Page: Applicant Details

Chapter Name

ACC Louisiana

Page: Proposal Process & Contents

Proposed Grant Program Title:

Artificial Intelligence for In-House Counsel

Proposed Activity Date:

3rd Quarter 2024

Activity Purpose:

The purpose of the event is to introduce in-house counsel to the hands-on use of artificial intelligence in the conduct of their professional life. The event is aligned with Pillar One of the ACC Strategic Plan 3.0, since the program will provide an "active" membership experience which is significantly different from the largely "passive" experience of a CLE program hosted by the Chapter and sponsored by a law firm. The event is also aligned with Pillar Two of the Strategic Plan, since the event recognizes the increasing dependence on technology in the professional activities of in-house counsel.

With innovative programing like this, ACC Louisiana will separate itself from other associations and help retain existing members and recruit new members.

The event will be open to existing members and will be offered to prospective members as a recruiting initiative. The event will be communicated to members via a direct email campaign. Participants will be asked to "come prepared" to the event with a matter of their choosing to explore how AI might assist the participant with the matter. Upon conclusion of the program (and the participants subsequent experimentation with AI technologies), the participants will become leaders in their organizations in the use of technology, further demonstrating the value of having counsel "with a seat at the table." The requirement for counsel to be well versed in emerging technologies is particularly evident today as all other parts of organizations become technology - driven.

Implementation Plan:

The individuals responsible for this plan will be Daniel LaGrone (immediate Past President) and Celeste Peiffer (incoming vice-president), who anticipate working with Greg Stein (incoming Board Member and also an active participant in the IP Network). ACC- Louisiana will collaborate with the IP Network and the Small Law Network to identify an instructor that will be able guide the participants in the uses and best practices for artificial intelligence tools, with hands- on demonstrations tailored for the participants.

Justification for Funding:

The Louisiana Chapter is expected to exceed its income for the year, due to the first time on-boarding of a chapter administrator.

Grant Request Amount:

$6,000

Budget:

ACC-Louisiana expects a participation of about 20 members, representing about 15% of the membership of the Chapter. As a recruiting measure, we would expect to register an additional five participants.

Speaker - ACC Louisiana will attempt to secure an instructor at no cost; but ACC- Louisiana requests a budget of $2,000 to bring in an instructor that is not necessarily affiliated with any particular AI vendor, so that the program is not commercialized.

Venue- In order to assure the appropriate setting for this type of instruction, the Chapter proposes to rent space at one of the universities in the area. The program would also include refreshments for participants. $1,000.

Subscription. In order to allow participants to fully experiment and learn this new technology, ACC-Louisiana intends to provide a limited term subscriptions to an AI service for the participants in the program. $3000.

Budget:

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Supporting Documentation:

No File Uploaded

Page: Interim Progress Report

Activity Date:

3rd Quarter - date still to be determined.

Summary

ACC LA has identified a prospective speaker- Parker Smith of CoreServe Legal. Also, ACC LA has identified acceptable subject matter for the Program (attached).

ACC LA has tentatively identified a venue- a private room in Martin's Wine Cellar, located in Metairie (equally accessible to New Orleans downtown based attorneys and Metairie based attorneys)

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Budget

No

Promotional Materials:

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Media

Supporting Documentation:

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Supporting Documentation:

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Supporting Documentation:

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Program Projection:

Yes

Page: Post Event Reporting

Confirmed Program Title:

The AI-Augmented Lawyer

Project Overview:

With funding from the ACC's Chapter Grant, ACC-Louisiana, hosted "The AI-Augmented Lawyer" program on August 23, 2024, from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m., at the Nieux Society on St. Charles Avenue in New Orleans. The venue was an iconic New Orleans structure which was formerly part of the Eiffel Tower.

The event featured two main presenters, Angela Daniels, Apps Leader at DXC Technology and David Watson, Chair of the Artificial Intelligence Practice Group at Fisher Phillips. Gregory Stein, IP Counsel, DXC Technology, Board member of ACC-Louisiana, and Program Chair of the ACC Intellectual Property Network, moderated the event.

The program highlights included: (i) an introduction to natural language processing by AI vendors, such as Open AI and Microsoft, and related "machine learning", (ii) the use of AI tools, such as Chat GPT or Copilot, to generate "answers" to natural language inquiries, (iii) a practice session by participants using AI tools to generate legal content for review and editing through "prompt engineering" techniques, and (iv) a discussion of ethical considerations, privilege issues, and data security concerns when using AI tools in a legal practice.

Budget:

The Program expenses were:
Transportation: $22.99
Dinner for Presenters; $475.62
Venue and Catering: $3,596.18
Supplies: $72.99
Total: $4527.78

Goals Achieved:

The program was “sold out” within two weeks of publication, which demonstrated that the program was needed to meet a demand within the Chapter for education on generative artificial intelligence.
The program was attended by 21Chapter members, representing 15% of the Chapter’s membership.
The program was successful in promoting broader membership participation. Six of the 21 participants had attended less than 3 ACC-Louisiana events in the previous year.
The Chapter has been able to showcase the Program in LinkedIn to Chapter members and followers as an example of the value provided by an ACC membership.

Promotional Materials:

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Images:

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Online Engagement

https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A7153949488884195328/?midToken=AQF8VhQhA9z2Ng&midSig=2NltxlzrbFMX41&trk=eml-email_notification_single_mentioned_you_in_this_01-notifications-1-hero%7Ecard%7Efeed&trkEmail=eml-email_notification_single_mentioned_you_in_this_01-notifications-1-hero%7Ecard%7Efeed-null-33o5g5%7Elrk2qr0q%7Eeb-null-voyagerOffline (https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A7153949488884195328/?midToken=AQF8VhQhA9z2Ng&midSig=2NltxlzrbFMX41&trk=eml-email_notification_single_mentioned_you_in_this_01-notifications-1-hero%7Ecard%7Efeed&trkEmail=eml-email_notification_single_mentioned_you_in_this_01-notifications-1-hero%7Ecard%7Efeed-null-33o5g5%7Elrk2qr0q%7Eeb-null-voyagerOffline)

Final Report

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Legal Ethics in AI World

The Tidal Wave is Here

Dave Walton

Fisher & Phillips

Duty of Competence (ABA Model Rule 1.1 Comment 8)

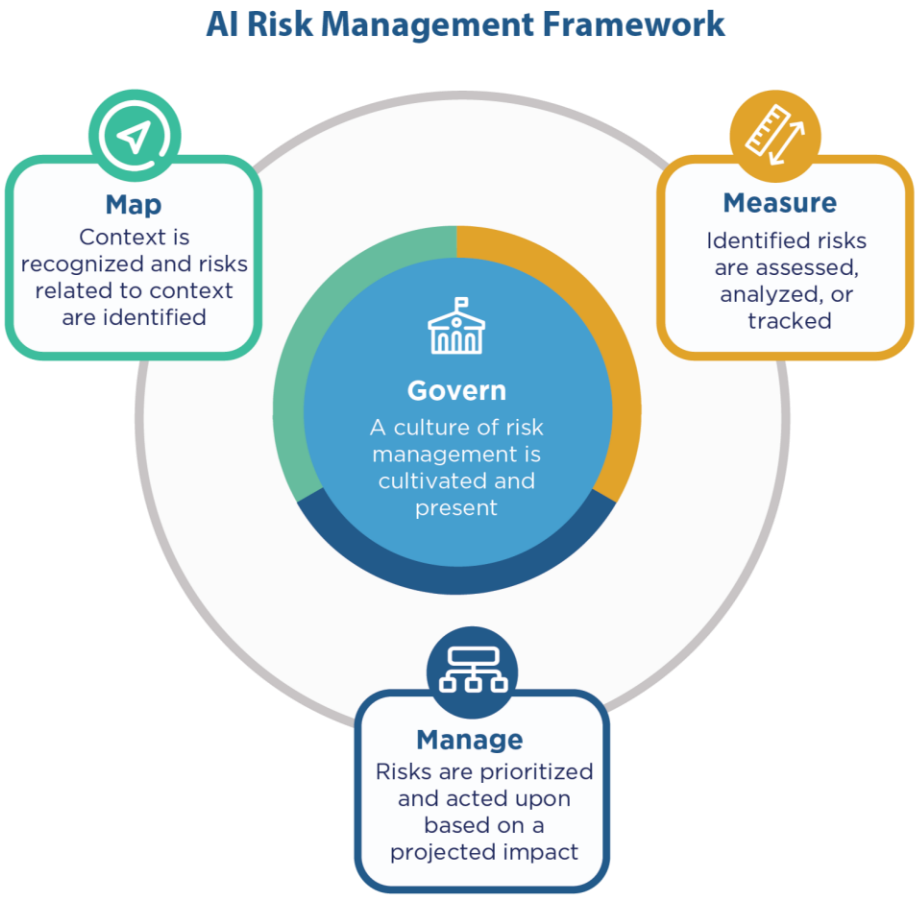
Lawyers have a duty to stay informed about the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology, including AI.

