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# Wisconsin Legislative Council

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

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### STUDY COMMITTEE ON THE REGULATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN WISCONSIN

February 18, 2025

CR-2025-05

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The Wisconsin Legislative Council is a nonpartisan legislative service agency. Among other services provided to the Wisconsin Legislature, staff of the Wisconsin Legislative Council conduct study committees under the direction of the Joint Legislative Council.

Established in 1947, the Joint Legislative Council directs study committees to study and recommend legislation regarding major policy questions facing the state. Study committee members are selected by the Joint Legislative Council and include both legislators and citizen members who are knowledgeable about a study committee's topic.

This document summarizes committee activity and presents study committee recommendations to the Joint Legislative Council.

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## PART I | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Artificial intelligence (AI) is a technology that has the potential to affect every aspect of modern life. Recent advances in AI, including increased access, have generated significant interest from regulators, business leaders, and the public.

In response to legislative interest in the effect of AI, the Joint Legislative Council created the Study Committee on the Regulation of AI in Wisconsin. Specifically, the Joint Legislative Council directed the study committee to review current uses of AI and make recommendations for legislation regarding the use and development of AI. The Joint Legislative Council specified that the study committee may review the use of AI in disinformation and artificial imagery, and the feasibility of establishing a process to ensure continued state monitoring of high-risk use of AI.

The study committee, chaired by Senator Julian Bradley, met five times throughout the summer and fall of 2024. The study committee members heard testimony from experts in several fields, including health care, law enforcement, and education. The study committee completed its assignment in December 2024 and makes seven recommendations to the Joint Legislative Council, as discussed in Part III of this report.



## PART II | COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

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### ASSIGNMENT

The Joint Legislative Council established the Study Committee on the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Wisconsin and appointed the chairperson by a mail ballot dated April 19, 2024. The study committee was directed to review current uses of AI technology and make recommendations for legislation regarding the use and development of AI technology. The study committee was also directed that it may review the use of AI in disinformation and artificial imagery and the feasibility of establishing a process to ensure continued state monitoring of high-risk use of AI.

To assist in completing this charge, the Joint Legislative Council appointed the study committee's membership by mail ballot dated June 25, 2024. The final committee membership consisted of two senators, two representatives, and eight public members. **Appendix 1** lists the committee members.

### SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

The committee held five meetings on the following dates:

- July 24, 2024.
- August 29, 2024.
- September 11, 2024.
- October 15, 2024.
- December 5, 2024.

#### July 24, 2024 Meeting

At the study committee's meeting on July 24, 2024, **Legislative Council staff** summarized the material in Staff Brief 2024-02, *Study Committee on the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Wisconsin*. The summary provided background information on technology and concepts related to AI and highlighted relevant statutes and legislation introduced in Wisconsin and legislation enacted in other states related to AI.

The committee heard a presentation from **Matthew Friedel**, Senior Lecturer, University of Wisconsin (UW)-Milwaukee. Mr. Friedel's presentation covered several topics related to AI, including how AI can be defined and conceptualized; how AI can be used, including how Wisconsin companies are using AI; how AI may affect the workforce; and how AI may be used in the future. After Mr. Friedel's presentation, he fielded questions from committee members on a number of topics, including the impact of AI on workers and the tradeoffs of enacting regulations related to the use of AI.

Chair Bradley initiated a committee discussion regarding how to attract more jobs related to AI in Wisconsin and how AI will affect the workforce. Committee members generally agreed that AI will supplement employees' skills, make employees more productive, and help address a labor shortage, but that workers need training to adapt to the increasing use of AI. Committee members also discussed the importance of incentivizing the use of AI in Wisconsin, developing a talented workforce, and teaching students about concepts related to AI in both K-12 and post-secondary education.

## August 29, 2024 Meeting

The study committee's meeting on August 29, 2024, began with a brief summary by Legislative Council staff of Memo No. 1, *Consumer Data Privacy Legislation in Select States* (August 22, 2024).

**Krister Mattson**, Vice President, Enterprise Analytics and Data Science, Emplify Health, presented on several topics related to AI development and adoption in the health care industry, including areas where AI applications are being deployed, the use of an intra-company governance council to evaluate the risks and benefits of potential uses of AI, and certain guiding principles, such as maintaining a human role in AI-augmented processes and empowering clinicians to work at the highest level of their license through reducing administrative burdens. Mr. Mattson also noted that AI tools may ultimately become commonly available in the marketplace, and that the balance between innovation and control and privacy protections is important.

