

Term	Definition	Submitted By	Resource	In Survey?
Accountability	1) Relates to an allocated responsibility. The responsibility can be based on regulation or agreement or through assignment as part of delegation; 2) For systems, a property that ensures that actions of an entity can be traced uniquely to the entity; 3) In a governance context, the obligation of an individual or organization to account for its activities, for completion of a deliverable or task, accept the responsibility for those activities, deliverables or tasks, and to disclose the results in a transparent manner.	Ethics Workgroup	National Institute of Standards & Technology	
Accountability	The obligations and responsibilities of an AI system's developers and deployers to ensure the system operates in a manner that is ethical, fair, transparent and compliant with applicable rules and regulations (see also fairness and transparency). Accountability ensures the actions, decisions and outcomes of an AI system can be traced back to the entity responsible for it.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
Accuracy	Closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.	Ethics Workgroup	National Institute of Standards & Technology	
Accuracy	The degree to which an AI system correctly performs its intended task. It is the measure of the system's performance and effectiveness in producing correct outputs based on its input data. Accuracy is a critical metric in evaluating the reliability of an AI model, especially in applications requiring high precision, such as medical diagnoses.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
AI Generated Content	(1) (a) "AI-generated content" means image, video, audio, multimedia, or text content that is substantially created or modified by generative artificial intelligence such that the use of generative artificial intelligence alters the meaning or significance that a reasonable person would take away from the content. (b) "AI-generated content" does not include image, video, audio, multimedia, or text content that is minimally edited, adjusted, or enhanced by generative artificial intelligence such that the use of generative artificial intelligence does not materially alter the meaning or significance that a reasonable person would take away from the content.	Applications Workgroup	Colorado - Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-46-102	
AI Model	A component of an information system that implements AI technology and uses computational, statistical, or machine-learning techniques to produce outputs from a given set of inputs.	LPRO	Executive Order 10/23/2023	Yes
AI Generated	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Algorithm	Machine learning algorithm: algorithm to determine parameters of a machine learning model from data according to given criteria.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	International Standards Organization	
Algorithm	A set of computational rules to be followed to solve a mathematical problem. More recently, the term has been adopted to refer to a process to be followed, often by a computer.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	National Institute of Standards & Technology	Yes
Algorithm	(8) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires: (a) "Algorithm" means a computational or machine learning process that informs human decision making in insurance practices. (d) "Predictive model" means a process of using mathematical and computational methods that examine current and historical data sets for underlying patterns and calculate the probability of an outcome.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §10-3-1104.9	
Algorithm	(1) "Algorithm" means a computerized procedure consisting of a set of steps used to accomplish a determined task.	Applications Workgroup	Texas Government Code Ann. §2054.621	
Algorithm	(a) Definitions. As used in this section: (1) "Algorithm" means a computerized procedure consisting of a set of steps used to accomplish a determined task.	Applications Workgroup	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 3, §3305	
Algorithmic Discrimination	(1) Definitions. As used in this section, unless context otherwise requires: (a) "Algorithmic discrimination" means any condition in which the use of an automated decision system or artificial intelligence system results in an unlawful differential treatment or impact that disfavors an individual or a group of individuals on the basis of their actual or perceived age, color, disability, ethnicity, genetic information, limited proficiency in the English language, national origin, race, religion, reproductive health, sex, veteran status, or other classification protected under the laws of this state or under federal law.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §2-3-1707	
Algorithmic Discrimination	As used in this part 17, unless the context otherwise requires: (1) (a) "Algorithmic discrimination" means any condition in which the use of an artificial intelligence system results in an unlawful differential treatment or impact that disfavors an individual or group of individuals on the basis of their actual or perceived age, color, disability, ethnicity, genetic information, limited proficiency in the English language, national origin, race, religion, reproductive health, sex, veteran status, or other classification protected under the laws of this state or federal law. (b) "algorithmic discrimination" does not include: (I) the offer, license, or use of a high-risk artificial intelligence system by a developer or deployer for the sole purpose of: (A) the developer's or deployer's self-testing to identify, mitigate, or prevent discrimination or otherwise ensure compliance with state and federal law; or (B) expanding an applicant, customer, or participant pool to increase diversity or redress historical discrimination; or (II) an act or omission by or on behalf of a private club or other establishment that is not in fact open to the public, as set forth in Title II of the federal "Civil Rights Act of 1964", 42 U.S.C. sec. 2000a (e), as amended.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-1701	
