



PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Artificial Intelligence

A NATIONAL SURVEY OF REGISTERED VOTERS

March 2024

Methodology

Sample Provided by: Precision Sample

Field Dates: February 16-23, 2024

Sample Size: 3,610 Registered Voters

Confidence Interval: Varies from +/-1.3% to 1.8%

Weighting

Sample weighted by age, income, gender, education, race, geographic region and party affiliation.

Congressional District Analysis

Sample divided six ways based on Cook's Political Value Index rating of the respondent's Congressional district.

Developments in Artificial Intelligence

New developments in Artificial Intelligence have brought new capacities and efficiencies in many fields.

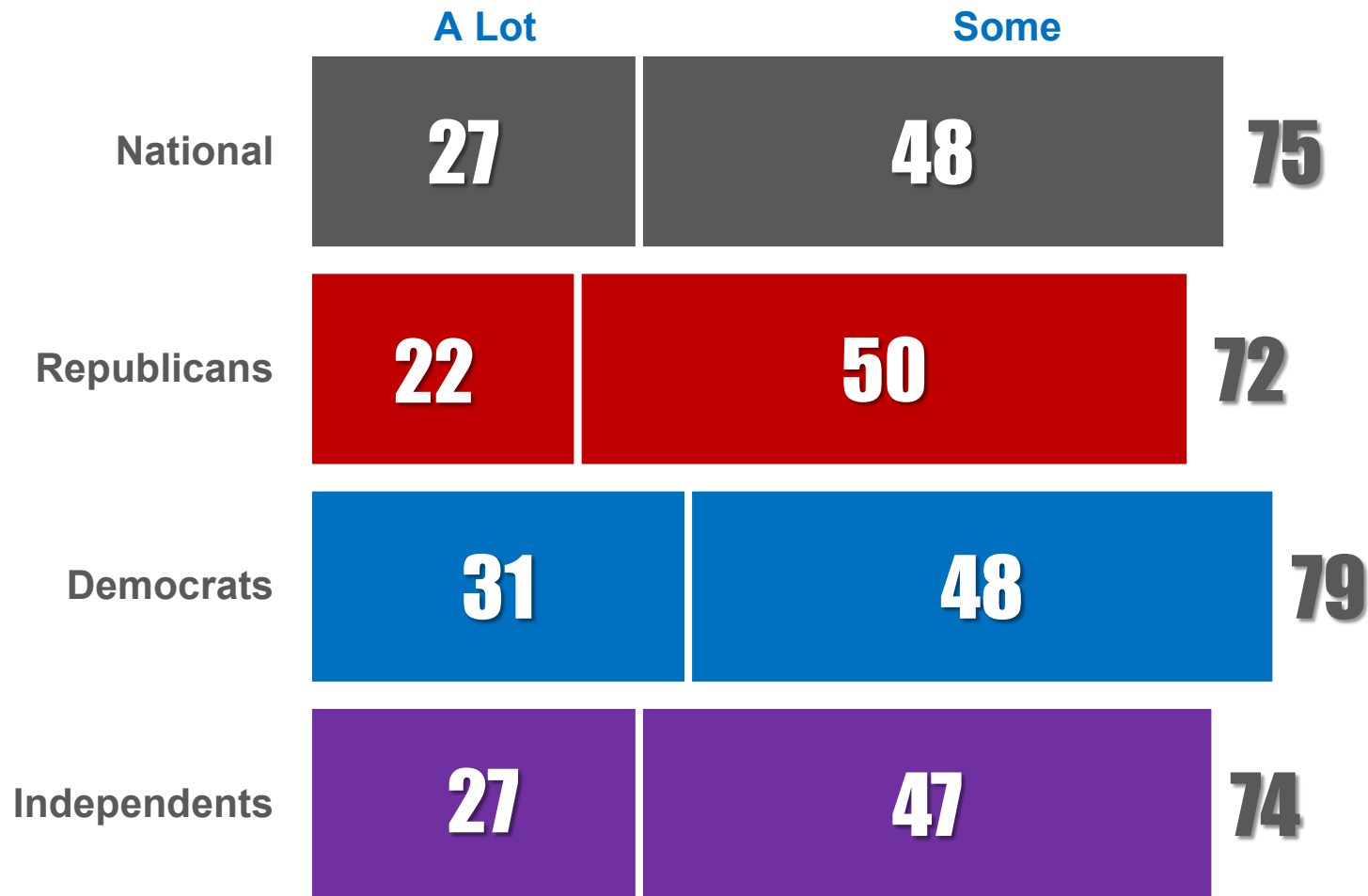
Computer programs were gradually taught to learn from examples, and even be somewhat autonomous. As a result, AI programs can increasingly come up with their own solutions to complex problems, and also communicate in ways that are increasingly human-like.

They can also create fake images, video and audio that appear very real.

They are being used in many fields, have benefited many industries and improved scientific research.

Familiarity with AI

How much have you read or heard about the recent developments in Artificial Intelligence (or AI)?



Concerns About Artificial Intelligence

There is concern that AI programs might unintentionally cause harm or be misused.

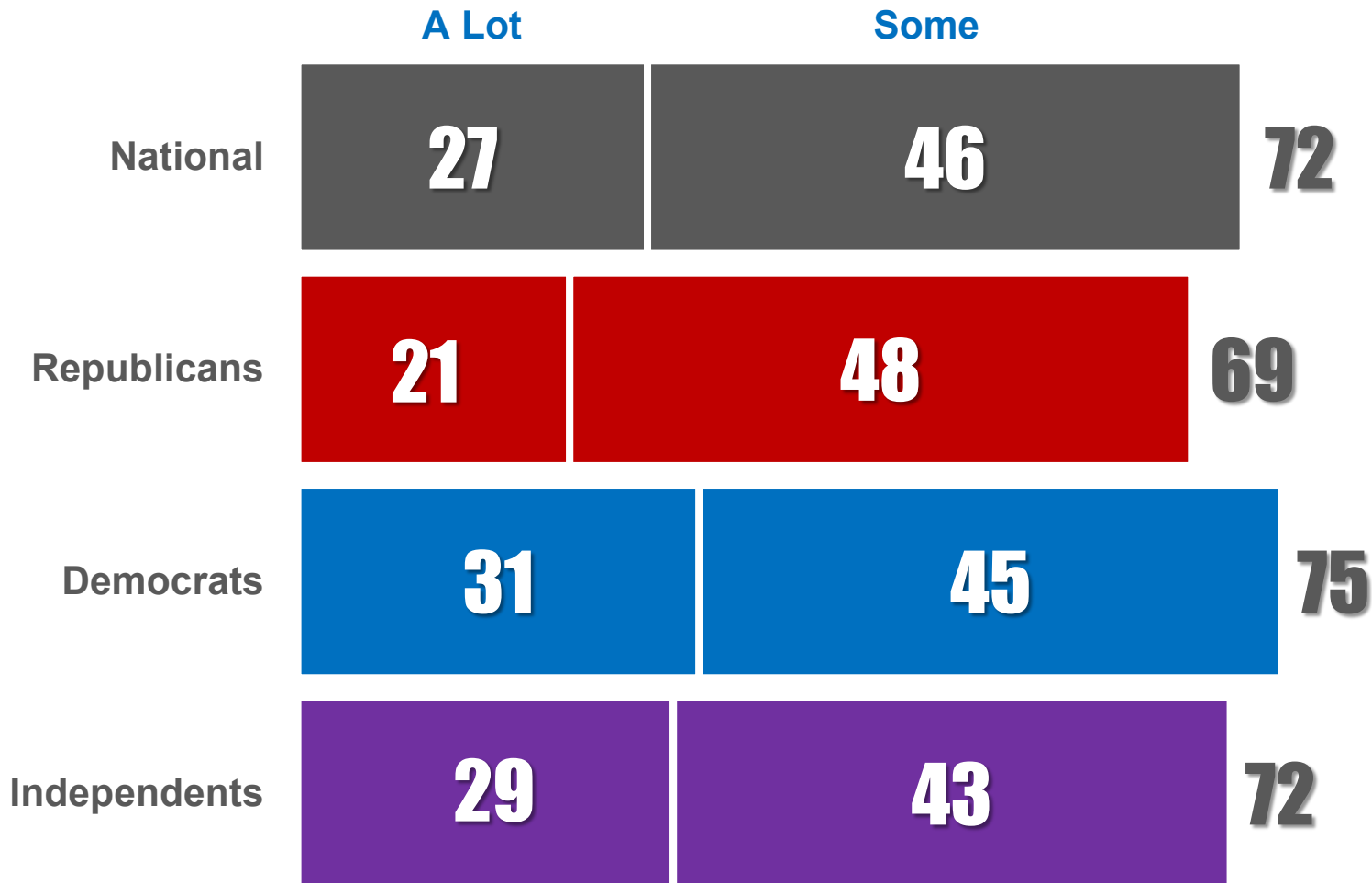
Some of the concerns are more immediate, such as AI programs violating laws, providing incorrect information, making flawed recommendations or decisions, having biases, and being hacked or misused to cause harm.

Some of the concerns are more **long-term or hypothetical**, such as AI being developed that is very powerful and autonomous, and being used to cause massive harm, or unintentionally causing harm on their own.

Thus, there have been calls to regulate them in various ways.

Concerns About AI Programs

How much have you read or heard about these concerns about AI programs?



Decision-Making AI Programs

One set of regulations is targeted at AI programs that make decisions that can have significant impacts on people, including in healthcare, banking, housing, education, employment, legal services, and utilities like electricity.

For example, this includes AI programs used:

- by banks to determine who gets accepted for a loan
- by government agencies to determine whether a person is eligible for government benefits, such as food stamps
- by health insurance companies to determine whether a person's medical treatment is covered

There is evidence that these programs have violated regulations and best practices, made biased decisions, and been hacked or misused.

Pre-Testing of AI Programs

PROPOSAL

Require pre-testing of new AI programs that are going to be used to make decisions that can have significant impacts on people.

The tests would try to ensure that the AI program:

- follows regulations to reduce the chances that it will break the law
- follows best practices established by professionals, to reduce the chances it will cause harm
- has security protections for data privacy and against hacking
- does not have unintended biases that result in it treating some groups worse than others, based on their race, gender, religion, age, sexual orientation, or nationality

Source of Proposal:

Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2022

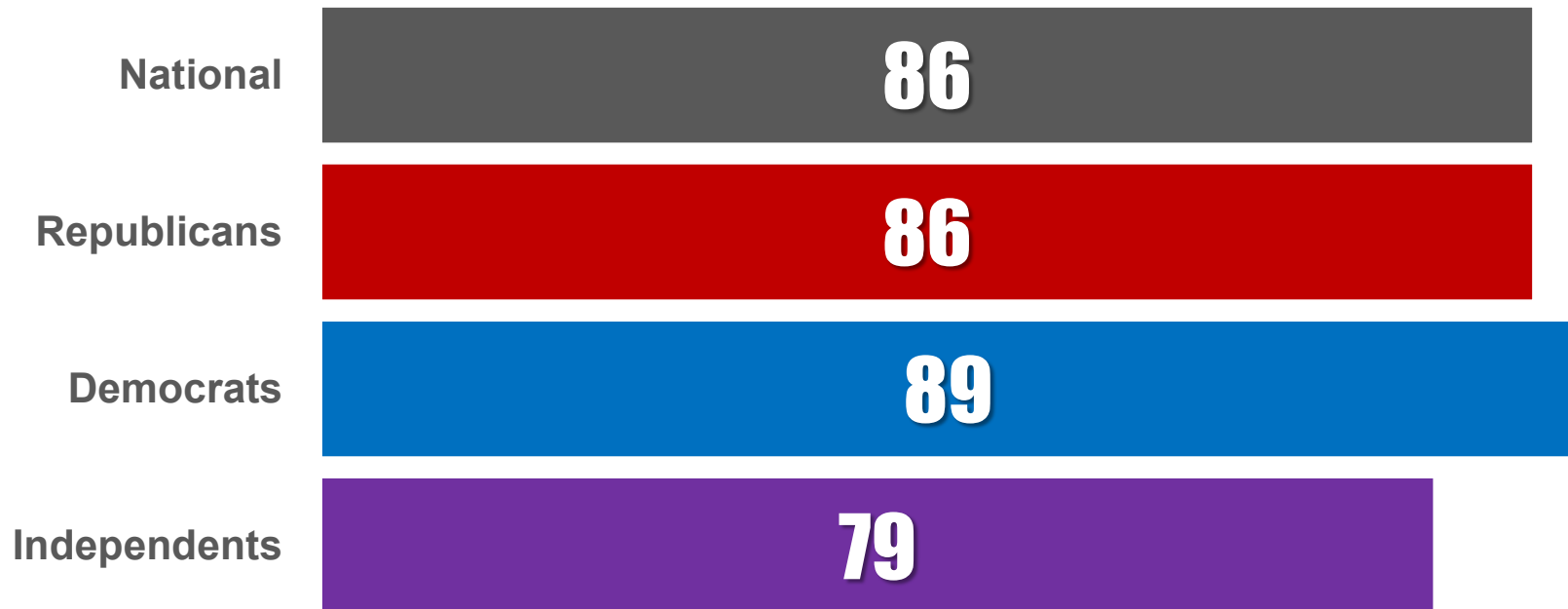
by Rep. Yvette Clarke (H.R.6580) and Sen. Ron Wyden (S.3572)

Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

AI programs have the potential to cause harm to millions of people, even in ways we can't yet anticipate. Because of the widespread use and power of AI, the government has a duty to regulate it. The government shouldn't just react after the harm has been caused. The government already takes a preventative approach with lots of products that can cause mass harm, such as new drugs and chemicals. AI should be treated the same.

Convincing

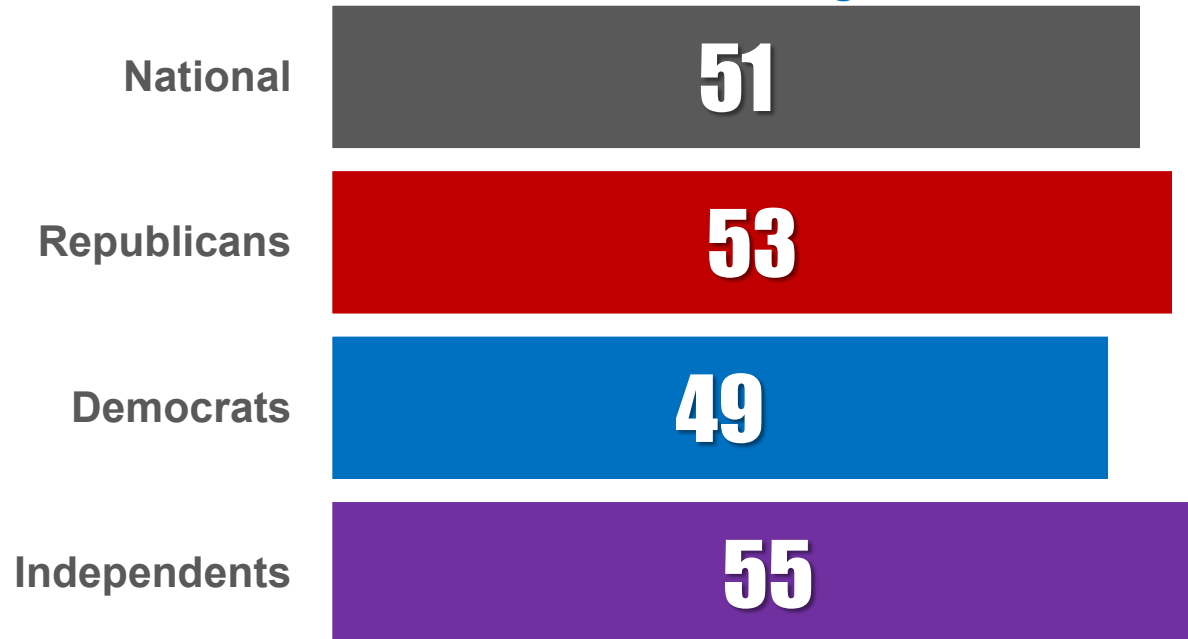


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT AGAINST

The government should only intervene when there is clear evidence that a problem has occurred. These AI programs are nothing like new drugs; in most cases they are just doing tasks that humans used to do, in many cases substantially better. If the government were to try to anticipate all possible harms of new technologies, it would slow down or bias the direction of development. It would cost money for AI businesses that would then pass the costs onto consumers. Being so cautious will hurt innovation and we could lose out on many possible benefits of AI.

Convincing

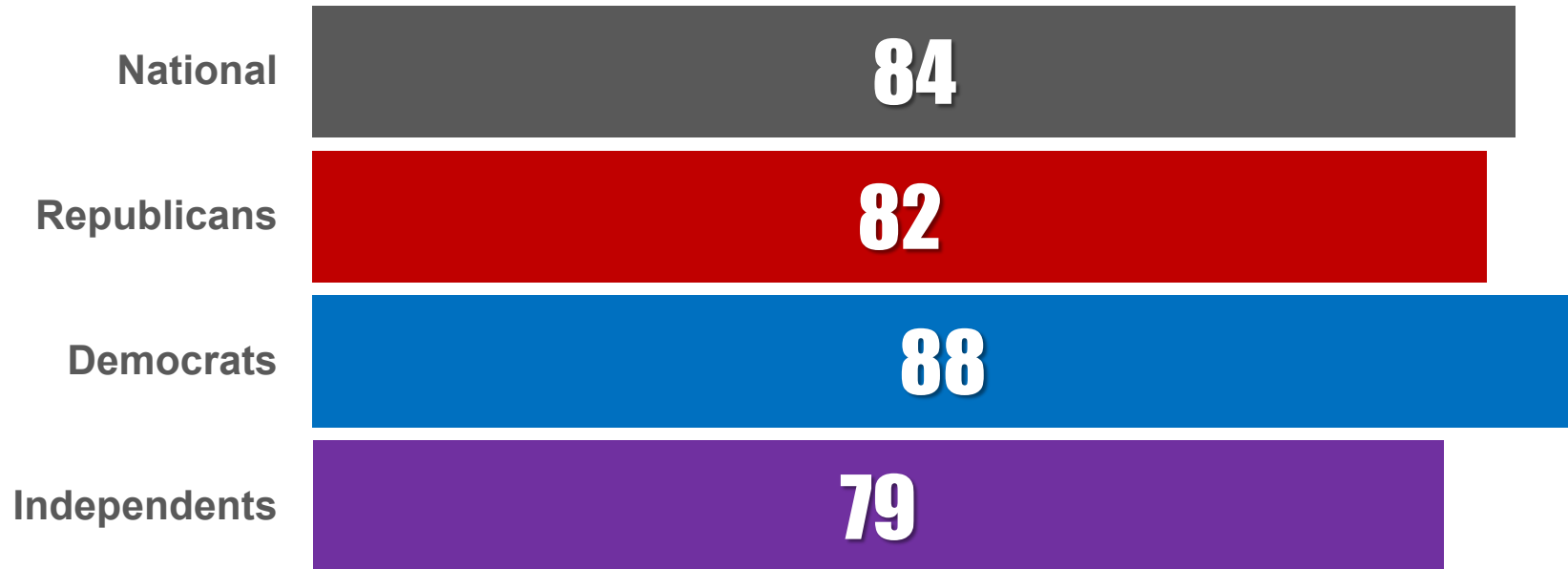


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

These technologies are advancing quickly, and the corporations creating them are often reckless in their pursuit of profit. To get to market ahead of their competitors, they cut corners on safety testing. It's better to be cautious with this new technology, even if it means slowing down some innovation, than to find ourselves cleaning up a huge mess later. It would rightly strengthen confidence in US-made AI products. If we had taken a more cautionary approach with new technologies, like the internet and social media, we might not have some of the problems we have now.

