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

Ellen Flint

K S Venkatraman

Saby Waraich

Board Administrator

Shirlene Gonzalez

Kathryn Darnall Helms

Meeting Date:	**Wednesday, October 30, 2024**
Time:	1:00 PM – 3:00 PM
Location:	**Join the Meeting Here** **Meeting ID:** 241 010 564 262 Passcode: LqpdrQ **Phone:** +1 503-446-4951 **Phone conference ID:** 247 192 377#

ITEM	PRESENTER	TIME	ACTION, NOTES
1. Call to Order and Roll Call			
	Terrence Woods	1:00-1:05	Confirm quorum
2. Review Framework Feedback, Benchmarking, and Gap Analysis			
Attachment 2.1 Framework Feedback, Benchmarking, and Gap Analysis	Jason Rood, Kathryn Darnall Helms	1:05-1:35	Discussion
3. Subcommittee Next Steps for Action Plan			
	Kathryn Darnall Helms	1:35-1:55	Discussion
4. Updated Council Timeline			
Attachment 4.1 SGAI Advisory Council Updated Timeline	Terrence Woods	1:55-2:10	Discussion
5. Council Comments			
	Council Members	2:10-2:45	Discussion
6. Public Comment			
Attachment 6.1: SG AI Written Comments Through October 21, 2024 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.	2:45– 3:00		Testimony

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: Wednesday, October 30, 2024

Attachment 2.1 State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council Framework Feedback, Benchmarking and Gap Analysis

ENTERPRISE information services

Artificial Intelligence Framework Benchmark and Gap Analysis Report

OCTOBER 23, 2024

Contents

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the comprehensive feedback collection and analysis conducted as part of the State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council Recommended Plan and Framework (draft AI Framework) development process. These efforts aim to address the risks and opportunities associated with managing and governing Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools. In preparing this report, Enterprise Information Services (EIS) employed an approach that included:

1. Public feedback gathered on the draft AI Framework to ensure broad community engagement.
2. Reaching out to state agencies, local government partners, and public sector peer organizations to recruit public comments.
3. An analysis of frameworks and materials from comparable organizations to benchmark and identify best practices.

This approach ensures that the State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council (AI Council) receives well-rounded insights that incorporate public opinions, internal expertise, and comparative analysis of similar frameworks. By using these multiple sources of data, the report supports the development of recommendations that are informed by diverse perspectives, contributing to a robust and inclusive AI Framework.

This report is designed to equip the AI Council with the insights needed to update the draft AI Framework based on feedback from stakeholders and analysis of frameworks from comparable organizations. The aim is to align the framework with state policies, goals, and values, while promoting the responsible use of AI in state government. By identifying leading practices from AI pioneers, assessing internal needs and concerns within agencies, and incorporating public input, the report ensures a well-rounded and effective AI Framework. This framework will reflect the priorities outlined in Governor Kotek's Executive Order 23-26, supporting public servants in delivering services more efficiently and effectively.

Key Findings

1. **Feedback**: While the draft AI Framework covers a broad range of areas, respondents expressed the need for more specificity to make it truly actionable and effective.
2. **Gaps**: The draft AI Framework generally addresses more principles than other organizations, but some crucial elements, such as clarity in procurement processes and environmental considerations, should be incorporated.
3. **Improvement Areas**: The draft AI Framework would benefit from structural and organizational enhancements, including more detailed guidance on priority areas and clearer recommendations on workforce training, accountability, and risk management.

Introduction

Benchmarking provides a broad overview of how Oregon's draft AI Framework compares with those of other organizations, helping to identify strengths and pinpoint areas that need more attention. This comparison highlights best practices and lessons learned from others. Second, benchmarking helps establish realistic, strategic goals based on proven methodologies and successful outcomes

from similar entities. The anticipated benefits include improved decision-making, enhanced policy development, and the adoption of effective innovations and governance practices.

To refine the draft AI Framework, EIS asked questions and gathered feedback to address the following:

1. Where could the framework be improved?
2. Are there any gaps between our framework and those of other organizations?
3. How can we address both the areas of improvement and the gaps in our framework?

