

NSCAI PUBLIC PLENARY 8:

Consideration of Third Quarter Recommendations



PLENARY MEETING

1300-1530 | Thursday, October 8, 2020
Clearance Level: Unclassified

1300-1530 Public Meeting
Livestreamed to Public from YouTube:
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCL1izC6LiqXw8dbH6aFL8Ww?>

PURPOSE

Purpose: The purpose of this virtual public plenary meeting is to deliberate and vote on Third Quarter Recommendations and Interim Report for Congress and the Executive Branch.

ATTENDEES

- Commissioners
- Commission Staff
- Members of the Public
- Media

AGENDA

1300 - 1530	VIRTUAL PLENARY MEETING: OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
1300 - 1315	CALL TO ORDER AND OPENING REMARKS:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICER, ANGELA PONMAKHA • EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, YLL BAJRAKTARI • CHAIR, DR. ERIC SCHMIDT • VICE CHAIR, HON. ROBERT O. WORK • COMMISSIONER, DR. ERIC HORVITZ
1315 - 1515	RECOMMENDATIONS REVIEW & DELIBERATION
	<i>THE ORDER OF CONSIDERATION MAY CHANGE DEPENDING ON COMMISSIONER SCHEDULES</i>
1315 - 1335	LOE 1 – AI RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT AND SOFTWARE
1335 - 1355	LOE 2 – APPLY AI TO NATIONAL SECURITY MISSIONS
1355 - 1420	LOE 3 – TRAIN AND RECRUIT AI TALENT
1420 - 1440	LOE 4 – PROTECT & BUILD ON U.S. TECH ADVANTAGES AND HARDWARE
1440 - 1500	LOE 5 & 6 – MARSHAL GLOBAL AI COOPERATION & ETHICS
1500 - 1520	SPECIAL TOPIC ON MALIGN INFORMATION OPERATIONS ENABLED BY AI
1520 - 1530	PUBLIC COMMENT, CLOSING REMARKS, & MEETING ADJOURNED

