

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TASK FORCE

Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of the 2024 Interim

October 29, 2024

Call to Order and Roll Call

The fifth meeting of the Artificial Intelligence Task Force was held on October 29, 2024, at 11:00 AM in Room 171 of the Capitol Annex. Senator Amanda Mays Bledsoe, Chair, called the meeting to order, and the secretary called the roll.

Present were:

Members: Senator Amanda Mays Bledsoe, Co-Chair; Representative Josh Bray, Co-Chair; Senators Stephen Meredith, Brandon Smith, Reginald Thomas, and Gex Williams; and Representatives John Blanton and Suzanne Miles.

Guests: Wil Schroder, Senior Counsel, Kentucky Office of the Attorney General; John Estus, Regional Policy Lead, Amazon; and Hank Cecil, LCSW, Chair, Kentucky Board of Social Work.

LRC Staff: Daniel Carter, Christina Gordley, Alaina Spence, and Angela Rhodes.

Senator Thomas addressed the Chair to ensure democratic members have a chance to discuss key recommendations regarding artificial intelligence. Senator Mays Bledsoe responded that members are to have written recommendations to staff by November 1, with discussion of the submitted recommendations to occur at the November 13 Artificial Intelligence Task Force meeting. She offered Senator Thomas options to present his feedback before the November 13 meeting.

Approval of Minutes

Representative Bray moved that the minutes of the October 8, 2024, meeting be approved. Representative Blanton seconded, and the minutes were approved without objection.

Discussion of Artificial Intelligence Policy Considerations

Wil Schroder, Senior Counsel, Kentucky Office of the Attorney General, discussed artificial intelligence (AI) being used for child sexual exploitation. There were about 4,700 reports received by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children cyber tip line

involving AI technology content, a small fraction of the more than 36 million total reports of suspected child sexual exploitation, with the numbers increasing.

A number of states are considering updating their revenge porn laws to include AI altered sexual photos and videos of adults. In 2023, a report found 99 percent of the 95,000 deep fake or AI generated videos online were pornographic videos of women and those deep fake numbers are increasing.

Mr. Schroder stated that a bipartisan coalition of 54 state and territorial attorney generals recently urged congress to study how AI can and is being used to exploit children through child sexual abuse materials (CSAM) and asked for legislation to protect children from these abuses.

Mr. Schroeder discussed legislation Kentucky enacted and stated, by adding “computer generated images” to the definition, Kentucky is ahead of many states. Another consideration is age verification for websites that have chatbots.

The positive effects of AI include how law enforcement is improving policing and responses to incidents by AI reviewing hundreds of hours of bodycam footage and by helping police departments improve how officers respond to incidents through training. Also, with CSAM, a company by the name of Thorn uses a classifier, which is a machine learning algorithm that categorizes data automatically, that can detect previously unidentified CSAM, as well as tech space, exploitation, including grooming and sextortion, and other forms of child sexual harm.

In response to a question from Senator Mays Bledsoe, Mr. Schroder stated with the current statutes he believes Kentucky is in a better position than other states.

In response to a question from Representative Blanton, Mr. Schroder said current statutes cover punishment for fake AI generated images and video, but defaming a person’s reputation with fake AI should be looked into further.

In response to a question from Senator Williams, Mr. Schroder stated age verification for minors with chatbots that are romantic or sexual in nature may be a policy area that could be considered.

In response to a question from Representative Bray, Mr. Schroder said the Attorney General’s Office will be sure to update with any new areas within the criminal code that may need updating to cover AI generated images.

Discussion of Artificial Intelligence in Amazon's Logistics Operations in Kentucky

John Estus, Regional Policy Lead, Amazon, discussed AI operations of robotics, forecasting, and transportation within the 19 operation sites in Kentucky. The robotics technology allows Amazon to work smarter to operate efficiently and safely. Robotics include arm lifts, that can lift, sort, detect, and handle packages. In the mobile drive unit, robotics can transport pods, large and bulky items, and can move carts with packages to loading docks. Mr. Estus stated 75 percent of customer orders globally are delivered with the assistance of robotics working alongside their workforce.

