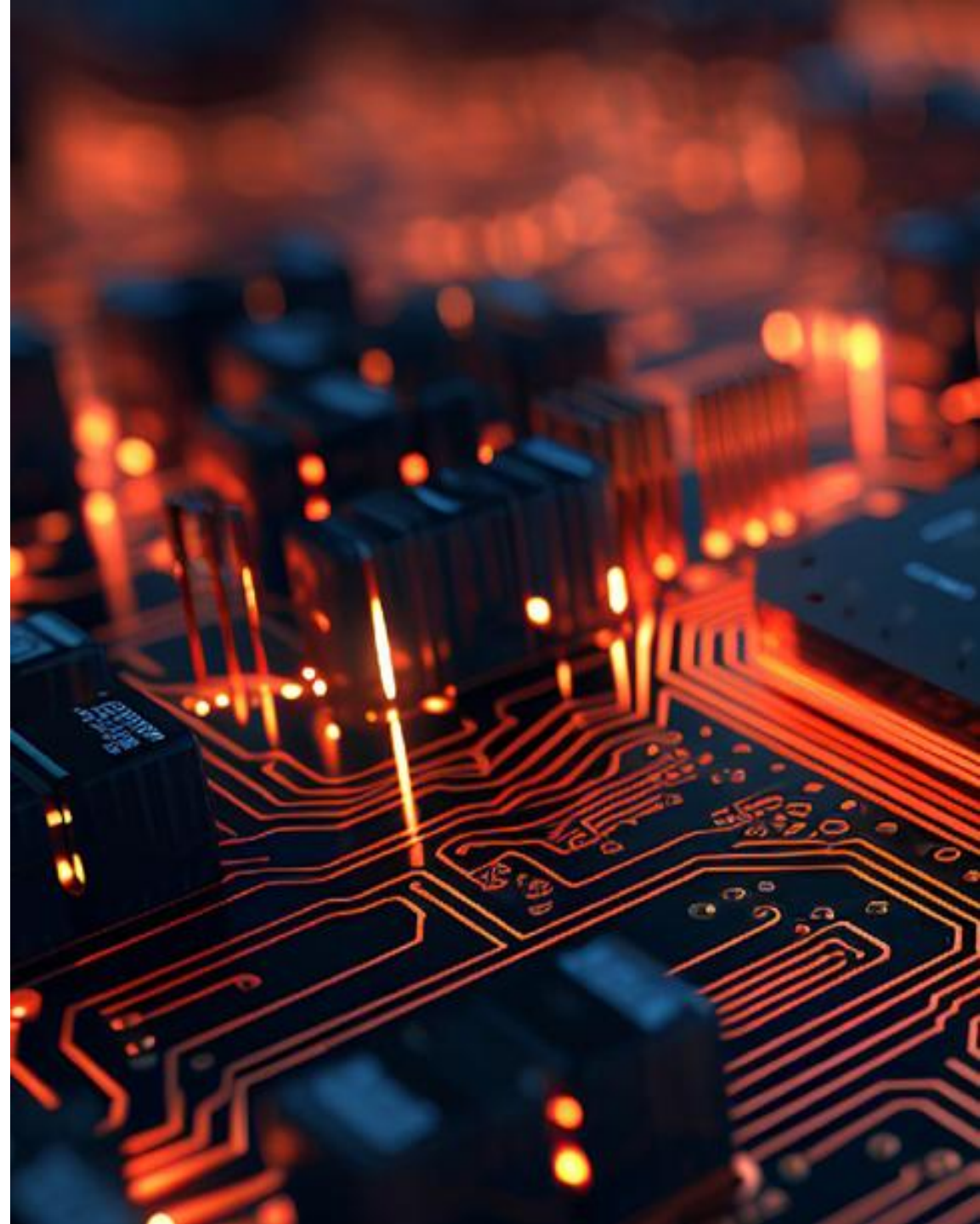


## **AI Unleashed at ACC Chicago:**

Transforming tomorrow's  
legal landscape today

May 27, 2025



# Disclaimer

This presentation does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice. All associated information, content and materials are made available for general informational purposes only. The views expressed during this presentation are those of the individuals speaking in their individual capacities only and not those of their respective employers.





# Today's agenda

- AI overview
- Data governance and data hygiene
- AI impact assessments and vendor contracting
- Prompt engineering
- CLOC Global Institute – recap of key themes
- How in-house counsel are using AI
- Fireside chat
- Networking reception

# Key terminology

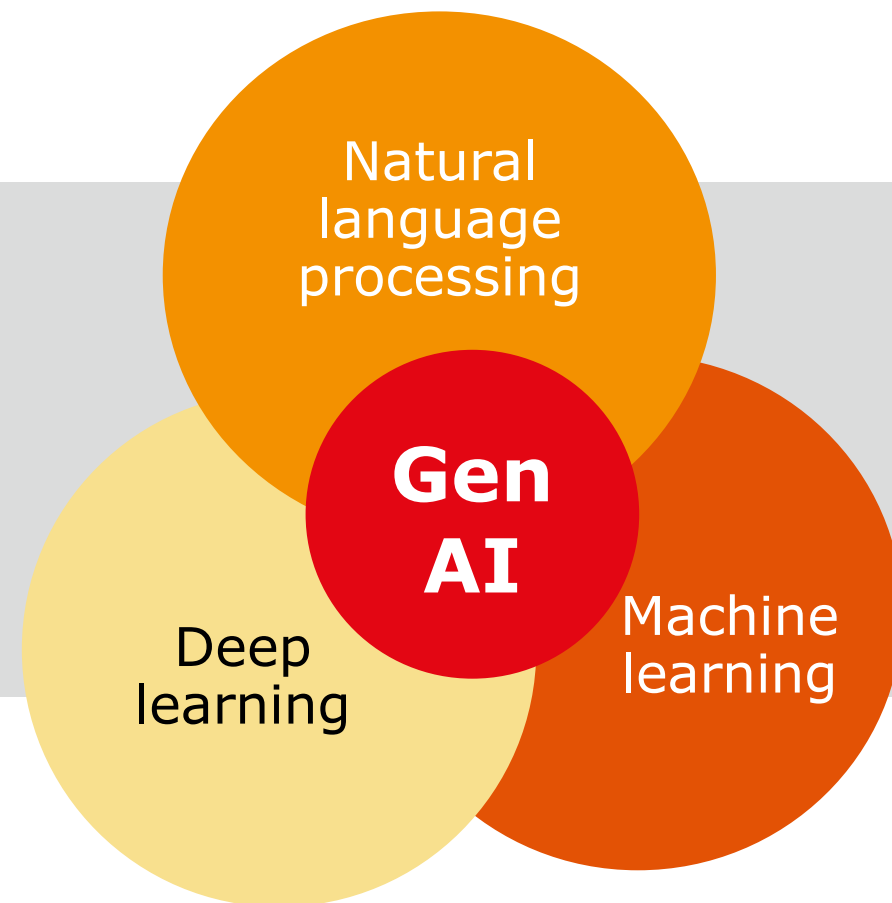
# The GenAI revolution

## What is GenAI?

- Generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) is a category of AI that uses large language models (LLMs) that emulate the structure and characteristics of training data in order to create new content, such as text, images and music, rather than just making predictions based on existing data.
- GenAI can be public or private. AI vendors may use their own LLMs to generate outputs and/or may connect to one or more LLMs via application programming interfaces (APIs).

