YOUR LEGAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORK™
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.
AI, What is it Good For? Exploring Advanced Applications of Generative AI

June 4, 2024
Takeaways

• Law librarians will gain a deeper understanding of advanced prompt generative AI techniques and tips to ensure reliability.
• Attendees will explore unique and complex use cases, including those regarding instruction, scholarly research, corporate transactions, and litigation purposes.
• Attendees will obtain valuable insight on the developments in AI platforms and tools in the legal industry.
Survey

How often do you use generative AI tools?
Survey

Which generative AI tools have you personally used?
Prompting Basics Review
Prompting Purposes

- Research
- Drafting
- Summarization
- Analysis
- Content Creation
- Brainstorming
C.R.E.A.T.E. Framework

Character / Set the Stage
Extras / Enhancements
Type of Output
Adjustments / Additions
Request
Examples / Explain
There’s an App for That™

There’s an AI for That™
Questions & Considerations

Choosing the Right AI Tool
Questions & Considerations

• Identify Specific Needs

• How strong is its data?

• How strong is its team’s legal knowledge?
Questions & Considerations

• What is the company’s history/reputation?

• User Interface and Ease of Use

• Integration Capabilities
Questions & Considerations

• How strong is the security?

• Beware the AI Hype

• What’s Coming?
Advanced GAI Use Cases
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.
Content Supporting AI-Generated Response:

**Best Efforts, Commercially Reasonable Efforts, and Reasonable Efforts Provisions in Commercial Contracts (NY) |**
Practice Notes | Non-jurisdictional

**§ 6.03 Requirement and Output Contracts Under the U.C.C. |** 1 Corbin on New York Contracts § 6.03 | Treatises | New York

**Doctors Allergy Formula, LLC v. Valeant Pharms, Int'l., 78 Misc. 3d 1237(A) |** Supreme Court of New York, New York County | May 12, 2023 | Cases


**View Related Material**

Jurisdiction: New York

AI-generated content should be reviewed for accuracy.
Advanced Use Cases

Claude

Non-commercial use permitted with attribution. Commercial use is not permitted.
Strengths
- Free and paid versions
- Accepts multiple file-types
- Large context window
- Wide-range of knowledge
- Conversational
- Does not train on your data

Limitations
- No access to internet
- Not private, secured
- Cut-off dates (August 2023)
- Misinformation and hallucinations
- Limits on input and output
Claude

- Similar to ChatGPT
- 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
Correct it if it’s not performing as expected

• Asked Claude to review two briefs and create a spreadsheet of all of the citations
• Included all columns I wanted
• When it wasn’t as expected, I reiterated what I wanted.
Work with large files

- Claude will put the entire files into memory (may improve accuracy; slow)
- Each time you ask a question it will put the file into memory again (runs through tokens fast)
Advanced Use Cases

CoCounsel
• Casetext’s “world’s first AI legal assistant” (March 2023)
• Purchased by Thomson Reuters (Aug 2023)
• Trained on primary law and “Analyses” (JD Supra secondary sources)
• CoCounsel Core links to Westlaw Precision content (May 2024)
• Several built-in AI skills
• Legal Research Memo
• Search a Database
• Extract Contract Data
• Contract Policy Compliance
• Review Documents
• Draft Correspondence
• Prepare for a Deposition
• Summarize
• Timeline
Strengths

- Trained on primary law (Core add’l Westlaw content)
- Multiple skills available
- Built in filters (e.g., dates, publication status)
- Upload variety of file types
- Download and copy options
- Private, secure

Caveats

- Costs
- Misinterpreted information and inaccuracies
- Generation time for some skills
- Legal Research Memo skill will sunset
Summarize: Summarize the speakers' testimony and the questions asked during this hearing (uploaded pdf of 90 pages)

**Built-in Options**

**Brief:** A fixed-length summary of one to two paragraphs, regardless of the file size.

**Detailed:** A summary that varies in length, based on the number of pages. Offers a summary for every few pages.

**Comprehensive:** Provides a summary for each page, making the final output longer but with more information.
Ron Wyden asks Allan Coukell if directing Medicare to pay separately for sterile injectables would help achieve objectives of price and quality.

