# PolicyView: AI

Tracking AI policy across all 50 states and the federal government

*December 15, 2023*

# Inside this Edition

# Topline Takeaways

- Action on AI is transcending borders as different countries and groups explore ways to regulate the technology. The EU released its long-awaited AI Act while the US urged the UN to move forward with a draft resolution promoting "AI for good." Even the Pope threw his hat in the ring, calling for an international AI treaty.

- Energy and environment are taking center stage at the federal and international levels. The UN Climate Summit, COP28, focused a great deal on how AI will assist in reaching environmental goals and the Department of Energy launched a new office to coordinate critical and emerging technology.

- With the presidential election under a year away, Michigan legislators have worked across the aisle to take matters into their own hands. Gov. Gretchen Whitmer (D) signed a four-bill elections package that protects voters from AI-driven misinformation and requires labeling for AI use in political advertisements.

- Blink and you may miss the emergence of another industry group exploring some angle of AI. Several new coalitions have formed, including one pitting Meta, IBM, and others against GOMA (Google, OpenAI, Microsoft, and Anthropic for newbies) in the debate over open-source AI just as the Biden administration begins to explore the issue.

*Data updated as of 1:00 pm on December 14, 2023*

# Driving AI News
## Politics, Policy, and Industry

## International

**CATCH-ALL**

### EU Agrees on Landmark Artificial Intelligence Rules

After years of negotiations, the EU agreed to provisional rules to govern AI within the bloc late on December 8. The sweeping AI Act establishes a risk-based framework that subjects AI systems classified at higher risk levels to additional obligations. The regulations also ban certain use cases, including broad internet scraping to create databases for facial recognition purposes, categorization systems that leverage biometric or sensitive data, social scoring, and more. Some exemptions for the use of facial recognition technology were provided for government and law enforcement in strict, established cases after some countries pushed back against a full ban. Entities that do not comply with the rules could face penalties of up to 7% of their global sales revenue. The final text of the agreement is not yet released, as policymakers work to hammer out technical details, and it will still need to go through votes in the European Parliament and European Council to become law. Once enacted, the rules will enter effect in 2025.

**10,000 foot view:**
European policymakers began working on the AI Act in 2018. They released an initial draft in 2021, but the rules have gone through multiple iterations as the technology has evolved. For example, early versions of the text did not reference general-purpose (GPAI) systems underpinning tools like ChatGPT that have barrelled into the public view over the past year. The rapid evolution of the technology is one cause for concern–despite Europe being hailed as a "pioneer" in this regulatory space. Enforcement delays of 12 to 24 months leave opportunity for further technological progress before the rules enter effect.

**On the ground:**
Compounding concerns around the rules' future efficacy are ones around consistent enforcement once enacted. While the EU has issued some of the harshest penalties against tech companies, it has also received criticism for inconsistent enforcement of its breakthrough General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) across the block. The world's eyes will be on EU regulators as they begin implementing and enforcing the similarly landmark AI Act, and key stakeholders are attuned to the importance of "strong enforcement" for the rules to be successful.

**Under the microscope:**
Across the pond, American officials have previously expressed concerns with the AI Act's potential to overburden smaller companies with compliance costs. Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY)–who is leading his own effort to craft federal AI regulations–has previously suggested that a legislative approach styled after the EU's could stifle American innovation and disadvantage them relative to Chinese firms. Nevertheless, despite the EU leading the current charge to regulate AI, the lag in enforcement could allow the US or others to gain ground. With the conclusion of Senator Schumer's AI Insight Forums last week, Congress is eyeing several opportunities to legislate the technology as they head into next year.

**GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT**

### Scoop: US is leading "AI for good" push at UN

On December 13, the US unveiled a new draft UN General Assembly resolution to unequivocally reaffirm the international body's founding documents - the UN Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights - as they apply to AI deployment. The resolution denounces the "misuse" of AI, calling for member states to promote the responsible "design, development, deployment, and use" of the technology and to leverage it to overcome "the world's greatest challenges." US Ambassador to the UN, Linda Thomas-Greenfield, said that a handful of countries, including Chile, Kenya, and the EU, supported the resolution and she hopes China will get behind it as well. Separately, Pope Francis joined the growing chorus of calls for international AI regulation, urging countries to commit to ethically developing and deploying the technology.

# Environment

**ENERGY** **INTERNATIONAL**

## The Climate Summit Embraces A.I., With Reservations

COP28 highlighted the potential of AI in the fight against climate change. Entrepreneurs and researchers showcased how AI can track countries' progress in reducing fossil fuel emissions, optimize manufacturing and food production to reduce emissions, and alleviate electricity stressors during extreme weather events. David Sandalow, a researcher at Columbia University, and his team issued a roadmap outlining the potential for AI to "speed up the discovery and design of new materials for low-emission energy technologies" across many sectors. Researchers and company representatives cautioned against the energy consumption of advanced AI. Many emphasized the need for responsible and ethical deployment of AI technologies and data centers to avoid unintended negative consequences.

**10,000 foot view:**
In a time defined by both AI development and the threat of climate change, policymakers, advocates, and industry have placed renewed efforts in using one to combat the other. COP28, the United Nations climate summit, focused heavily on AI and its potential to positively impact climate change. Just before the summit, the UN announced a partnership with Microsoft to create an AI-powered platform meant to track global carbon emissions and gauge progress toward reducing emissions under the 2015 Paris Agreement.

**On the ground:**
Policy influencers and advocates find themselves in two camps on the issue of AI and climate change. There are those with a full-steam-ahead mentality and those with a more cautious approach. After the Biden Administration released its AI EO in October, some argued it did not go far enough to address the potential impact of AI on climate change–ignoring both how much energy AI tools require and how AI may amplify misinformation surrounding climate change. Others are excited and optimistic about the potential for AI to positively impact climate change through efficiency gains and better predictive modeling.

**Under the microscope:**
Despite efficiency gains, the overall energy consumption of data centers is growing, however, key players including Microsoft, Nvidia, Google, and academics disagree on the rate. Tasks as small as generating one AI image require the same amount of energy needed to fully charge a smartphone according to researchers at Carnegie Mellon University and the AI startup Hugging Face. Time will tell what the impact of the COP28 climate agreement and AI technology will have on climate change. What is clear is that as more research is conducted to determine the potential benefits and harms of AI on climate, federal and international actors may need to adjust course.

# Profile Spotlight

**David Sandalow**

Sandalow is a former Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs at the Department of Energy during the Obama administration, and current Fellow at the Center on Global Energy Policy at Columbia University. He recently introduced a roadmap for how AI can be used to speed up the discovery and design of clean energy technologies at the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference.

*(For an expanded biography and contact information, see the appendix or **click here.**)*

ENERGY   GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT

## DOE Launches New Office to Coordinate Critical and Emerging Technology

In response to President Biden's AI EO, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced the creation of the Office of Critical and Emerging Technology. The goal of the office is to coordinate critical and emerging technology research on AI and ensure the Department leverages expertise to "support the goal of strengthening our Nation's resilience against climate change impacts and building an equitable clean energy economy for the future." Other applications include national defense and pandemic preparedness. Helena Fu would serve as the director of the new office as well as the DOE's Chief AI Officer. Fu previously worked as a White House official on the National Security Council.

# Coalitions

### Trend Spotting: You get a coalition! You get a coalition!

Organizations are forming alliances and picking sides as they look to carve out dominance and maintain relevance in the AI space. The GOMA crew plus Amazon have joined an initiative to craft generative AI standards alongside key government and industry stakeholders, while a coalition led by Meta and IBM has mounted a challenge to GOMA's lobbying against open-source AI. Only time will tell whose coalition–and cash–will win out.

TECHNOLOGY   RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

## AI's future could be 'open-source' or closed. Tech giants are divided as they lobby regulators

Meta and IBM announced the formation of the AI Alliance on December 5, a new group dedicated to promoting "open-source" AI and making the code and other components underpinning the technology publicly accessible. The Alliance includes chip manufacturers AMD and Intel, Dell, Sony, and several AI startups and universities. Its mission runs counter to the views of leading AI companies Google, Microsoft, and OpenAI, who have pushed for closed AI development to deter abuse of the technology by malicious actors. Some industry groups have flagged concerns around open-source AI, suggesting that a move to share model information with the public would be "completely irresponsible" without proper guardrails. This Alliance of misfit toys has pushed back, accusing advocates of a closed approach of fearmongering and self-serving by consolidating power over the AI development process. Meanwhile, the Biden administration is beginning to explore the potential benefits and pitfalls of open-source AI to make recommendations as soon as next year.

TECHNOLOGY

## Artificial Intelligence Leaders Partner with Cloud Security Alliance to Launch the AI Safety Initiative

The Cloud Security Alliance– a global standard-setting organization in the cloud computing space– partnered with Amazon, Anthropic, Google, Microsoft, and OpenAI to launch the AI Safety Initiative on December 12. The group will work alongside the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) officials, as well as academia, government, and other industry stakeholders. They will develop "reliable guidelines for AI safety and security," with an initial emphasis on generative AI, to "bridge the gap between policy and practice." The Initiative has convened four core working groups focused on Technology and Risk, Governance and Compliance, Controls, and Organizational Responsibilities, and has organized two events in the first half of next year to share updates on its progress.

