

State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council



Oregon AI Governance Benchmark Report Overview

June 11, 2024

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Questions & Findings



Questions

1. How are other public sector organizations approaching AI?
2. Where are Oregon Executive Branch agencies in their AI journey?
3. How can we use both experiences from other organizations and insights from Oregon Executive Branch agencies to help inform the recommendations of the Council?

Key Findings

1. **Executive Orders, Policies and Legislation**-Oregon is in the early stages of AI governance development, ahead of some states while being able to learn from numerous public sector organizations that have developed and operationalized advanced AI policies across a wide range of considerations.
2. **Enterprise AI Survey**-Oregon state agencies have explored AI and identified needs, including technical training, strategy development, and guidance. Some agencies have developed internal materials and at least two have published guidance and recommendations.
3. **AI Council Public Comment**-Current public comment data is minimal, but comments indicate an overall positive sentiment on the states approach and request guidance on key areas: privacy, healthcare and cross sector collaboration.



AI Governance Activities

Observed Steps in AI Governance Development and Oregon's Progress



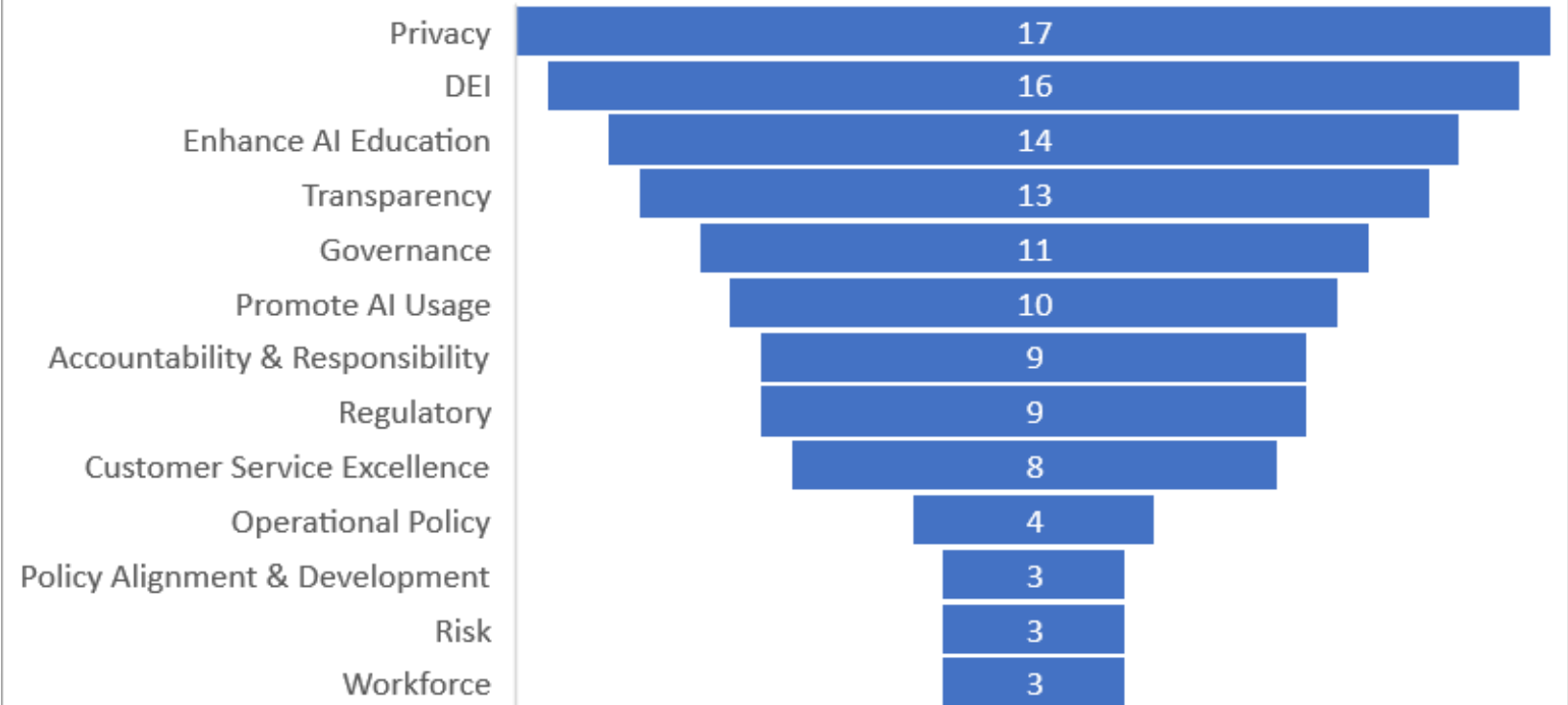


Topical Coverage

Among the organizations whose resources were reviewed

- Privacy, DEI and Education were most frequently addressed.
- Risk and Workforce were the least frequently referenced.