**Frank Liao**, Senior Director, Digital and Emerging Technologies, UW Health, discussed the deployment of AI tools by UW Health, including drafting messages to patients and scribing for providers. Mr. Liao noted that AI-drafted messages cannot be sent automatically and that UW Health tracks how many messages are sent without any changes made by the provider. Mr. Liao reported that AI-drafted messages have been shown to decrease a provider's cognitive load, but have not been shown to be a time saver. With respect to AI scribing, Mr. Liao indicated that this tool is still in the proof-of-concept phase and discussed the benefits to providers and the risk of unintended effects on documenting a patient's diagnoses.

Mr. Liao also detailed UW Health's AI guiding principles, which include effectiveness, empathy, empowerment, equity, and ethics, and discussed UW Health's strategic initiatives, operational priorities, and the key outcomes and metrics used to evaluate AI tools. Mr. Liao noted that UW Health has an internal, multi-disciplinary advisory council that provides oversight for AI use, including ensuring an AI model is locally validated.

Finally, Mr. Liao highlighted certain takeaways from a recent national roundtable on AI in health care that UW Health co-sponsored. These takeaways relate to AI's potential to address workforce shortages in health care, the need for transparency when AI is used in delivering health care, ensuring access to AI health care tools in rural and underserved areas, and the local validation of an AI tool to ensure AI's efficacy where deployed. Mr. Liao also emphasized that AI is an investment in UW Health's workforce and that different AI use cases will have different risks, with use cases that are closer to diagnosis decisions carrying more risk.

**Dr. Seon Yoon Chung**, Dean, UW-Oshkosh School of Nursing, discussed the general work of clinicians in a clinical setting, including technology commonly used by clinicians, and how AI may impact the work of clinicians in the areas of documentation, diagnosis, and surgery. Dr. Chung also discussed potential benefits and concerns of using AI in health care, and noted potential guardrails to consider with respect to AI, including obtaining a patient's informed consent, clinician verification of AI work, and continuous validation and improvement of AI tools and related processes. Dr. Chung finished by indicating her perspective is of a nurse and educator who is focused on teaching future clinicians about these new tools so that they can talk with patients about AI tools.

**Brian Kay**, Chief Strategy Officer, Rogers Behavioral Health, discussed several topics related to AI in health care and behavioral health, including the types of data available in health care, the AI initiatives at Rogers Behavioral Health, and how to make AI tools explainable to patients and others through informational graphics. The AI initiatives at Rogers Behavioral Health are: a chatbot to help increase access to behavioral health services, ambient listening for



documentation, and machine learning for treatment plan personalization. Mr. Kay detailed these initiatives and discussed their potential benefits. Finally, Mr. Kay discussed key takeaways, including that AI will augment, not replace, clinicians and providers. He also said that AI will reduce the administrative burden on clinicians, but that health disparities could emerge from only certain hospitals utilizing AI.

Following the presentations, the study committee discussed the use of AI and data in health care, including the possibility of developing legislation requiring transparency when AI is used, informed consent with regard to using AI, democratizing the benefits of AI, a health care provider's obligation to understand any AI tools that it uses, liability for harms related to AI and the government's role in regulating private contracts, and data privacy protections in health care.

## **September 11, 2024 Meeting**

The meeting began with Legislative Council staff providing an overview of Memo No. 2, *Fast Forward Program Job Training to Address Demands for Artificial Intelligence-Skilled Workers* (September 4, 2024).

**Jacob Jansky**, Director of the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force and the Human Trafficking Bureau, Division of Criminal Investigation, Department of Justice (DOJ), testified to the committee. Mr. Jansky described the activities of ICAC and its affiliates, including DOJ's partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. He discussed the potential use of AI to exploit children in various cases, and he said law enforcement seeks to stay ahead of those who would use the technology for nefarious purposes. Mr. Jansky described ways that generative AI could be used to create illegal child pornography or shield it from authorities, or for sex-based extortion or cyberbullying. He said he supported passage of 2023 Wisconsin Act 224, which created a new crime titled "possession of virtual child pornography." Mr. Jansky also said as the use of the technology evolves, additional safeguards could be required to prevent AI from being used to commit crimes against children.