**SOURCING** **BUSINESS**

## Big Companies Find a Way to Identify A.I. Data They Can Trust

On November 30, the Data & Trust Alliance (D&TA), a nonprofit consortium, announced that they had developed new data provenance standards to label "where, when, and how," the data underpinning AI systems comes from and is used. Experts from 19 D&TA organizations, including American Express, Humana, IBM, Mastercard, Nike, Pfizer, UPS, and others collaborated on the standards. The group hopes the standards will boost confidence at the corporate level in AI and the data behind it, reducing business adoption barriers. The standards cover eight topics: data type, generation date, generation method, intended use and restrictions, legal rights, lineage, privacy and protection, and source. D&TA is currently testing the standards and soliciting feedback, with hopes to make them publicly available in early 2024.

# Antitrust

**INTERNATIONAL** **GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT**

## Microsoft, OpenAI partnership under scrutiny from UK competition regulator

On December 8, the United Kingdom's antitrust watchdog initiated a review of the partnership between Microsoft and OpenAI. Microsoft announced a multibillion-dollar investment into the ChatGPT creator earlier this year and, following the ousting and reinstatement of OpenAI CEO Sam Altman a few weeks ago, received a non-voting seat on the startup's new board. The UK's Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) has requested comments from Microsoft, OpenAI, and relevant stakeholders on whether the relationship between the two companies has evolved into "a relevant merger situation." This step by the CMA marks the first in a longer process to potentially pursue a formal investigation. The probe comes as tech giants face increasing scrutiny from regulators on both sides of the Atlantic, with Google losing a multi-year antitrust case to Epic Games over anticompetitive behavior on its Google Play store just this week.

# Labor

**TECHNOLOGY** **BUSINESS**

## Microsoft and Labor Unions Form 'Historic' Alliance on AI

On December 11, 2023, Microsoft announced its groundbreaking AI-labor partnership with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which includes 60 labor unions. Microsoft President Brad Smith acknowledged AI's potential to impact jobs, stating, "AI is well-designed to accelerate and eliminate some of the parts of people's jobs." Under the partnership, Microsoft will gather feedback from labor groups and offer formal AI training starting in the winter of 2024. Microsoft also agreed to a template for "neutrality" terms to facilitate easier union organization and refrain from anti-union campaigns. Additionally, in a contract covering its ZeniMax employees, Microsoft pledged that its AI systems would "treat all people fairly" and "empower everyone."

**BUSINESS**

## Unions are winning protections as AI-powered workplaces grow

Despite recent wins for labor unions, many Americans remain concerned about job loss due to AI. Automation challenges are rising domestically and globally, with China and Europe moving towards fully automated ports, and an indefinite UPS fleet transition to AVs in the US. To address these issues, industry leaders have recommended prioritizing workers when designing AI systems. Notably, labor unions have struck deals with Microsoft, Hollywood, and the hospitality sector, focusing on transparency and compensation rights. Some states are starting to work on AI education bills, while global coordination on AI policy is still expanding.
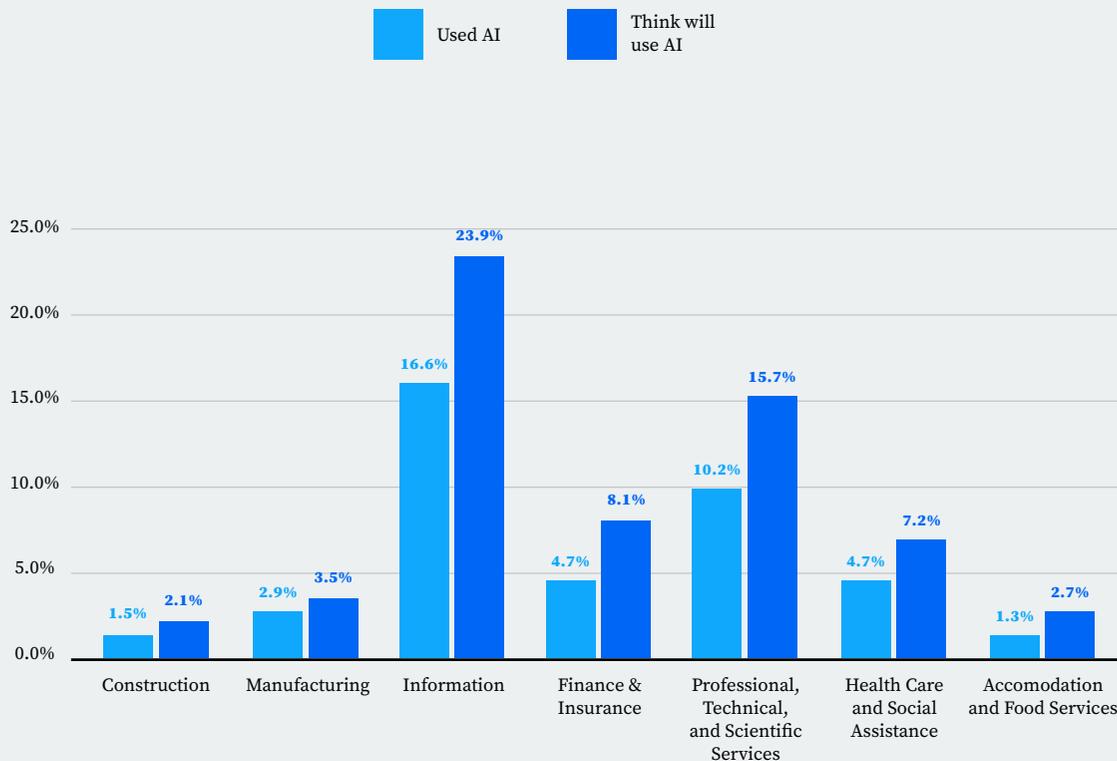
# Business

## There's a gap between AI talk and businesses actually using it

NBC News analyzed the earnings calls of companies in the S&P 500 and found that a major discrepancy exists between companies talking about AI and those utilizing it. Since May, nearly half of S&P 500 companies have mentioned AI during earnings calls with Salesforce, Walmart, and Bath & Body Works among companies touting AI. Still, a November Census Bureau survey found of the 200,000 businesses surveyed, only 4.4% reported using AI in the products and services they sell. Many factors can affect this outcome. Companies may "lean into hype to show investors they are committed to long term growth" while not necessarily having sufficient resources to implement AI usage.

## US businesses who have used AI and expect to use AI

Percentage of the 200,000 businesses surveyed who have used AI for goods and services in the past two weeks vs. percentage who expect to use AI in the next six months.

Data collected from Nov. 6 - Nov. 19.



Legend: Used AI, Think will use AI

| Industry | Used AI | Think will use AI |
|---|---|---|
| Construction | 1.5% | 2.1% |
| Manufacturing | 2.9% | 3.5% |
| Information | 16.6% | 23.9% |
| Finance & Insurance | 4.7% | 8.1% |
| Professional, Technical, and Scientific Services | 10.2% | 15.7% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 4.7% | 7.2% |
| Accomodation and Food Services | 1.3% | 2.7% |

# Copyright

GENERATIVE AI

## Exclusive: Runway incorporates Getty Images into its AI generated video

On December 4, 2023, AI startup Runway announced a partnership with Getty Images to develop a "commercially safe" generative AI video model. This aligns with a trend among AI companies to push for the creation of legally protected options to prevent potential copyright claims. With its emphasis on training generative AI engines on licensed content, Getty's Chief Product Officer Grant Farhall said that its text-to-image tool has shown it is indeed possible to create "high quality, effective AI generative models from a set of content and data that is responsibly sourced." The Runway-Getty model will be prefabricated but customizable, and targets businesses seeking to integrate their intellectual property with an AI engine while mitigating copyright concerns.

# Government Oversight

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT     TECHNOLOGY

## Eshoo exit interview: The Silicon Valley rep on her tech goals

California Representative Anna Eshoo, set to retire in 2024, outlined her top priorities regarding AI-focused legislation before leaving office. Integral to her to-do list is the passage of the CREATE AI Act, which she claims will help "democratize AI" by creating an open research environment for prospective AI developers, limiting the power of Big Tech firms. She also expressed that efforts to create comprehensive federal privacy protections in the tech industry have tended to fail due to preemption concerns, which could cause issues for the long-term viability of net-neutrality laws. Eshoo noted that future legislators will have to address what she considers past congressional mistakes, such as granting tech companies Section 230 immunity, in crafting future legislation both for the AI sector and the tech industry writ large.

# Profile Spotlight

**Rep. Anna Eshoo**

Eshoo represents the region surrounding Silicon Valley, and is the co-chair of the Congressional AI Caucus. She has led legislation efforts seeking to expand access to AI systems to foster innovation, form a national commission to regulate AI, and study the potential threat AI poses to US biosecurity.

*(For an expanded biography and contact information, see the appendix or **click here.**)*

CIVIL LIBERTIES

## Black lawmakers call on OpenAI to diversify its new board

Emanuel Cleaver II (D-MO-5) and Barbara Lee (D-CA-12), members of the Congressional Black Caucus, have called upon OpenAI to diversity its entirely white-male board. They wrote a letter to Sam Altman and Open AI's three board members stating that AI development must "be guided by diverse perspectives that represent the full spectrum of human experience." OpenAI previously had two women on its board who stepped down after voting to remove Altman from his position. Bret Taylor, OpenAI chairman and former Twitter chairman told the Washington Post that he and the other board members received the letter and "believe diversity is essential as we move forward in building the OpenAI board." The new board plans to grow to nine members.

**RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

## Most agency AI inventories are 'not fully comprehensive and accurate,' GAO reports

The GAO released a report showing agencies have both underreported AI use cases and provided inaccurate lists of AI use cases. Per a Trump-era AI executive order, the 23 civilian agencies listed under the Chief Financial Officers Act must inventory their non-classified uses of AI and report them annually. Three of the 23 agencies neglected reporting their use case inventories. Of the 20 who reported use cases, only five "provided comprehensive information". The report outlined additional discrepancies including agencies not fully implementing requirements for AI acquisition and providing responses outside of the template produced by the CIO Council. The "incomplete and inaccurate data" may impact the US government's ability to manage its use of AI.

### Agency Reported AI Use Case Lifecycle Stage

Twenty agencies reported around 1,200 use cases for AI in FY 2022.

**123**
In production
(> 1 year)

**57**
In production
(< 1 year)

**48**
In production
(< 6 months)

**516**
Planned | 516

**151**
*Other

**1,241**

**346**
Not provided
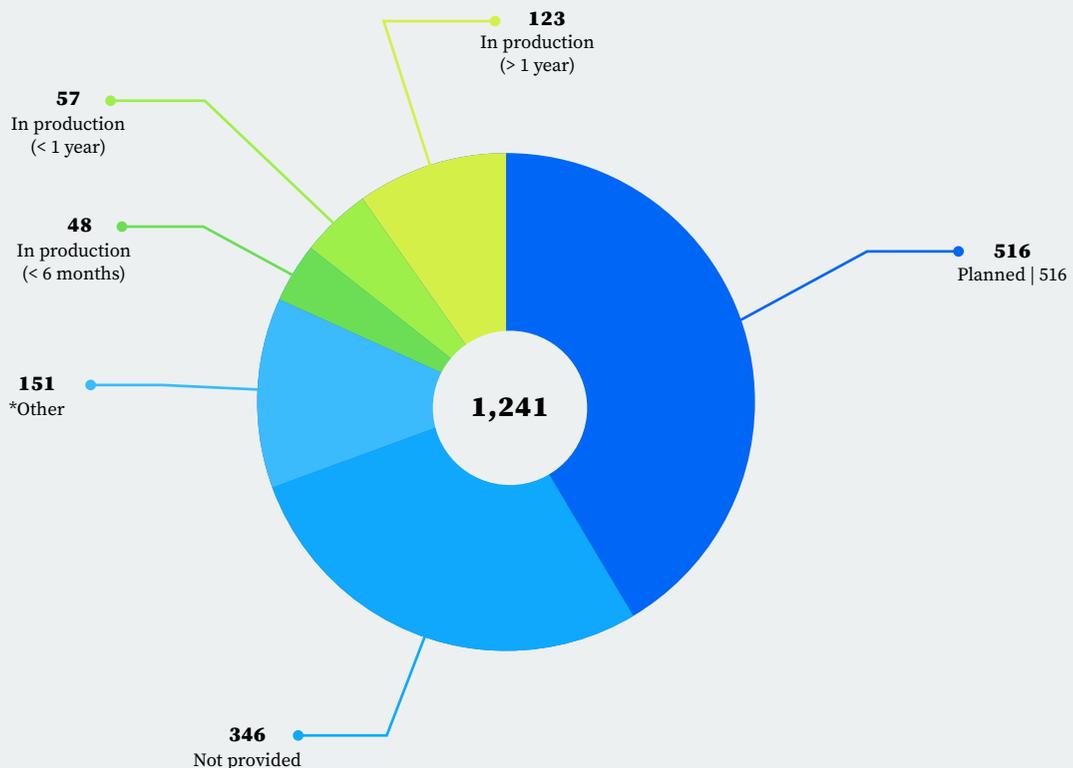
*Other: Includes "research and design," "exploratory," and other labels that were not provided in the original use case guidance.*

To Regulate Artificial Intelligence ●

# Bills to Watch

## Federal  - S3478

`GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT`  `CIVIL LIBERTIES`

### Eliminating Bias in Algorithmic Systems (BIAS) Act

**Bill Summary**

Establishes an office of civil rights focused on combatting AI bias and discrimination within every federal agency that interacts with AI

**Last Action**

**12/01/23** Introduced

**Primary Sponsors**

**US Senator Edward Markey (D-MA)**

*Leadership Positions:*
Chair, Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate, and Nuclear Safety; Chair, Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Subcommittee on Primary Health and Retirement Security

**Passage Outlook**

**18%**
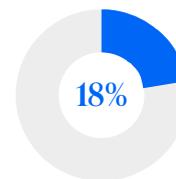
## Federal  - H2670

`DEFENSE`  `GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT`

### National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024

**Bill Summary**

Authorizes FY24 appropriations for the Department of Defense (DOD), and other military and national security programs

**Key AI Provisions**

- Establish a Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer Governing Council to ensure responsible DOD use of data and AI
- Issue DOD guidance for near- and long-term AI adoption and accountability plans
- Directs the Director of National Intelligence to establish acquisition and development policies for key AI capabilities
- Directs the appointment of a State Department Chief AI Officer

**Passage Outlook**

**9%**
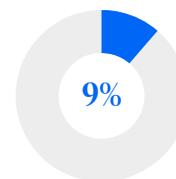
**Last Action**

**12/14/23**  To President

**Primary Sponsors**

**US Representative Mike Rogers (R-AL-3)**

*Leadership Positions:*
Chair, House Armed Services Committee

# Federal - H4814

**GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT**

## Consumer Safety Technology Act

### Bill Summary
Establishes a pilot program to explore ways AI can be used to support the Consumer Product Safety Commission

### Last Action
**12/06/23** Ordered to be reported

### Primary Sponsors
**US Representative Darren Soto (D-FL-9)**

### Passage Outlook
**6%**
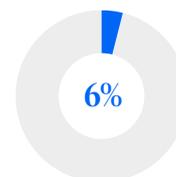
# Michigan - H5141

**ELECTIONS**

## Artificial Intelligence in Political Advertisements

### Regulation Summary
Amends the Michigan Campaign Finance Act to require transparent disclosures of AI use in campaign materials or political advertisements

### Last Action
**12/01/23** Public Act No. 263

### Primary Sponsors
**Michigan Representative Penelope Tsernoglou (D-75)**

*Leadership Positions:*
Chair, House Elections

### Passage Outlook
**100%**
✓
**ENACTED**

# Michigan - H5143

**ELECTIONS**

## Defining Artificial Intelligence in Political Advertisements

### Regulation Summary
Amends the Michigan Campaign Finance Act to define artificial intelligence as "a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments" per the bill text

### Last Action
**12/01/23** Public Act No. 264

### Primary Sponsors
**Michigan Representative Matthew Bierlein (R-97)**

*Leadership Positions:*
Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Administrative Rules

### Passage Outlook
**100%**
✓
**ENACTED**

## Michigan - H5144

ELECTIONS    MISINFORMATION

### Penalties for Materially Deceptive Media in Elections

**Bill Summary**

Enacts penalties for the use of "materially deceptive media" (e.g. deepfakes) within 90 days of an election

**Last Action**

**12/01/23**  Public Act No. 265

**Primary Sponsors**

**Michigan Representative Penelope Tsernoglou (D-75)**

*Leadership Positions:*
Chair, House Elections Committee

**Passage Outlook**

100% ✔

**ENACTED**

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## Michigan - H5145

ELECTIONS    MISINFORMATION

### Materially Deceptive Media in Elections

**Bill Summary**

Amends the Michigan criminal code to prohibit distributing "materially deceptive media" (e.g. deepfakes) to influence elections

**Last Action**

**12/01/23**  Public Act No. 266

**Primary Sponsors**

**Michigan Representative Noah Arbit (D-20)**

*Leadership Positions:*
Vice Chair, House Behavioral Health Committee

**Passage Outlook**

100% ✔

**ENACTED**

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### Trend Spotting: Swing state takes a swing at AI in elections

As a key swing state in the 2024 election cycle, Michigan legislators preempted concerns on election security and integrity by enacting a package of four bills to protect voters from misinformation and regulate election campaigning. The four bipartisan measures targeting election deepfakes apply to Michigan elections at all levels, including federal candidates and campaign committees. Other states, such as Wisconsin and New York, are also considering proposals to regulate AI in elections as the election cycle nears.

