Questions Abound …
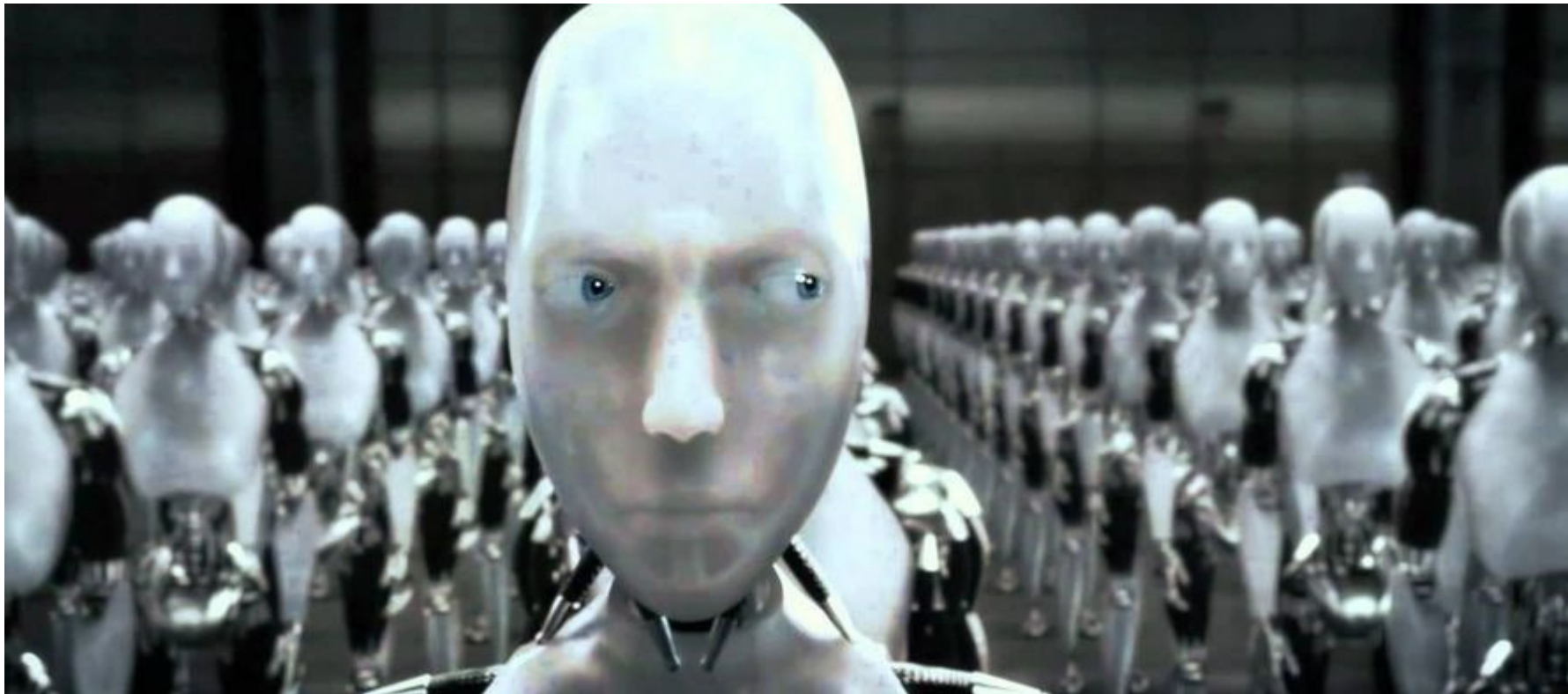
- What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?

- How Might AI Work in Schools?