**Sheriff Chad Billeb**, Marathon County, and **Chief of Police Danny Thompson**, City of Waukesha, discussed how law enforcement agencies use and could use AI. Mr. Billeb described ways AI tools could help law enforcement save time and resources, including by assisting officers in the creation of police reports. He also said there were risks and that human review and oversight is important. Mr. Billeb advocated for robust testing of AI tools, and the development of guidelines and training regarding use of AI by law enforcement, perhaps with the participation of DOJ. Mr. Thompson emphasized the threat represented by the potential use of deep fakes to impersonate law enforcement officers or officials. He said training and resources must be provided to law enforcement officers to help them learn to use AI, and in particular, to help them develop techniques to combat crimes committed with AI technology. The chief also recommended supporting schools and school districts dealing with threats or harassment incidents that may involve deep fake images created using AI. Any time there is such an incident, law enforcement must take steps to ensure students are safe, while also trying to minimize disruptions to students. He suggested that education, resources, and training for schools and school districts could greatly help them in preparing for how to respond to such threats.

Mr. Thompson discussed the need for law enforcement to operate transparently, and to create safeguards against bias when using AI tools to analyze crime data and predict potential crime hotspots. He said some technologies, such as facial recognition software, could invoke community backlash if used for broad surveillance, but could assist law enforcement in more targeted ways that the public might support, such as finding missing persons. He said the

Waukesha Police Department is testing the use of AI to provide mental wellness support for first responders. Mr. Thompson ended his presentation by registering his strong support for providing schools with camera-based systems that use AI to detect firearms in real time and notify law enforcement.

**Kimberly Lawton**, District Attorney, Bayfield County, discussed the various responsibilities of prosecutors and offered examples of how AI could be helpful to prosecutors. She emphasized the possible benefits of using generative AI tools for processing and presenting complex data. She talked about how her office has limited resources, and she said she hopes AI will help save time on legal research and correspondence. She discussed the ethical concerns arising as a result of prosecutors' use of AI technology, which may include inaccuracies and biased data, but she believes that safeguards can help mitigate the risks. She said AI will become a standard tool in legal practice and that there should be continuous updates and training to ensure its proper use.

Committee members discussed the chair's goals for the committee's outcomes, the importance of testing AI technology on a local population before it is used widely, and whether standards are needed for law enforcement use of AI technology, such as vendor transparency, testing, and internal governance structures.

## **October 15, 2024 Meeting**

The study committee began its meeting on October 15, 2024, with an optional tour of several laboratories and classrooms at UW-Stout. When the meeting convened, Chair Bradley reviewed the committee's scope, and said that a key component of it is the regulation of AI. He said that a goal of the committee is to determine the impact of any potential regulation. He said that the committee's focus is to determine whether AI should be regulated and take into account the impact of potential regulations. When deciding what the committee's final work product may be, Chair Bradley said that the committee may decide to take no action to introduce new legislation, and instead make certain recommendations and discuss factors that future Legislatures should consider when considering legislation. Legislative Council staff also provided an overview of Memo No. 3, *Comprehensive Artificial Intelligence (AI) Legislation Proposed in California, Colorado, and Connecticut* (October 1, 2024); Memo No. 4, *Disclosure of the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Communications and Requirement to Obtain Informed Consent for Health Care Services* (October 8, 2024); and Memo No. 5, *State Procurement of Information Technology (IT) and Options for Committee Discussion* (October 11, 2024).

**Mark Champoux**, Partner, Davis Graham, discussed Colorado Senate Bill (SB) 24-205, recent legislation enacted in Colorado, which he noted is the country's first law to comprehensively regulate AI.

Mr. Champoux provided a framework for discussing the problems attempted to be solved by AI laws. Under that framework, AI laws can attempt to address the following problems: consumer awareness and protection; public awareness; data privacy and governance; government oversight; discrimination and bias; and safety and catastrophic harms. Colorado SB 24-205 attempts to address consumer awareness and protection, public awareness, and discrimination and bias, while recent California legislation attempted to address safety and catastrophic harms.