## GenAI tech

- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| – DeepSeek               | – Copilot (formerly Bing Chat)   |
| – ChatGPT*               | – Codex                          |
| – DALL-E                 | – LexisNexis and Thomson Reuters |
| – Gemini (formerly Bard) |                                  |



\*GPT = Generative Pre-trained Transformer

# Traditional AI vs. generative AI

	Traditional AI	Generative AI
Purpose	Analysis, classification or prediction	Content creation
Output	Structured, predictable	Unstructured, creative
Training data	Often curated, labeled datasets	Massive unstructured, often web-scraped, data
Model complexity	Simple	Complex
User interaction	Limited, task-driven	Highly interactive, conversational
Examples	Spam filters, autonomous driving systems	ChatGPT, Stable Diffusion, AI music generators





# Technology stack for AI foundation models

## **Applications**

Software programs where the output of an AI model is put to work

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## **Application Programming Interface (API) Services**

APIs, or endpoints, through which applications access pre-trained models

---

## **Powerful Pre-trained AI Models**

Pre-trained models like GPT-4 that can be used to solve similar problems without starting from scratch

---

## **Machine Learning Acceleration Software**

Software that speeds up the process of developing and deploying large AI models

---

## **AI Data Center Infrastructure**

Advanced supercomputing infrastructure, including clusters of advanced graphics processing units (GPUs) with high-bandwidth network connections

# The legal challenges around AI

The regulatory landscape surrounding AI and GenAI is developing at a rapid pace. AI raises a number of legal issues and challenges:



AI regulations



Customer and supplier contractual arrangements



Employment concerns



Dispute resolution/risk management



IP strategy/open source



Sector-specific regulations



Product liability



Data privacy and cybersecurity





Section one

# Updates on the regulatory landscape

# AI regulations across the map



## Jurisdictions featured:

Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, EU, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, UK, US

*Image credit: IAPP*



PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

# REMOVING BARRIERS TO AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

January 23, 2025



## Artificial intelligence: the United States

### US Federal

Biden's Executive Order (EO) on Safe, Secure and Trustworthy AI was rescinded and replaced with a new EO titled Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence. The new EO calls for American dominance in AI and directs the establishment of an AI Action Plan within 180 days.

### US States

California, Colorado and Utah are among the states that have already adopted broad legislation governing the use of AI. Other US states and New York City have passed laws governing the use of AI in advertising, hiring, deepfakes and processing consumer personal data and to prevent the use of AI to discriminate. AI bills have been introduced in many other states and the expectation is that state legislatures will act with greater urgency to fill the gap at the federal level.

### Enforcement of Existing Laws

Both federal government agencies and state attorneys general are enforcing violations of existing laws through the use of AI. The laws most commonly violated through the use of AI are privacy laws and consumer protection laws.



# Artificial intelligence: the European Union

## The EU AI Act

Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council aims to ensure the safety of AI systems in the EU market, increase legal certainty for investments and innovation in AI, reduce risks for consumers and minimize compliance costs for AI providers.

## Broad applicability

Technology-neutral and future-proof definition of AI systems: “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” (Article 3(1)).

## Extraterritorial effect

Applies to providers/deployers, irrespective of whether they are established or located in the EU or in a third country, so long as they place on the EU market AI systems or GenAI models, or the output produced by their AI system is used in the EU.



### REGULATION (EU) 2024/1689 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 13 June 2024

laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 16 and 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>(3)</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure <sup>(4)</sup>,

## Effective 1 August 2024

(a diverse set of transitional periods apply depending on the area and kind of system that is provided/deployed; voluntary compliance encouraged) – enforcement of majority of provisions to commence on **2 August 2026**.





# Artificial intelligence: the EU AI act

**Classification of AI Systems:** the EU AI Act applies a risk-based approach and categorizes AI systems into different risk levels:

- Companies developing or using AI systems must align with the following key areas:
- Unacceptable risk systems (e.g., real-time biometric surveillance and social scoring) are prohibited;
- High-risk systems, which include AI used in critical infrastructure, education and law enforcement, are subject to stringent requirements. These include robust risk management, data governance, transparency and human oversight;
- Limited-risk systems, such as chatbots, must inform users that they are interacting with an AI system;
- Minimal-risk systems, like spam filters, have minimal regulatory obligations;
- High-Risk AI Systems: For high-risk AI systems, companies must establish risk management processes, ensure high-quality training data, maintain thorough technical documentation, log operational activities and enable human oversight. Additionally, these systems must comply with EU standards for accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity.

**Transparency Requirements:** Developers must ensure transparency by informing users when they interact with AI. Systems that generate synthetic content, such as deepfakes, are required to clearly label these outputs to avoid deception.

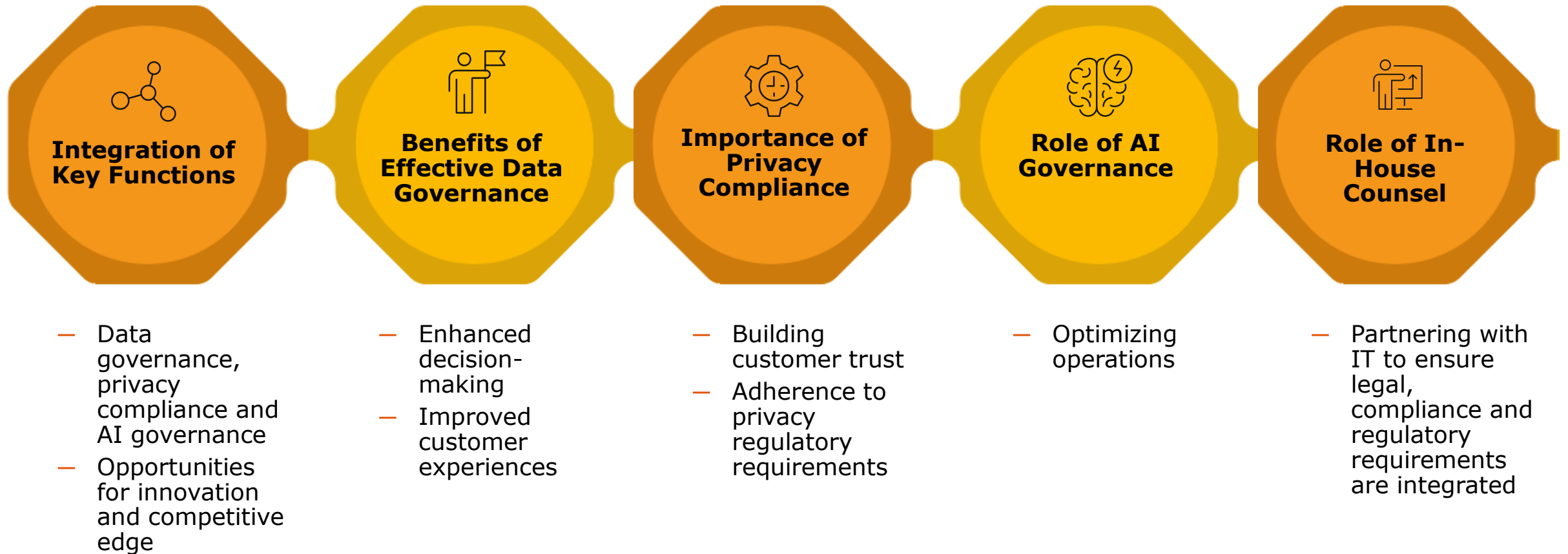
**General-Purpose AI Models:** Companies working with large-scale models, like large language models, must meet additional transparency and risk-mitigation requirements.

