OUR VALUE PROPOSITION

AALL is dedicated to supporting the career development needs of law librarians through quality educational programming and events designed specifically for legal information professionals.

AALL embraces law librarians in all stages of their careers to provide exceptional experiences, tools for success and premier services to support professional growth.
Speakers

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Takeaways

• Discuss fundamentals of gen AI prompting, including the difference between prompting and Boolean searching

• Diverse uses of prompt engineering in the field of law, and how it can enhance research and information retrieval

• Review different gen AI tools and understand their strengths and limitations
Survey

What is your ability level for prompting gen AI tools?
Agree or Disagree?

Prompts for gen AI tools are similar to natural language searches
Query Options
Pre-GenAI Query Options

• Terms & Connectors
• Natural Language
Limitations of Pre-Gen AI Queries

- **Ambiguity** – one word may be used in multiple senses; results typically return all senses of a word
- **Synonyms** – one word may have many synonyms; results typically return only the word used (or sometimes preloaded synonyms)
- **Complex queries** – relationships between words/phrases may be difficult to search for
Generative AI Queries

- Retrieval often uses vectors/embeddings
- Fine-tuning may do “behind-the-scenes” queries/prompting
- Summarizes and synthesizes; can create new content
Word Embeddings

• Simplified example of “meaning space” projected to 2D, showing words that are nearby in meaning
Syntax and Structure

Terms & Connectors
- Terms (AND, OR, NOT) to exclude or require terms
- Concepts connected using proximity connectors

Natural Language
- Everyday language
- No syntax or operators
- Ambiguity avoided, synonyms linked, and concepts connected through natural language processing techniques

Generative AI
- Everyday language
- No syntax or operators
- Prompting tips/techniques may improve results
- Concepts connected through embeddings
Responsiveness

Terms & Connectors
• Adjust terms & connectors; requires skill
• Search within available
• Filters available

Natural Language
• Adjusting queries leads to different results in an intuitive way
• Search within available
• Filters available

Generative AI
• Adjusting results may happen conversationally; ability varies among systems
• Search within and filters not yet available
Interpretability

Terms & Connectors
• Straightforward to interpret
• Options are made visible (e.g., through advanced search)

Natural Language
• Search results are linked to input of key words
• Reasons for ranking of results not made visible

Generative AI
• Limited transparency in how information is generated, ranked, and incorporated
Sources

Terms & Connectors
• Select sources
• Easily connect to other sources of information (Shepard’s, etc.)
• Source of information in results is obvious

Natural Language
• Select sources
• Easily connect to other sources of information (Shepard’s, etc.)
• Source of information in results is obvious

Generative AI
• Statements are sourced in RAG models, but may not be in other models
• May not be connected to other systems (e.g., Shepard’s)
Benefits and Limitations in Using Generative AI Search

Benefits
• Conversational (some products)
• Extremely good at searching for concepts and relationships
• Can run multiple operations at once and incorporate into one answer

Limitations
• Difficult to manipulate search results
• Minimal transparency in selection, ranking, and synthesis of sources
• Sourcing statements (in non-RAG)
• Limited connections to other systems
Generative AI expands beyond traditional search


Figure 3. Advancing the search frontier: Visualizing the set of possible tasks that can be tackled with search only today (i.e., finding, learning, and investigating) plus the expansion in the frontier into support for higher-order task activities with the addition of AI agents (e.g., adding emerging AI support for creative inspiration, synthesis, and summarization).
Scorched Earth
"How does this rule apply to us? I need to be sure we've found all the cases on this issue."
Quick rule

"What must a party show to get a permanent injunction? Just check a treatise"
A few cases
"Are there *any* cases supporting our position?"

**Find**
- Find some starting cases on a topic
- Find cases matching query
- Find negative treatment of key cases/statutes/regs
- Find citing or cited cases

**Learn/Investigate**
- Learn about an area of law
- Identify the question(s) presented

**Create/Synthesize/Summarize**
- Ensure we've found all cases on point
- Decide whether authority is good law
- Summarize the leading authorities
Prompting Framework
Basics of Prompt Engineering

C.R.E.A.T.E. FRAMEWORK
C – Character/Set the Stage

Instead of: You are a librarian.

Try: You are a law librarian creating a presentation for a webinar for the American Association of Law Libraries on the basics and best practices of AI prompting.
C.R.E.A.T.E.

R - Request

Instead of: Include a sample prompt.

Try: Please develop an introductory discussion and sample prompt reflecting the CREATE method.
E - Examples/Explain

Instead of: Keep it light, but for a work thing.

Try: Keep the tone positive and professional. Include a reference to a 1980’s commercial featuring a soap opera star.
A - Adjustments/Additions: Refine for Perfection

Instead of: More flowery less "nerdy"

Try: Refrain from including overly technical language and keep the language applicable to an audience with varying degrees of exposure to AI resources.
Instead of: Create a list.

