

# Artificial Intelligence in Practice and Navigating the New Administration's AI Priorities

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### Roadmap



- Recent Advancements in AI
- AI Adoption in Business
- Early Risk-Based AI Regulation
- Federal Activity During the Biden Administration
- Trump Administration's AI Priorities

What is "artificial intelligence"?

To grossly simplify, it is the use of computer science and extensive data sets to enable problem solving or decision-making.

Artificial intelligence is **often conflated** with machine learning, natural language processing, and other areas of computer science.

Recently, we can add large language models (LLMs) and generative AI to this list.

What is "artificial intelligence"?

For issue-spotting purposes, it is simplest to start with the broader umbrella of *algorithms*.

In truth, most regulators are using "Artificial Intelligence" as shorthand for "Automated Decision-making."



JOINT STATEMENT ON ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND BIAS IN AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

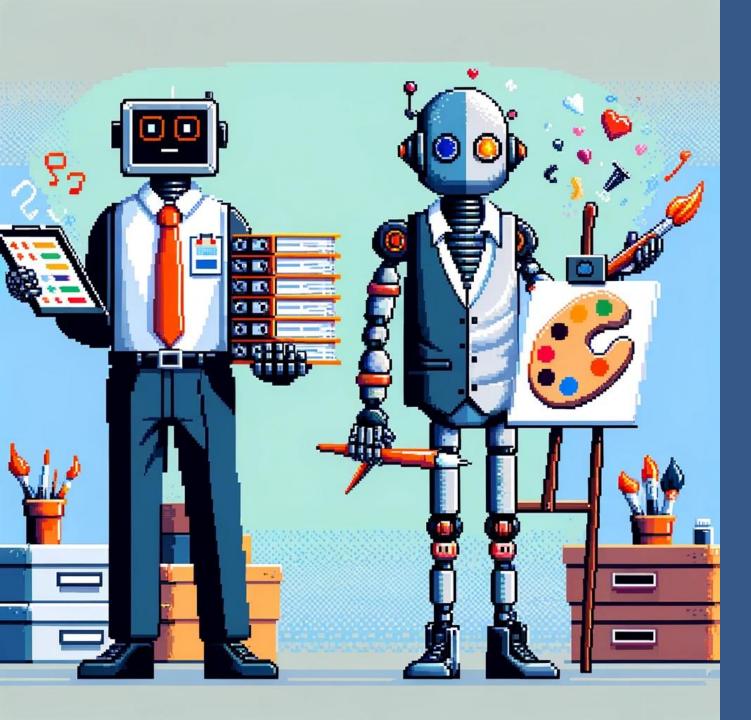
# What are these "algorithms" and how are they useful?

An algorithm is a set of steps to accomplish a task. This can range from a simple recipe to modeling the fuel requirements of a moonshot.

In the case of artificial intelligence, steps are automated and the data can be unstructured.

- Machines excel at pattern recognition
- Machines can scale without tiring
- •In theory\*, machines can be audited and can reduce bias

When applied appropriately, sophisticated algorithms can greatly increase the efficiency, accuracy, and consistency of decisions.