**Market Access:** High-risk AI systems must undergo a conformity assessment before deployment. Continuous monitoring and compliance with evolving EU standards will be necessary to maintain market access.

Section two

# Data governance and data hygiene

# Overview of integration benefits



# Role of in-house counsel

## → Importance of In-House Counsel

- Crucial for navigating constantly evolving complex legal and regulatory areas
- Ensures legal considerations are integrated into technological advancements and associated workflows and processes

## → Partnership with IT Organization

- Fosters collaboration between legal and IT teams
- Unlocks new potential to streamline processes to create cost savings and efficiencies

## → Strategies for Integration

- Leveraging integrated frameworks
- Creating value while balancing data and privacy risks with costs of compliance in a digital landscape
- Constructing programs in line with risk tolerances of the organization.



# Definition and components



## What is data governance?

- Managing availability of data
- Ensuring usability of data
- Maintaining confidentiality and integrity of data
- Securing data  
Ensuring appropriate disposition and deletion of data



## Components of data governance:

- Policies for data management
- Policies for data access, handling and disposition
- Standards for data quality
- Roles and responsibilities assignment

# Benefits of data governance

## Regulatory compliance

- Ensures adherence to federal, state and local regulations
- Avoids penalties for noncompliance

## Data quality and accuracy

- Standardizes data collection and validation
- Improves data lineage and traceability
- Reduces risk of unauthorized changes

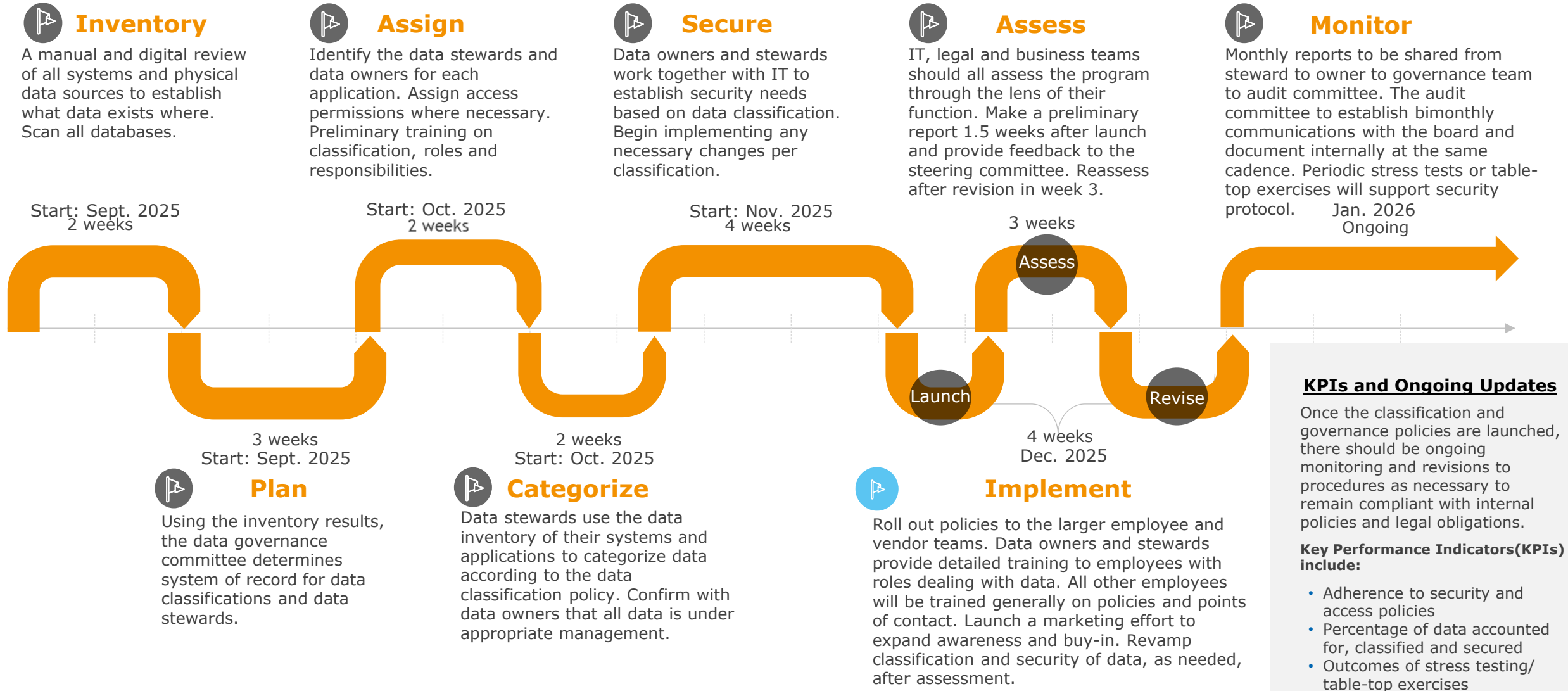
## Data security and privacy

- Protects sensitive customer information
- Mitigates risk of unauthorized access and breaches

## Elimination of data silos

- Promotes data sharing and collaboration across departments
- Leads to more-consistent and complete information

# Data classification and governance roadmap





# Definition of privacy compliance

Adhering to laws and regulations protecting customer data

## ↑↓ Key regulations

- Sector Specific Laws (e.g. GLBA, HIPAA)
- Data-Specific Laws (e.g. biometrics, children's data)
- Medium-Specific Laws (e.g. TCPA, CAN-SPAM)
- State Comprehensive Privacy Laws (e.g. CCPA)
- State Breach Notification Laws



# Importance of privacy compliance



## **Building customer trust**

Transparency in data-handling practices fosters trust and loyalty among customers



## **Avoiding legal penalties**

Compliance with privacy laws prevents hefty fines and reputational damage



## **Enhancing data security**

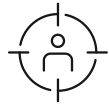
Implementing robust privacy measures reduces the risk of data breaches and cyberattacks

# AI governance



## Definition of AI governance

Ensuring responsible and ethical use of AI systems



## Key issues in AI governance

### Fairness

Prevents discrimination and bias in AI-driven decision-making processes

### Transparency

Ensures that AI operations are understandable and traceable

### Accountability

Establishes clear responsibility for AI outcomes

### Explainability

Makes AI decisions interpretable to stakeholders

# Duty of care

## **AI governance falls within the duty of care imposed on directors generally:**

Directors have a duty to act in the best interests of the corporation and its stakeholders.

