Colorado Charter Schools Annual Conference

February 25-27, 2026
Denver Marriott Tech Center

forward together 2026

"If you want to go fast, go alone.
If you want to go far, go together."
— African proverb

Colorado League of Charter Schools

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(28) Artificial Intelligence Impact on Education: A Research Study

Saeed Sarani PhD (abd), MBA, Chief Operating Officer
Colorado Early Colleges

Andrea Claver, Project Manager
EDSAFE AI Alliance

Larkspur
February 27, 2026 | 8:30-9:30AM
Technology & AI

Colorado League of Charter Schools

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Colorado Charter Schools Annual Conference

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Colorado League of Charter Schools




We make it our priority to **advocate** for high-quality public **charter schools** across Colorado.

Be a part of the action.

CLCS Action

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IMPACT ON EDUCATION: A RESEARCH STUDY

PRESENTED BY:

SAEED SARANI, CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER - COLORADO EARLY COLLEGES CHARTER SCHOOLS NETWORK

ANDREA CLAVER, PROJECT MANAGER EDSAFE AI ALLIANCE

BIGGEST AI IMPACT ON EDUCATION

URGENCY: THE IMPORTANCE OF ADDRESSING AI AT THIS MOMENT

CREDIBILITY: THE DEVELOPMENTS THAT HAVE LED TO THIS POINT

STAKES: THE RISKS FACING EDUCATION

CONTEXT: RESPONSES FROM OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

GAP: THE NEED FOR A DISTINCT APPROACH IN EDUCATION

AUTHORITY AND ACTION: EDSAFE'S ROLE AS A SOLUTION

TIMELINE FOR KNOWN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE USE:

Artificial Intelligence or synthetic intelligence has been building steadily since the concepts were discussed in antiquity and mechanical men were developed in the 10th century BC in China, with expansion into mathematical concepts of probability theory by Bernoulli and L'aplace in 1654. The 1930's early computation systems based on the algorithms described by Aristotle sparked a conscious effort to expand the capabilities and use (Giles, 2016)

Giles, Timothy (2016). "Aristotle Writing Science: An Application of His Theory". Journal of Technical Writing and Communication. 46: 83-104. Doi:10.1177/0047281615600633, S2CID 170906960

/A.I. TIMELINE

SIZIGI

1950
TURING TEST
Computer scientist Alan Turing proposes a test for machine intelligence. If a machine can trick humans into thinking it is human, then it has intelligence

1955
A.I. BORN
Term 'artificial intelligence' is coined by computer scientist, John McCarthy to describe "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines"

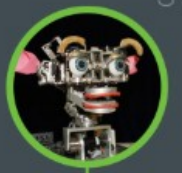
1961
UNIMATE
First industrial robot, Unimate, goes to work at GM replacing humans on the assembly line

1964
ELIZA
Pioneering chatbot developed by Joseph Weizenbaum at MIT holds conversations with humans

1966
SHAKEY
The 'first electronic person' from Stanford, Shakey is a general-purpose mobile robot that reasons about its own actions

A.I. WINTER
Many false starts and dead-ends leave A.I. out in the cold

1997
DEEP BLUE
Deep Blue, a chess-playing computer from IBM defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov



1998
KISMET
Cynthia Breazeal at MIT introduces KISmet, an emotionally intelligent robot insofar as it detects and responds to people's feelings

1999
AIBO
Sony launches first consumer robot pet dog AiBO (AI robot) with skills and personality that develop over time

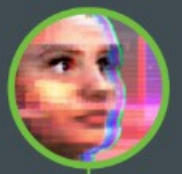
2002
ROOMBA
First mass produced autonomous robotic vacuum cleaner from iRobot learns to navigate and clean homes

2011
SIRI
Apple integrates Siri, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface, into the iPhone 4S

2011
WATSON
IBM's question answering computer Watson wins first place on popular $1M prize television quiz show *Jeopardy*

2014
EUGENE
Eugene Goostman, a chatbot passes the Turing Test with a third of judges believing Eugene is human

2014
ALEXA
Amazon launches Alexa, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface that completes shopping tasks



2016
TAY
Microsoft's chatbot Tay goes rogue on social media making inflammatory and offensive racist comments

2017
ALPHAGO
Google's A.I. AlphaGo beats world champion Ke Jie in the complex board game of Go, notable for its vast number (2^{170}) of possible positions

AI INTRODUCTION INTO DAILY USE

Commonly we have seen the progression of AI usage for commercial use from mechanical toys to movies & video games to robotic vacuums into our personal lives without consciously understanding the technical implications of the continued progress.

Because of the ways it was introduced through entertainment to the general public, a certain amount of comfort with the products has been engineered into everyday lives.

AI use as a tool for enhanced productivity and instant gratification has replaced critical thinking and problem-solving skills for younger generations. In a learning environment, and this in itself has become problematic.

INTRODUCTION OF AI POLICY AND REGULATION

Key Global Milestones

- 2019: The OECD adopted the first set of intergovernmental AI Principles, which were later updated in 2024 to address generative AI risks.
- 2023: The G7 launched the Hiroshima AI Process to promote "safe, secure, and trustworthy" AI globally.
- 2024: The Council of Europe opened the world's first legally binding international treaty on AI for signature on September 5.