Allan Coukell responds that it depends on how it is constructed, and that it could increase the margin without changing purchasing patterns.

Coukell suggests tying reimbursement to shifts in inventory and manufacturer selection.

Ron Wyden then addresses Dr. Hernandez, referencing her analysis on price gouging.

Wyden expresses interest in Hernandez's suggestion to tie reforms to value-based purchasing.

I think I'd be interested in your thoughts if we were to, and we're going to work on this in a bipartisan way, so we're going to try and get as many ideas as we can out there. If we decided to direct Medicare to pay separately for sterile injectables, **do you think that would give us a chance to get those twin objectives as not just price but quality?**

ALLAN COUKELL:
Thank you, Senator. I appreciate that question. I think potentially, and it would depend on how it was constructed, if the payment increased the provider reimbursement but didn't change the incentive to buy below the reimbursement level, then you'd have the effect of
Prepare for Deposition: I'm deposing the chief financial officer of an airline in an antitrust case alleging price-fixing. The witness is adverse, has not been forthcoming during discovery, and has been employed by the airline for 6 years.

- 25 questions generated
- 5 main categories =
  - knowledge of any agreements or understandings re: pricing
  - role in setting or approving prices for the airline
  - communications re: pricing strategies or coordination with competitors
  - understanding of airline's competitive landscape and how that may have influenced pricing decisions
  - knowledge of internal policies or procedures related to pricing that may have been put in place to facilitate coordination with competitors (*edited)
The witness's understanding of the airline's competitive landscape and how that may have influenced pricing decisions

- Can you describe your understanding of the airline's competitive landscape?
- How do you think this competitive landscape has influenced pricing decisions?
- Are there any specific competitors that you believe have had a significant impact on the airline's pricing decisions?
- Have you ever been asked to adjust prices in response to a competitor's actions?
- If so, can you describe the circumstances?
I'm interviewing candidates for an academic law library assistant director position who will be supervising a team of 10 librarians and staff members.

**CoCounsel:**

*Are there particular skills or experience areas you'd like to focus on?*

I'm interested in their management experience and skills with implementing artificial intelligence into work processes.
Questions on Management Experience:

1. Can you describe your experience with managing a diverse team of professionals in a library setting?
2. How do you approach the challenge of supervising both librarians and non-librarian staff?
3. Can you provide an example of how you have successfully resolved a conflict within a team you managed?
4. What strategies do you employ to maintain team motivation and encourage professional development?
5. How do you prioritize workloads and delegate tasks among a team of 10 or more staff members?

Scenario-Based Questions:

1. Imagine we are looking to implement an AI-based legal research tool in our law library. What would be your step-by-step plan to ensure successful adoption and integration?
2. You notice that the team is relying heavily on traditional research methods. How would you encourage them to integrate AI-based tools into their workflows?
Review Documents: Identify the key changes in the corporate structure. Provide a comprehensive overview of the changes in the company's organizational hierarchy, board composition, executive leadership, subsidiaries, joint ventures, and any significant mergers or acquisitions.

• Uploaded six 10Ks (over 1,200 pages)