- What are We Worried About?
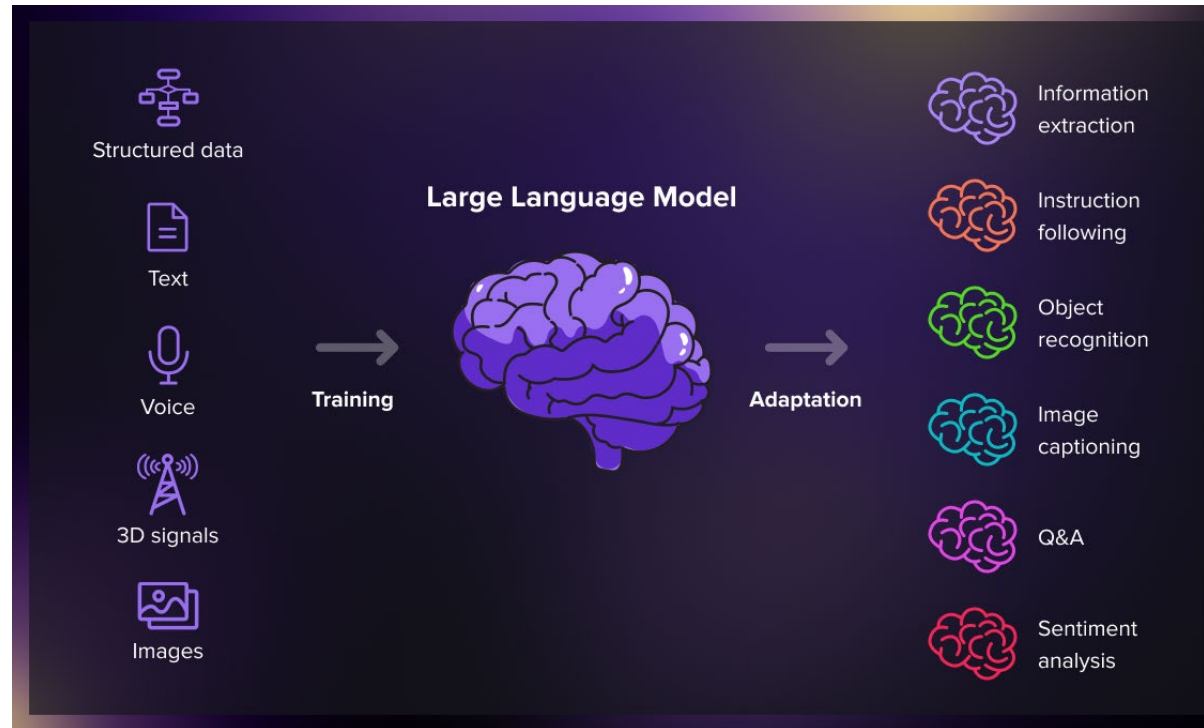
- Solutions in a Rapidly-Changing Environment?

What is AI?