NSCAI INTERIM REPORT: Draft Third Quarter Recommendations



80 Recommendations for Consideration from 6 Lines of Effort: Plenary Meeting October 8, 2020

LOE 1 – INVEST	LOE 3 – TRAIN	LOE 4 – PROTECT	LOE 5 & 6 – MARSHAL & ETHICS	SPEC. TOPIC -- MALIGN INFO OPS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create an AI Innovator Award Program to Invest in Top Talent 2. Invest in Research Teams Pursuing Transformative Ideas in AI 3. Create AI Testbeds to Serve the Academic and Industry Research Communities 4. Support AI Data Set Curation and Maintenance 5. Launch an AI Research Challenge 6. Communicate DoD Modernization Priorities to Industry through Issuance of Technology R&D Objectives 7. Strengthen Return on Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Investments 8. Launch an AI Catalyst Initiative 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Support the Army AI Task Force's AI and Data Science Workforce Initiative 17. Support the Navy Community College 18. Support the Air Force Digital University 19. Support the Air Force Computer Language Initiative 20. Support the Air Force/Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) AI Accelerator 21. Accelerate Existing Occupational Series Initiatives 22. Create an AI Occupational Series 23. Enact the STEM Corps Proposal 24. Endorse an AI Scholarship for Service Proposal 25. Create Digital Talent Recruiting Offices 26. Establish a public-private talent exchange (PPTE) program at non-DoD national security agencies 27. Create New Career Fields 28. Create ASIs, AQDs, AMOSs, and SEIs for Topics Related to AI 29. Integrating Digital Skill Sets and Computational Thinking into Military Junior Leader Education 30. Integrating Digital Skill Sets and Computational Thinking into Civilian Junior Leader Education 31. Integrate Emerging Technologies Material into Courses for Officers as part of Service-level Professional Military Education 32. Require A Short Course for General and Flag Officers and SES Leadership Focused on Emerging Technologies 33. Create Emerging Technology Coded Billets Within the Department of Defense 34. Require Short Courses for Policy Personnel with AI-Related Portfolios 35. Require Emerging Technology Training for Specific Acquisition Functional Areas 36. Support DAU Pilot Programs Attempting To Use AI to Tailor Pedagogy and Content to Individuals 37. Loan Forgiveness for Teachers 38. Increase Federal Funding to K-12 Teacher Education and Training for STEM and AI 39. Create Online AI Curricula and Supporting Educational Development Items for K-12 Educators 40. Create AI-Focused Summer Learning Programs 41. Increase Funding for STEM and AI-Focused After School Programs 42. National Defense Education Act II 43. Mid-Career Faculty Fellowships 44. Support Creation of Pilot Program for Artificial Intelligence Technology and Education Improvements for Community Colleges 45. Creation of AI-Specific Government Internships 46. Increase Incentives for Public-Private Job Reskilling Training 47. Create a scalable and replicable microelectronics capable workforce development model 48. Create a National Microelectronics Scholar Program 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 49. Prioritize U.S. Leadership in Biotechnology as a National Security Imperative and pursue Whole-of-Government efforts to support U.S. Biotechnology Advantages and ensure the United States is a World Leader in Ethical Genomic Data Aggregation and Analysis 50. Increase the Profile of Biosecurity Issues and Biotechnology Competition within the U.S. National Security Departments and Agencies, treat Chinese Advancements in Biotechnology as a National Security Priority, and update the U.S. National Biodefense Strategy to include a Wider Range of Biological Threats 51. Launch a Strategic Communications Campaign to Highlight BGI's Links to the Chinese Government and How China is Utilizing AI to enable Ethically Problematic Developments in Biotechnology and Strengthen International Bioethical Norms and Standards regarding Genomics Research 52. Pursue Global Cooperation on Smart Disease Monitoring 53. Publicly Announce Government Interest in Specific Quantum Use Cases to Incentivize Transition from Basic Research to National Security Applications 54. Make Quantum Computing Accessible to Researchers via the National AI Research Resource 55. Foster a Vibrant Domestic Quantum Fabrication Ecosystem 56. Incentivize Domestic Leading-Edge Microelectronics by Authorizing and Fully Funding Key Provisions of the CHIPS for America Act, including the Advanced Packaging National Manufacturing Institute 57. Create Private Sector Incentives for Developing a Leading-Edge Merchant Fabrication Facility Through Refundable Investment Tax Credits 58. Improve Supply Chain Analysis, Reporting, and Stress Testing 59. Centralize Reshoring and Supply Chain Management 60. Develop a Comprehensive Technology Strategy and Empower an Entity within the White House to Ensure Continued Leadership Across Emerging Technologies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 61. The Departments of State and Defense should provide clear policy guidance and resource support to NATO's AI initiatives by aligning resources and providing technical expertise to assist NATO in its adoption of AI. This includes emphasizing critical areas from the Key Considerations as strategic priorities for NATO member alignment 62. The Departments of State and Defense should negotiate formal AI cooperation agreements with Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, and Vietnam 63. The United States, through the Department of State, should lead in developing the international AI environment by working with partners and adopting a "coalition of coalitions" approach to multilateral efforts 64. The President, through the Department of State, should initiate efforts to establish a Digital Coalition of democratic states and the private sector to coordinate efforts and strategy around AI and emerging technologies, beginning with a Digital Summit 65. The President should issue an Executive Order to prioritize United States Government-efforts around technical standards through improved interagency coordination and improved collaboration with U.S. industry 66. Congress should appropriate funds to NIST and key agencies for a dedicated interagency AI standards team to support the U.S. AI Standards Coordinator 67. Congress should establish a Small Business Administration grant program to enable small- and medium-sized U.S. AI companies to participate in international standardization efforts 68. Under NIST's lead, the United States Government, in coordination with U.S. industry and U.S. allies, should promote international standardization in areas that further U.S. and allies' national security and defense interests in the appropriate and responsible use of AI 69. The United States should center its Indo-Pacific relationships around India including by creating a U.S.-India Strategic Tech-Alliance 70. The Department of State should create a Strategic Dialogue for Emerging Technologies with the European Union (EU) 71. The United States Government, led by the Department of State, should engage in high-level and working group meetings with select key partners and allies on concrete, operational AI projects and applications and use the proposed Blueprint for AI Cooperation to assess and identify areas to deepen the relationship 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 72. A National Strategy for the Global Information Domain Intelligence Reform and Malign Information Act 73. The Department of State should build a Global Coalition to Counter and Compete Against Malign Information 74. Direct the Department of State to deploy dedicated Malign Information Watchers to key US. Embassies and Consulates 75. Create a Malign Information Detection and Analysis Center (MIDAC) controlled by the United States Government and staffed by an elite team of intelligence analysts 76. Direct the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) or senior-level Technology Advisor at the White House to coordinate a United States Government-wide Grand Challenge for autonomously detecting, attributing, and disrupting malign information operations 77. Executive Branch departments and agencies should utilize the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) contract and Other Transaction Authorities (OTAs) to deploy capital to companies that offer technical solutions that will assist the United States Government in identifying, countering, and defending against malign information operations 78. Give the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) the authority to set best practices for fighting malign information from foreign actors. Congress should direct the FCC to work with the private sector, civil society, and other experts when developing the best practices 79. Pass the bipartisan Honest Ads Act, which would hold digital advertisements to the same Federal Election Commission (FEC) and FCC disclosure requirements as television, radio, and print advertisements 80.