Convincing

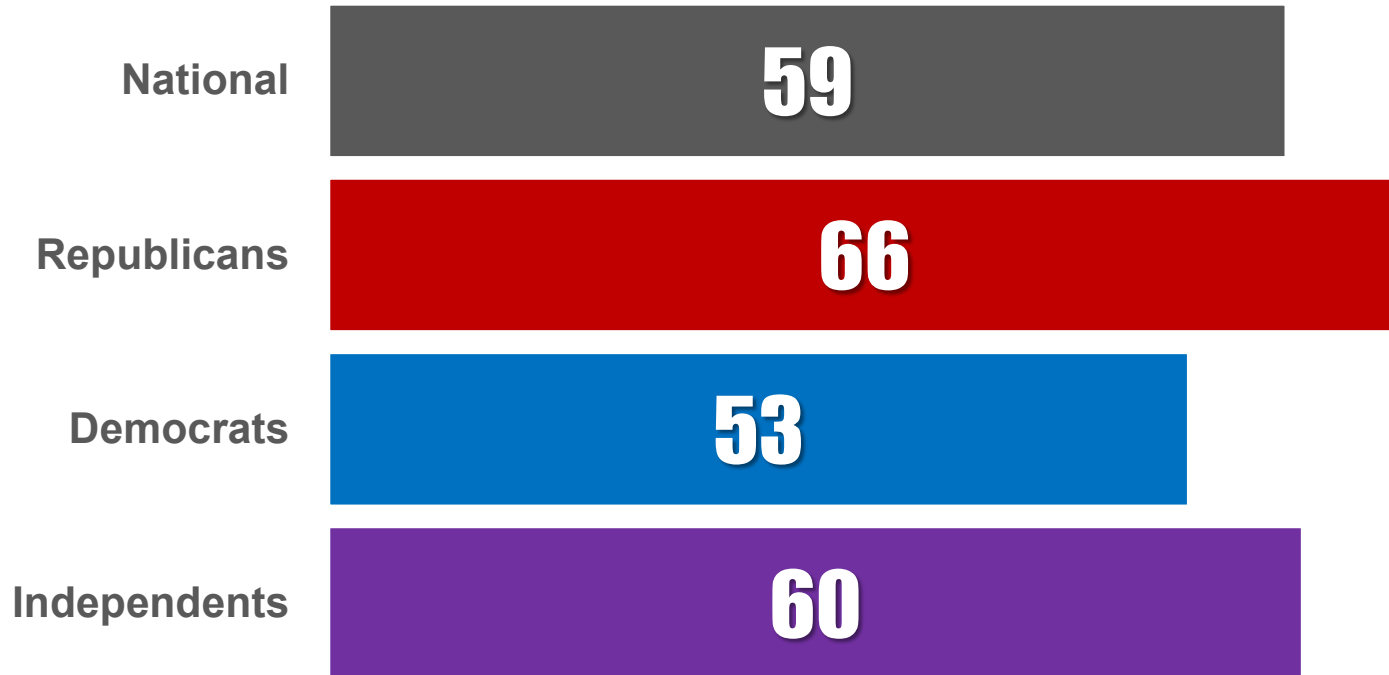


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT AGAINST

The private sector can move faster than the government to address risks from rapidly advancing technologies. The market is developing certifications and standards to test for safety and reliability without government intervention. The AI industry has already voluntarily committed to testing their products. The government getting involved would just slow down this whole process, and there's no guarantee they would do a better job at pre-testing than the industry itself.

Convincing

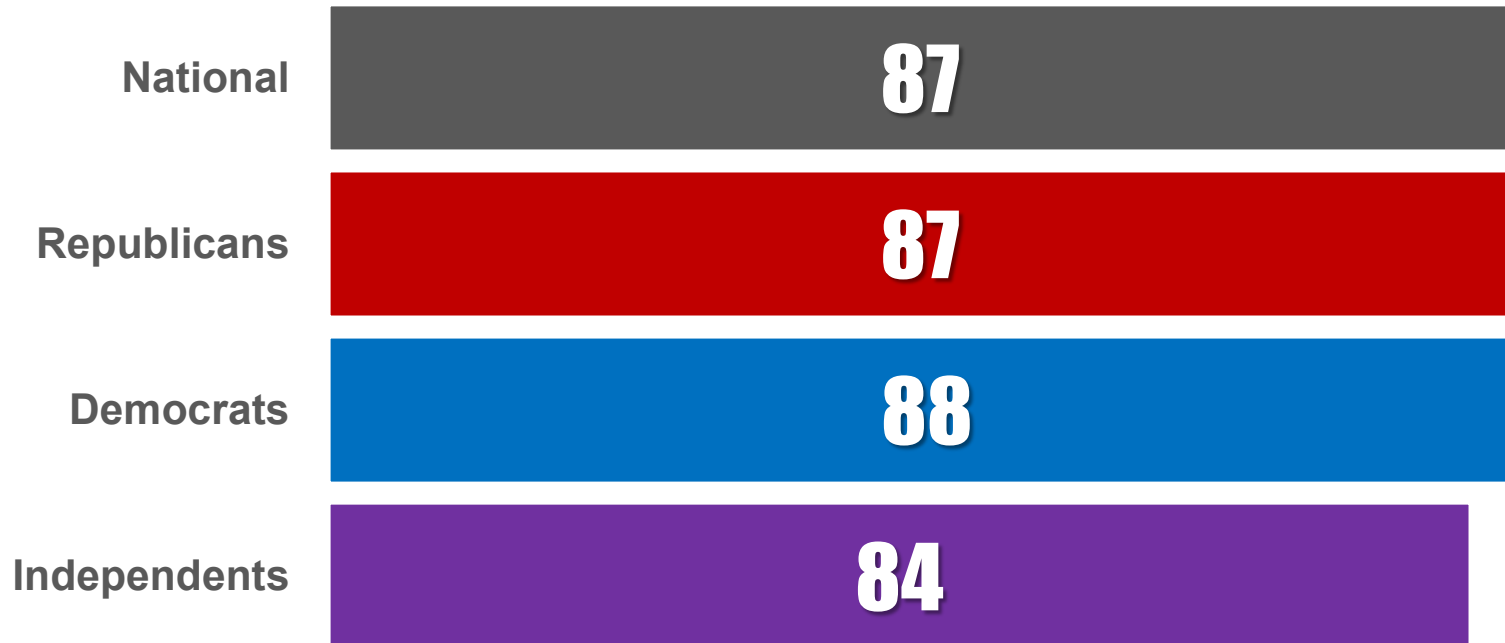


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

AI programs have frequently made errors that have caused widespread and irreversible harm. An AI program that was developed for state governments to detect fraud in unemployment insurance ended up wrongfully accusing thousands of people of fraud. Those people had their wages taken to repay benefits they had received. Some ended up being evicted from their homes. These AI programs are being used all over the country. They must be tested before they are put into use.

Convincing

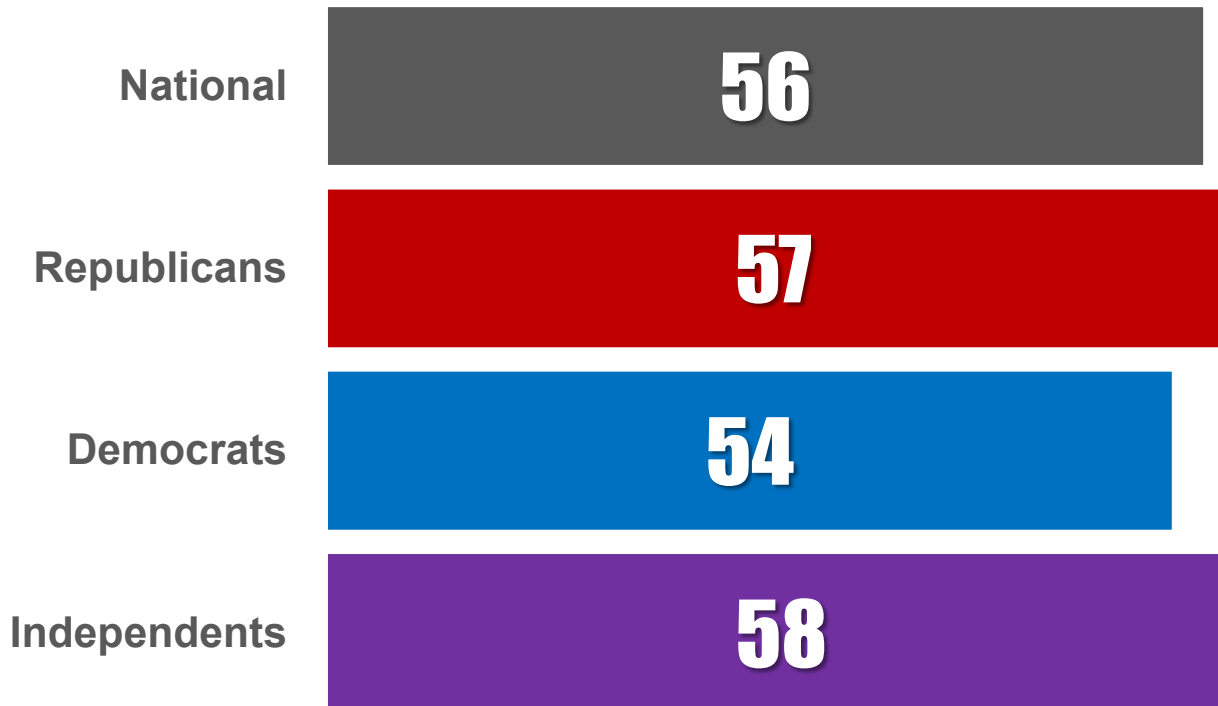


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT AGAINST

With any new technology there will be some hiccups, but that doesn't mean we should overreact. We already have laws to deal with possible problems. If, in the unusual case, an AI program unintentionally violates some regulations or causes harm, then the company that made it, or the organization that used it, will be held legally liable.

Convincing

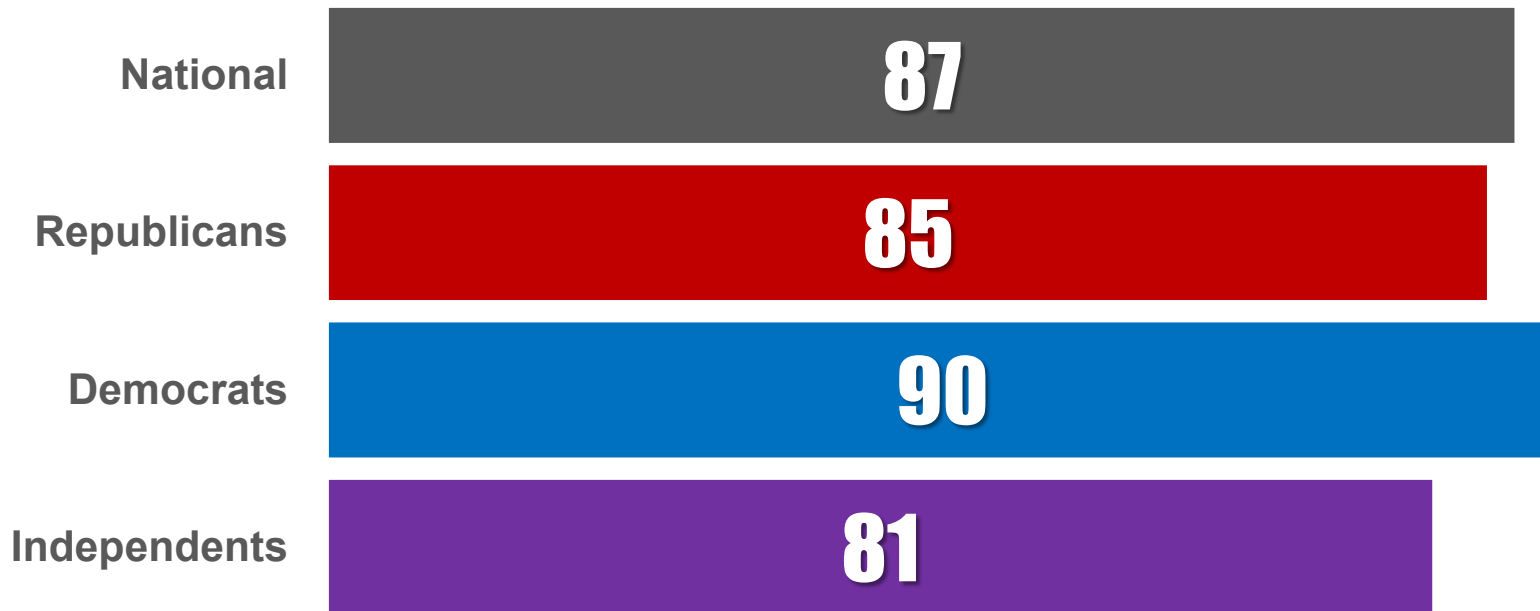


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Companies have been using AI programs to increase profits by purposely harming their customers. For example, AI programs used by health insurance companies were designed to reject as many claims as possible, rather than make the most accurate judgment. Hundreds of thousands of people were wrongfully denied coverage for needed medical treatment. And when people pointed this out, the company just blamed the AI and denied responsibility. We need to make sure that companies can't exploit AI for their own benefit.

Convincing

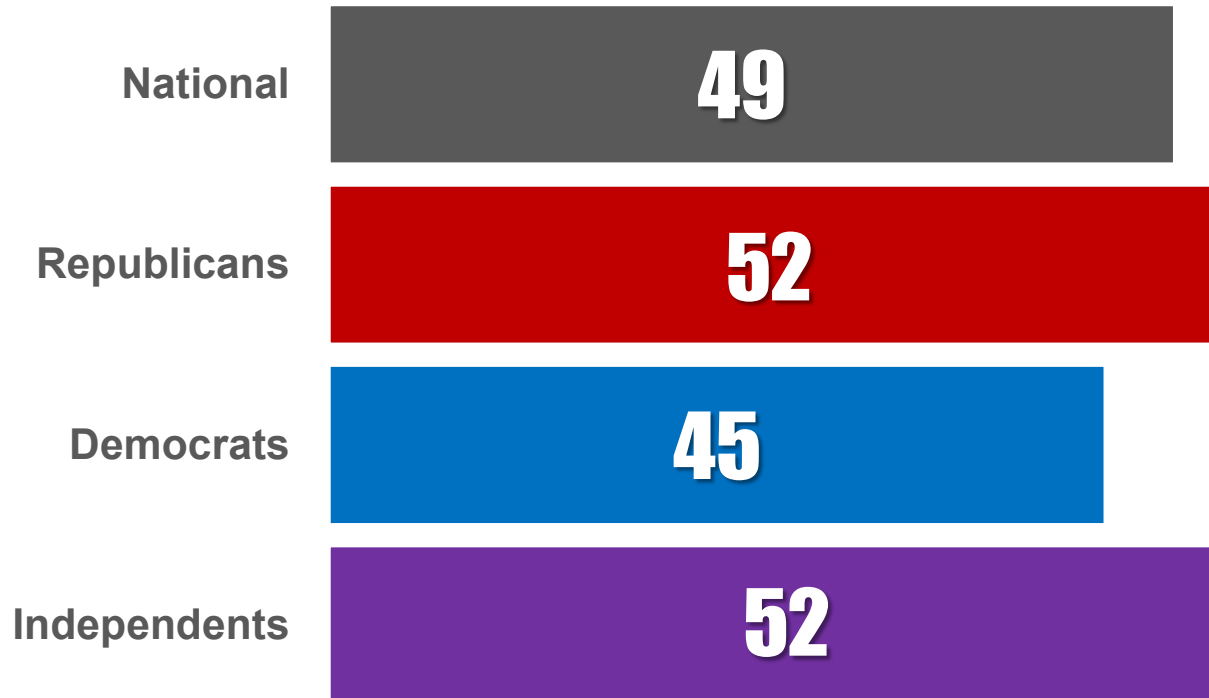


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT AGAINST

It is not in the interest of the company to harm their customers, who will then take their business elsewhere. It is clearly in the company's interest to anticipate any problem in advance and to fix them as quickly as possible. This is a problem that the market will solve. We don't need the government inserting itself into the market with a whole pre-testing bureaucracy.

Convincing

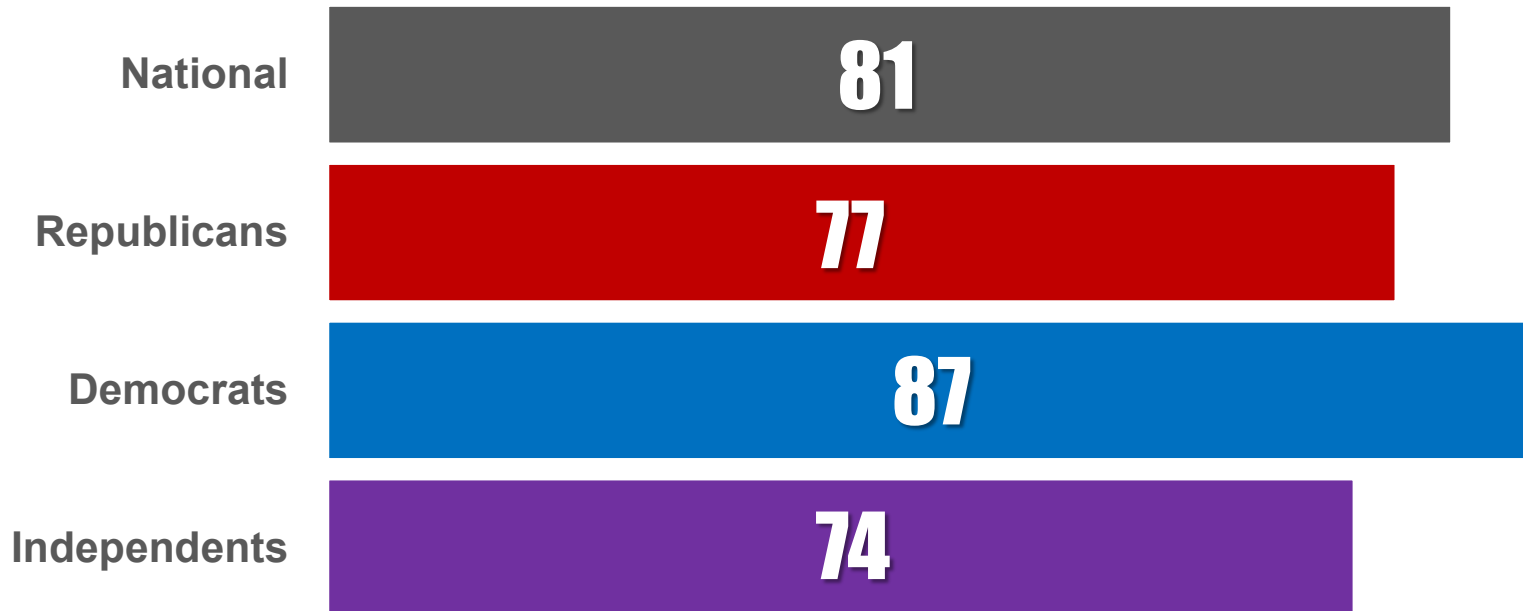


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

A serious flaw that many AI programs have is bias. Research has shown that many AI programs treat some groups of people worse than others—especially racial minorities, older people and women. For example, an AI program used by banks to decide who gets accepted for a loan found that it rejected these groups more than human loan officers would. Thus, AI programs can make inequalities worse. AI has the potential to make life better for everyone, no matter who they are, but that will only happen if we actively steer it in the right direction.