Mr. Champoux noted that the bill's focus is twofold: reducing discrimination in AI, and increasing consumer awareness and options when interacting with AI. Its first key provision requires developers and deployers of AI systems to use reasonable care to avoid algorithmic discrimination. He noted that the bill is a documentation and disclosure law, as developers and deployers are presumed to have used reasonable care if they comply with a number of requirements related to documentation and disclosure. Second, the bill provides a number of

consumer protections, including a right to appeal adverse decisions made with the use of a high-risk AI system.

Mr. Champoux discussed several key definitions and requirements for developers and deployers. Requirements for developers include making disclosures to deployers and other developers, the public, and the attorney general. Requirements for deployers include the following: developing a risk management framework; conducting an impact assessment, which is an annual assessment that includes a risk analysis; providing notice to consumers; and making public disclosures. Other provisions include rights for consumers upon an adverse decision, including a requirement that a deployer provide a statement about the principal reason for the decision, a right to correct incorrect information, and a right to appeal the decision. The act will be enforced by the Colorado Attorney General, who must also write rules regarding the law. The law takes effect on February 1, 2026.

Mr. Champoux noted that the business community is concerned that the documentation and disclosure requirements are extensive, complex, and confusing. In response, the bill's author, the attorney general, and the governor wrote a joint letter discussing specific amendments that they would like to see. Going forward, an AI impact task force, created by legislation enacted after SB 24-205, will submit a report with recommendations by February 1, and amendments to the law will be considered next session. The attorney general will also begin the rulemaking process, as the law provides the attorney general with substantial rulemaking authority.

**Joe Dooley**, Senior Manager, Government Affairs and Public Policy, Google, discussed the benefits of AI and initiatives at Google related to AI. He noted that AI has the potential to fundamentally benefit society and serve as a boon for production, particularly because it is a general purpose technology.

**Bartlett Cleland**, General Counsel and Director of Strategic Initiatives, NetChoice, discussed forms and uses of AI and discussed NetChoice's view on regulating the use of AI. He began his presentation by noting that he believes Wisconsin is taking a good approach to AI by not rushing to regulate the technology. Mr. Cleland said that the use of AI is already heavily regulated, as areas like health care and banking are regulated at the state and federal levels, and that AI-specific regulations are needed only where AI can be used to skirt the law, such as generated child pornography. He provided three principles of trustworthy AI development: transparency, accountability, and security. He also said that understanding AI is a critical place to start before enacting regulations and commended the study committee for trying to understand AI.

**Anna Engelhart**, General Manager, WKOW Television, and **Randy Hawk**, Program Director, Mid-West Family Radio, discussed the use of, and dangers posed by, AI for broadcasters. Ms. Engelhart said that AI helps news organizations in several ways, but also poses challenges. For example, AI can help with news gathering and marketing. It also helps with providing closed captions for their programs, allowing transcriptions of interviews to be made available almost immediately, when it used to take about a day. However, she noted concern about protecting data and content from AI technology, as AI technology can scrub news archives to regenerate information or a person's likeness for profit or to spread misinformation, which also devalues the news organization's content. Similarly, voice and image replication can reduce public trust in news organizations. She noted her concern that too much regulation would hurt the news gathering process, but that some protections are appropriate.

Mr. Hawk said that one concept that is central to AI is accelerating access to information. He noted that this acceleration, without journalistic integrity, is a recipe for disaster. He also said that theft of content is rampant, such as through the use of AI tools that are primarily used to scrape the internet for content. He also said that he fears that existing laws, such as copyright

and fraud laws, are becoming harder to enforce, and that in some instances, the harm is done before a remedy can be achieved.

**Mary Snapp**, Vice President of Strategic Initiatives, Microsoft, discussed work at Microsoft related to AI, including Microsoft's work at its data center in Mount Pleasant. She described AI as a general purpose technology and compared the potential impact of AI across industries to the impact of electricity development. She also compared AI to the printing press in that the development of AI will lead to advancements across all sectors, but the impact across the economy will take some time.

After the presentations, the committee discussed the process for compiling potential committee recommendations and for developing drafting instructions for potential legislation.

## **December 5, 2024 Meeting**

Legislative Council staff began the meeting by discussing the information in Memo No. 6, *Proposals of the Study Committee* (November 27, 2024).