# A Tale of Two Robots. And risks.

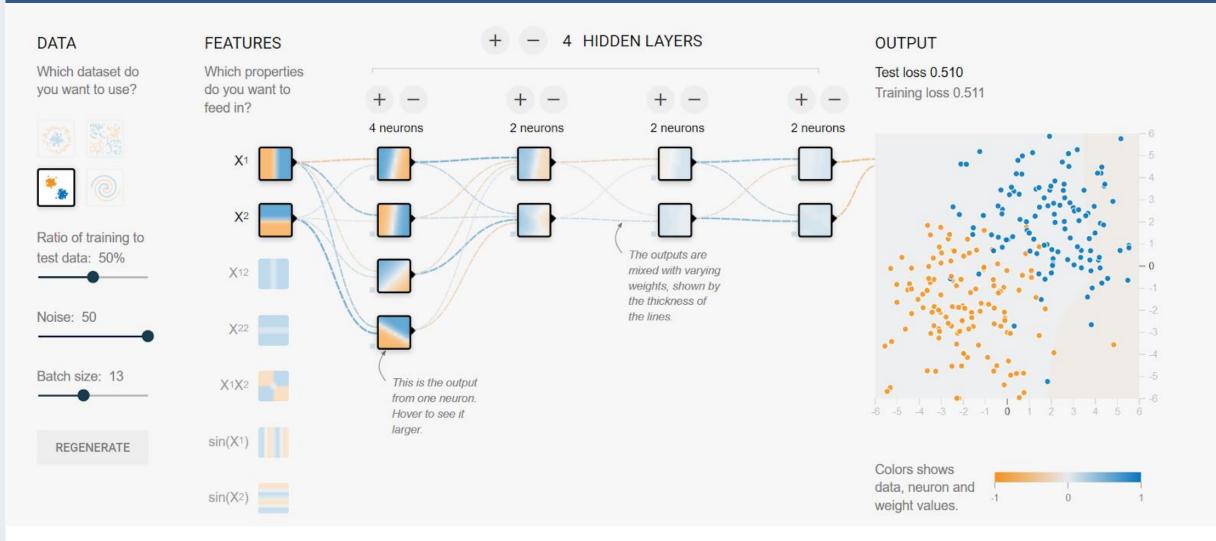
The two types of AI systems that you will most likely encounter in practice use extractive AI or generative AI.

Extractive AI identifies and extracts relevant information from a large set of existing data upon which it was trained.

For better and for worse, **generative AI** is attempting create something completely new from existing data. Generative AI can "hallucinate" plausibly wrong answers — this is a feature and a bug.



#### Example of an Extractive AI System: A neural network sorting inputs



Source: "A Neural Network Playground" by Tensorflow



## So, what about generative AI?



#### The Rise of Generative AI

For years, traditional AI has operated in the background, helping us find existing data and make predictions.

However, generative AI captured the world's attention by using natural language prompts to create new content.



Image Source: OpenAI, DALL-E 3

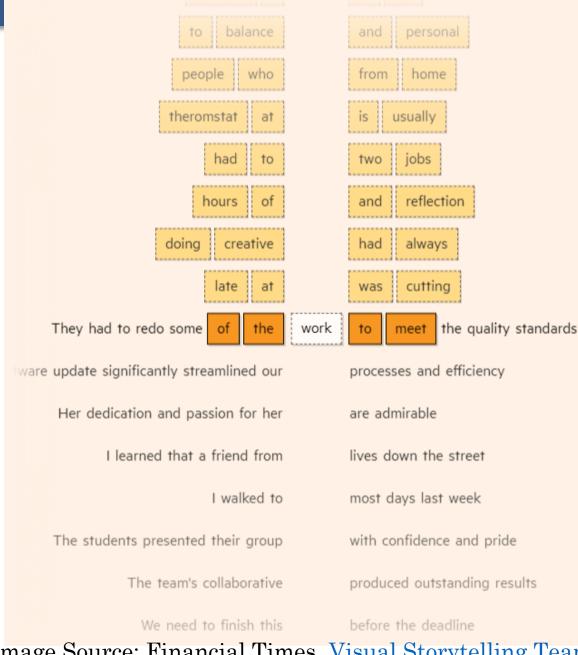


Image Source: Financial Times, Visual Storytelling Team

# What is different about Generative Al?

In broad terms, traditional AI is designed and optimized to perform specific tasks based on a specific set of inputs. The systems can learn from additional data and make predictions based on data, which is how Netflix can recommend which show you will binge next.

Traditional AI may identify new "insights" that did not occur to humans within existing data and rules, but it is not inventing a new process.



