Artificial Intelligence (AI): Government Uses and Legislative Trends

Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs

May 30, 2024

The Kenny Guinn Center for Policy Priorities

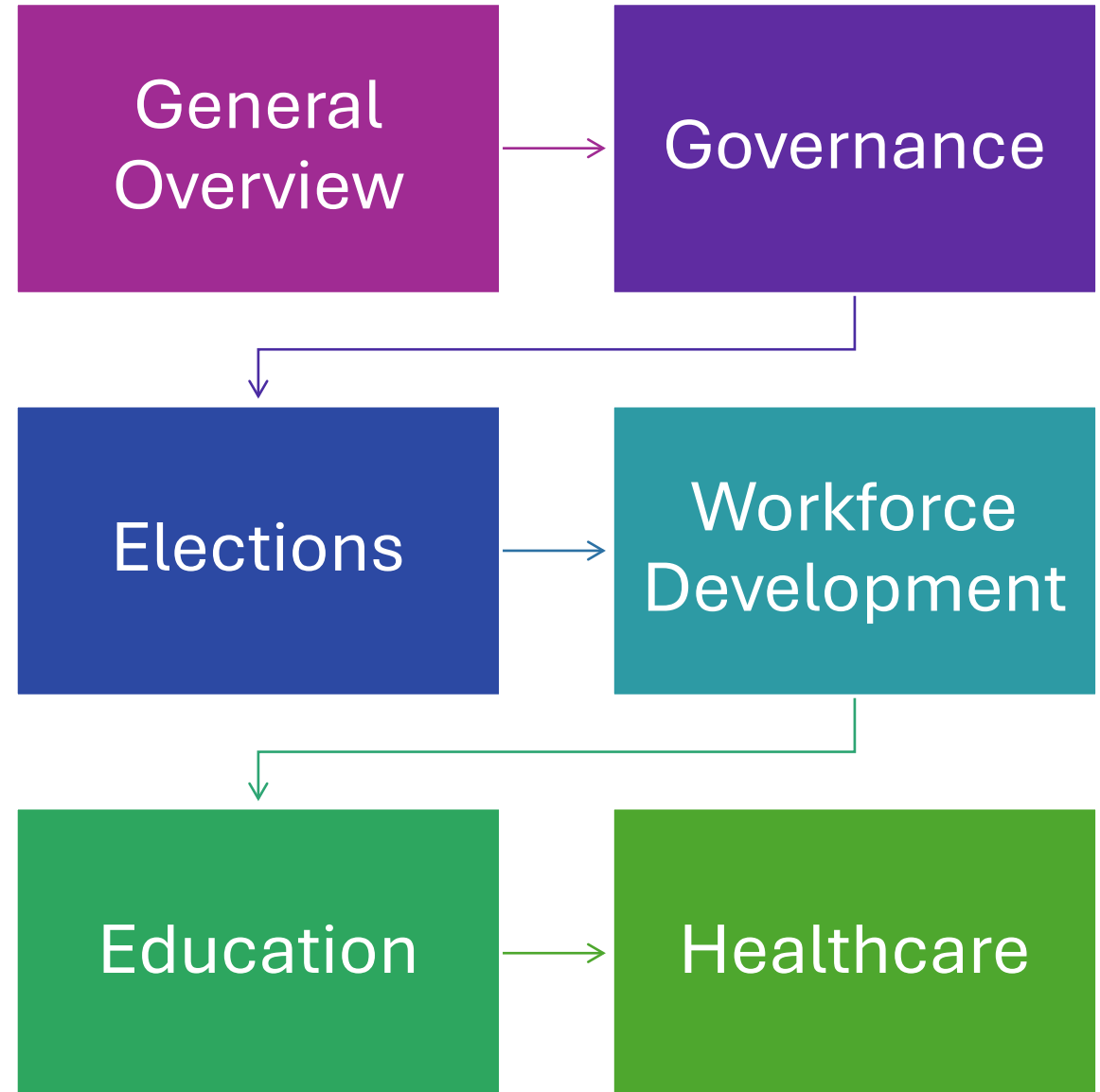## DATA