## New York - A8328

### Electronic Monitoring by Employer or Employment Agency

**Bill Summary**

Amends the NY labor law to restrict the use of electronic monitoring and automated employment decision tools; requires prior notice for the use of automated tools and the implementation of meaningful human oversight over the use of such tools

### Last Action

**12/13/23**  Introduced

### Primary Sponsors

**New York Representative Latoya Joyner (D-77)**

*Leadership Positions:*
Chair, Assembly Labor Committee

**Passage Outlook**

71%
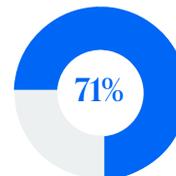
## Latest Prefiled AI Bills

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Industry | Start of Session |
|-------|-------------|--------------|----------|------------------|
| MO | H 1814 | Riggs (R) | Task Force | 01/03/24 |
| NH | H 1432 | Greeson (R) | Government Oversight | 01/03/24 |
| NH | H 1500 | Massimilla (D) | Elections | 01/03/24 |
| WA | S 5838 | Nguyen (D) | Task Force | 01/08/24 |
| WA | H 1951 | Shavers (D) | Civil Liberties | 01/08/24 |
| WA | H 1934 | Slatter (D) | Task Force | 01/08/24 |
| FL | H 653 | Alvarez (R) | Insurance | 01/09/24 |
| FL | H 757 | Andrade (R) | Generative AI | 01/09/24 |
| FL | S 850 | DiCeglie (R) | Advertisements/Elections | 01/09/24 |
| OK | S 1221 | Weaver (R) | Generative AI | 02/05/24 |
| OK | S 1268 | Rader (R) | Generative AI | 02/05/24 |
| SC | H 4660 | Johnson (D) | Generative AI | 01/09/24 |

*Passage Outlook forecasts the likelihood of a bill passing its current stage of the legislative process. Source: State Net*

# AI Calendar

## AI Event and Committee Hearings

### December 6 AI Insight Forum 8

**GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT**   **DOOMSDAY**

### Overview

Forum 8 provided a platform for academics, tech industry representatives, and policymakers to engage in discussions about 'doomsday scenarios' linked to artificial general intelligence (AGI). They discussed the probabilities of AGI causing catastrophic events, the need for solutions, and the challenges surrounding AGI risks.

**Notable Speakers:**

- **Aleksander Mądry**
  Head of Preparedness, OpenAI
- **Malo Bourgon**
  CEO, Machine Intelligence Research Institute
- **Janet Haven**
  Executive Director, Data & Society

**Takeaways**

- There are significant divergences in opinions about the risks associated with Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), reflecting a blend of skepticism, concern, and optimism among experts from academia, the tech industry, and policy-making circles.

**Next Steps**

- The forum's discussion suggested likely future plans, including programs to enhance AI literacy in the workforce, implementing strategies to recruit and retain top tech talent, the establishment of novel routes for digital professionals, such as a digital service academy or a civilian digital ROTC, and details measures to speed up the process of obtaining security clearances.
- With the conclusion of the forums, Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD) implied that committees should begin to identify which issues are of interest to them with the goal of creating bipartisan AI legislation.

### December 6 AI Insight Forum 9

**DEFENSE**   **GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT**

### Overview

Forum 9 brought together experts, industry leaders, and policymakers in the U.S. Senate to discuss AI's role in national security, covering topics like competition with China and ethical considerations. The event explored opportunities and challenges associated with harnessing AI for defense and intelligence.

**Notable Speakers:**

- **Alex Karp**
  CEO, Palantir
- **Horacio Rozanski**
  President/CEO, Booz Allen Hamilton
- **William Chappell**
  Vice President and CTO, Strategic Missions and Technologies, Microsoft

**Takeaways**

- Tech industry representatives and policymakers argued for increased government funding in the national security AI technologies space.
- Civil society groups expressed concerns over AI regulatory exemptions for national security purposes, cautioning against the creation of a two-tiered AI regulatory system: one for government agencies and one for the national security purposes encompassing the intelligence and defense communities.

**Next Steps**

- Future AI national security discussions will most likely continue being centered on responsible funding, ethical guidelines, and workforce development.
- AI applications in foreign conflicts, like the Russia-Ukraine war, could lead to more in-depth discussions on the geopolitical implications and ethical considerations of AI in armed conflicts.

## December 6  White House Policy on AI

`GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT`   `HUMAN RESOURCES (HIRING)`

### Overview
The Committee on Oversight and Accountability held a hearing to identify the strengths and areas of improvements in President Biden's October AI Executive Order as well as present solutions to improve AI deployment.

**Notable Speakers:**

- **Kate Goodloe**
  Managing Director, The Software Alliance
- **Dr. Daniel Ho**
  Professor, Stanford Law School

**Takeaways**

- While AI does have its risks, its already being used in the private sector to improve the lives of Americans in a variety of sectors such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and customer service.
- There is a growing trend in discussions regarding the recruitment and retention of AI talent within government, an issue that will become increasingly significant as AI continues to play a larger role in society.

**Next Step**

- Congress will continue to be encouraged to develop comprehensive and transparent bipartisan AI legislation, particularly in areas where President Biden's AI executive order lacks specificity, such as in procurement regulations, risk assessments, and prioritization/material impact of AI on safety and civil rights.

## December 12  Considering DHS' and CISA's Role in Security Artificial Intelligence

`CYBERSECURITY`   `GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT`

### Overview
The Homeland Security Committee's Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection hosted a hearing to discuss DHS and CISA's work to successfully position the US to harness AI's benefits while maximizing security.

**Notable Speakers:**

- **Ian Swanson**
  Chief Executive Officer and Founder, Protect AI
- **Alex Stamos**
  Chief Trust Officer, SentinelOne

**Takeaways**

- Government cybersecurity systems powered by AI face increased risks given their reliance on open-source data sets and susceptibility to specific cyber threats, such as algorithm tampering and data manipulation.
- Considering the availability of NIST's Secure Software Development Framework and CISA's Software Bill of Materials which already provide secure development best practices and guidelines for building, tuning, training, and testing AI models securely, experts emphasize the importance of concentrating on existing resources and focusing on accountability and precision in AI execution rather than "reinventing the wheel."

**Next Steps**

- Given the scarcity of cybersecurity professionals, Stamos advocates for a federal prioritization of the development of talent with cybersecurity skills, particularly in light of AI's potential to generate employment opportunities in the field of human-supervised AI.
- Stamos also called on Congress to ensure that CISA receives the necessary resources to improve its effectiveness as the primary hub for handling cyber incident reporting, response, and remediation while creating a standardized approach to report cyber incidents across various agencies as the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act (CIRCIA) expands its scope.

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## December 13 Leveraging Agency Expertise To Foster American AI Leadership And Innovation

HEALTH CARE    ENERGY

### Overview

This hearing convened leaders from the Departments of Energy (DOE), Health and Human Services (HHS), and Commerce to discuss the ways these agencies are leveraging AI as well as risks associated with the technology.

**Notable Speakers:**

- **Helena Fu**
  Director of Critical and Emerging Technology, Department of Energy
- **Dr. Micky Tripathi**
  National Coordinator for Health Information Tech, Department of Health and Human Services
- **Saif Khan**
  Senior Advisor to Secretary for Critical and Emerging Technologies, Department of Commerce

**Takeaways**

- AI has been responsible for contributing to numerous DOE successes including driving efficiency in computing and advancing hardware, accelerating clean energy deployment and accessibility, protecting the electric grid, improving clean energy generation, and assisting in emergency response and preparedness.
- The DOE has relied on AI to bolster national security systems by securing data systems, improving government data management, and mitigating a variety of security concerns, including both nuclear and cyber threats.
- HHS is using AI in medical devices to enhance diagnosis and treatment, including ultrasound software, real-time lesion detection during colonoscopy, and diagnostic aids for conditions such as Autism Spectrum Disorder and diabetic retinopathy in individuals with diabetes.

**Next Step**

- DOE is planning to develop methods for evaluating AI models to recognize and address the potential risks posed by advanced AI systems.
- HHS plans to use AI to improve clinical outcomes, reduce administrative costs, and empower patients by making health information more digestible and accessible.
- Commerce is developing a report on AI Accountability to offer recommendations to the federal government on ways to improve AI transparency and is collaborating with the Patent and Trademark Office to address areas where AI and intellectual property intersect to create recommendations for copyright-related executive actions.

## December 13 Launch of NTIA's Public Consultation Process on Widely Available AI Foundation Model Weights

**GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT**  **RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

### Overview
This event, jointly hosted by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and Democracy & Technology (CDT), dove into the implications of an open AI foundation model ecosystem. This marks the beginning of a public consultation process to develop a report detailing the risks, benefits, and policy considerations of making foundation model weights broadly available.

**Notable Speakers:**

- **Alan Davidson**
  Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, National Telecommunications and Information Administration
- **Alexandra Reeve Givens**
  President and CEO, Center for Democracy and Technology

**Takeaways**
- The open-source AI debate pits national security concerns against calls for democratization or the technology and testing enhancements, underscoring the need for a balanced policy approach.
- NTIA praised President Biden's executive order, highlighting its flexibility in creating balanced solutions that secure AI datasets while also promoting accessibility.
- NTIA's current focus is primarily on issues like bias, security, and trustworthiness in AI, as opposed to the hypothetical threat of AI posing an existential danger to humanity.

**Next Step**
- Pursuant to the executive order, NTIA will begin developing a report with recommendations on a potential path forward for open-source AI models. The agency will solicit comments from the public in early 2024 before starting on the report, which is due in July.

## December 13 The Impact of Algorithms on Competition and Consumer Rights

**CIVIL LIBERTIES**  **BUSINESS**

### Overview
The Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights hosted a hearing to discuss the role that algorithmic systems play in shaping the economy, specifically their impact on competition and consumers.

