

Ethical uses of **generative AI** in the practice of law

Claire Adams, Senior Manager - Customer Product Training

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FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, NOT LEGAL ADVICE





Claire Adams is the senior manager of customer product training at Thomson Reuters.

She was recently at Casetext, where she was part of the team that launched the AI legal assistant, CoCounsel, in March 2023. She is a member of the New Mexico and Texas state bar associations. Previous experience includes criminal prosecution in New Mexico and Texas, as well as international commercial and transactional work in Tokyo, Japan. Claire holds a BA from UIUC and a JD from UNMSOL.

Agenda

1. Basic assumptions about legal ethics and AI
2. A brief history of applying LLM AI to the law
with use cases
3. Distinguishing today's AI
with use cases
4. Applying today's legal ethics to today's AI
5. Questions and discussion

Basic assumptions about legal ethics and AI

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ChatGPT Almost Passed the Bar, Competent Lawyers Do Much More

By Mary Lu Bilek and De
Opinion

Block

MONEYWATCH >

AI-powered "robot" court after



The New York Times *Here's What Happens When Your Lawyer Uses ChatGPT*



Court Imposes Sanctions On Lawyers Who Filed Bogus Cases After Relying On ChatGPT

Some law rise as ot

By Karen Sloan
January 10, 2023 7:19 PM



Lawyers' use of AI spurs ethics rule changes

By Karen Sloan
January 22, 2024

No Chat orders an AI-generated content must be declared and checked

Devin Coldewey @techcrunch / 7:32 PM EDT • May 30, 2023

ed in Analyses & Trends • August 2nd, 2023

sses the Bar Exam
katz, law professor at Illinois Tech's Chicag
rates that OpenAI's latest deep learning m
A reasoning and has profound implications



TL;DR

Ethical uses of generative AI share a common assumption:

**AI is a legal assistant,
not a lawyer.**

TL;DR

Lawyers use their own independent judgment before finalizing any work product.

✓ Legal technology

- Billing
- Legal research
- Accounting
- Communication
- Drafting

✓ Assistance from legal assistants

- Human
- AI

Legal ethics themes

- ✓ Competence
- ✓ Diligence
- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Confidentiality
- ✓ Candor
- ✓ Overseeing legal assistance

Legal ethics themes

A journey, not a destination

- ✓ Competence
- ✓ Diligence
- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Confidentiality
- ✓ Candor
- ✓ Overseeing legal assistance

**REQUIRES ONGOING
COMMITMENT**

Ethical uses of AI

- ✓ User is in control
- ✓ User is accountable
- ✓ AI is developed responsibly
- ✓ Understand:
 - How AI works
 - What AI can (and cannot) do

Ethical uses of AI

Shared responsibility

- ✓ **User** is in control
- ✓ **User** is accountable
- ✓ AI is developed responsibly **by developers**
- ✓ Understand:
 - How AI works **developer + user**
 - What AI can (and cannot) do **developer + user**

Agenda recap

Each of these topics are important for your ethical use of generative AI in the practice of law

