

RULE 10 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A. Definitions

- (1) “Artificial Intelligence” or “AI” means technology that enables computers and machines to reason, learn, and act in a way that would typically require human intelligence.
- (2) “Generative Artificial Intelligence” (or “GenAI”) means a computer-based system that uses machine learning or similar techniques to produce new content — such as text, images, audio, video, code, or data visualizations — in response to user inputs. Generative AI systems create content that is not pre-programmed or explicitly retrieved but synthesized based on underlying models trained on large datasets and may include integration with other sources, such as real-time access to proprietary databases. GenAI includes any system that has been identified by its owner, editor, or designer as utilizing GenAI.
- (3) “Machine Learning” means Artificial Intelligence systems that utilize algorithms and models to learn from historical data to make decisions and perform tasks autonomously. Generative AI is a subset of Machine Learning.

B. Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools

- (1) While Artificial Intelligence tools open doors to innovation and efficiency, use of Artificial Intelligence tools may pose risks to fairness, accuracy, and accountability.
- (2) It is well known that GenAI may “hallucinate” or produce fake information.
- (3) Any person who files or submits briefs, letters, memoranda of law, or any other document, image, or recording with the court is responsible for providing complete and accurate versions of any submissions consistent with any applicable legal or ethical guidance, rules, or statutes. Anyone who files, submits, or lodges such material is certifying the accuracy of the material and any statements made therein.
- (4) Any person utilizing Generative AI for material submitted to the court must review any such material for accuracy and completeness, and for potentially erroneous, incomplete, or hallucinated output. Parties, litigants, and court users must take reasonable steps to correct any erroneous or hallucinated output in any material submitted to the court. Any use of Generative AI outputs is ultimately the responsibility of the person who authorizes or uses it.
- (5) Any person who files, submits, or lodges ex parte material with the court that includes text, recordings, or images produced via Machine Learning or Artificial Intelligence tools, must disclose this fact in the filing or submission. The ex parte material subject to this rule includes, but is not limited to, search warrant affidavits, probable cause statements, declarations in support of wiretaps, requests for temporary emergency orders, requests for restraining orders, or applications for provisional remedies or interim relief.