

## **SPEAKERS**



Ann T. Hollenbeck Partner Jones Day, Detroit

Health Care

ahollenbeck@jonesday.com



Matthew W. Johnson Partner Jones Day, Pittsburgh Intellectual Property

mwjohnson@jonesday.com

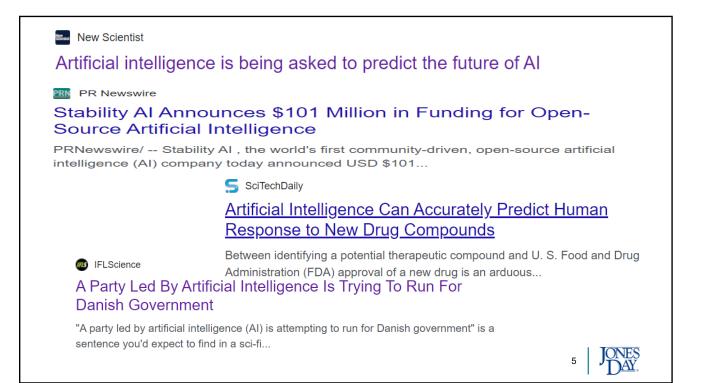


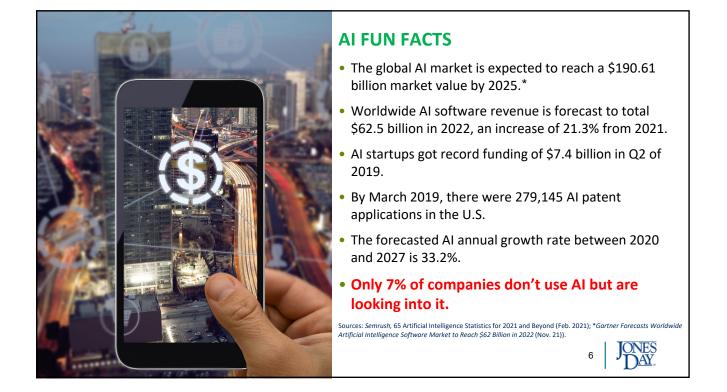
**Emily J. Tait** 

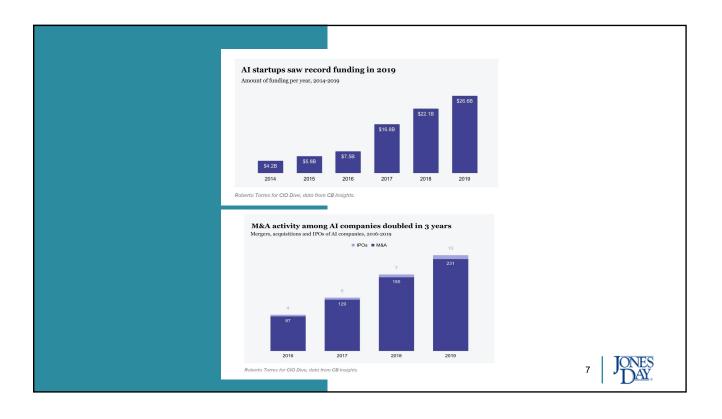
Partner Jones Day, Detroit Intellectual Property etait@jonesday.com

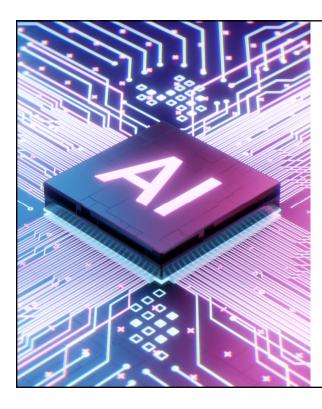


# Al IS EVERYWHERE, AFFECTING EVERY INDUSTRY COVID-19; medical diagnostics, improved patient care, pharmaceutical development Control devices/systems – e.g., autonomous vehicles Facial recognition software (FaceApp; unlock phones; law enforcement) Voice recognition Retail – "smart shopping" Financial services Insurance / eligibility for benefits Rubik's Cube, Poker Matchmaking – love connections, roommates, real estate Recommendation Engines (Amazon, Netflix)