Algorithmic Discrimination	(1) "Algorithmic discrimination" (A) means any condition in which an artificial intelligence system materially increases the risk of any unjustified differential treatment or impact that disfavors any individual or group of individuals on the basis of their actual or perceived age, color, disability, ethnicity, genetic information, limited proficiency in the English language, national origin, race, religion, reproductive health, sex, veteran status or other classification protected under the laws of this state, and (B) does not include (i) any offer, license or use of an artificial intelligence system by a developer or deployer for the sole purpose of (I) the developer's or deployer's self-testing to identify, mitigate or prevent discrimination or otherwise ensure compliance with state and federal law, or (II) expanding an applicant, customer or participant pool to increase diversity or redress historic discrimination, or (ii) any act or omission by or on behalf of a private club or other establishment not in fact open to the public, as set forth in Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 USC 2000a(e), as amended from time to time.	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Algorithmic Discrimination	Any use of a software system, including but not limited to an artificial intelligence system, that violates state or federal anti-discriminations law.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	Yes
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	A field of computer science that develops and studies algorithms, methods, and software systems for functions such as learning, problem solving, and pattern recognition, enabling them to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	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.	LPRO	Executive Order 10/23/2023	Yes
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(1) "Artificial intelligence" or "artificial intelligence system" means any machine-based system that, for any explicit or implicit objective, infers, from the inputs the system receives, how to generate outputs, including content, decisions, predictions, or recommendations, that can influence physical or virtual environments.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §2-3-1701 and 2024 Chapter 467	

Artificial Intelligence (AI)	As used in this chapter: (2) "Artificial intelligence" means a machine-based system that makes predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments.	Applications Workgroup	Utah Code Ann. §13-72-101	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(8) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise. (a) "Artificial intelligence" means the use of machine learning and related technologies that use data to train statistical models for the purpose of enabling computer systems to perform tasks normally associated with human intelligence or perception, such as computer vision, speech or natural language processing, and content generation.	Applications Workgroup	Washington - 2024 Chapter 163	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(3) "Artificial intelligence technology" means a computer system, application, or other product that uses or incorporates one or more forms of artificial intelligence.	Applications Workgroup	Utah Code Ann. §13-72-101	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	"Artificial intelligence" means (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	Applications Workgroup	Conn. Gen. Stat. §4-68jj , Conn. Gen. Stat. §4a-23, Conn. Gen. Stat. §51-10e	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	As used in this chapter, "artificial intelligence" means computing technology that is capable of simulating human learning, reasoning, and deduction through processes such as: (1) Acquiring and analyzing information for the purpose of improving operational accuracy through improved contextual knowledge; (2) Identifying patterns in data; and (3) Improving operational outcomes by analyzing the results of a previous operation and using the analysis to modify the operation to achieve an improved result.	Applications Workgroup	Indiana 2024 Public Law 108, Ind. Code §4-13.1-5-1	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(C) "Artificial intelligence" means a machine-based system that: (1) Can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments; (2) Uses machine and human-based inputs to perceive real and virtual environments and abstracts those perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner; and (3) Uses model inference to formulate options for information or action.	Applications Workgroup	Md. State Finance & Procurement Code Ann. §3.5-801	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(1) "Artificial intelligence" means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments, and that uses machine and human-based inputs to do all of the following: (a) Perceive real and virtual environments. (b) Abstract such perceptions into models through analysis in an automated manner. (c) Use model inference to formulate options for information or action.	Applications Workgroup	Mich. Comp. Laws §169.202	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	As used in the Campaign Reporting Act: C. "Artificial intelligence" means a machine-based or computer-based system that through hardware or software uses input data to emulate the structure and characteristics of input data in order to generate synthetic content, including images, video or audio;	Applications Workgroup	N.M. Stat. Ann. §1-19-26	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(a) As used in this section, "artificial intelligence" means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments and that is capable of using 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.	Applications Workgroup	Tennessee - 2024 Public Chapter 550	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	As used in this act: (2) "Artificial intelligence" means models and systems capable of performing functions generally associated with human intelligence, including reasoning and learning.	Applications Workgroup	Tennessee - 2024 Public Chapter 988	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(1) As used in this section: (a) "Artificial intelligence" means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments.	Applications Workgroup	Utah Code Ann. §20A-11-1104 , Utah Code Ann. §76-3-203.18	