**Notable Speakers:**

- **Sarah Myers West**
  Managing Director, AI Now Institute

**Takeaways**
- The tech industry's surveillance business model enables the collection of detailed consumer data to enhance algorithmic systems which are then used by firms to set pricing and manipulate consumer behavior
- Inequities perpetuated by algorithmic systems negatively impact the economy at the consumer, employment, and business levels across the economy, including in industries with access to sensitive data such as healthcare and finance

**Next Step**
In her testimony, Dr. Sarah Myers West suggests that Congress tackle the concentration of economic and political power in the tech industry to halt the proliferation of harmful uses of algorithmic systems; to achieve this, she suggests:
- The use of existing mechanisms to enforce consumer protection laws, restrict anti-competitive practices, and prevent algorithmic discrimination
- The enactment of rules to halt demonstrably harmful AI uses, such as the passage of a strong data minimization mandate that limits how companies collect, use, and store data
- The improvement of current legislative capabilities to equip the government with the tools to dismantle the concentration of power in the tech industry

# Conversation Expl[AI]ned

> " *The secret sauce is not the [AI] model. It's the data.*"

**— Rob Thomas**
Senior Vice President, Software, and Chief Commercial Officer, IBM

## Conversation Trends: Mentions by AI Issue

November 30 - December 14

● Presidential Election ● Privacy ● Misinformation ● Liability ● Workforce
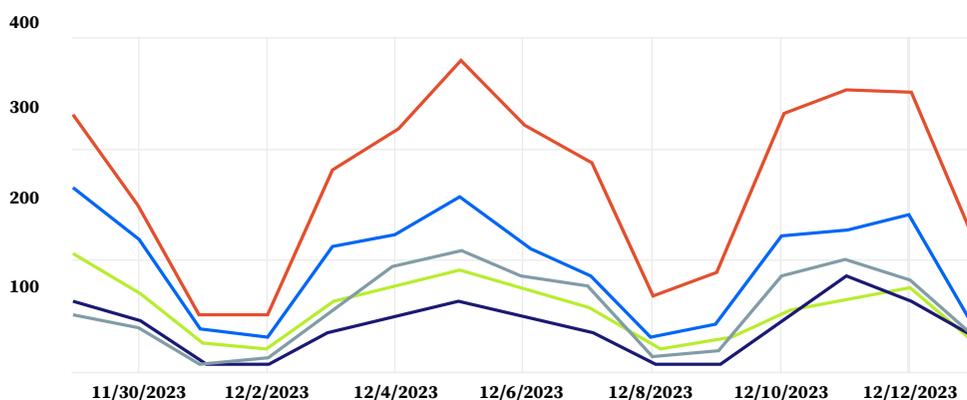


*The presidential election and privacy have been hot topics for the past two weeks among policy influencers and stakeholders.*

Note: Figure shows top five AI sub-issues by volume of mentions. Mentions are aggregated from traditional and social media sources. National Journal has identified key policymakers and thought leaders in the AI space who are included.

## Join the Chat

### Hodan Omaar: Statement to the US Senate AI Insight Forum on "Risk, Alignment, and Guarding Against Doomsday Scenarios"

### Topline

Hodan Omaar, senior analyst at the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation's Center for Data Innovation, claims that fears of AI have a tendency to be overblown and that policymakers should engage with more pragmatic models for managing AI risk than those that are born of fear.

### Takeaways

- There are three scenarios that could result in an AI-driven apocalypse; accidents with extremely powerful systems, misuse of extremely powerful systems, or unforeseen structural disruptions caused by extremely powerful systems

- Fears that AI developers are playing "God" are overblown–concerns about overly powerful AI systems causing an apocalypse are analogous to fears that CERN would destroy the universe–but policymakers currently do not have a good way to sift through noise and know which prognosticators to trust

- Policymakers should engage risk models similar to those developed by researchers at SETI to approach AI development and avoid an overly cautious, dogmatic approach

**Sentiment** (icon) Pragmatic

## Connecting the Dots

Current AI risk models, such as those developed by the IPCC, run the risk of overregulating a nascent industry, creating a research environment hostile to innovation. A model that "focus[es] on developing benchmarks to determine whether an AI system has reached AGI; identif[ies] when, if ever, anyone develops AGI; and prepar[es] a response plan if that point is ever reached" could help prepare the world for the potentiality of an AGI without presupposing its imminence.

# Amba Kak, Sarah Myers West, Meredith Whittaker: Make no mistake - AI is owned by Big Tech

> **Topline**
>
> Amba Kakarchive, Sarah Myers West, and Meredith Whittaker, each of the AI Now Institute in New York, point to OpenAI's recent turmoil as emblematic of Big Tech's consolidation of power in AI development.

## Takeaways

- Companies hoping to build base LLMs have little alternative to working with Microsoft, Google, or Facebook

- Government regulators may have greater incentives to craft policy that bolsters monopolies in the AI development market than mitigate them

- Regulation should inhibit current AI developer monopolists from entrenching their market dominance

**Sentiment** (icon) Wary

## Connecting the Dots

That Microsoft's (initially successful) attempt to hire Sam Altman days after his departure from OpenAI represented a worrying trend towards consolidation of AI development talent in the hands of commercial interests is a common refrain; AI development is increasingly driven by just a handful of firms. This, combined with large AI developers' proclivity towards evading government regulation, is driving fears among academics that commercial interests have an outsized influence on dictating the terms of the future of AI.

# The Work of Working Groups

Each edition, we track activity from the various state commissions, working groups, and advisory boards

## A framework for understanding state-level working groups

Working groups are a common proposal across state legislatures considering legislation to regulate AI. During 2023 legislative sessions, 15 states proposed bills to designate a commission, committee, office, task force, working group, or other body to study AI.

**Largely, these proposed, state-level working groups fall under three categories:**

1. **Priority on AI:** These groups are created with the stated purpose to examine AI. States that have recently considered these bills include: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Texas.
2. **Broadly Focused on Technology:** The scope of these groups examines technologies more broadly, but include intentional AI research. States that have recently considered these bills include: Maryland, Missouri, and New Hampshire.
3. **Targeting a Specific Use:** These groups come together to examine a specific area or use case for AI. States that have recently considered these bills include North Carolina and Nevada.

## Ohio Creates Policy and Council to Govern Statewide AI Use

Ohio policymakers created a multi-agency government task force to direct the state's use of generative AI.

`GENERATIVE AI (CHATBOTS)`   `GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT`

**Takeaways**

- The formation of the group coincides with the release of the Use of Artificial Intelligence in State of Ohio Solutions regulatory framework.
- Leaders hope to use the group to improve the way Ohio serves its citizens.

**What to Watch**

Ohio's group will ensure the state employs AI in accordance with nine key principles. Broadly, these deal with ensuring models' fairness, security, explainability, transparency, use-case, redundancy, and oversight.

## Wisconsin's AI Strategy: Upskilling, Not Displacing Workers

Wisconsin's Task Force on Workforce and AI is honing in on how AI can help improve the workforce in both the public and private sectors.

`GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT`   `LABOR`

**Takeaways**

- The task force's broad strategy is to ensure "ethical and equitable" use of AI by the government when making policy recommendations.
- The group, led by Wisconsin's Workforce Development Cabinet Secretary Amy Pechacek, has already helped the Wisconsin government employ AI to resolve a backlog of over 700,000 unemployment claims.
- Wisconsin is also invested in implementing policy that prevent a outsized impact on any industry from AI.

**What to Watch**

While Wisconsin is moving aggressively to implement AI solutions in the labor force, a key concern of its task force is the potential of AI to negatively disrupt certain occupations, especially those in engineering, data analysis, finance, the law, and arts. For its part, the Wisconsin government is assuring its workforce that laborers won't be displaced, but rather "augmented." The group is also researching potential AI applications in K-12 education.

## Profile Spotlight

**Amy Pechacek**

Cabinet Secretary of Wisconsin's Department of Workforce Development, Pechacek has led efforts to implement uses of AI at the state level. Pechacek chairs Wisconsin's Task Force on Workforce and Artificial Intelligence and hopes to embrace AI systems ethically and equitably to improve the state's economy.

*(For an expanded biography and contact information, see the appendix or **click here.**)*

# Appendix

## People Profiles

### David Sandalow

Former Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs at the Energy Department under the Obama administration, Sandalow is currently a Fellow at the Center on Global Energy Policy at Columbia University. Since 2015, Sandalow has chaired the Innovation for Cool Earth Forum with which he recently issued the "Artificial Intelligence for Climate Change Roadmap" at the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28). Sandalow is optimistic about the usage of AI to speed up the discovery and design of clean energy technologies like solar panels, wind turbines, and clean fuels. He specifically mentions AI's capabilities to simulate millions of design or materials tests in just seconds, creating breakthroughs that can speed up decarbonization in various sectors. Other roadmaps Sandalow has contributed to cover biomass carbon removal and storage, industrial decarbonization, and direct air capture.

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### Anna Eshoo

Representing the region around Silicon Valley since 1993, Eshoo has naturally centered policy efforts around technology, telecommunications, and the internet, and currently serves as co-chair of the Congressional AI Caucus. Set to retire at the end of 2024, Eshoo is currently prioritizing the passage of the Creating Resources for Every American to Experiment with Artificial Intelligence (CREATE AI) Act, which sees bipartisan support, to diversify and expand access to AI systems so that students and entrepreneurs have access to continue to innovate in the AI field. Eshoo has helped introduce legislation in Congress that sought to form a national commission to regulate AI and study the threat AI may pose to US biosecurity. For her efforts in leading AI legislation in Congress, Eshoo was named to TIME Magazine's 100 Most Influential People in AI. Eshoo has also sponsored legislation focused on broadband expansion, consumer protection, and net neutrality in her congressional tenure.