A large language model (LLM) is a type of artificial intelligence (AI) algorithm that uses deep learning techniques and large data sets to understand, summarize, generate, and predict new content. LLMs are a type of AI that can mimic human intelligence. They use statistical models to analyze vast amounts of data, learning the patterns and connections between words and phrases.
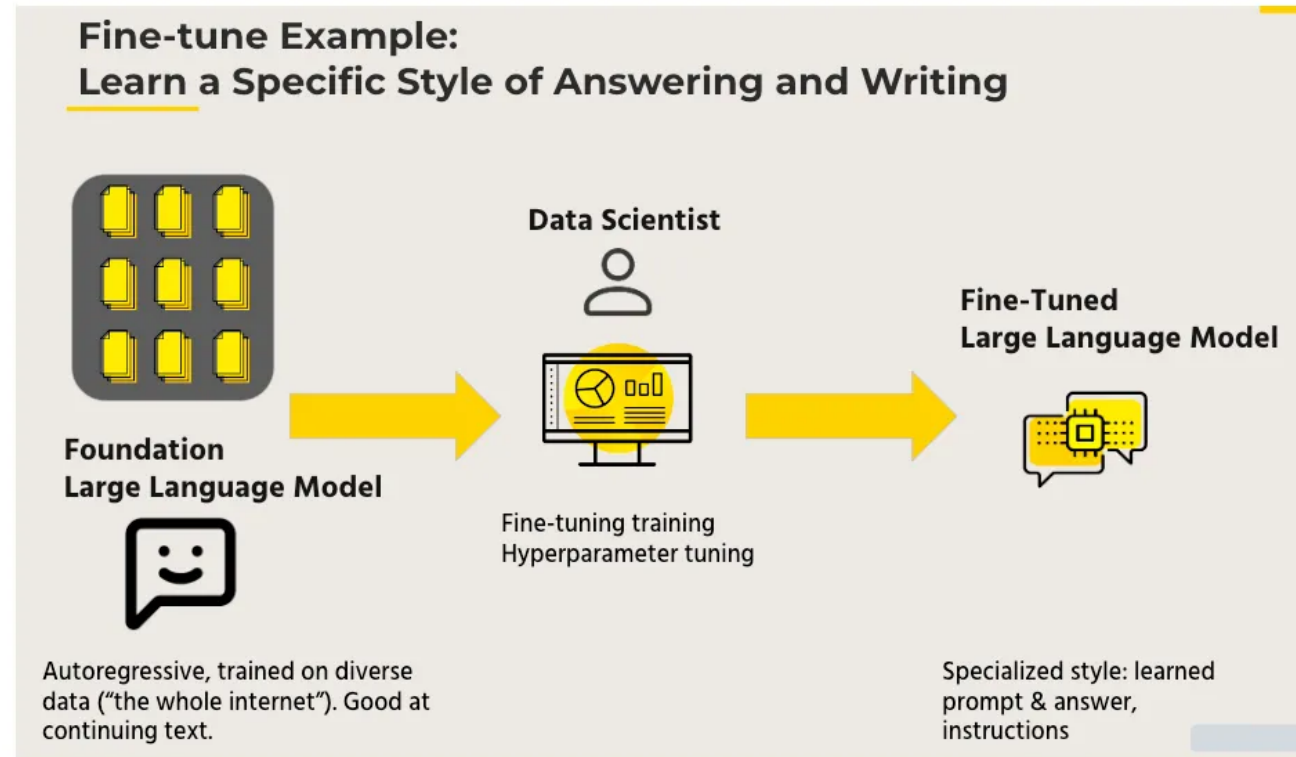
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How Does AI Work?

Large language models are trained on large sets of data and complicated algorithms that pick the most common responses based on training data

AI Training

Chat GPT and other large-scale models are trained on massive amounts of data, but one important use will be fine-tuning these models with private data

Fine-tune Example:
Learn a Specific Style of Answering and Writing

Data Scientist

Foundation Large Language Model

Autoregressive, trained on diverse data ("the whole internet"). Good at continuing text.

Fine-tuning training
Hyperparameter tuning

Fine-Tuned Large Language Model

Specialized style: learned prompt & answer, instructions

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AI in Schools

Today	The Future
■ Administrators 　■ Staff meeting ideas 　■ Communication drafts ■ Teachers 　■ Lesson Plans 　■ Parent communications ■ Students 　■ Personalized Tutoring 　■ Plain language research	■ Reduce difficult and time-consuming busywork ■ Student data integrated to allow for customized intervention and instruction ■ Aggregated data to inform system-wide instructional change ■ Examples

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Worries?

- Practical:
  - Academic dishonesty / cheating
  - Employee integrity
  - Videos
  - Data protection / data control
    - *Policy & Training Issues?*

- Technical:
  - Hallucinations
  - Training data bias

Hallucinations

Chatbots May 'Hallucinate' More Often Than Many Realize

When summarizing facts, ChatGPT technology makes things up about 3 percent of the time, according to research from a new start-up. A Google system's rate was 27 percent.

[A] new start-up called Vectara, founded by former Google employees, is trying to figure out how often chatbots veer from the truth. The company's research estimates that even in situations designed to prevent it from happening, chatbots invent information at least 3 percent of the time — and as high as 27 percent.