This may require participating in continuing education programs, staying updated on developments in AI technology and ethics, and seeking guidance from experts when necessary.

Factors for Evaluating if AI is Right for Your Group

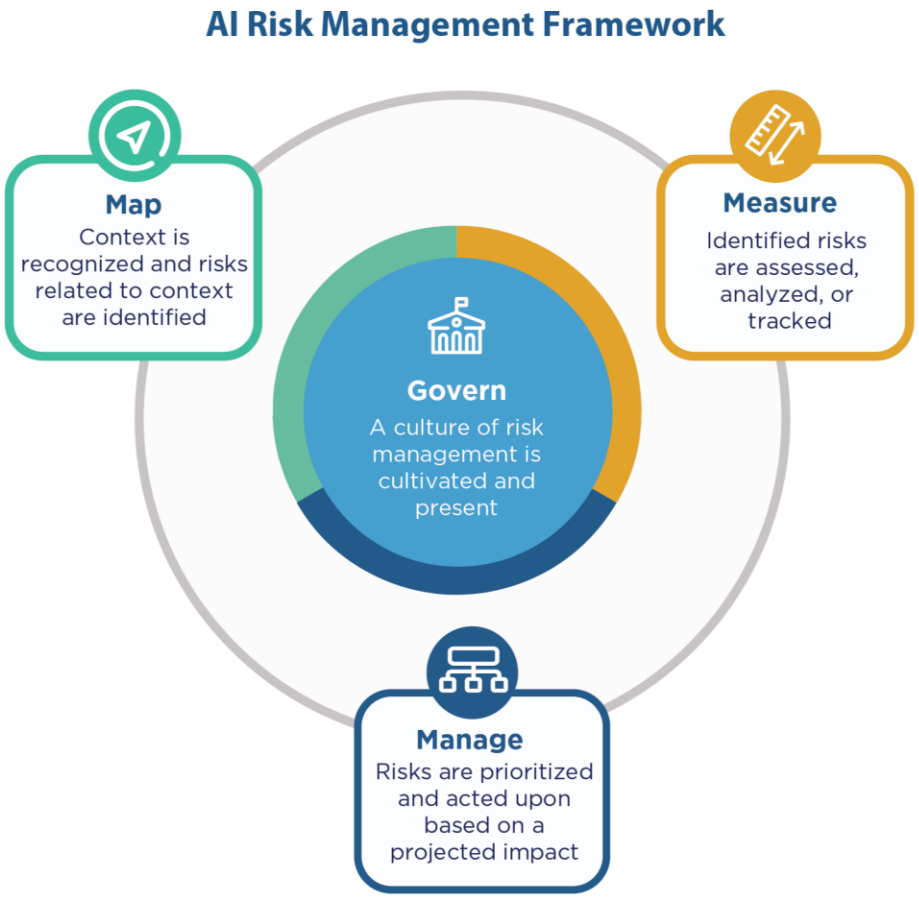
- Accuracy and Reliability
- Data Security and Privacy
- Data Provenance
- Transparency
- Explainability
- Integration
- Cost and ROI
- Ethics/Bias
- Legal Implications
- Vendor Reputation and Support

NIST AI RMF



- Developed by NIST
- Non-regulatory arm of the Department of Commerce
- NIST AI RMF was developed through a collaborative process involving industry experts, academia government entities, and other stakeholders.
- Designed to align with current standard for cybersecurity and risk management
- The key principles are -- Govern, Map, Measure, and Manage

NIST AI RMF



- White XO ordered NIST AI-RMF to updated in 180 days
- Updated in April 2024
- Released four draft publications
  - AI RMF Generative AI Profile
  - Secure Software Development Practices for Generative AI and Dual-Use Foundations Models
  - Reducing Risks Posed by Synthetic Content
  - Plan for Global Engagement on AI Standards
- Open for comment until June 2, 2024

COMMON ELEMENTS

- Have a consistent and transparent risk-management process
- Build the process; follow the process; document the process
- Determine and document the company's risk tolerance and priorities
- Build a diverse team – cultural, experience, skills, roles
- Build cogent feedback channels for employees and customers; use the feedback
- AI-risk assessment must always include third-party risk (vendors; supply chain)
- Continuously monitor AI risk, including third parties
- Document each step of the process
- Give your AI team the power to do their jobs
- Build accountability structures that delineate responsibility for AI risk management and mitigation

Data Considerations

- Data lineage
- Do you have the right to use the data?
- How accurate is the data?
- How much volume do you need?
- Is the data accessible?
- Is the data complete?
- What's the source of the data?
- How recent was the data compiled?
- What's the relevance of the data set?
- In context was the data collected?
- What's the integrity of the data set?
- Is the data usable?

Vendor Management -- 10 Steps

- **Step 1:** Audit your current uses
- **Step 2:** Assess risk for each use and development/implement mitigation measures
- **Step 3:** Impose contractual controls (e.g., security standards, audits rights, breach/incident notification, indemnification, limitation of liability)
- **Step 4:** Impose access controls – limit third-party access to your data and systems
- **Step 5:** Establish systems for continuous monitoring

Vendor Management -- 10 Steps

- **Step 6:** Develop Incident Response Plan covering third-party risk
- **Step 7:** Establish redundancies/back-ups and process for updating AI system (patching)
- **Step 8:** Documents all risk and mitigation measures (document the entire process)
- **Step 9:** Implement appropriate (ongoing) training
- **Step 10:** Conduct periodic reviews and jointly assess regulatory compliance

Confidentiality (ABA Model Rule 1.6)

Lawyers must maintain the confidentiality of client information. When using AI tools, lawyers need to ensure that client data is protected from unauthorized access or disclosure.

This includes understanding how AI systems handle data and implementing appropriate security measures.

Deepfakes

- thispersondoesnotexist.com
- Deepfakes are really, really good imitations.
- Videos, audio, photos, text messages, and other forms of media created using AI that are extremely hard to differentiate from the real or authentic thing
- Developed by GANS neural networks
- In June 2022, the FBI issued a warning that deepfakes were being used in remote job interviews.

Deepfake Video Scam

- A finance worker at a multinational firm was tricked into paying out $25 million to fraudsters using deepfake technology to pose as the company's chief financial officer in a video conference call.
- The scam involved a phishing email sent from the firm's CFO asking for a secret transaction.
- Although the employee was suspicious, he believed everyone else on the call was real.
- The employee sent a total of $200 million Hong Kong dollars – about $25.6 million – to the scammers.

Client Consent (ABA Model Rule 1.6)

Depending on the jurisdiction, lawyers may need to obtain informed consent from clients before using AI tools in their representation.

This includes informing clients about the nature of the AI tools, their potential impact on the representation, and any risks associated with their use.

Communication (ABA Model Rule 1.4)

Lawyers have a duty to communicate effectively with their clients. If AI tools are used to assist in legal representation, lawyers might need to inform clients about the use of such tools, including their limitations and potential impact on the representation.

Key Question: What is an AI tool?

Key Question: When should you seek consent?

- A New York federal judge sanctioned lawyers who submitted a legal brief written by the artificial intelligence tool ChatGPT, which included citations of non-existent court cases.
- In addition to each paying a $5,000 fine, the attorneys, Peter LoDuca and Steven Schwartz, and their Levidow law firm, were ordered Thursday to notify each judge falsely identified as the author of the bogus case rulings about the sanction.
- Judge P. Kevin Castel said he might not have punished them if attorneys if they had come “clean” about using ChatGPT to find the purported cases the A.I. cited.

Using Gen AI in a Closing

- Grammy-winning artist Pras Michel blamed his now former lawyer for AI use in his trial after being convicted of illegal foreign lobbying.
- His lawyer used a generative AI program from EyeLevel.AI to supplement his legal research and help draft his closing.
- The lawyer acknowledged that his use of generative AI for the closing argument caused him to misattribute lyrics from a Puff Daddy song to the Fugees.

Judge Baylson

STANDING ORDER RE: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ("AI") IN CASES ASSIGNED TO JUDGE BAYLSON

If any attorney for a party, or a *pro se* party, has used Artificial Intelligence ("AI") in the preparation of any complaint, answer, motion, brief, or other paper filed with the Court and assigned to Judge Michael M. Baylson, they **MUST**, in a clear and plain factual statement, disclose that AI has been used in any way in the preparation of the filing and **CERTIFY** that each and every citation to the law, or the record in the paper, has been verified as accurate.

DATED: 6/6/2023

BY THE COURT:

/s/ MICHAEL M. BAYLSON

Judge Pratter

STANDING ORDER REGARDING USE OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ("AI") IN CASES ASSIGNED TO JUDGE PRATTER

Judge Pratter requires that counsel (or a party representing himself or herself) disclose whether he or she has used generative Artificial Intelligence ("AI") in the preparation of any complaint, answer, motion, brief, or other paper filed with the Court, including in correspondence with the Court. He or she **must**, in a clear and plain factual statement, disclose that generative AI has been used in any way in the preparation of the filing or correspondence ***and*** certify that each and every citation to the law or the record in the filing has been verified as authentic and accurate.

