# 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?

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## 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.

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## Attendees

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

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## Agenda

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<td>Call to Order and Opening Remarks:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Designated Federal Officer, Angela Ponmakha</td>
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<td>• Executive Director, Yll Bajraktari</td>
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<td>• Chair, Dr. Eric Schmidt</td>
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<td>• Vice Chair, Hon. Robert O. Work</td>
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<td>• Commissioner, Dr. Eric Horvitz</td>
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<td>1315-1515</td>
<td>Recommendations Review &amp; Deliberation</td>
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<td>1440-1500</td>
<td>LOE 5 &amp; 6 – Marshal Global AI Cooperation &amp; Ethics</td>
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<td>1500-1520</td>
<td>Special Topic on Malign Information Operations Enabled by AI</td>
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<tr>
<td>1520-1530</td>
<td>Public Comment, Closing Remarks, &amp; Meeting Adjourned</td>
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NSCAI INTERIM REPORT

Draft Third Quarter Recommendations

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

LOE 1 – INVEST

1. Create an AI Innovation Program to invest in Top Talent
2. Invest in Research Teams Pursuing Transformative Ideas
3. Create AI Testbeds to Service the Academic and Industry Research Communities
4. Ensure AI Data Set Creation and Maintenance
5. Launch an AI Research Challenge
6. Create a national AI Innovation Priority to Industry through Issuance of Technology R&D Opportunities
7. Launch Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Investments
8. Launch an AI Catalyst Initiative

LOE 2 – APPL Y

9. USD(R&E) should integrate DoD’s technology scouting across community of practice, leveraging AI-enabled analytics to provide authoritative technology inputs for national security planning
10. 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 coordination
11. USD(R&E) should have a dedicated fund to mature, operationally prototype, and transition exceptionally promising AI-enabled technologies
12. 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 assess and identify areas to deepen the relationship between the IC and USD(R&E) in order to fully leverage AI. The IC, in coordination with USD(R&E), should develop a technology annex to the National Intelligence Mission Directive 5035.14 that establishes technology roadmaps to adopt AI-enabled applications to solve operational intelligence requirements
13. The IC CTO, in coordination with USD(R&E), should develop a technology annex to the National Intelligence Mission Directive 5035.14 that establishes technology roadmaps to adopt AI-enabled applications to solve operational intelligence requirements
14. 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
15. The IC should develop a coordinated and federated approach to applying AI-enabled applications to open source intelligence

LOE 3 – TRAIN

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 Academy
21. Accelerate Existing Occupational Series Initiatives
22. Support DoD Modernization Series
23. Enlist the STEM Corps Proposal
24. Enlist an AI Scholarship for Service Proposal
25. Create Digital Talent Recruiting Offices
26. Launch a (PPTP) program at non-DoD national security agencies
27. Create National AI Data Science Fellowships
28. Create AI4S, AGQ, AMSOs, and SIs for Topics Related to AI
29. Implement 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 Individual and Team Training Programs to bring AI to Tailor Pedagogy and Content to Individuals
37. Increase Federal Funding to K-12 Teacher Education
38. Create Online AI Curriculum and Supporting Educational Development for K-12 Educators
39. Create AI-focused Summer Learning Programs
40. Increase Funding for STEM and AI-focused After School Programs
41. National Defense Education Act II
42. Increase Federal Funding for Faculty Fellowships
43. Support Creation of Pilot Program for Artificial Intelligence Technology and Education Improvements for Community Colleges
44. Creation of All-Specific Government Internships
45. Increase Incentives for Private-Public Job Reskilling Training
46. Create a scalable and replicable microelectronics capable workforce development model
47. Create a National Microelectronics Scholars Program

LOE 4 – PROTECT

48. Prioritize U.S. Leadership in Biotechnology as a National Security Imperative and pursue Whole-of-Government efforts to support U.S. Biotechnology Advanced and Novel Fields, including its adoption of AI.
49. 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
50. Launch a Strategic Communications Campaign to Highlight U.S. Leadership in Biomedical and Health Care Innovation and competition with China to include strategic partnerships with international organizations
51. Launch an International Security Cooperation Program to coordinate the U.S. and Other Nations to pursue Whole-of-Government efforts
52. Support the Launch of the National Microelectronics Scholar Program
53. Support Creation of Pilot Program for Artificial Intelligence Technology and Education Improvements for Community Colleges
54. Creation of All-Specific Government Internships
55. Increase Incentives for Private-Public Job Reskilling Training
56. Create a scalable and replicable microelectronics capable workforce development model
57. Create a National Microelectronics Scholars Program

LOE 5 & 6 – MARSHAL & ETHICS

58. 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 assistance to assist NATO’s AI efforts.
59. The Secretary of Defense should collaborate with the Office of the Secretary of Defense in support of AI efforts
60. The Department of State and Defense should negotiate agreements related to proliferation and export control of AI technologies with NATO and other countries
61. The United States, through the Department of State, should lead in developing the international regulatory environment by working with partners and adopting a framework for regulatory fields and AI
62. The President 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
63. 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
64. Congress should appropriate funds to NIST and key agencies for a dedicated Interagency AI standards team to support the U.S. AI Standards Coordinator
65. 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
66. 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 interests in the appropriate and responsible use of AI
67. The United States should establish a Center for AI Ethics to advance an ethically responsible approach to AI
68. Congress should appropriate funds to NIST and key agencies for a dedicated Interagency AI standards team to support the U.S. AI Standards Coordinator
69. The President should 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
70. The Department of State should create a Strategic Dialogue for Emerging Technologies with the European Union
71. The United States Government, led by the Department of State, should engage in high-level diplomatic and multilateral 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

SPEC. TOPIC – MALIGN INFO OPS

72. A National Strategy for the Global Information Domain
73. Intelligence Reform and Malign Information Act
74. The Department of State should build a Global Counterintelligence and Combat Against Malign Information
75. Direct the Department of State to deploy dedicated Technical Information Watchers to key U.S. Embassies and Consulates
76. Create a Malign Information Detection and Analysis Center (MDAC) controlled by the United States Government and staffed by an all-volunteer team of intelligence analysts
77. 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
78. 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
79. Give the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) the authority to set best practices for developing 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
80. 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
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.
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.
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.
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

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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.

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.

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

Commissioners:
• Gilman Louie, LOE Chair
• Dr. Jason Matheny
• Chris Darby

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.
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.

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**

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.

LOE AT A GLANCE

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- 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**

INTERIM REPORT JUDGMENTS

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27. The United States should lead in establishing a positive agenda for cooperation with all nations on AI advances that promise to benefit humanity.
**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

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**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.