

Austin Cupp

CYSE 425W

Professor Duvall

9/11/2023

The Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights Political Implications

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is still vastly unknown to large portions of the world, and with the passing of the Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights, there are major political implications that are tied to it. One of the main political implications that has been tied to the AI Bill of Rights is a recent renewed legislation named The Self-Drive Act, which was passed by the United States House of Representatives in 2017, but stalled in the United States Senate (Girasa, 2020). Within the Self-Drive Act is the discussion of how many traffic injuries and fatalities occur due to human error, and how many vehicles there are with self-driving AI features. As of 2020, about forty-five thousand people are killed, while about two and a half million people are injured per year in traffic related accidents (Byington, 2022). Meanwhile, there are about 3 million autonomous vehicles on the road in the United States, and the Self-Drive Act touts self-driving vehicles as a means to reduce traffic related injuries and fatalities by up to 90% once these vehicles are properly equipped with AI features (Girasa, 2020).

Recently, in 2023, due to the ever-growing presence of AI features in automobiles, the United States House of Representatives has begun to examine and revive the act, in hopes that the United States Senate will pass the legislation (Byington, 2022). The Self-Drive Act, which is now considered to be a bipartisan issue amongst politicians would be the first federal law

imposed on autonomous vehicles if it is enacted (Byington, 2022). However, many scholars point to the AI Bill of Rights, and hold that driverless cars and many other AI equipped machines must be able to make ethical decisions (Etzioni & Etzioni, 2017).

Another major political implication involving the AI Bill of Rights is the use of AI within politics itself. This is becoming a major topic as due to recent advances in AI technology, AI tools have been developed and produced which have previously helped and continue to help political campaigns to prevail in election cycles (Chen, 2009). The main concern associated with AI technology in politics is that those who use AI technology can adopt unethical practices, such as spreading misinformation, especially when it is used in association with a political campaign. It has also been noted that monitoring the ethical use of such technology is a very complex task, even more so when the technology becomes the intellectual property of private corporations or government associated entities (Anderson et al., 2016). Examples of political campaigns using AI technology include The U.K. Leave Campaign, which was a campaign that took place during the Brexit referendum, experienced noticeable success when using AI technology (Kane, 2019). Furthermore, political groups within the Russian, Chinese, Iranian, Ethiopian, Indonesia, Cuban, Argentinian, and Mexican governments used AI technology to their benefit to influence voters by producing higher quality and more relatable content within their campaigns (Siddiqui, 2023).

Conclusion

As AI itself continues to evolve, more car manufacturers are continuing to include and enhance AI features in their vehicles and more political campaigns throughout the world are beginning to use AI technologies, which will lead to even more political implications involving AI and the AI Bill of Rights. The Self-Drive Act is an important legislation that is aimed at preempting state regulation of automated vehicles, and covers updated standards, cybersecurity, and privacy (Byington, 2022). Currently, The Self-Drive Act is in the process of being revived in the U.S House of Representatives, where it was already passed, in hopes that it will pass in the U.S. Senate. The use of AI within politics and whether it should be allowed is a major talking point amongst politicians and scholars. Ethical concerns have arisen as to whether or not political campaigns will use AI to their benefit by spreading misinformation about their opponent, or their opponents cause, and how the use of AI within politics can be monitored itself. While the AI Bill of Rights is a major steppingstone to regulating AI, there are still major political implications that will need to be monitored moving forward.

References:

- Anderson, J., Rainie, L., & Vogels, E. A. (2021, June 16). 1. *Worries about developments in AI*. Pew Research Center: Internet, Science & Tech. <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2021/06/16/1-worries-about-developments-in-ai/>
- Chen, H. (2009). AI, E-government, and Politics 2.0. *IEEE Intelligent Systems*, 24(5), 64–86. <https://doi.org/10.1109/mis.2009.91>
- Girasa, R. (2020). AI U.S. Policies and Regulation. In *Artificial Intelligence as a Disruptive Technology: Economic Transformation and Government Regulation* (1st ed., pp. 97–98). Palgrave Macmillan. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-35975-1>
- Etzioni, A., & Etzioni, O. (2017). Incorporating ethics into Artificial Intelligence. *The Journal of Ethics*, 21(4), 403–418. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10892-017-9252-2>
- Byington, L. (2022, July 20). *Self-Driving Car Bill Sponsor Sees Path to Enactment Next Year*. Bloomberg Government. <https://about.bgov.com/news/self-driving-car-bill-sponsor-sees-path-to-enactment-next-year/>
- Siddiqui, Z. (2023, August 18). *AI use rising in influence campaigns online, but impact limited - US cyber firm*. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/technology/ai-use-rising-influence-campaigns-online-impact-limited-us-cyber-firm-2023-08-17/>
- Kane, T. B. (2019). Artificial Intelligence in politics: Establishing Ethics. *IEEE Technology and Society Magazine*, 38(1), 72–80. <https://doi.org/10.1109/mts.2019.2894474>