Other Standing Orders

- Judge Michael J. Newman of the Southern District of Ohio bans any AI usage except “information gathered from legal search engines.”
- Judge Donald Molloy of the District of Montana has issued granted at least one *PHV* request specifying that *pro hac* counsel “shall do his or her own work” and that “[u]se of artificial intelligence automated drafting programs, such as Chat GPT, is prohibited.”
- Judge Matthew Kacsmaryk of the Northern District of Texas has a standing order requiring all parties, whether or not they use generative AI, to file a certification attesting either that no filings will be drafted with gen AI, or that any content drafted with gen AI will be checked for accuracy.

Supervision (ABA Model Rule 5.1)

Lawyers who use AI tools in their practice are responsible for ensuring that those tools are used competently and ethically.

This may involve supervising non-lawyer staff who operate AI systems, verifying the accuracy of AI-generated results, and taking appropriate steps to correct any errors or biases.

Conflicts of Interest (ABA Model Rule 1.7)

Lawyers must avoid conflicts of interest that could compromise their loyalty to clients or their ability to provide competent representation.

When using AI tools, lawyers should be mindful of any conflicts that may arise from sharing client data with third-party AI providers or from using AI tools that are biased or unreliable.

All vendors are now AI companies

Be aware of data plays; sharing of client data with third-parties

Advertising and Solicitation (ABA Model Rule 7.1)

Lawyers who advertise the use of AI tools in their practice must ensure that such advertising is truthful and not misleading.

They should accurately represent the capabilities of the AI tools and avoid making exaggerated or unsupported claims about their effectiveness.

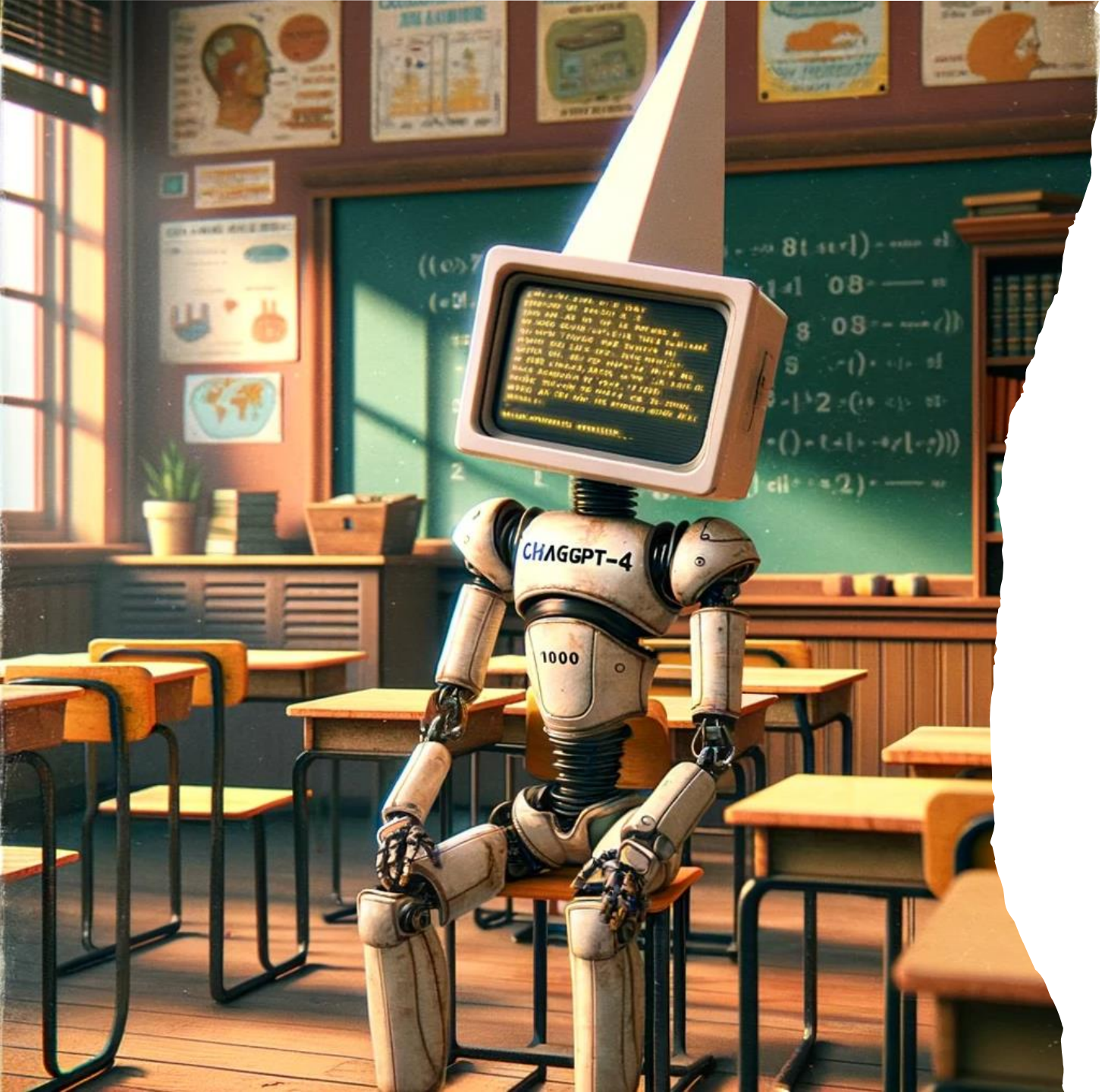
Reasonable Fees (ABA Model Rule 1.5)

- A lawyer's failure to use AI could implicate ABA Model Rule 1.5, which requires lawyer's fees to be reasonable
- According to an ABA report, a "fail[ure] to use AI technology that materially reduces the costs of providing legal services arguably could result in a lawyer charging an unreasonable fee to a client."

Promptness (ABA Model Rule 1.3)

- ABA Model Rule 1.3 requires a lawyer to act with reasonable diligence and promptness in client matters.
- A lawyer may be required to use an AI solution if doing so could have avoided the need to ask for a court extension or if it would delay the closing for a transaction.

LOOKING AHEAD …



GPT-4 is “the dumbest model that any of you will ever have to use again by a lot.”

Sam Altman
May 3, 2024

Narrow AI vs. AGI

Narrow AI is for a specific purpose (chess, writing, spam filters, chatbots) – **one** thing.

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) is difficult to define; many different definitions

AGI is a machine that can do many things humans do — or possibly all the things we do (e.g., talking, driving, problem solving, writing and more).

No bright line between Narrow AI and AGI

AGI can do all these tasks, at least, at a human-level (most likely human-plus).

Now, 2 years, 5 years, 100 years, never?

Artificial Superintelligence – Fully self-aware (HAL)

Five Steps from AI to AGI by OpenAI

- **Level 1 Chatbots with Conversational Language** – AI can interact in a conversational way with humans
- **Level 2 Reasoners** – Systems can solve problems as we as a human with a Ph.D. (pattern recognition vs. chain-of-thought)
- **Level 3 Agents** – Systems that can take autonomous actions on a user's behalf.
- **Level 4 Innovators** – AI that can aid invention and potentially contribute to AI research
- **Level 5 Organizations** – AI can do the work of organizations; wide array of tasks typically done by corporations

Agentic AI

- AI Agents – AI systems that can act independently; make autonomous decisions and act on their own
- Autonomous vehicles are at the forefront of agentic AI
- Impact on supply-chain, especially inventory management/logistics
- Ethical issues – Ensuring that decisions align with human values
- Regulatory compliance – How will AI agents be regulated? Accountability? Liability?
- Security risks – Malicious attacks could control the agents (Kinetic breach)
- Impact on the workforce
- Public trust – this is especially important for the of agentic AI within autonomous vehicles

California SB 1047

- Regulates AI based on the model level
- The goal is to prevent large AI model from being used to cause “critical harms” against humanity (bad actor using AI to create a weapon of mass destruction); XRisk
- Applies to model above certain compute and cost thresholds ($100M; 10^26 FLOPS)
- Would hold developers liable for the downstream use or modifications of their models
- Before training a model, developers would have to certify their models will not enable or provide “hazardous capabilities” and adopt safeguards
- Must create testing procedures and protocols to prevent harms; hire third-party auditors
- Must be “reasonable assurance” these protocols will prevent critical harms
- New regulatory agency – “frontier model division”
- Applies to open models and derivatives
- Mandatory kill switch

Call to Action

AI alone will not replace lawyers … but lawyers who know how to use AI will replace lawyers who don’t.