The duty of care includes a duty of oversight, which requires:

- an effective monitoring and reporting system
- the expertise to enable directors to confidently ask informed questions to identify material risks, including reputational risks, and opportunities

A director must not be “inappropriately uninformed.”

Directors may not delegate to non-directors – or even to other directors or committees – in any substantial way their duty to use their own best judgment on matters that are at the heart of the management, risks and strategy of the corporation.



The board has a heightened oversight responsibility with respect to mission-critical strategy and operations.



# Integration with IT teams

In-house counsel are vital in merging legal and regulatory needs with tech advancements

## → **Integration of Legal and Regulatory Considerations**

- Ensuring compliance with data governance
  - Maintaining privacy compliance
  - Implementing AI governance frameworks
- 

## → **Partnership with IT Teams**

- Collaborating to integrate governance frameworks
- Understanding your client so that you know the risks that could interfere with their priorities and strategy
- Ensuring technological advancements meet legal standards



# Strategies for collaboration

## Cross-functional teams

- Establish teams with members from legal, compliance, risk, IT and business units
- Address governance issues holistically

## Regular training

- Conduct training sessions for stakeholders
- Update stakeholders on regulatory changes and best practices

## Continuous monitoring

- Implement systems for ongoing monitoring
- Assess governance frameworks for compliance and effectiveness

# Conclusion

Integrating data governance, privacy compliance, and AI governance drives innovation, efficiency, and trust.

## → **Integration of Governance Frameworks**

- Combines data governance, privacy compliance, and AI governance
- Enhances innovation and operational efficiency
- Builds customer trust
- Ensures regulatory compliance

## → **Role of In-House Counsel**

- Works closely with IT teams
- Navigates complex governance areas
- Unlocks new potential for organizations

## → **Benefits for Companies**

- Streamlines processes
- Enhances customer experiences



Section three

# **AI impact assessment and vendor contracting**

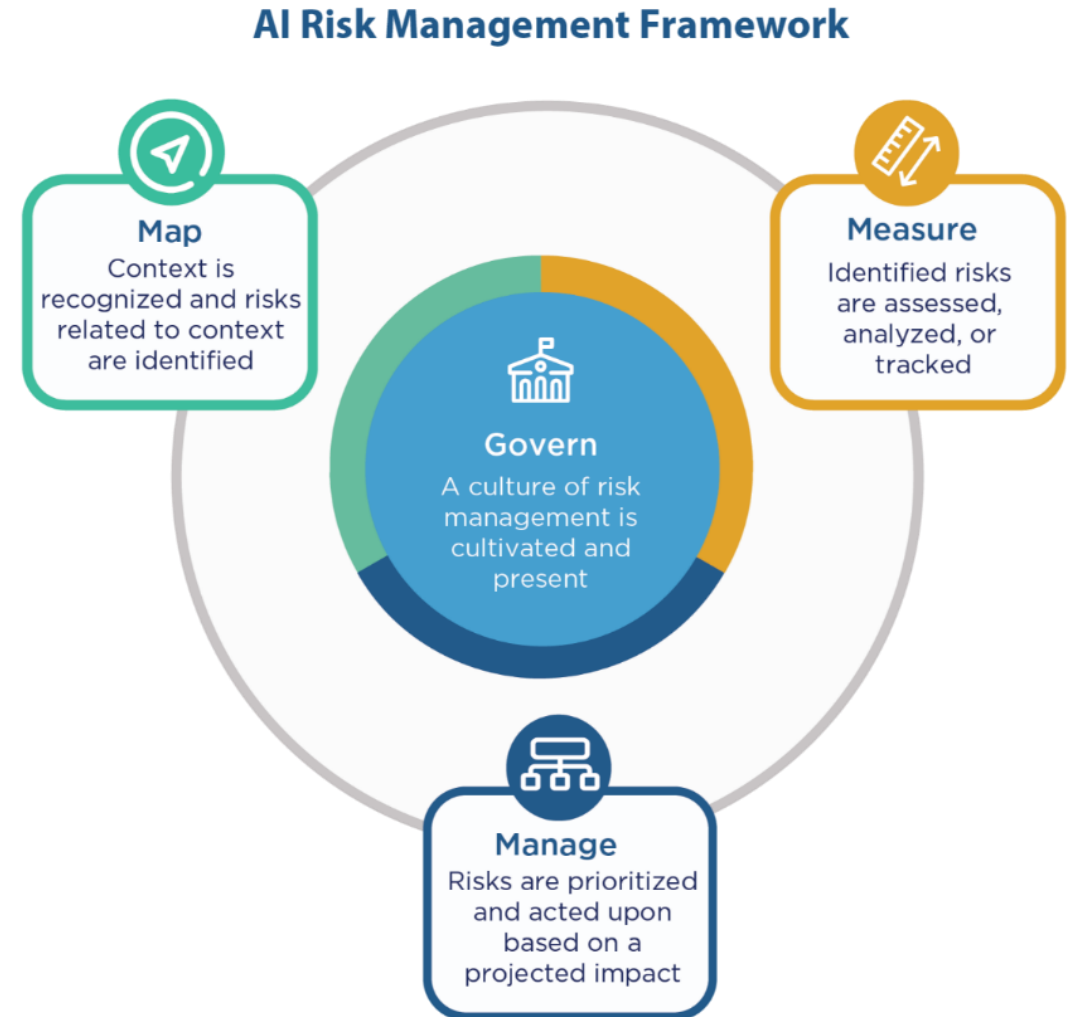
# AI system impact assessments

**AI impact assessments (AIAs)** are one tool to anticipate and manage an AI system's benefits, risks and limitations throughout its entire life cycle.

An AIA is an investigative framework to gather information, identify and quantify benefits and risks, and deliver recommendations to minimize risks while maintaining benefits.