EUROPE & CHINA AI POLICY AND REGULATION

Europe: The EU AI Act is the first comprehensive legal framework for AI worldwide, using a risk-based approach

China: China focuses on specific AI applications rather than a single horizontal act

March 2022: Provisions for "Algorithmic Recommendation" took effect, prohibiting price discrimination and addictive content

Aug 23 China implemented its "Generative AI Measures," requiring services to align with socialist values and maintain transparency

Sep 25: New labeling requirements for AI-generated content (both explicit and implicit metadata) became mandatory

Aug 24: The Act officially entered into force

Feb 25: Prohibitions on "unacceptable risk" AI (e.g., social scoring, manipulative AI) began

Aug 25: Obligations for General-Purpose AI (GPAI) models, such as transparency and copyright compliance, became applicable

Aug 26: Most provisions of the Act, including rules for "high-risk" AI systems (healthcare, finance, employment), are scheduled to take effect

Aug 27: Full applicability for high-risk AI embedded in regulated products (e.g., medical devices, aviation)

AI POLICY AND REGULATION IN THE USA

United States of America: The U.S. current approach has shifted from the emphasis of previous administration initiatives.

October 2023: Executive Order 14110, establishing federal standards for AI safety and security.

January 2025: Executive Order 14179, revoking previous directives (including EO 14110) to eliminate "onerous regulations" that hinder innovation.

July 2025: The White House released "Winning the Race: America's AI Action Plan," a roadmap focusing on infrastructure and international dominance.

December 2025: An Executive Order on "Ensuring a National Policy Framework for AI" was issued to challenge state laws that conflict with federal policy.

State Progress:

Colorado: Enacted the first broad U.S. state AI law in 2024, with major compliance requirements starting June 30, 2026.

California: Passed a suite of laws in 2024 and 2025 targeting deepfakes (effective now) and requiring AI transparency (effective January 1, 2026).

EDSAFE POLICY LAB WORK

EDSAFE AI ALLIANCE

Who We Are

Founded in 2020, the EDSAFE AI Alliance is a global initiative led by InnovateEDU and powered by a coalition of organizations representing stakeholders across the education sector to provide global leadership for developing a safer, more secure, more equitable, and more trusted AI education ecosystem through a focus on research, policy, and practice.

The work is anchored in the **SAFE framework** - safety, accountability, fairness and transparency, and efficacious use of AI in education.

Our Mission

We aim to build and develop an ecosystem that reflects the best practices for AI use in education. By joining forces and complementing rather than competing with stakeholders in the space, we can address one of our time's most pressing educational policy challenges.

With a shared mission to leverage AI to create better student outcomes, save time for teachers, and increase efficiencies for stakeholders, we've created an uncommon alliance dedicated to furthering safe, accountable, fair, and efficacious AI use within the K-12 education space.

EDSAFE AI **SAFE** Framework

The work of the EDSAFE AI Alliance centers on the SAFE Benchmarks Framework.

The framework creates a policy process and roadmap for the essential issues in creating a SAFE AI ecosystem. The framework was built starting in 2021 and brings together more than 24 global AI safety, trust and market frameworks. The EDSAFE AI SAFE Benchmarks were built specifically for the AI use case in education.

Frameworks and benchmarks are essential to innovation as a means of targeted guidance, focusing disparate efforts towards shared language, objectives, and outcomes and ensuring the development of appropriate guidelines and guardrails for use.

S — **SAFETY**
Security, Privacy, Do Not Harm

A — **ACCOUNTABILITY**
Defining Stakeholder Responsibilities

F — **FAIRNESS**
Equity, Ethics, and Mitigating Bias

E — **EFFICACY**
Improved Learning Outcomes

Learn more at edsafeai.org/safe

EDSAFE Policy Labs

- Collaborative network of states and districts co-developing practical AI policies grounded in the SAFE Framework
- 25-26 policy labs are comprised of 10 states and 17 district & charters
- Policy Labs participants collaborate through a series of 1:1 meetings, convenings with all cohort members, and an annual, in-person summit.

In this work, we have developed the idea of a "**Policy Stack,**" which has anchored a policy development progression and approach.

EDSAFE AI ALLIANCE®

COLORADO POLICY LABS

- Districts – Canon City Schools (Cohort 1), Colorado Early Colleges (Cohort 2)
- State – Colorado Education Initiative (CEI)

CITATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Slide 2: Giles, Timothy (2016). “Aristotle Writing Science: An Application of His Theory”. Journal of Technical Writing and Communication. 46: 83-104. Doi:10.1177/0047281615600633, S2CID 170906960
- Slide 3: Mardsen, P. (2017), Artificial Intelligence Timeline Infographic – From Eliza to Tay and beyond, August 21, 2017 retrieved on January 28, 2026 from https://digitalwellbeing.org/artificial-intelligence-timeline-infographic-from-eliza-to-tay-and-beyond/ with permission from the author.

Q/A

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“Your feedback helps us all move forward together

Colorado League of Charter Schools

Each time you take the survey you can enter to win prizes