Final Thoughts

THE AI AUGMENTED LAWYER

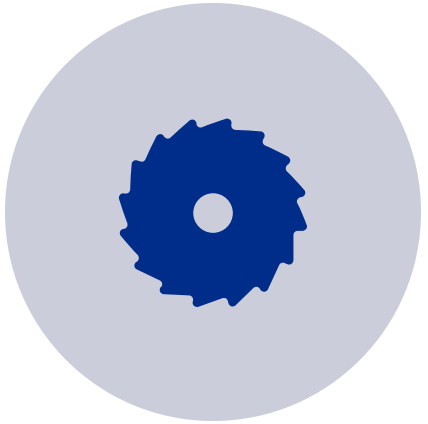
August 23, 2024

Association of Corporate Counsel: Louisiana Chapter

Presenters: David Walton, Angela Q. Daniels, Greg Stein

The AI Augmented Lawyer
Association of Corporate Counsel: Louisiana Chapter

AI 101 FOR LAWYERS



WORKSHOP

AI ETHICS

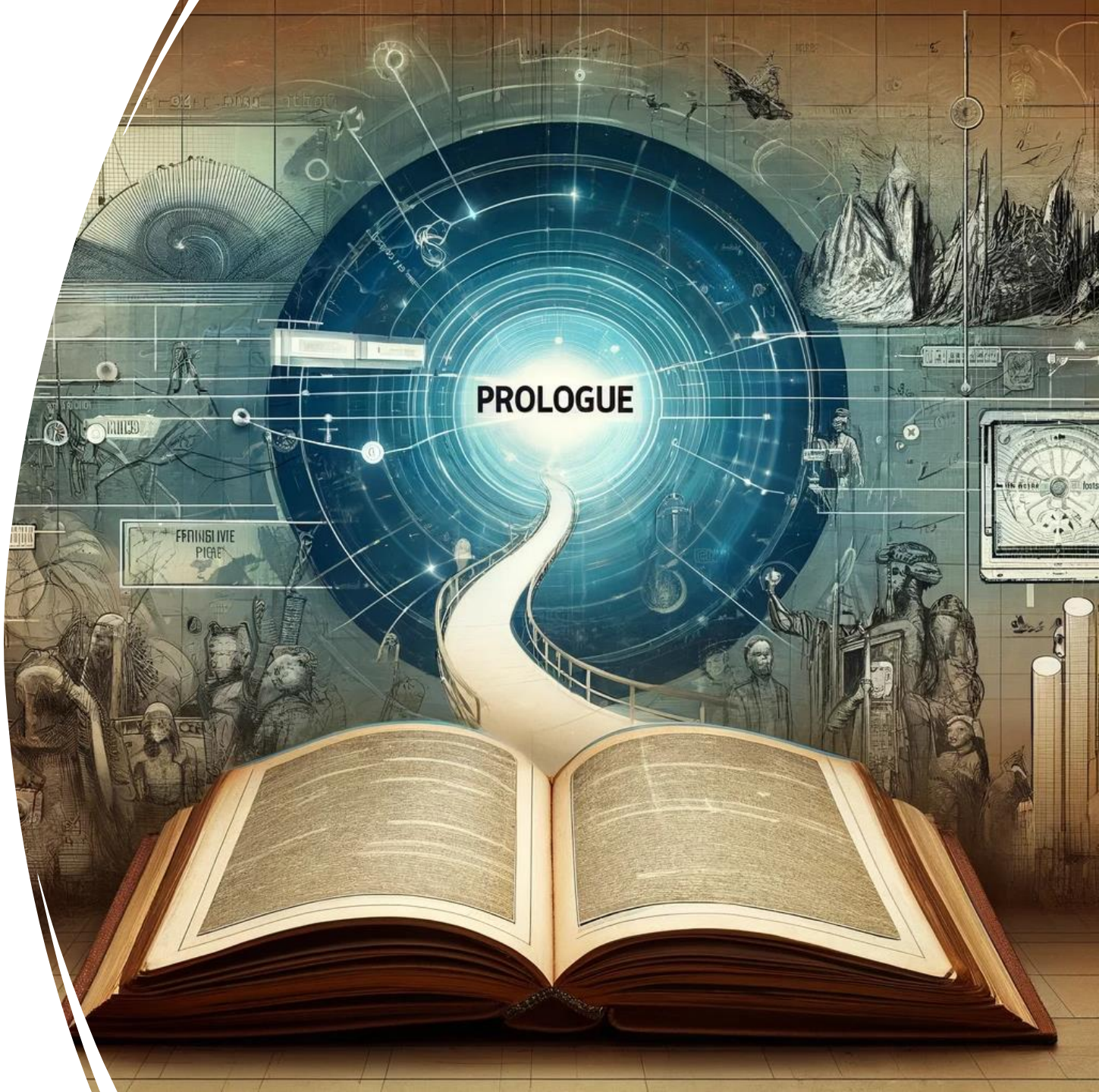
AI is Transformational

- AI is like electricity and the Internet.
- AI is a general-purpose technology.
- Many innovations are fit for one purpose (e.g., rockets; medical advancements).
- AI's impact is broader; it affects everything from generating art to autonomous vehicles to developing the most efficient delivery routes.


992

Predictive Analytics

- Predictive analytics uses statistics, data mining, and modeling to make predictions about future outcomes based on historical data.
- It's like looking at patterns from the past to forecast future events.
- **The Past is Prologue.**