**Bob Kuzman**, Director of External Affairs for the Central Region, Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO), discussed new energy resources, load growth, and trends with AI and machine learning in grid operation. Mr. Kuzman introduced MISO as an independent, not-for-profit, regional transmission organization that serves 15 states, including Wisconsin, over three service areas, with the goal of bringing the lowest cost energy to the wholesale market each day. Mr. Kuzman discussed the effects of increasing availability of wind and solar energy, increasing extreme weather events, and more complex and volatile congestion patterns. Mr. Kuzman detailed MISO's data and analytics strategy and objectives, including the use of AI, machine learning, and the development of an uncertainty platform.

Before beginning the roundtable discussion, Chair Bradley indicated that he had hoped the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin and the Department of Administration would be available to testify and answer questions from the committee, but that both entities declined to appear. He encouraged members to work with any of the legislators on the committee to help get answers from those entities or to reach out to the entities directly.

Committee members discussed proposed recommendations outlined in Memo No. 6. For each recommendation, Chair Bradley invited each committee member to introduce his or her idea and provide any additional context that may be helpful for committee members. After the discussion, Chair Bradley indicated that the committee would vote by mail ballot and that his office would work with Legislative Council staff to develop the ballot.

## PART III | RECOMMENDATIONS

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On the motion of Chair Bradley, the study committee voted by a December 11, 2024 mail ballot to make the following recommendations to the Joint Legislative Council. The votes were as follows:

### **RECOMMENDATION: INSTEAD OF REGULATING AI, FOCUS ON DATA**

The study committee recommends that instead of focusing on regulating the emerging technology that is AI, the Legislature should focus on ensuring that data, the raw material that powers AI, remains private and the consumer protected.

The motion passed on a vote of Ayes, 7 (Sen. Bradley; Rep. Armstrong; and Public Members Alt, Barnhouse, Hill, Kirchner, and Mende); Noes, 4 (Sen. Carpenter; Rep. C. Anderson; and Public Members Dickson and Henrich); and Not Voting, 1 (Public Member Toney).

### **RECOMMENDATION: AVOID COMPREHENSIVE AI LEGISLATION AND PRIORITIZE HIGH-RISK AREAS**

The study committee recommends that the Legislature should learn from the experiences of other states and avoid the potential overreach of comprehensive AI legislation, and should instead prioritize high-risk areas susceptible to exploitation or abuse.

The motion passed on a vote of Ayes, 11 (Sens. Bradley and Carpenter; Reps. Armstrong and C. Anderson; and Public Members Alt, Barnhouse, Dickson, Henrich, Hill, Kirchner, and Mende); Noes, 0; and Not Voting, 1 (Public Member Toney).

### **RECOMMENDATION: ENSURE THAT EXISTING LAWS APPLY TO AI MODELS**

The study committee recommends that the Legislature should ensure that existing laws apply to AI models in the same way that those laws apply to individuals, but should avoid creating duplicative statutes that unnecessarily single out AI.

The motion passed on a vote of Ayes, 11 (Sens. Bradley and Carpenter; Reps. Armstrong and C. Anderson; and Public Members Alt, Barnhouse, Dickson, Henrich, Hill, Kirchner, and Mende); Noes, 0; and Not Voting, 1 (Public Member Toney).

### **RECOMMENDATION: ENSURE THAT EXISTING PROGRAMS INCLUDE AI AND WORK TO ADDRESS ANY RURAL-URBAN DISPARITY**

The study committee recommends that the Legislature should ensure that programs related to education and workforce development, such as Fast Forward, have a scope that is broad enough to include AI upskilling, training, and education; are funded accordingly; and work to address any disparity in access between rural and urban communities.

The motion passed on a vote of Ayes, 12 (Sens. Bradley and Carpenter; Reps. Armstrong and C. Anderson; and Public Members Alt, Barnhouse, Dickson, Henrich, Hill, Kirchner, Mende, and Toney); and Noes, 0.

## **RECOMMENDATION: CONSIDER PERMANENT BODY TO REVIEW EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES**

The study committee recommends that the Legislature should consider establishing a permanent study committee, new legislative standing committee, or inter-branch commission to review emerging technologies, including AI, and make legislative recommendations regarding the same.

The motion passed on a vote of Ayes, 12 (Sens. Bradley and Carpenter, Reps. Armstrong and C. Anderson; and Public Members Alt, Barnhouse, Dickson, Henrich, Hill, Kirchner, Mende, and Toney); and Noes, 0.

