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 **TEXAS Law**  
The University of Texas at Austin  
School of Law

# GEN AI REGULATION AND LEGISLATION – FEDERAL, STATE, AND GLOBAL

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## Key Implemented AI Regulation and Legislation

- The Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence
- The European Union Artificial Intelligence Act
- U.S. Federal Agencies
- U.S. States
- Global

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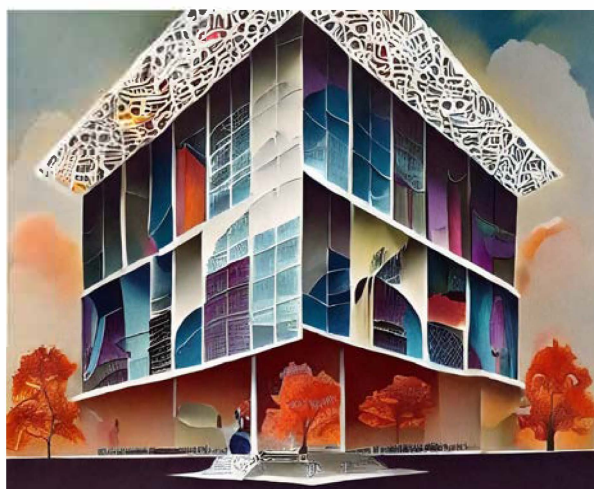
## EO on AI

- On October 30, 2023, President Biden issued the Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence (“EO on AI”).
- The EO on AI “establishes new standards for AI safety and security, protects Americans’ privacy, advances equity and civil rights, stands up for consumers and workers, promotes innovation and competition, advances American leadership around the world, and more.”



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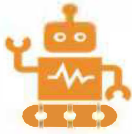
## EU AI Act



- On March 13, 2024, the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act (“EU AI Act”) was approved by European Parliament.
- The EU AI Act was established “to improve the functioning of the internal market by laying down a uniform legal framework in particular for the development, the placing on the market, the putting into service and the use of artificial intelligence systems in the Union, in accordance with Union values, to promote the uptake of human centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI) while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights as enshrined in the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union, including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, against the harmful effects of AI systems in the Union, and to support innovation.”

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## EO on AI & EU AI Act – Core Definitions



### “Artificial Intelligence”

(EO on AI) - Has the meaning set forth in 15 U.S.C. 9401(3): a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. Artificial intelligence systems use machine- and human-based inputs to perceive real and virtual environments; abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and use model inference to formulate options for information or action.



### “AI System”

(EO on AI) - Means any data system, software, hardware, application, tool, or utility that operates in whole or in part using AI.

(EU AI Act) - Means a machine-based system designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy, that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments.

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## EO on AI & EU AI Act – Core Definitions

### “Dual-use Foundation Model”

(EO on AI) - Means an AI model that is trained on broad data; generally uses self-supervision; contains at least tens of billions of parameters; is applicable across a wide range of contexts; and that exhibits, or could be easily modified to exhibit, high levels of performance at tasks that pose a serious risk to security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters, such as by: (i) substantially lowering the barrier of entry for non-experts to design, synthesize, acquire, or use chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) weapons; (ii) enabling powerful offensive cyber operations through automated vulnerability discovery and exploitation against a wide range of potential targets of cyber attacks; or (iii) permitting the evasion of human control or oversight through means of deception or obfuscation. Models meet this definition even if they are provided to end users with technical safeguards that attempt to prevent users from taking advantage of the relevant unsafe capabilities.

### “General-purpose AI Model”

(EU AI Act) - Means an AI model, including where such an AI model is trained with a large amount of data using self-supervision at scale, that displays significant generality and is capable of competently performing a wide range of distinct tasks regardless of the way the model is placed on the market and that can be integrated into a variety of downstream systems or applications, except AI models that are used for research, development or prototyping activities before they are released on the market.

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