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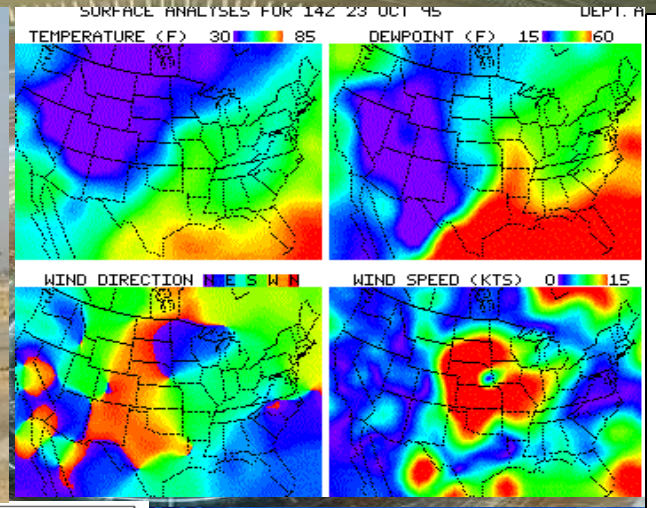
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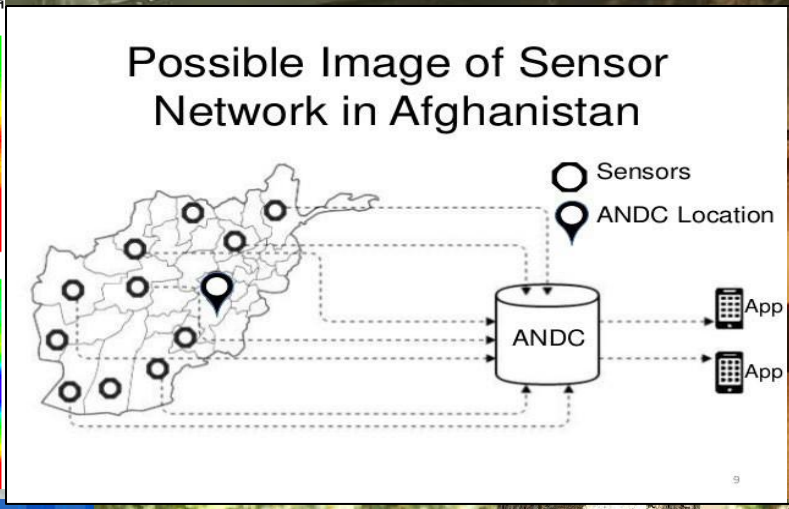
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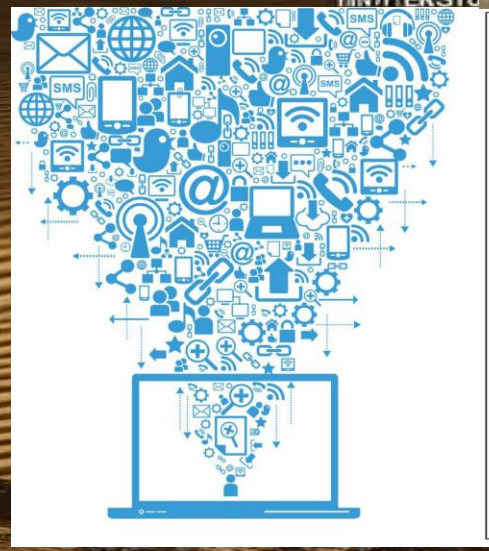
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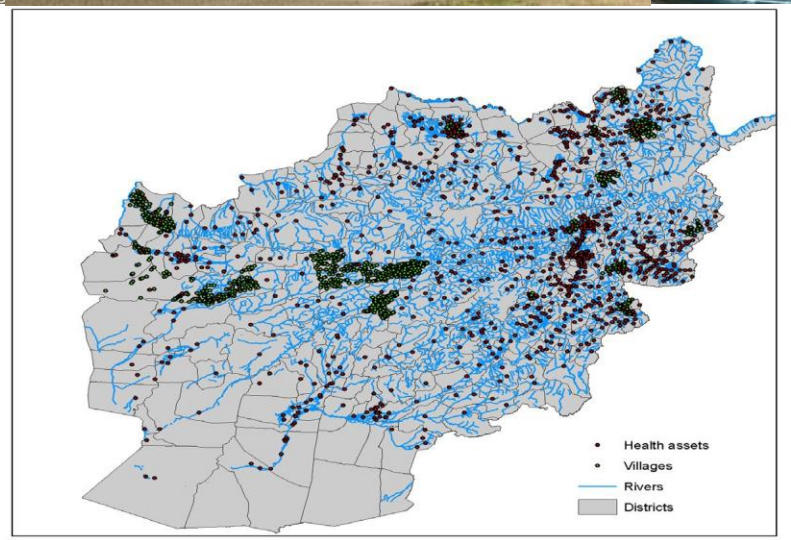
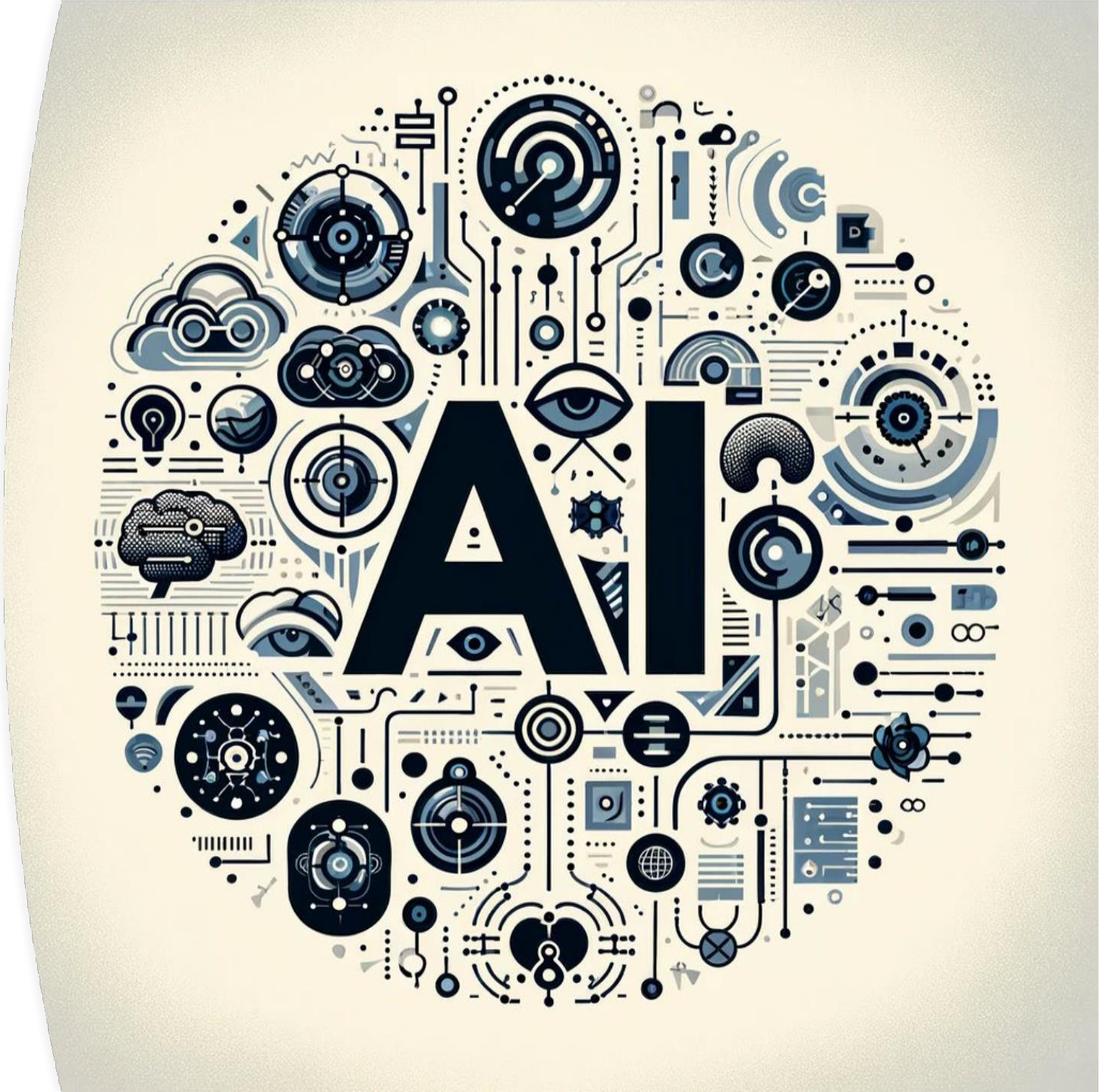

Health assets
Villages
Rivers
Districts


87
SOAP

What is AI?

- AI performs tasks normally requiring human intelligence.
- These tasks include learning from data, making decisions, and recognizing patterns or speech.
- AI learns from new data and experiences, adjusts its methods, and improves over time.



Machine Learning

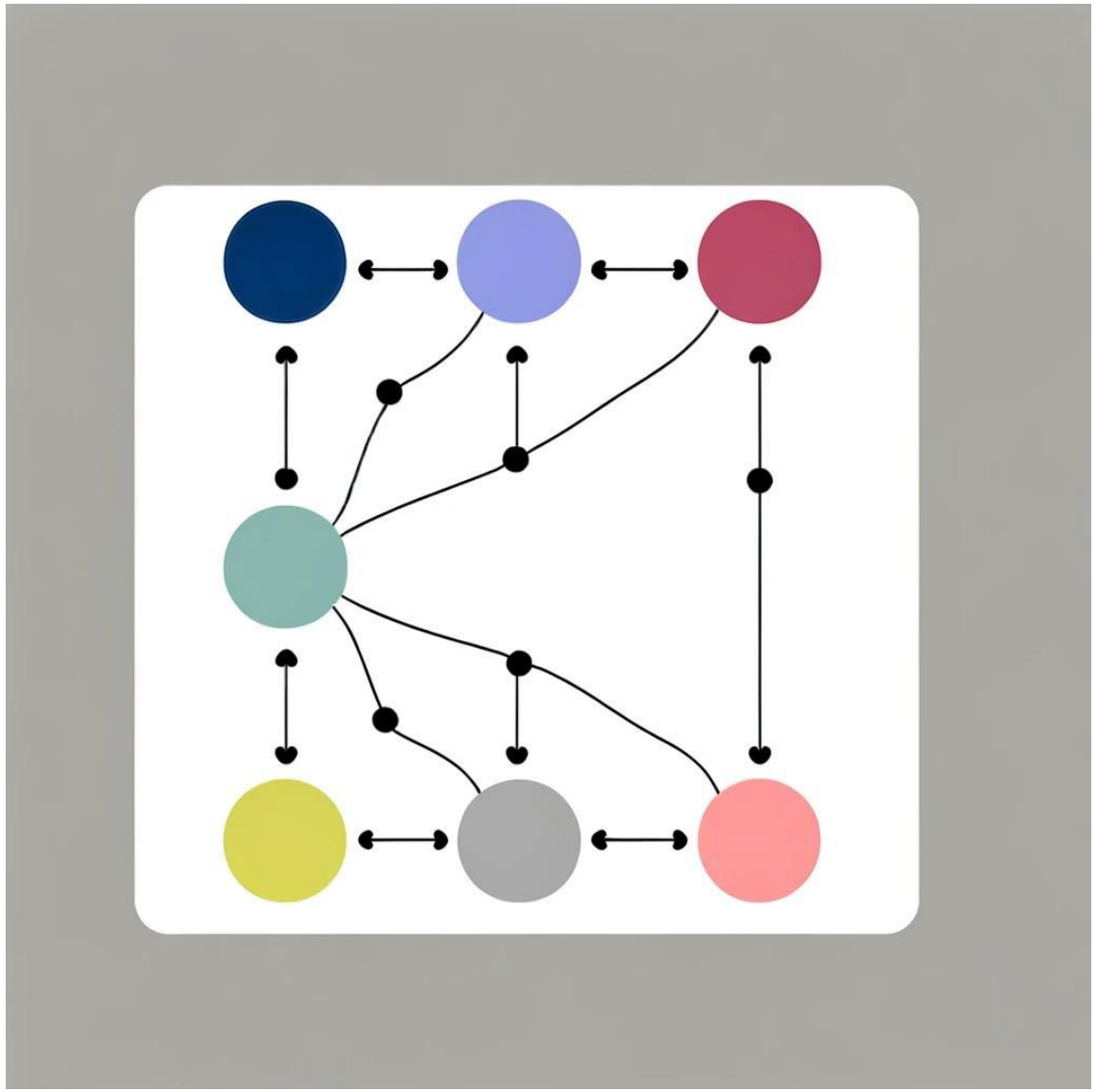
- A subset of AI, machine learning enables computers to learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed.
- It uses algorithms to analyze data, learn from it, and make predictions or decisions based on its learning.