LINE OF EFFORT 1: INVEST IN AI R&D FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

DRAFT QUARTER THREE RECOMMENDATIONS



LOE AT A GLANCE

Objective:

Identify concrete steps the U.S. can take to maintain global leadership in Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning research and development, with a focus in research that strengthens U.S. national security and defense.

Commissioners:

- Dr. Andrew Moore, LOE Chair
- Dr. Eric Horvitz
- Dr. Bill Mark
- Dr. Steve Chien
- Dr. Ken Ford
- Dr. Eric Schmidt, Chairman

Q3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Issue 1: Supporting AI Research through Novel Funding Mechanisms

1. Create an AI Innovator Award Program to Invest in Top Talent
2. Invest in Research Teams Pursuing Transformative Ideas in AI
3. Create AI Testbeds to Serve the Academic and Industry Research Communities
4. Support AI Data Set Curation and Maintenance
5. Launch an AI Research Challenge

Issue 2: Creating a Digital Ecosystem for National Security AI R&D

Issue 3: Expanding Industry's Role in DoD's AI R&D to Develop Next-Generation Capabilities

6. Communicate DoD Modernization Priorities to Industry through Issuance of Technology R&D Objectives
7. Strengthen Return on Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Investments
8. Launch an AI Catalyst Initiative

INTERIM REPORT JUDGMENTS

1. Federal R&D funding for AI has not kept pace with the revolutionary potential it holds or with aggressive investments by competitors. Investments that are multiple times greater than current levels are needed.
2. Untapped opportunities exist to build a nationwide AI R&D infrastructure and encourage regional innovation "clusters." Such AI districts for defense would benefit both national security and economic competitiveness.
3. The U.S. government should implement more flexible funding mechanisms to support AI research. Business as usual is insufficient.
4. The U.S. government must identify, prioritize, coordinate, and urgently implement national security-focused AI R&D investments.
5. Bureaucratic and resource constraints are hindering government-affiliated labs and research centers from reaching their full potential in AI R&D.
10. Rapidly fielding AI is an operational necessity. To get there requires investment in resilient, robust, reliable, and secure AI systems.
11. AI is only as good as the infrastructure behind it. Within DoD in particular this infrastructure is severely underdeveloped.

LINE OF EFFORT 2: APPLY AI TO NATIONAL SECURITY MISSIONS

DRAFT QUARTER THREE RECOMMENDATIONS



LOE AT A GLANCE

Objective:

Identify concrete steps that the U.S. can take to maintain its global leadership in Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning application for U.S. national security and defense.

Commissioners:

- Safra Catz, LOE Chair
- Hon. Katharina McFarland
- Andy Jassy
- Dr. Steve Chien
- Dr. Ken Ford
- Hon. Robert O. Work, Vice-Chair

Q3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Issue 1: Department of Defense

1. USD(R&E) should integrate DoD's technology scouting community of practice, leveraging AI-enabled analytics to provide authoritative technology inputs for national security planning.
2. USD(R&E) should be appointed the Co-Chair and Chief Science Advisor to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) for Joint and cross-domain capabilities.
3. USD(R&E) should have a dedicated fund to mature, operationally prototype, and transition exceptionally promising AI-enabled technologies.