Forecasting is used for inventory and operational needs and helps forecast demand for more than 400 million products a day. It uses deep learning to decide which products to stock and what quantities at which Amazon facilities, plus it coordinates inventory shipments from the millions of sellers Amazon works with worldwide. This particular forecasting system is several AI systems working together that makes countless decisions every day. It uses data to provide predictive intelligence that tells what inventory to buy, where to store the inventory, and where to ship. It also forecasts demand and coordinates warehouse operations.

The transportation networks that deliver the products are using the assistance of AI through route optimization, vision assisted package retrieval, automated vehicle inspection, and the KCVG Amazon air hub. The transportation networks use large language models, graphic neural networks, and machine learning systems.

In response to questions from Senator Mays Bledsoe, Mr. Estus stated Amazon has created hundreds of new job categories related to AI, which include technicians, trade, and more. In response to another question, Mr. Estus stated that deep learning forecasting uses regional, local, and customer data.

In response to a question from Senator Williams, Mr. Estus said Amazon sellers set their own pricing, but can use the help of Amazon representatives and tools.

In response to questions from Senator Meredith, Mr. Estus stated there are other uses of AI within Amazon not mentioned in the presentation, such as customer service environment, routing based AI technologies for emails and phone calls, and AI powered shopping assistants. Mr. Estus added Amazon is a developer and deployer of AI. In response to another question, Mr. Estus stated he was not sure if there is any specific research or development within Amazon involving automated vehicle repair.

In response to questions from Senator Thomas, Mr. Estus stated he does not have a calculation of what the 750,000 robotic instruments would equate to job loss. In

response to an additional question, Mr. Estus stated the use of autonomous vehicles by Amazon is not foreseeable in the near future in Kentucky. In response to a follow-up, Mr. Estus stated he does not foresee autonomous flights for cargo jets in the near future, but are using drone delivery at this time.

In response to questions from Senator Smith, Mr. Estus agreed specific credentials are required for certain robotic specialists. In response to a follow-up, Mr. Estus stated Amazon offers comprehensive training programs and career choice programs. In response to an additional question, Mr. Estus stated the “just walk out technology” is still being perfected but is not offered in Kentucky at this time.

In response to a question from Representative Miles, Mr. Estus stated Kentucky's status as a long-time logistics hub is appealing, Kentucky has pro-logistics policies that some other states do not offer, and Kentucky's tax environment is competitive.

In response to a question from Representative Bray, Mr. Estus stated Amazon can tailor their route optimization programs for other entities through Amazon Web Services.

In response to a question from Senator Williams, Mr. Estus stated he did not have the percentage of Kentucky residents who are Amazon customers.

In response to a question from Senator Smith, Mr. Estus stated he has not heard any concerns on power rates in Kentucky, but can provide information at a later date.

Discussion of Artificial Intelligence in Social Work

Hank Cecil, LCSW, Chair, Kentucky Board of Social Work (KBSW), discussed how social work is impacted by AI through influencing documentation and electronic medical records. Challenges are AI literacy, ethical principles of privacy, data, and neural data. Mr. Cecil discussed concerns regarding therapist and psychologist applications and believes there should be some type of identification process for name and licenses. He cautions the use of language when writing legislation with AI.

In response to a question from Senator Mays Bledsoe, Mr. Cecil stated he would like KBSW to partner with the General Assembly as well as other groups to develop guidelines for social workers.

In response to questions from Representative Bray, Mr. Cecil stated the therapist and psychologist applications are portraying these roles with no guardrails and people forget they are talking to AI. In response to a follow-up, Mr. Cecil stated there are multiple AI applications for personal engagement.

Senator Smith commented that legislation from the 2024 session, which would have required identification upon engagement with these applications, did not pass, but believes something needs to be in place. Mr. Cecil agreed.

Senator Meredith commented on an article that found one of the largest transcription services in the United States, where AI is used to produce medical notes, contained 40 percent errors. In response to a question from Senator Meredith, Mr. Cecil stated the FDA has published their perspective on the regulation of AI in health care and biomedicine.

In response to a question from Senator Williams, Mr. Cecil stated third party age verification, parental consent, licensure identification, and neural data are all actions the General Assembly should consider.

Next Scheduled Meeting - Wednesday, November 13, 2024 at 3:00 PM.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.