

# Agenda

## State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council



### Members

Terrence Woods, Chair  
State Chief Information  
Officer

Kathryn Darnall Helms  
State Chief Data Officer

Melinda Gross  
Department of  
Administrative Services  
Cultural Change Officer

Daniel Bonham  
State Senator

Daniel Nguyen  
State Representative

Jesse Hyatt  
Executive Branch Agency  
Representative

Andres Lopez

Catie Theisen

Hector Dominguez  
Aguirre

Janice Lee

Justus Eaglesmith

Kimberly McCullough

K S Venkatraman

Saby Waraich

### Board Administrator

Shirlene Gonzalez

Kathryn Darnall Helms

**Meeting Date:**

Wednesday, July 24, 2024

**Time:**

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

**Location:**

[Join the Meeting Here](#)

**Meeting ID:** 292 921 162 985 **Passcode:** njbMxw

**Phone:** +1 503-446-4951 **Phone conference ID:** 514 433 257#

ITEM	PRESENTER	TIME	ACTION, NOTES
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#### 1. Call to Order and Roll Call

	Terrence Woods	9:00-9:05	Confirm quorum
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#### 2. Subcommittee: Equity

Attachment 2.1 Equity Subcommittee Report Out	Kathryn Darnall Helms	9:05-9:20	Discussion
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#### 3. Subcommittee: Security

Attachment 3.1 Security Subcommittee Report Out	Terrence Woods	9:20-9:35	Discussion
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#### 4. Subcommittee: Ethics

Attachment 4.1 Ethics Subcommittee Report Out	Catie Theisen	9:35-9:50	Discussion
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#### 5. Further Discussion regarding Principles

Discussion to achieve alignment between subcommittees	Terrence Woods	9:50-10:25	
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#### 6. Updated Council Timeline

Attachment 6.1 SGAI Advisory Council Updated Timeline	Terrence Woods	10:25-10:30	Informational
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#### 7. Council Comments

	Council Members	10:30-10:45	Discussion
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#### 8. Public Comment

Attachment 8.1: SG AI Written Comments Through July 15, 2024		10:45-11:00	Testimony
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Sign-up instructions for providing public comment verbally or in writing are posted on the Council's webpage: <https://www.oregon.gov/eis/Pages/ai-advisory-council.aspx>  
Individuals are asked to limit verbal comments to three minutes or less.

#### Next meeting:

To be scheduled

Virtual

Accommodations can be arranged for persons with disabilities, and alternate formats of printed material are available upon request. Please contact Enterprise Information Services at 503-378-3175 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting to request accommodations. Closed captioning is included on the Microsoft Teams meeting.

# State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council



**Meeting Date:** Tuesday, July 24, 2024

**Attachment** 2.1 Equity Subcommittee Report Out

Placeholder for report to be provided.

# State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council



**Meeting Date:** Tuesday, July 24, 2024

**Attachment** 3.1 Security Subcommittee Report Out

Placeholder for report to be provided.

# State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council



**Meeting Date:** Tuesday, July 24, 2024

**Attachment** 4.1 Ethics Subcommittee Report Out

Placeholder for report to be provided.