Issue 2: Intelligence Community

4. Within Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), the Director of Science and Technology (S&T) should be designated as the IC's Chief Technology Officer (CTO) and empowered to enable the IC to adopt AI-enabled applications to solve operational intelligence requirements.
5. The IC CTO, in coordination with USD(R&E), should develop a technology annex to the National Intelligence Strategy that establishes technology roadmaps to adopt AI-enabled applications to solve operational intelligence requirements.
6. The IC CTO should establish common technical standards and policies necessary to rapidly scale AI-enabled applications across the IC and have the authority to enforce them across the IC.
7. The IC should develop a coordinated and federated approach to applying AI-enabled applications to open source intelligence.

INTERIM REPORT JUDGMENTS

6. AI can help the U.S. Government execute core national security missions, if we let it.
7. Implementation of the government's national security strategies for AI is threatened by bureaucratic impediments and inertia. Defense and intelligence agencies must urgently accelerate their efforts.
8. Pockets of successful bottom-up innovation exist across DoD and the IC. These isolated programs cannot translate into strategic change without top-down leadership to overcome organizational barriers.
9. AI adoption and deployment requires a different approach to acquisition.
10. Rapidly fielding AI is an operational necessity. To get there requires investment in resilient, robust, reliable, and secure AI systems.
11. AI is only as good as the infrastructure behind it. Within DoD in particular this infrastructure is severely underdeveloped.
12. The U.S. government is not adequately leveraging basic, commercial AI to improve business practices and save taxpayer dollars. Departments and agencies must modernize to become more effective and cost-efficient.

LINE OF EFFORT 3: TRAIN AND RECRUIT AI TALENT

DRAFT QUARTER THREE RECOMMENDATIONS



LOE AT A GLANCE

Objective:

Determine the current status of the AI workforce and recommend concrete steps the United States should take to build and maintain an AI workforce that can address national security and defense needs of the United States.

Commissioners:

- Dr. Jose-Marie Griffiths, LOE Chair
- Hon. Mignon Clyburn
- Dr. Bill Mark
- Hon. Robert O. Work, Vice-Chair

Q3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Part I: Recommendations to Strengthen the AI Workforce

Issue 1: Existing Initiatives within the Military Services

- 1.1 Support the Army AI Task Force's AI and Data Science Workforce Initiative
- 1.2 Support the Navy Community College
- 1.3 Support the Air Force Digital University
- 1.4 Support the Air Force Computer Language Initiative
- 1.5 Support the Air Force/Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) AI Accelerator

Issue 2: Managing Civilian Subject Matter Experts

- 1.6 Accelerate Existing Occupational Series Initiatives
- 1.7 Create an AI Occupational Series

Issue 3: Recruiting Civilian Subject Matter Experts

- 1.8 Enact the STEM Corps Proposal
- 1.9 Endorse an AI Scholarship for Service Proposal
- 1.10 Create Digital Talent Recruiting Offices
- 1.11 Establish a public-private talent exchange (PPTE) program at non-DoD national security agencies

Issue 4: Managing Military Subject Matter Experts

- 1.12 Create New Career Fields
- 1.13 Create ASI, AQD, AMOS, and SEI for Topics Related to AI

Issue 5: Junior Leader Training and Education

- 1.14 Integrating Digital Skill Sets and Computational Thinking into Military Junior Leader Education
- 1.15 Integrating Digital Skill Sets and Computational Thinking into Civilian Junior Leader Education

Issue 6: Educating Organizational Leaders

- 1.16 Integrate Emerging Technologies Material into Courses for Officers as part of Service-level Professional Military Education
- 1.17 Require A Short Course for General and Flag Officers and SES Leadership Focused on Emerging Technologies
- 1.18 Create Emerging Technology Coded Billets Within the Department of Defense

Issue 7: Creating AI Policy Experts

- 1.19 Require Short Courses for Policy Personnel with AI-Related Portfolios

Issue 8: Training Acquisition Professionals

- 1.20 Require Emerging Technology Training for Specific Acquisition Functional Areas
- 1.21 Support DAU Pilot Programs Attempting To Use AI to Tailor Pedagogy and Content to Individuals