Experts call this chatbot behavior "hallucination." It may not be a problem for people tinkering with chatbots on their personal computers, but it is a serious issue for anyone using this technology with court documents, medical information or sensitive business data.
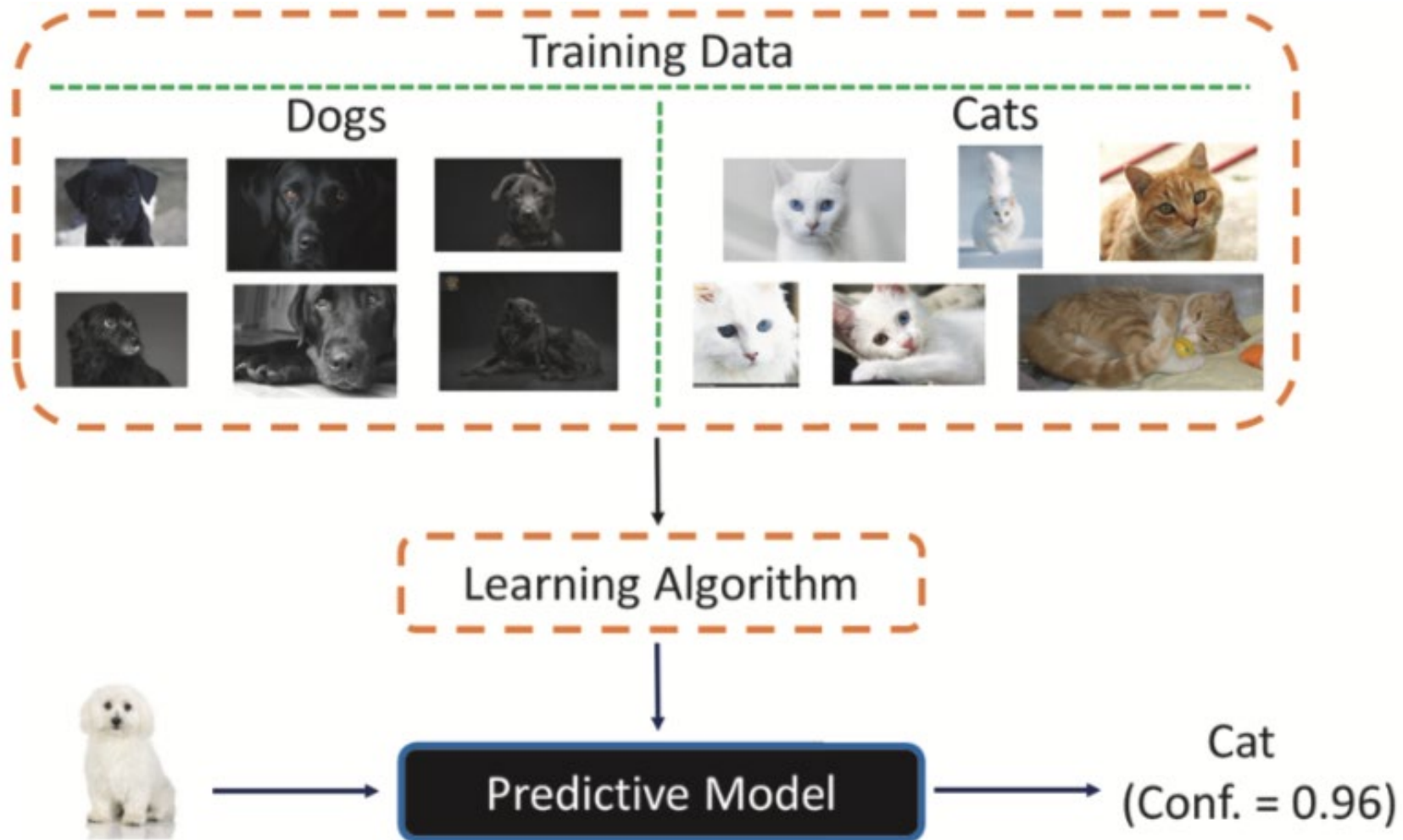
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Training Data Bias

Data Privacy / Control

Ed tech experts urge caution on ChatGPT's student data privacy

Published March 29, 2023

BIGGEST CASE IN HISTORY?: Absolutely MASSIVE New CIPA Class Action Suit May Bankrupt Microsoft and OpenAI– and Cripple Generative A.I. in the United States for Years to Come

30 JUN 2023

3 COMMENTS

PRIVACY & SECURITY

Schools Are a Top Target of Ransomware Attacks, and It's Getting Worse

By Lauraine Langreo — August 17, 2023   3 min read

Data Privacy/Control

University of Michigan Sells Recordings of Study Groups and Office Hours to Train AI

JOSEPH COX · FEB 15, 2024 AT 11:33 AM

The data is being offered for tens of thousands of dollars to outside third-parties. It is unclear if the speakers provided informed consent.