Image Source: The Atlantic, <u>How Google's AlphaGo Beat a Go World Champion</u>

# What is different about Generative AI?

Generative AI attempts to create something new based on the information – or "prompts" – that you provide. It goes further than traditional AI by creating new data similar to its training data.



Image Source: Financial Times, Visual Storytelling Team



#### Generative AI has come a long way from ChatGPT's launch in 2022



#### **Sora Prompt:**

Create a video of a robot lawyer (wearing a blue suit) presenting to a classroom of businesspeople. The robot is on the stage at a podium and has a slide presentation in the background. The presentation is about US regulations.



Claude AI Can Now Control Your Computer — Should

You Worry?

FORBES > INNOVATION > AI

Tor Constantino, MBA Contributor ⊙

Tor Constantino is an ex-reporter, turned AI consultant & tech writer.



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Oct 23, 2024, 11:10am EDT

Updated Oct 23, 2024, 10:37pm EDT



### How To Create And Customize An Al Podcast With Google's NotebookLM

By Roger Dooley, Contributor. Keynote speaker & autho...

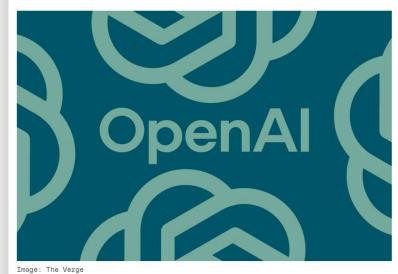


**Follow Author** 

Oct 24, 2024, 02:14pm EDT

NEWS

#### **OpenAl lays out plans for GPT-5**



OpenAl CEO Sam Altman shared a roadmap with some details about GPT-4.5 and GPT-5.

Jay Peters

Feb 12, 2025, 3:02 PM ES









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Since OpenAl released its "o1" model in September, you may be hearing about "Reasoning Models" or "Agentic Al."

Agentic AI generally refers to AI systems with the capability to autonomously pursue goals with limited direct human supervision.

Whether these new models are truly Agentic AI, they are starting to display an important characteristic: "chaining."

Chaining enables an AI system to take a sequence of actions in response to a single request, such as fact-checking its response and "overthinking" its response to a request.

Agentic AI can show its work.

#### Learning to reason with LLMs

We are introducing OpenAl o1, a new large language model trained with reinforcement learning to perform complex reasoning, o1 thinks before it answers—it can produce a long internal chain of thought before responding to the user.

February 2, 2025 Release

### Introducing deep research

An agent that uses reasoning to synthesize large amounts of online information and complete multi-step research tasks for you. Available to Pro users today, Plus and Team next.



Thought for 18 seconds ^

#### Understanding agentic Al

I'm noting that traditional Al systems often lack autonomous decision-making. Agentic Al, on the other hand, can make decisions and act independently to achieve specific objectives.

#### Laying out the distinctions

I'm breaking down the differences among agentic AI, traditional AI, and generative AI. Agentic AI has autonomy and decision-making, traditional AI relies on predefined rules, and generative AI can create new content, often using advanced models.

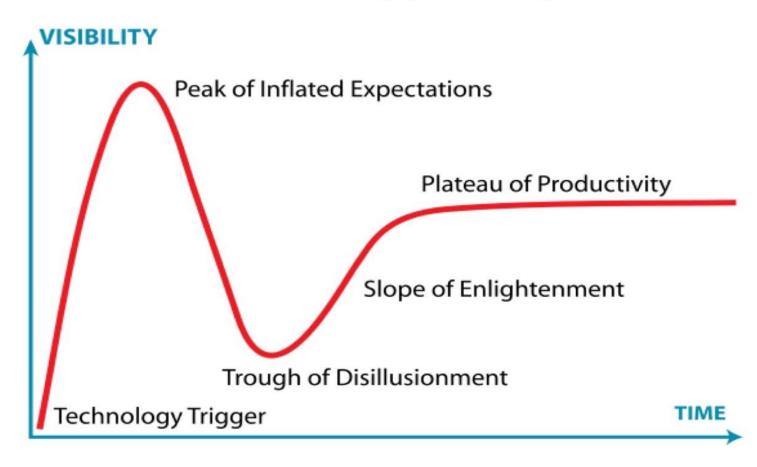
#### Defining agentic Al

Agentic AI, skilled in perceiving and making autonomous decisions, stands out for its adaptability and dynamic operational capacity.