INTERIM REPORT JUDGMENTS

13. National security agencies need to rethink the requirements for an AI-ready workforce. That includes extending familiarity with a range of relevant AI technologies throughout organizations, infusing training on the ethical and responsible development and fielding of AI at every level, and spreading the use of modern software tools.
14. DoD and the IC are failing to capitalize on existing technical talent because they do not have effective ways to identify AI-relevant skills already present in their workforce. They should systematically measure and incentivize the development of those skills.
15. The U.S. Government is not fully utilizing civilian hiring authorities to recruit AI talent. Agencies need to make better use of pipelines for people with STEM training.
16. Expanding AI-focused fellowships and exchange opportunities can give officials and service members access to cutting-edge technology, and bring talent from our top AI companies into federal service.
17. The military and national security agencies are struggling to compete for top AI talent. They need a better pitch, incentive structure, and better on-ramps for recent graduates.
18. American colleges and universities cannot meet the demand for undergraduate student interest in AI and computer science generally.
19. The American AI talent pool depends heavily on international students and workers. Our global competitiveness hinges on our ability to attract and retain top minds from around the world

LINE OF EFFORT 3: TRAIN AND RECRUIT AI TALENT

DRAFT QUARTER THREE RECOMMENDATIONS, CONTINUED



LOE AT A GLANCE

Objective:

Determine the current status of the AI workforce and recommend concrete steps the United States should take to build and maintain an AI workforce that can address national security and defense needs of the United States.

Commissioners:

- Dr. Jose-Marie Griffiths, LOE Chair
- Hon. Mignon Clyburn
- Dr. Bill Mark
- Hon. Robert O. Work, Vice-Chair

Q3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Part II: Recommendations to Improve STEM Education

Issue 1: Equitable K-12 Education for All Americans

- 2.1 Loan Forgiveness for Teachers
- 2.2 Increase Federal Funding to K-12 Teacher Education and Training for STEM and AI
- 2.3 Create Online AI Curricula and Supporting Educational Development Items for K-12 Educators
- 2.4 Create AI-Focused Summer Learning Programs
- 2.5 Increase Funding for STEM and AI-Focused After School Programs

Issue 2: Strengthening Universities as Talent Pipelines

- 2.6 National Defense Education Act II
- 2.7 Mid-Career Faculty Fellowships
- 2.8 Support Creation of Pilot Program for Artificial Intelligence Technology and Education Improvements for Community Colleges
- 2.9 Creation of AI-Specific Government Internships

Issue 3: Reskilling the Workforce

- 2.10 Increase Incentives for Public-Private Job Reskilling Training

Issue 4: Microelectronics Education

- 2.11 Create a scalable and replicable microelectronics capable workforce development model
- 2.12 Create a National Microelectronics Scholar Program

INTERIM REPORT JUDGMENTS

13. National security agencies need to rethink the requirements for an AI-ready workforce. That includes extending familiarity with a range of relevant AI technologies throughout organizations, infusing training on the ethical and responsible development and fielding of AI at every level, and spreading the use of modern software tools.
14. DoD and the IC are failing to capitalize on existing technical talent because they do not have effective ways to identify AI-relevant skills already present in their workforce. They should systematically measure and incentivize the development of those skills.
15. The U.S. Government is not fully utilizing civilian hiring authorities to recruit AI talent. Agencies need to make better use of pipelines for people with STEM training.
16. Expanding AI-focused fellowships and exchange opportunities can give officials and service members access to cutting-edge technology, and bring talent from our top AI companies into federal service.
17. The military and national security agencies are struggling to compete for top AI talent. They need a better pitch, incentive structure, and better on-ramps for recent graduates.
18. American colleges and universities cannot meet the demand for undergraduate student interest in AI and computer science generally.
19. The American AI talent pool depends heavily on international students and workers. Our global competitiveness hinges on our ability to attract and retain top minds from around the world

LINE OF EFFORT 4: PROTECT AND BUILD UPON U.S. TECH ADVANTAGES & HARDWARE

DRAFT QUARTER THREE RECOMMENDATIONS



LOE AT A GLANCE

Objective:

Determine how the United States can best protect and build upon existing U.S. technology advantages related to AI, including in key associated technologies which enable or are enabled by AI.