• Generated 5 prompts =
  1. Provide an overview of changes in the company's organizational hierarchy.
  2. Describe any changes in the board composition of the company.
  3. Summarize the changes in executive leadership within the company.
  4. List company's subsidiaries, joint ventures, and provide any changes to these.
  5. Identify any significant M & A the company has been involved in.
### Review Documents: interactive overview table generated (5 prompts = 5 columns)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documents</th>
<th>Changes in org hierarchy</th>
<th>Changes in board composition</th>
<th>Changes in exec leadership</th>
<th>Co. subsidiaries, JVs, changes</th>
<th>Significant mergers or acquisitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sempra_202402...</td>
<td>Organizational restructuring</td>
<td>Changes to board structure</td>
<td>Leadership appointments</td>
<td>Subsidiaries, JVs, changes</td>
<td>Various transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempra_202302...</td>
<td>Organizational restructuring</td>
<td>Board changes, independence</td>
<td>Multiple changes</td>
<td>Subsidiaries, JVs, Changes</td>
<td>Many mergers/acquisitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempra_2022022...</td>
<td>Reorganization, ownership</td>
<td>Complex changes</td>
<td>Leadership reshuffled</td>
<td>Various changes</td>
<td>Many mergers, acquisitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempra_2021022...</td>
<td>Organizational changes</td>
<td>New board structure</td>
<td>Leadership restructuring</td>
<td>Subsidiaries; changes</td>
<td>Varied significant deals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempra_202002...</td>
<td>Asset sales, executive changes</td>
<td>Post-merger changes</td>
<td>No changes mentioned</td>
<td>Subsidiaries, JV changes</td>
<td>Multiple mergers and acquisitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempra_2019022...</td>
<td>Strategic changes</td>
<td>Various changes</td>
<td>Leadership appointments</td>
<td>Subsidiaries; Changes</td>
<td>Various mergers/acquisitions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significant mergers and acquisitions include the merger of Sempra with an indirect subsidiary of EFH in 2016 as part of EFH’s bankruptcy, leading to Vistra Energy Corp. becoming independent (pg. 51); acquisitions by SI Partners subsidiaries, including sales to ConocoPhillips and KKR Denali in 2023 for $254 million and $976 million respectively (pg. 88); Sempra's formation in 1998 through a combination of Enova and PE (pg. 12); the 2016 acquisitions of IEnova Pipelines and Ventika wind power generation facilities by Sempra Infrastructure (pg. 166); and the acquisition of a 50% equity interest in ESJ by Sempra Infrastructure, increasing its

Sempra was involved in a merger with an indirect subsidiary of EFH (Energy Future Holdings) as part of EFH’s bankruptcy proceedings in 2016. This merger contributed to Vistra Energy Corp. (formerly TCEH Corp.) becoming an independent, publicly traded company following the distribution of all outstanding shares of its common stock to certain creditors of TCEH LLC.

(Pg. 51)
Advanced Use Cases

Harvey
• Among the Open.AI Startup Fund’s first four investments
• Allen & Overy partners with Harvey AI (Feb 2023)
• Launched on Microsoft Azure Marketplace (Mar 2024)
• Trained with general internet data, “proprietary datasets of legal data,” and by firm’s own work products
• Assistant, EDGAR Research, Redline Analysis, Translation, and Transcript Analysis
**Strengths**

- Database of examples
- Content generation (e.g., drafting, tables)
- Translate Workflow and EDGAR Research
- Upload a variety of file types
- Links to uploaded documents
- Private, secure

**Caveats**

- Costs
- Unclear on trained datasets
- Misinformation and hallucinations
- Processing of large files can be problematic
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ________ COUNTY, OHIO

_____________________, ) Case No. __________ Plaintiff, ) Judge __________ vs. )
_____________________, ) COMPLAINT FOR MEDICAL Defendant. ) MALPRACTICE AND DEMAND ) FOR
JURY TRIAL )

Plaintiff, __________, by and through counsel, states the following as the basis for this complaint against defendant, __________:

1. Plaintiff is a resident of ________ County, Ohio.
2. Defendant is a licensed physician (or other health care provider) who practices in ________ County, Ohio, and who provided medical care and treatment to plaintiff at ________ (name and address of hospital, clinic, or other facility) on or about ________ (date or dates of service).
3. This court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Ohio Revised Code § 2305.01 and § 2305.113, and venue is proper in this county pursuant to Ohio Revised Code § 2305.03 and § 2305.11.
4. This action is timely filed within the applicable statute of limitations and/or statute of repose, or is otherwise tolled or extended by law.
5. Plaintiff has complied with the requirements of Ohio Revised Code § 2323.40 and § 2323.41, and has attached to this complaint a copy of the affidavit of merit executed by a qualified expert witness who has reviewed the relevant medical records and opined that defendant breached the standard of care and caused plaintiff’s injuries.
6. Alternatively, plaintiff has filed a motion for an extension of time to file the affidavit of merit pursuant to Ohio Revised Code § 2323.42, and has shown good cause for such extension.
Create a table summarizing the compostable labeling requirements by statutory provisions

### Tips for using Assistant
- Consider asking for a table, email, memo, outline, bullet points or other format.
- Consider asking for an informal, professional, firm, or other tone.
- Consider specifying the intended audience (e.g., "a client with little acquisition experience" or "a senior in-house attorney").
- Queries should be explicit, descriptive, and specific. Providing some extra direction in a query can go a long way (e.g., saying "holders of Company Common Stock" rather than "common holders," or saying "written legal opinion" rather than only "legal opinion").
- Break up complex queries into simpler components, especially when there is an analytical or subjective task contained in your query.
- Provide some background facts and context (e.g., a legal jurisdiction) in your query.