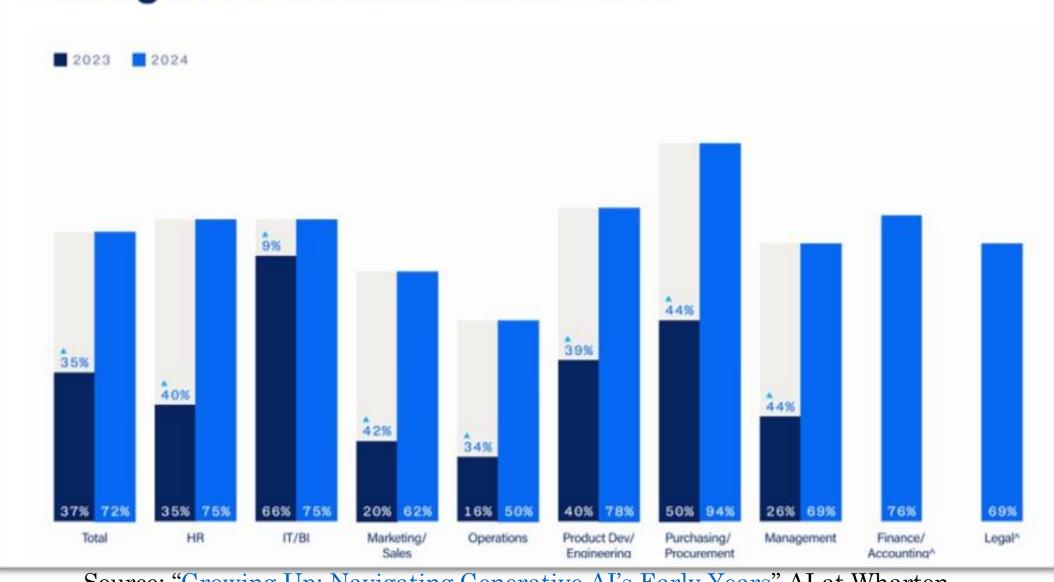
#### But what goes up must come down?

## Gartner Hype Cycle



## Usage in the Workplace: Using Gen Al at Least Once a Week

Maybe not.



Source: "Growing Up: Navigating Generative AI's Early Years" AI at Wharton

#### The Top Use Cases are Not Always Top Performers— Idea Generation, Legal Contracts, and Fraud Detection Perform Well

#### Gen Al Use Case Performance

(Among Organizations Currently Using Gen AI)

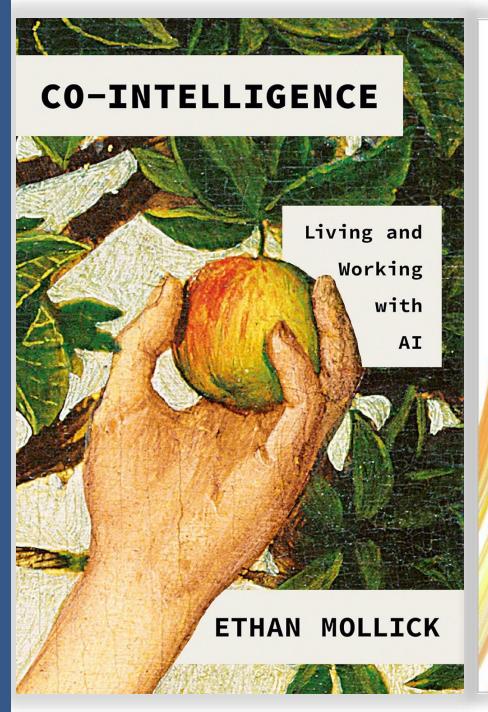
Maybe not.