Convincing

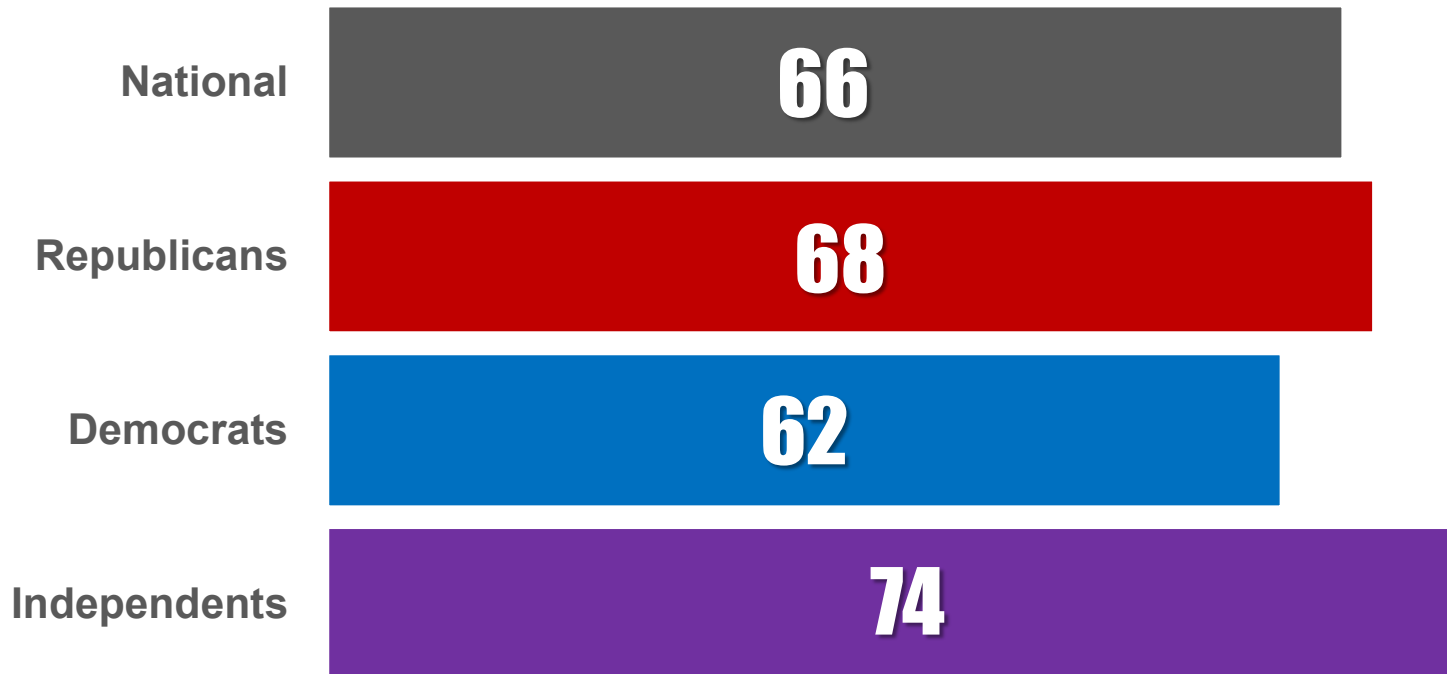


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

ARGUMENT AGAINST

This proposal will give Federal bureaucrats excessive power in shaping AI programs. It gives them the ability to insert their own bias into these pre-tests and could require that AI programs give priority to certain values – liberal or conservative – over being good at the actual task it's supposed to accomplish. This will result in AI programs that are worse at their jobs, which will harm everyone.

Convincing

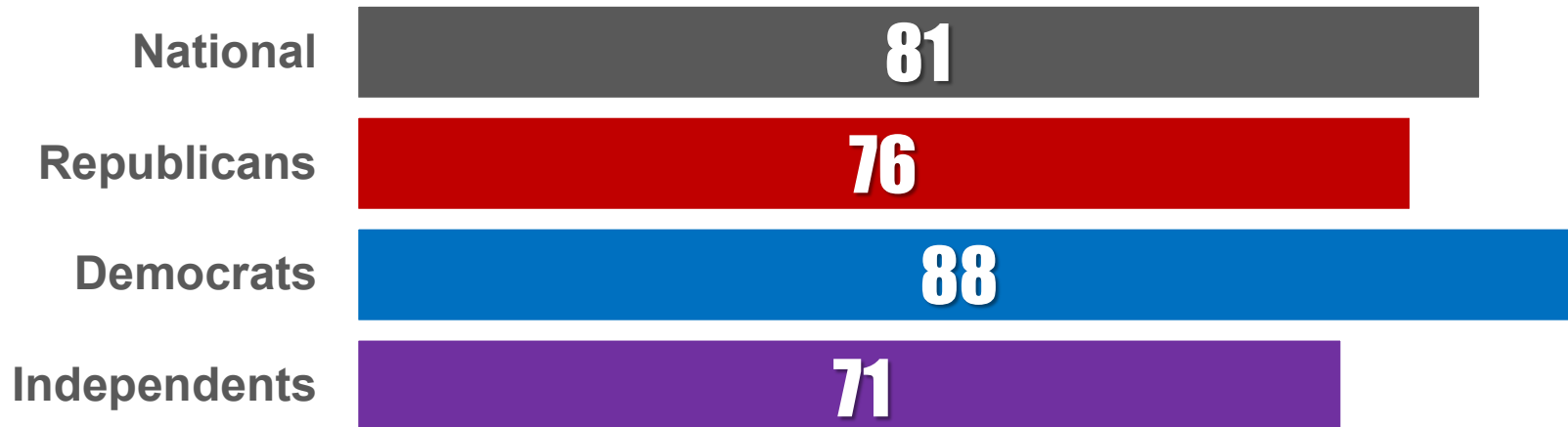


Require Pre-Testing of AI Programs

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to require pre-testing of AI programs?

 **FAVOR**



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Pretesting AI Programs

DEMOGRAPHICS

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to require pre-testing of AI programs?

FAVOR

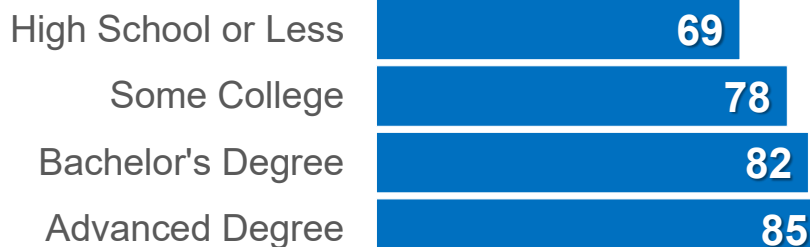
RACE



AGE



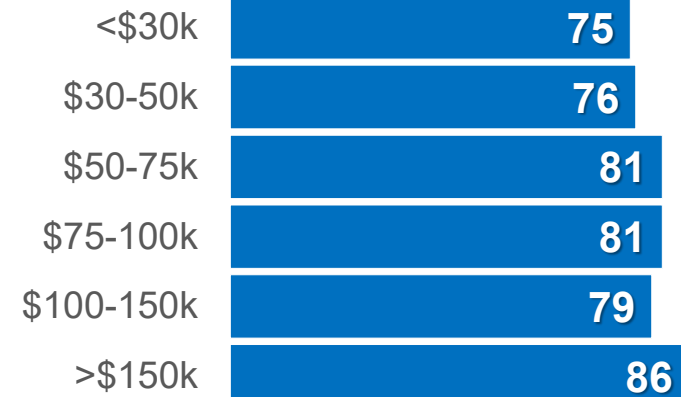
EDUCATION



GENDER



INCOME



Auditing of AI Programs

PROPOSAL

Give the government the authority to audit AI programs, or to contract independent third parties to audit them, that are already in use and that make decisions which have significant impacts on people's lives.

The audits would include tests on whether the program follows regulations and best practices, has data privacy and security protections, and does not have unintended biases.

If the audit finds that the AI program has problems in any of those areas, **then the company who owns the AI program would have to fix them and redistribute the corrected version.**

Source of Proposal:

Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2022

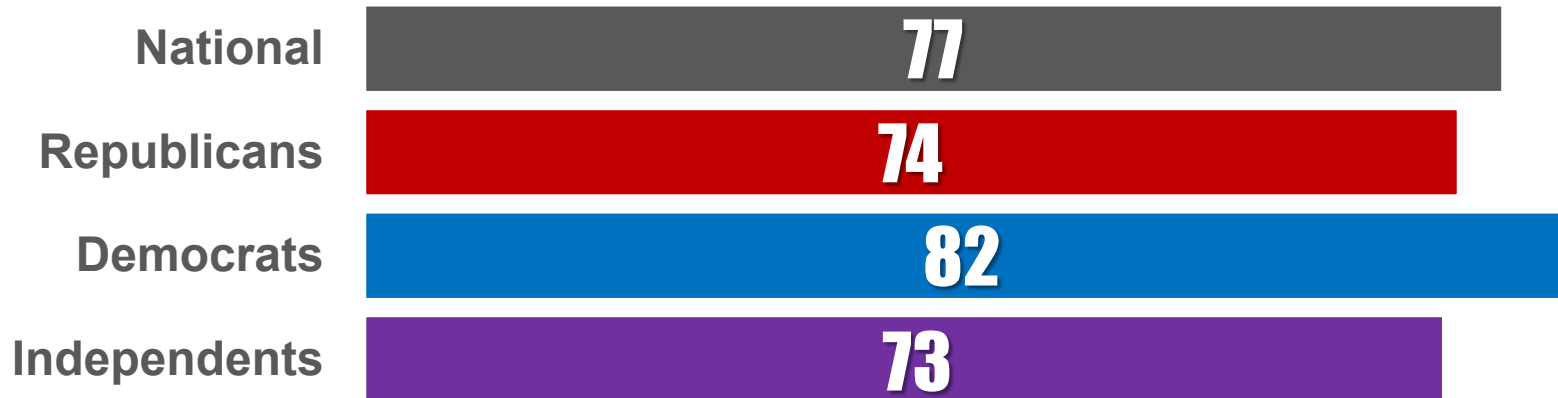
by Rep. Yvette Clarke (H.R.6580) and Sen. Ron Wyden (S.3572)

Government Authority to Audit AI Programs

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to give the government authority to audit AI programs?

 **FAVOR**



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Government Authority to Audit AI Programs

DEMOGRAPHICS

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to give the government authority to audit AI programs?

FAVOR

RACE



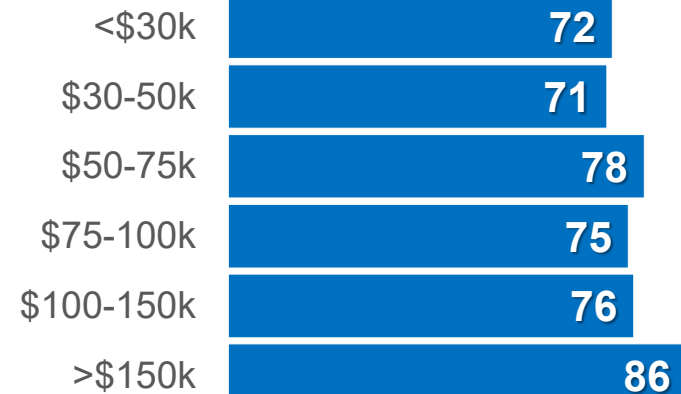
AGE



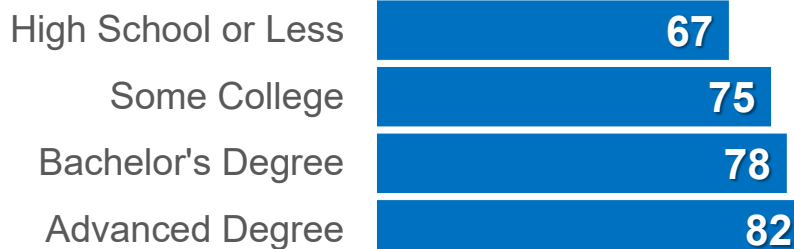
GENDER



INCOME



EDUCATION



Require that AI companies provide the government with information about how the AI was trained, when the government requests it.

This would include a summary of the data used to train the AI, and a description of how the data was obtained. This would not include any sensitive information about individuals, such as medical or financial records.

Source of Proposal:

Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2022

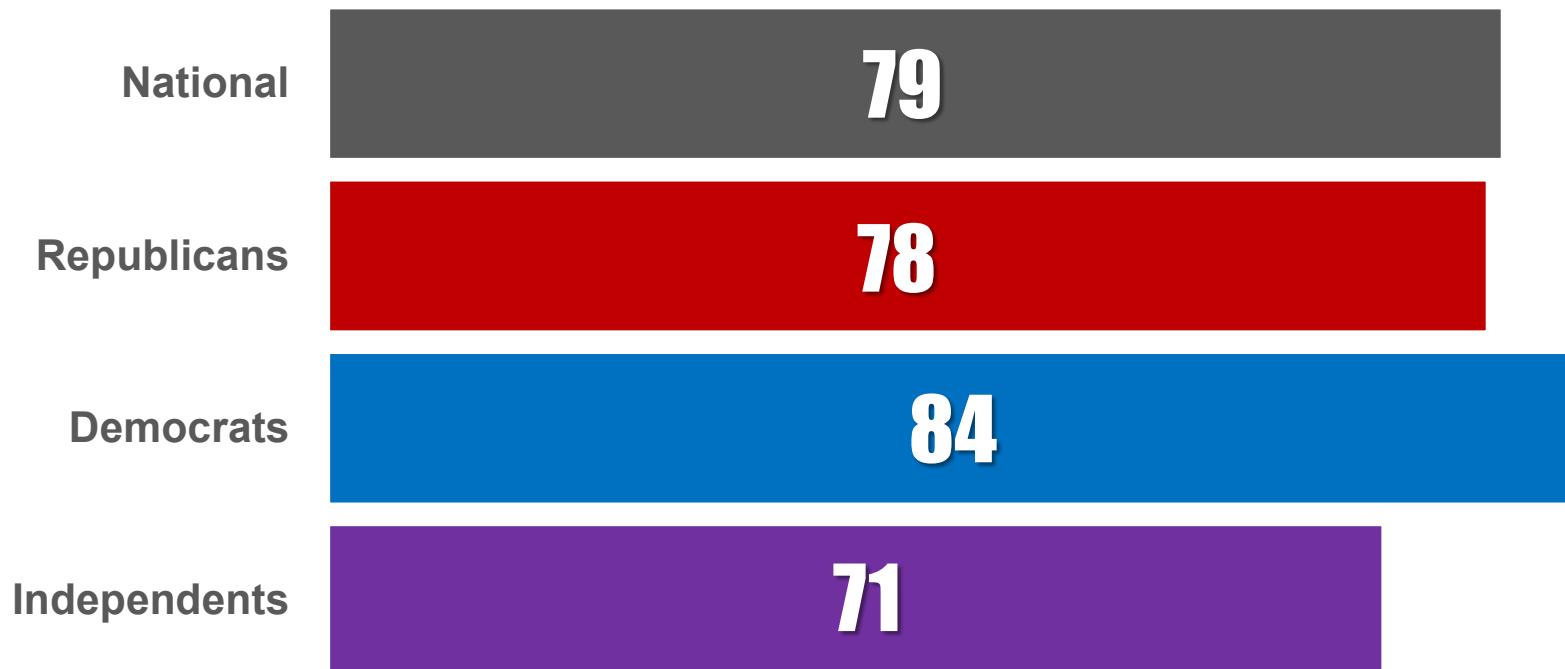
by Rep. Yvette Clarke (H.R.6580) and Sen. Ron Wyden (S.3572)

Require Disclosure of Training

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Pre-tests and audits will not be able to see all the problems with an AI program because they are only looking at the outputs, and they won't be able to look at every possible output. Being able to look inside the AI program – the data that it was trained on and how it was programmed – will give the government an important tool for catching problems before they can cause harm.

Convincing

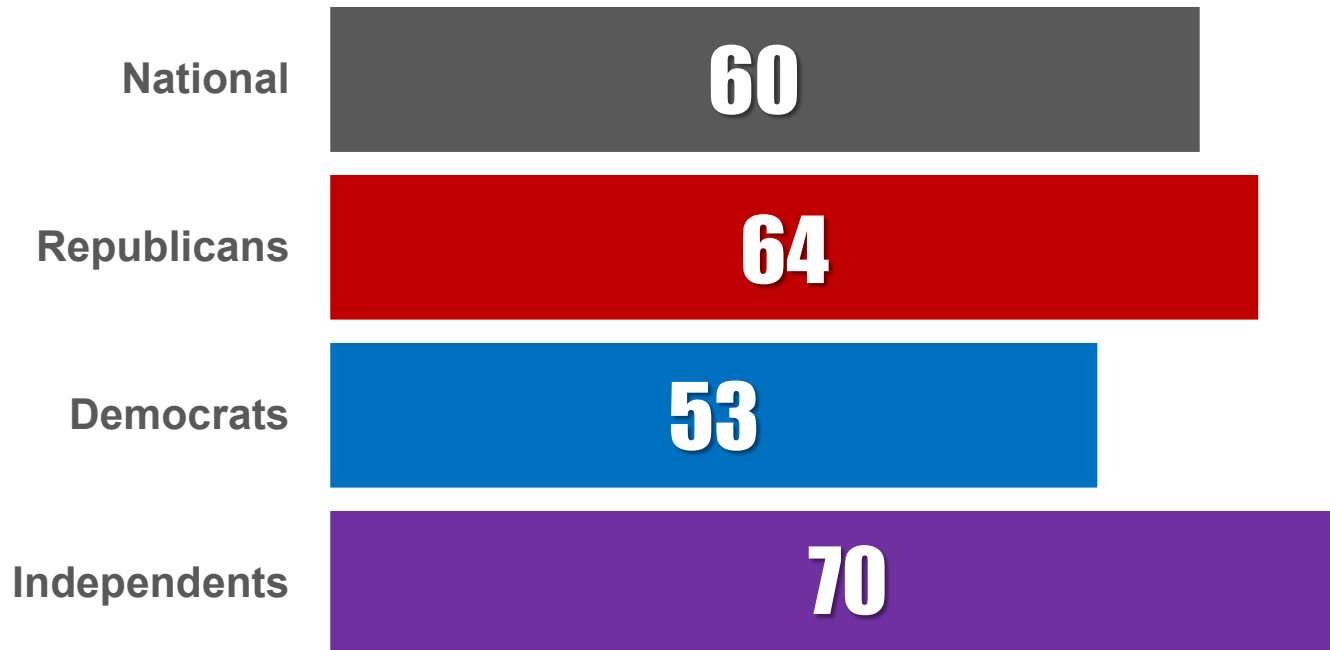


Require Disclosure of Training

ARGUMENT AGAINST

The government should not have the power to force a private company to hand over information about how its AI program was developed. Any time a company has to disclose its data it increases the risk that it is leaked, and the government is known to have many data breaches. This could compromise intellectual property. If the AI program is working fine, then it shouldn't matter what is happening under the hood; and if there is a problem, then the AI company can look into the training data itself.

Convincing

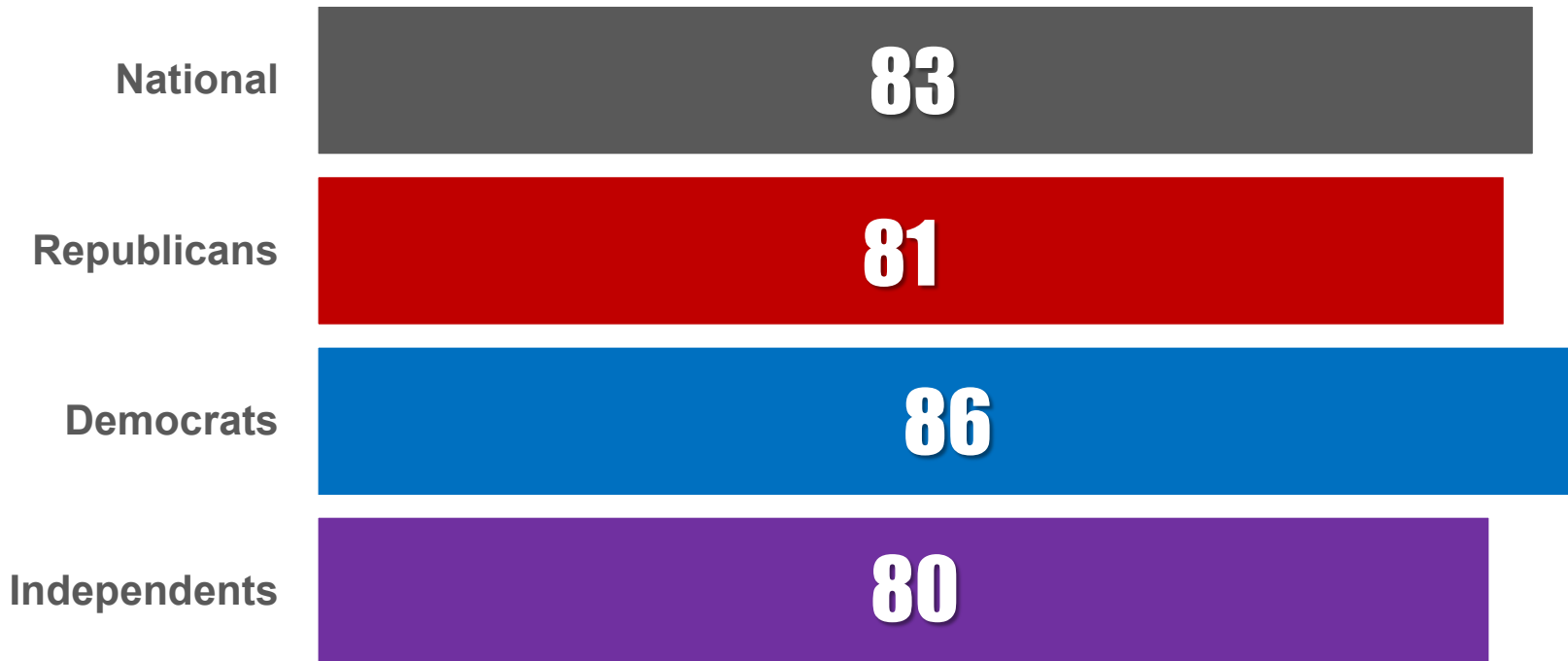


Require Disclosure of Training

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Without access to training data, the government could never know whether an AI company has been illegally collecting data unless a whistleblower inside the company decides to come forward. These data could include private health or financial information obtained without consent, or even images or videos of minors. One AI company recently settled a lawsuit for collecting face scans of people without their consent to create an AI-powered surveillance program.