Key objectives of an AIA include:

- Identify an AI system's risks and assess strategies to mitigate and manage these risks effectively
- Verify that the implementation of an AI system complies with applicable laws, regulations and industry standards
- Establish effective governance and increase accountability for an AI system through a multi-stakeholder analysis
- Facilitate effective decision-making (e.g., go/no-go)
- Document and demonstrate that a thorough due-diligence process has been conducted on the AI system





# AI risk navigator

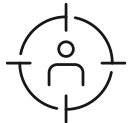
Whether you are developing AI solutions in-house or using, distributing or implementing AI developed by a third party, we can help you assess your AI solution against key legal requirements through our **AI Risk Navigator tool**.



## Drive insights

AI Risk Navigator **provides you with a concise and insightful report for your AI use case**, showing you the thematic risks and recommended steps you should take to address them if you go ahead.

## How can the Eversheds Sutherland AI Risk Navigator help you?



**Streamline your risk assessment:** Through our simple-to-use tool, we can save your legal team time when it comes to conducting an initial risk assessment of your AI products.



**Identify new risks as they arise:** As well as a thematic view of the risks, we provide you with the recommended steps to demonstrate compliance and protect your business.



**Receive tailored advice:** The risks associated with implementing an AI product are dependent on a range of factors specific to your business and industry. AI Risk Navigator helps us quickly pinpoint the key legal issues relevant to you.

# Eversheds Sutherland AI Risk Navigator

## Step 1: Complete the Review Form

Answered:  66%

The review form is divided into the 17 sections listed below, and each section lists how many items need to be answered by you. For each section that has outstanding items, click the link and complete the items. More detailed instructions appear once you click into a section.

"# Marked Complete" means that Eversheds-Sutherland has reviewed the response and marked it as completed. That # also includes items marked "Not applicable" or any items automatically skipped.

Section	# of Items	# Answered	# Marked Complete
<a href="#">1. AI System Information</a>	11	11	11
<a href="#">2. AIS Governance and Risk Management Framework</a>	13	12	11
<a href="#">3. AIS Overview</a>	6	5	5
<a href="#">4. User Inputs and Interactions</a>	6	6	5
<a href="#">5. AIS Outputs</a>	13	12	10
<a href="#">6. Risk Management and Internal Controls</a>	9	3	3
<a href="#">7. Documentation</a>	6	2	2
<a href="#">8. Responsible AI: Accuracy, Reliability, Robustness</a>	7	4	2
<a href="#">9. Responsible AI: Transparency and Explainability</a>	5	3	0
<a href="#">10. Responsible AI: Fairness, Bias, Disparate Impact</a>	7	4	4
<a href="#">11. Responsible AI: Privacy and Security</a>	11	4	4
<a href="#">12. AI System Development</a>	10	5	4
<a href="#">13. Technical Characteristics of AI System</a>	8	0	0
<a href="#">14. Training Data</a>	8	6	6
<a href="#">15. Hiring Related Processes</a>	8	8	8
<a href="#">16. Credit, Insurance and Underwriting Related Process</a>	13	9	8
<a href="#">17. EU AI Systems</a>	3	1	1
Totals:	144	95	84

# Eversheds Sutherland AI Risk Navigator

## 3. AI System Information

- \* 1. AI System (AIS) name, version, and date

Dialog:

Use the box above to ask any questions or seek clarification about this item. Eversheds Sutherland may also use this field to respond, to seek clarification about an answer, request additional information, or to provide further guidance.

- \* 2. AIS Developer

☐ Proprietary (developed internally)

☐ Third-party (purchased or licensed from a third-party)

[clear selection](#)

If third-party, please provide the name of the third-party developer.

Dialog:

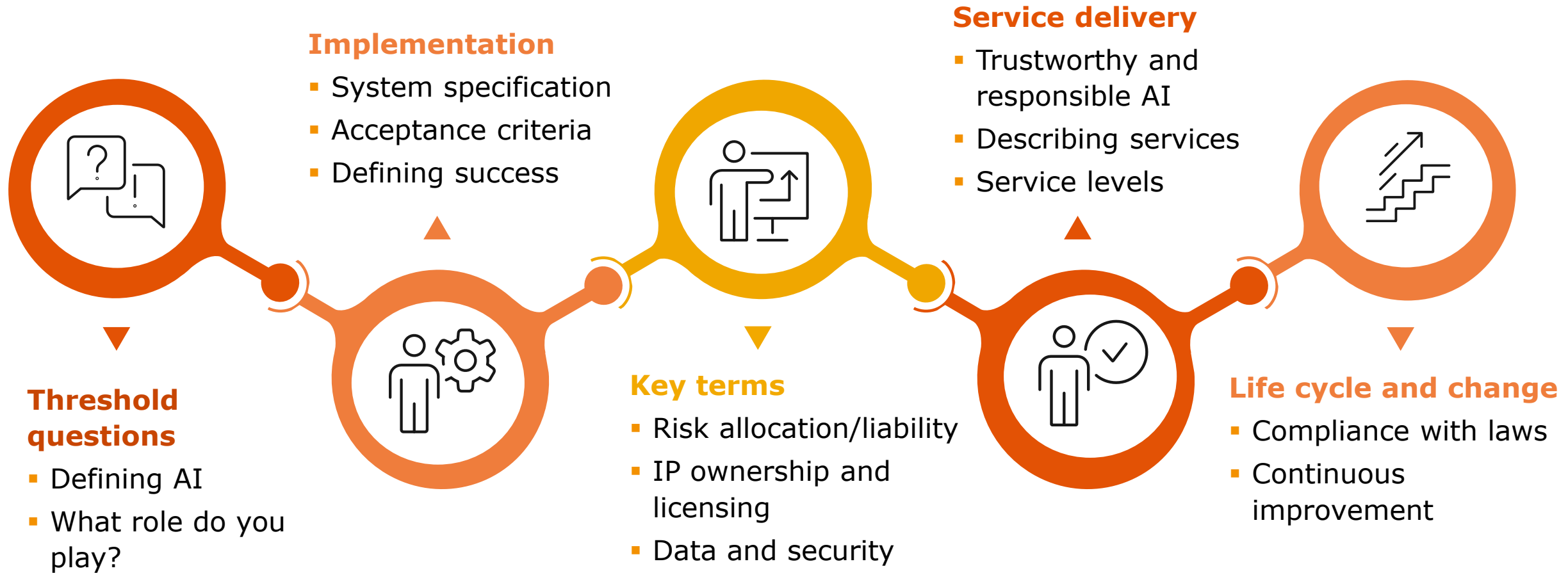
Use the box above to ask any questions or seek clarification about this item. Eversheds Sutherland may also use this field to respond, to seek clarification about an answer, request additional information, or to provide further guidance.

- \* 3. Briefly describe the functionality of the AIS and the business environment in which it will operate.