By answering these questions through feedback and comparison, the updated AI Framework will be more robust, better aligned with stakeholder expectations, and reflective of leading practices in AI governance.

Feedback

Public Feedback Overview

The public feedback on Oregon's draft AI Framework highlights critical areas for improvement to ensure the state's approach to AI governance effectively supports its goals for AI awareness, education, and ethical use. While respondents acknowledge the framework's strengths, they identified key gaps, particularly in the areas of clarity, data equity, accountability, procurement, and data governance. Stakeholders emphasized the need for a more accessible and understandable framework, stronger emphasis on diversity and inclusion, clear accountability measures, improved procurement processes, and robust data governance policies. This summary highlights the top concerns raised by the public, followed by additional recommendations for enhancing the framework's practicality and inclusivity, including considerations for agency implementation, specific action items, cross-sector collaboration, and specialized AI training.

1. **Simplification and clarity:** Plain language, improved readability, and concrete examples needed.
2. **Data equity and justice:** Emphasis on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), data justice, and engagement with marginalized communities.
3. **Accountability and oversight:** Clear measures for content creators and system builders and human expert review.
4. **Procurement and implementation:** Improved processes, addressing feasibility.
5. **Data governance and security:** Critical importance, ongoing monitoring, and policy revisions for AI.

The public's feedback also emphasized the following:

- Consideration of agency size and relative effort for implementation of AI solutions
- Action plan that includes specific, actionable items and timelines
- The importance of cross-sector collaboration
- The need for AI-specific training and capacity building for state employees
- Suggestions to include specific AI use cases and their application in government settings, with awareness of different levels of risk mitigation for different AI uses

Benchmarking Analysis

EIS staff worked to identify organizations from across the United States and each level of government. This analysis only includes organizations that have developed and published robust frameworks or recommendations related to AI, such as action plans, strategies, standards, policies, and guidelines. Organizations with published resources were further limited to the following criteria:

1. Reviewed the breadth of topics covering organizational principles.
2. Identified gaps in Oregon's principles and provided recommendations.

The table on the next page (Figure 1) provides a comparison of various AI frameworks and principles adopted by different organizations, focusing on key aspects such as accountability, equity, transparency, and governance. It highlights how each organization addresses specific AI-related principles within their respective guidelines or strategies. By mapping these principles across multiple frameworks—including those from New York City, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Vermont, the Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights, and San Jose Generative AI Guidelines—the table offers insights into the commonalities and unique approaches in managing the ethical, operational, and societal implications of AI. This comparison is useful for identifying gaps and ensuring that best practices are incorporated into AI governance efforts.

Figure 1: Comparison of Oregon AI Framework Principles Against Peer Frameworks

Organization Name	Accountability	Equity and Representation	Explainability and Trust	Governance	Human Oversight	Privacy and Confidentiality
Oregon's Draft AI Framework Principles	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
New York City AI Principles		X	X		X	X
Oklahoma AI Strategy	X	X		X		X
Connecticut Responsible AI Framework	X	X		X	X	X
Wisconsin AI Action Plan		X		X	X	
Vermont AI Division Report	X	X		X	X	X
Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights	X	X		X		X
San Jose Generative AI Guidelines	X			X		X
National Association of Counties (NACo) AI County Compass	X	X		X		X

Organization Name	Risk and Safety	Transparency and Trustworthiness	Safety and Impact	Security and Securing	Stakeholder Experience and Equity	Workforce Preparedness
Oregon's Draft AI Framework Principles	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
New York City AI Principles		X				
Oklahoma AI Strategy	X		X			
Connecticut Responsible AI Framework	X					
Wisconsin AI Action Plan						
Vermont AI Division Report	X	X	X	X	X	
Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights	X	X				
San Jose Generative AI Guidelines	X	X				
National Association of Counties (NACo) AI County Compass	X	X				X

Figure 2 shows the principles of existing frameworks and other materials from a range of governmental organizations.