Convincing

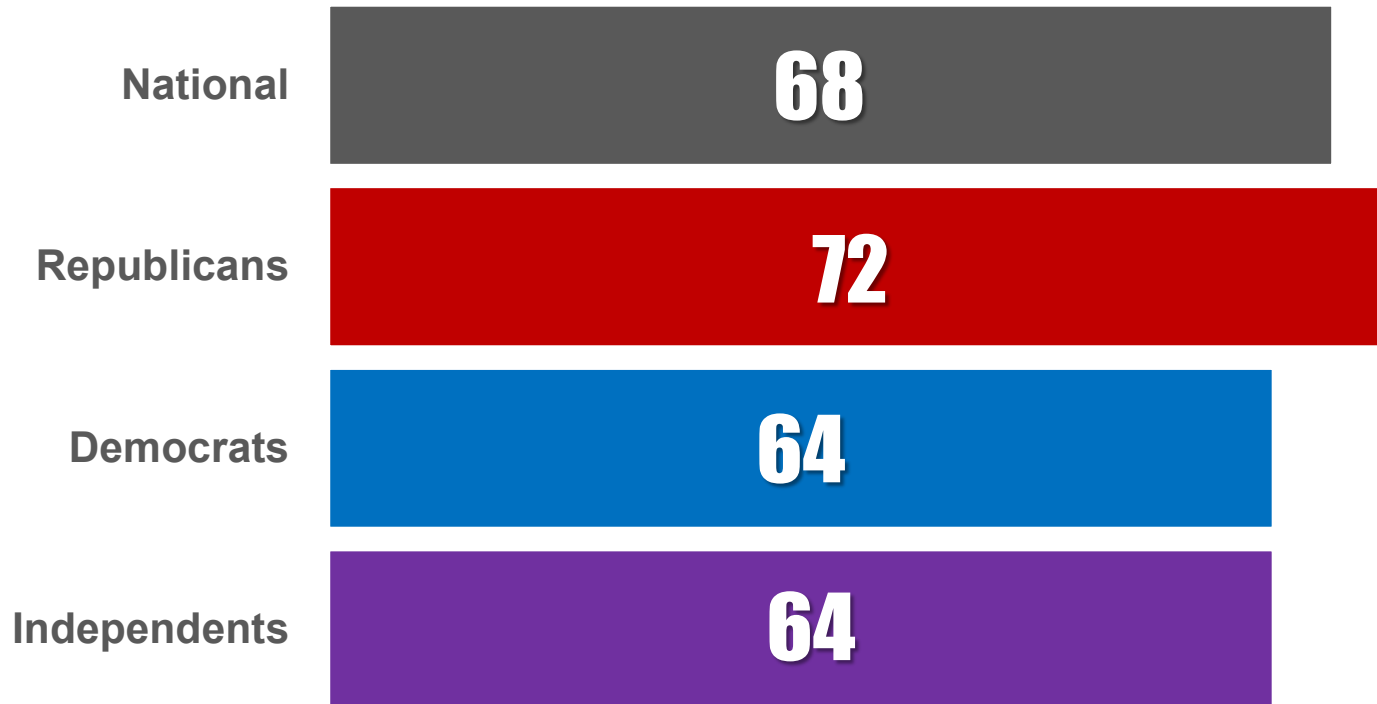


Require Disclosure of Training

ARGUMENT AGAINST

It is not consistent with the principles of the American constitution for the government to be able to effectively search your property (including your AI programs), whenever it wants to, looking for something it believes might be illegal. If a government agency has reason to believe there is something wrong, it can go to a judge, make its case, and the judge can decide whether to require the company to disclose the training data.

Convincing

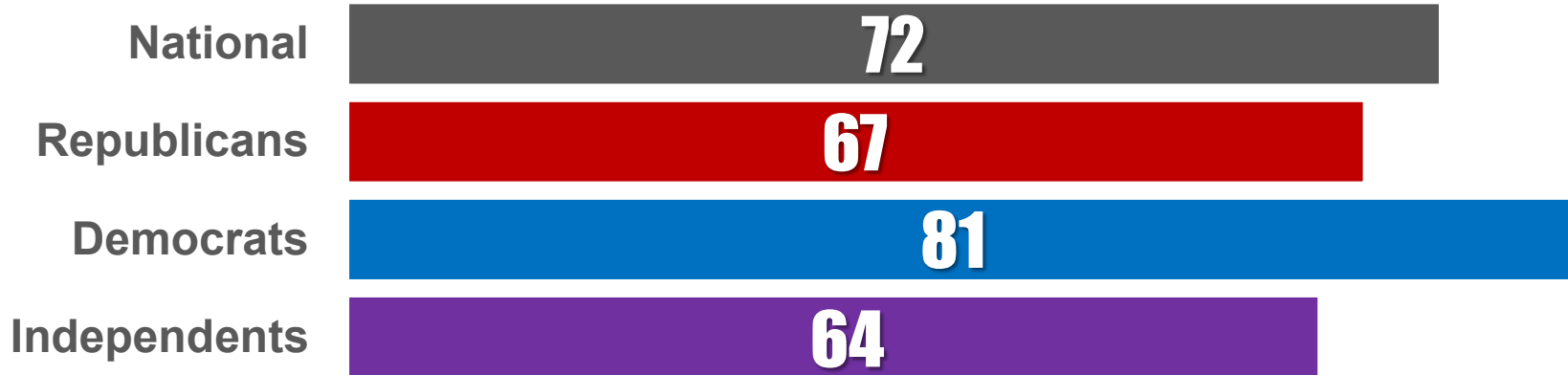


Require Disclosure of Training

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to require that AI companies provide the government with information about how the AI was trained, when the government requests it? This would include a summary of the data used to train the AI, and a description of how the data was obtained.

 **FAVOR**



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



Require Disclosure of AI Training Data

DEMOGRAPHICS

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to require that AI companies provide the government with information about how the AI was trained, when the government requests it? This would include a summary of the data used to train the AI, and a description of how the data was obtained.

FAVOR

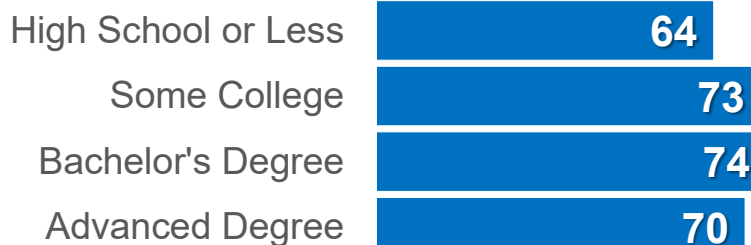
RACE



AGE



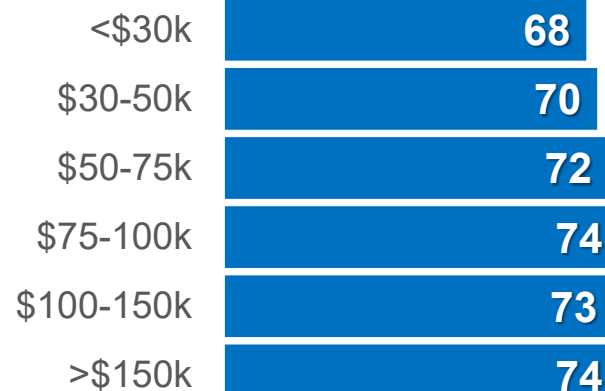
EDUCATION



GENDER



INCOME



Deepfakes

Some AI programs can now create **fake images, audio, or videos, of real people or events**, that look completely real – known as **“deepfakes.”**

Programs like Photoshop have already made it possible to create images, but with AI programs, the deepfakes are more realistic, harder to detect, and can be readily applied to video as well as fixed images.

Require Labeling on Deepfake Images & Videos

PROPOSAL

Require that any deepfake image or video distributed publicly – e.g. posted online or shown on TV – must **have a label that states that** it is not real and **was generated by AI**.

For videos, this label would need to be present the entire time the deepfake is on the screen. For audio deepfakes, they would be required to have a verbal statement at the beginning.

Source of Proposal:

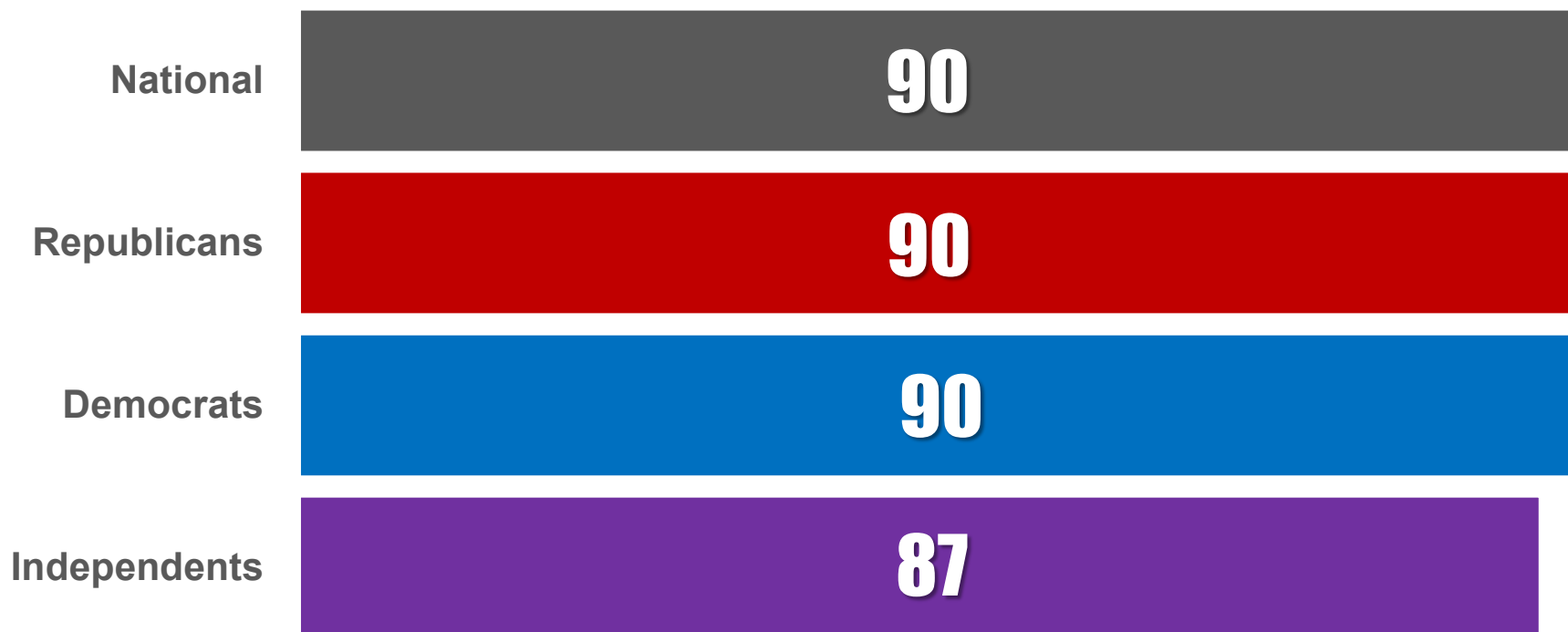
AI Labeling Act; AI Disclosure Act; DEEPFAKES Accountability Act

Require Labeling on Deepfake Images & Videos

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Deepfakes could easily be used to damage a person's reputation causing irreversible harm. They could be shown doing something illegal or saying something awful. They could be fired from their job, have their relationships damaged or be socially outcast in their community for something they didn't do. People need to know whether a video or image is not real.

Convincing

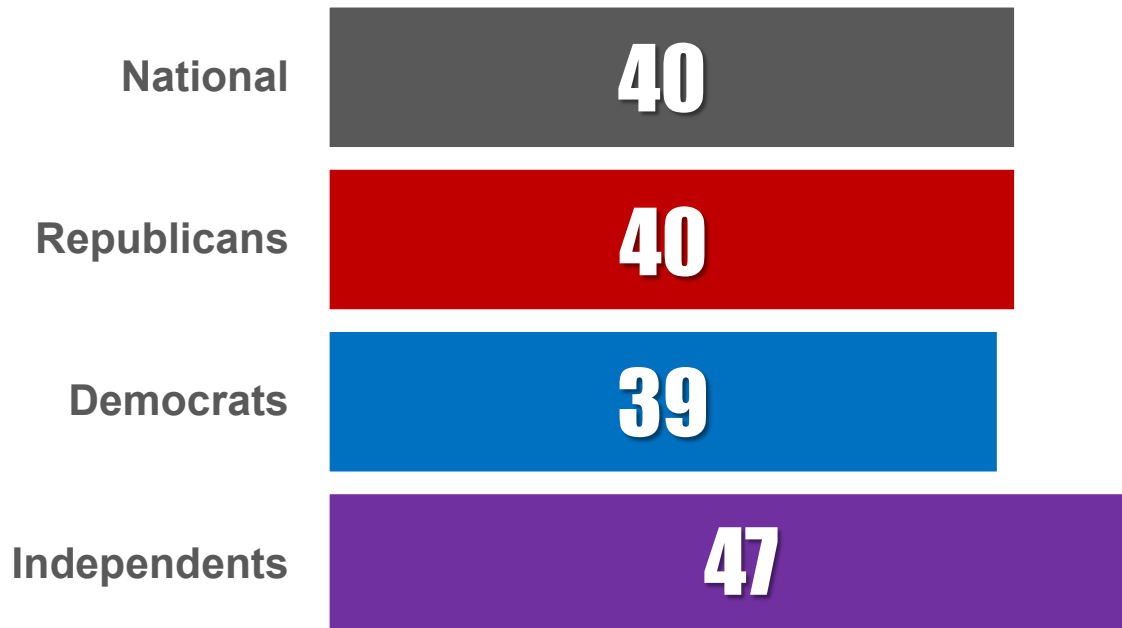


Require Labeling on Deepfake Images & Videos

ARGUMENT AGAINST

We already have laws that can be used to punish people who use deepfakes to cause harm. It is illegal to defame a person, and deepfakes would not be immune from these laws. We don't need a new law that would apply to every deepfake made. We shouldn't let bad actors ruin this amazing new technology.

Convincing

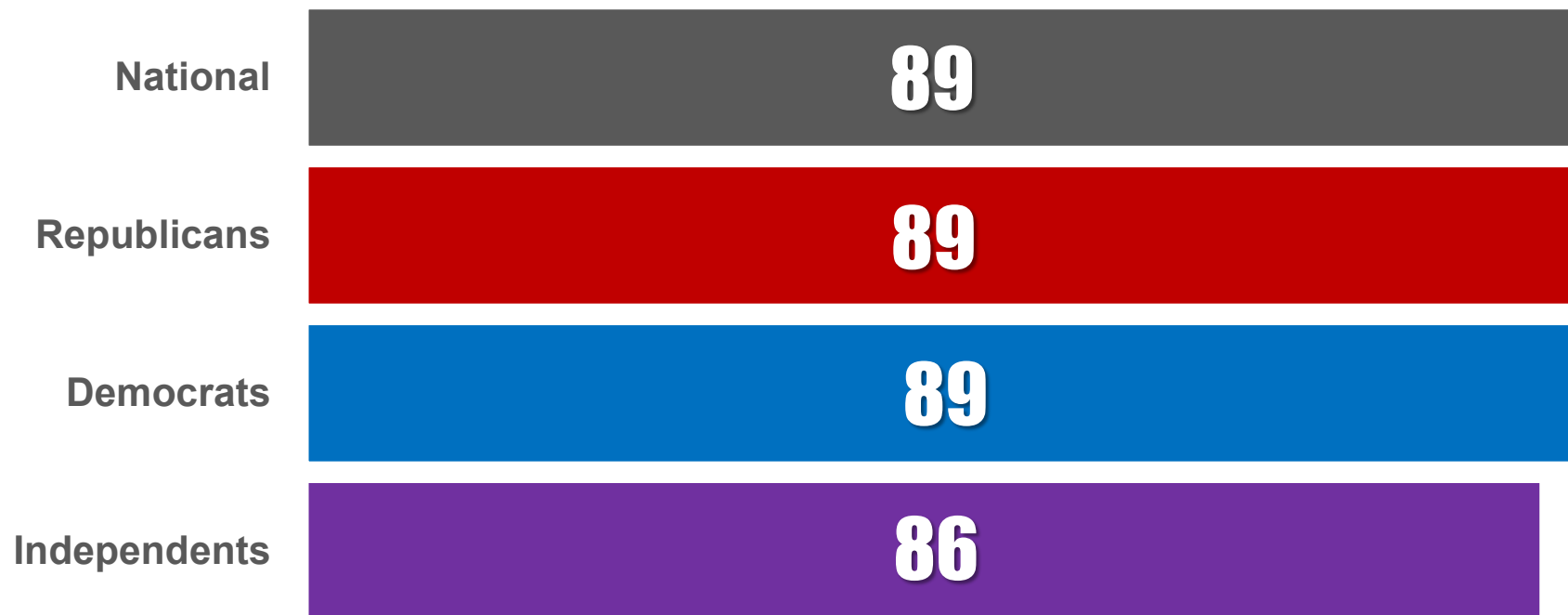


Require Labeling on Deepfake Images & Videos

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Unlabeled deepfakes have the potential to substantially harm our democracy, financial markets, and the fabric of our society, which relies on knowing what is real and what isn't. Activists can create deepfakes showing politicians or groups they don't like doing terrible things. And when a politician is caught doing or saying something unpopular, they can just claim it was a deepfake. People won't know what's true.

Convincing

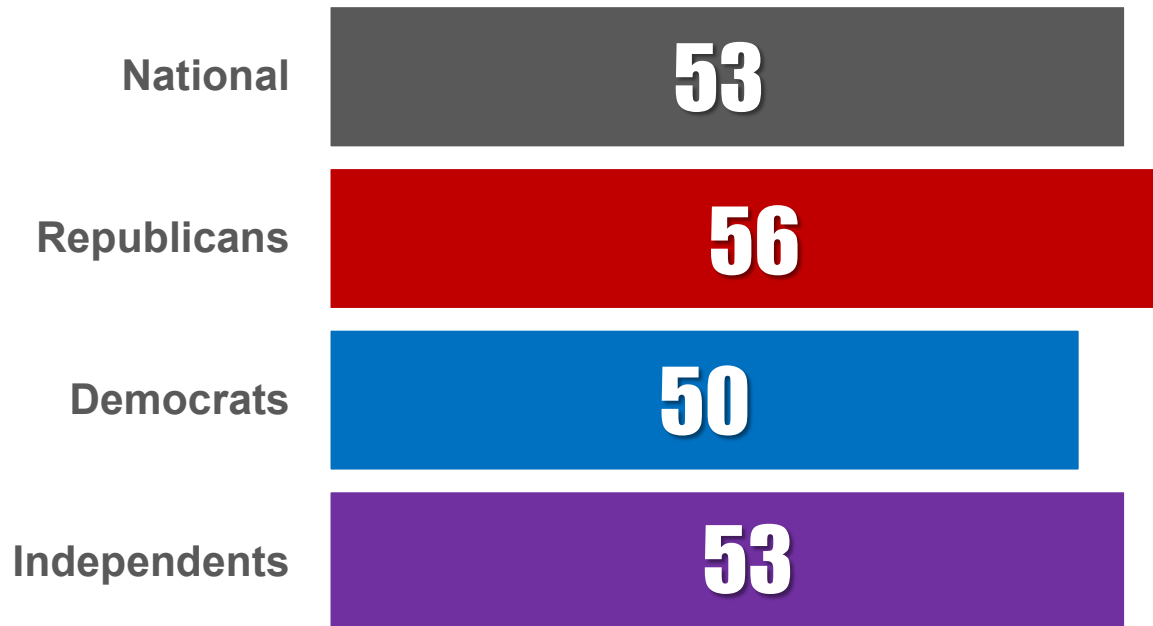


Require Labeling on Deepfake Images & Videos

ARGUMENT AGAINST

The government should not be in the business of restricting free expression, that goes against our First Amendment rights. There are already programs to create fake images that look very real, like Photoshop, and we don't require those to be labeled. This would require another government bureaucracy to detect deepfakes and hunt down the people who made them. Furthermore, many deepfakes will have their labels removed, and if this law is passed, then people will just automatically believe the deepfakes are real because they don't have a label.

