

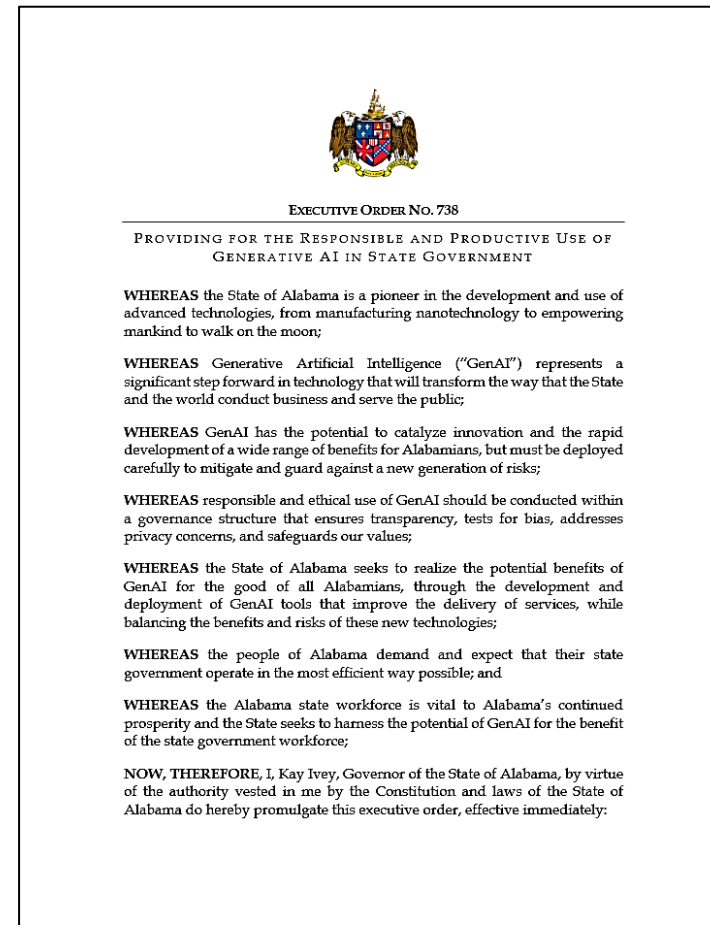
Task Force on Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI)

Wednesday, April 3, 2024

Montgomery, AL

Task Force Creation

On Thursday, February 8, 2024, Governor Kay Ivey signed Executive Order 738 to create a task force to recommend policies for the responsible and effective use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) in state executive-branch agencies.



Website Link: <https://governor.alabama.gov/newsroom/2024/02/executive-order-738/>

Mission Statement

The purpose of this Task Force is to:

- Understand current uses of GenAI in state executive-branch agencies
- Encourage the responsible and effective use of GenAI in state executive-branch agencies
- Recommend policies and procedures related to the use of GenAI in state executive-branch agencies

Task Force Members

Cabinet

Secretary Daniel Urquhart, Office of Information Technology (Chair)

Secretary Hal Taylor, Alabama Law Enforcement Agency

Commissioner Stephanie Azar, Alabama Medicaid Agency

Director Stacia Robinson, Office of Minority Affairs

Director Bill Poole, Department of Finance

Secretary Fitzgerald Washington, Department of Labor

Commissioner Vernon Barnett, Department of Revenue

Legislators

Senator Sam Givhan

Senator Bobby Singleton

Representative Mike Shaw

Representative Kelvin Lawrence

Higher Education

Dr. Matthew Hudnall, University of Alabama

Dr. Hari Narayanan, Auburn University

Industry Partnerships

Several key industry partners will be consulted over the coming months to help provide the subject matter expertise that will be required to achieve the stated purpose and mission of the GenAI Task Force.

For this first meeting of the Task Force, Microsoft has been invited to present to members on Generative Artificial Intelligence and its responsible and productive use in state government. Additional partners will be included as the work of the Task Force continues.

Representing Microsoft today is Dustin Bailey. Mr. Bailey is a client director in Microsoft's U.S. Public Sector and is responsible for aligning and helping government leaders develop and execute strategic technology plans that deliver modernized digital government services. He leads an extensive team of industry and technology subject matter experts to support the business technology goals for state and local governments in the Southeast.