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(3) Definitions -- For purposes of this section. (A) Artificial Intelligence -- For purposes of this section "artificial intelligence" means computers and computer systems that, by design and function, perform tasks that would typically require human intelligence, including decision-making, visual perception, speech recognition, or translation of one human language into another human language.	Applications Workgroup	West Virginia - W. Va. Code §11-13Q-10a	
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	Any data system, software, hardware, application, tool, or utility that operates in whole or in part using AI.	LPRO	Executive Order 10/23/2023	Yes
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	A machine-based system 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. Different AI systems vary in their levels of autonomy and adaptiveness after deployment.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	A machine-based system 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.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	Colorado SB 24-205	
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	Engineered system that generates outputs such as content, forecasts, recommendations or decisions for a given set of human-defined objectives.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	International Organization for Standardization	
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	A machine-based system that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and 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.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	European Union Definitions	
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	A software system that includes one or more AI software components. AI systems are designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	National Institute of Standards and Technology, with modifications	
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	As used in this part 17, unless the context otherwise requires: (2) "Artificial intelligence system" means any machine-based system that, for any explicit or implicit objective, infers from the inputs the system receives how to generate outputs, including content, decisions, predictions, or recommendations, that can influence physical or virtual environments.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-1701	
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	(2) "Artificial intelligence system" means any machine-based system that, for any explicit or implicit objective, infers from the inputs such system receives how to generate outputs, including, but not limited to, content, decisions, predictions or recommendations, that can influence physical or virtual environments;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	

Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	(2) "Artificial intelligence systems" means systems capable of: (A) Perceiving an environment through data acquisition and processing and interpreting the derived information to take an action or actions or to imitate intelligent behavior given a specific goal; and (B) Learning and adapting behavior by analyzing how the environment is affected by prior actions.	Applications Workgroup	Texas Government Code Ann. §2054.621	
Artificial Intelligence (AI) system	As used in this chapter, "artificial intelligence systems" means systems capable of perceiving an environment through data acquisition and then processing and interpreting the derived information to take an action or actions or to imitate intelligent behavior given a specific goal. An artificial intelligence system can also learn and adapt its behavior by analyzing how the environment is affected by prior actions.	Applications Workgroup	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 3, §5021	
Automated Decision System	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Automated Decision System (ADS)	(1) "Automated decision system" means a computational process derived from machine learning, statistical modeling, data analytics, or artificial intelligence that issues simplified output, including a score, classification, or recommendation, that is used to assist or replace human discretionary decision-making and materially impacts natural persons. "Automated decision system" does not include a spam email filter, firewall, antivirus software, identity and access management tools, calculator, database, dataset, or other compilation of data.	Applications Workgroup	California - Cal. Government Code §11546.45.5	
Automated Decision System (ADS)	(1) Definitions. As used in this section, unless context otherwise requires: (b) "Automated decision system" means any system that is used to make or assist in decisions that impact the lives of consumers and that is based in whole or in significant part on artificial intelligence, machine learning, computerized algorithms, automated statistical or probabilistic modeling, or similar techniques.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §2-3-1707	
Automated Decision System (ADS)	(A) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated. (B) (1) "Algorithmic decision system" means a computational process that facilitates decision making. (2) "Algorithmic decision system" includes decisions derived from machines, statistics, facial recognition, and decisions on paper.	Applications Workgroup	2024 Chapter 496, MD. State Finance & Procurement Code Ann. §3.5-801	