### Important Reminders
- Document uploads must be PDF (.pdf), Word (.docx), Excel (.xlsx) files or a zip file containing these files.
- Always double-check outputs for accuracy and completeness. Responses may contain hallucinations. Be particularly careful when asking about specific cases, statutes, company filings, or other sources that may expose gaps in Harvey’s training data.
- When documents are uploaded, text is interpreted left to right, all the way across the page. This means Harvey’s Assistant feature is not able to recognize multi-column pages, vertical text, or images at this time.
- Responses may vary based on subtle changes to query language and even
EDGAR: Five most common cybersecurity threats experienced by large technology companies
Response

Companies: AAPL, AMZN, CSCO, GOOG, IBM, INTC, META, MSFT, NVDA, ORCL  Form Types: 10...

The relevant filings from the large technology companies, namely Apple Inc., Microsoft Corporation, Amazon.com, Inc., Alphabet Inc., Facebook, Inc., Intel Corporation, Cisco Systems, Inc., Oracle Corporation, IBM and NVIDIA Corporation, reveal a variety of cybersecurity threats that these companies face. The five most common cybersecurity threats experienced by these companies can be categorized as follows:

1. Malicious Attacks and Unauthorized Access: The companies frequently experience malicious attacks and attempts to gain unauthorized access to their systems. These attacks aim to compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of confidential information or disrupt normal business operations [1 2 3 4].

2. Cyber Attacks and Data Breaches: The companies are at risk of cyber attacks and data breaches that could disrupt their operations, harm their operating results and financial condition, and damage their reputation [1 2 4 5].

3. Social Engineering Attacks: The companies are susceptible to social engineering attacks, such as spear phishing, which aim to trick employees into revealing sensitive information, thereby providing access to the companies' systems or data [5 6 7 8].
Meta Platforms, Inc. 2024 10-Q

detect for long periods of time. Although we have Our industry is prone to cyber-attacks by parties seeking unauthorized access to our data or users' data or to disrupt our ability to provide service. Our...

MICROSOFT CORP 2024 10-Q

unanticipated security threats from sophisticated adversaries. The security of our products and services is important in our customers' decisions to purchase or use our products or services across c...

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP 2024 10-K

will have a material adverse effect in the future. As discussed in greater detail in Item 1A., "Risk Factors," the company faces numerous and evolving cybersecurity threats, including risks originating from...

MICROSOFT CORP 2023 10-K

attacks, or otherwise adversely affect our business. Cyberthreats are constantly evolving and becoming increasingly sophisticated and complex, increasing the difficulty of detecting and successfully ...

Risks Related to Data, Security, Platform Integrity, and Intellectual Property

Security breaches, improper access to or disclosure of our data or user data, other hacking and phishing attacks on our systems, or other cyber incidents could harm our reputation and adversely affect our business.

Our industry is prone to cyber-attacks by parties seeking unauthorized access to our data or users' data or to disrupt our ability to provide service. Our products and services involve the collection, storage, processing, and transmission of a large amount of data. Any failure to prevent or mitigate security breaches and improper access to or disclosure of our data or user data, including personal information, content, or payment information from users, or information from marketers, could result in the loss, modification, disclosure, destruction, or other misuse of such data, which could harm our business and reputation and diminish our competitive position. In addition, computer malware, viruses, social engineering (such as spear phishing attacks), scraping, and general hacking continue to be prevalent in our industry, have occurred on our systems, and will occur on our systems in the future. We also regularly encounter attempts to create false or undesirable user accounts, purchase ads, or take other actions on our platform for purposes such as spamming, spreading misinformation, or other illegal, illicit, or otherwise
Translate

Languages: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Simplified Chinese, Spanish

Tips:

1. Formatting and layout may be affected during translation, so be prepared to review and adjust the translated document if needed

2. Review the translated document for clarity, coherence, and correctness. Adjust as necessary to ensure the final output is polished.