DRIVEN. INDEPENDENT. NONPARTISAN. POLICY RESEARCH FOR NEVADA

"Advancing evidence-based policy solutions for Nevada through research, public engagement, and partnerships."
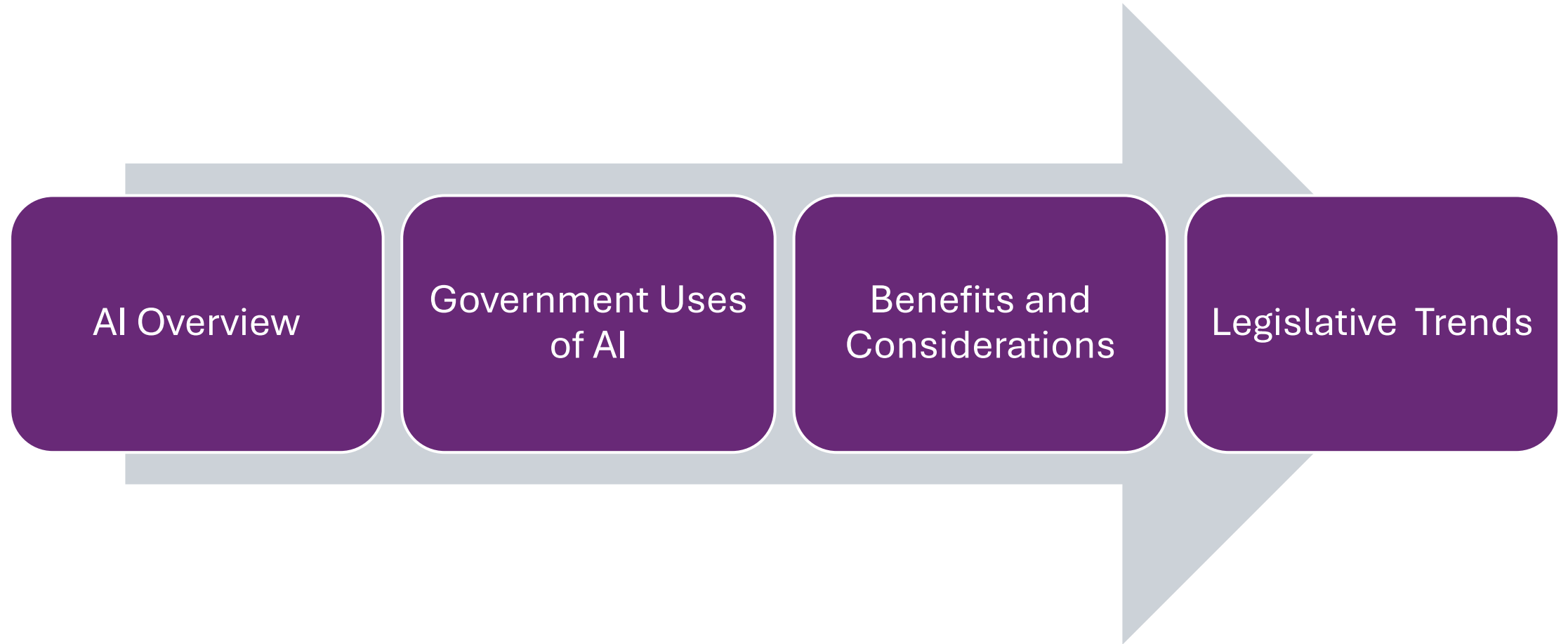
AI & Public Policy