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(202) 225-8104

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**Website:** https://eshoo.house.gov/

**Amy Pechacek**

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Madison, WI, 53707-
7946, PO Box 7946

**Phone:**

(608) 267.1410

Appointed by Gov. Tony Evers in 2021 to Cabinet Secretary of Wisconsin's Department of Workforce Development, Pechacek has since led the state's efforts in reviewing and applying how AI tools can be used by the state government. Pechacek partnered with Google to resolve a backlog of unemployment insurance claims that Wisconsin received during the pandemic and build an AI-based adjudicator that cleared over 700,000 claims. She now chairs Wisconsin's Task Force on Workforce and Artificial Intelligence, which aims to prepare educational and professional leaders on the future of AI, inform policymakers, foster innovation, and ensure that proper investments are made at the state level to successfully integrate AI technologies. Pechacek hopes to embrace AI and be both ethical and equitable in policy recommendations so that Wisconsin's economy can thrive. She graduated from Northwestern University with a master's in Public Policy and Administration and formerly worked for Wisconsin's Department of Corrections.

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https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/dwd/leadership.htm
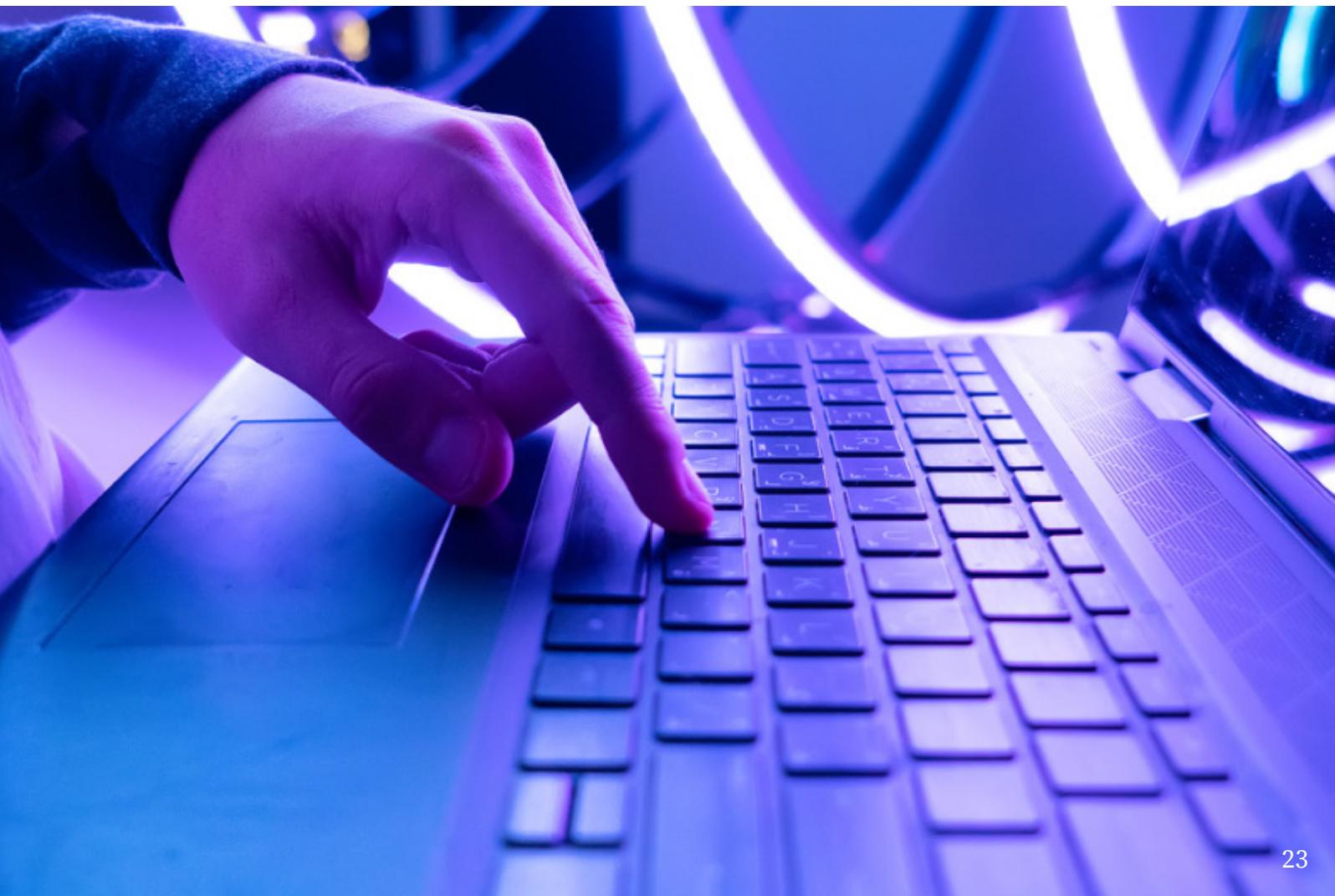
## Federal Agency AI Appointments

### Cabinet

| Department | Chief AI Officer | AI Strategy |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Department of Agriculture | *Not yet announced* | *Not yet released* |
| Department of Commerce | *Not yet announced* | *Not yet released* |
| Department of Defense | Dr. Craig Martell<br>Chief Digital and AI Officer | Data, Analytics, and Artificial Intelligence Adoption Strategy |
| Department of Education | Vijay Sharma | *Not yet released* |
| Department of Energy | Helena Fu | *Not yet released* |
| Department of Health & Human Services | Greg Singleton | Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2021) |
| Department of Homeland Security | Eric Hysen | Not yet released |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | Vinay Singh | Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2020) |
| Department of the Interior | *Not yet announced* | *Not yet released* |
| Department of Justice | *Not yet announced* | Artificial Intelligence Strategy (2020) |
| Department of Labor | *Not yet announced* | *Not yet released* |
| Department of State | Matthew Graviss<br>Chief Data and AI Officer | Enterprise AI Strategy FY2024-FY2025 |
| Department of Transportation | *Not yet announced* | *Not yet released* |
| Department of the Treasury | *Not yet announced* | *Not yet released* |
| Department of Veterans Affairs | Gil Alterovitz | Artificial Intelligence Strategy |
| Executive Office of the President | *Not yet announced* | Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence |

### Other Agencies

| Agency | Chief AI Officer | AI Strategy |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency | *Not yet announced* | 2023-2024 Roadmap for Artificial Intelligence |
| Defense Intelligence Agency | Ramesh Menon | *Not yet released* |
| General Services Administration | Zach Whitman | AI Guide for Government |
| National Science Foundation | Dorothy Aronson | *Not yet released* |

## State Legislative Session Calendar

As of December 15, 2023, a total of 27 states plus DC and Congress have active legislation.

- 15 states plus DC and Congress are currently in session, special session, or are within the timeframe for a governor to act on legislation from a recently concluded session
- 12 others carry legislation over to the next legislative session

| State | Type | Adjourns | Governor Deadline |
|-------|------|----------|-------------------|
| SC | Special Session (Unfinished Business) | 06/14/23 | 01/07/24 |
| ME | Special Session (Unfinished Business) | 07/26/23 | 01/06/24 |
| PA | Regular Session | 11/17/23 | 12/16/23 |
| PA | Special Session (Victims of Child Abuse) | 12/29/23 | 01/28/24 |
| TX | Special Session (Unfinished Business) | 12/05/23 | 12/25/23 |
| GA | Special Session (Redistricting) | 12/07/23 | 01/16/24 |
| MI | Regular Session | 12/31/23 | 01/14/24 |
| OH | Regular Session | 12/31/23 | 01/11/24 |
| DC | Regular Session | 01/01/24 | 01/14/24 |
| RI | Regular Session | 01/01/24 | 01/11/24 |
| WI | Regular Session | 01/01/24 | 01/07/24 |
| WI | Special Session (Workforce Challenges) | 01/01/24 | 01/07/24 |
| MA | Regular Session | 01/02/24 | 01/12/24 |
| NY | Regular Session | 01/03/24 | 02/02/24 |
| NJ | Regular Session | 01/08/24 | 02/22/24 |
| DE | Special Session (Unfinished Business) | 01/09/24 | 01/19/24 |