The University of Michigan is selling hours of audio recordings of study groups, office hours, lectures, and more to outside third-parties for tens of thousands of dollars for the purpose of training large language models (LLMs). 404 Media has downloaded a sample of the data, which includes a one hour and 20 minute long audio recording of what appears to be a lecture.

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Data Privacy – FERPA Compliance

- For a consensual disclosure of records, FERPA requires:
  - (b) The written consent must:
    - (1) Specify the records that may be disclosed;
    - (2) State the purpose of the disclosure; and
    - (3) Identify the party or class of parties to whom the disclosure may be made.

CIPA Compliance

- What is CIPA?
  - Law requires schools and libraries to:
    - Filter internet access to inappropriate pictures
    - Monitor the activities of minors
    - Educate minors about online behaviors

- Most of this is done by Tech Departments, but we still have an education obligation!
  - How do we want to deal with that obligation?

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COPPA (Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule) Compliance

- The main requirements of the Act that a website operator must comply with include:
  - Incorporation of a detailed privacy policy that describes the information collected from its users.
  - Acquisition of a verifiable parental consent prior to collection of personal information from a child <u>under the age of 13</u>.
  - Disclosure to parents of any information collected on their children by the website.
  - A Right to revoke consent and have information deleted.
  - Limited collection of personal information when a child participates in online games and contests.
  - A general requirement to protect the confidentiality, security, and integrity of any personal information that is collected online from children.

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Why does COPPA matter for schools?

- The FTC has ruled that <u>schools</u> can stand in for parents on these topics and give consent if the service is:
  - "solely for the benefit of students and the school system."
- That means we have to analyze if this is for the benefit of the students and the system for online software for students under 13 years of age

- **Does a school <u>want</u> to do this?!**

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PARENTAL CONSENT

How do we analyze if we should be getting parent consent?

- What types of personal information will the operator collect from students?

- How does the operator use this personal information?

- Does the operator use or share the information for commercial purposes not related to the provision of the online services requested by the school? For instance, does it use the students' personal information in connection with online behavioral advertising, or building user profiles for commercial purposes not related to the provision of the online service? If so, the school cannot consent on behalf of the parent.

How do we analyze if we should be getting parent consent?

- Does the operator enable the school to review and have deleted the personal information collected from their students? If not, the school cannot consent on behalf of the parent.

- What measures does the operator take to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of the personal information that it collects?

- What are the operator's data retention and deletion policies for children's personal information?

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Copyright

George R.R. Martin and other authors sue OpenAI for copyright infringement

Google to defend generative AI users from copyright claims

Legal concern is that generative AI models are exploiting the copyrights of others <u>and</u> over ownership of things created through the use of AI models.

Enter, the Government ...

- EU AI Act [Expected 2024]

- Executive Order 13859 [10.30.23]

- Colorado Privacy Act [07.01.23]

- Illinois AI Video Interview Act [01.01.20]

- Indiana Omnibus Consumer Privacy Law [01.09.23]

- Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act [01.01.23]

- **But no specific legislation in Michigan, <u>yet</u>**
  - HB 5141-5145 passed Michigan House last legislative session. Unclear if they will be taken up by the Michigan Senate. Legislation focused on use of AI in political campaigning

Executive Order – Oct 30, 2023

- Directs federal agencies to develop guidelines for industry

- Requires AI Developers to provide information to the Federal Government

- Calls on Congress to pass data privacy legislation

- Directs the creation of "resources to support educators"

- Produce report on potential labor impacts

- Provide access to technical assistance to developers

- Creates White House AI Council

- What does all of this mean for schools? <u>Not much</u>

Cheating

- What is your biggest fear related to student cheating with these tools?

- Risks of Aggressive Approach
  - False positives
  - False negatives

In the Age of ChatGPT, What's It Like to Be Accused of Cheating?