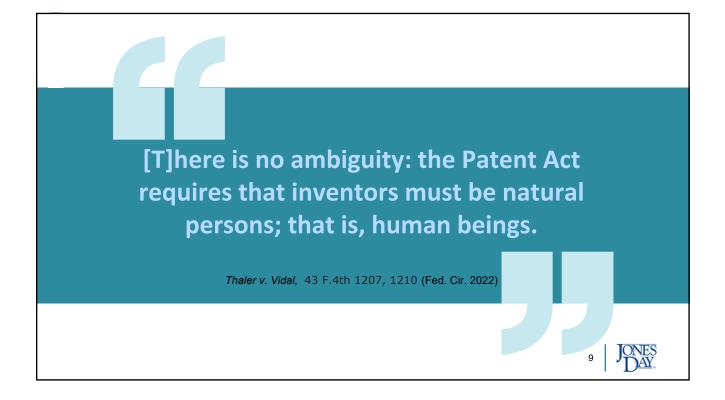


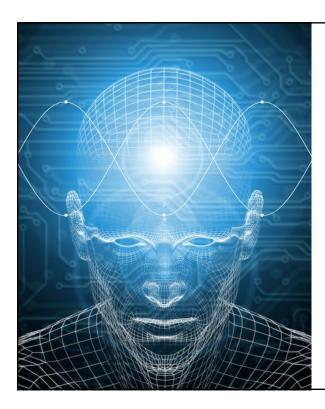


## INVENTING AI – USPTO STUDY\* (2020)

- Al innovation is expanding broadly across technologies, inventor-patentees, organizations, and geography.
- From 2002 to 2018, annual AI patent applications increased by more than 100%, rising from 30,000 to more than 60,000 annually.
- % of inventor-patentees who are active in AI started at 1% in 1976 and increased to 25% by 2018. Growth in the % of organizations patenting in AI has been similar.

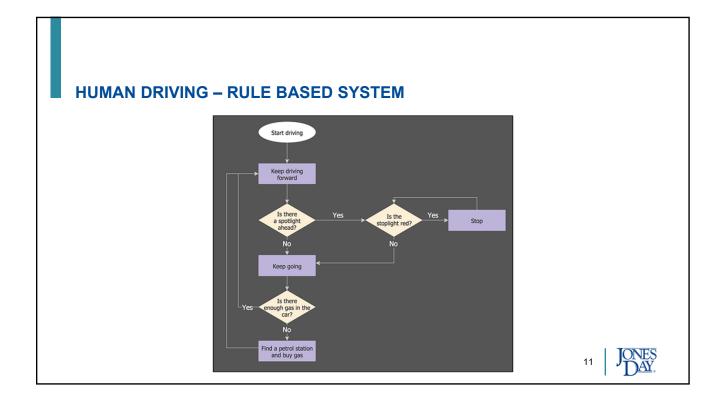
\*https://www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/documents/OCE-DH-AI.pdf