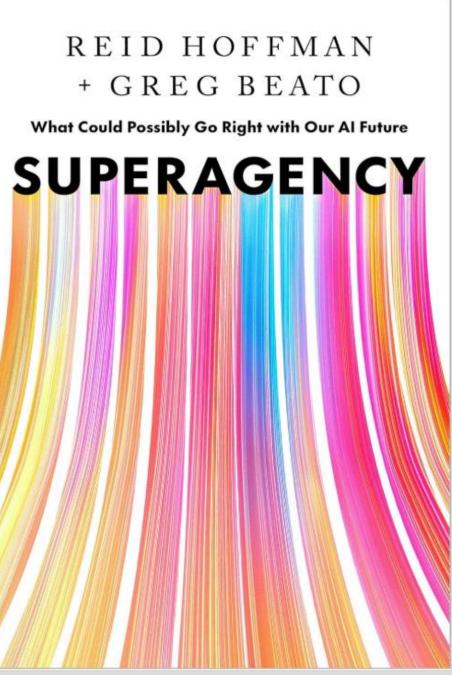


Source: "Growing Up: Navigating Generative AI's Early Years" AI at Wharton

Al is becoming pervasive in the workplace.

How should we think about implementing these powerful but nascent tools?





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## The Precautionary Principle vs. Permissionless Innovation

# Embracing AI: Are You a Doomer, Gloomer, Zoomer, or Bloomer?

February 4, 2025 • 5 min read

LinkedIn co-founder Reid Hoffman recently spoke at Wharton about the four ways people relate to AI, and why everyone will need to participate in our AI-powered future.



"Guilty until proven innocent"

"Move fast and break things"

"The risk is too great"

"Iterative progress"



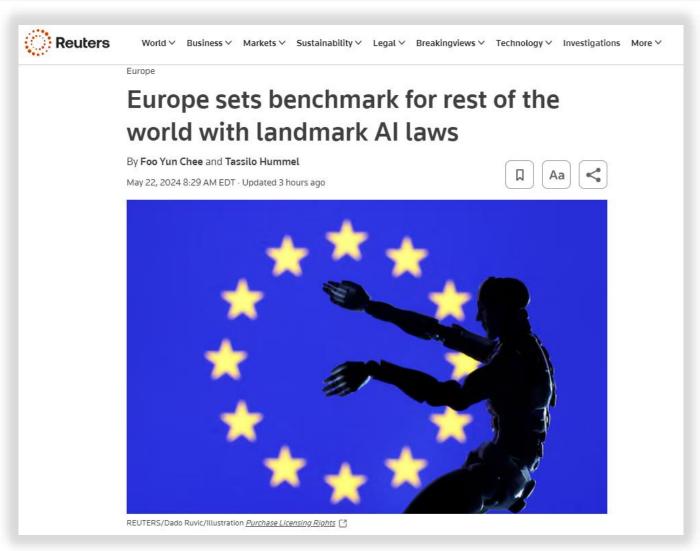
## Risk-Based AI Regulation

The Brussels Effect:

Europe's cautious approach shaped early AI regulation.

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#### The EU AI Act



- The EU Artificial Intelligence Act was first proposed by the European Commission in April 2021, endeavoring to establish a global framework for regulating AI systems.
- It was formally adopted in May 2024, and began entering effect in phases, beginning in August 2024.
- Through years of deliberation, it framed a global shift toward risk-based AI regulation.
- Even for a U.S. perspective, it is important to understand key concepts from the EU AI Act, particularly its risk categories.