Comparative Analysis

In reviewing the principles of Oregon's draft AI Framework, several areas were identified where enhancements could be made by considering elements from other states and organizations. These gaps highlight opportunities for improvement in transparency, ethical governance, worker representation, and environmental considerations. By addressing these gaps, Oregon's AI principles can be more comprehensive and aligned with leading strategies from other regions. Below is a detailed analysis, with references to organizations that exemplify how these principles have been effectively implemented in their own AI frameworks. The following list identifies areas covered in other organizations' resources:

- **Public participation in ongoing oversight.**
  - Gap: While community engagement is mentioned, expanding its role beyond AI development (e.g., through independent public audits or feedback loops during ongoing system operation) could further enhance transparency, as seen in Oklahoma's AI Strategy for State Agencies.
- **Explicit principle on validity and reliability.**
  - Gap: Explicit mention of ensuring AI validity and reliability for specific tasks and across time, could be added to emphasize ongoing performance validation, as seen in New York City's AI Principles.
- **Emphasize audit trails and public reporting.**
  - Gap: The addition of explicit audit trails and regular public-facing reports on system performance would strengthen this further, as seen in Vermont's AI Division Report.
- **Dedicated mention of ethical governance.**
  - Gap: While ethics are embedded, a separate principle explicitly stating ethical governance could enhance the framework by reinforcing Oregon's commitment to making AI decisions grounded in ethical standards, as seen in Connecticut's Responsible AI Framework.
- **Broader worker representation in ongoing AI investments.**
  - Gap: More emphasis on worker representation, especially in ongoing AI investments and impact assessments, could strengthen alignment with principles, as seen in Wisconsin's AI Action Plan.
- **Separate principle on environmental sustainability.**
  - Gap: A dedicated principle on environmental and sustainability impacts could reinforce Oregon's commitment to minimizing AI's environmental footprint, as seen in Vermont's AI Division Report.

Overall, the principles found in Oregon's draft AI framework stand as a highly robust and comprehensive model when compared to other state and organizational AI strategies. Gaps in

areas such as public participation, validity and reliability, and environmental sustainability were identified yet the overall draft AI Framework appears strong. Oregon's emphasis on equity, accountability, and human oversight places it at the forefront of responsible AI governance. By addressing the identified gaps, Oregon can further solidify its commitment to ethical and effective AI use, ensuring its approach remains well-rounded and forward-thinking.

Conclusion

The state of Oregon stands at a pivotal moment in its journey toward responsible and effective AI governance. The comprehensive feedback from public stakeholders, EIS divisions, and benchmark comparisons with other U.S. organizations underscores both the strengths of Oregon's draft AI Framework and the opportunities for enhancement.

Steps to improve the current draft AI Framework:

1. Analyze and incorporate feedback.
2. Address structural elements.
3. Finalize framework and recommendations.

Using this feedback, Oregon now can build on the strong foundation of the Draft AI Recommended Action Plan and Framework, developing action plans that promote AI's responsible use while enhancing the quality of services for Oregonians. Ongoing engagement with public and private stakeholders, paired with a commitment to continuous improvement, will ensure that Oregon remains a leader in the ethical and effective governance of AI.

By addressing the identified gaps and enhancing areas such as data governance, human oversight, and public trust, Oregon is well-positioned to navigate the complexities of AI adoption. This journey will require both technical guidance and ethical vigilance, but the resulting benefits—improved decision-making, increased efficiency, and greater public trust—will make the effort worthwhile.

References

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2. **Oklahoma Task Force on Emerging Technologies** (2023). *Oklahoma AI Strategy for State Agencies*. Retrieved from https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/governor/documents/Task%20Force%20Emerging%20Technologies%20AI%20Strategy%20for%20State%20Agencies%20in%20OK.pdf.
3. **State of Connecticut** (2024). *Responsible AI Framework*. Retrieved from https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/opm/fin-general/policies/ct-responsible-ai-policy-framework-final-02012024.pdf.
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7. **City of San Jose** (2023). *Generative AI Guidelines*. Retrieved from https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/100095/638314083307070000.
8. **National Association of Counties (NACo)** (2024). *AI County Compass: A Comprehensive Toolkit for Local Governance and Implementation of Artificial Intelligence*. Retrieved from https://www.naco.org/resource/ai-county-compass-comprehensive-toolkit-local-governance-and-implementation-artificial.