Dialog:

# Contracting for AI

A “root and branch” review





# Threshold questions

What is your company's role?

Developing AI solutions (e.g., generative AI LLMs)

Training, tuning and supporting third-party models

Using AI solutions to deliver products or services

Using AI in support of professional services

**Does your company want to:**

- sell AI solutions?
- deploy AI?
- reduce head count?
- achieve productivity gains?
- lower costs?

# Implementation

Defining responsibilities

## **Deliverables (What is it?)**

- What is the product's purpose?
- What, exactly, are the deliverables?
- How will you know they have been delivered?
- How will the system be trained? With what data?

## **Testing and acceptance (Does it work?)**

- How does the product achieve that purpose?
- How will the system be tested and accepted?
- Against what metrics?
- If acceptance tests fail, can you tell what went wrong?
- Does the contract explain in clear terms how performance will be assessed?

## **Warranty periods (Who fixes it?)**

- Was it being used for the intended purpose?
- Has further training occurred?
- Have there been changes to datasets?

# Key terms

Risk allocation/liability/data privacy and security

## Unique terms

- Hallucinations and errors
- Uses of output content
- AI laws, policies and procedures
- IP ownership and licensing
- Confidentiality
- Changes in roles over time
- Customer dependencies (e.g., obligations to validate outputs)
- Changes in system use
- Contract “flow-downs”?

## Liability / indemnification

- Aggregate or sub-caps
- Super-caps
- Third-party IP infringement
- Unanticipated use
- Customer / end-user misuse
- Reliance on outputs
- Data issues

## Warranties

- Standards or requirements for external datasets and other inputs
- Security and resiliency standards
- Addressing AI-specific threats (e.g., data poisoning, model leakage)
- Obligations to deploy privacy enhancing technologies (PETs)
- Compliance with applicable privacy and data protection laws

# Service delivery

Trustworthy and responsible AI

## OECD principles

- 1 Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being
- 2 Human-centered values and fairness
- 3 Transparency and explainability
- 4 Robustness, security and safety
- 5 Accountability

# Customer expectations

- Adopt, adhere, demonstrate
- Ongoing governance, testing and monitoring (e.g., via **algorithm audits** and remediation obligations)
- Alignment with recognized **frameworks** (e.g., NIST AI Risk Management Framework and associated use profiles, ISO/IEC 42001)
- Beware “backdoor” obligations:
  - good industry practice
  - applicable law



# Life cycle and change

## Compliance with laws

### Scope of obligations

- Whose law?
- Obligations specific to use? Sector?
- Commitment to ensure customer's compliance?
- Dependencies on customer to comply?

### Maintaining compliance

- Governance burden?
- Who bears the cost?
- AI-specific change in law approach?
- Ability to deploy a "circuit breaker" if an AI system is not compliant?

### Alternative approaches

- Customer bears compliance risk
- Adoption of voluntary codes of practice (e.g., ISO, NIST RMF) to demonstrate compliance

# Life cycle and change

Continuous improvement

## **Obligations to innovate.**

Obligations on you to notify and deploy AI?  
Are existing approaches appropriate given the pace of innovation?

## **Commercial impacts.**

Obligations to share efficiencies/gains made/reduce charges when deploying AI? How do these operate?

## **Benchmarking obligations.**

Should use (or nonuse) of AI be considered in a benchmarking exercise?



Section four

# Prompt engineering training

“ Those who know how to prompt the AI to do their bidding, and to do it faster and better and more creatively than anyone else, are going to be golden. ”

Nikhil Dey, AI Strategist





# Prompting tips

Provide instructions as if you were talking to a human assistant.

## **Be as specific as possible:**

- More details are better
- Tone
- Length
- Format/layout
- Include examples if possible
- Avoid technical jargon



# **Prompting don'ts**

Don't always assume the results are accurate.

- Don't assume that GenAI tools have legal-specific tasks
- Don't expect perfect results
- Don't expect identical results to the same prompt
- Don't assume it reads all of a large document
- Don't use GenAI tools for confidential information without proper data protection

# "RISEN" model

<b>R</b>	<b>Role</b>	Define the AI's persona or role. Gives the AI specific skills and knowledge parameters.
<b>I</b>	<b>Instructions</b>	Provide clear and precise directives.
<b>S</b>	<b>Steps</b>	Break it down into manageable steps. Guides the AI through the process in logical progression (also helps you think about it critically).
<b>E</b>	<b>End Goal</b>	Clarify the purpose or ultimate objective of the prompt.
<b>N</b>	<b>Narrowing</b>	Set boundaries to focus the AI's creativity and ensure precise, actionable outputs.



# Let's explore!



# Example 1: understanding legislation



**Good**

Please summarize Colorado's SB21-169 for me.



**Better**

What are the specific AI guardrails that an insurance company must consider to comply with Colorado's SB21-169? The summary should have a professional tone, should be in paragraph format, and should be as detailed as possible.



**Best**

I am a lawyer needing to provide my client, which is an insurance company doing business in Colorado, guidance regarding complying with Colorado's SB21-169. Please draft a memo that I can provide to my client that details how they would implement the steps to comply with this legislation. The memo should begin with an executive summary and then provide the more detailed information. Write this so that it can be understood by business professionals.

# Interactive prompt

Soliciting feedback on a white paper

## Situation

You have just received a strategy paper from a colleague and before you dive in to revise it, you want to solicit some additional perspective on the ideas it contains.

\*\*\*Consider how you could adjust your prompt to achieve different goals with your communication.

## Prompts

1. Prompt for an email to a junior associate whose idealistic perspective you appreciate
2. Prompt for an email to a supervisor who will better understand whether the strategy is feasible



# Interactive prompt

Employment law, remote work, AI policies and violations

## Situation

You recently discovered a remote employee has been using unapproved GenAI tools for their work. While they have dramatically increased their productivity, the legal team is coordinating with IT and HR on what to do next.

## What's next

1. Research applicable law
2. Develop potential options for crafting a responsible AI use policy for employees
3. Draft a disciplinary notice that cites appropriate and applicable laws and policies the individual has violated

# Interactive activity

Revising an outdated template

## Situation

A remote employee needs to be let go, but it's been a long time since you needed to terminate an employee.

