United States A.I. Bill of Rights

This framework applies to automated systems that have the potential to meaningfully impact the American public's rights, opportunities, or access to critical resources or services.

1. ***You should be protected from unsafe or ineffective systems.***
    a. Automated systems should be developed with consultation from diverse communities, stakeholders, and domain experts to identify concerns, risks, and potential impacts of the system.
2. ***You should not face discrimination by algorithms and systems should be used and designed in an equitable way.***
    a. Algorithmic discrimination occurs when automated systems contribute to unjustified different treatment or impacts disfavoring people based on their race, color, ethnicity, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, gender identity, intersex status, and sexual orientation), religion, age, national origin, disability, veteran status, genetic information, or any other classification protected by law.
3. ***You should be protected from abusive data practices via built-in protections, and you should have agency over how data about you is used.***
    a. You should be protected from violations of privacy through design choices that ensure such protections are included by default, including ensuring that data collection conforms to reasonable expectations and that only data strictly necessary for the specific context is collected.

4. *You should know that an automated system is being used and understand how and why it contributes to outcomes that impact you.*
    a. Designers, developers, and deployers of automated systems should provide generally accessible plain language documentation including clear descriptions of the overall system functioning and the role automation plays, notice that such systems are in use, the individual or organization responsible for the system, and explanations of outcomes that are clear, timely, and accessible.
5. *You should be able to opt out, where appropriate, and have access to a person who can quickly consider and remedy problems you encounter.*
    d. You should be able to opt out from automated systems in favor of a human alternative, where appropriate.

Other agencies that have implemented guidance around government use of Artificial Intelligence

- The Department of Defense's (DOD) [Ethical Principles for Artificial Intelligence](#)

- U.S. Agency for International Development's [Artificial Intelligence Action Plan](#)

- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), in partnership with the Department of Labor [AI Fairness Initiative](#)

- Federal Trade Commission (FTC) [Using Artificial Intelligence and Algorithms](#)

- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) [Good Machine Learning Practice for Medical Device Development](#).

Confusion in Regulation – Example USAID

- USAID is a leader in innovation and leveraging emerging technologies to fulfill our mission.
- USAID is also committed to [safeguarding our systems](#) and ensuring that the use of new technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), is compliant with Agency technical standards.
- Our adoption of emerging technologies reflects Federal priorities for innovation, public trust, and public confidence in systems that use AI technologies.