# State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council



**Meeting Date:**

**Tuesday, July 24, 2024**

**Attachment**

**6.1 SGAI Advisory Council Updated Timeline**

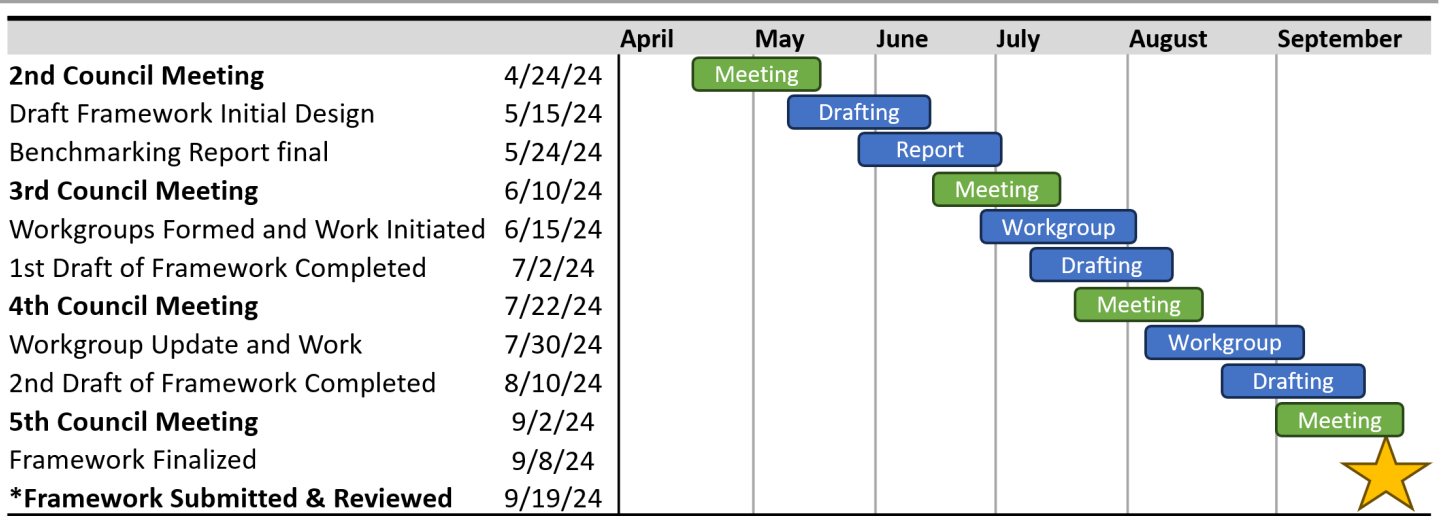


# State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council Updated Timeline

<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Milestone</b>
March 19, 2024	Council meeting #1	Council convenes
April 24, 2024	Council meeting #2	Council convenes
Weeks of April 24 – June 3, 2024	Determine how the work will be approached and organized.	Framework Approach Determined
Week of June 10, 2024	Council meeting #3 Draft Framework categories	Council convenes
Weeks of June 17– July 15, 2024	Develop an outline of document and begin developing elements.	Sub-committees meet to confirm principles
July 24, 2024	Council meeting #4 Agenda TBD	Council convenes
Weeks of July 29 – August 25, 2024	Core elements of the framework are developed, and details are being incorporated.	1st Draft Framework Completed
Week of September 2, 2024	Council meeting #5 Agenda TBD	Council convenes
September 12, 2024	All desired elements of the framework are incorporated, reviewed, and approved for submission.	Framework Final Review and Finalized
September 19, 2024		Provide a recommended framework to the Governor’s Office
Week of October 14, 2024	Council meeting #6 Agenda TBD	Council convenes
Weeks of October 21 – November 18, 2024	Determine how the work will be approached and organized.	Framework Approach Determined
Week of November 25, 2024	Council meeting #7 Agenda TBD	Council convenes
Weeks of December 2 – December 30, 2024	Develop an outline of document and begin developing elements.	Draft Recommendations Created
Week of January 6, 2025	Council meeting #8 Agenda TBD	Council convenes
Weeks of January 13, – February 10, 2025	Core elements of the recommendations are developed, and details are being incorporated.	1st Draft Recommendations Completed
Week of February 17, 2025	Council meeting #9 Agenda TBD	Council convenes
February 24, – March 12, 2025	All desired elements of the recommendations are incorporated, reviewed, and approved for submission.	Framework Final Review and Completed
March 19, 2025		Provide final recommended action plan.



# State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council Updated Timeline



# State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council



**Meeting Date:**

**Tuesday, July 24, 2024**

**Attachment**

**8.1 SGAI Written Comments Through July 15, 2024**



**Date:** June 4, 2024

**Name:** Arlen Smith

**Written Comments:**

There seems to be an extremely dangerous pathway being laid out here. Potentially far more dangerous than Covid-19. It has been said that good science fiction has to have a grain of truth underlying it. Both the Terminator and Matrix movie stories were premised on the underlying truth that artificial intelligence (AI) has no inherent moral compass as to what is right and what is wrong. This reality potentially impacts all of the life forms on this planet to varying degrees.

I have been watching this and similar groups for some time and have seen no significant evidence that this group truly understands the Laws of Robotics and their real world, as opposed to science fiction, implications. Among other things there are scales of impact involved.