Convincing

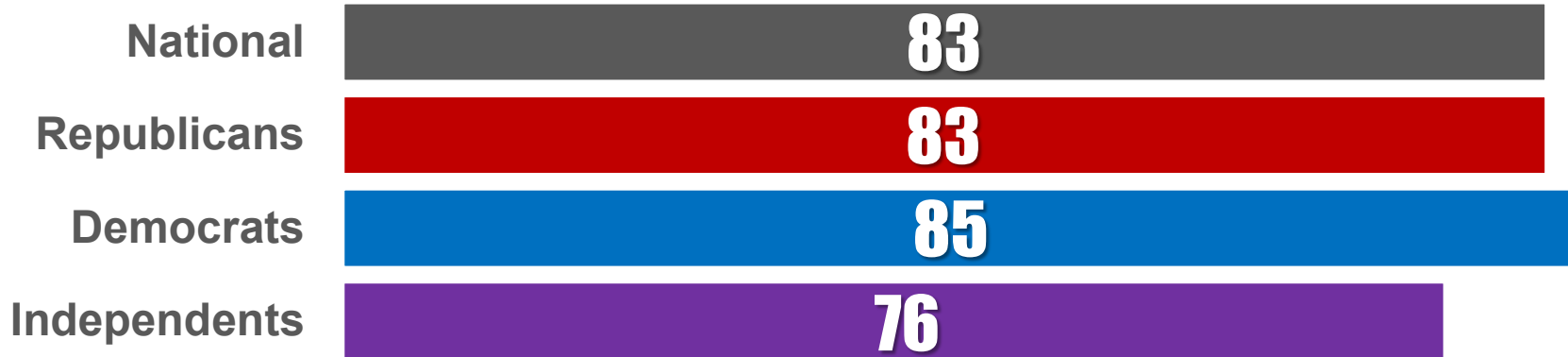


Require Labeling on Deepfake Images & Videos

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to require that any deepfake image or video distributed publicly – e.g. posted online or shown on TV – must have a label that states that it is not real and was generated by AI?

 **FAVOR**



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Require Labeling on Deepfake Images & Video

DEMOGRAPHICS

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to require that any deepfake image or video distributed publicly – e.g. posted online or shown on TV – must have a label that states that it is not real and was generated by AI?

FAVOR

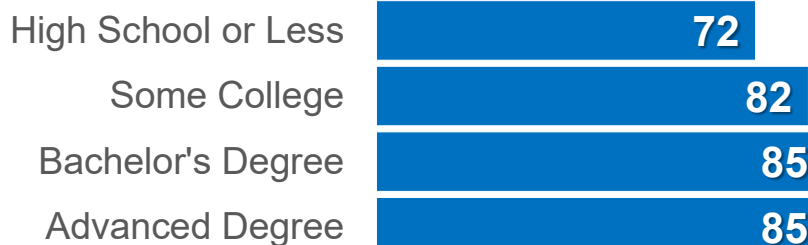
RACE



AGE



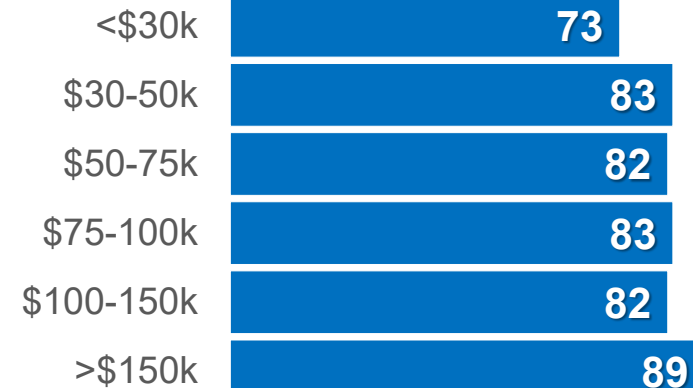
EDUCATION



GENDER



INCOME



Prohibit Deepfakes in Campaign Ads

PROPOSAL

There have already been campaign advertisements that have used deepfakes depicting politicians doing or saying things they have not, and events that have not happened.

A proposal has been put forward to **make it illegal for political campaigns, including PACs, to use deepfakes in their campaign advertisements.**

Source of Proposal:

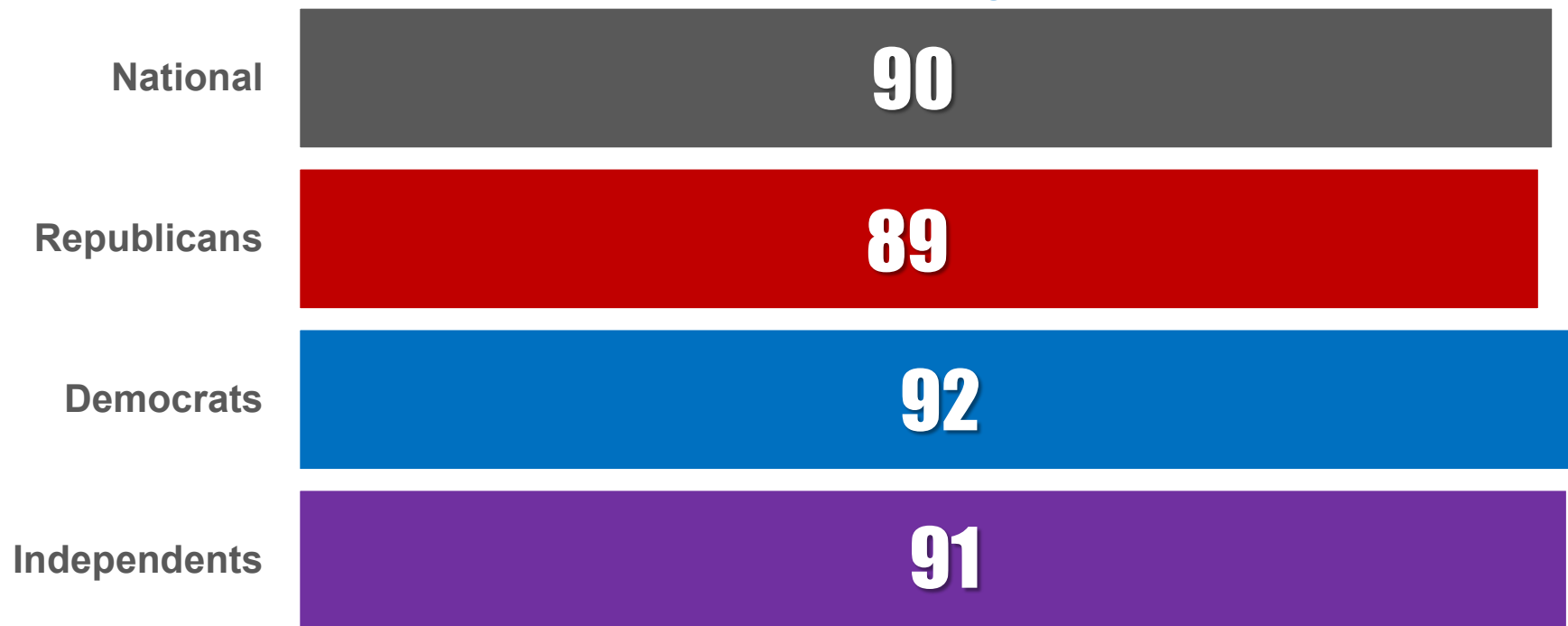
Federal Elections Commission

Prohibiting Deepfakes on Campaign Ads

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

We have already seen the damage that comes from politicians lying and spreading disinformation. Deepfakes can make this so much worse. It can further divide the country: People who oppose a politician will tend to believe the fake videos that make them look bad, and their supporters won't. Even if the news reports that a video is fake, it is often too late because the video has been viewed by millions.

Convincing

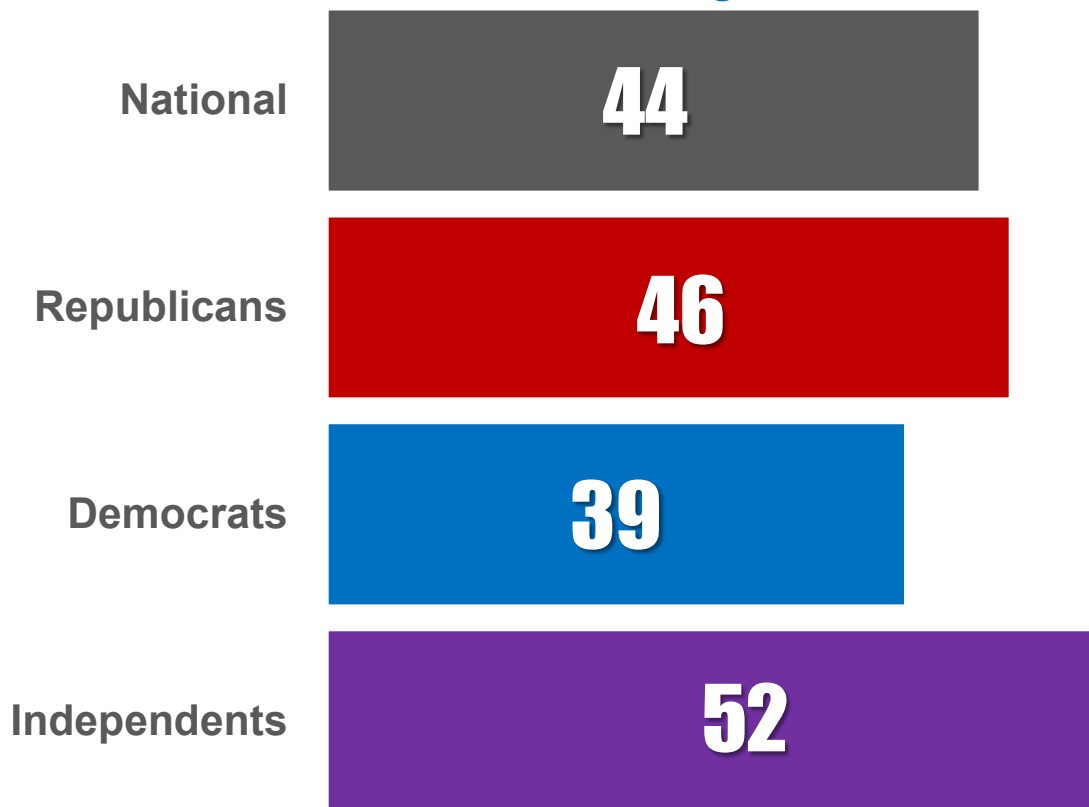


Prohibiting Deepfakes on Campaign Ads

ARGUMENT AGAINST

There are already laws in place that can apply to politicians creating fake videos with the purpose of harming their political opponent's reputation. That's called defamation and it's illegal. We do not need to make a whole new law.

Convincing

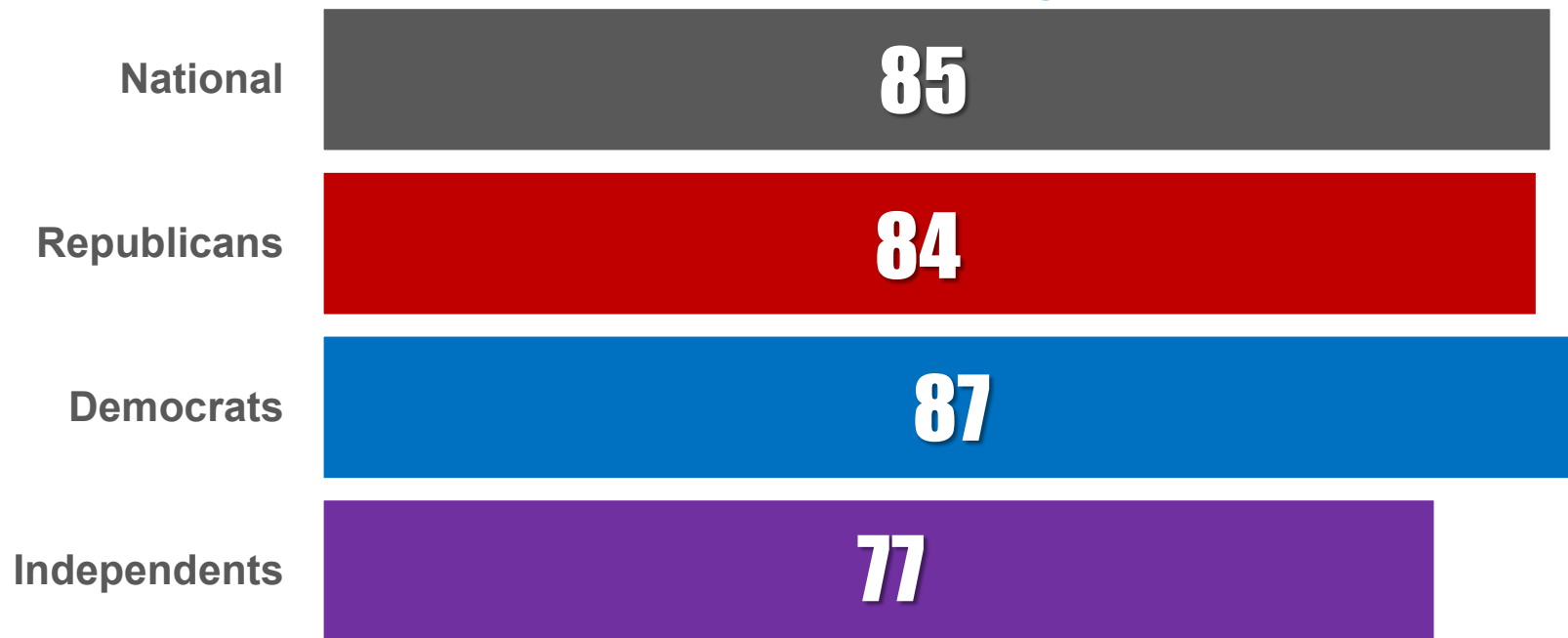


Prohibiting Deepfakes on Campaign Ads

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Defamation laws will not solve this problem. It is nearly impossible to convict someone of defaming a public figure like a politician and lawsuits take years. Also, defamation laws do not apply to many political deepfakes such as fake videos of terrible things that the ad falsely claims happened when their opponent was in office. We need a new law that explicitly prohibits any use of deepfakes in political ads.

Convincing

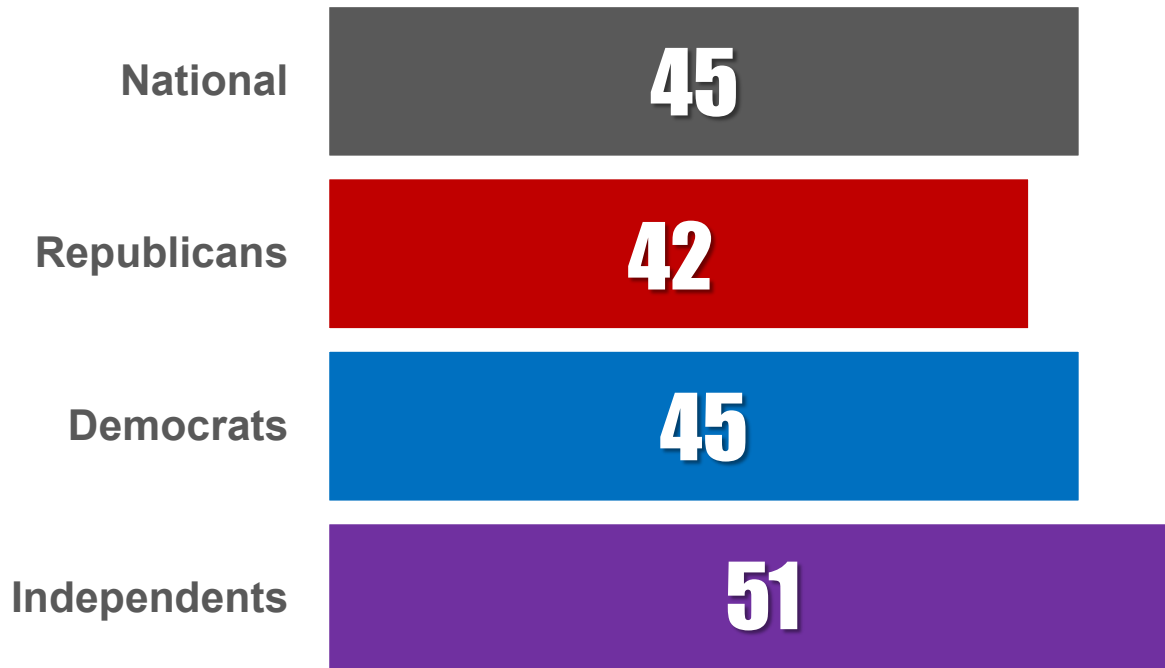


Prohibiting Deepfakes on Campaign Ads

ARGUMENT AGAINST

There are many good uses for this technology in campaigns. They can be used to show people what a politician's policies could achieve, for example by creating videos of new hospitals being built in a rural town; or to show people what risks the politician is worried about, such as a local bridge collapsing because of their opponent's refusal to invest in infrastructure. We should not simply ban this form of expression.

Convincing

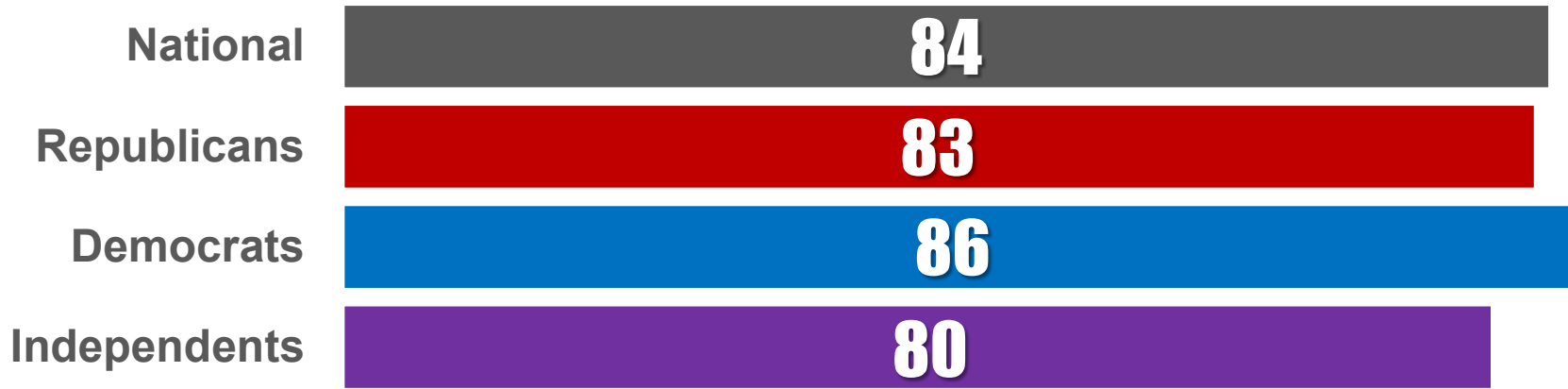


Prohibit Deepfakes in Campaign Ads

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to make it illegal for political campaigns, including PACs, to use deepfakes in their campaign advertisements?

