

## Your Question:

You asked for information on state artificial intelligence (AI) guidelines, examples of how states may be developing AI curriculum or folding AI curriculum into existing computer science standards, and examples of professional development for educators around AI and computer science.

## Our Response:

The rapid advancement and popularization of AI technology has spurred state policymakers to seek best practices and guidelines for districts, schools and teachers to safely incorporate these new tools into education environments. Below are examples of state legislation, state agency guidance, curriculum/standards development and professional development. [Resources](#) and forthcoming reporting from the Southern Regional Education Board provide a thorough snapshot of policies and practices in member states, so the information below focuses primarily on non-SREB states or newer information not yet included in current SREB resources.

## Recent State Legislation

- **Florida [H.B. 1361](#)** (2024): To expand the use of artificial intelligence, this bill allows the University of Florida [Lastinger Center for Learning](#) to collaborate with school districts and award grants to eligible school districts. The bill specifies that these funds may be used for subscription fees and professional learning to support and accelerate learning for students in grades six through 12, and it appropriates \$2 million in recurring funds from the General Revenue Funds to the Center for the grant program.
- **Nebraska [L.B. 1284](#)** (2024): Creates the Dyslexia Research Grant Program, which will be used for the purpose of researching the use of artificial-intelligence-based writing assistance by individuals with dyslexia. That research will focus on using aggregate writing analytics to identify writing errors and patterns that can be used by teachers to develop a comprehensive literacy plan for students with dyslexia.

## State Agency Guidance

The number of states with agency guidance pertaining to AI is constantly in flux, but Education Commission of the States identified at least 19 states with published guidance between SREB resources and separate research. These resources vary in scope and depth, with some states offering only minimal recommendations and others providing more in depth guidance or toolkits. These include:

- **California** — [Learning With AI, Learning About AI](#)
- **Colorado** — [Roadmap for AI in K-12 Education](#)
- **Connecticut** — [Guidance on Artificial Intelligence](#)
- **Hawai'i** — [AI resource page](#)
- **Minnesota** — [Artificial Intelligence in Education](#)
- **Ohio** — [AI Toolkit](#)
- **Oregon** — [Generative AI in K-12 Classrooms](#)
- **Utah** — [Artificial Intelligence Framework for Utah P-12 Education](#)
- **Washington** — [Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence in Schools](#)
- **Wyoming** — [Guidance for Wyoming School Districts on Developing Artificial Intelligence Use Policy](#)

## Curricula, Standards and Professional Development

Aside from those noted in [SREB resources](#), very few states have created or updated curricula and standards to specifically address AI, nor have many developed professional learning for educators. Some [districts](#) may be developing their own approaches in the absence of state resources. Below are a few examples of resources in these areas.

- Working group members of the **Colorado** [Roadmap for AI in K-12 Education](#), with participation from the state education agency, developed a [Framework](#) for Improving the Role of Teaching with AI. The framework identifies potential applications of AI for instructional responsibilities, supportive roles, administrative duties and professional development.
- **Hawai'i's** AI resource [page](#) references AI-related professional development opportunities, including a recently held summit and two courses on incorporating AI into teaching and learning.
- The **Pennsylvania** Department of Education offers an approved professional development [course](#) entitled "Introduction to Artificial Intelligence in the Classroom."

## Additional Resources

- U.S. Department of Education, 2024 — [Designing for Education with Artificial Intelligence](#)
- Digital Promise, 2024 — [Review of Guidance from Seven States on AI in Education](#)
- ILO Group, 2024 — [Framework for Implementing Artificial Intelligence in State Education Agencies](#)
- New York City Public School — [AI Policy Lab](#)