For example: Modern elevators operate with a modest amount of AI. Should something there go wrong, only the people in that elevator are impacted. Modern automobiles and airplanes are a level higher. There, a larger but still limited segment of the population are potentially impacted by ceding some measure of control to AI. The introduction of AI into governmental functions reaches an entirely different level of concern. Notwithstanding the creation of this body and these hearings, I see nothing to indicate that appropriate safeguards are being seriously contemplated let alone in place.

**Date:** June 10, 2024

**Name:** Ross Swartzendruber

**Written Comments:**

Please consider democratizing AI as the State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council develops AI governance recommendations. Meaningful public participation requires a sociotechnical approach to AI that recognizes the technology’s safety and real-world performance are about more than technical engineering, involving broader societal forces like organizational bureaucracy, labor practices, social conventions, and power. The following questions and their corresponding examples offer a starting point for policymakers to incorporate a sociotechnical approach to AI governance.

1. What are the systems around the technology?

Too often, policymakers focus strictly on technical engineering, while paying little attention to the role of broader social systems in determining a technology’s outcomes. To better govern AI’s safety, policymakers need to identify these “non-technical” social dynamics – decision-making hierarchies, modes of workplace communication, et cetera – and bring them into their policy analysis.

**POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Complement audits of AI’s technical effectiveness with ongoing evaluations of real-world deployment – assessing impacts on people, communities, and environments in which an AI system is deployed.
- Fund research across a wide range of domains to build a stronger empirical base on the economic, environmental, social, and political impacts of AI systems.
- Ensure that the “AI workforce” includes scholars from a range of disciplines who are trained in the empirical study of social dynamics.

2. What is the problem this technology can actually solve?

Amid endless hype around AI’s innovations, it’s important for policymakers to remember that many technologies are poor fits for solving complex societal problems, and they can often make problems even worse. Governance frameworks should explicitly acknowledge the ways a technology might fail, setting brightline rules delineating where technologies are too unsafe to use and establishing procedures to enable recourse when individual and collective harms occur.

**POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Discontinue the use of AI where it fails to empirically demonstrate real-world effectiveness.
- Prohibit the use of AI in sectors where the stakes are too high regardless of technical accuracy, e.g., public benefits determinations or the criminal legal system.
- Require human recourse or appeal in instances when algorithmic systems fail.

3. What power inequalities are at play?

Seen through a sociotechnical lens, many technology problems are better understood as problems of power. By identifying the power asymmetries involved in tech R&D and deployment, policymakers can better locate the structural conditions that require policy intervention.

**POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Strengthen worker input in the deployment of workplace technologies, including by addressing unlawful employer interference of organizing and by prohibiting “chilling” uses of employer surveillance.
- Curtail the widespread collection of data through data minimization and/or prohibitions on data collection in high-risk cases, like mass biometric surveillance.
- To balance information asymmetries, mandate transparency and explainability of algorithmic systems.

As a parent with three children in Oregon public schools, I am concerned about the next unregulated "silver bullet" for education that relies on unproven, error-prone technology. I'm in schools daily as a guest teacher and have experienced the disruption to caused by social media. Unregulated AI is much worse for students than social media because they sacrifice their agency to profit-driven, corporate, black-box decision-making.

The public is better served by AI when data privacy, transparency and accountability protect our civil rights. Innovations that "invisibly" violate civil rights are less likely to occur when developing policy with precautionary principles from the outset. Does it work without violating civil rights?

Ross Swartzendruber

**Date:** June 11, 2024

**Name:** Kaderick Jones

**Written Comments:**

How will AI be used in equitable ways in law enforcement, healthcare, and employment practices?

**Date:** June 11, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

There have been a number of recent ai governance and collaboration announcements e.g. AI Safety Network (state-level org coordination): <https://aiseoulsummit.kr/aiss/> and <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/05/us-secretary-commerce-gina-raimondo-releases-strategic-vision-ai-safety>. If state-level orgs are eventually established, it would likely be helpful to collaborate with these orgs (standards, r&d, best practices, regulation/law).