## What's next

1. You have notes from a disciplinary meeting with the employee that you want to summarize into an accurate narrative for their employment file
2. There's an old form letter for this situation, but it still says things like "clean out your desk" and "security will walk you off the premises"...this is a remote worker





Section five

# **CLOC Global Institute – recap of key themes**

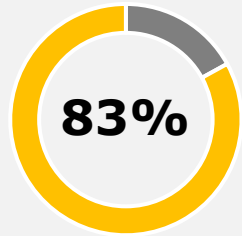


Section six

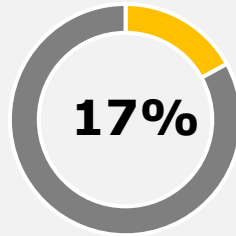
# **Practical uses of AI: In-house and law firm examples**



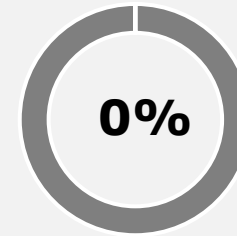
# Law department legal demand



anticipate an increase in overall legal demand



anticipate no change in overall legal demand



anticipate a decrease in overall legal demand

## Tech-related methods for handling growth demand

Source: 2024 Harbor Law Department Survey in collaboration with CLOC

1. Increasing use of current technology
2. Automating routine tasks
3. Investing in artificial intelligence
4. Equipping clients to handle work with training and self-help tools

# GenAI in legal tech

**Legaltech Hub**

**GenAI / LLM in Legal Tech**

Last update: 19 February 2025

**AI Legal Assistant**

Spellbook, Sylllo, Spellbook, EYELEVEL, paxton, 2ND, UNCOVER, CALLIDUS, Lopti, ontra, amto, Thomson Reuters, ContractKen, LUMINO AI, sarvam, ailmayr, casemark, HARVEY, JUS MUNDI, Decover, AtlasAI, Clío, ContractPodAI, trellis, Trellis AI, deliberately.ai, bagmen.ai, eve, LEGORA, Qesumy, LEGALFLY, CASEY, FirstRead, ivor, Synthera, MATEY AI, DISCO, GC AI, LexisNexis, LegalOn, Vecflow, emmi, Lexis+, servient, Lexis+, nd, MAX, Maxime, DODONAI, Protégé, RoboLex, Thomson Reuters, newcode.ai, Junior Associates, NEXLAW.AI, Ruli

**Contracts**

Spellbook, Srandd, flank, Spellbook, AutoLex, Hebbia, Thomson Reuters, Harvey, CLEARLAW, Robin AI, Ironclad, ontra, Aracor, KIRK, LITRA Kira, Icertis, KNOWABLE, ContractPodAI, LegalOn, ContractHub, LEGORA, MAIGON, RELATIVITY, BRYTER, BRYTER Extract, @Relativity, Imprima, DraftWise, PARS, contractworks, BLACKBOLTER, Cequence, DIOPTRA, QCATYLEX, Office & Dragons, ContractKen, Agiloft, Evisort, contractworks, DraftPilot, BIGLE, LexCheck, Luminance, eBREVIA, Simplicon, Luminance, Summize, Axiar, SPOTDRAFT, ThoughtRiver, CO Clause, VOLODY

**Litigation Management**

AUTOMATISE, SYLLO, MATEY AI, A4, Parrot, prevail, Briefpoint, UNCOVER, DARROW, Depo CoPilot, verbit, trellis, Trellis AI, DODONAI, EVIDENCE, Doctrine, EYELEVEL, REPLAY, LEGALMATION, OPUS2, AI Law, Scribe, Qesumy, Theo AI, Clearbrief, alexi, phaselab, Qesumy, DISCO, bench iq, JuristAI, EvenUp, Discover, Trellis

**Legal Research**

Lexis+, moonlit, Lexis+, paxton, QURA, predictice, trellis, JURISAGE, alexi, Cooley GO, EISPHORIA, plural, bench iq, DOCKET ALARM, blueJ, JURISTIC, Data, 273, StructureFlow, BRYTER, BRYTER Extract, ozmosys, QCATYLEX, centari, M Jurimesh, Hebbia, LexisNexis, DOCKET ALARM, ThoughtRiver, Datasite, FirmLink, SBC, LegalGraph, Jylo, DocuX, MindPeer, Office & Dragons, Hebbia

**Documents**

Spellbook, DraftWise, DraftWise, iManage, LexisNexis, CO ClauseBuddy, CO Clause, Legu, BRYTER, LITRA, Create, DraftPro, Spellbook, Macro, amto, DocDraft, netdocuments, nd, MAX, ContractKen, Harvey, LEGORA, newcode.ai, DraftWise, DraftPro, DraftWise, DraftPro

**Transaction Mgt**

LITRA Kira, Simply Agree, Datasite, eBREVIA, Luminance, DealClosely, Srandd, MARVERI, Ruli, Wordsmith

**Legal Ops**

docato, Poppy, brightflag, Coheso, tonkean, responsive, LexisNexis, SlataDoc, BRYTER, Corpora, DimensionAI, StructureFlow

**Legal Point Solutions**

Sigsaw, BeringLab, MANTLE, SmartEsq, juristic, Atticus, Synthera, SlataDoc, BRYTER, Corpora, DimensionAI, StructureFlow

**Process Improvement**

Neota, KLapper, bagmen.ai, VA vals.ai, nd, MAX, servicerow, SANDBOX.LAW, Jylo, Lowdify, Counsel Stack, LEGA, erbis, airia, Jylo, LUMINOS AI, root signals, BETTY BLOCKS, RASA, RoboLex, simplexica, simplexica

**Consultants**

273, LEGA, erbis, TrueLaw, simplexica

**Knowledge Management**

M-Files, Sinequa, INTRAFIND, Pitchly, mycase, HIGHLIGHTS, BA Insight, deepjudge, Fledger, LexisNexis, CO ClauseBuddy, Sinequa, IManage, Thomson Reuters, SingleDraft, Atlas, Fledger

**Law Firm Operations**

QorusDocs, CELLE, ayora, rocket, laurel, Counsel Stack, INTAPP, DealCloud, oDDR, PointOne, INTAPP, Time, billables.ai, KAITONGO, antiodote, Lowhive, Querious, mycase, Pitchly, 273, Ajax, WALTER, LEAP, emmi, Booke.ai

**IP Mgt**

patsnap, NLPatent, TANGIBLY, PatentPal, Added Matter, Amplified, CarefulAI, DeepIP, Edge, & AI

**Compliance**

Josef, blee, abstract, BRYTER, BRYTER Assist, LAYERUP, Norm AI, People, lawline



# Functional use of GenAI

## **Business of law**

- OC management
- Bill review/processing
- Legal front door
- Business self-help

## **Practice of law**

- Legal research
- Document drafting
- Compliance
- Contract dxttraction
- Contract review
- IP prosecution

