

Washington State Artificial Intelligence Task Force
February 19, 2025
Consumer Protection and Privacy Subcommittee Meeting

Attendees: Sumayo Hassan, Yuki Ishizuka, Farah Alqattan, Scott Frank, Jai Jaisimha, Katy Ruckle, Kevin Zenishek, Aayush Kamath, Leah Koshiyama, Eric Null, Ellen Austin Hall, Tamara Rotz, Tee Sannon, Latoya Belgrave Francis

- The meeting began with introductions and explaining the transparency conversation of the subcommittee. The meeting speakers were introduced.
- Jai Jaisimha of the Transparency Coalition screen shared and began his presentation on training data and algorithmic transparency.
- The meeting presenter explained how training data is the key input in generative AI and predictive AI. For the later the outcomes can have varied effects with great consequences on users. The benefit of increased transparency is reduction of harms.
- A question is asked about the difference about impact assessment for generative AI and predictive AI, whether that is an indicator of disproportionate harm. The speaker responds that it's rather due to a lack of comprehensive research.
- The second presenter Eric Null, Center for Democracy and Technology, begins his presentation on model and operational transparency. The presenter describes the systems of AI and the different data encountered.
- Presenter mentions that deployers must be aware of harms at every phase because of the capacity of harm these technologies have on marginalized communities. These harms can be mitigated with rigorous testing.
- A meeting member mentions the different transparency bills that have been adopted in different states. The presenter explains the importance of definitions for legislation to create adequate coverage to protect consumers.
- The meeting facilitator asks presenters to explain the legislative reactions to demands of transparency. A presenter explains labeling GenAI are rather straightforward to legislators. However, with training data transparency is met with opposition under trade secrets.
- An additional comment is made about legislators having the responsibility of deciding the transparency requirements.
- A meeting member asks a question about the feasibility of relying on a system for decision-making factors, particularly within high risk. The presenter explains GenAI isn't generally used for decision-making. As for predictive AI, it is trained on a statistical strain.
- One of the other presenters mentions the critiques that AI has been a replacement of bias. They perpetuate the biases that humans have when making consequential decision making.