#### How do we categorize these risks?

- Unacceptable Risk: These systems are banned entirely within the EU. This includes applications that threaten people's safety, livelihood, and fundamental rights. This ban took effect this month (February).
  - Examples include social credit scoring, emotion recognition systems at work and in education, and untargeted scraping of facial images for facial recognition.
- High Risk: These systems pose a significant risk and require strict compliance measures.
  - Examples include AI used in
    - critical infrastructure (e.g., transportation, water, electricity),
    - Essential services (e.g., insurance, banking)
    - Areas with a high potential for bias (e.g., education, medical devices, vehicles, recruitment)
- Limited Risk: These systems require some level of transparency to ensure user awareness.
  - Examples include chatbots and AI-powered marketing tools where users should be informed that they're interacting with a
    machine.
- Minimal Risk: These systems pose minimal or no identified risk and face no specific regulations.
  - Examples include spam filters, basic recommendation systems, etc.



### Some states are following the EU's lead on AI regulation

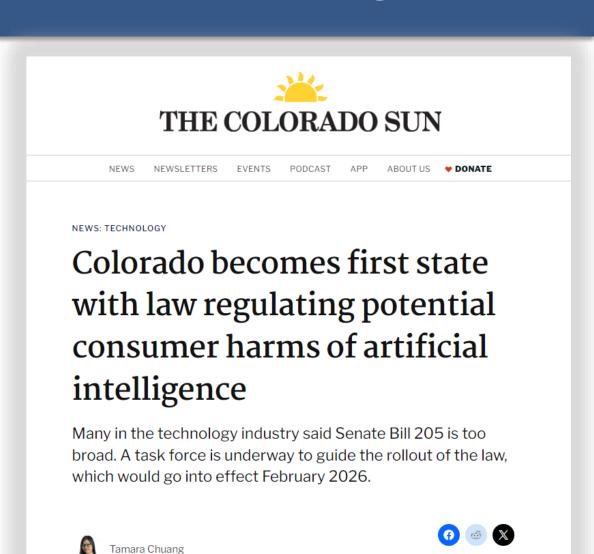
Although not as comprehensive as the EU AI Act, it speaks to the same concerns about regulating "High-Risk AI Systems" (HRAIS).

What makes an AI system a HRAIS is when it's deployed, it makes or is a substantial factor in making a consequential decision.

And what decisions are consequential?

When it materially effects . . .

- Educational opportunities
- Employment opportunities
- Financial or lending services
- Essential government service
- Healthcare services
- Housing
- Insurance
- Legal Services



12:48 PM MDT on May 18, 2024 Updated 12:30 PM MDT on May 20, 2024



### Some states are following the EU's lead on AI regulation

Colorado was the first state to comprehensively regulate the development and use of high-risk artificial intelligence systems.

Some states have passed more targeted AI regulations, and many more are considering legislation.

But the United States does not have a comprehensive AI Regulatory Framework.



LAWS SIGNED (TO DATE)														
Colorado	SB 205	D	1,2	1,2			1,2	1	1,2	2			1	1,2
Utah	SB 149	G						1,2						
California	AB 2013	G					2							
	SB 942	G					2	2						
ACTIVE BILLS														
California	SB 11	D						1,2						
Florida	HB 369	G					2	2						
Hawaii	SB 59	D	1	1			1	1	1		1		1	1
Idaho	HB 127	А						1						
Illinois	SB 1792	G						1,2						
Maryland	HB 823	G					2							



# Federal Activity During the Biden Administration

A careful approach to understand AI and its risks

### Biden-Harris Executive Order on Artificial Intelligence

The Executive Order directed several agencies to take extensive action including:

- Directing several agencies to report on and address Al's safety and security risks;
- Hire AI Talent for the US Government;
- Supporting Responsible AI innovation; and
- Support the US Government's leadership on AI issues abroad.