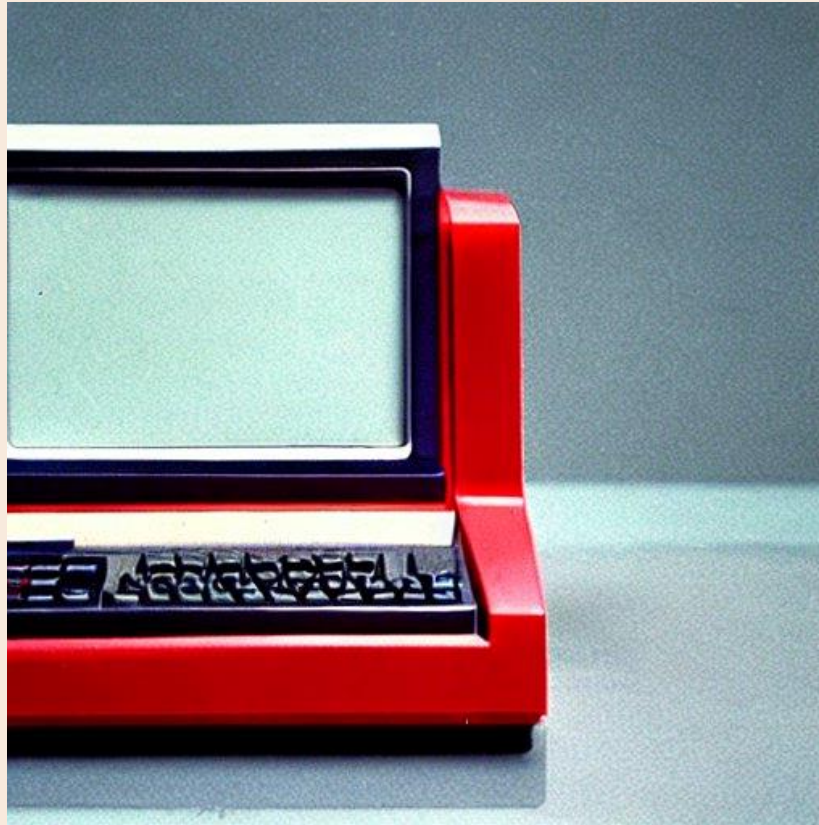
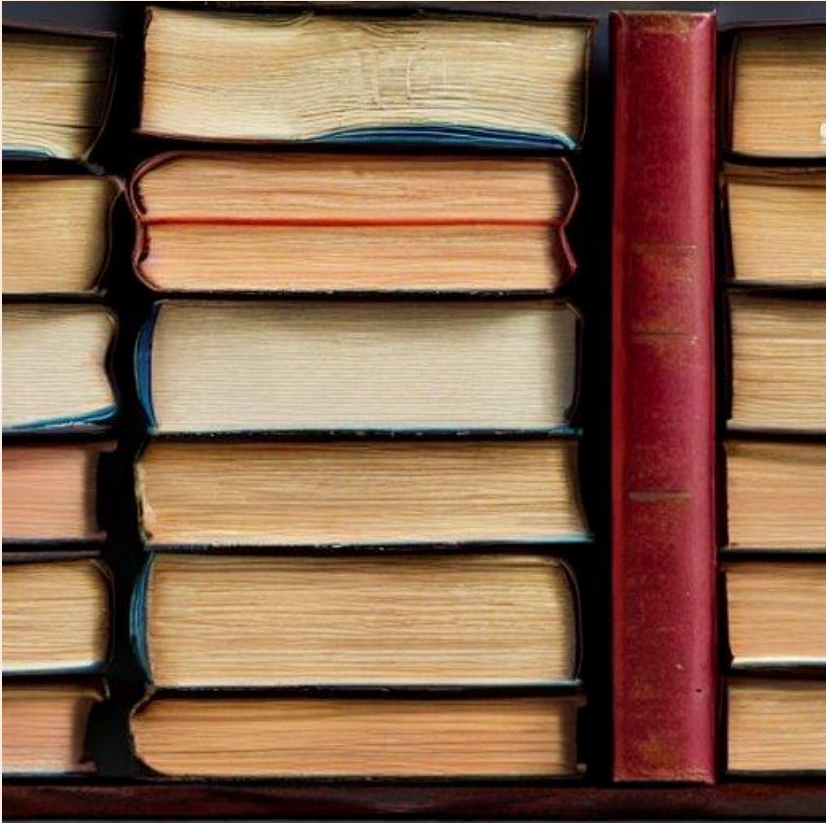
- ✓ A brief history of applying LLM AI to the law **with use cases**
- ✓ Distinguishing today's AI **with use cases**
- ✓ Applying today's legal ethics to today's AI

A brief history of applying LLM AI to the law

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From searching words...