Appendix: Public Comment Responses

Aggregated by Question

Question 1

Do the principles within the framework reflect best practices in AI governance and effectively support Oregon's goals for AI awareness, education, and usage?

1. Enterprise efficiency and force multiplication: Several respondents recommended adding a separate principle focused on identifying how AI can enhance workforce efficiency, rather than it being a minor part of existing principles.

2. Procurement improvements: Suggestions were made to leverage best practices from other states (e.g., California, Texas, New York) to improve AI procurement processes.

3. Accountability: Respondents emphasized the importance of ensuring accountability at both the content and systems levels. Content creators using AI must confirm accuracy, and system builders must remain responsible for the AI's outputs.

4. Ethical use: There was a call for explicit inclusion of "ethical use" within the guiding principles, potentially including a definition that addresses environmental impact and timeliness, given the rapid advancements in AI.

5. Clarity on implementation feasibility: Some noted that the principles are strong but should place more emphasis on the feasibility of implementation, including outlining Oregon's specific goals for AI awareness and use.

6. Privacy and consent: Concerns were raised about the wording of the privacy principle, with respondents advocating for stronger language requiring absolute consent for the use of sensitive data, removing any "when possible or appropriate" exceptions.

Question 2

Are there recommendations, actions, or best practices from your organization's policy or operational areas related to AI that should be incorporated into the framework?

1. Data equity and justice: Strong support for emphasizing DEI, with a suggestion to incorporate principles from Oregon Health Authority's data justice work.

2. Procurement and accountability: Recommendations for improving accountability, particularly in procurement, with clearer definitions of terms like "public" model and supplier/contractor notifications.

3. Contract flexibility: Licensing agencies expressed concerns about rigid contract language in sections 6.6 and 6.7, fearing that strict provisions could limit their use of AI models. A shift toward "best practice" language was suggested to maintain flexibility.

4. Confidential data use: Calls for clearer definitions around the use of confidential or proprietary data in AI models, emphasizing the need to avoid unintended consequences, such as preventing actuarial data analysis.

5. AI trust and transparency: Building public trust by explaining how AI systems work is critical. The "black box" nature of AI is a concern, especially in healthcare.

6. AI model variability: Suggestion to address the complexity and nuances of different AI types (e.g., large language models (LLM), vendor solutions) and ensure risk mitigation policies are adapted accordingly. Examples of beneficial AI applications for government (e.g., traffic monitoring) were also provided.

7. Language sensitivity: Recommendation to avoid using the term "stakeholder" due to its colonial connotations, suggesting alternatives like "partners" or "community members".

Question 3

Should any recommendations be added, modified, or removed?

1. Plain language and readability: The document is criticized for being too full of jargon, lacking clarity, and not being accessible. There are calls to simplify the language, improve readability, and include concrete examples, particularly showcasing various AI use cases.

2. Clarity on "public" models: Section 6.6 needs more clarity, especially around the definition of "public" models. Recommendations also suggest testing base models and their specific implementations to ensure they function as intended (address in Sections 7.6 and 7.7).

3. Collaboration and impact considerations: Suggestions to increase collaboration with industry and businesses and to include education (K-12, higher ed) in Section 12. There is also a recommendation to explore the cognitive, emotional, and societal impacts of AI on individuals and labor.

4. Redundancy and overlap: The framework has been flagged for containing redundant sections, which should be reduced to improve clarity. Funding and staffing considerations should be integrated more explicitly, especially when agencies are tasked with new responsibilities.

5. AI-specific training: Questions were raised about whether AI training and certification (Sections 4.3 and 4.4) will be managed at the enterprise or agency level. If managed by agencies, sustainable funding and resources will be necessary to keep pace with the evolving AI landscape.

6. Human oversight: A new section on human oversight (suggested as 5.2) is proposed. This would highlight the role of subject matter experts (SMEs) in reviewing and approving AI applications, ensuring that AI outputs are appropriate and vetted by experts in relevant fields.

7. Feasibility concerns: Some recommendations (e.g., Section 9.7) are seen as aspirational but not realistic. The public suggests the draft AI Framework needs more practical guidance on how to achieve its goals.