- Second Annual Gallagher Dialogues

- Speaker: Russel Wald

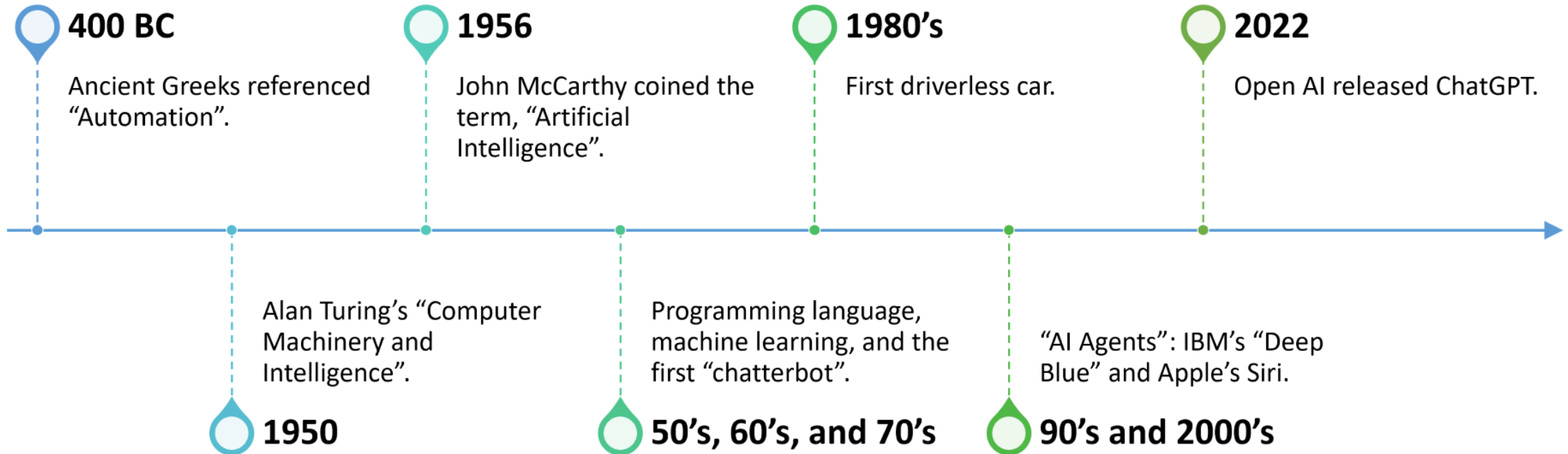- Deputy Director, Stanford Institute for Human Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI)

Agenda

AI Overview → Government Uses of AI → Benefits and Considerations → Legislative Trends

A Brief History of Artificial Intelligence

400 BC
Ancient Greeks referenced "Automation".

1956
John McCarthy coined the term, "Artificial Intelligence".

1980's
First driverless car.

2022
Open AI released ChatGPT.

Alan Turing's "Computer Machinery and Intelligence".
1950

Programming language, machine learning, and the first "chatterbot".
50's, 60's, and 70's

"AI Agents": IBM's "Deep Blue" and Apple's Siri.
90's and 2000's

Artificial Intelligence Defined

Federal Definition

- A machine-based system that can make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. (15 U.S.C. 9401(3))