Automated Decision System (ADS)	(3) "Automated decision system" means an algorithm, including an algorithm incorporating machine learning or other artificial intelligence techniques, that uses data-based analytics to make or support governmental decisions, judgments, or conclusions.	Applications Workgroup	Texas Government Code Ann. §2054.621	
Automated Decision System (ADS)	(a) Definitions. As used in this section: (2) "Automated decision system" means any algorithm, including one incorporating machine learning or other artificial intelligence techniques, that uses data-based analytics to make or support government decisions, judgments, or conclusions.	Applications Workgroup	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 3, §3305	
Automated Decision System (ADS)	Sec. 151 (14) (f) For purposes of this subsection, "automated decision system" or "system" means any algorithm, including one incorporating machine learning or other artificial intelligence techniques, that uses data-based analysis or calculations to make or support government decisions, judgments, or conclusions that cause a Washington resident to be treated differently than another Washington resident in the nature or amount of governmental interaction with that individual including, without limitation, benefits, protections, required payments, penalties, regulations, timing, application, or process requirements.	Applications Workgroup	Washington - 2021 Chapter 334	
Automated Final Decision System	(4) "Automated final decision system" means an automated decision system that makes final decisions, judgments, or conclusions without human intervention.	Applications Workgroup	Texas Government Code Ann. §2054.621	
Automated Final Decision System	(a) Definitions. As used in this section: (3) "Automated final decision system" means an automated decision system that makes final decisions, judgments, or conclusions without human intervention.	Applications Workgroup	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 3, §3305	
Automated Support Decision System	(5) "Automated support decision system" means an automated decision system that provides information to inform the final decision, judgment, or conclusion of a human decision maker.	Applications Workgroup	Texas Government Code Ann. §2054.621	
Automated Support Decision System	(a) Definitions. As used in this section: (4) "Automated support decision system" means an automated decision system that provides information to inform the final decision, judgment, or conclusion of a human decision maker.	Applications Workgroup	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 3, §3305	
Autonomy	Characteristic of a system that is capable of modifying its intended domain of use or goal without external intervention, control or oversight	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	International Organization for Standardization	
Autonomy	A system's level of independence from human involvement and ability to operate without human intervention. [Different AI systems have different levels of autonomy.] An autonomous system has a set of learning, adaptive and analytical capabilities to respond to situations that were not pre-programmed or anticipated (i.e., decision-based responses) prior to system deployment. Autonomous or semi-autonomous AI systems can be characterized as "human-in-the-loop", "human-on-the-loop", or "human-out-of-the-loop" systems depending on their level of meaningful involvement of human beings.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	National Institute of Standards and Technology, with modifications	Yes
Bias	The presence of prejudice or favoritism in AI systems that leads to unfair or discriminatory outcomes. AI can inherit biases from training data or human input, affecting groups based on gender, race, age, etc.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
Bias	A systematic error. In the context of fairness, we are concerned with unwanted bias that places privileged groups at systematic advantage and unprivileged groups at systematic disadvantage.	Applications Workgroup	NIST Glossary	
Computer Vision	An image understanding task that automatically builds a description not only of the image itself, but of the three dimensional scene that it depicts.	Applications Workgroup	NIST Glossary	
Consequential Decision	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Consequential Decision	As used in this part 17, unless the context otherwise requires: (3) "Consequential decision" means a decision that has a material legal or similarly significant effect on the provision or denial to any consumer of, or the cost or terms of: (a) Education enrollment or an education opportunity; (b) Employment or an employment opportunity; (c) A financial or lending service; (d) An essential government service; (e) Health care services; (f) Housing; (g) Insurance; or (h) A legal service.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-1701	
Consequential Decision	(3) "Consequential decision" means any decision that has a material legal or similarly significant effect on any consumer's access to, or availability, cost or terms of, any criminal justice remedy, education enrollment or opportunity, employment or employment opportunity, essential good or service, financial or lending service, essential government service, health care service, housing, insurance or legal service;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Creator	(1) As used in this section: (i) "Creator" means a person that uses artificial intelligence to generate synthetic media. (ii) "Creator" does not include a person that solely provides the technology used in the creation of the synthetic media.	Applications Workgroup	Utah Code Ann. §20A-11-1104, Utah Code Ann. §76-3-203.18	

Deep fake	Multimedia that has either been synthetically created or manipulated using some form of machine or deep learning (artificial intelligence) technology. Other terms used to describe media that have been synthetically generated and/or manipulated include Shallow/Cheap Fakes, Generative AI, and Computer Generated Imagery (CGI).	Applications Workgroup		Yes