3. Keep in mind that while the tool aims to provide high-quality translations, human review may be necessary for sensitive or critical documents.

(emphasis added)
9.2 Corpus Security Evaluation

When evaluating the corpus security situation, the following requirements should be met by the service provider.

a) Adopt manual sampling to randomly select no less than 4000 pieces of corpus, and the qualification rate should not be lower than 96%.

b) Combine keywords, classification models, and other techniques for sampling, randomly select no less than 10% of the total corpus, and the sampling qualification rate should not be lower than 98%.

c) The keyword library and classification model used for evaluation should meet the requirements in Chapter 8 of this document.
Advanced Use Cases

vLex Vincent AI
Multinational legal AI platform
Fastcase, Docket Alarm, Justis, and Next Chapter
Trained with all primary law (US updated daily) and most vLex secondary sources
Integration of Vincent AI with iManage Work and automated docket ingestion feature with iManage using Docket Alarm (May 2024)
Answer a Question, Build an Argument, Compare Jurisdictions, Analyze Documents, Find Related Documents
Strengths

- Trained on primary law, some secondary sources
- Suggested prompts for variety of tasks
- Content generation (e.g., checklists)
- Excellent for statutory based prompts
- Upload large size and multiple files
- Private, secure

Caveats

- Costs
- No full download options for all outputs
- Misinformation and hallucinations
- Generation time for some skills
Build an Argument:
In support of OR
In opposition to

In opposition to the following proposition:

A motion to strike is the appropriate avenue to attack or challenge a claim for punitive damages

Case Law:
The case law reveals a nuanced approach to challenging claims for punitive damages, with courts often opting for procedural mechanisms other than a motion to strike. For instance, in *Goldberg v. Quiros*, the court indicated that a Rule 12(b)(6) motion could be used to challenge a claim for punitive damages if the damages are not available as a matter of law or are not plausibly pled (*Goldberg v. Quiros*, Case No. 2:17-cv-00061 (D. Vt. Feb 10, 2020)). Similarly, in *Brennan v. Regional School Dist. No. 8, Bd. of Educ.*, a motion to strike was treated as a motion to...
Status Bar = Be patient!

What are the sunshine laws' statutory requirements with regard to posting agendas and providing public comments

A  United States (California)

B  United States (Texas)

Found 43 potential authorities, and reviewed 38 of them.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Legal Authorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States (California)</td>
<td>Sunshine laws in California, particularly under the Brown Act, mandate that legislative bodies of local agencies must post agendas at least 72 hours before a regular meeting. These agendas must include a brief description of each item to be discussed or transacted, and must be accessible to the public both physically and online. Additionally, the laws provide for public comments on agenda items during the meetings, ensuring public participation in governmental decision-making processes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States (Texas)</td>
<td>Sunshine laws, particularly the Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA), mandate that governmental bodies provide public notice of the date, hour, place, and subject of each meeting. These requirements ensure transparency and public participation by allowing citizens to be informed about and participate in governmental decisions. Additionally, specific provisions require the posting of agendas and the facilitation of public comments during meetings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Short response:
Sunshine laws in California, particularly under the Brown Act, mandate that legislative bodies of local agencies must post agendas at least 72 hours before a regular meeting. These agendas must include a brief description of each item to be discussed or transacted, and must be accessible to the public both physically and online. Additionally, the laws provide for public comments on agenda items during the meetings, ensuring public participation in governmental decision-making processes.

Legislation and statutes:
The California Government Code sections 54954.2 and 54954.3 are pivotal in outlining the statutory requirements for posting agendas and facilitating public comments at meetings of legislative bodies of local agencies. As per California Government Code § 54954.2, agendas must be posted at least 72 hours before a regular meeting and must include a brief general description of

Agendas must be posted at least 72 hours before a regular meeting. The agenda must include a brief description of each item to be discussed, specify the time and location of the meeting, and be posted in a publicly accessible location and on the local agency’s website. Additionally, the agenda must be made available in alternative formats for persons with disabilities upon request.