## 2024 Legislative Session Calendar

| State | 2024 Regular Session Convenes | 2023 Legislation Carries Over to 2024 |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DC | 01/02/24 | Yes |
| KY | 01/02/24 | No |

| State | 2024 Regular Session Convenes | 2023 Legislation Carries Over to 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| MS | 01/02/24 | No |
| OH | 01/02/24 | Yes |
| PA | 01/02/24 | Yes |
| RI | 01/02/24 | Yes |
| VT | 01/02/24 | Yes |
| CA | 01/03/24 | Yes |
| MA | 01/03/24 | Yes |
| ME | 01/03/24 | Yes |
| MO | 01/03/24 | No |
| NE | 01/03/24 | Yes |
| NY | 01/03/24 | Yes |
| NH | 01/03024 | Yes |
| AZ | 01/08/24 | No |
| GA | 01/08/24 | Yes |
| IA | 01/08/24 | Yes |
| ID | 01/08/24 | No |
| KS | 01/08/24 | Yes |
| WA | 01/08/24 | Yes |
| TN | 01/09/24 | Yes |
| DE | 01/09/24 | Yes |
| FL | 01/09/24 | No |
| IN | 01/09/24 | No |
| NJ | 01/09/24 | No |
| SC | 01/09/24 | Yes |
| SD | 01/09/24 | No |
| CO | 01/10/24 | No |
| IL | 01/10/24 | Yes |
| MD | 01/10/24 | No |
| MI | 01/10/24 | Yes |
| VA | 01/10/24 | No |
| WV | 01/10/24 | Yes |

| State | 2024 Regular Session Convenes | 2023 Legislation Carries Over to 2024 |
|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| AK | 01/16/24 | Yes |
| NM | 01/16/24 | No |
| UT | 01/16/24 | No |
| WI | 01/16/24 | Yes |
| HI | 01/17/24 | Yes |
| OR | 02/05/24 | No |
| OK | 02/05/24 | Yes |
| AL | 02/06/24 | No |
| CT | 02/07/24 | No |
| MN | 02/12/24 | Yes |
| WY | 02/12/24 | No |
| LA | 03/11/24 | No |
| AR | 04/10/24 | No |
| NC | 05/15/24 | Yes |
| MT | No 2024 Regular Session | No |
| ND | No 2024 Regular Session | No |
| NV | No 2024 Regular Session | No |
| TX | No 2024 Regular Session | No |

## Upcoming Committee Hearings

*Due to the US House and Senate recesses, no hearings are currently scheduled.*

## Upcoming AI Events

### January 17-18

**Cloud Security Alliance**

### CSA Virtual AI Summit

Holistic walkthrough of the future of critical AI disciplines, including advice from industry innovators on managing the risks of generative AI

**Topic:** Cloud Technology; Generative AI          **Location:** Virtual

## Comprehensive Regulation/Legislation

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Bill Progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| CA | A 302 | Ward (D) | Enacted |
| CT | S 1103 | Joint Committee on General Law | Enacted |
| IL | H 3563 | Rashid (D) | Enacted |
| MI | H 5141 | Tsernoglou (D) | Enacted |
| MI | H 5143 | Bierlein (R) | Enacted |
| MI | H 5144 | Tsernoglou (D) | Enacted |
| MI | H 5145 | Arbit (D) | Enacted |
| TX | H 2060 | Capriglione (R) | Enacted |
| TX | H 2700 | Guillen (R) | Enacted |
| WA | S 5152 | Valdez (D) | Enacted |
| CA | SCR 17 | Dodd (D) | Chaptered |
| HI | SCR 179 | Lee (D) | Adopted |
| HI | SR 123 | Lee (D) | Adopted |
| IN | LCR 1 | Legislative Council | Adopted |
| LA | SCR 49 | Milligan (R) | Adopted |
| RI | H 6423 | Stewart (D) | Chaptered |
| CA | A 331 | Bauer-Kahan (D) | Assembly Appropriations Committee |
| CA | A 459 | Kalra (D) | Senate Rules Committee |
| CA | A 1282 | Lowenthal (D) | Senate Inactive File |
| CA | ACR 96 | Hoover (R) | Senate Judiciary Committee |
| CA | AJR 6 | Essayli (R) | Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee |
| CA | S 294 | Wiener (D) | Senate Rules Committee |
| CA | S 313 | Dodd (D) | Senate Appropriations Committee |
| CA | S 398 | Wahab (D) | Senate Governmental Organization Committee |
| CA | S 721 | Becker (D) | Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee |
| DC | B 114 | White (D) | Business and Economic Development Committee |
| FL | H 483 | Pittman (R) | House Education & Employment Committee |
| FL | H 653 | Alvarez (R) | House Commerce Committee |
| FL | H 757 | Andrade (R) | HOUSE |

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Bill Progress |
|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| **FL** | **S 454** | Garcia (R) | Senate Commerce and Tourism Committee |
| **FL** | **S 464** | Grall (R) | Senate Banking and Insurance Committee |
| **FL** | **S 850** | DiCeglie (R) | SENATE |
| **IL** | **H 364** | Welch (D) | House Rules Committee |
| **IL** | **H 3285** | Kifowit (D) | House Rules Committee |
| **IL** | **H 3385** | Rashid (D) | House Rules Committee |
| **IL** | **S 504** | Aquino (D) | Senate Committee on Assignments Committee |
| **MA** | **H 60** | Carey (D) | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity |
| **MA** | **H 64** | Garballey (D) | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity |
| **MA** | **H 72** | Livingstone (D) | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity |
| **MA** | **H 83** | Vargas (D) | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity |
| **MA** | **H 1873** | Fernandes D (D) | Joint Committee on Labor & Workforce Development |
| **MA** | **H 1974** | Cutler (D) | Joint Committee on Mental Health, Substance Use and Recovery |
| **MA** | **H 4024** | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity | House Ways and Means Committee |
| **MA** | **HD 676** | Cutler (D) | HOUSE |
| **MA** | **S 25** | Creem (D) | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity |
| **MA** | **S 31** | Finegold (D) | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity |
| **MA** | **S 33** | Lewis J (D) | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity |
| **MA** | **S 227** | Finegold (D) | Joint Committee on Advanced Info Technology, the Internet and Cybersecurity |
| **MA** | **SD 1827** | Finegold (D) | SENATE |
| **ME** | **LR 2882** | Senator Grohoski | Legislature |
| **ME** | **LR 2931** | Kuhn (D) | Legislature |
| **ME** | **H 1270 a** | O'Neil (D) | SENATE |
| **MI** | **H 5142** | Puri (D) | Senate Elections and Ethics Committee |
| **MI** | **S 659** | Bayer (D) | Senate Finance, Insurance, and Consumer Protection Committee |
| **MO** | **H 1814** | Riggs (R) | HOUSE |
| **NC** | **S 460** | Salvador (D) | Senate Rules and Operations of the Senate Committee |
| **NH** | **H 1432** | Greeson (R) | HOUSE |
| **NH** | **H 1500** | Massimilla (D) | HOUSE |

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Bill Progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NH** | **LSR 2152** | Greeson (R) | Filed |
| **NH** | **LSR 2305** | Brennan (D) | Filed |
| **NH** | **LSR 2317** | Santonastaso (R) | Filed |
| **NH** | **LSR 2510** | Cormen (D) | Filed |
| **NJ** | **A 168** | Carter (D) | Assembly Science, Innovation and Technology Committee |
| **NJ** | **A 537** | Freiman (D) | Assembly Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee |
| **NJ** | **A 2030** | Benson (D) | Assembly Transportation and Independent Authorities Committee |
| **NJ** | **S 1402** | Gill (D) | Senate Commerce Committee |
| **NJ** | **S 3876** | Singleton (D) | Senate State Government, Wagering, Tourism and Historic Preservation Committee |
| **NJ** | **S 3926** | Steinhardt (R) | Senate Judiciary Committee |
| **NY** | **A 216** | Rosenthal (D) | Assembly Consumer Affairs and Protection Committee |
| **NY** | **A 567** | Joyner (D) | Assembly Labor Committee |
| **NY** | **A 3593** | Rosenthal (D) | Assembly Consumer Affairs and Protection Committee |
| **NY** | **A 4969** | Vanel (D) | Vetoed by Governor |
| **NY** | **A 5309** | Solages (D) | Assembly Governmental Operations Committee |
| **NY** | **A 6319** | Solages (D) | Assembly Science & Technology Committee |
| **NY** | **A 6775** | Vanel (D) | Assembly Codes Committee |
| **NY** | **A 6790** | Vanel (D) | Assembly Election Law Committee |
| **NY** | **A 7106** | Bores (D) | Assembly Election Law Committee |
| **NY** | **A 7501** | Rajkumar (D) | Assembly Science & Technology Committee |
| **NY** | **A 7634** | Meeks (D) | Assembly Ways and Means Committee |
| **NY** | **A 7838** | Cunningham (D) | Assembly Labor Committee |
| **NY** | **A 7859** | Rosenthal (D) | Assembly Labor Committee |
| **NY** | **A 7904** | Vanel (D) | Assembly Election Law Committee |
| **NY** | **A 7906** | Rosenthal (D) | Assembly Housing Committee |
| **NY** | **A 8098** | Rivera (D) | Assembly Consumer Affairs and Protection Committee |
| **NY** | **A 8105** | Vanel (D) | Assembly Consumer Affairs and Protection Committee |
| **NY** | **A 8110** | Vanel (D) | Assembly Codes Committee |
| **NY** | **A 8129** | Vanel (D) | Assembly Science & Technology Committee |
| **NY** | **A 8138** | Weinstein (D) | Assembly Judiciary Committee |