Deep Learning	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Deepfake	(3) "Deepfake" means an image, video, audio, or multimedia ai-generated content that falsely appears to be authentic or truthful and which features a depiction of an individual appearing to say or do something the individual did not say or do.	Applications Workgroup	Colorado - Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-46-102	
Dependability	Ability to perform as and when required	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary	Yes
Deployer	A natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other body using an AI system under its authority except where the AI system is used in the course of a personal non-professional activity.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	European Union Definitions	
Deployer	A second party performing the deployment of an artificial intelligence software or system to a first-party customer.	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	Yes
Deployer	(5) "Deploy" means to use a generative artificial intelligence system or high-risk artificial intelligence system;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Deployer	(6) "DEPLOYER" MEANS A PERSON DOING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE THAT DEPLOYS A HIGH-RISK ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM.	Applications Workgroup	Colorado - SB 24-205	
Deployer	(6) "Deployer" means any person doing business in this state that deploys (A) a generative artificial intelligence system, or (B) a high-risk artificial intelligence system;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Deployment	Phase of an artificial intelligence project in which a system is put into operation and customer issues are resolved	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	National Institute of Standards & Technology	Yes
Developer	A general term that includes artificial intelligence developers or manufacturers of systems, system components, or system services; systems integrators; vendors; and product resellers. Development of systems, components, or services can occur internally within organizations or through external entities	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	National Institute of Standards & Technology	Yes
Developer	(7) "Developer" means a person doing business in this state that develops or intentionally and substantially modifies an artificial intelligence system.	Applications Workgroup	Colorado - SB 24-205	
Developer	(7) "Developer" means any person doing business in this state that develops, or intentionally and substantially modifies, (A) a general 41 purpose artificial intelligence model, (B) a generative artificial intelligence system, or (C) a high-risk artificial intelligence system;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Digital Content Provenance	(1) As used in this section: (c) "Digital content provenance" means purely factual information that: (i) Details a digital resource's creator, origin, context, history, and editing process; and (ii) Conforms to an open industry technical standard.	Applications Workgroup	Utah Code Ann. §20A-11-1104 , Utah Code Ann. §76-3-203.18	
Digital Twin	A digital twin is a virtual representation of an object or system designed to reflect a physical object accurately. It spans the object's lifecycle, is updated from real-time data and uses simulation, machine learning and reasoning to help make decisions.	Applications Workgroup	IBM	
Distributor	A natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the provider or the importer, that makes an AI system available on the Union market	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	European Union Definitions	Yes
Distributor/Integrator	A natural or legal person that knowingly resells a General Purpose AI System, or integrates a General Purpose AI System into a software application and offers said integration to the general public. An Integrator is neither a Developer nor a Deployer, nor will any person be deemed an Integrator as a result of offering or redistributing preexisting information technology infrastructure	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	European Union Definitions	Yes
Downstream Provider	A provider of an AI system, including a general-purpose AI system, which integrates an AI model, regardless of whether the AI model is provided by themselves and vertically integrated or provided by another entity based on contractual relations	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	European Union Definitions	Yes
Ethics by design	An approach to technology ethics and a key component of responsible innovation that aims to integrate ethics in the design and development stage of the technology. Sometimes formulated as "embedding values in design." Similar terms are "value-sensitive design" and "ethically aligned design."	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary	Yes
Explainability	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Explainable AI	Explainable AI is used to describe an AI model, its expected impact and potential biases. It helps characterize model accuracy, fairness, transparency and outcomes in AI-powered decision making. Explainable AI is crucial for an organization in building trust and confidence when putting AI models into production. AI explainability also helps an organization adopt a responsible approach to AI development.	Applications Workgroup	IBM	
Fairness	An attribute of an AI system that prioritizes relatively equal treatment of individuals or groups in its decisions and actions in a consistent, accurate and measurable manner. Every model must identify the appropriate standard of fairness that best applies, but most often it the AI system's decisions should not adversely impact, whether directly or disparately, sensitive attributes like race, gender or religion.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
Foundation Model	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Frontier AI	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