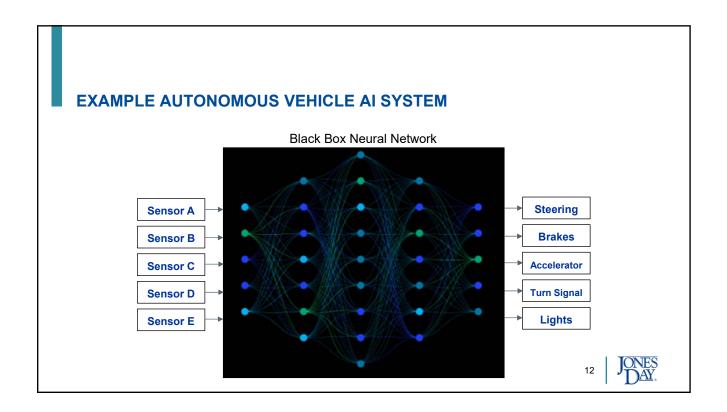


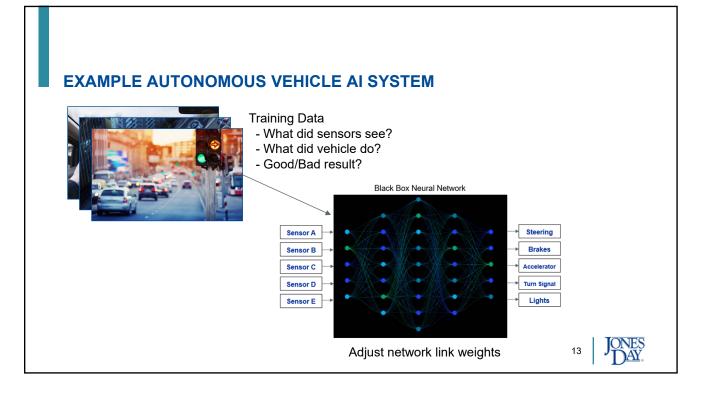


# **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PRIMER**

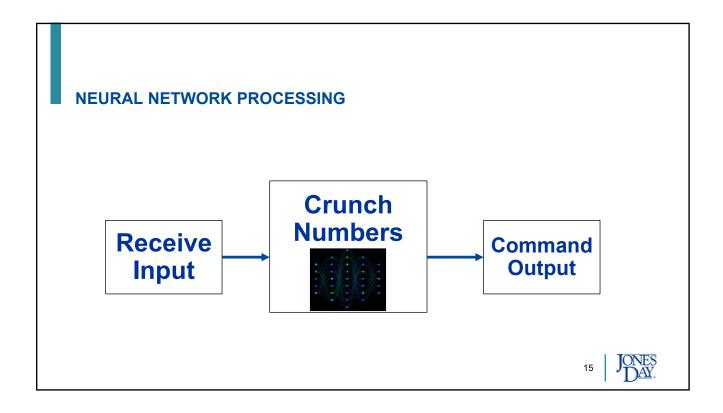
- Definition of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
  - Use cases
  - Training
  - Differences from traditional programming (e.g., rule-based systems)
- AI Model Training
- What Does A Real-world AI System Implementation Look Like?







	NEURAL NETWORK ON DIS	Net Level 1         Net Level 2         Net Level 3         Net Level 4           0.71670789         0.65464247         0.94140947         0.27559735           0.78627994         0.64314185         0.39769342         0.30405203           0.93077807         0.24058133         0.04036895         0.4981333           0.79273771         0.00475161         0.64245893         0.18814723           0.96653319         0.29077807         0.226774418         0.76408047           0.0364075         0.5097785         0.82848005         0.33124268           0.01605738         0.56777239         0.35326962         0.27356628           0.5042982         0.84204864         0.12300848         0.75595378           0.01327092         0.47617459         0.85941631         0.35887882           0.40772848         0.47088074         0.33423927         0.20186341           0.456222         0.13383682         0.74555881         0.48589839           0.8749236         0.95099097         0.34832536         0.967393           0.95241285         0.8064715         0.2861003         0.48686267           0.52178923         0.22380145         0.38578738         0.11437305           0.78811562         0.43954991         0.751382
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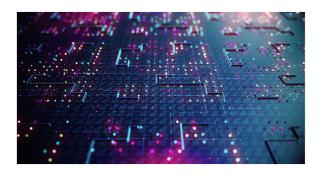


# **OBSERVATIONS REGARDING AI SYSTEMS**

- Well trained AI can make great decisions, especially regarding routine matters on which they are well trained
- Training is key AI models trained differently will behave differently
- · Models may be black boxes to the outside world
  - This has significant IP implications
- Typically not designed to provide intermediate decision-making information







Areas of law that might try to impose an explainability requirement:

- Labor and employment
- Tort Law
- National, State, and Local Regulations



# AI IN LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

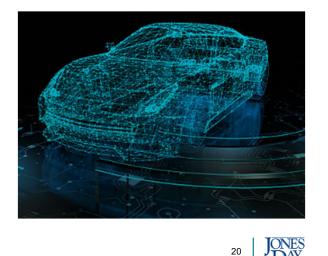
- Al use cases in the HR and Labor spaces
  - Hiring
  - Performance Monitoring
- Legal Issues
  - Privacy
  - Discriminatory Practice Issues
- Al Regulations and Requirements for Permissible Use



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# TORT AND REGULATORY

- Tort law looks at who is at fault where explanation of behavior matters
- NHTSA requires reporting of crashes involving Automated Driving Systems (ADS) and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS)
  - In some instances, within one calendar day



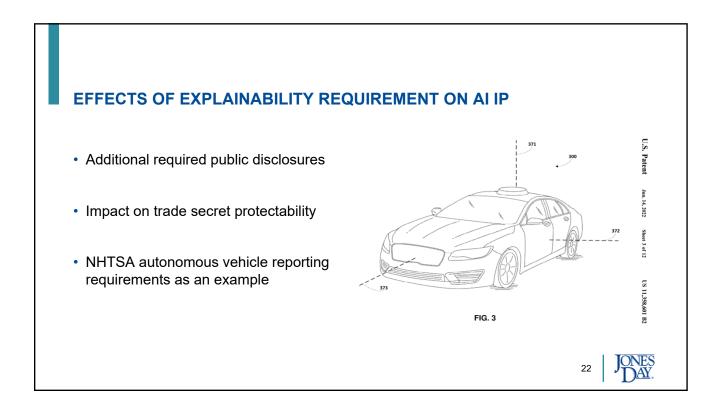
# IS EXPLAINABILITY PRACTICALLY ATTAINABLE FROM A TECHNICAL STANDPOINT?