Question 4

As Oregon develops its AI Action Plan, are there specific recommendations that are foundational, high-priority, or critical for successful governance and program development?

1. Cost-benefit analysis: A cost-benefit analysis is essential to ensure oversight does not become overly burdensome. Oversight and policies should be scalable to the associated risk, avoiding unnecessary bureaucracy. Simpler uses of AI, such as generating outlines, should not be subject to the same scrutiny as high-impact data-intensive analyses.

2. Data equity: AI should be leveraged to address challenging data equity questions, such as visualizing and utilizing small population data, which is often overlooked but critical to equity work, and addressing historic mistrust of data use by soliciting community insight, particularly around AI's opaque processes.

3. Disaggregated demographic data: AI presents an opportunity to utilize disaggregated demographic data for addressing service disparities, aligning with existing state demographic standards (REALD & SOGI).

4. Continuous monitoring and security: There should be ongoing monitoring of public-facing AI to prevent misuse by malicious actors, such as the exposure of harmful content (e.g., CSAM, nuclear/biological hazards). It's also important to allow users to opt-out of AI tools.

5. Collaboration and feedback loops: Given AI's dynamic nature, collaboration with partners is crucial for constantly reviewing and revising guidance. Feedback loops should be ongoing, particularly in high-priority areas like data quality and governance.

6. Data governance as foundational: Data governance is critical for successful AI implementation. Proactive governance and data lifecycle management should be central to the framework, not afterthoughts. More focus should be placed on maturing agency-level governance frameworks to ensure reliable AI outputs.

7. Information classification policy: The current Information Classification Policy may need revision to accommodate AI and LLMs. It's important to assess whether the existing policy can adequately address the classification of data used in public-facing AI models.

8. AI governance beyond IT: AI oversight should not be limited to IT functions. Dedicated AI liaison positions are needed to bridge the gap between agency programs and IT, ensuring transparency and avoiding the siloing of AI management.

Question 5

Is there feedback regarding the sequencing, resourcing, or implementation of the action plan that you wish to offer?

1. Simplicity and usability: The framework needs to be simple, easy to understand, and straightforward to implement. Overcomplication could lead to workforce disengagement.

2. Tangible goals for DEI: The framework must include specific, measurable goals and action steps for DEI. There's concern that DEI statements often lack sufficient resources for action, and these efforts should not be left as mere statements.

3. Inclusion of Tribal Nations: While the framework mentions community, public, and academic partnerships, there is no specific reference to Tribal Nations. Given Oregon's historic relations with Tribes, their unique sovereign status should be acknowledged and further considered in the framework.

4. Small agencies' support: Small agencies, particularly those with 25 or fewer employees, will need additional support as new requirements are implemented. A suggestion is to offer a central support person for these agencies.

5. Feasibility: Concerns were raised about the lack of discussion on the feasibility of implementing the recommendations. Including a section addressing the practicality and steps for implementation could improve the framework's overall utility.

6. Clarifying sequencing: It was suggested that the sequencing of items in the framework could be clarified, particularly whether it is organized in a timeline order. If so, this should be explicitly stated.

Question 6

Is there any additional feedback or information you would like to share regarding the AI Framework?

1. Add concrete examples: The framework is viewed as barebones and would benefit from more detailed, concrete examples of how AI can be applied, along with examples of AI types (e.g., machine learning, natural language processing).

2. Engagement with communities: Equity goes beyond ethics. The state must intentionally engage with marginalized communities and Tribal Nations from the outset to avoid making assumptions about their needs. Ongoing, direct communication is crucial to prevent data-driven harm.

3. Risk and procurement involvement: Specific agencies, like risk and procurement services, should be included in the development process as there are areas within the framework that directly affect them.

4. Clarifying accountability and bias testing: The concept of accountability and the process for testing AI for bias should be revisited and clarified to ensure they are practical and clear.

5. Actionable items and timelines: The framework lacks specific actionable items and timelines, which should be added to ensure it is more actionable and provides clear guidance.