SEPTEMBER 12, 2023

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Cheating - Strategies

Washington Post
https://www.washingtonpost.com › 2023/06/02 › tur... ⋮

Turnitin says its AI cheating detector isn't always reliable

Jun 2, 2023 — **Turnitin has acknowledged a reliability problem** with Ai cheating-detection
software used on 38 million student papers.

New York Post
https://nypost.com › 2023/02/01 › cheaters-beware-c... ⋮

Cheaters beware: ChatGPT maker releases AI detection tool

Feb 1, 2023 — The maker of **ChatGPT** is trying to curb its reputation as a freewheeling cheating
machine with a new tool that can help teachers detect if a ...

NBC News
https://www.nbcnews.com › tech › innovation › chat... ⋮

ChatGPT can help you fool OpenAI's anti-cheating tool

Feb 4, 2023 — When OpenAI announced its new AI-detection tool Tuesday, the company
suggested that it **could help deter academic cheating by** using its own ...

Futurism
https://futurism.com › software-schools-detect-cheatin... ⋮

Software Schools Use to Detect Cheating Is Flagging Real ...

Apr 4, 2023 — A whopping 2.1 million teachers in the US are using a new AI detection tool by
Turnitin, The Washington Post reports, but it's extremely ...

Cheating – Tools

- Educate Students on Use
  - Sometimes it's obvious ("As an AI language model…")
  - Return to older tools (bluebooks?)

- Review Code of Conduct – What does the language say?

- Review and consider instructional design. Tools will only get <u>better</u> from here.
  - Soon, using these tools will be like using a calculator

- Educate – Students and Staff
  - Training on AI Tools
  - Strengths and Weaknesses of AI

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What is a deepfake?

Teen Girls Confront an Epidemic of Deepfake Nudes in Schools

Using artificial intelligence, middle and high school students have fabricated explicit images of female classmates and shared the doctored pictures.

- Male students used AI to convert existing social media images into sexually explicit images of female students.
- *This behavior is still illegal. The FBI confirms it is "illegal to distribute computer-generated child sexual abuse material, including realistic-looking A.I.-generated images of identifiable minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct.*
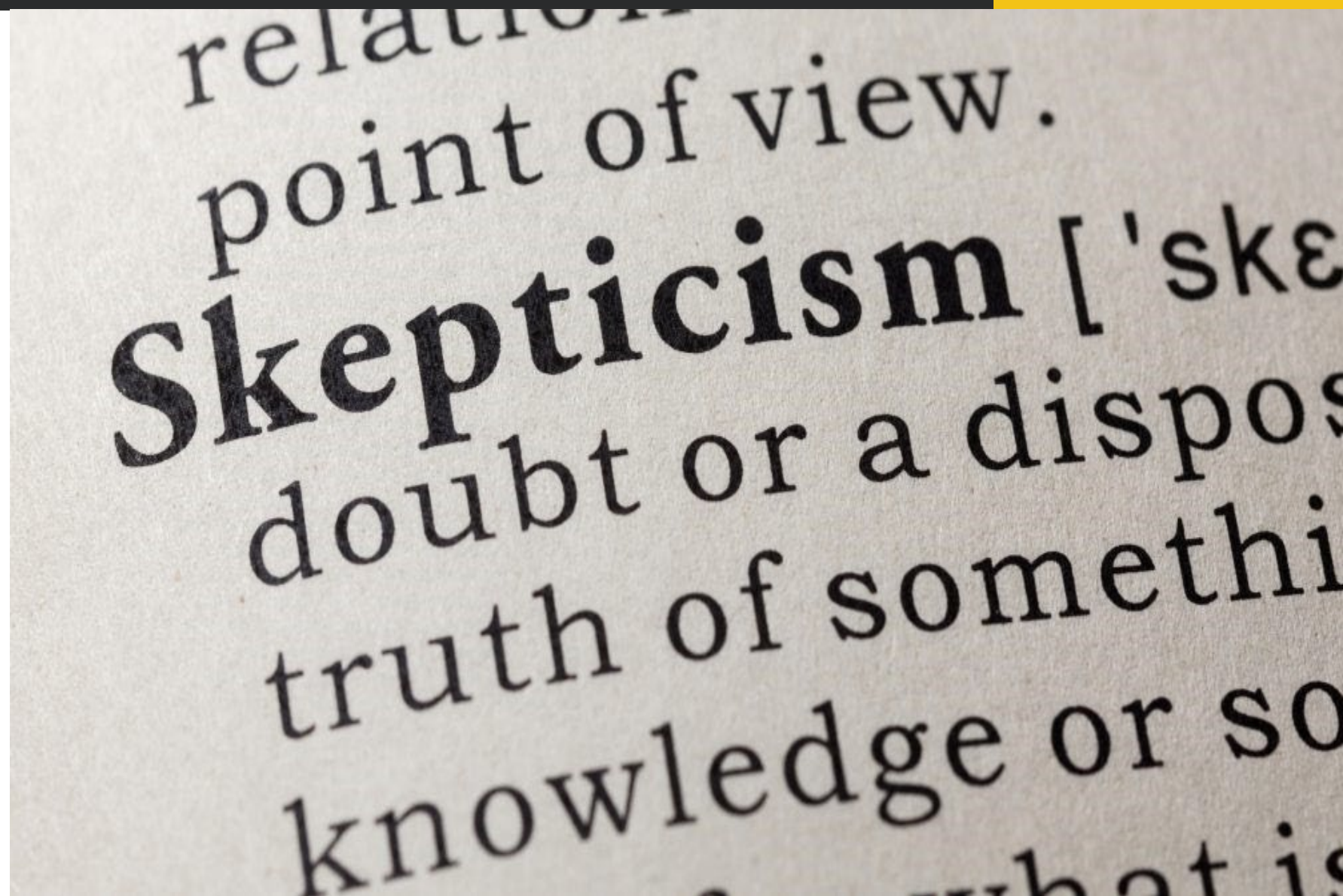
Other Deepfakes