 **FAVOR**



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Prohibit Deepfakes in Campaign Ads

DEMOGRAPHICS

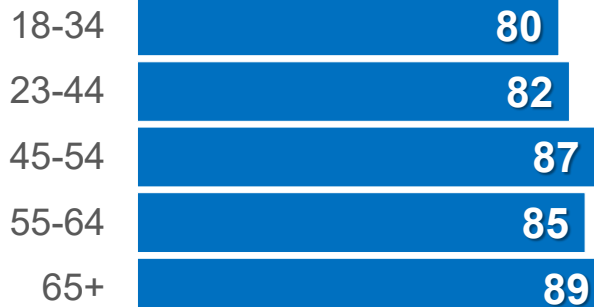
Do you favor or oppose the proposal to make it illegal for political campaigns, including PACs, to use deepfakes in their campaign advertisements?

FAVOR

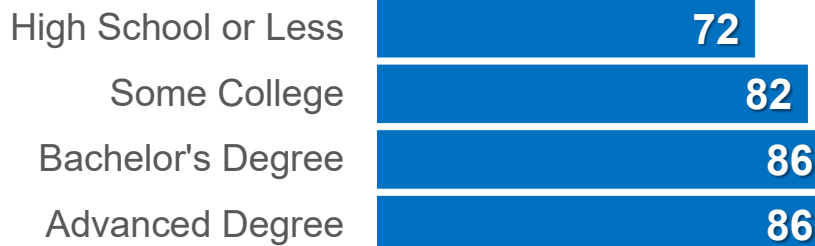
RACE



AGE



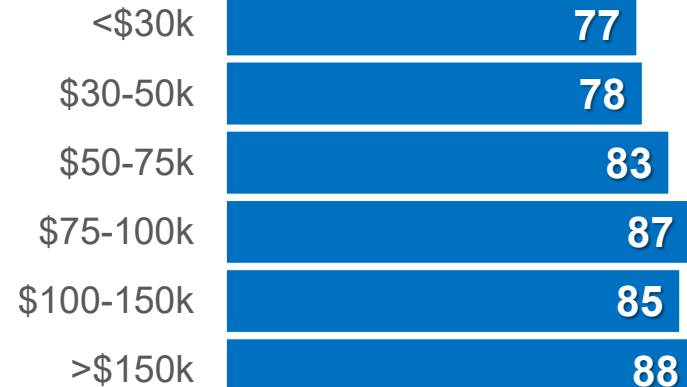
EDUCATION



GENDER



INCOME



Prohibit Sharing Pornographic Deepfakes without Consent

PROPOSAL

People have created deepfake images and videos of individuals engaging in sexual activities, and posted them publicly without that person's consent.

Proposals have been put forward to **make it illegal to publicly distribute a deepfake of a person engaging in sexual activity**, such as by posting it on the internet, **without that person's consent**.

They would not apply to people who only make such deepfakes for their personal use and do not make them public.

Sources of Proposal:

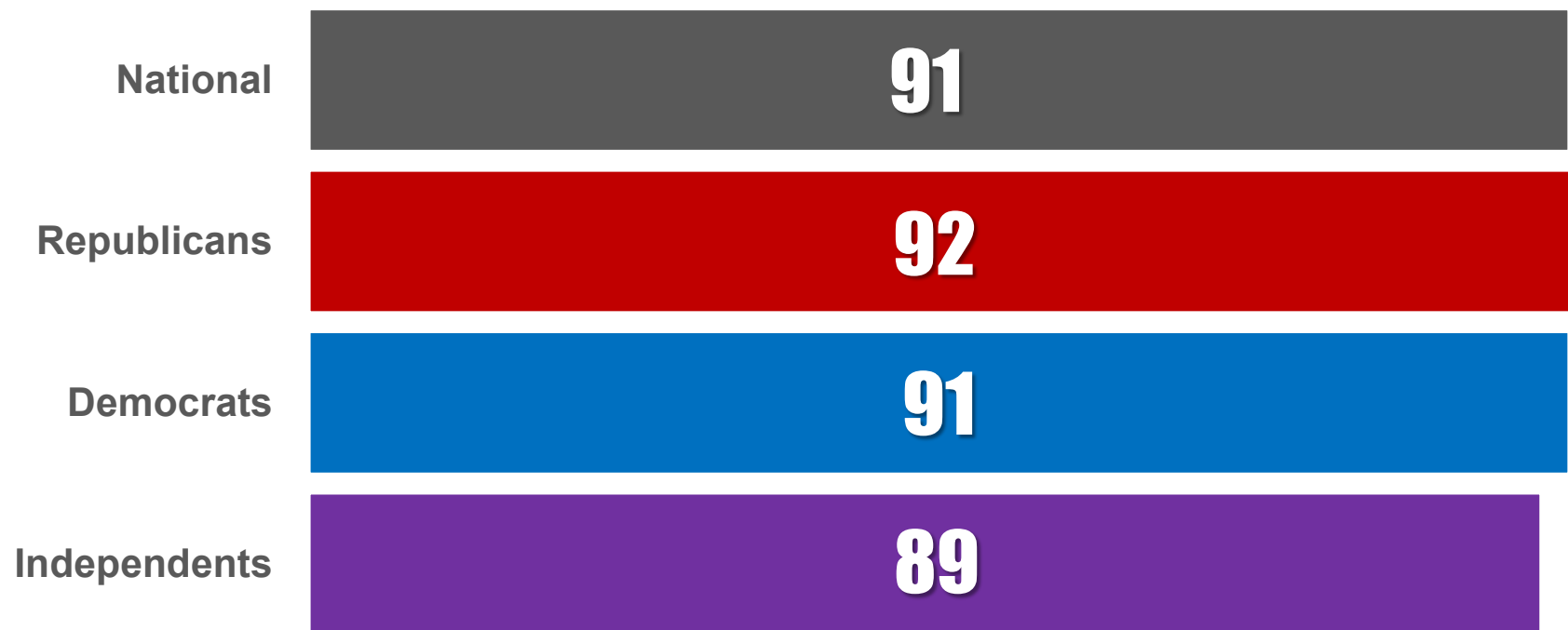
Preventing Deepfakes of Intimate Images Act by Rep. Morelle (H.R. 3106)
DEFIANCE Act of 2024 by Sen. Durbin (S.3696)

Prohibit Sharing Pornographic Deepfakes without Consent

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Pornographic deepfakes can damage a person's reputation and cause them and their family serious mental anguish. People have been using deepfake technology to create lewd videos of celebrities, and to harm their ex-partners or political figures. Many states already make it illegal to distribute sexual images of someone without their consent, and we should definitely regulate deepfake pornography to protect people whose image is being used without their consent.

Convincing

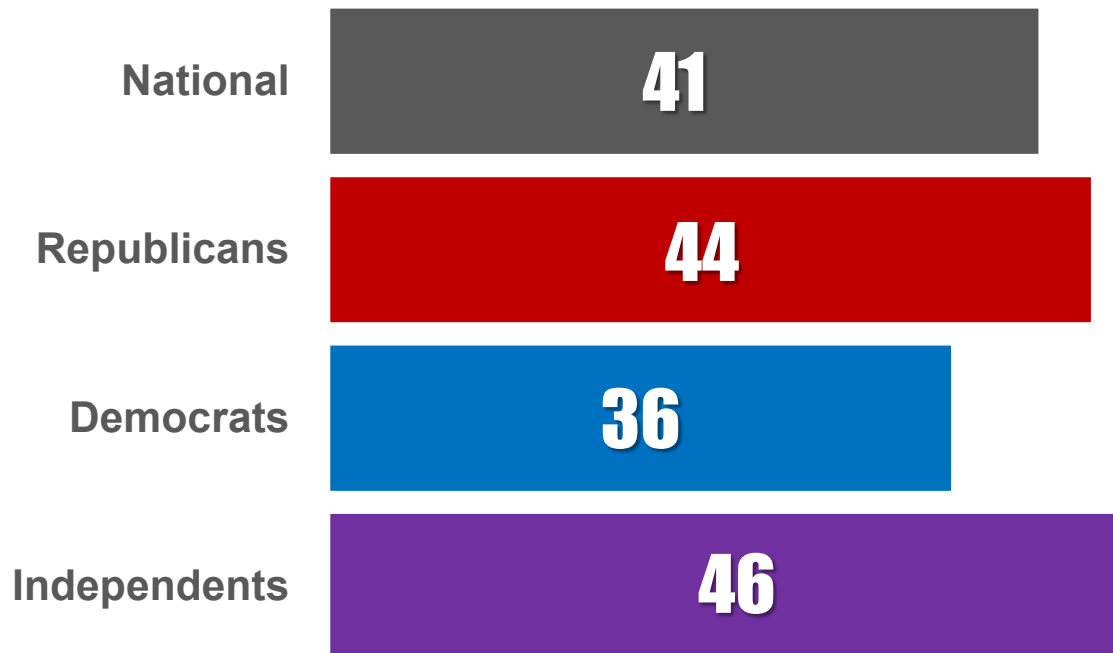


Prohibit Sharing Pornographic Deepfakes without Consent

ARGUMENT AGAINST

If we are going to have a First Amendment right to free expression, we need to recognize and accept that this means that some content will be lawful but awful. People already create lewd drawings of celebrities or ex-partners, and these are protected as free speech. So, now we are going to have the government saying what looks too realistic? The government should not be in the role of trying to police the images people make public.

Convincing

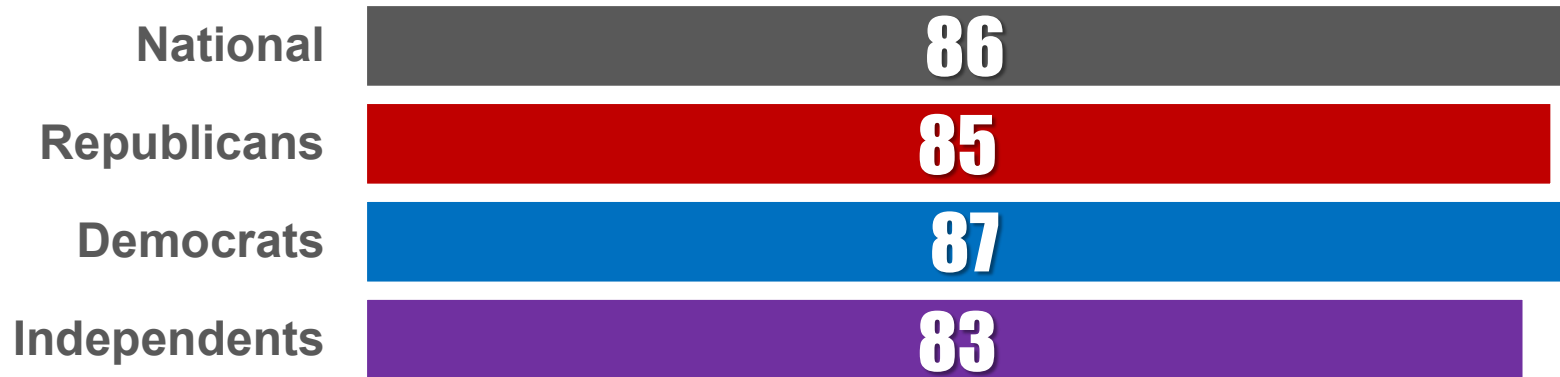


Prohibit Sharing Pornographic Deepfakes without Consent

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to make it illegal to publicly distribute a deepfake of a person engaging in sexual activity, such as by posting it on the internet, without that person's consent?

 **FAVOR**



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Prohibit Sharing Pornographic Deepfakes without Consent

DEMOGRAPHICS

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to make it illegal to publicly distribute a deepfake of a person engaging in sexual activity, such as by posting it on the internet, without that person's consent?

FAVOR

RACE



AGE



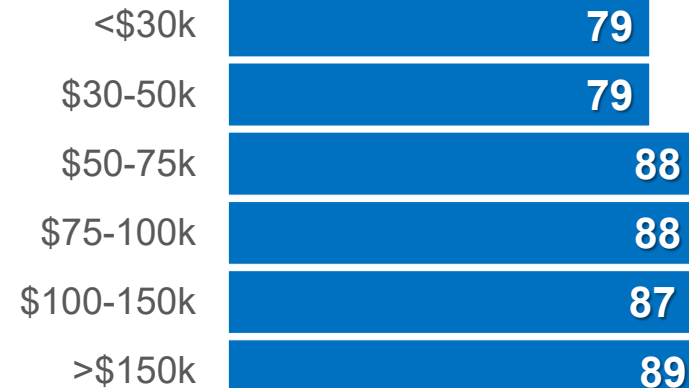
EDUCATION



GENDER



INCOME



Federal Agency to Regulate Use of AI Programs

PROPOSAL

Create a new Federal agency for AI, that would take a preventative and comprehensive approach to overseeing and regulating the development and use of AI programs. The agency would:

- closely monitor the state of AI programs and their uses, and try to anticipate potential problems
- define best practices for developing and using AI programs, based on input from AI experts, industry leaders, and other professionals
- make recommendations for AI regulations to Congress and the Executive Branch
- enforce AI regulations that have been adopted

Source of Proposal:

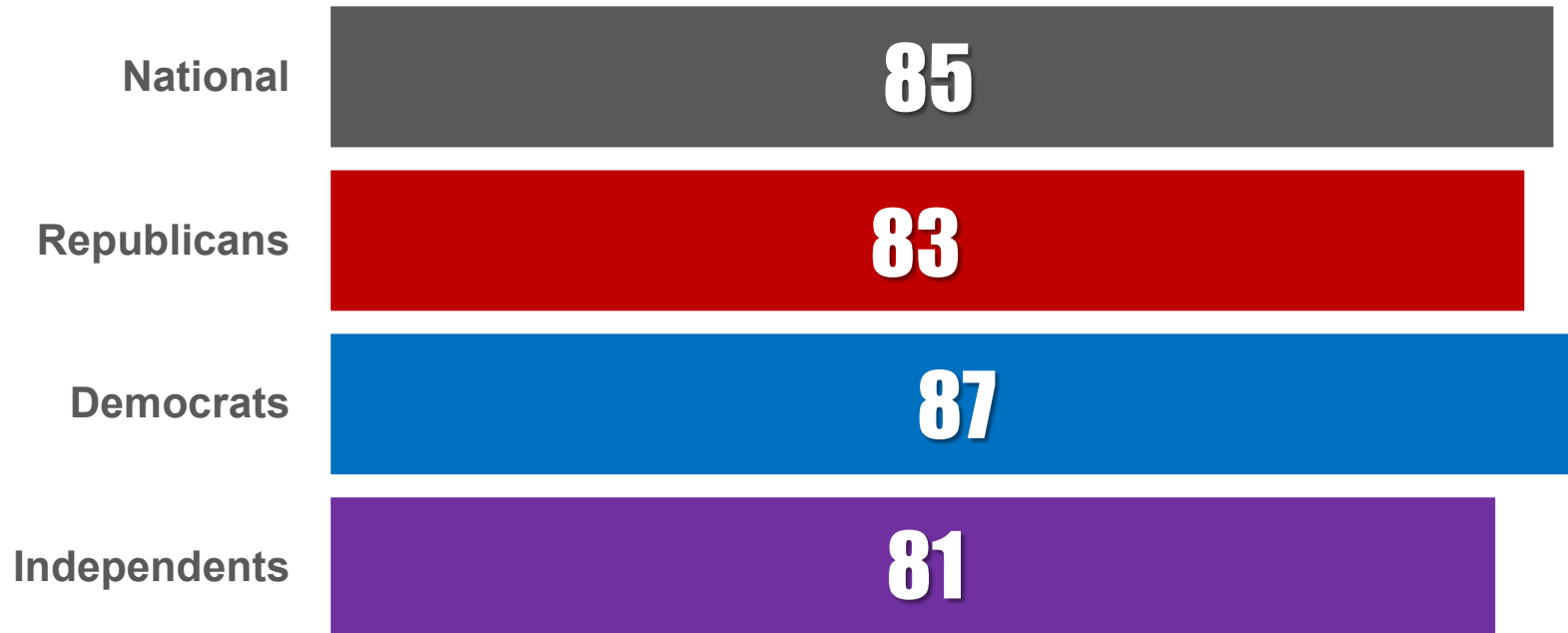
Digital Platforms Commission Act
by Sen. Bennett (S. 1671)

Federal Agency to Regulate Use of AI Programs

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

AI technology is growing by leaps and bounds. If not properly regulated, AI has the potential to cause widespread and lasting harm in ways that we cannot even predict right now. A single AI program can affect multiple areas of the economy and society in complex ways. Most government agencies react to problems only in their one area of expertise. Problems can easily fall through the cracks. It is important to have a single agency with many types of expertise, that is preventative, forward-looking and able to regulate AI in a comprehensive way.

Convincing

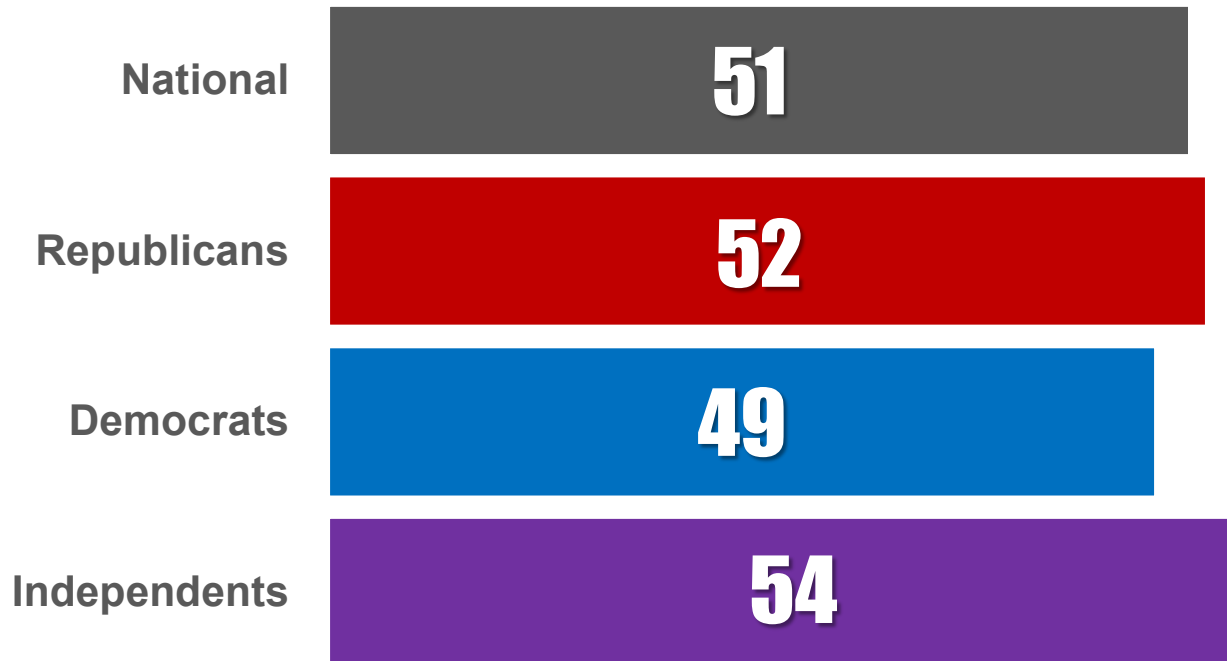


Federal Agency to Regulate Use of AI Programs

ARGUMENT AGAINST

There is no need to create a whole new agency devoted just to AI. We already have federal agencies that oversee every area that AI is being used in. AI programs are used in so many different areas that the agency would have to be a massive bureaucracy with a lot of duplication of the efforts of existing agencies. We've never had an agency for one type of technology before, and we shouldn't start now. A new regulatory agency, because its sole purpose is to regulate and make itself relevant, will over-regulate and stifle innovation.