Commissioners:

- Gilman Louie, LOE Chair
- Dr. Jason Matheny
- Chris Darby

Q3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Part I: Biotechnology

- 1.1 Prioritize U.S. Leadership in Biotechnology as a National Security Imperative, and pursue Whole-of-Government efforts to support U.S. Biotechnology Advantages and ensure the United States is a World Leader in Ethical Genomic Data Aggregation and Analysis
- 1.2 Increase the Profile of Biosecurity Issues and Biotechnology Competition within the U.S. National Security Departments and Agencies, treat Chinese Advancements in Biotechnology as a National Security Priority, and update the U.S. National Biodefense Strategy to include a Wider Range of Biological Threats
- 1.3 Launch a Strategic Communications Campaign to Highlight BGI's Links to the Chinese Government and How China is Utilizing AI to enable Ethically Problematic Developments in Biotechnology, and Strengthen International Bioethical Norms and Standards regarding Genomics Research
- 1.4 Pursue Global Cooperation on Smart Disease Monitoring

Part II: Quantum Computing

- 2.1 Publicly Announce Government Interest in Specific Quantum Use Cases to Incentivize Transition from Basic Research to National Security Applications
- 2.2 Make Quantum Computing Accessible to Researchers via the National AI Research Resource
- 2.3 Foster a Vibrant Domestic Quantum Fabrication Ecosystem

Part III: Microelectronics Leadership and Critical Technology Supply Chain Resilience

Issue 1: Developing a Resilient Domestic Microelectronics Industrial Base

- 3.1 Incentivize Domestic Leading-Edge Microelectronics by Authorizing and Fully Funding Key Provisions of the CHIPS for America Act, including the Advanced Packaging National Manufacturing Institute
- 3.2 Create Private Sector Incentives for Developing a Leading-Edge Merchant Fabrication Facility Through Refundable Investment Tax Credits

Issue 2: Promoting Resilient Supply Chains for Critical Technologies

- 3.3 Improve Supply Chain Analysis, Reporting, and Stress Testing
- 3.4 Centralize Reshoring and Supply Chain Management

Part IV: A Technology Competitiveness Council: Logic and Options

- 4.1 Develop a Comprehensive Technology Strategy and Empower an Entity within the White House to Ensure Continued Leadership Across Emerging Technologies

INTERIM REPORT JUDGMENTS

20. The U.S. Government should continue to use export controls—including multilateral controls—to protect specific U.S. and allied AI hardware advantages, in particular those in semiconductor manufacturing equipment.
21. Traditional item-based export controls and narrowly-scoped foreign investment reviews are by themselves insufficient to sustain U.S. competitiveness in AI.
22. The U.S. must continue leading in AI-related hardware, and ensure the government has trusted access to the latest technologies.

LINE OF EFFORT 5 & 6: MARSHAL GLOBAL AI COOPERATION & ETHICS

DRAFT QUARTER THREE RECOMMENDATIONS



LOE AT A GLANCE

Objective:

Identify opportunities for the United States to marshal global cooperation around AI and emerging technologies to promote common interests and values of like-minded nations and to shape worldwide AI norms and use.

LOE 5 Commissioners:

- Dr. Jason Matheny, LOE Chair
- Gilman Louie
- Chris Darby

LOE 6 Commissioners:

- Dr. Eric Horvitz, LOE Chair
- Dr. Jason Matheny
- Hon. Mignon Clyburn
- Dr. Jose-Marie Griffiths

LOE 6 contributed to Recommendation 1

Q3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Part I: Deepening Global AI Coordination for Defense and Security

Issue 1: Furthering NATO's Adoption of AI

1. The Departments of State and Defense should provide clear policy guidance and resource support to NATO's AI initiatives by aligning resources and providing technical expertise to assist NATO in its adoption of AI. To further responsible adoption and use of AI, the Departments should elevate critical areas of the Key Considerations as strategic priorities for the NATO Alliance and Allies