|--|--|--|

Net Level 1	Net Level 2	Net Level 3	Net Level 4
0.71670789	0.65464247	0.94140947	0.27559735
0.78627994	0.64314185	0.39769342	0.30405203
0.93077807	0.24058133	0.04036895	0.04981333
0.79273771	0.00475161	0.64245893	0.16814723
0.96653319	0.2967301	0.22474418	0.76408047
0.0364075	0.5097785	0.82848005	0.33124268
0.01605738	0.56777239	0.35326962	0.27356628
0.55042982	0.84204864	0.12300848	0.75595378
0.01327092	0.47617459	0.85941631	0.35887882
0.40772848	0.47086074	0.33423927	0.20186341
0.24544537	0.34568251	0.81394849	0.96349858
0.94985022	0.1383682	0.74555881	0.48589839
0.8749236	0.95099097	0.34832536	0.967393
0.95241285	0.8064715	0.92861003	0.48686267
0.52178923	0.22380145	0.38578738	0.11437305
0.78911562	0.43954991	0.75138292	0.78727983
0.31026792	0.89222897	0.78478942	0.74448121
0.2564949	0.8387473	0.30417886	0.74955659
0.29456709	0.85058523	0.3352597	0.7333318

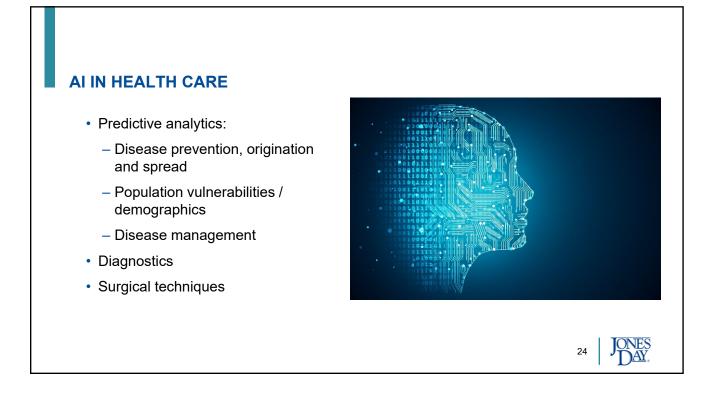
Suboptimal AI for the sake of explainability?

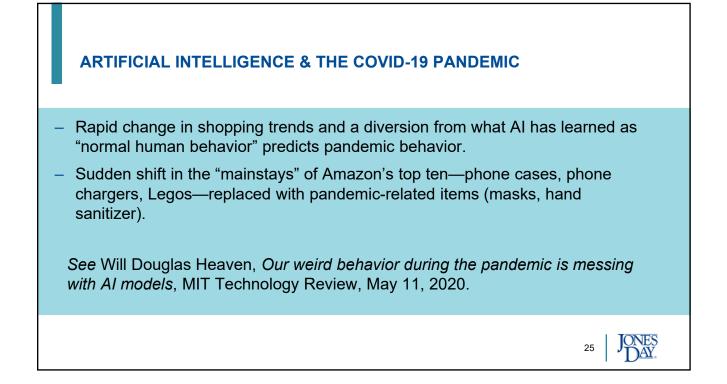
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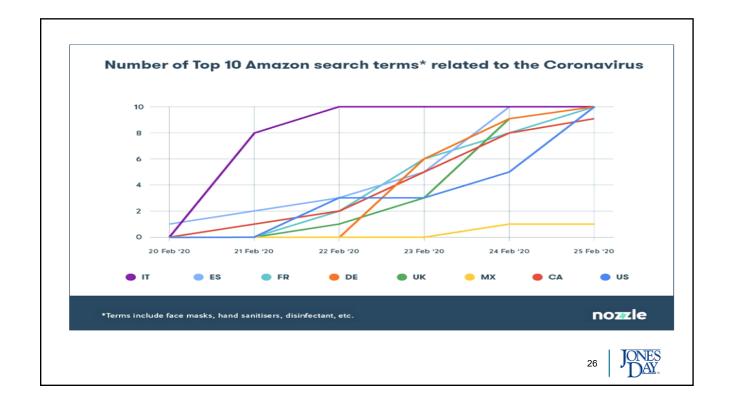


# **EDUCATION IS KEY**

- Conflict between legal authorities, regulatory decision makers, and the technology is inevitable
- Emerging technology in conflict with established legal paradigms
- Uninformed statutes, regulations, or case decisions could significantly hamper technology progress
- Rethink current legal state of play (e.g., strict liability in place of fault-based constructs)