General Purpose Artificial Intelligence Model	(8) "General-purpose artificial intelligence model" (A) means any form of artificial intelligence system that (i) displays significant generality, (ii) is capable of competently performing a wide range of distinct tasks, and (iii) can be integrated into a variety of downstream applications or systems, and (B) does not include any artificial intelligence model that is used for development, prototyping and research activities before such model is released on the market;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Generative AI	The class of AI models that emulate the structure and characteristics of input data in order to generate derived synthetic content. This can include images, videos, audio, text, and other digital content.	LPRO	Executive Order 10/23/2023	Yes
Generative AI	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Generative AI	(4) "Generative artificial intelligence" or "generative AI" means an artificial intelligence system capable of generating novel image, video, audio, multimedia, or text content based on prompts or other forms of data provided by a person.	Applications Workgroup	Colorado - Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-46-102	
Generative AI	As used in this section, the term "generative artificial intelligence" means a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, emulate the structure and characteristics of input data in order to generate derived synthetic content including images, videos, audio, text, and other digital content.	Applications Workgroup	Fla. Stat. §106.145	
Generative AI	(6) As used in this section: (c) "Generative AI" means any algorithm or model that creates content such as text, images, audio, or video.	Applications Workgroup	Idaho Code §18-1507C	
Generative AI	(1) As used in this section: (d) "Generative artificial intelligence" means artificial intelligence technology that is capable of creating content such as text, audio, image, or video based on patterns learned from large volumes of data rather than being explicitly programmed with rules.	Applications Workgroup	Utah Code Ann. §20A-11-1104, Utah Code Ann. §76-3-203.18	
Generative AI	(1) As used in this section: (a) "Generative artificial intelligence" means an artificial system that: (i) Is trained on data; (ii) Interacts with a person using text, audio, or visual communication; and (iii) Generates non-scripted outputs similar to outputs created by a human, with limited or no human oversight.	Applications Workgroup	Utah Code Ann. §13-2-12 , Utah Code Ann. §76-2-107	

Generative AI	(8) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise. (b) "Generative artificial intelligence" means an artificial intelligence system that generates novel data or content based on a foundation model.	Applications Workgroup	Washington - 2024 Chapter 163	
Generative AI	(9) "Generative artificial intelligence system" means any artificial intelligence system, including, but not limited to, a general-purpose artificial intelligence model, that is able to produce or manipulate synthetic digital content;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Geospatial Analysis	The use of AI to analyze and interpret geographic data from sources such as satellite imagery, GIS, and remote sensing to inform land use decisions.	Applications Workgroup	Esri - Geographic Information System (GIS)	
High Risk Artificial Intelligence	(D) (1) "High-risk artificial intelligence" means artificial intelligence that is a risk to individuals or communities, as defined under regulations adopted by the department in consultation with the governor's artificial intelligence subcabinet. (2) "High-risk artificial intelligence" includes rights-impacting artificial intelligence and safety-impacting artificial intelligence.	Applications Workgroup	2024 Chapter 496, MD. State Finance & Procurement Code Ann. §3.5-801	
High Risk Artificial Intelligence System	Any artificial intelligence system that, when deployed, makes a consequential decision	Technology/Methodology Workgroup	Colorado SB 24-205, with modifications	
High Risk Artificial Intelligence System	(10) "High-risk artificial intelligence system" means any artificial intelligence system that has been specifically developed and marketed, or intentionally and substantially modified, to make, or be a controlling factor in making, a consequential decision;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
High Risk Automated Decision System	(4) "High-risk automated decision system" means an automated decision system that is used to assist or replace human discretionary decisions that have a legal or similarly significant effect, including decisions that materially impact access to, or approval for, housing or accommodations, education, employment, credit, health care, and criminal justice.	Applications Workgroup	California - Cal. Government Code §11546.45.5	
High Risk Consequential Decision	(9) (a) "High-risk artificial intelligence system" means any artificial intelligence system that, when deployed, makes, or is a substantial factor in making, a consequential decision.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-1701	
Human-in-the-Loop	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Impact Assessment	An evaluation process designed to identify, understand, document and mitigate the potential ethical, legal, economic and societal implications of an AI system in a specific use case.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	
Impact Assessment	An evaluation process designed to identify, understand, document and mitigate the potential ethical, legal, economic and societal implications of an AI system in a specific use case.	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary - definition 2	
Impact Assessment	A risk management tool that seeks to ensure an organization has sufficiently considered a system's relative benefits and costs before implementation. In the context of AI, an impact assessment helps to answer a simple question: alongside this system's intended use, for whom could it fail?	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary - definition 1	Yes