U.S. General Services Administration

- Mimics behavior through technologies combining "math, computer science, and cognitive science." (IT Modernization Centers of Excellence)
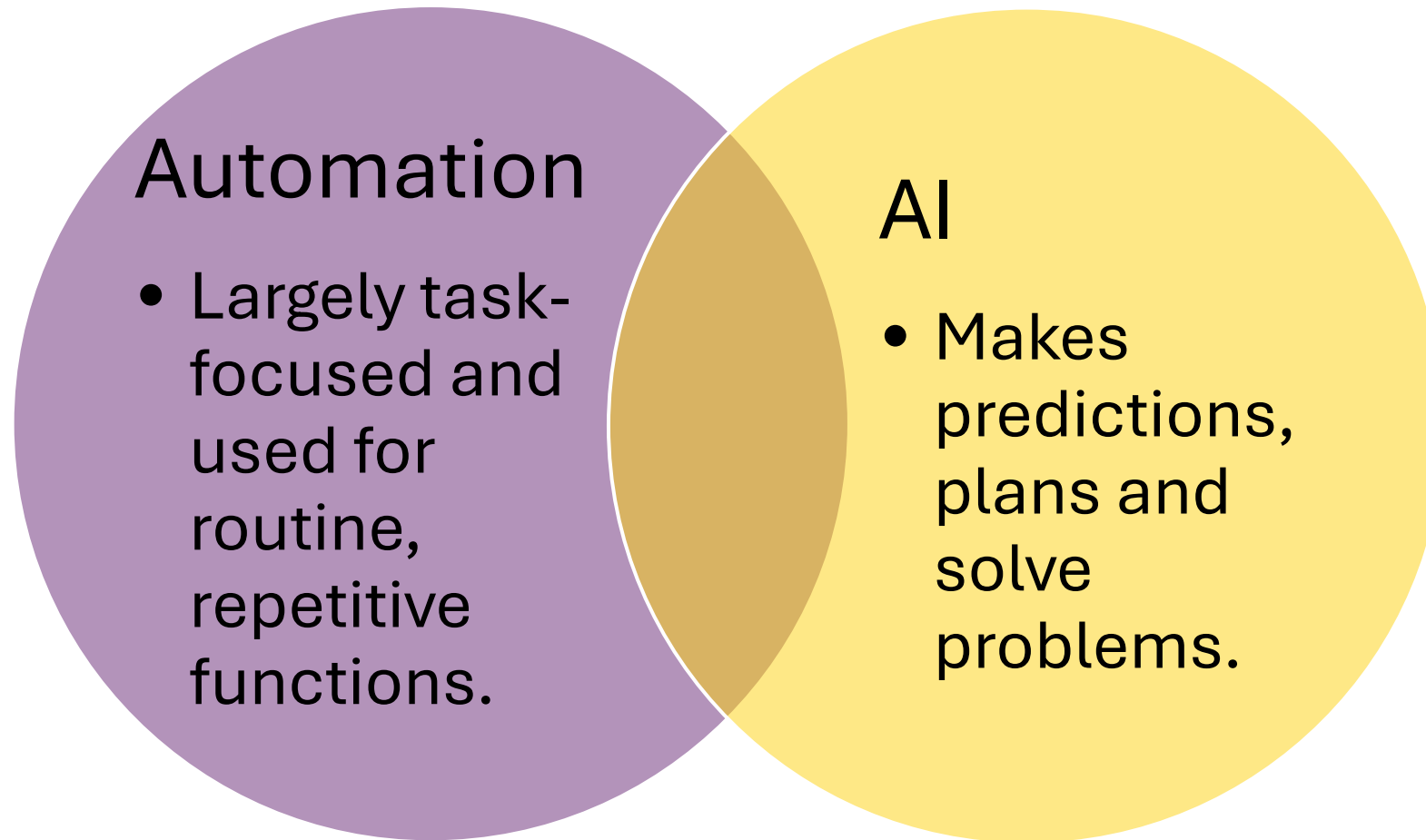
Key Terms and Concepts

Machine Learning (ML)	• Studies how computer systems can improve perception, knowledge, and decisions.
Computer Vision (CV)	• Enables computers to derive and process meaningful information from various visual inputs.
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	• Focuses on enabling computers and digital devices to recognize, understand, and generate text and speech.
Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI)	• Models that can generate text, images, and other content based on their training data.

Artificial Intelligence v. Automation

Automation

- Largely task-focused and used for routine, repetitive functions.

AI

- Makes predictions, plans and solve problems.

How have State Governments Leveraged Artificial Intelligence?

AI in Nevada

DMV

- Chatbots

DETR

- GenAI

Clark County

- Signature Verification

Artificial Intelligence Uses in Government

Customer Support
- Advanced Search Tools
- Translation Services

Administrative Processes
- Clearing Backlogs
- Data Processing

Transportation and Infrastructure
- Traffic Monitoring
- Road and Bridge Maintenance

