The article [“Grammys OK AI Use in Music –But Ban Fully AI-Generated Songs”](https://time.com/6288131/grammys-ai-rules/) from *TIME Magazine* explains the eligibility of songs created with assistance from AI at the Grammys. A song with some AI-generated components can be submitted to the Recording Academy for consideration as long as it has parts composed by a human artist, but a song that is completely AI-generated cannot be nominated for or awarded a Grammy. For music albums, at least 20% of the album’s work needs to be done by humans for consideration for the Album of the Year award.

An excerpt from [*Optimizing AI in Higher Education*](https://doi.org/10.2307/jj.20522984) titled [“Using AI in Creative Works”](https://doi.org/10.2307/jj.20522984.34) discusses how AI has been addressed by unions such as SAG-AFTRA and the Authors Guild in order to protect artists and performers in the film industry and authors and suggests that students use AI to help with brainstorming rather than using it to replace the creative process (see below). However, there is over-emphasis on the end-users that take advantage of AI and not enough emphasis on the algorithms used to train AI.

SAG-AFTRA announced a deal with Replica Studios concerning the use of AI voice acting in video games, which establishes protections for performers’ voices by requiring consent from the performers before their voices can be used and allowing them to opt out of future projects.

The Authors Guild has a guidance page on AI best practices for authors, which includes the following suggestions:

1. Use an AI to help with brainstorming, tweaking and refining ideas rather than the main source of creative ideas and work.
2. If you use AI to generate text, rewrite the output in your own voice before adopting it; for work of which you are claiming to be the author of, what goes into the work should be your writing, not the AI’s.
3. If a substantial amount of your work includes text, characters and/or plot that is AI-generated, you should disclose it to the publisher and reader; however, this is not necessary if you merely used AI to help you brainstorm, come up with ideas or edit copies of your work.
4. Respect the rights of other writers including copyrights and trademarks and don’t use GenAI to copy the unique styles, voices (again, is this the tone/style of writing?) or other distinctive attributes of other writers’ works in ways that harm those works (otherwise you may be subject to unfair competition claims (this came up in both Concord v. Anthropic and Andersen v. Stability)).
5. Thoroughly review and fact check AI-generated outputs because they aren’t information tools at their core but rather “text completion tools” that guess the next word until their output is complete. Be sure to check for biases in the outputs too whether they’re gender, racial, socioeconomic or another type of bias that could perpetuate harmful stereotypes and information about one or more communities.
6. Show solidarity with and support for professional creators in other creative/artistic industries like voice actors, narrators, translators, illustrators and more because they also need to protect their line of work from GenAI usage.

Considerations:

* Many of the points made in the suggestions come up in the legal cases including Authors Guild v. OpenAI Inc.
* Should I also try to find actors’ responses to GenAI?
* What about translators and other people who produce, adapt and work with and/or create written material?