OCTOBER 30, 2023

Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence







## Federal regulators moved from principles to enforcement



Operation AI Comply: Detecting AIinfused frauds and deceptions

By: Alvaro Puig, Consumer Education Specialist, FTC

September 25, 2024 | 😝 💥 in

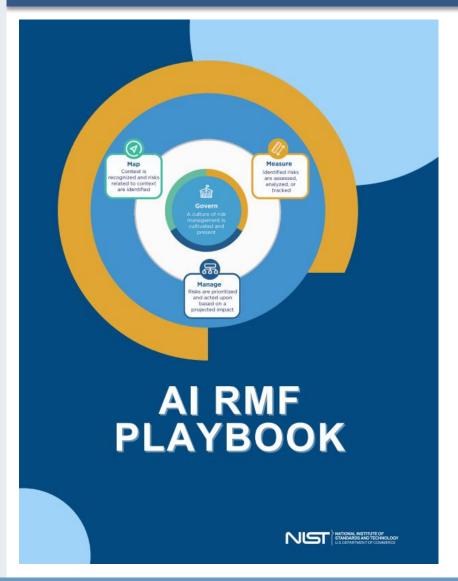
Federal regulators followed the Biden Executive Order's principles and began issuing Al-specific guidance. Toward the end of his term, they started to bring enforcement actions.

In September 2024, the FTC announced "Operation Al Comply," along with five enforcement actions based on Section 5 of the FTC Act (Unfair Trade Practices).

The charges all relate to settlements for AI hype and AIwashing marketing materials. Most of these actions were unanimously approved, so we should expect similar scrutiny under the new administration.

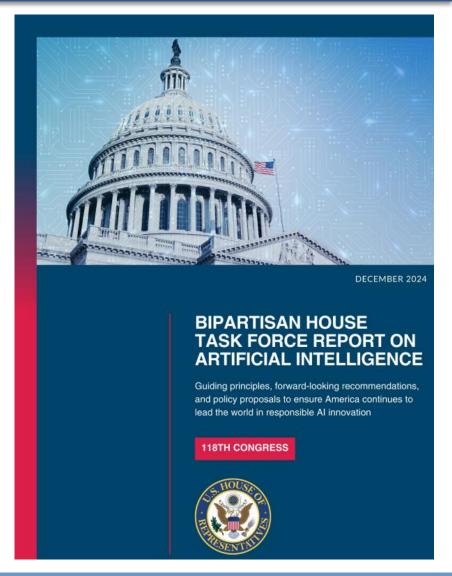


## Other trends that may continue . . .



The federal enforcement priorities and laws will shift to match different priorities from the new administration.

However, voluntary risk management frameworks have been well-received, and the Bipartisan House Task Force on AI worked with domain experts to publish extensive recommendations and guiding principles across several industries.





## Trump Administration's Al Priorities

A different direction . . .

But perhaps not as far as the messaging suggests?

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#### **Comparing the Biden and Trump AI Policies**

- Biden's EO and priorities aimed to ensure Al systems are thoroughly assessed for hazards like bias, privacy, and security before deployment.
- His administration also promoted voluntary frameworks, such as an AI Bill of Rights (a voluntary framework to protect consumers from AI harms).
- Overall, Biden's policy focused on minimizing risks (to privacy, civil rights, etc.), investing in AI research, and international cooperation on AI safety.

- Upon taking office in January 2025,
   President Trump immediately rescinded
   Biden's AI Executive Order and reversed course.
- Trump characterized Biden's AI policies as "harmful... onerous and unnecessary government control" that stifled innovation.
- Within days, Trump issued his own AI
   Executive Order declaring a new policy:
   the U.S will "sustain and enhance
   America's global AI dominance" to
   promote economic and national security.

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### Trump's Executive Order on Artificial Intelligence

- Trump's Executive Order primarily signals a shift from risk avoidance to promotion of AI innovation.
- The EO instructs the development of an AI strategic plan within 180 days (i.e., July 2025).
- It also instructs the review of policies and budgets consistent with the change in priorities.



PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

# REMOVING BARRIERS TO AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

**EXECUTIVE ORDER** 

January 23, 2025



#### A new challenger emerges?

TECH- A.I.

# What is China's DeepSeek and why is it freaking out the AI world?

BY <u>Bloomberg</u>, <u>Saritha rai</u> and <u>Newley Purnell</u>

January 27, 2025 at 11:46 AM EST





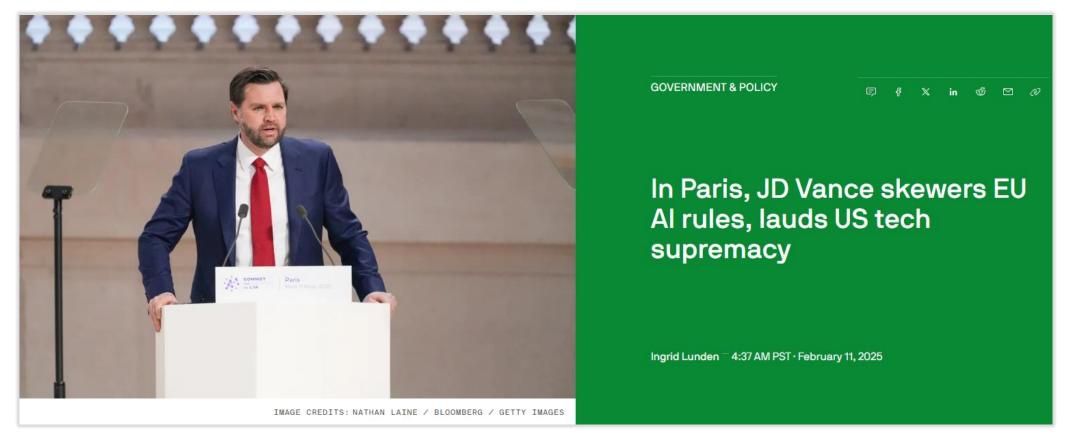
The much better efficiency of DeepSeek puts into question the need for vast expenditures of capital to acquire the latest and most powerful Al accelerators from the likes of Nvidia Corp.

ARTUR WIDAK—NURPHOTO VIA GETTY IMAGES

Setting aside President Trump's messaging, his pro-business and deregulatory priorities for the AI industry were not very surprising and fairly consistent with past changes in administration. The practical impact is that regulators will put less focus on AI ethics programs or bias audits, in favor of a lighter regulatory touch and incentivizing AI R&D. However, the emergence of credible competition from China could motivate a more dramatic shift.



#### **Al Action Summit (Paris)**



"This doesn't mean, of course, that all concerns about safety go out the window, but focus matters. And we must focus now on the opportunity to catch lightning in a bottle, unleash our most brilliant innovators, and use AI to improve the well-being of our nations and their peoples[.]"



#### Things to Watch

Reestablishing PCAST: President Trump reconstituted the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) on Jan 23, 2025.

Unlike his first term (when PCAST was dormant for years), Trump 2.0 is leveraging PCAST early. It will be co-chaired by *Michael Kratsios* (Trump's Science & Tech advisor) and *David Sacks* (appointed as the new "AI & Cryptocurrency Czar."

Trump Al Action Plan: Trump's Executive Order calls for an interagency team (led by the White House S&T Advisor, Al/Crypto Czar, and National Security Advisor) to develop an Al Action Plan by late July 2025. This Action Plan will outline concrete steps to implement Trump's Al dominance vision (covering R&D, regulatory changes, and possibly workforce/training needs).



#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Federal Trade Commission

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20580

Dissenting Statement of Commissioner Andrew N. Ferguson Joined by Commissioner Melissa Holyoak

> In the Matter of Rytr LLC Matter Number 2323052

> > September 25, 2024





## Questions?

#### Think of something later?

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