Informed Consent	The process of ensuring individuals are fully aware and agree to the use of their data in AI systems, particularly for sensitive applications like health care.	Applications Workgroup		
Intentional and substantial modification	(11) "Intentional and substantial modification" means any deliberate change made to (A) a generative artificial intelligence system, other than a change made to a generative artificial intelligence system as a result of learning after the generative artificial intelligence system has been deployed, that (i) affects compliance of the generative artificial intelligence system, or (ii) changes the purpose of the generative artificial intelligence system, or (B) a high-risk artificial intelligence system that creates, or potentially creates, any new risk of algorithmic discrimination;	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Large Language Model	A class of language models that use deep-learning algorithms and are trained on extremely large textual datasets that can be multiple terabytes in size. LLMs can be classed into two types: generative or discriminatory. Generative LLMs are models that output text, such as the answer to a question or even writing an essay on a specific topic. They are typically unsupervised or semi-supervised learning models that predict what the response is for a given task. Discriminatory LLMs are supervised learning models that usually focus on classifying text, such as determining whether a text was made by a human or AI.	Applications Workgroup		Yes
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Machine Learning (ML)	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Machine Learning (ML)	A set of techniques that can be used to train AI algorithms to improve performance at a task based on data.	LPRO	Executive Order 10/23/2023	Yes
Machine Learning (ML)	(6) As used in this section: (e) "Machine learning" means the use of algorithms to enable a computer to learn to perform tasks by analyzing a large dataset without being explicitly programmed.	Applications Workgroup	Idaho Code §18-1507C	
Machine Learning (ML)	(8) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise. (c) "Machine learning" means the process by which artificial intelligence is developed using data and algorithms to draw inferences therefrom to automatically adapt or improve its accuracy without explicit programming.	Applications Workgroup	Washington - 2024 Chapter 163	
Meta Data	(5) "Metadata" means structural or descriptive information about data such as content, format, source, rights, accuracy, provenance, periodicity, granularity, publisher or responsible party, contact information, method of collection, and other descriptions.	Applications Workgroup	Colorado - Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-46-102	
Natural Language Processing	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Neural Network	A model that, taking inspiration from the brain, is composed of layers (at least one of which is hidden) consisting of simple connected units or neurons followed by nonlinearities	Applications Workgroup	NIST Glossary	
Oversight	The process of effectively monitoring and supervising an AI system to minimize risks, ensure regulatory compliance and uphold responsible practices. Oversight is important for effective AI governance, and mechanisms may include certification processes, conformity assessments and regulatory authorities responsible for enforcement.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
Predictive Model	(8) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires: (d) "Predictive model" means a process of using mathematical and computational methods that examine current and historical data sets for underlying patterns and calculate the probability of an outcome.	Applications Workgroup	Colo. Rev. Stat. §10-3-1104.9	
Reliability	The closeness of the initial estimated value(s) to the subsequent estimated values	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary - definition 1	
Reliability	Ability of an item to perform as required, without failure, for a given time interval, under given conditions.	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary - definition 2	
Reliability	An attribute of an AI system that ensures it behaves as expected and performs its intended function consistently and accurately, even with new data that it has not been trained on.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
Right to Explanation	The legal right of individuals to receive an explanation of decisions made by AI systems, particularly in contexts like employment, finance, or criminal justice.	Applications Workgroup	New York Senate Bill S5148, 2021	
Rights Impacting Artificial Intelligence	(G) "Rights-impacting artificial intelligence" means artificial intelligence whose output serves as a basis for decision or action that is significantly likely to affect civil rights, civil liberties, equal opportunities, access to critical resources, or privacy.	Applications Workgroup	2024 Chapter 496, MD. State Finance & Procurement Code Ann. §3.5-801	

Risk	The combination of the probability of an occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm	Ethics Workgroup & Technology/Methodology Workgroups	EU Artificial Intelligence Act Definitions	Yes
Safety	A broad term, which may refer to designing, developing and deploying AI systems that minimize AI harms from misinformation, disinformation, deepfakes, hallucinations and other unintended behaviors. It may also refer to mitigating and managing malicious use or rogue behavior. Safety also encompasses the prevention of existential or unexpected risks that may arise from advanced AI capabilities reflected in foundation models.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