Crime Detection
- Detecting Fraud
- Identifying Criminal Suspects

Emergency Services
- 911 Dispatch
- Fire Detection
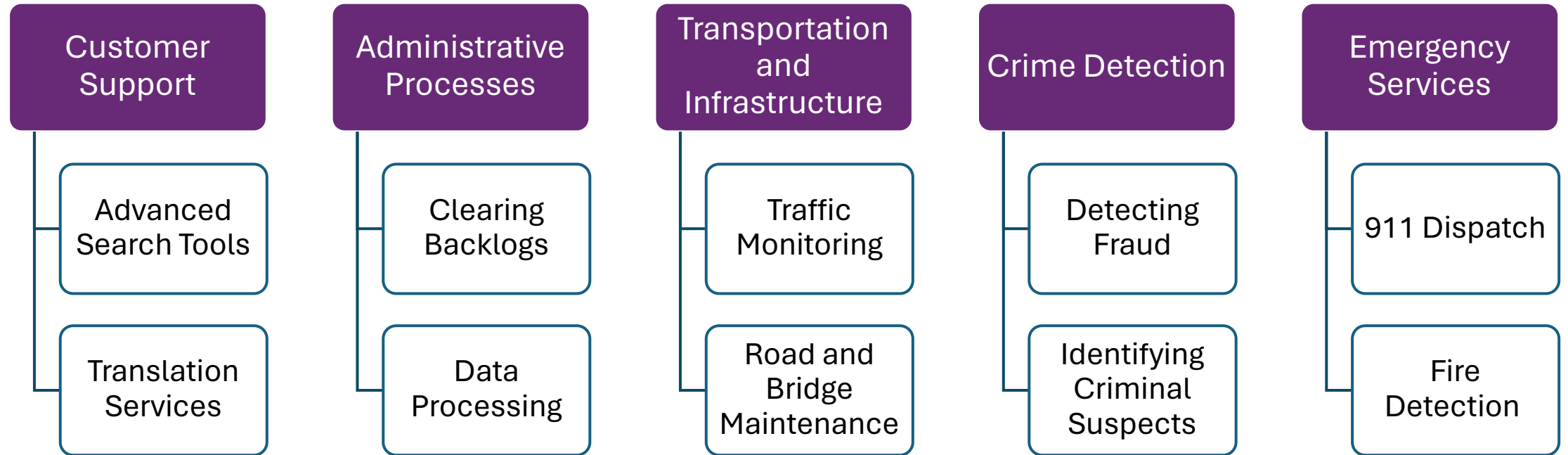
Customer Support Tools

Chatbots

- Utilized by at least **22+ state agencies** across the country
- Primarily used to provide information (how to file unemployment insurance claims, how to access education services)
  - Some supplemental features, such as language translation
- Utilization in service applications and requests still developing

Translation Services

- **Federal, state, and local governments**
- Foreign language document translation
  - Legal, business, government, technology

Administrative Processes

Unemployment Claims

- **Wisconsin** Department of Workforce Development (DWD)
  - Collaboration with Google
  - Cleared backlog as of December 30, 2020
  - Applied "confidence scores" to applications

Large Data Sets

- **Illinois** and **Pennsylvania**
  - Case workers use Augintel software to filter large sets of case notes
  - Flagging early warning signs of opioid use and assisting with case transfers

Transportation

Traffic Monitoring

- **Maryland**
  - AI Software-Controlled Traffic Lights to utilize dynamic timing based on the number of vehicles on the road, vehicle collisions and construction to synchronize corridors of traffic and combat congestion in real-time

Infrastructure Maintenance

- **Vermont**
  - Using AI-powered modeling and predictive analytics to understand how long road treatments will last as well as predict bridge deterioration

Crime Detection

Fraud Detection

- **Michigan's** Unemployment Insurance Agency (UIA)
  - Verification of claimant's wages and identity
  - No active human oversight from 2013 to 2015
  - Falsely accused nearly 20,000 residents of fraud
  - New system through Deloitte UFACTS (April 2023)

Facial Recognition

- The FBI and Police Departments **across the U.S.**
  - Compares photos and videos to public database
  - Improvements in identification accuracy, speed
  - Concerns with accuracy, bias, and civil liberty concerns

Emergency Services

Assistance in 911 Call Centers

- **South Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and more**
  - Filters and directs non-emergency calls to the appropriate agencies

Fire Detection

- **Nevada**, **California**, **Oregon**, **Washington** and **Idaho**
  - Alert Wildfire AI-supported camera systems used for early detection and emergency response

Possible Benefits and Considerations

Benefits	Considerations
• Reduced Response Times • Resource Optimization • Enhanced Access • Improved Efficiency • Reduced Human Error • Streamlined Processes	• Inaccuracies • Liability • Biases • Job Displacement • Security and Privacy • Human Oversight

How are State Legislatures Responding to Artificial Intelligence?