Deep Learning

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses neural networks with multiple layers to learn complex patterns in large amounts of data.

Neural Networks

- Inspired by the human brain, neural networks are a series of algorithms that mimic the operations of a human brain to recognize relationships in a set of data.
- They are the foundation of deep learning and are used for tasks like image recognition and language processing.

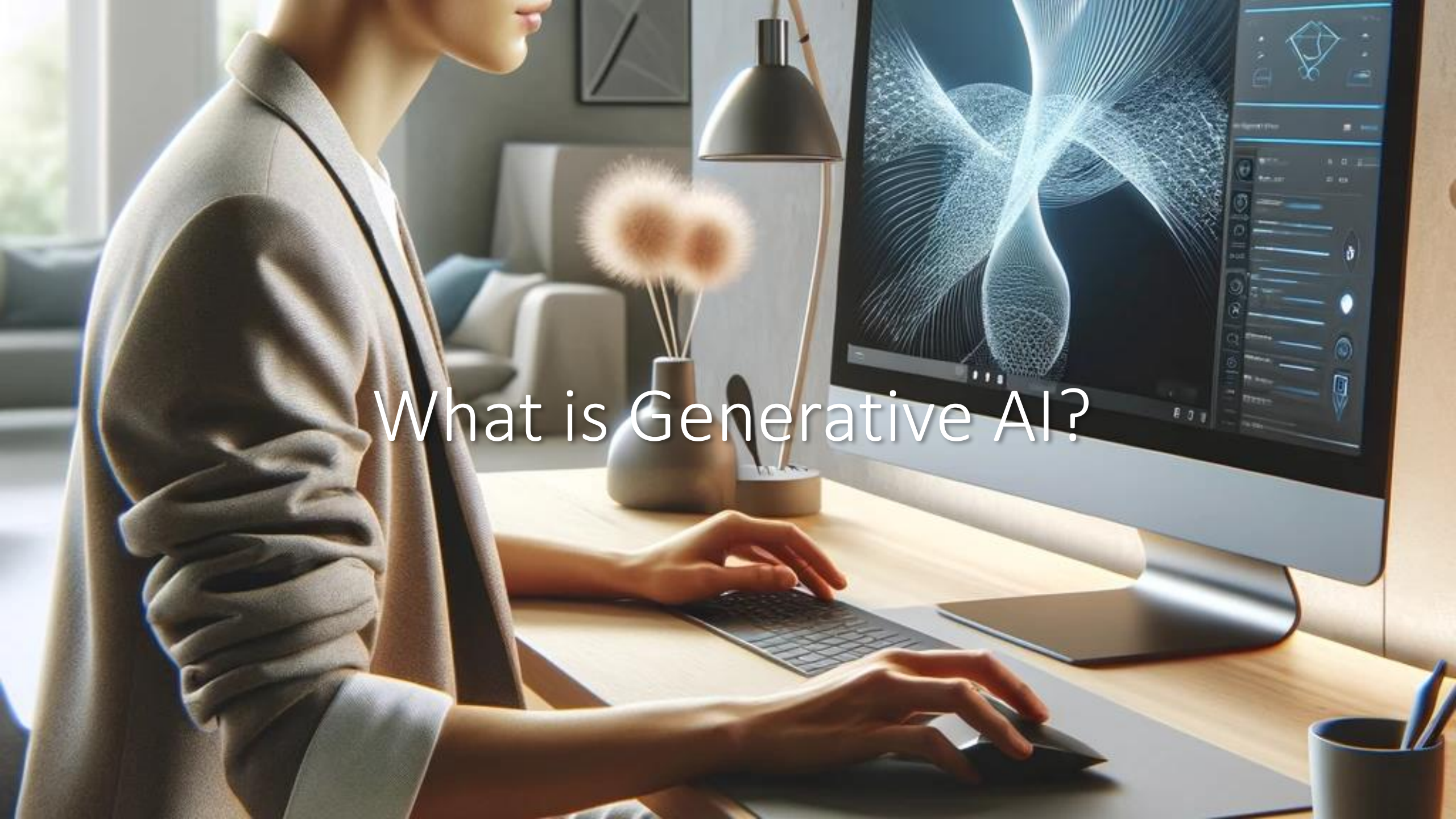


BLACK BOX

99.9% of us will never understand neural networks.

Focus on the INPUT and OUTPUTS.


AI


What is Generative AI?

Generative AI (Gen AI)

- Generative artificial intelligence (AI) describes algorithms (such as ChatGPT) that can be used to create new content, including audio, code, images, text, simulations, and videos
- GPT stands for generative pretrained transformer; predicts which word is likely to come next
- Developed by OpenAI, and released for testing to the general public in November 2022
- ChatGPT Was Used by More Than 1 Million Users Within 5 Days of Its Release
- Microsoft is largest investor; 49% of the company
- GPT-3 was trained on 300 billion words, 570 GB, up to 2021; 500,000 lifetimes to read

Gen AI

- Dall-E was created by the same company. It creates art from virtually any natural language description using artificial intelligence and machine learning
- ChatGPT Passes the US Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE)
- GPT-4 Scores in the 90th Percentile in the Uniform Bar Exam
- ChatGPT has been fine-tuned for a variety of language tasks, such as translation, summarization, and question-answering
- It can generate human-like text, including poems, stories, and even code

What's Next?

Growth in "AI" vendors

Prompt Engineering (System prompts)

Development of new LLM models

Private AI; SLMs

Growth of API for multiple use of different LLMs

Personalized Training

General AI

SORA

Created by OpenAI

Text-to-video

Creates stunning videos based solely on text-prompts

Released for Red Team testing in February 2024

Google “Sora sample video” on YouTube

Is “Hollywood” dead?

How Can Legal Use AI?

- Document Drafting and Review
- Legal Research
- Contract Analysis and Management
- Compliance Monitoring
- Budgeting
- Bill review
- E-Discovery
- Case outcome prediction
- Automating Routine Tasks
- Client and Internal Advising
- Training and Development

LLMs

- They tested more than 200,000 legal questions on OpenAI's ChatGPT 3.5, Google's PaLM 2, and Meta's Llama 2—all general-purpose models not built for specific legal use.
- The researchers found that hallucination rates range from 69% to 88% in response to specific legal queries for state-of-the-art language models.
- LLMs hallucinate at least 75% of the time when answering questions about a court's core ruling.
- Moreover, these models often lack self-awareness about their errors and tend to reinforce incorrect legal assumptions and beliefs.
- Source: Gottlieb, I., & Portiz, I. (2024, January 12). Legal Errors by Top AI Models Alarmingly Prevalent, Study Says. *Bloomberg Law*. Retrieved from [https://news.bloomberglaw.com/business-and-practice/legal-errors-by-top-ai-models-alarmingly-prevalent-study-says]