6. Revising AI definitions: The current definition of AI in the framework is seen as inaccurate. The feedback suggests focusing on specific types of AI (like pattern recognition, machine learning) rather than implying that AI reproduces human cognition. Providing real-world AI examples would be helpful.

7. Integration with existing governance: The framework should align with existing governance structures (e.g., data systems governance, technology project governance), rather than creating redundant requirements. AI should be added as a component within these existing structures.

8. Agency workload concerns: Agencies are concerned that the framework will place a heavy compliance burden on them. Suggestions were made to ensure the approach to fulfilling AI goals does not become overly laborious or risk averse.

State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council

Meeting Date: Wednesday, October 30, 2024

Attachment 4.1 SGAI Advisory Council Updated Timeline

State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council
Updated Timeline

Timeframe	Activities	Milestone
March 19, 2024	Council meeting #1	Council convenes
April 24, 2024	Council meeting #2	Council convenes
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
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 Subcommittees report on draft principles and recommendations	Council convenes
July 29 – August 26, 2024	Core elements of the framework are developed, and details are being incorporated.	1st Draft Framework Completed
September 4, 2024	Council meeting #5 Subcommittees report on draft principles and recommendations; council provides directional feedback on draft framework.	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
September 19 – October 4, 2024	Distribute draft framework to peer states, partners and consultants. Collate feedback; prepare gap analysis.	

October 30, 2024	Council meeting #6
	Agenda:
	• Review findings from feedback cycle with Council, present report
	• Subcommittees receive new assignments
	  ○ Review any identified principles gaps or suggested changes
	  ○ Review assigned recommendations and identified updates
		Council convenes

November 4 – 15, 2024	Subcommittee work sessions (1-2) • Finalize principles based on feedback • Finalize recommendations based upon feedback	Finalized principles and recommendations received from Subcommittees
November 18, 2024	Subcommittee Reports Due	Reports from Subcommittees

State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council
Updated Timeline

Timeframe	Activities	Milestone

Week of December 2, 2024	Council meeting #7
	Agenda:
	• Subcommittee report outs and reviewing of AI Framework to date
	  ○ Vote: Finalize Principles and Recommendations to proceed to Action Plan development
	• Subcommittee Assignments
	  ○ Subcommittees are given finalized recommendations to further develop into action plans for implementation
		Council convenes