State Legislative Trends

Requires Inventories or Studies

Creates Governance Bodies

Establishes:

- State Guidelines
- Guidelines for School Safety
- Criminal Penalties
- Definitions

Requires Disclosures by State Agencies

Inventories or Studies

Inventories

- **California:** CA AB302 requires an inventory of "High-risk" automated decisions systems in state agencies. (Enacted)
- **Texas:** TX HB2060 requires each agency in the executive and legislative branches of state government to submit an inventory of these types of AI systems. (Enacted)

Studies

- **North Carolina:** NC S684 proposes studying the feasibility of using AI-generated stormwater permitting processes. (Pending)
- **Rhode Island:** RI H6423 requires a study of the use of automated decision-making systems by state agencies. (Pending)

Governance Bodies

Office of Algorithmic Innovation

- **New York:** NY A7501 sets standards and policies ensuring algorithms are safe, fair, effective, ethical, and conducive to promoting algorithmic innovation. (Pending)

Generative AI and Natural Language Processing (NLP) Task Force

- **Illinois:** IL HB3563 establishes and requires the NLP Rask Force to investigate and provide a report on generative AI and natural language processing software. (Enacted)

Guidelines for State Purchases & School Safety Uses

State AI Purchases and Applications

- **New York:** NY A5309 amends state finance laws regarding the purchase of products that adhere to "responsible" AI standards and are or contain an algorithmic decision system. (Pending)

Uses for School Safety

- **New York:** NY A4534 amends education laws regarding classroom safety mechanisms, emergency medical equipment, and best practices for school safety planning and training. This includes providing for the installation, where appropriate, of security cameras supported by artificial intelligence by school administrators. (Pending)

Criminal Penalties and Definitions

Criminal Penalties

- **Minnesota:** MN HF2890 provides for reports, rulemaking, and appropriations—in statutes and laws related to crime and public safety, including provisions related to the nonconsensual dissemination of a deep fake. (Pending)
- **Washington:** WA HB1616 makes it an unlawful discriminatory practice for a covered entity or Washington governmental entity to operate or install equipment incorporating "artificial-intelligence enabled profiling" in certain public spaces under specified circumstances. (Pending)

Definitions

- **North Dakota:** ND HB1361 notes that the definition of "person" in the *North Dakota Century Code* does not include reference to AI, among other considerations. (Enacted)

Requires Disclosures by State Agencies

Automated Decision-Making Systems

- **New York:** NY S7543A regulates the use of automated decision-making systems and AI techniques by state agencies. Requires state agencies to disclose their current uses of automated decision-making systems as well as prohibits agencies from using unauthorized systems. (Passed)

Procurement

- **Illinois**: H 5099 Amends the Procurement Code; requires a vendor who contracts for government services, grants, or leases or purchases of software or hardware to disclose if artificial intelligence technology is, has been, or will be used in the course of fulfilling the contract or in the goods, technology, or services being purchased. (Pending)

Sources

Council of State Governments (CSG) https://www.csg.org/

Future of Life Institute https://futureoflife.org/

Government Technology https://www.govtech.com/

International Business Machines (IBM) https://www.ibm.com/us-en

Legiscan LegiScan | Bringing People to the Process

National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) https://www.ncsl.org/

Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) https://dmv.nv.gov/

Reuters https://www.reuters.com/

Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI) https://hai.stanford.edu/

Stateline https://stateline.org/

University of Nevada, Reno ALERTWildfire | University of Nevada, Reno (unr.edu)

Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/

The Kenny Guinn Center for Policy Priorities

Thank you!

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