Try: Provide the discussion in a bullet point list with each element of the CREATE framework given its own bullet point.
Instead of: Tell me why you did what you did.

Try: Please explain your thought process and reasoning for each point within the discussion.
Prompting Purposes
Prompting Purposes

Research

• Simple: What are the necessary legal elements of a contract.

• Complex: In which of the fifty states is it illegal to carry an ice cream cone in your back pocket on a Sunday? Provide the results in a bullet point list with footnote references to the sources used to populate the list.

Drafting

• Draft a presentation on AI prompting for a high school audience at a bilingual English and Spanish speaking school using examples of manga in each of the prompting examples.
Prompting Purposes

Summarization

• Provide a 100-word summary for each of the following 10 open access scholarly articles. Include bibliographic details with proper MLA citation and links to each of the authors’ CVs.

Analysis

• Review the following data and provide a two-page analysis identifying any pattern or anomalies that would suggest the need for further investigation.
Prompting Purposes

Content Creation

• Create a blog post about the benefits of having a librarian/information professional take the reigns of Generative AI prompting within your institution as they are experts at adopting new technology and ensuring its proper usage while understanding its limitations and calling out the false promises.

Brainstorming

• Develop a strategy to implement best practices for AI prompting.
Generative AI Tools

The latest statistics on generative AI show there are about 67,200 firms that are working in this sector.
Please Note

The products presented in this session are for informational purposes only. The inclusion of these products does not imply endorsement, preference, or affiliation with AALL. The views and opinions expressed are solely those of the speakers and do not reflect any official AALL position.
Use Cases
ChatGPT

Strengths
- Free and fast
- Wide-range of knowledge
- Conversational
- Customizable

Limitations
- Not private, secured
- Cut-off dates
- Misinformation and hallucinations
- Input and output limits
ChatGPT

- Classic prompting techniques work well
- Context:
  - Case law, contracts, law review articles, etc. (summaries or full-text)
- Instruction:
  - Detail what a good response should contain
  - Provide an example of a good response
- Careful prompting can achieve many of the results of custom products
- CustomGPTs can standardize prompting, and allow for sharing of prompts across the enterprise
Examples of ChatGPT Use Cases
Review a document and suggest changes

- Reviewed document is a form protective order provided by S.D. Ohio
- Using ChatGPT 4 (paid version)
Summarize docket pleadings

- Cut and pasted entries from a docket sheet
- Used ChatGPT 4 (paid version)
Custom GPTs can standardize prompts

- Ask "Create" tool to help you create
- Upload documents
- Connect to APIs

Hi! I'll help you build a new GPT. You can say something like, "make a creative who helps generate visuals for new products" or "make a software engineer who helps format my code."

What would you like to make?

I want a GPT that can help me analyze court docket entries and draft summaries of them. For example, I might want to cut and paste some docket summaries and ask you to draft an email to my assigning partner, summarizing where the summary judgment briefing currently stands in this case. Some of them have been resolved, some have not; group them by whether they have been resolved, and be sure to list the briefs on each motion that have been filed and the dates, any related opinions/decisions and the dates, and any hearings that have been scheduled.
Name
Docket Summarizer

Description
Analyzes court docket entries and drafts concise summaries.

Instructions
This GPT specializes in analyzing court docket entries and drafting summaries of them. It can group docket entries by their status (resolved or unresolved), list the briefs on each motion with filing dates, note any related opinions or decisions with dates, and mention any scheduled hearings. It should provide clear, concise summaries suitable for communication with an assigning partner in a law firm.

Conversation starters
Summarize the status of the summary judgment briefing in this case.
Group these docket entries by their resolution status.
Some CustomGPTs can connect to outside information:

- Midpage GPT (requires separate midpage account)
- Can search case law and statutes
- Sourced from Caselaw Access Project, Free Law Project
Consensus

• Academic research
• Available on website, or via CustomGPT (more conversational)
• More suited for yes/no questions
• Simplify the question to one issue

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Strengths

- Free, student discount options
- Semantic Scholar database
- Different query options
- Auto-creates citations
- Filters, collaboration and Copilot features

Limitations

- Not private, secured
- Limited topics and disciplines
- Misinformation and hallucinations
- Older and limited sources
Examples of Consensus Use Cases
Do drug courts reduce the rates of recidivism among drug offenders?

**Summary**
10 papers analyzed

These studies suggest that drug courts reduce recidivism rates among drug offenders.

**Consensus Meter**
12 papers analyzed

- Yes - 100%
- Possibly - 0%
- No - 0%
Summary  beta

7 papers analyzed

Some studies suggest juveniles have lower decision-making capability than adults, while other studies indicate that adolescents aged 15 and older can make mature decisions in non-arousing situations.