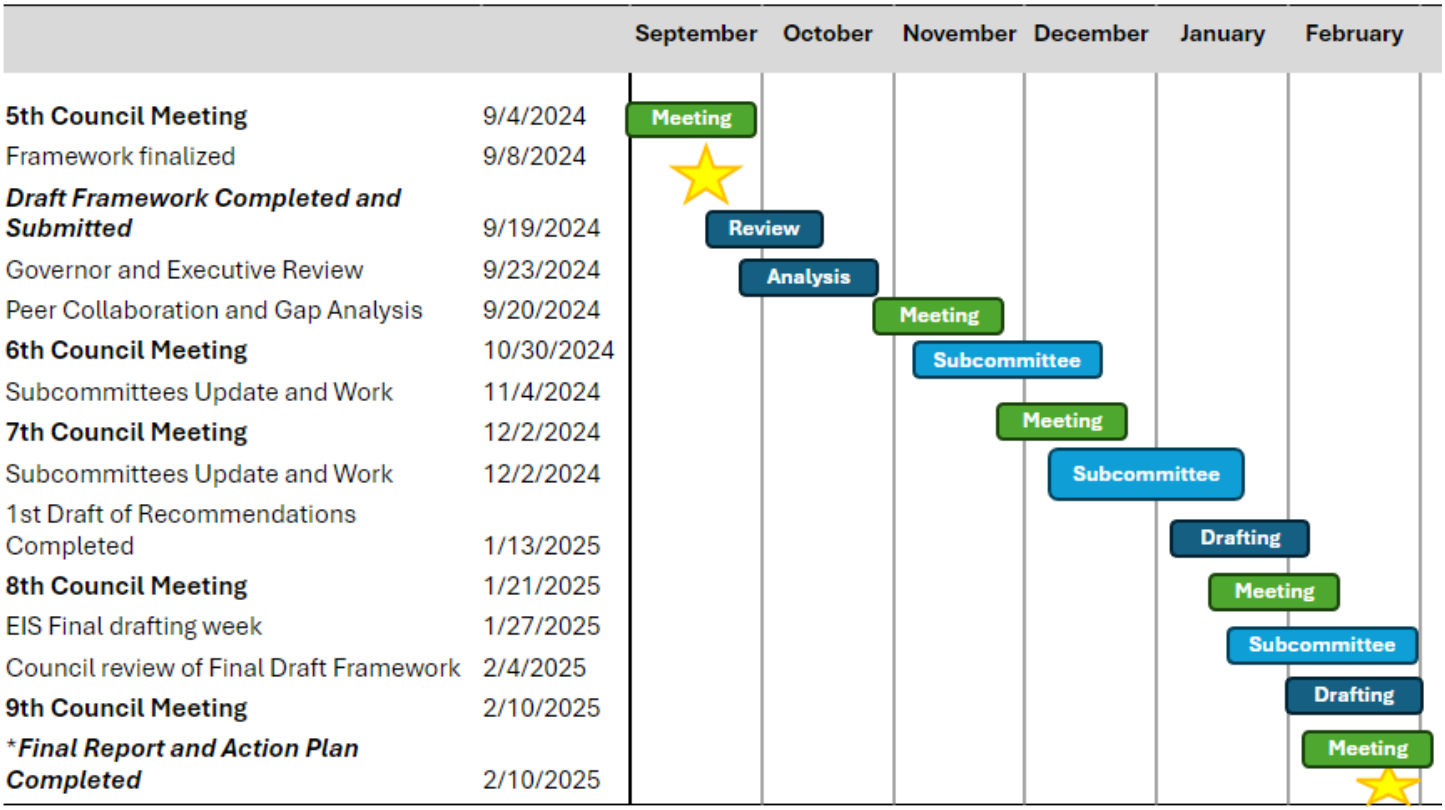
December 2, 2024 – January 10, 2025	Subcommittees meet and draft action plans	Subcommittees complete draft action plans
December 2, 2024 – January 10, 2025	EIS Staff and writing volunteers aggregate action plans into Final Draft AI Framework and Action Plan	Draft Action Plan
January 13, 2025	Subcommittee Action Plans due	Reports from Subcommittees

Week of January 20, 2025	Council meeting #8
	Agenda
	• Review Subcommittee Action Plans and discuss, provide feedback
	• AI Framework Review to date:
	  ○ Finalized AI Framework Principles and Recommendations and Draft Action Plan
	• Subcommittee Assignment:
	  ○ Action plan refinement: Finalize action plans based upon feedback
		Council convenes

January 27 – 31, 2025	**EIS Final Drafting of Framework**	
February 4, 2025	**Final Draft AI Framework and Action Plan Released for Council review**	

State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council
Updated Timeline

Timeframe	Activities	Milestone
Week of February 10, 2025	Council meeting #9 Agenda • Council reviews and votes to formally adopt completed AI Framework and Action Plan • Thank you/recognition/reflection • Remarks from Governor's Office or staff about next steps	Council officially adopts framework and action plan for Governor's Office
Week of February 10, 2025	State Government AI Advisory Council Framework and Action Plan released	Final Deliverable released



State Government Artificial Intelligence Advisory Council

Meeting Date: Wednesday, October 30, 2024

Attachment 6.1 SGAI Written Comments Through October 21, 2024

Date: October 16, 2024
Name: Kyle Lisk

Written Comments:

This latest framework draft is a step in the right direction, but more focus on the environmental and labor exploitation problems surrounding AI use should be put into place. As a secondary concern, numerous members of the state bureaucracy are alarmingly eager to input citizen's data into AI systems without any disclosure to citizens or fellow state employees. Restrictions against these actions on the part of state employees should be a part of any policy frameworks put into place.

Date: October 18, 2024
Name: Scott Lewis

Written Comments:

Testimony by AI safety experts before Senate Judiciary Committee:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tYHnBo0sUsQ

Voluntary AI self-regulation is a myth