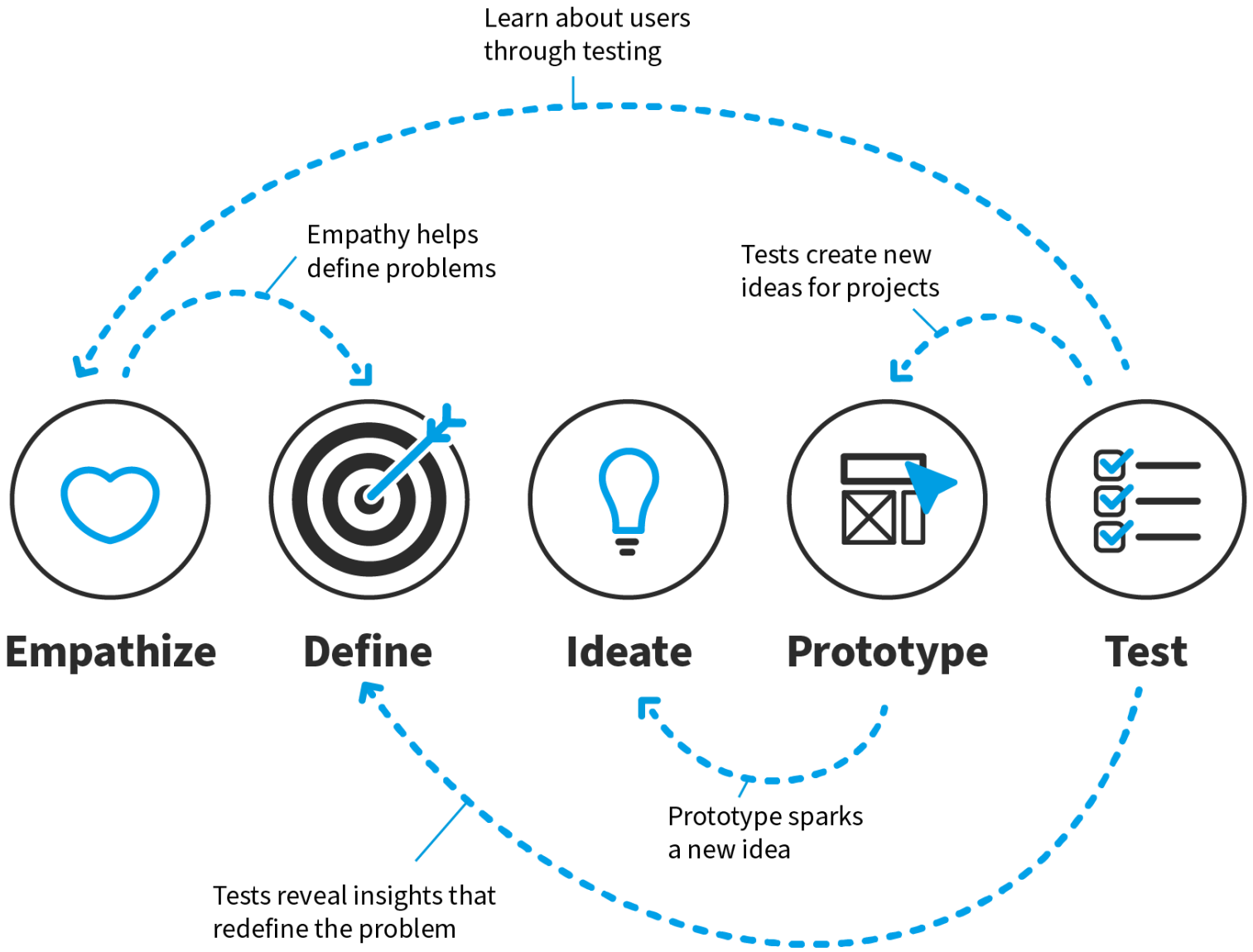
Algorithm Drift

- Algorithm drift occurs when the performance of an AI system deteriorates over time because the data it was trained on no longer accurately represents the real-world conditions it's meant to operate in.
- This drift is a problem because it leads to inaccuracies in the AI's decisions or predictions, reducing its effectiveness and reliability.
- To address algorithm drift, it's essential to regularly update and retrain the AI system with fresh data to ensure it remains accurate and relevant to the current environment it operates in.

WORKSHOP

Design Thinking

Design Thinking is a non-linear, iterative process that teams use to understand users, challenge assumptions, redefine problems and create innovative solutions to prototype and test. It is most useful to tackle ill-defined or unknown problems and involves five phases: Empathize, Define, Ideate, Prototype and Test.



Source: https://www.interaction-design.org/literature/topics/design-thinking?srsltid=AfmBOoquTF_quEZyM5ZOM3BOkMl1VZlX4lxNv0Z-ZSqLAxIMel0wlXVx

Design Thinking Tool

Jobs, Pains, Gains

A technique used to define the value proposition for a client. It is a good technique to help identify challenges for a persona.

Jobs

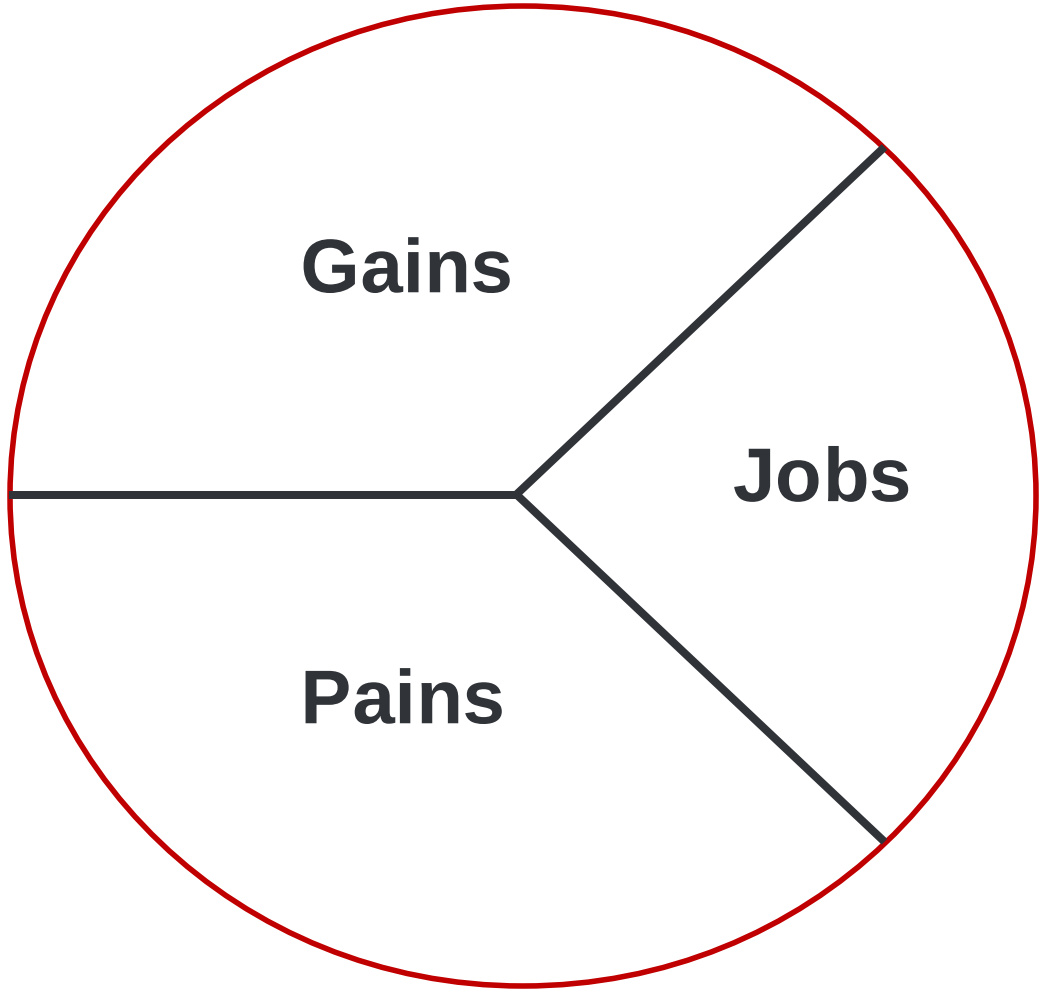
Identify the primary tasks or responsibilities that you need to accomplish. These could be routine tasks, strategic goals, or anything in between.

Pains

Identify the pain points or challenges that legal professionals face in their work. These could be inefficiencies, frustrations, risks, or barriers that make their job harder.