Consensus Meter  beta

Not enough predictions. The meter needs at least 5 yes/no predictions to display. Try asking a popular research question.

Does beta alanine improve exercise performance?
Summary

10 papers analyzed

These studies suggest that moderate red wine consumption may reduce the risk of heart disease due to its polyphenolic compounds, antioxidant properties, and effects on lipid levels and hemostatic variables.

Consensus Meter

13 papers analyzed

- Yes - 69%
- Possibly - 31%
- No - 0%
Prompting Use Cases for Law Librarians

Current data set – cases, statutory codes, regulations, and Practical Law*

Instead of: You are an experienced attorney who is an expert legal researcher, and you need to find and summarize the best cases that discuss whether the ADA requires an employer to reassign an employee to a vacant position as a reasonable accommodation.

Try: Does the ADA require an employer to reassign an employee to a vacant position as a reasonable accommodation?
Does the ADA require an employer to reassign an employee to a vacant position as a reasonable accommodation?

Yes, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) may require an employer to reassign an employee to a vacant position as a reasonable accommodation when the employee is no longer able to perform the essential functions of their current position, even with a reasonable accommodation, and the employee is qualified for the vacant position (Mullon v. Horseshoe Hammond, Inc., Not Reported in F.Supp.2d (2005)) [1], (McCreary v. Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., 132 F.3d 1159 (1997)) [2], (Lucas v. W.W. Grainger, Inc., 257 F.3d 1249 (2001)) [3], (Smith v. Midland Brake, Inc., a Div. of Echlin, Inc., 180 F.3d 1154 (1999)) [4]. However, the obligation to reassign is not unlimited. The employer is not required to “bump” another employee to create a vacancy for the disabled employee, nor is the employer required to create a new position to accommodate the disabled employee (Mullon v. Horseshoe Hammond, Inc., Not Reported in F.Supp.2d (2005)) [1], (McCreary v. Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., 132 F.3d 1159 (1997)) [2], (Leslie v. St. Vincent New Hope, Inc., 916 F.Supp. 879 (1996)) [5], (Dunderdale v. United Airlines, Inc., 807 F.3d 849 (2015)) [7].

The ADA does not require an employer to offer an employee a promotion as a reasonable accommodation (Lucas v. W.W. Grainger, Inc., 257 F.3d 1249 (2001)) [3], (Smith v. Midland Brake, Inc., a Div. of Echlin, Inc., 180 F.3d 1154 (1999)) [4], (Perdue v. Sanofi-Aventis U.S., LLC, 999 F.3d 954 (2021)) [6], (Curry v. Wilkie, Not Reported in Fed. Supp. (2019)) [9]. It’s worth noting that the employer is only required to transfer an employee to a position comparable to the employee’s prior position (Leslie v. St. Vincent New Hope, Inc., 916 F.Supp. 879 (1996)) [5]. In cases where a comparable position is not vacant, an employer’s obligation to reassign an employee may include an assignment to a position with a lower grade of pay if the employee meets the job’s qualifications (Hedrick v. Western Reserve Care System, 355 F.3d 444 (2004)) [8].
Prompting Use Cases for Law Librarians

Current data set – cases, statutory codes, Practical Guidance, and Matthew Bender

Prompting Tips:

- Include clear jurisdiction, parties, key terms and points of law
- State material facts for the response to consider
- Specify your goal and purpose (e.g., draft a memo)
- Indicate expected answer type/format
In Virginia, military pensions are subject to division in divorce proceedings. The division of these pensions is typically determined by the court and is based on various factors, including the length of the marriage and the service member's rank and years of service.

In the case of McLaughlin v. McLaughlin, the court made an equitable distribution award to the wife as to the value of the husband’s military pension. This suggests that the court has the authority to divide military pensions as part of the divorce proceedings. Similarly, in Randolph v. Randolph, the court found that the marital portion of the servicemember’s military pension was subject to marital property division. The former spouse was entitled to a share of the servicemember’s military retirement benefits, which would accrue upon the servicemember’s retirement.
This is an antitrust lawsuit brought by CHS/Community Health Systems against MultiPlan, alleging that MultiPlan orchestrated an illegal price-fixing conspiracy among major commercial health insurers to systematically underpay healthcare providers for out-of-network medical services. CHS claims MultiPlan entered written agreements with hundreds of its competitor health insurers to use its proprietary claims repricing methodology to suppress reimbursement rates, eliminating competition. This allegedly resulted in underpayments totaling hundreds of millions of dollars to CHS. CHS asserts the agreements are a per se violation of antitrust laws or alternatively an unreasonable restraint of trade. CHS seeks damages, an injunction prohibiting MultiPlan’s conduct, and costs.
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- Choosing the right generative AI tool
- Claude, Harvey, CoCounsel, and vLex’s Vincent AI
- Developments in gen AI legal field