Promise & Peril

- Education

- Energy

- Healthcare

- Transportation

- Work

- Many Other Areas

There is a critical need to invest in the ethical, legal, policy, and societal implications of AI.

Texas can be a national leader just as it has been in identity security, cancer research, and many other areas.

Governance

- **What is AI Governance?**
  - Establishing and implementing policies, frameworks, guardrails, processes and regulations to use AI in a responsible and ethical manner.

Liberal Arts development studio
LAITS

TEXAS

Regulations

- Regulations are the result of legislative action and they are laws and statutes.

Common AI Ethics & Principles of Responsible AI

- Accountability
- Accuracy
- Bias Mitigation
- Collaborative Design
- Explainability
- Privacy
- Reliability
- Resiliency
- Safety
- Security
- Transparency
- Trust & Trustworthy

Liberal Arts **development studio**
L A I T S

TEXAS

Federal

Actions:

AI Bill of Rights-https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/ai-bill-of-rights/

Executive Order of President Biden-https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2023/10/30/executive-order-on-the-safe-secure-and-trustworthy-development-and-use-of-artificial-intelligence/

Agencies-https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-107332

Inaction:

Congress has not acted

Section 230 of the Communications & Decency Act

NIST

NIST= National Institute on Standards and Technology

- An agency of the US Department of Commerce

"Working with industry and academia to enhance economic security and improve our quality of life."

https://www.nist.gov

Policies, Frameworks, Guidelines & Guardrails

- Policies, Frameworks, Guidelines & Guardrails are administrative, and they do not require legislative actions
- They are not laws or statutes.

NIST Socio-Technical Approach

"AI systems are inherently socio-technical in nature, meaning they are influenced by societal dynamics and human behavior. AI risks – and benefits – can emerge from the interplay of technical aspects combined with societal factors related to how a system is used, its interactions with other AI systems, who operates it, and the social context in which it is deployed."

https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ai/NIST.AI.100-1.pdf

NIST Risk Management Framework Core

The NIST Risk Management Framework Core is composed of four functions: GOVERN, MAP, MEASURE, and MANAGE.

- https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ai/NIST.AI.100-1.pdf

NIST Principles

- For AI to be useful, the public must trust AI systems, and AI systems must be worthy of the public's trust. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) provides a framework for ensuring that AI systems are trustworthy. NIST argues that AI systems must be:

- valid and reliable: the public must be able to trust the outputs of AI systems.

- safe: the public must not be harmed by AI systems.

- secure and resilient: AI systems are essential for our homeland security and economic prosperity.

- accountable and transparent: the public needs to know when AI systems are being used.

- explainable and interpretable: the public must be able to understand how AI systems work.

- privacy-enhanced: the public's right to privacy should not be harmed by AI systems.

- fair with harmful bias managed: the public should not be treated unfairly by AI systems.

State & Local

State & Local Governments filling the vacuum

State AI Policies & Ethics for State Use - Examples

- Virginia: https://www.vita.virginia.gov/media/vitavirginiagov/it-governance/ea/pdf/Utilization-of-Artificial-Intelligence-by-COV-Policy-Standard.pdf

- Indiana: https://www.in.gov/mph/cdo/files/State-of-Indiana-State-Agency-AI-Systems-Policy.pdf

- Oklahoma:https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/governor/documents/Task%20Force%20Emerging%20Technologies%20AI%20Strategy%20for%20State%20Agencies%20in%20OK.pdf

- California: https://cdt.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/3a-GenAI-Guidelines.pdf

- New York:https://its.ny.gov/system/files/documents/2024/01/nys-p24-001-acceptable-use-of-artificial-intelligence-technologies-_1.pdf

State with General AI Policies & Regulations - Examples

- NCLS List of 2024 Legislation: https://www.ncsl.org/technology-and-communication/artificial-intelligence-2024-legislation

- International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP): https://iapp.org/resources/article/us-state-ai-governance-legislation-tracker/

- The Council of State Governments: https://www.csg.org/2023/12/06/artificial-intelligence-in-the-states-emerging-legislation/

States With Governors' Executive Orders-Examples

- Virginia: https://www.governor.virginia.gov/media/governorvirginiagov/governor-of-virginia/pdf/eo/EO-30.pdf
- Maryland: https://governor.maryland.gov/Lists/ExecutiveOrders/Attachments/31/EO%2001.01.2024.02%20Catalyzing%20the%20Responsible%20and%20Productive%20Use%20of%20Artificial%20Intelligence%20in%20Maryland%20State%20Government_Accessible.pdf
- Alabama: https://governor.alabama.gov/assets/2024/02/EO-738-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf
- Washington: https://governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/exe_order/24-01%20-%20Artificial%20Intelligence%20%28tmp%29.pdf

Think About Difficulties with Policymaking

California Governor Vetoes Contentious AI Safety Bill

SHOULD STATES ENACT AI REGULATIONS mandating safety testing for many of the most advanced AI models that cost more than $100 million to develop or those that require a defined amount of computing power?

https://www.reuters.com/technology/artificial-intelligence/california-governor-vetoes-contentious-ai-safety-bill-2024-09-29/

SHOULD AI COMPANIES BE SUBJECT TO ANTITRUST REGULATIONS?

https://www.techpolicy.press/dismantling-ai-data-monopolies-before-its-too-late/

SHOULD AI BE OPEN SOURCE OR PROPRIETARY?

https://www.techtarget.com/searchenterpriseai/tip/Compare-proprietary-vs-open-source-for-enterprise-AI#:~:text=Because%20anyone%20can%20view%20and,having%20access%20to%20source%20code.

City AI Policies

City of San Jose CA – Government AI Coalition

https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/information-technology/ai-reviews-algorithm-register/govai-coalition

City Examples

- Austin-https://services.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=423407
- DC-https://octo.dc.gov/page/aiml-governance-policy
- Baltimore-https://www.baltimorecity.gov/sites/default/files/Generative%20AI%20Executive%20Order%20-%20Signed.pdf
- Boston-https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2023/05/Guidelines-for-Using-Generative-AI-2023.pdf
- New York-https://www.nyc.gov/assets/cto/downloads/ai-strategy/nyc_ai_strategy.pdf
- Seattle-https://harrell.seattle.gov/2023/11/03/city-of-seattle-releases-generative-artificial-intelligence-policy-defining-responsible-use-for-city-employees/
- Tempe-https://www.tempe.gov/Home/Components/News/News/17320/

International

- EU-https://gdpr.eu/what-is-gdpr/ https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai
- UK-https://www.cnbc.com/2024/07/19/britain-explores-first-formal-rules-for-ai-what-next.html
- Australia-https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/online-safety-act-2021-review-issues-paper-26-april-2024.pdf
- China-https://www.ashurst.com/en/insights/new-generative-ai-measures-in-china/
- Brazil-https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/transformacaodigital/arquivosinteligenciaartificial/ebia-summary_brazilian_4-979_2021.pdf