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Bill Progress |
|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| NY | A 8158 | Fahy (D) | Assembly Consumer Affairs and Protection Committee |
| NY | A 8179 | Burke (D) | Assembly Ways and Means Committee |
| NY | A 8195 | Vanel (D) | Assembly Science & Technology Committee |
| NY | S 5641 | Comrie (D) | Senate Labor Committee |
| NY | S 6402 | Sanders (D) | SENATE |
| NY | S 6638 | Parker (D) | Senate Elections Committee |
| NY | S 6859 | Gianaris (D) | Senate Consumer Protection Committee |
| NY | S 7422 | Webb L (D) | Senate Investigations and Government Operations Committee |
| NY | S 7543 | Gonzalez (D) | Senate Rules Committee |
| NY | S 7592 | Ashby (R) | Senate Rules Committee |
| NY | S 7623 | Hoylman (D) | Senate Rules Committee |
| NY | S 7676 | Ramos (D) | Senate Rules Committee |
| NY | S 7735 | Cleare (D) | Senate Rules Committee |
| OK | S 1221 | Weaver (R) | SENATE |
| OK | S 1268 | Rader (R) | SENATE |
| PA | H 1063 | Mackenzie (R) | House Judiciary Committee |
| PA | H 1304 | Solomon (D) | Senate Third Consideration |
| PA | H 1373 | Merski (D) | House Judiciary Committee |
| PA | H 1598 | Pielli (D) | House Consumer Protection, Technology & Utilities Committee |
| PA | H 1663 | Venkat (D) | House Insurance Committee |
| PA | H 1753 | Pielli (D) | House Judiciary Committee |
| PA | HR 170 | Merski (D) | House State Government Committee |
| PA | SR 143 | Kane (D) | Senate Communications and Technology Committee |
| RI | H 6285 | Carson (D) | House Innovation, Internet and Technology Committee |
| RI | H 6286 | Carson (D) | House Innovation, Internet and Technology Committee |
| RI | S 117 | DiPalma (D) | Senate Judiciary Committee |
| RI | S 146 | DiPalma (D) | Senate Special Legislation and Veterans' Affairs Committee |
| SC | S 404 | Verdin (R) | Senate Judiciary Committee |
| VT | H 114 | Priestley (D) | House General and Housing Committee |
| WA | H 1442 | Low (R) | House Rules Committee |
| WA | H 1616 | Kloba (D) | House Civil Rights and Judiciary Committee |

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Bill Progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| WA | S 5356 | Hasegawa (D) | Senate Environment, Energy and Technology Committee |
| WA | S 5643 | Hasegawa (D) | Senate Environment, Energy and Technology Committee |
| WA | S 5838 | Nguyen (D) | SENATE |
| WI | A 664 | Neylon (R) | Assembly Campaigns and Elections Committee |
| WI | S 644 | Quinn (R) | Senate Shared Revenue, Elections and Consumer Protection Committee |
| WY | D 239 | Joint Select Cmt, Blockchain, Financial Technology & Digital Innovation Tech. | Filed as Draft |
| US | H 206 | Schweikert (R) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| US | H 1718 | Obernolte (R) | House Armed Services Committee |
| US | H 1777 | Wilson J (R) | House Armed Services Committee |
| US | H 2594 | Green (R) | House Ways and Means Committee |
| US | H 2670 | Rogers Mike (R) | Conference Committee |
| US | H 2894 | Lieu (D) | House Foreign Affairs Committee |
| US | H 2993 | Banks (R) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| US | H 3044 | Clarke (D) | House Administration Committee |
| US | H 3168 | Wittman (R) | House Armed Services Committee |
| US | H 3369 | Harder (D) | HOUSE |
| US | H 3559 | Lucas (R) | HOUSE |
| US | H 3560 | Lucas (R) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| US | H 3831 | Torres R (D) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| US | H 3932 | Turner M (R) | HOUSE |
| US | H 3935 | Graves S (R) | SENATE |
| US | H 4076 | Pappas (D) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| US | H 4162 | Franklin (R) | House Agriculture Committee |
| US | H 4223 | Lieu (D) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| US | H 4498 | Soto (D) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| US | H 4503 | Mace (R) | House Oversight and Accountability Committee |
| US | H 4552 | Mace (R) | House Armed Services Committee |
| US | H 4611 | Espaillat (D) | House Administration Committee |
| US | H 4624 | Matsui D (D) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| US | H 4683 | Jackson J (D) | House Foreign Affairs Committee |

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Bill Progress |
|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| **US** | **H 4704** | Eshoo (D) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| **US** | **H 4814** | Soto (D) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| **US** | **H 5066** | Williams N (D) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| **US** | **H 5077** | Eshoo (D) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| **US** | **H 5230** | Bacon (R) | House Armed Services Committee |
| **US** | **H 5495** | Lesko (R) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| **US** | **H 5576** | Ross D (D) | House Judiciary Committee |
| **US** | **H 5586** | Clarke (D) | House Homeland Security Committee |
| **US** | **H 5628** | Clarke (D) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| **US** | **H 5808** | Pettersen (D) | House Financial Services Committee |
| **US** | **H 6088** | Kiley (R) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| **US** | **H 6092** | Lieu (D) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| **US** | **H 6346** | Lesko (R) | House Energy and Commerce Committee |
| **US** | **H 6349** | McCaul (R) | House Foreign Affairs Committee |
| **US** | **H 6425** | Gallagher (R) | House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence |
| **US** | **H 6466** | Kean (R) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| **US** | **HRES 66** | Lieu (D) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| **US** | **HRES 649** | Espaillat (D) | House Science, Space, and Technology Committee |
| **US** | **S 153** | Rubio (R) | Senate Finance Committee |
| **US** | **S 262** | Casey (D) | Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee |
| **US** | **S 686** | Warner (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 1123** | Duckworth (D) | Senate Armed Services Committee |
| **US** | **S 1356** | Bennet (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 1394** | Markey (D) | Senate Armed Services Committee |
| **US** | **S 1564** | Peters G (D) | SENATE |
| **US** | **S 1577** | Bennet (D) | Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee |
| **US** | **S 1596** | Klobuchar (D) | Senate Rules and Administration Committee |
| **US** | **S 1626** | Scott (R) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 1671** | Bennet (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Bill Progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| **US** | **S 1865** | Peters G (D) | SENATE |
| **US** | **S 1876** | Coons (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 1993** | Hawley (R) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 2043** | Menendez (D) | SENATE |
| **US** | **S 2103** | Warner (D) | SENATE |
| **US** | **S 2226** | Reed (D) | SENATE |
| **US** | **S 2251** | Peters G (D) | Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee |
| **US** | **S 2293** | Peters G (D) | Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee |
| **US** | **S 2325** | Markey (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 2333** | Casey (D) | SENATE |
| **US** | **S 2346** | Budd (R) | Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee |
| **US** | **S 2399** | Markey (D) | Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee |
| **US** | **S 2419** | Casey (D) | Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee |
| **US** | **S 2440** | Casey (D) | Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee |
| **US** | **S 2502** | Rounds (R) | Senate Armed Services Committee |
| **US** | **S 2597** | Warren (D) | Senate Judiciary Committee |
| **US** | **S 2677** | Shaheen (D) | Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee |
| **US** | **S 2691** | Schatz (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 2714** | Heinrich (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 2765** | Ricketts (R) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 2770** | Klobuchar (D) | Senate Rules and Administration Committee |
| **US** | **S 2892** | Wyden (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 3004** | Manchin (D) | Senate Armed Services Committee |
| **US** | **S 3050** | Rounds (R) | Senate Armed Services Committee |
| **US** | **S 3162** | Lujan (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 3205** | Moran Je (R) | Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee |
| **US** | **S 3312** | Thune (R) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **US** | **S 3325** | Cortez-Masto (D) | Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee |
| **CA** | **Executive Order 12** | CA Governor's Office | Effective |

| State | Bill Number | Bill Sponsor | Bill Progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| NJ | Executive Order 33 | NJ Governor's Office | Effective |
| OK | Executive Order 24 | OK Governor's Office | Effective |
| OR | Executive Order 26 | OR Governor's Office | Effective |
| PA | Executive Order 19 | PA Governor's Office | Effective |
| WI | Executive Order 211 | WI Governor's Office | Effective |
| US | Executive Order 15 | White House | Effective |
| US | Executive Order 20 | White House | Effective |
| NY | Regulation 30621 | Gaming Commission | Rule Adoption |
| US | Regulation 107893 | Federal Housing Finance Agency | Notice of Proposed Rulemaking |
| US | Regulation 108536 | Department of Defense/Defense Acquisition Regulations System | Final Rule |
| US | Regulation 108701 | Securities and Exchange Commission | Proposed Rule |
| US | Regulation 108745 | Department of the Treasury/Office of Investment Security | Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking |
| US | Regulation 109282 | Library of Congress/Copyright Office | Notice of Proposed Rulemaking |
| US | Regulation 109287 | Department of Commerce/Bureau of Industry and Security | Final Rule |
| US | Regulation 109325 | Department of Commerce/Bureau of Industry and Security | Interim Rule- Request for Comments |
| US | Regulation 109326 | Department of Commerce/Bureau of Industry and Security | Interim Rule- Request for Comments |
| US | Regulation 109387 | Department of Labor/Employee Benefits Security Administration | Notice of Proposed Rulemaking |

**PolicyView: AI** is a biweekly intelligence report from National Journal that provides a comprehensive view of AI legislation at the state and federal levels. We track what's gaining momentum in specific areas of the country, what industries are most likely to be affected, and which lawmakers and influencers are driving the conversation.

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