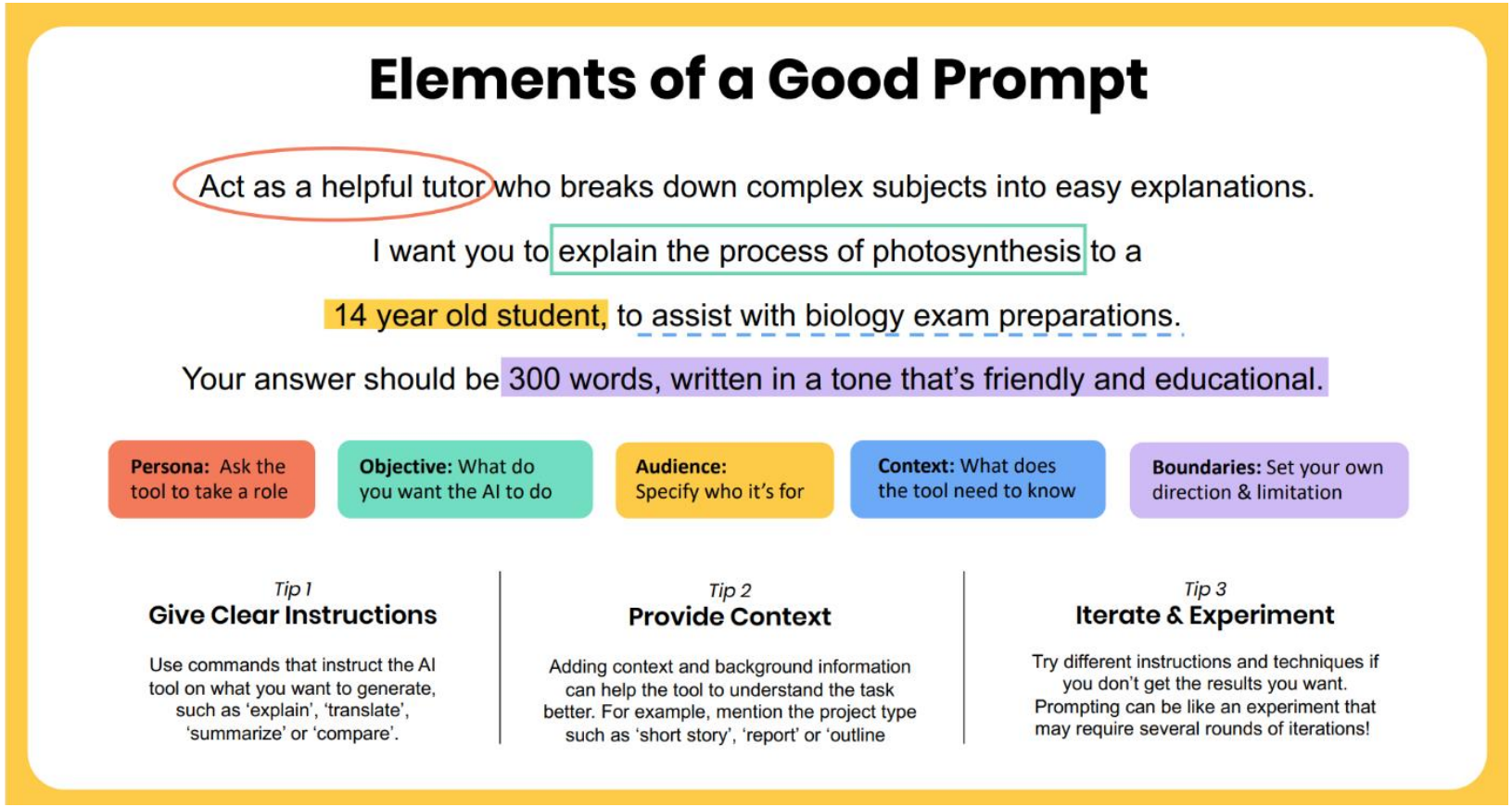
Gains

Identify the desired outcomes or benefits that legal professionals seek. These are the positive results they want to achieve by addressing their pain points or by completing their jobs more effectively.



Prompt Engineering

Prompt engineering is the process of structuring an instruction that can be interpreted and understood by a generative AI model.[1][2] A **prompt** is natural language text describing the task that an AI should perform.



https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/education/blog/2024/06/five-quick-prompting-tips-to-get-more-from-your-ai-assistant/

Building a Prompt

Prompt

Prompt

Write an email to a client informing them that their legal contract has been reviewed and is ready for their signature.

Refined Prompt

Further Refinement

Act as an attorney, write a professional and friendly email to a client, Sarah Johnson, informing her that her employment contract has been thoroughly reviewed and is ready for her signature. Highlight that the review included compliance with the latest employment regulations specific to Louisiana and reassure her that all clauses are in her best interest. Offer to schedule a call to discuss any questions she might have before signing

LET’S BUILD A PROMPT

1. Take one of your Jobs
2. And the Pains of that Job
3. Gains

Upgrading the Augmented Attorney:

The Foundations of Generative AI Governance & Risk for Inhouse Counsel

Program Summary

The "Navigating the AI Landscape" bootcamp is specifically designed for in-house counsel seeking to deepen their understanding of generative AI technologies and their implications within the legal field. This half-day program provides a structured exploration of key concepts in natural language processing, machine learning, and the practical applications of AI tools like ChatGPT. Participants will gain insights into the technical processes behind AI, engage with real-world legal scenarios, and explore the ethical and legal dimensions of AI deployment.

Session Highlights:

- **Exploring Linguistic Patterns** - An introduction to the foundations of Natural Language Processing and its significance in legal applications.
- **Teaching Machines** - A comprehensive look at the machine learning lifecycle, emphasizing the transition from traditional coding to AI learning processes, along with the ethical dimensions of AI development.
- **Practical AI** - Hands-on engagement with AI tools to solve legal problems, enhancing understanding of prompt engineering and the evaluation of AI outputs.
- **Deploying a No-Collar Workforce** - A critical discussion on the governance of AI, focusing on intellectual property, data security, and strategies to ensure ethical AI use in legal practices.
- **Philosophical Luncheon** - A thought-provoking session connecting AI's impact on traditional notions of intelligence and cognition with philosophical and regulatory considerations.

This program not only aims to enhance technical understanding but also fosters a philosophical and ethical dialogue on the future role of AI in law. By the end of the bootcamp, participants will be equipped with practical skills and a deeper philosophical understanding of how AI can be ethically integrated into their legal practices.

Draft Agenda

(Half-Day Program)

1	**Exploring Linguistic Patterns: Introduction to Natural Language Processing**	30 minutes (8:30am – 9:00am)
	This session provides an introductory overview of Natural Language Processing (NLP), exploring how human language is scoped, analyzed, and utilized by AI systems. Participants will learn about the fundamental linguistic concepts and how these apply to AI, specifically focusing on the advancements and applications of NLP in legal professions. This will include examples of how NLP is transforming tasks such as legal research and contract analysis. *Recommend Reading*: Sowmya Vajjala, et al., Practical Natural Language Processing (O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2020)**	*Key Topics* ▪ Scoping Human Language ▪ Linguistic Form & Function ▪ Advances in NLP ▪ Core NLP Tasks ▪ Applications in Law
2	**Teaching Machines: A Technical Review of the Machine Learning Process**	90 minutes (9:00am - 10:30am)
	Dive into the machine learning (ML) process, from initial concept to deployment and updates. This session will explore what it means for	*Key Topics* ▪ Defining "Intelligence" in

	machines to learn and how this differs from traditional coding. Key stages like data collection, cleaning, feature engineering, and model validation are covered. Additionally, ethical considerations such as bias and accountability in ML will be discussed, providing a comprehensive view of the technical and ethical landscape of AI development. *Recommend Reading*: Chip Huyen, Designing Machine Learning Systems (O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2022)** Jon Krohn, Grant Beyleveld, & Aglaé Bassens, Deep Learning Illustrated: A Visual, Interactive Guide to Artificial Intelligence (Addison-Wesley Professional, 2019)**	AI ▪ From Coding to Learning ▪ End-to-End ML Process ▪ Ethical Considerations
	BREAK	15 minutes (10:30am - 10:45am)
3	**Practical AI: Engaging with ChatGPT in Legal Contexts**	60 minutes (10:45am - 11:45am)
	Focus on the practical application of generative AI tools like ChatGPT within the legal sector. This session will introduce the basics of prompt engineering and allow participants to engage in an interactive activity using ChatGPT to address hypothetical legal scenarios. It will also address the critical analysis of AI-generated content, exploring accuracy, reliability, and ethical implications such as bias and limits of AI in legal work. *Recommend Reading*: Olivier Caelen &Marie-Alice Blete, Developing Apps with GPT-4 and ChatGPT (O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2023)** James Phoenix & Mike Taylor, Prompt Engineering for Generative AI (O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2024 *early release*)**	*Key Topics* ▪ Introduction to Prompt Engineering ▪ Interactive Activity ▪ Critical Analysis ▪ Ethical Implications
4	**Deploying a No-Collar Workforce: Key Legal & Ethical Issues for Inhouse Counsel**	45 minutes (11:45am - 12:30pm)
	This session covers the key legal and ethical issues associated with deploying AI technologies in-house. Discussion topics include intellectual property considerations, data privacy and security measures, and strategies to mitigate bias in AI systems. The session aims to equip participants with the knowledge to oversee AI deployments responsibly, focusing on compliance and ethical best practices. *Recommend Reading*: Numa Dhamani & Maggie Engler, Introduction to Generative AI (Manning Publications, 2023)**	*Key Topics* ▪ IP & Trade Secrets ▪ Data Security & Privacy ▪ Algorithmic Bias & Fairness ▪ Transparency & Explainability ▪ AI-Centered Transactions ▪ Liability & AI Governance
5	***Lunch Session* - Rethinking the Intelligence-Cognition Connection: Philosophical Questions for Augmented Humans**	60 minutes (12:30pm – 1:30pm)
	Over lunch, this session offers a philosophical exploration of how AI challenges and reshapes our understanding of intelligence and cognition. Participants will engage in a moderated discussion that connects philosophical theories with practical implications for AI	*Key Topics* ▪ Turing's Insight ▪ AI, Where East Meets West

regulation and ethical considerations. This provides a space to contemplate the broader impact of AI on society and the legal profession. *Recommend Reading*: MEGHAN O'GIEBLYN, GOD, HUMAN, ANIMAL, MACHINE: TECHNOLOGY, METAPHOR, AND THE SEARCH FOR MEANING (Doubleday, 2021) DONALD HOFFMAN, THE CASE AGAINST REALITY: WHY EVOLUTION HID THE TRUTH FROM OUR EYES (W. W. Norton & Co., 2019)	▪ Moments, Memories, & the Failings of Abstraction ▪ Modeling the Lawyer's Mind

Notes:
** - *included with an O'Reilly Media Subscription.*