Safety Impacting Artificial Intelligence	(H) "Safety-impacting artificial intelligence" means artificial intelligence that has the potential to significantly impact the safety of human life, well-being, or critical infrastructure.	Applications Workgroup	2024 Chapter 496, MD. State Finance & Procurement Code Ann. §3.5-801	
Synthetic digital content	(13) "Synthetic digital content" means any digital content, including, but not limited to, any audio, image, text or video, that is produced or manipulated by a generative artificial intelligence system	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut SB 2 (2024)	
Synthetic Media	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Synthetic Media	"Synthetic media" means an image, audio recording or video recording of an individual's appearance, speech or conduct that has been intentionally manipulated with the use of artificial intelligence techniques or similar digital technology in a manner to create a realistic but false image, audio recording or video recording that produces: (A) A depiction that a reasonable person would believe is of a real individual in appearance, speech or conduct but that did not actually occur in reality; and (B) A materially different understanding or impression than a reasonable person would have from the unaltered, original version of the image, audio recording or video recording.	Applications Workgroup	Oregon - SB 1571 (2024)	
Systemic Risk	A risk that is specific to the high-impact capabilities of general-purpose AI models, having a significant impact on the Union market due to their reach, or due to actual or reasonably foreseeable negative effects on public health, safety, public security, fundamental rights, or the society as a whole, that can be propagated at scale across the value chain.	Ethics Workgroup	EU Artificial Intelligence Act Definitions	
Training Data	NA	Applications Workgroup	NA	
Training Data	(8) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise. (d) "Training data" means labeled data that is used to teach artificial intelligence models or machine learning algorithms to make proper decisions. Training data may include, but is not limited to, annotated text, images, video, or audio.	Applications Workgroup	Washington - 2024 Chapter 163	
Training Data	A dataset from which a model is learned.	Applications Workgroup	NIST Glossary	
Transparency	Open, comprehensive, accessible, clear and understandable presentation of information; property of a system or process to imply openness and accountability	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary - definition 1	
Transparency	Understanding the working logic of the model	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary - definition 2	
Transparency	Property of an organization that appropriate activities and decisions are communicated to relevant stakeholders in a comprehensive, accessible and understandable manner. NOTE: Inappropriate communication of activities and decisions can violate security, privacy or confidentiality requirements.	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary - definition 3	
Transparency	Property of a system that appropriate information about the system is made available to relevant stakeholders. NOTES: Appropriate information for system transparency can include aspects such as features, performance, limitations, components, procedures, measures, design goals, design choices and assumptions, data sources and labeling protocols; inappropriate disclosure of some aspects of a system can violate security, privacy or confidentiality requirements.	Ethics Workgroup	NIST Glossary - definition 4	
Transparency	A broad term that implies openness, comprehensibility and accountability in the way AI algorithms function and make decisions. However, the specific meaning of transparency may vary depending on context. May refer to the extent to which information regarding an AI system is made available to stakeholders, including disclosing if AI is used through techniques like watermarking, and explaining how the model works through model or system cards for example. It also refers to maintenance of technical and nontechnical documentation across the AI life cycle to keep track of processes and decision-making, which can also assist with auditability of the AI system. In the open-source context, transparency may refer to making the source code publicly accessible.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
Transparency in AI	The requirement for AI systems and their developers to provide clear, understandable information about how AI models function and make decisions.	Applications Workgroup	Connecticut HB 5314, 2022	
Trustworthy AI	In most cases, this term is used interchangeably with the terms responsible AI and ethical AI, which all refer to principle-based AI development and AI governance, including the principles of security, safety, transparency, explainability, accountability, privacy and nondiscrimination/nonbias (see also bias), among others.	Ethics Workgroup	IAPP Key Terms for AI Governance	Yes
Trustworthy AI	Characteristics of trustworthy AI systems include: valid and reliable, safe, secure and resilient, accountable and transparent, explainable and interpretable, privacy-enhanced, and fair with harmful bias managed.	Applications Workgroup	NIST Glossary	
Widespread infringement	Any act or omission contrary to Union law protecting the interest of individuals, which: (a) has harmed or is likely to harm the collective interests of individuals residing in at least two Member States other than the Member State in which: (i) the act or omission originated or took place; (ii) the provider concerned, or, where applicable, its authorized representative is located or established; or (iii) the deployer is established, when the infringement is committed by the deployer; (b) has caused, causes or is likely to cause harm to the collective interests of individuals and has common features, including the same unlawful practice or the same interest being infringed, and is occurring concurrently, committed by the same operator, in at least three Member States;	Ethics Workgroup	EU Artificial Intelligence Act Definitions	