# 2023 State of Connecticut Executive Branch Artificial Intelligence Inventory

## Background

Public Act No. 23-16, Section 1, effective July 1, 2023, directs the Department of Administrative Services to conduct an annual inventory of all systems that employ artificial intelligence and are used by any state agency.

The public act defines artificial intelligence as (A) an artificial system that (i) performs tasks under varying and unpredictable circumstances without significant human oversight or can learn from experience and improve such performance when exposed to data sets, (ii) is developed in any context, including, but not limited to, software or physical hardware, and solves tasks requiring human-like perception, cognition, planning, learning, communication or physical action, or (iii) is designed to (I) think or act like a human, including, but not limited to, a cognitive architecture or neural network, or (II) act rationally, including, but not limited to, an intelligent software agent or embodied robot that achieves goals using perception, planning, reasoning, learning, communication, decision-making or action, or (B) a set of techniques, including, but not limited to, machine learning, that is designed to approximate a cognitive task.

## Inventory Maintenance

The inventory of artificial intelligence systems in use by State agencies will be maintained by the Bureau of Information Technology Solutions (BITS) within the Department of Administrative Services (DAS). The inventory will be updated on an ongoing basis as new systems and capabilities are implemented and will be reviewed annually for accuracy and completeness.

## Data Collected

As part of the inventory of AI systems, BITS will collect the following data elements:

1) The name of the system and the name of the vendor who supplies the system (if applicable)
2) A description of the general capabilities and use of the system
3) Whether such a system is used to independently make, inform, or materially support a decision
4) Whether such a system has undergone an impact assessment prior to implementation

## Inventory Publication

BITS will publish the annual inventory on the State of Connecticut Open Data Portal, available at https://data.ct.gov/

## Inventory

| System Name | Vendor | Agency | Use | Decision Impact | Assessment Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WordPress** | WordPress | CT State Library | AI Plugins are used to filter out spam from comments on blog posts. | AI will automatically block spam comments. It makes such decisions independently | No |
| **Kira** | Kira Systems | Department of Insurance | KIRA is a tool that reviews statutory or regulatory language against forms filed by industry to ensure compliance with those statutes and regulations. | There is a review process of rules generated by the system to confirm compliance with statutes and regulations. Human intervention is also used at all times during the review process. | No |
| **Zoom** | Zoom | Multiple | Zoom uses AI to generate transcripts for meetings automatically if enabled by the host. | Not used for decision-making | No |
| **Microsoft Office 365** | Microsoft | All | Office has built-in tools that use AI and machine learning for spell check, autocomplete, etc. | Not used for decision-making | No |
| **Microsoft Teams** | Microsoft | All | Teams uses AI to auto-generate transcripts of meetings if enabled by the host. | Not used for decision-making | |
| **CrowdStrike** | CrowdStrike | Multiple | CrowdStrike uses AI and machine learning to provide real-time detection and response to a wide range of cyber threats, such as visualizing potential attacks in real-time. | It can make security decisions, including quarantining and other automated responses that could take a human significantly longer to respond to. | No |

| System Name | Vendor | Agency | Use | Decision Impact | Assessment Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Abnormal Security** | Abnormal Security | Multiple | Abnormal Security leverages AI and machine learning to provide real-time detection and response capabilities for email-based threats. Its behavioral analytics engine analyzes every email that comes into an organization, building an understanding of normal communication patterns. It then uses this baseline of normal activity to identify anomalies that may indicate sophisticated, socially engineered attacks or account compromise. | The system can quarantine emails deemed malicious for review. | No |
| **CT Special Education Data System** | N/A | State Department of Education | Collect data regarding Special Education student (IEP/ISP) enrollment throughout the state of Connecticut. These data are used for federal and state grants. | Not used for decision-making | No |
| **Helix DWP** | BMC | Multiple | Helix is the internal IT service portal to track incidents and service requests. AI is used to search the database and present knowledge articles or previous tickets to offer suggestions for self-service or ticket resolutions | Not used for decision-making | No |

| System Name | Vendor | Agency | Use | Decision Impact | Assessment Complete |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Smarter Balanced ELA and Math Interim Automated Scoring** | Cambium | State Department of Education | This scoring engine is part of Cambium Assessment's Smarter Balanced ELA and Math interim assessment delivery platform. It scores constructed responses of students on Smarter Balanced ELA and Math interim assessments. These assessments are optional for use by local school districts. They are designed to support teachers with instruction. Teachers can accept the score provided by the automated scoring engine or override it. The scoring engine reduces educator burden, increases consistency, and decreases turnaround time of score. | Not used for decision-making | No |