## **RECOMMENDATION: EXAMINE AND INVEST IN TECHNOLOGY THAT WILL ASSIST WITH PUBLIC SAFETY**

The study committee recommends that the Legislature should, as AI technology advances, examine and invest in technology powered by AI that will assist with public safety, such as gun detection software.

The motion passed on a vote of Ayes, 12 (Sens. Bradley and Carpenter; Reps. Armstrong and C. Anderson; and Public Members Alt, Barnhouse, Dickson, Henrich, Hill, Kirchner, Mende, and Toney); Noes, 0.

## **RECOMMENDATION: DIRECT EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO PROMULGATE RULES AND PROVIDE LEGISLATURE WITH OVERSIGHT**

The study committee recommends that the Legislature should direct the Executive Branch to promulgate administrative rules to establish clear, consistent guiding principles for state-level AI governance and to provide the Legislature with oversight regarding the state's procurement, development, and use of AI.

The motion passed on a vote of Ayes, 10 (Sen. Bradley; Rep. Armstrong; and Public Members Alt, Barnhouse, Dickson, Henrich, Hill, Kirchner, Mende, and Toney); and Noes, 2 (Sen. Carpenter; and Rep. C. Anderson).

## APPENDIX 1 | LIST OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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### Legislative Council Study Committee on the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Wisconsin

<b>Chair Julian Bradley</b> , Senator Mukwonago, WI 53149	<b>Vice Chair David Armstrong</b> , Representative Rice Lake, WI 54868
<b>Sarah Alt</b> , Chief Process & AI Officer Michael Best Brookfield, WI 53005	<b>Clinton Anderson</b> , Representative Beloit, WI 53511
<b>Rich Barnhouse</b> , President & CEO Waukesha County Technical College Pewaukee, WI 53072	<b>Tim Carpenter</b> , Senator Milwaukee, WI 53215
<b>Timothy Dickson</b> , Chief Digital and Information Officer RegalRexnord Hartland, WI 53029	<b>Kathy Henrich</b> , CEO MKE Tech Hub Coalition Milwaukee, WI 53202
<b>Jay Hill</b> , VP Advanced Technology GE Healthcare Brookfield, WI 53045	<b>Matt Kirchner</b> , President LAB Midwest, LLC Mequon, WI 53217
<b>Christopher Mende</b> , Head of Customer Engineering, Public Sector US Central Google Madison, WI 53703	<b>Eric Toney</b> , Fond du Lac District Attorney Fond du Lac County District Attorney's Office Fond du Lac, WI 54935

**STUDY ASSIGNMENT:** The Study Committee is directed to review current uses of artificial intelligence technology and make recommendations for legislation regarding the use and development of artificial intelligence technology. The committee may review the use of artificial intelligence in disinformation and artificial imagery and the feasibility of establishing a process to ensure continued state monitoring of high-risk use of artificial intelligence.

**12 MEMBERS:** 2 Representatives; 2 Senators; and 8 Public Members.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF:** Brian Larson, Principal Attorney, Thomas Koss and Patrick Ward, Staff Attorneys, and Katie Patyk, Administrative Staff.





## APPENDIX 2 | LIST OF COMMITTEE MATERIALS

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### **July 24, 2024**

- Presentation, “Demystifying Artificial Intelligence,” by Matthew Friedel, Senior Lecturer, UW-Milwaukee (UWM); Co-Founder, UWM Disruptive Technologies Lab; and Angel Investor and Co-Founder, Milwaukee Venture Partners.
- Staff Brief 2024-02, Study Committee on the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Wisconsin (July 17, 2024).
- Presentation, “Wisconsin’s State of Computer Science Education,” by Julia Wynn, Code.org (September 2024).
- Minutes of the July 24, 2024, meeting.

### **August 15, 2024**

- Event invitation.
- Matt Kirchner, Open Letter to Committee Members (August 14, 2024).

### **August 29, 2024**

- Memo No. 1, “Consumer Data Privacy Legislation in Select States” (August 22, 2024.)
- Presentation, “Responsible Use of AI to Support Patient Care,” by Frank Liao, Ph.D., Senior Director, Digital Health and Emerging Technologies, UW Health.
- Presentation, “How AI may impact Clinicians' Delivery of Healthcare,” by Seon Yoon Chung, Ph.D., RN, CNE, CHSE, Dean and Professor, UW-Oshkosh College of Nursing (August 29, 2024).
- Presentation, “Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare,” by Brian Kay, Ph.D.
- Minutes of the August 29, 2024, meeting.