AI Topics Referenced by Organizations





Topical Depth

The European Union and US Federal Government have developed robust materials rather recently, while states and municipalities have targeted topics.

Organization Name	Governance	Customer Service Excellence	DEI	Privacy	Promote AI Usage	Transparency	Enhance AI Education	Accountability & Responsibility	Operational Policy	Policy Alignment & Development	Regulatory	Risk	Workforce
Australia	29												
Boston		46	62	63	628	104							
California			84		250		141						
Colorado				89									
European Union	1199	664	325	659	384	925		365	64	125	1267	842	
Georgia			47	42			32				264		
Idaho						103							
Indiana	94								101		97		
Kansas				14			21	9	45		40	12	
Maryland			39	15	67	15	32			12	49		
New Hampshire			56	11		7							
New Jersey	66		48		72		48	42					
New York		51	46	134		42							
Ohio	123			5			121				331		
Pennsylvania	100		38	24		26	25						13
Rhode Island	30						55	3	75				
San Jose		147	78	312		143	114	18		45			
Seattle		74	88	78	89	176					94		
Texas	5	5	14	10		193	95	7					
Federal Government	411	198	625	226	2066	45	43	15			18	2281	175
Utah		23	21	97	14	37	29						
Vermont	20		125		31		883	132			279		71
Virginia	96			82		120		53					
Washington			283	164	107		113						

Leading Activities



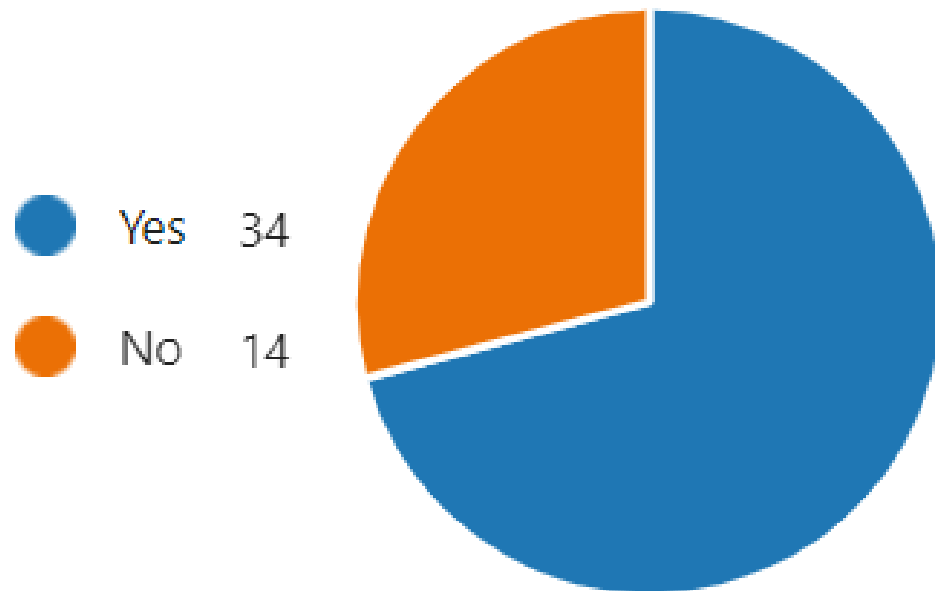
Organizations have taken a number of steps to address both the risks and potential benefits of AI.

- 1. AI Inventories:** Federal agencies, Ohio, California, and New York maintain AI inventories for monitoring, governance, and ensuring safety.
- 2. Use Case Lists:** Federal government, San Jose, GovAI Coalition, Maryland, Ohio, Vermont, and Georgia document AI use cases to enhance services.
- 3. Pilots:** Pennsylvania, Maryland, California's CALPro, and Washington's WaTech conduct AI pilot projects to explore and innovate processes.
- 4. AI Sandbox:** California's CALPro, the EU, and Ohio create AI sandboxes for safe testing and innovation.
- 5. Procurement:** San Jose, FedRamp, California's CALPro, and Washington have developed advanced AI procurement practices.
- 6. Readiness:** Vermont, the EU, Indiana, and the Federal Government assess AI readiness for effective adoption.
- 7. Risk:** The EU, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Indiana, Utah, Idaho, and New York manage AI risks through frameworks and assessments.
- 8. Explainability:** New Hampshire, Seattle, and NIST promote AI explainability for transparency and trust.
- 9. Ethics:** Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Georgia establish ethical guidelines for AI use.

Oregon's Agencies & Feedback



Has your organization explored or used any AI tools?



- **Concerns:** Accuracy and Reliability; Privacy and Security, Ethical Use
- **Benefits:** Increase Person and Business Efficiency; Improved Accuracy and Consistency
- **Needs:** Technical Training; Strategy Development and Best Practice Guidance

Conclusion



Summary Results

1. How are other organizations approaching AI Governance?
 - Organizations across the globe share our concerns and have developed a range of approaches to meet their needs.
2. Where are agencies in their AI journey?
 - Oregon state agencies have explored AI and shared their key concerns and aspirations with the Council.
3. How can we leverage our internal and external AI knowledge to develop recommendations?
 - Collect resources and insights from other organizations, evaluate them against Oregon's specific needs and goals, and use this understanding to develop a comprehensive AI governance recommendations.



