks should be implemented to encourage large companies to contribute to this public resource.

Example Executive Order

Title: Executive Order on Establishing a Federated National Data Store for American AI Leadership

Purpose

- Recognize data as critical to U.S. competitiveness and national security.
- Accelerate AI innovation by providing researchers, private firms, and public agencies with secure, large-scale data access.
- Protect privacy and security through robust protocols and cybersecurity measures.

Key Actions

1. **National Data Store Board:** Create an independent National Data Store Board (NDSB), akin to the Federal Reserve Board, charged with governing the National Data Store, setting interoperability standards, and enforcing privacy protections.
2. **Mandatory Data Contribution:** Require all federal agencies and federal contractors to submit standardized data sets, with appropriate anonymization, into the national data repository. Provide incentives for private companies to do the same.
3. **Security:** Mandate robust PII redaction protocols for all data in the Data Store, zero-trust cybersecurity measures, and quantum-resistant encryption to safeguard the repository from malicious actors. Allow U.S. Citizens to control access to their data.
4. **Interoperability Standards:** Encourage adoption of shared data schemas and protocols, e.g., Model Context Protocol (MCP), to reduce duplication and improve interoperability.
5. **National Data Store Use:** Establish pilot programs allowing approved U.S. AI startups and research institutions to experiment with data from the repository. Corporate use of the resource would require contributing data. Provide regulatory sandboxes for startups leveraging the National Data Store, especially in high-impact sectors.
6. **Talent Attraction & Retention:** Streamline immigration pathways for high-skill AI and data professionals. Establish public-private partnerships to fund AI research labs and academic programs, focusing on areas critical to national security and economic growth.

Expected Outcomes

- Enhanced AI capabilities through broader access to diverse, high-quality datasets.
- Stronger cybersecurity by consolidating data under a unified, well-defended framework.
- Broad economic growth and job creation fueled by AI-driven innovation and new industry formation.
- Preservation of American values through transparent governance, privacy protections, and democratic data stewardship.

Conclusion

In summary, the GenAI Collective strongly believes that a successful AI Action Plan must allow U.S. data supremacy, to cement its position as the world leader in AI and technological progress. To support data supremacy, this plan must advocate for a **National Data Store** allowing widespread access to high-quality data, **modern information architecture** allowing for interoperability between models, tools, and datasets, and investment in an **AI-driven economy** to attract global talent.

The GenAI Collective is committed to advancing technological progress through collaboration on AI and applauds this administration's efforts to promote progress in this field. We look forward to collaborating to realize this vision.

For any questions or additional information, please contact Pierce Kelaita
([redacted]

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