Students made a racist deepfake of a principal. It left parents in fear.

The firestorm touched on several hot-button issues in schools, including racism, student privacy, abuse of artificial intelligence and threats of gun violence

- "…The videos, which were removed from TikTok but obtained by The Post, all seem to target George Fischer Middle School. In one, a male voice laid over a video of the middle school's principal, John Piscitella, goes on a 37-second tirade against Black students, saying they should be sent back to Africa and calling them monkeys and the n-word. It ends with: 'I am bringing my machine gun to school.'"

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How do we deal with deepfakes?

- More healthy skepticism
- Apply Student Code of Conduct
  - Threats
  - Bullying
  - Harassing Behavior(s)
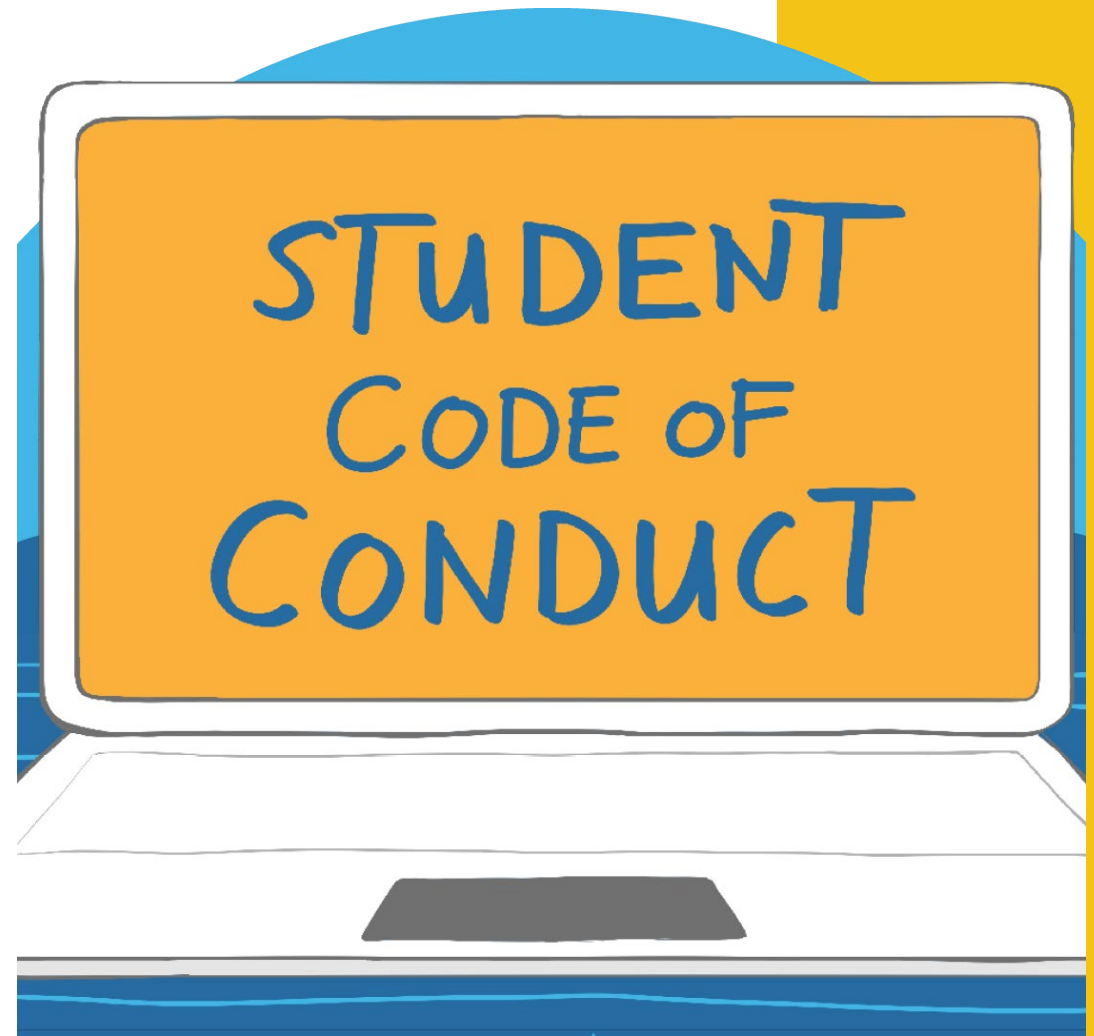 - Title IX

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Code of Conduct

- In certain situations, AI may be used as a learning tool or a study aid. Students who wish to use AI for legitimate educational purposes must have permission from a teacher or an administrator. Students may use AI as authorized in their Individualized Education Program (IEP).

- Students may not use AI, including AI image or voice generator technology, to imitate others, violate school rules or school district policies.

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Cheating – Code of Conduct
One District's Example

- AI is not a substitute for schoolwork that requires original thought. Students may not claim AI generated content as their own work. The use of AI to take tests, complete assignments, create multimedia projects, write papers, or complete schoolwork without permission of a teacher or administrator is strictly prohibited. The use of AI for these purposes constitutes cheating or plagiarism.

STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

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Relying on Existing Policies

AI policy does not need to reinvent the wheel

Existing policies, regulations, and procedures governing data usage, plagiarism, will still apply

The importance of flexibility

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AI Policy/AR Ideas

- *Possible Policy Statement:*
  - The Superintendent shall develop administrative regulations governing the use of large language models which shall consider data privacy, training, acceptable use, and student use of such models/resources.

- *Administrative Regulation Ideas:*
  - District administrators will comply with industry-standard data protection standards when engaging with any contractor which will use school district data.
  - District administrators will provide appropriate training in the use of generative AI.
  - District administrators will maintain a list of approved generative AI tools.
  - Student use generative AI will be subject to the Student Code of Conduct.
  - District administrators will provide notification to parents about the use of generative AI.

MILLER JOHNSON
Attorneys

Questions?

MILLER
JOHNSON
Attorneys

MILLER JOHNSON Attorneys

Kevin Sutton

313.672.6930

suttonk@millerjohnson.com

Adam Blaylock

313.672.6924

blaylocka@millerjohnson.com

DETROIT
500 Woodward Ave
Suite 2800
Detroit, MI 48226

GRAND RAPIDS
45 Ottawa Ave SW
Suite 1100
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

KALAMAZOO
100 W Michigan Ave
Suite 200
Kalamazoo, MI 49007

millerjohnson.com