## **Personal productivity**

- Email response
- Meeting notes
- Presentations
- Summarization

# Functional use of GenAI – Eversheds Sutherland tools

## Business of law



Microsoft Copilot Studio

## Practice of law

Westlaw  
Precision™

PRACTICAL LAW™



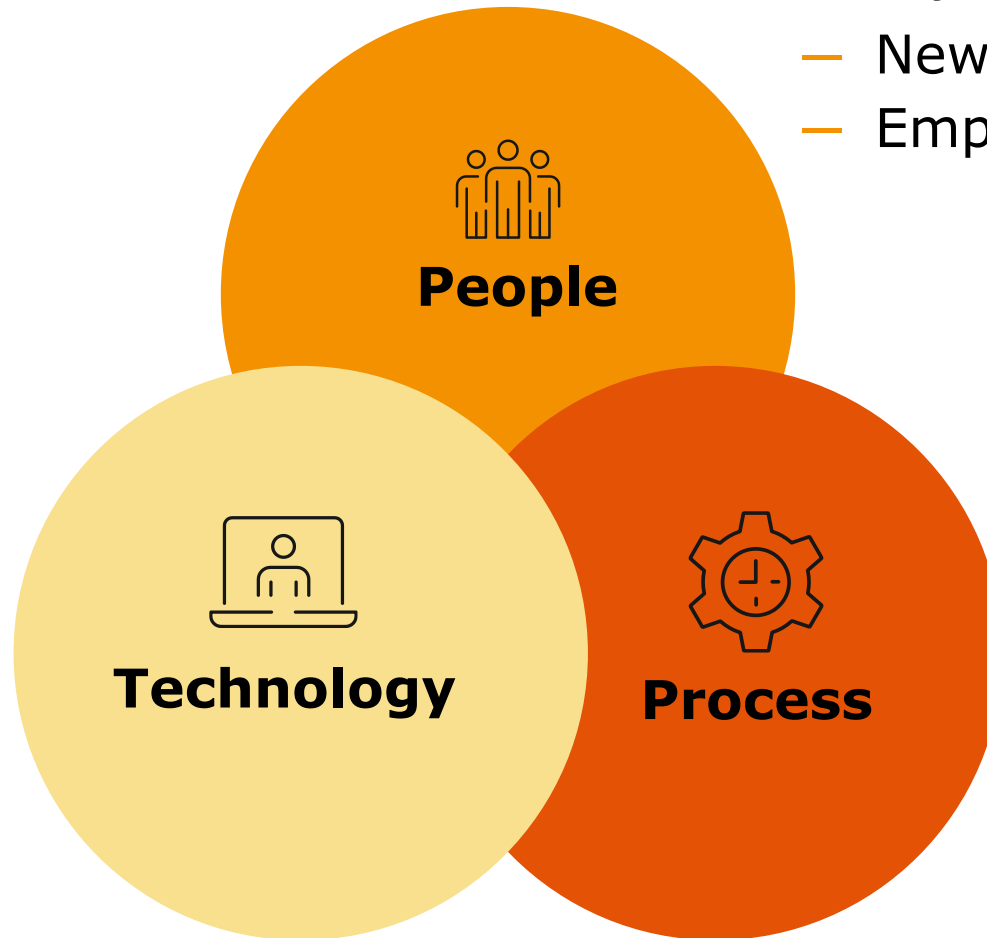
## Personal productivity



# Transformational change

## Technology

- New tools
- New features
- Integration



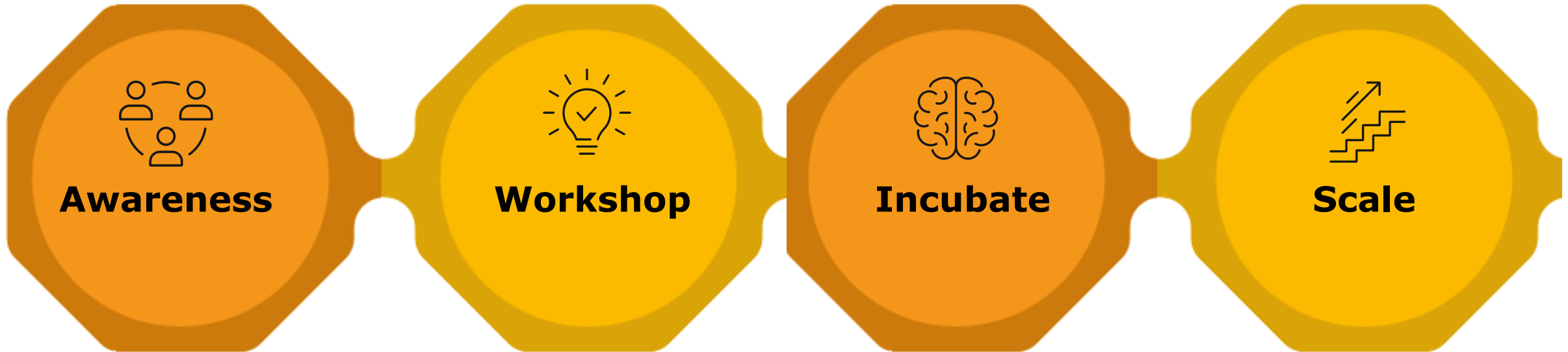
## People

- Training/upskilling
- New roles
- Empathy

## Process

- Rethinking current approaches
- Risk

# Growing AI use within Eversheds Sutherland







# GenAI product demonstrations

Bringing efficiency to the business  
and practice of law

# Question & answer





# Closing remarks and fireside chat

# Old news, new stories

## Reasoning models don't always say what they think

Anthropic (April 3, 2025)

<https://www.anthropic.com/research/reasoning-models-dont-say-think>

- Generative AI is imperfect because its outputs are probabilistic.
- While their capabilities and processing power continue to expand, newer models relying on new training methodologies are producing less-accurate outputs.
- Risks from reinforcement learning and potentially from synthetic data

## *A.I. Is Getting More Powerful, but Its Hallucinations Are Getting Worse*

N.Y. Times (May 5, 2025)

<https://www.nytimes.com/2025/05/05/technology/ai-hallucinations-chatgpt-google.html>

- OpenAI's newest o3 and o4-mini models have hallucinated **30%-50%** of the time on certain company tests...and sometimes more.
- When prompted to summarize news articles; prior models reduced rates of hallucination to **1%-3%**. But recent models from DeepSeek and OpenAI are hallucinating **14.3%** and **6.8%** of the time on these evaluations.



# Networking reception

## Welcome and some housekeeping items

- Be sure to sign-in for MCLE Credit at the registration desk.
- Ask questions! Our panelists are happy to engage with you.
- If your attendance time meets the rules set by the Illinois MCLE Board, ACC Chicago will send your certificate by email next week.
- Watch for the survey/feedback link sent to your email after the program.

## A reminder about the benefits of ACC membership...

- Free CLE, Roundtables & Professional Development Programs
- Socials, Special Networking Groups, Annual Celebration Event & PR Seminar
- Community Outreach, Diversity Initiatives & Pro Bono Offerings
- Leadership and Speaking Opportunities
- Access to ACC Global Resources, including:
  - ACC Docket Magazine & Newsstand (searchable legal news feed)
  - ACC Survey Portal, Resource Library, Contracts Portal & Legal Ops Section
  - E-Groups and Committees on Substantive Practice Areas

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