### **September 11, 2024**

- Memo No. 2, “Fast Forward Program Job Training to Address Demands for Artificial Intelligence-Skilled Workers,” (September 4, 2024).
- Report, “Benefits and Risks of Generative Artificial Intelligence,” by the California Government Operations Agency (November 2023).
- Presentation, “Generative Artificial Intelligence,” by Jacob Jansky, Director of Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force and the Human Trafficking Bureau, Division of Criminal Investigation, Wisconsin Department of Justice.
- Testimony, “Informational Testimony on AI Tools and Law Enforcement,” by Chad Billeb, Marathon County Sheriff (September 11, 2024).
- Presentation, “Risks and Benefits of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Law Enforcement: Exploring the Potential Safety Risks and Advantages of AI Technologies,” by Chief Daniel Thompson, Second Vice President, Wisconsin Chiefs Association.
- Presentation, “Prosecution and AI,” by Kimberly Lawton, District Attorney, Bayfield County.

- Minutes of the September 11, 2024, meeting.

## **October 15, 2024**

- Memo No. 3, “Comprehensive Artificial Intelligence (AI) Legislation Proposed in California, Colorado, and Connecticut” (October 1, 2024).
- Memo No. 4, “Disclosure of the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Communications and Requirement to Obtain Informed Consent for Health Care Services” (October 8, 2024).
- Memo No. 5, “State Procurement of Information Technology (IT) and Options for Committee Discussion” (October 11, 2024).
- Memorandum to Senator Julian Bradley, Chair, Study Committee on the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Wisconsin, “Finalizing Recommendations for the Study Committee on the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Wisconsin,” from Brian Larson, Principal Attorney, and Patrick Ward, Staff Attorney, Wisconsin Legislative Council staff (October 8, 2024).
- Presentation, “University of Wisconsin-Stout: Wisconsin's Polytechnic University,” by Katherine P. Frank, Chancellor, UW-Stout.
- Presentation, “An Overview of Colorado’s New AI Law & What’s Next,” by Mark Champoux, Partner, Davis Graham (October 15, 2024).
- Presentation, “Remarks before the Study Committee on the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Wisconsin,” by Joe Dooley, Senior Manager, Government Affairs and Public Policy, Google (October 15, 2024).
- Memorandum, “Wisconsin Legislative Council Study Committee on the Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Wisconsin: Testimony,” by Bartlett Cleland, General Counsel and Director of Strategic Initiatives, Net Choice.
- Materials Distributed by Sarah Alt:
  - “Does ACM’s Code of Ethics Change Ethical Decision Making in Software Development?” by Andrew McNamara, Justin Smith, and Emerson Murphy-Hill, Association for Computing Machinery Joint Meeting on European Software Engineering Conference and Symposium on the Foundations of Software Engineering (November 4-9, 2018).
  - “Ethics: Empowering AI Leadership,” by the World Economic Forum.
  - “Mobley v. Workday, Inc.”
  - “Rite Aid Banned from Using AI Facial Recognition After FTC Says Retailer Deployed Technology without Reasonable Safeguards,” by the Federal Trade Commission (December 19, 2023).
  - “Workday AI Bias Suit Suggests Hiring Lessons For Employers,” by Elaine Horn, Vidya Mirmira, and Kent Hiebel, LAW360 (August 29, 2024).
- Materials Distributed by Jay Hill:
  - “Risk Management Framework for Information Systems and Organizations: A System Life Cycle Approach for Security and Privacy,” by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce (December 2018).
  - “Risk management for medical devices and the new BS EN ISO 14971,” by Philips Jos van Vroonhoven, The British Standards Institution (July 2022).
- UW-Stout Parking and Accessibility Map (August 2023).

- Minutes of the October 15, 2024, meeting.

#### **December 5, 2024**

- Memo No. 6, “Proposals of the Study Committee” (November 27, 2024).
- Presentation, “MISO Update,” by Bob Kuzman, Director of External Affairs for the Central Region, Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (December 5, 2024).
- Minutes of the December 5, 2024, meeting.

#### **December 11, 2024, Mail Ballot**

- December 11, 2024, mail ballot.
- Results of December 11, 2024, mail ballot.