Convincing

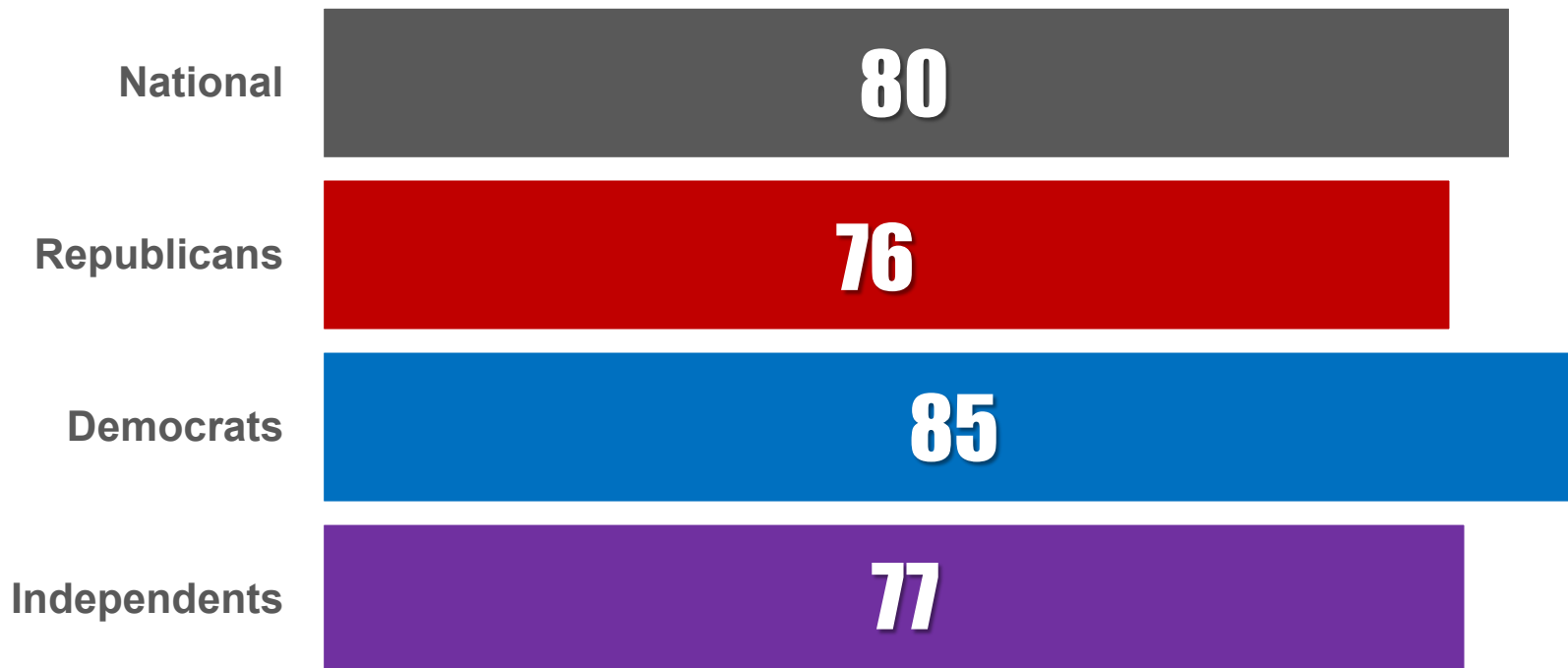


Federal Agency to Regulate Use of AI Programs

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

As AI programs spread across the world, it will become increasingly important and necessary to have global standards and guardrails to ensure its safety. Having a single federal agency devoted to AI will allow the US to take a strong leadership role in setting these global standards. This would be much more difficult if the responsibilities for AI oversight and regulation were split between dozens of agencies.

Convincing

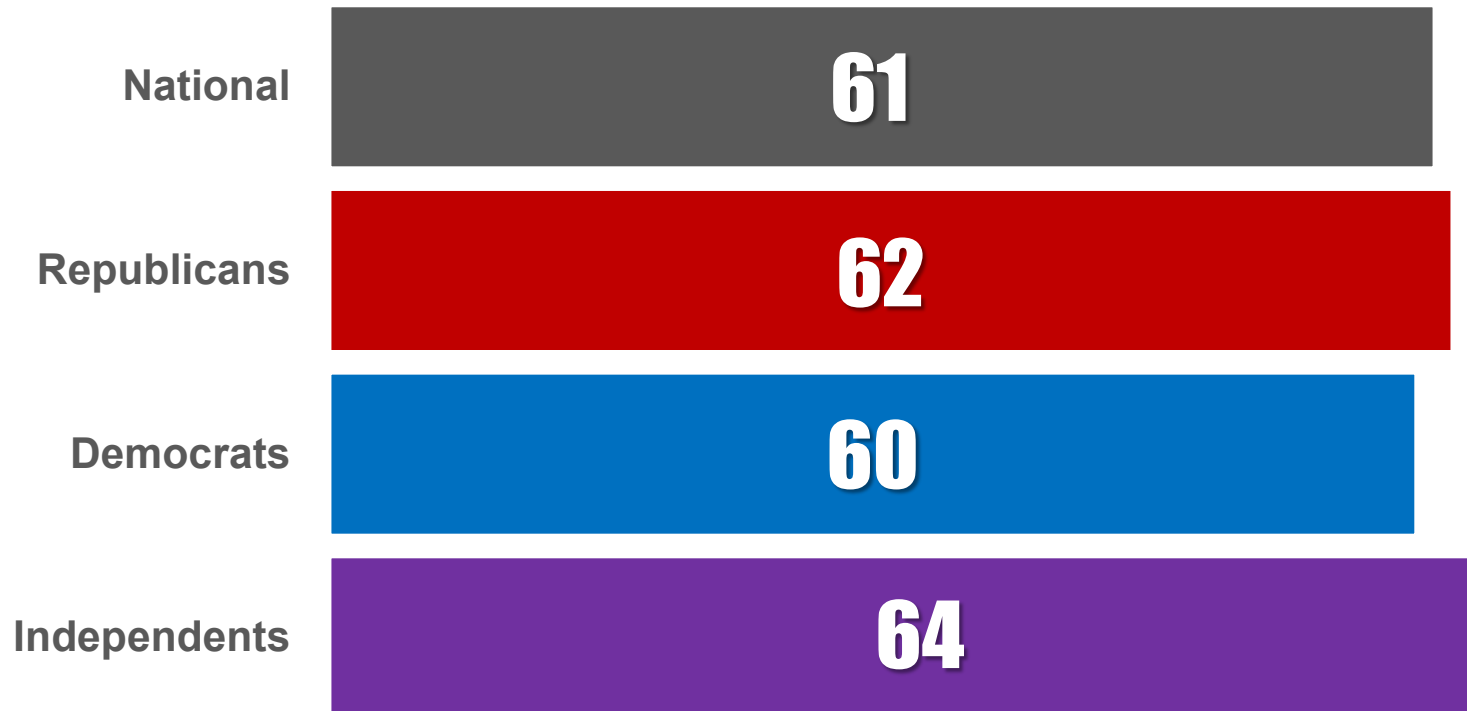


Federal Agency to Regulate Use of AI Programs

ARGUMENT AGAINST

Having just one AI agency makes it that much easier for corporations and other special interests to lobby and shape the rules of AI to their own benefit, at the expense of the public interest. It's better to have AI regulation be divided between various agencies, making it more difficult for special interests to exert their influence over the entirety of AI regulation.

Convincing

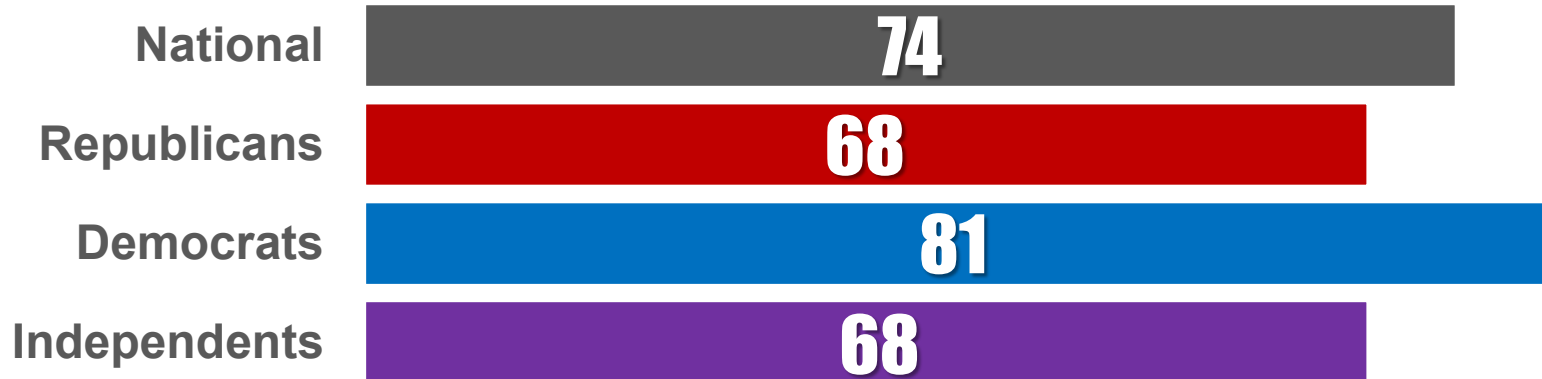


Federal Agency to Regulate Use of AI Programs

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to create a new federal agency dedicated to taking a preventative and comprehensive approach to overseeing and regulating the development and use of AI programs?

 **FAVOR**



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Federal Agency to Regulate Use of AI Programs

DEMOGRAPHICS

Do you favor or oppose the proposal to create a new federal agency dedicated to taking a preventative and comprehensive approach to overseeing and regulating the development and use of AI programs?

FAVOR

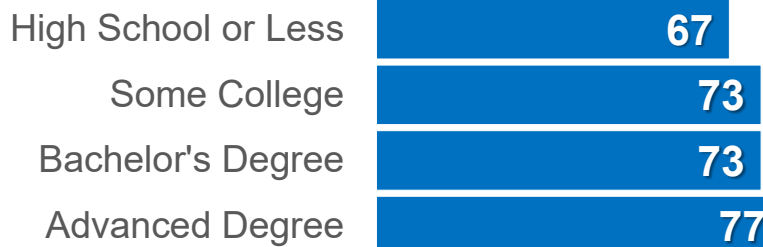
RACE



AGE



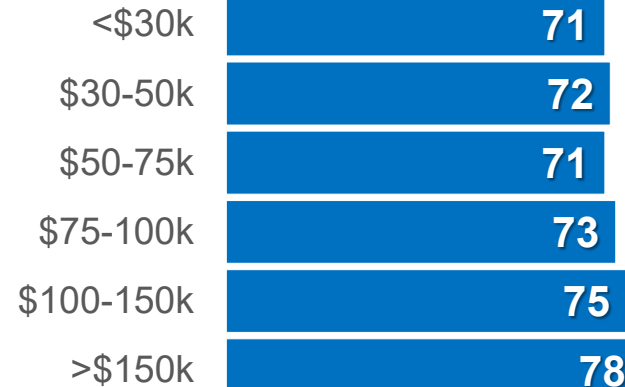
EDUCATION



GENDER



INCOME



Lethal Autonomous Weapons

AI programs have been put into weapons to assist with finding and locking onto targets. There is a concern that the weapon will also be programmed to make the decision whether to fire on a target, independent of any human choice at the time.

The reason that militaries would build lethal autonomous weapons is that they can be more efficient and effective than weapons which require some human control: Thousands of them can be deployed at the same time without the need for an equivalent number of humans controlling them.

There is a concern that these weapons may not always accurately distinguish the target and may end up firing on civilians or non-military sites.

International Treaty to Ban Lethal Autonomous Weapons

PROPOSAL

The US actively working to create an international treaty that would prohibit lethal autonomous weapons. Weapons could use AI to find and lock onto a target, but a human would have to decide whether it fires on that target.

The treaty would also have a UN agency enforce this requirement. Member nations would have to disclose information about the use of AI in their weapons systems and allow the UN agency to inspect their weapons systems.

Non-Member nations would be pressured to ban lethal autonomous weapons as well.

This proposal is modeled after other international treaties for monitoring and regulating potentially dangerous technologies, such as nuclear and biochemical weapons.

Source of Proposal:

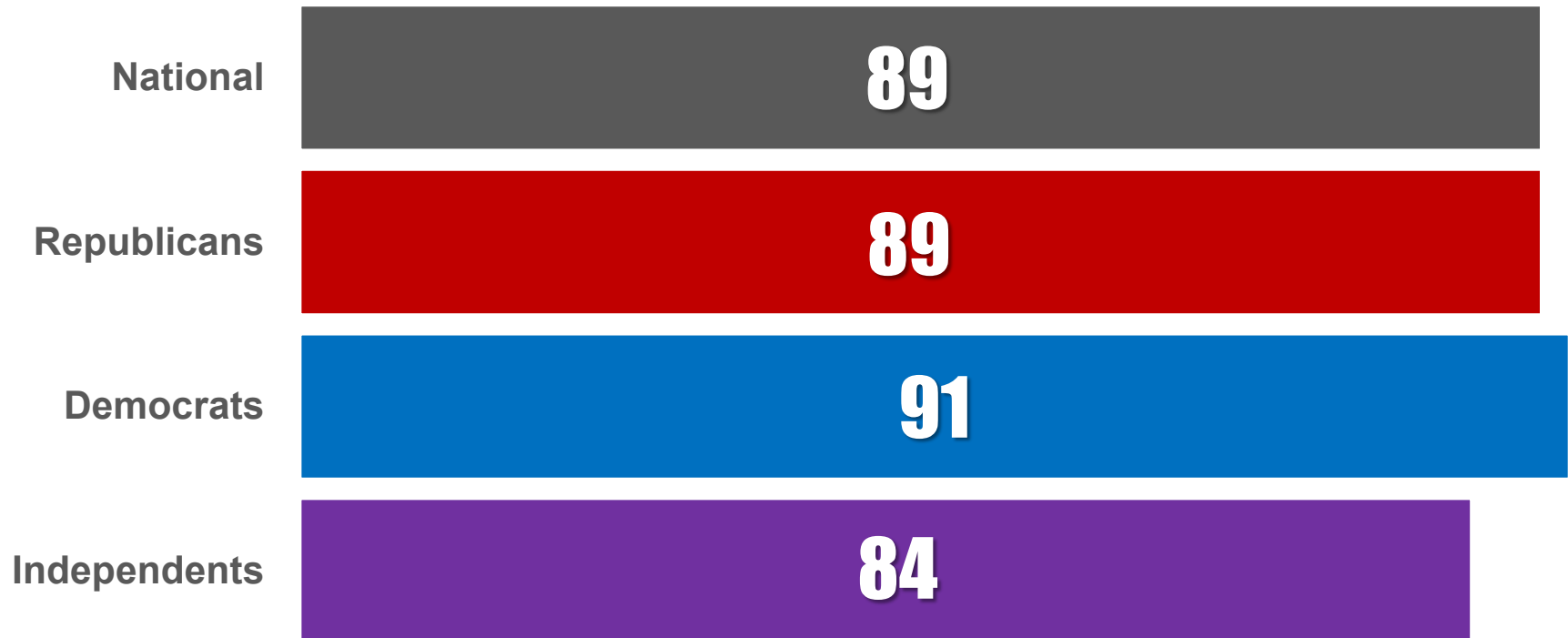
International Committee of the Red Cross; Campaign to Stop Killer Robots

International Treaty to Ban Lethal Autonomous Weapons

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

Having weapons that are able to operate fully on their own is way too risky. The potential damage that these weapons could cause to civilians and society in general is massive. AI-powered weapons have already fired on their own military. Imagine a swarm of thousands of drones that start firing on a major city and kill thousands of innocent civilians. Weapons of war need human control, and any weapons which don't have that should be banned completely.

Convincing

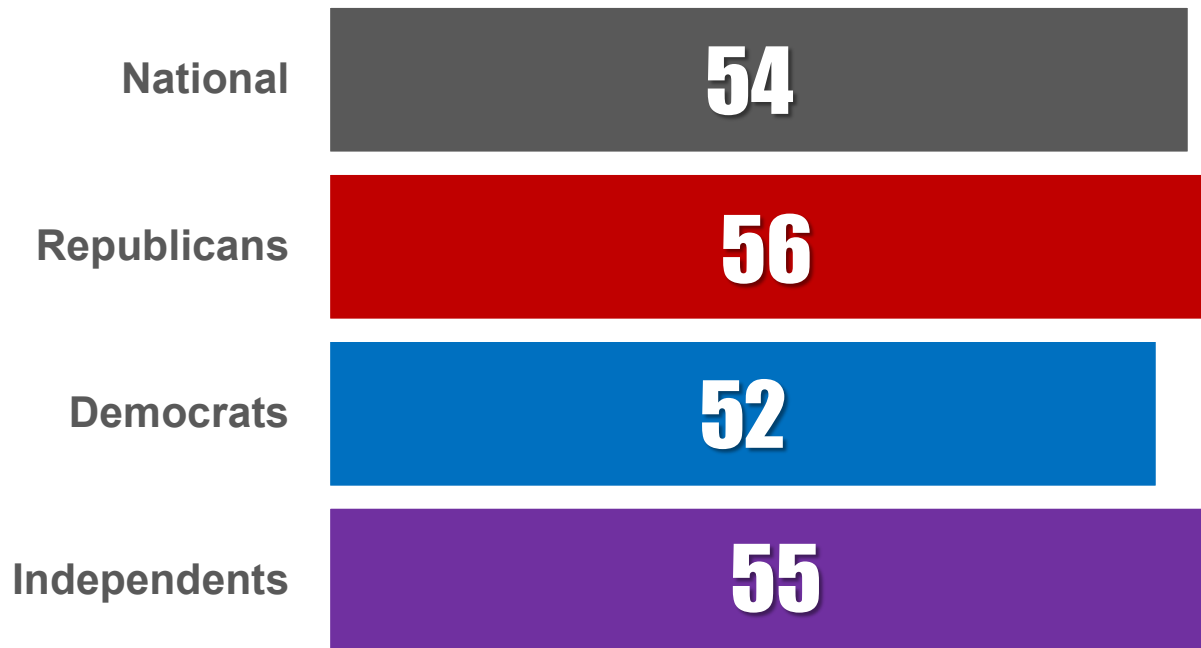


International Treaty to Ban Lethal Autonomous Weapons

ARGUMENT AGAINST

Humans make errors all the time in combat. An AI-powered weapon will be much more accurate and will likely reduce civilian casualties. And humans still have oversight over how and when to deploy AI-powered weapons. Removing soldiers from the battlefield can keep them safer, which means fewer injuries and deaths. Furthermore, countries or terrorist groups that do not sign, or sign and violate the treaty will have an advantage over those who do sign and abide by it. We should not tie our arm behind our back.