Issue 2: Deepening Defense and Security AI Coordination with Non-NATO Partners

2. The Departments of State and Defense should negotiate formal AI cooperation agreements with Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, and Vietnam

Part II: Shaping Global AI Cooperation through Multilateral Forums

Issue 1: Shaping the Global AI Terrain

3. The United States, through the Department of State, should lead in developing the international AI environment by working with partners and adopting a "coalition of coalitions" approach to multilateral efforts
4. The President, through the Department of State, should initiate efforts to establish a Digital Coalition of democratic states and the private sector to coordinate efforts and strategy around AI and emerging technologies, beginning with a Digital Summit

Issue 2: Shaping International Technical AI Standards

5. The President should issue an Executive Order to prioritize United States Government-efforts around technical standards through improved interagency coordination and improved collaboration with U.S. industry
6. Congress should appropriate funds to NIST and key agencies for a dedicated interagency AI standards team to support the U.S. AI Standards Coordinator
7. Congress should establish a Small Business Administration grant program to enable small- and medium-sized U.S. AI companies to participate in international standardization efforts
8. Under NIST's lead, the United States Government, in coordination with U.S. industry and U.S. allies, should promote international standardization in areas that further U.S. and allies' national security and defense interests in the appropriate and responsible use of AI

Part III: Building Resilient Bilateral AI Cooperation with Key Allies and Partners

Issue 1: Allies and Partners for AI Cooperation

9. The United States should center its Indo-Pacific relationships around India including by creating a U.S.-India Strategic Tech-Alliance
10. The Department of State should create a Strategic Dialogue for Emerging Technologies with the European Union (EU)

Issue 2: Blueprint for AI Cooperation

11. The United States Government, led by the Department of State, should engage in high-level and working group meetings with select key partners and allies on concrete, operational AI projects and applications and use the proposed Blueprint for AI Cooperation to assess and identify areas to deepen the relationship

INTERIM REPORT JUDGMENTS

24. The United States must enhance its competitiveness in AI by establishing a network of partners dedicated to AI data sharing, R&D coordination, capacity building, and talent exchanges.
25. AI presents significant challenges for military interoperability. If the United States and its allies do not coordinate early and often on AI-enabled capabilities, the effectiveness of our military coalitions will suffer.
26. U.S. diplomacy should be open to possible cooperation with China and Russia on promoting AI safety and managing AI's impact on strategic stability.
27. The United States should lead in establishing a positive agenda for cooperation with all nations on AI advances that promise to benefit humanity.

SPECIAL TOPIC ON MALIGN INFORMATION OPERATIONS ENABLED BY AI

DRAFT QUARTER THREE RECOMMENDATIONS



SPECIAL TOPIC AT A GLANCE

Objective:

Understand how state and non-state threats will use AI and associated technologies against the U.S. and recommend response measures to preserve overall U.S. competitiveness and security credibility.

Q3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Issue 1: A World Defined by Malign Information

1. A National Strategy for the Global Information Domain

Issue 2: Organizing to Defend, Counter, and Compete Against Malign Information Operations

2. Intelligence Reform and Malign Information Act

Issue 3: Adopting an Offensive Approach to Counter and Compete Against Malign Information

3. The Department of State should build a Global Coalition to Counter and Compete Against Malign Information
4. Direct the Department of State to deploy dedicated Malign Information Watchers to key US Embassies and Consulates
5. Create a Malign Information Detection and Analysis Center (MIDAC) controlled by the United States Government and staffed by an elite team of intelligence analysts
6. Direct the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) or senior-level Technology Advisor at the White House to coordinate a United States Government-wide Grand Challenge for autonomously detecting, attributing, and disrupting malign information operations
7. Executive Branch departments and agencies should utilize the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) contract and Other Transaction Authorities (OTAs) to deploy capital to companies that offer technical solutions that will assist the United States Government in identifying, countering, and defending against malign information operations
8. Give the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) the authority to set best practices for fighting malign information from foreign actors. Congress should direct the FCC to work with the private sector, civil society, and other experts when developing the best practices.
9. Pass the bipartisan Honest Ads Act, which would hold digital advertisements to the same Federal Election Commission (FEC) and FCC disclosure requirements as television, radio, and print advertisements