# **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

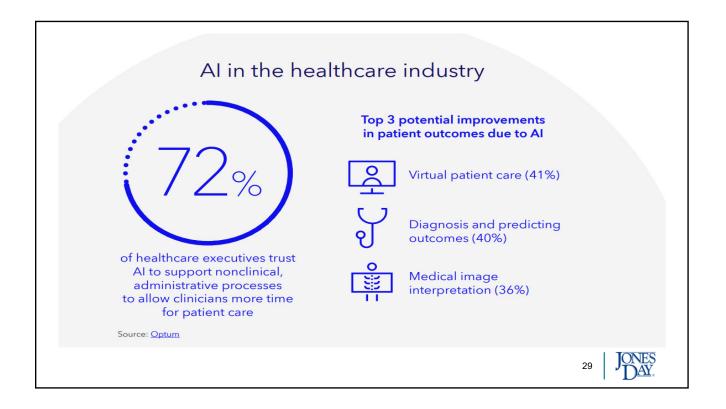
- These changes significantly impacted AI models and algorithms: inventory management & fraud detection.
- According to Pactera Edge, a global AI consultancy, "automation is in tailspin." Others say they are keeping a cautious eye on automated systems that are just about holding up, stepping in with a manual correction when needed.
- Pandemic revealed our lives are intertwined with AI, exposing a delicate codependence in which changes to our behavior change how AI works, and changes to how AI works change our behavior. This is also a reminder that human involvement in automated systems remains key.

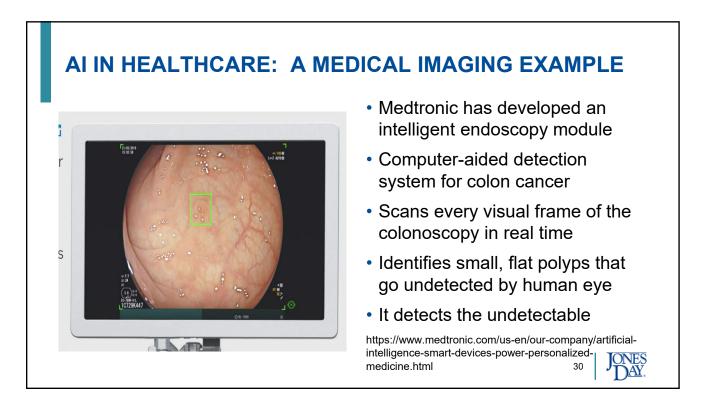
See also: Gregory Barber, Why Didn't Artificial Intelligence Save Us From Covid-19? WIRED, May 19, 2020

# DIGITAL HEALTH & BIG DATA: COVID-19

- <u>Digital Health</u> rapidly adopted and embraced
  - CMS, OCR, OIG, DEA, FDA, state laws and regulations
- <u>Big Data</u> numerous uses (testing, data & contact tracing)
  - National Response Portal (collaborative effort of tech & healthcare)
  - Goal to arm health and gov't officials with data-driven insights









# INCREASED ATTENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT

- NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVE (www.ai.gov)
- <u>Algorithmic Accountability Act of 2022</u>
- (FTC) Trade Regulation Rule on Commercial Surveillance and Data Security, (comments due 10/21/2022)
- <u>(DOC/ITA) Request for Comments on</u> <u>Artificial Intelligence Export</u> <u>Competitiveness</u>, (comments due 10/17/2022)
- (DOT) Enhancing the Safety of Vulnerable Road Users at Intersections; Request for Information, (comments due 10/16/2022)
- (OSTP) Blueprint for an Al Bill of Rights, (10/04/2022) 31



# **AI BILL OF RIGHTS**

- Protection from systems deemed "unsafe or ineffective"
- · Protection from discrimination from algorithms
- Protection from "from abusive data practices" by safeguards built in to AI systems and have control over how data about them is used;
- Awareness/notice of when an automated system is in use and be aware of how it could affect them;
- Right to opt out of such systems "where appropriate" and get help from a person instead of a computer.



# **ACTION ITEMS / TAKE-AWAYS**

- Be strategic in development, use, and acquisition of AI innovations.
- Evaluate IP protection protocols, particularly with regard to patent/trade secret decision making.
- Develop disclosure response plan before an incident occurs.
- Consider efforts to educate lawmakers regarding impacts of AI laws and regulations that are not well thought out.
- Seek advice from regulatory counsel regarding practical effects of AI disclosure requirements.
- Monitor legal / regulatory developments at federal, state, and local levels.



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