At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body of the local agency, or its designee, shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session. A brief general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words. The agenda shall specify the time and location of the regular meeting and shall be posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public and on the local agency’s internet website, if the local agency has one. If requested, the agenda shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
Analyze Documents

Upload documents you’re working on, and I can help you. Here are some ways I can help:

**Transactional**
- Analyze contracts to identify clauses
- Extract facts and build timelines
- Examine M&A documents for due diligence

**Litigation**
- Dissect briefs and motions to build counter-arguments
- Research relevant case law and statutes
- Review discovery materials for key evidence

**Advisory & Regulatory**
- Review or summarize legal memos & opinions
- Ensure compliance with current laws and regulations
- Craft effective client communication

**Custom**
- Ask unique questions about your material
- Upload templates of writing you’d like to emulate
- Direct me as you would an assistant
Analyze Documents: Uploaded China’s Basic Security Requirements for Generative AI Services

- Extract and summarize the key security requirements for generative artificial intelligence services as outlined in the document.
- Create a compliance checklist for service providers based on the security requirements mentioned in the document.
- Draft a questionnaire for clients to assess their current compliance with the security requirements for generative artificial intelligence services.
- Develop a strategic advice memo outlining the potential next steps for a service provider to ensure compliance with the security requirements.
- Prepare a table listing the main security risks of corpus and generated content as mentioned in Appendix A of the document.
- How do the security requirements for generative artificial intelligence services in China compare to those in the European Union?
One file was added:

TC260-003 Basic Security Req for GAI Service... Basic security requirements for generative artificial intelligence service

- Extract and summarize the key security requirements for generative artificial intelligence services as outlined in the document.
- Draft a questionnaire for clients to assess their current compliance with the security requirements for generative artificial intelligence services.
- Prepare a table listing the main security risks of corpus and generated content as mentioned in Appendix A of the document.
- Create a compliance checklist for service providers based on the security requirements mentioned in the document.
- Develop a strategic advice memo outlining the potential next steps for a service provider to ensure compliance with the security requirements.
- How do the security requirements for generative artificial intelligence services in China compare to those in the European Union?

Ask any research question

Ask a question about your documents
Locate caselaw where Judge NAME has ruled on a motion for summary judgment filed before the end of discovery with the potential for a second summary judgment motion later?
Short response:
Judge NAME has demonstrated a procedural approach that allows for the filing of motions for summary judgment before the end of discovery, with explicit instructions for defendants to inform the court if they believe the case cannot be resolved at that stage. This approach suggests a potential openness to subsequent motions or proceedings, including the possibility of a second summary judgment motion, should the initial motion not fully resolve the issues at hand.

Case Law:
In the case of Jane v. John, Case No. 20-cv-11111-ZZ (E.D. Mars Feb 22, 2021), Judge NAME ordered that "no later than sixty days from the date of service, the new defendants shall file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion" and that this motion must be "supported by adequate factual documentation" and conform to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56. This directive not only allows but requires a motion for summary judgment to be filed before the end of discovery, indicating a procedural preference that could facilitate early case resolution but also leaves room for further proceedings if deemed necessary.
Insights & Developments
• AI is Big Business
  – Proprietary Data
  – There’ll be an AI for that
  – You Can’t Always Get What You Want

• The need for KM
  – DMS/Precedent Integration
  – Bespoke tailoring
  – Two steps forward, one step back?
• Court Rules and Standing Orders
  – law practice compliance (link in chat)
  – legal education

• Feedback and Question
  – both users and providers
  – via AI platforms
  – email, call, meet
• Benchmarking
  – Recent hallucinations study from Stanford
  – Further librarian efforts

• Using ChatGPT and other general tools
  – Experimentation: helps to stay up-to-date on what’s possible
  – What many attorneys are using
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Rebecca Fordon</th>
<th><a href="mailto:fordon.4@osu.edu">fordon.4@osu.edu</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cindy Guyer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cguyer@omm.com">cguyer@omm.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adam Lederer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:adam.lederer@nortonrosefulbright.com">adam.lederer@nortonrosefulbright.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>