Prompt: Image representing pulling together disparate information and resources to find a path forward.

Pulling It Together



Resources and Collaboration Partners to help us develop the Framework and Recommendations

1. Centralized resource repository
2. Business Intelligence Tools
3. Partnerships

State Government Artificial Intelligence Council
Policy Analysis

Number of References: **468**

Search all Content:

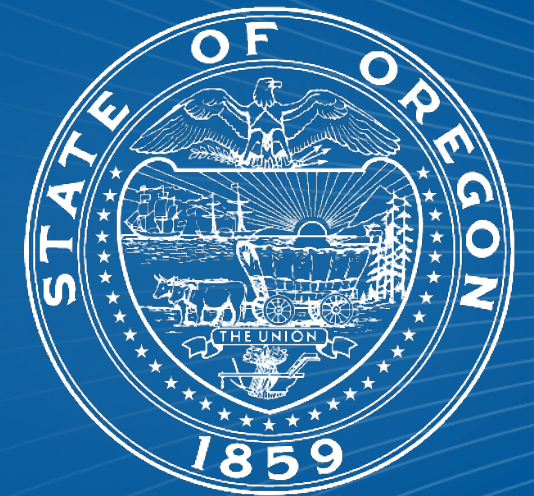
Level of Government:

Principle_Areas:

- Accountability & Resp...
- Customer Service Excel...
- DEI
- Enhance AI Education
- Governance
- Operational Policy
- Policy Alignment & De...
- Privacy
- Promote AI Usage
- Regulatory
- Risk
- Transparency
- Workforce

Org Name	Content
European Union	Without prejudice to the application of Article 5 as referred in Article 85 (3) (-aa) AI systems which are components of the large-scale IT systems established by the listed in Annex IX that have been placed on the market or put into service before 12 months after the date of application of this Regulation referred to in Article 85(brought into compliance with this Regulation by end of 2030. The requirements laid down in this Regulation shall be taken into account in the evaluation of each la IT systems established by the legal acts listed in Annex IX to be undertaken as provided for in those respective acts and whenever those legal acts are replaced or a
European Union	Without prejudice to the application of Article 5 as referred in Article 85 (3) (-aa) this Regulation shall apply to operators of high-risk AI systems, other than the one to in paragraph 1, that have been placed on the market or put into service before Tue, 30 Jan 2024 16:01:15 +0000, only if, from that date, those systems are subject significant changes in their designs. In the case of high-risk AI systems intended to be used by public authorities, providers and deployers of such systems shall take necessary steps to comply with the requirements of the present Regulation four years after the date of entry into application of this Regulation.
European Union	Without prejudice to paragraph 1, information exchanged on a confidential basis between the national competent authorities and between national competent aut and the Commission shall not be disclosed without the prior consultation of the originating national competent authority and the user when high-risk AI systems re in points 1, 6 and 7 of Annex III are used by law enforcement, immigration or asylum authorities, when such disclosure would jeopardise public and national security. When the law enforcement, immigration or asylum authorities are providers of high- risk AI systems referred to in points 1, 6 and 7 of Annex III, the technical docur referred to in Annex IV shall remain within the premises of those authorities. Those authorities shall ensure that the market surveillance authorities referred to in Art and (6), as applicable, can, upon request, immediately access the documentation or obtain a copy thereof. Only staff of the market surveillance authority holding th appropriate level of security clearance shall be allowed to access that documentation or any copy thereof.
European Union	Without prejudice to paragraph 1 and 1a, to the extent the deployer exercises control over the input data, that deployer shall ensure that input data is relevant and representative in view of the intended purpose of the high-risk AI system.
European Union	Without prejudice to Directive (EU) 2016/680, in the framework of an investigation for the targeted search of a person convicted or suspected of having committed offense, the deployer of an AI system for post remote biometric identification shall request an authorisation, prior, or without undue delay and no later than 48 hou judicial authority or an administrative authority whose decision is binding and subject to judicial review, for the use of the system, except when the system is used fo initial identification of a potential suspect based on objective and verifiable facts directly linked to the offense. Each use shall be limited to what is strictly necessary investigation of a specific criminal offense. If the requested authorisation provided for in the first subparagraph of this paragraph is rejected, the use of the post ren biometric identification system linked to that authorisation shall be stopped with immediate effect and the personal data linked to the use of the system for which t authorisation was requested shall be deleted. In any case, such AI system for post remote biometric identification shall not be used for law enforcement purposes ir untargeted way without any link to a criminal offense, a criminal proceeding, a genuine and present or genuine and foreseeable threat of a criminal offense or the c

Thank you



<https://www.oregon.gov/eis/Pages/ai-advisory-council.aspx>