Originally from Louisiana, Mr. Bailey and his family have called Alabama home since 2001.



Examples of GenAI

for State and Local Government to Serve the Public

Facilitate Policy
Analysis and
Development

Personalized and
Interactive Learning
Experiences

Evidence-Based
Decision Making

Streamline
Administrative
Tasks, Processes

And more

A Brief History of AI

Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning

Deep Learning

Generative AI

1950s

Artificial Intelligence

The field of computer science that seeks to create intelligent machines that can replicate or exceed human intelligence

1959

Machine Learning

Subset of AI that enables machines to learn from existing data and improve upon that data to make decisions or predictions

2017

Deep Learning

A machine learning technique in which layers of neural networks are used to process data and make decisions

2021

Generative AI

Creates new written, visual, and auditory content given prompts or existing data

What is Generative AI?

What Generative AI is not

Artificial intelligence that creates content from simple prompts and context based on **generative models (GPT)**.

Related systems fall under the broad category of machine learning and are often known as **large language models (LLMs)**.

GPT is **sentiment** - FALSE

GPT is **unbiased** - FALSE

GPT can **solve any problem** - FALSE

Responsible AI Practices

Principles

Fairness • Privacy & security • Transparency
Reliability & safety • Inclusiveness • Accountability

Standards

Goals • Requirements • Practices

Implementation

Training • Tools • Testing

Oversight

Monitoring • Reporting • Auditing • Compliance

Key Industry Terms to Know

- **AI:** A broad set of techniques used to train computers to complete tasks that would otherwise require human intelligence, such as answering questions, generating data and recognizing objects.
- **Algorithm:** A generally applicable framework that can be used to develop an AI model. There are a variety of AI algorithms, including decision trees, neural networks and transformers. An algorithm is not deployed directly but is trained on data to develop an AI model. For example, a transformer model could be trained on large volumes of written text to develop an AI model that can generate new text. "Algorithm" is sometimes used as a catchall term for an AI system which is often unhelpful. Public policy conversations should more precisely address the different layers of the value chain – i.e. model/application – including as part of addressing AI risks which emerge primarily at the application layer.
- **Model:** Emerging from the training of an algorithm on data, a model performs one or more generally applicable tasks, for example content generation, pattern detection or recommendation. Models are typically not deployed directly but incorporated by an AI developer into an AI application, turning the generally applicable functionality to a specific real-world use case.
- **AI Application/System:** A finished AI application that incorporates AI models alongside other software and inputs and is deployed in a real-world use case as part of a broader process or decision-making system, for example as part of a decision on whether to award someone credit.
- **Generative AI:** Models that can create new data, including visual content, text, audio, code etc.
- **Large Language Models:** Models trained on large amounts of text data that can perform a wide variety of language tasks, including text summarization, generation, and categorization. These models can perform generative tasks like text generation and so there is some overlap between LLMs and Generative AI.
- **Image Generation Models:** A type of Generative AI that can create images.
- **Multimodal Models:** Models that can accept inputs and generate outputs over multiple modalities, or types of data, such as text, images, and video.
- **Foundation Models:** Models that are trained on a broad set of unlabeled data that can be used for different tasks, with minimal fine-tuning.

Task Force Workgroups

Policies and Governance

- Advise in the development of:
 - Policies and governance tied to GenAI
 - Procurement and development guidelines
 - Authorization to operate (ATO) process for GenAI systems
 - Guidelines for sandbox environments

Workforce Education and Training

- Educate workforce on the technology and its capabilities/limitations
- Inform potential users on how to implement GenAI responsibly
- Identify technical resources to create and sustain AI systems
- Showcase Alabama GenAI talent and service offerings

Responsible and Ethical Usage of GenAI

- Develop inventory of GenAI assets currently in use by state agencies
- Host workshop(s) to develop use cases within state government
- Define data ownership, classification, and readiness
- Provide guidance to help safeguard state and citizen data/resources

Task Force Website



Website Link: <https://aitaskforce.alabama.gov>

Next Meeting

The next full meeting of the Generative Artificial Intelligence Task Force is scheduled for:

Wednesday, June 26, 2024, at 2:00 PM

**Meeting
Adjournment**

THANK YOU

Daniel Urquhart – Chair

Secretary, Office of Information Technology