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### **The Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights Overview**

As Artificial Intelligence continues to become more sophisticated and more widely used, there has been a worldwide ongoing push to establish more rules, regulations, and instructions regarding Artificial Intelligence. Due to this, The White House determined that it was time to act, and so they drafted a set of instructions and guidelines that pertain to Artificial Intelligence technology. These instructions and guidelines are officially known as the Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights. The Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights, which was created by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), is a set of guidelines for the responsible use and design of Artificial Intelligence (Glover, 2023). The purpose of the original Bill of Rights was to constrain Congress and the states from unlawful encroachments and infringements, and the Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights must function in a similar manner regarding AI technology to preserve individual rights and government restraint (Hu, 2022).

The Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights outlines five key principles that were put into place to help guide the development, use and deployment of AI. These principles are system safety and effectiveness, algorithmic discrimination and unfair system protections, data privacy protections, notices and explanations for AI systems, and the ability to opt out of automated systems in place of a human. (Hine & Floridi, 2023). The safety and effectiveness of systems'

principle states that we should be protected from unsafe or ineffective automated systems. All automated systems should be developed with consultation from domain experts, stakeholders, and diverse groups of independent parties to be able to identify concerns, risks, and potential impacts of the system (Glover, 2023). Algorithmic discrimination and inequitable systems protection is the principle that states, “we should not face any type of discrimination by algorithms and any automated systems” (Joseph, 2022). This means that automated systems should be designed and deployed in a manner where they are equitable, that proactive and continuous measures are taken to protect individuals and communities, and that the systems contain no distorted, incomplete, or prejudice information (Joseph, 2022).

Data privacy is a widely discussed topic today and a major concern amongst U.S. citizens. The data privacy principle goes into detail about how we should and will be protected from abusive data practices, and how we should have control over how our personal data is used (Hu, 2022). Designers, developers, and deployers of AI systems need to request consent from the user in a clear and easy to understand way regarding the collection, access, use, transfer, and deletion of our data (Bavitz et al., 2018). The White House OSTP also states that “there should be more “enhanced” protections for information in more sensitive areas like health, work, finance, criminal justice, and education” (Glover, 2023).

Another hot topic within society today is when are AI systems used, and what are the effects regarding the usage of an AI system? The notice and explanations principle is important because it states that individuals should be provided a clear description anytime an AI system is being used, and “how it contributes to outcomes that affect those using it” (Joseph, 2022). Individuals should also be provided a clear explanation regarding who programmed the system,

why the system made its decision, and how the system made its decision. Users are also to be notified anytime there is a change within the system (Hine & Floridi, 2023).

The last principle in the Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights is the Human Alternatives, Consideration, and Fallback principle, which can be described as the ability to opt out of automated systems for a human alternative (Hine & Floridi, 2023). This principle states that, when appropriate, individuals should have the ability to opt out of using automated systems in favor of a human alternative. Individuals should also be able to have timely access to a human if the AI system has an error, produces an outcome that the individual wants to dispute, or has a major malfunction or failure (Joseph, 2022). The human alternatives, considerations, and fallbacks should also be properly trained, accessible, equitable, and should not pose any burden on the user or the public (Glover, 2023).

As the use of artificial intelligence systems and technologies continues to grow and expand, the Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights was enacted to provide layers of protection for citizens who use artificial intelligence systems and technologies. There are five principles in the Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights that serve as guidance on how to protect the rights of citizens and users from unlawful encroachments and infringements by AI systems and technologies. These principles are system safety and effectiveness, algorithmic discrimination and unfair system protections, data privacy protections, notices and explanations for AI systems, and the ability to opt out of automated systems in place of humans. Each principle plays a key role in informing those who wish to design, develop, and deploy AI systems; how to do so in a manner that properly handles the user's data and personal information, and it informs the citizens and users how they are protected and have the right to a human alternative. Having the AI Bill of

Rights in place was key for Congress and the U.S. to help regulate and provide instruction regarding AI systems and technologies.

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