STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR CONSIDERATION OF AI LEGISLATION

- Protects consumers based on tiers of risk posed to health, safety, and fundamental rights.

  - A possible model: The European Union breaks down AI risk into four categories: unacceptable, high, limited, and minimal/none.

- Fosters an environment of innovation.

- Promotes transparency and accountability.

- Recognizes nonprofits as the unique driver of *beneficial* AI (distinct from *ethical* and *responsible*), with reasonable exemption from certain burdensome requirements that are appropriate instead for profit-motivated AI development and deployment.
  - Definition - Fundraising.AI - Beneficial AI (BAI) aims to ensure that AI technologies not only meet ethical standards but also actively contribute to human welfare and societal well-being, delivering tangible positive outcomes.
  - There are multiple levels of social and policy impact of "Beneficial AI" (or AI generally) — individual users, communities, national, and global.

- Promotes clear, disclosed distinctions between human and AI-generated content.
  - The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) of the Department of Commerce could provide standards for authenticity of content.

- Standardizes methods for detecting and understanding harmful emergent properties of AI systems in order to mitigate dangerous results.

- Names the Department of Commerce as the enforcement agency.

- Clearly delineates the roles of "developers" and "deployers" of AI systems.

- Stipulates human oversight of any AI process. This adds a level of practical review to better ensure that an algorithm has not taken analysis to a place where discrimination or an unethical result has occurred.

- Support novel research and new AI tools unlikely to be created by the private sector but in support of the nonprofit sector's unique social contributions.