The current plan doesn't seem to include planning for the AI safety R&D that's likely going to be necessary for state deployments (e.g. testing and measurement research, risk assessment research for public/state use cases). Here is a good overview from recent Science article on AI governance: <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adn0117>

A number of states (e.g. CA) are working on AI liability frameworks for risk mitigation, e.g. using existing tort law. For example: [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=4694006](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4694006)

**Date:** June 11, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

FYI: A well-known AI safety researcher's thoughts on the California AI Safety legislation:  
<https://garymarcus.substack.com/p/the-misguided-backlash-against-californias>

**Date:** June 11, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

A NY Times Article about AI Safety Regulation by States:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2024/06/10/technology/california-ai-regulation.html>

**Date:** June 11, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

As pointed out during meeting by council member Hector, the NIST Risk Management Framework is focused on risk assessment by profit-seeking businesses (either creating/building AI and/or using/consuming AI tech), not governments nor the general public. I believe this means that public agencies will have to customize their risk management themselves. Also see this governance paper in science for much more on risk assessment (both R&D concerns as well as management):

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adn0117>



**Date:** June 11, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

Question: I haven't yet seen any indication of how the public might be involved in the following areas of governance:

AI gov testing/pilots/deployment

AI Technology R&D

Transparency and Trust

Ongoing/Continuous Risk Assessment

Is there a role for the general public in AI governance in Oregon? What would/should/could it be? Perhaps public participation could be a way to guarantee transparency, as well as reducing the costs associated with these (and other) tasks for the state.

As an experienced believer in community participation and a former Board member of two open source foundations, I think there are many ways to achieve better public trust, public-interested safety and ai tech development, and consensus-driven risk assessment (among other things).

**Date:** June 18, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

For the Council's Members: The Center for AI Safety Newsletter is a good resource for info about what's happening wrt AI Safety...in governance, research, policy, community action:

<https://newsletter.safe.ai/p/ai-safety-newsletter-37-us-launches>. Note: Podcast also on spotify.

**Date:** June 18, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

For Your Information from AI Safety leadership: <https://garymarcus.substack.com/p/the-misguided-backlash-against-californias>

**Date:** June 19, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

Governance observations for council to consider. These are intended for companies but relevant for state/public services <https://www.forbes.com/sites/garydrenik/2024/06/11/governances-role-in-shaping-responsible-ai-development/>

**Date:** June 24, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

This is an excellent summary of current status wrt open source AI:

<https://www.emergingtechbrew.com/stories/2024/06/18/what-is-open-source-ai>

**Date:** June 27, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

This is a discouraging example of the moneyed interest effects on national data privacy legislation:  
<https://thehill.com/homenews/house/4742987-data-privacy-bill-markup-cancelled-after-house-leadership-opposition/>

I expect that the efforts to stop AI safety and responsibility legislation in the US will be *\*worse\** than what is going on for these data privacy efforts. Note that although I'm not familiar with the specifics of the bill, rights of action (ability to sue) are apparently a part of this legislation.

**Date:** June 28, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

I believe that the points in this article about the federal government also apply to (OR) state government: <https://garymarcus.substack.com/p/the-need-for-a-president-that-speaks>

**Date:** June 28, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

For the council's information. The first comments I've heard publicly by LLM builders (Dario Amodei in this case) about use of AI in government services as a way to break out of only AI for for-profit use cases: <https://youtu.be/xm6jNMSFT7g?t=2625>



**Date:** July 1, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

FYI: public sector services are next on the biz agenda for the AI big tech.

Amazon cloud giant AWS wants public sector to embrace AI

Read more at:

<https://telecom.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/internet/amazon-cloud-giant-aws-wants-public-sector-to-embrace-ai/111300192>

Question to Council: Will Amazon's AI be required to provide responsible data handling/security, and minimize AI safety and responsibility risks to represent the common good? How will the state enforce that?

**Date:** July 2, 2024

**Name:** Scott Lewis

**Written Comments:**

For the council's information: <https://www.axios.com/2024/07/02/supreme-court-tech-regulation-chevron>

To me this means that the states will get little to no help in getting AI guidelines from laws, congress, or federal agencies (e.g. NIST) with respect to AI (e.g. managing risks). Even existing regulations are now subject to challenge and the resources available for challenge are unassailable.

Please see the last line of the article for thoughts on next steps for states.