Excerpt from the USAID site https://www.usaid.gov/open/ai-plan

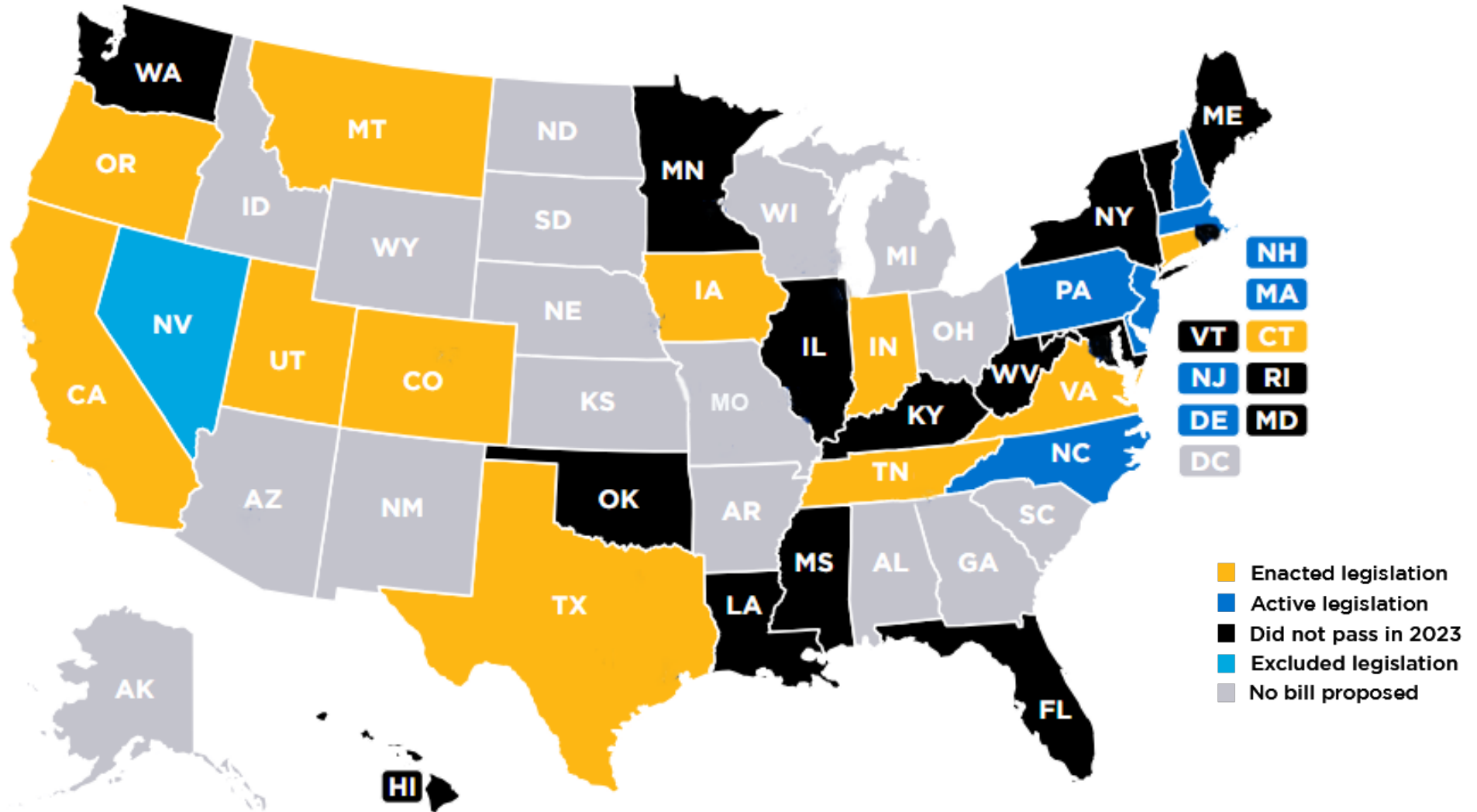## Actual content from Agency Artificial Intelligence (AI) Plan

USAID does not fall under any statutes that direct or authorize us to regulate AI. USAID is not aware of any regulatory barriers within our agency authority.

The United States Food and Drug Administration, are now certifying the institutions who develop and maintain AI, rather than focusing on the AI which will constantly be changing through development and technology enhancements.

Ultimately, the approach to regulating novel, swiftly-evolving medical device software must foster, not inhibit, innovation, while continuing to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. These aspects are not mutually exclusive.

States with Privacy Rules

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council
Laying Down Harmonised Rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and Amending Certain Union Legislative Acts

This proposal presents a balanced and proportionate horizontal regulatory approach to AI that is limited to the minimum necessary requirements to address the risks and problems linked to AI, without unduly constraining or hindering technological development or otherwise disproportionately increasing the cost of placing AI solutions on the market.

Spotting an A.I. Created Product

- **Uniformity is suspicious:** If you notice multiple reviews using similar language or phrasing, that's a red flag. Authentic reviews are diverse in tone and content.

- **Too good or too bad:** Over-the-top praise or excessive negativity can be signs. Genuine reviews typically strike a balance, mentioning both pros and cons.

- **Reviewer history:** Click on the reviewer's profile. If they've only ever left 5-star reviews or their account is brand new with a burst of reviews, be wary.

- **Generic praise:** Reviews that are vague and lack specific details about the product or service can be a cause for suspicion. Authentic reviews often share personal experiences or unique aspects.

- **Check the timing:** A sudden influx of reviews in a short span of time could be a sign of a coordinated effort.

- **Odd language & grammar:** Look out for awkward phrasing or language that doesn't quite fit the product. An AI or non-native speaker might generate content that feels "off."

- **Go beyond star ratings:** Delve deeper into the content of the review. A genuine 3 or 4-star review can often provide more insight than a dozen 5-star reviews.