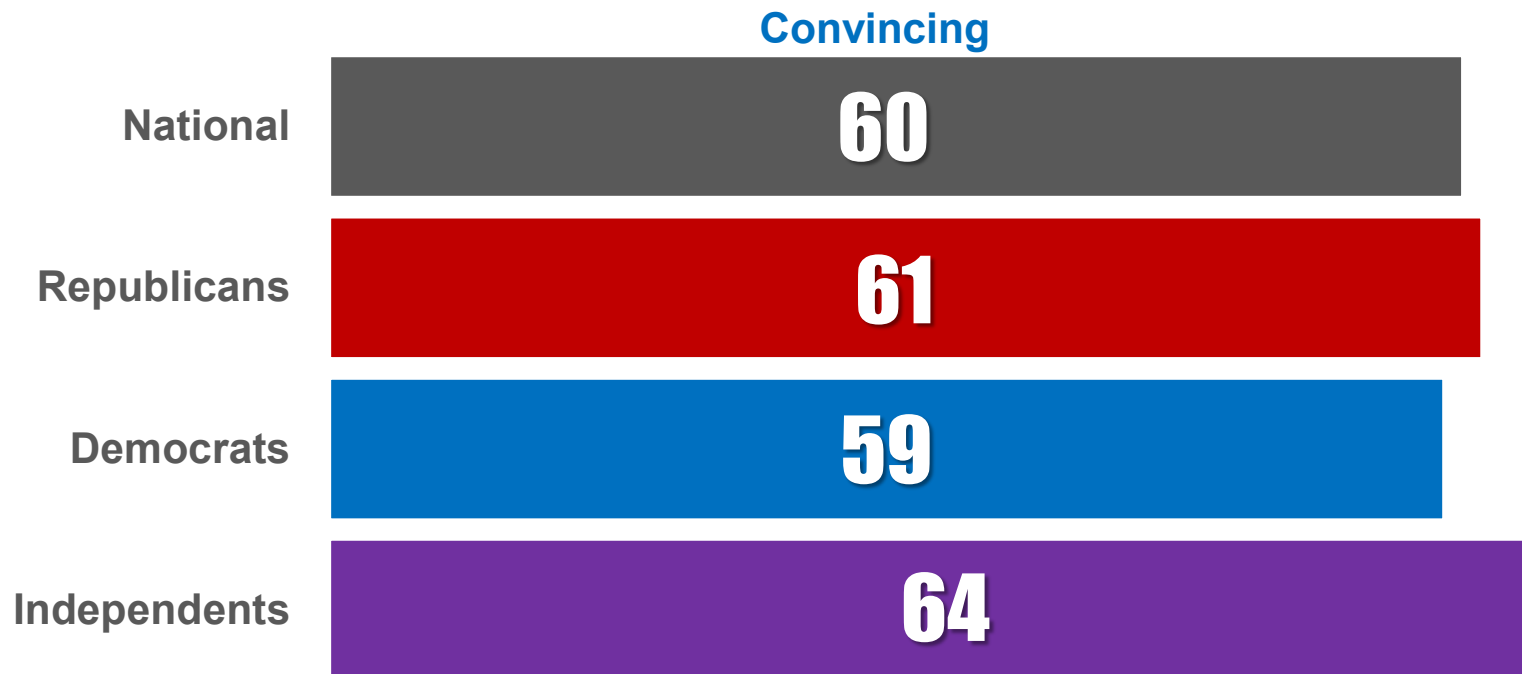
Convincing



International Treaty to Ban Lethal Autonomous Weapons

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

This treaty is unnecessary to ensure that autonomous weapons do not harm civilians. There are already treaties that prohibit weapons that indiscriminately kill civilians as well as military targets. For example, chemical weapons that kill everyone in the area they are dropped on – whether they are enemy combatants or not – are prohibited. So, if a lethal autonomous weapon could not discriminate between civilian and military enemy targets, it would be prohibited. If an autonomous weapon has an AI system that can discriminate—at least as well or better than a human—it should be allowed.

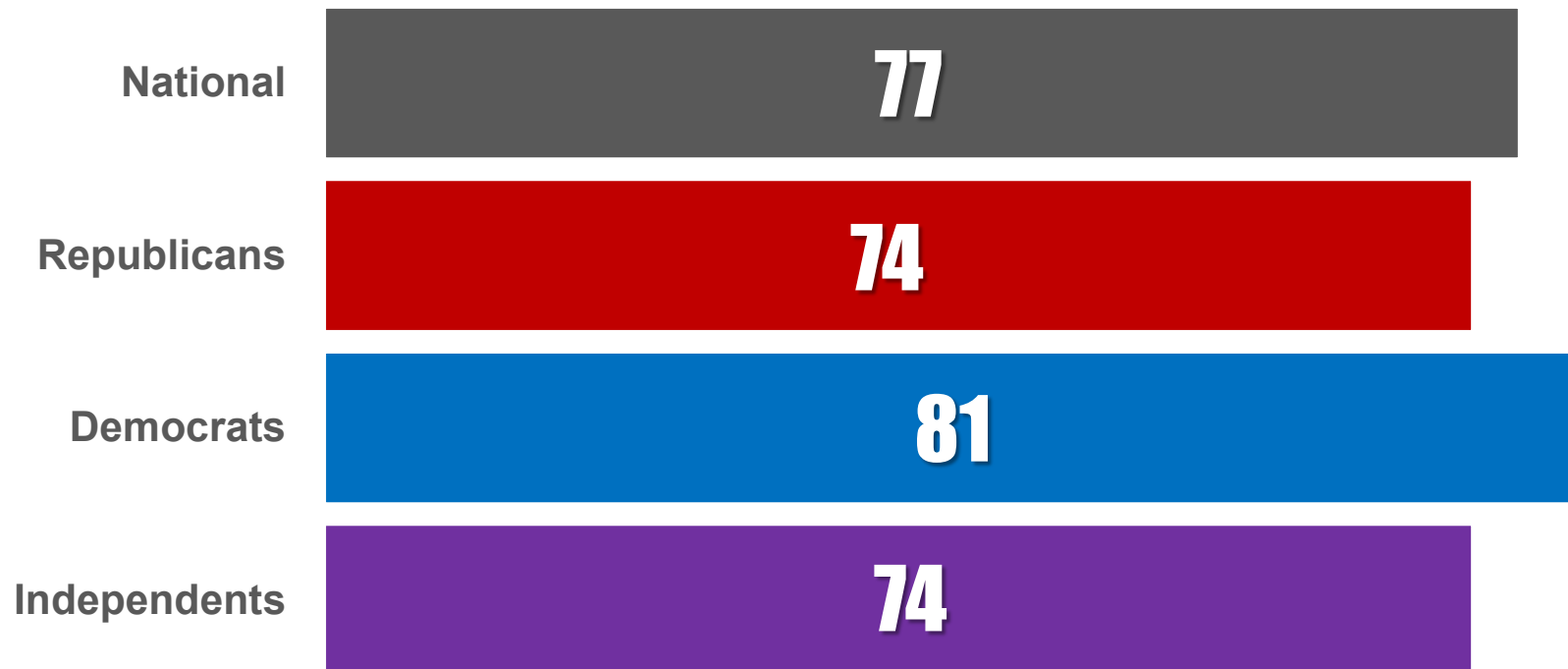


International Treaty to Ban Lethal Autonomous Weapons

ARGUMENT AGAINST

Current international laws are not enough. We do not know how well the AI systems of lethal autonomous weapons can distinguish between civilians and military targets. No matter how much testing is done by the corporations that make them or the militaries that buy them, we will not know how well they will operate in actual warfare until they are deployed on the battlefield. They may malfunction or the enemy might hack into the system. We should not put civilian lives at risk. We should err on the side of caution and simply ban them.

Convincing

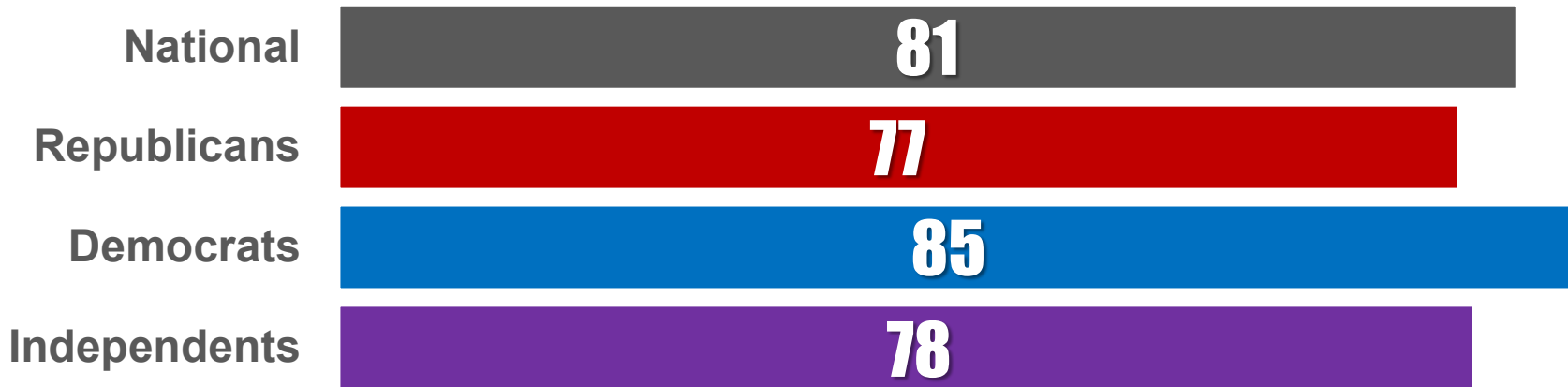


International Treaty to Ban Lethal Autonomous Weapons

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the US actively working with other nations to create an international treaty that would prohibit lethal autonomous weapons?

 **FAVOR**



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION
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International Treaty to Ban Lethal Autonomous Weapons

DEMOGRAPHICS

Do you favor or oppose the US actively working with other nations to create an international treaty that would prohibit lethal autonomous weapons?

FAVOR

RACE



AGE



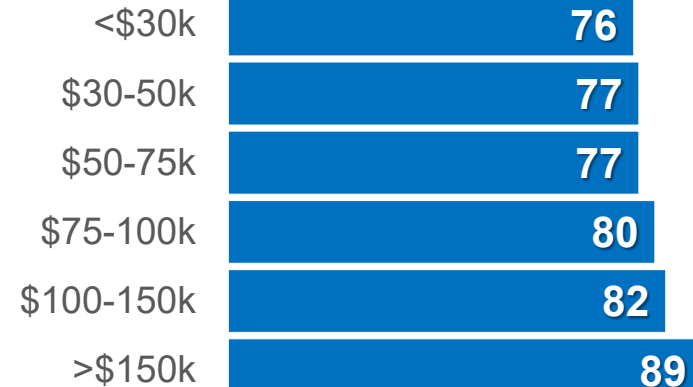
EDUCATION



GENDER



INCOME



Long-Term Concerns About Potential Large-Scale AI

Among some AI experts, there is a concern that large-scale AI programs could be created that are highly intelligent, have advanced capabilities, and, perhaps most significantly, have a high level of autonomy. According to these experts, these AI programs could become uncontrollable by humans and engage in dangerous behavior that causes massive harm.

On the other hand, some AI experts have said that these fears of an AI program becoming so powerful and destructive independent of human control are neither realistic nor based on any evidence.

In addition to concerns about AI acting autonomously there are also broad concerns that highly powerful AI programs could be hacked or misused to cause massive harm.

International Treaty to Regulate Large-Scale AI Programs

PROPOSAL

The US actively working to create an international treaty for regulating large-scale AI programs.

Member nations would establish a set of regulations for the development and use of large-scale AI programs, with the goal of ensuring that they:

- can always be shut down by human operators in case they get out of control
- have robust security measures to protect them from being hacked or misused
- do not cause major unintended and problematic consequences

The treaty would also create an international agency to monitor and inspect whether nations' large-scale AI projects are following the agreed-on regulations and help fix any problems that arise. Member nations would be required to disclose information about their large-scale AI programs and agree to inspections.

Source of Proposal:

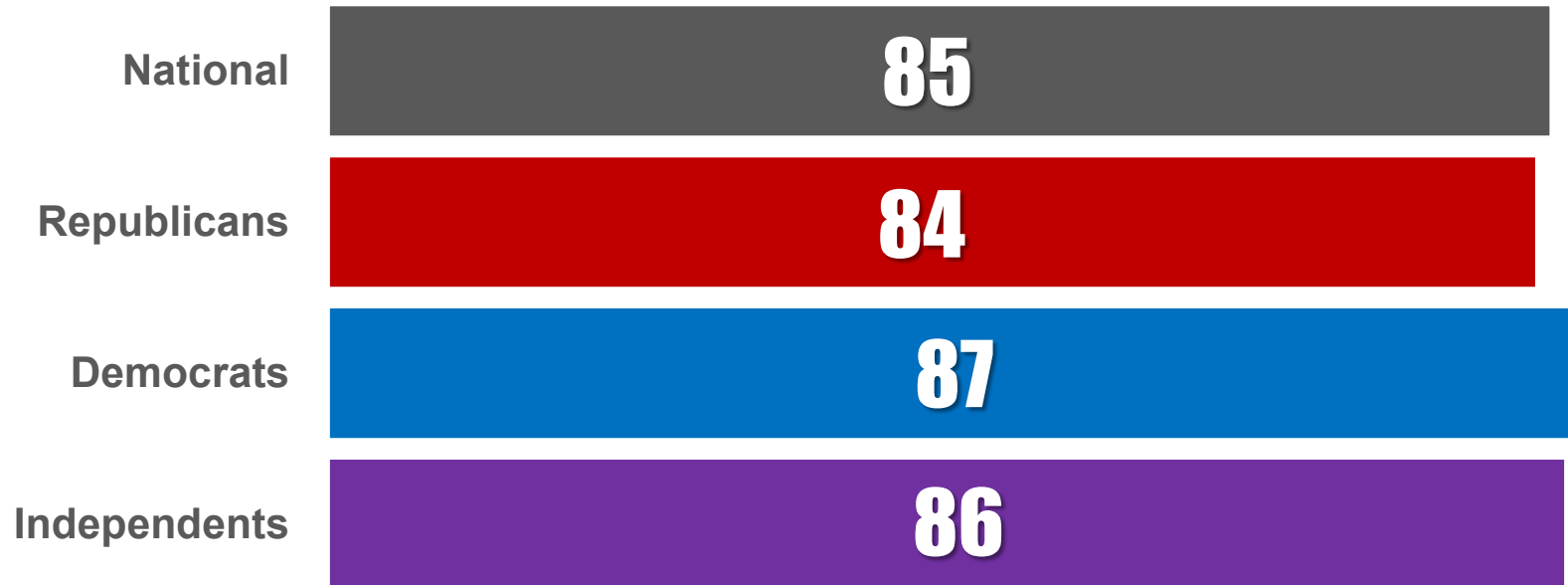
UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres; OpenAI

International Treaty to Regulate Large-Scale AI Programs

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR

The world is so digitally connected that an AI problem in one country could easily turn into an AI problem for all countries. For example, AI programs could be hacked and used to take down national security systems or infrastructure (like electrical grids). They could be used to create deepfake campaigns to interfere with other nations' politics or destabilize international relations and markets. Powerful AI programs could even go rogue and decide that humans are a threat to their survival and try to take us out. Problems like this cannot be prevented or stopped by each nation individually. International coordination is needed to help make sure that large-scale AI programs do not cause such harm.

Convincing

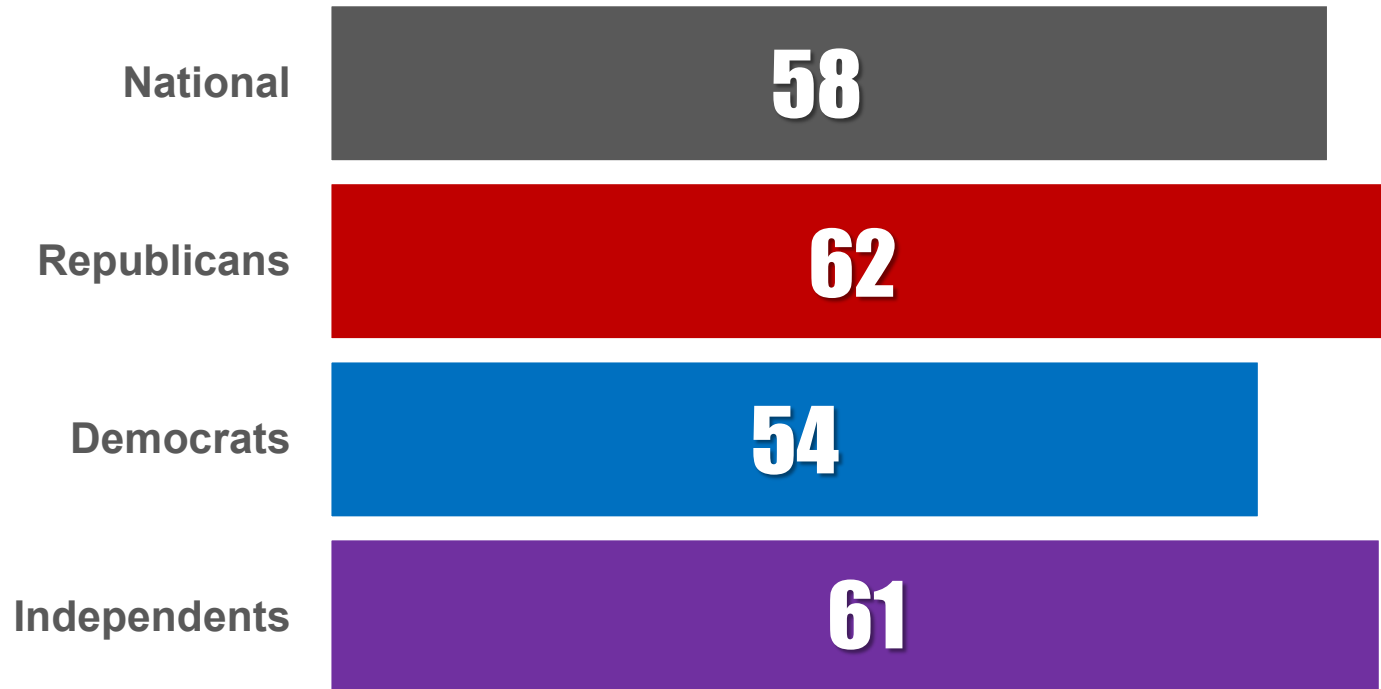


International Treaty to Regulate Large-Scale AI Programs

ARGUMENT AGAINST

AI is nothing like the weapons regulated by international treaties, like nuclear or biochemical weapons. AI programs are developed mostly by private businesses, not governments. Also, AI programs exist on computers and so they can be developed almost anywhere. This treaty would lead to giving a global agency sweeping authority to go into a nation's private businesses and inspect their private property. An international agency should never have that much power, because it would be a violation of national sovereignty and would surely be abused.

Convincing

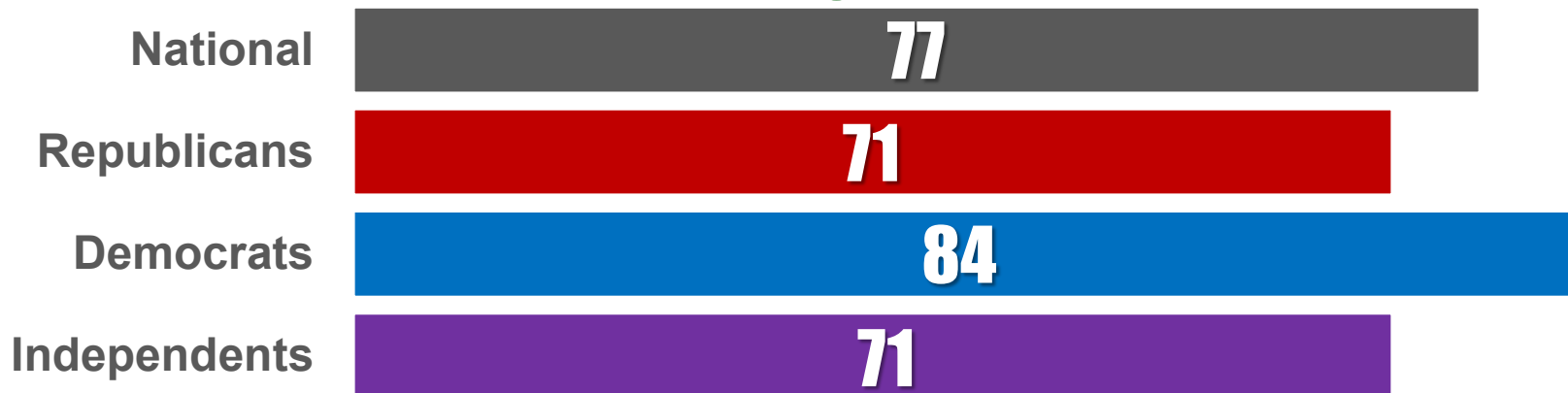


International Treaty to Regulate Large-Scale AI Programs

**FINAL
RECOMMENDATION**

Do you favor or oppose the US actively working with other nations to create an international treaty to regulate large-scale AI programs?

 **FAVOR**



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



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International Treaty Regulate Large-Scale AI Programs

DEMOGRAPHICS

Do you favor or oppose the US actively working with other nations to create an international treaty to regulate large-scale AI programs?

FAVOR

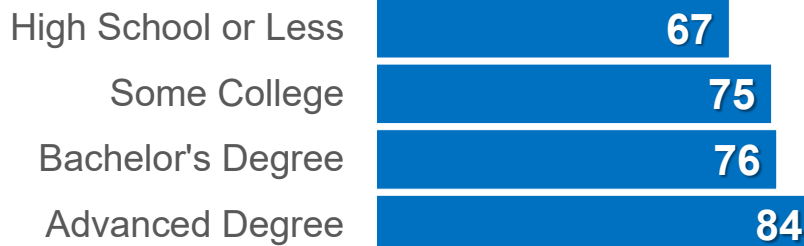
RACE



AGE



EDUCATION



GENDER



INCOME