Keyword guesswork and Boolean codes help you search for words



Deterministic and manual



Acquittal	Discharge	Exoneration	Release	Dismissal
Affidavit	Declaration	Testimony	Statement	Sworn Statement
Allegation	Claim	Accusation	Charge	Assertion
Appeal	Reconsideration	Retrial	Petition	
Adjudication	Adjudication	Conciliation	Dispute Resolution	
Surety	Surety	Security	Release on Recognizance	
Liquidation	Liquidation	Default	Receivership	
Infringement	Infringement	Transgression	Infraction	
Admonition	Admonition	Notice	Alert	
Applicant	Applicant	Petitioner	Complainant	
Pact	Pact	Deal	Covenant	
Restitution	Restitution	Reparation	Indemnity	
Respondent	Respondent	Suspect	Offender	
Statement	Statement	Affidavit	Evidence	
Justice	Justice	Righteousness	Impartiality	
Testimony	Testimony	Documentary	Material	
Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Offense	Wrongdoing	
Wardship	Wardship	Protection	Care	
Imprisonment	Imprisonment	Arrest	Incarceration	
Stay	Stay	Prohibition	Mandate	
Competence	Competence	Control	Power	
Accountability	Accountability	Obligation	Indebtedness	
Lawsuit	Lawsuit	Proceeding	Action	
Conciliation	Conciliation	Intervention	Negotiation	
Oversight	Oversight	Default	Recklessness	
Law	Law	Decree	Edict	

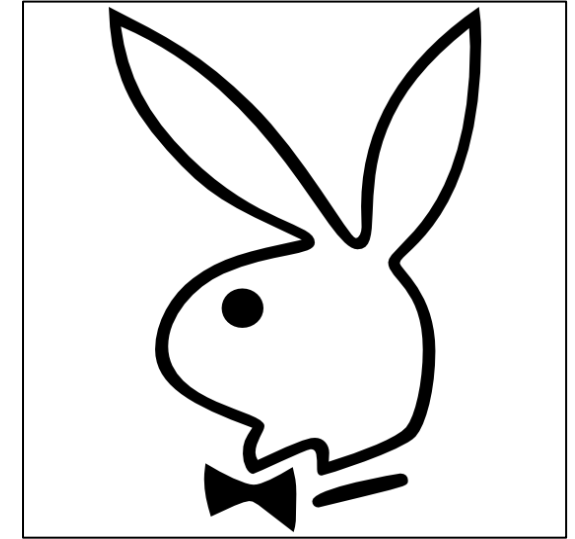
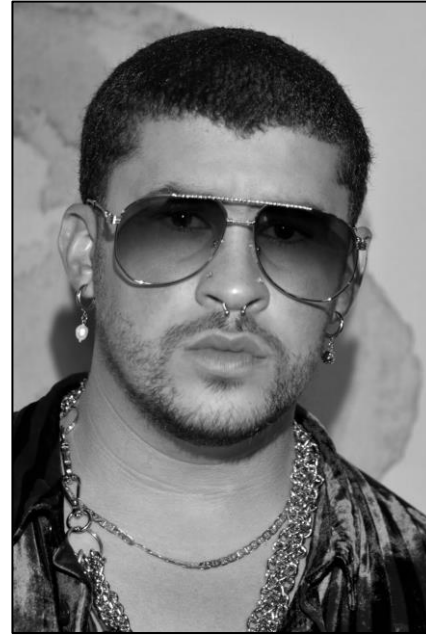
Example: false negatives

There is only one “soda”
in this fridge.



Example: false positives

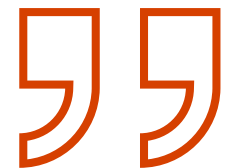
These are all photos of
“bunny”





Keyword searches "have long been recognized as appropriate and helpful for ESI search and retrieval," but "there are well-known limitations and risks associated with them." *Victor Stanley, Inc. v. Creative Pipe, Inc.*, 250 F.R.D. 251, 260 (D. Md. 2008). "Chief among [those limitations] is that such a search necessarily results in false positives (irrelevant documents flagged because they contain a search term) and false negatives (relevant documents not flagged since they do not contain a search term)." *Makowski v. SmithAmundsen LLC*, No. 08-C-6912, 2012 WL 1634832, at *1 (N.D. Ill. May 9, 2012).

- *Advanced Magnesium Alloys Corp. v. Dery*, 1:20-cv-02247-RLY-MJD, at *5 (S.D. Ind. Aug. 5, 2022)



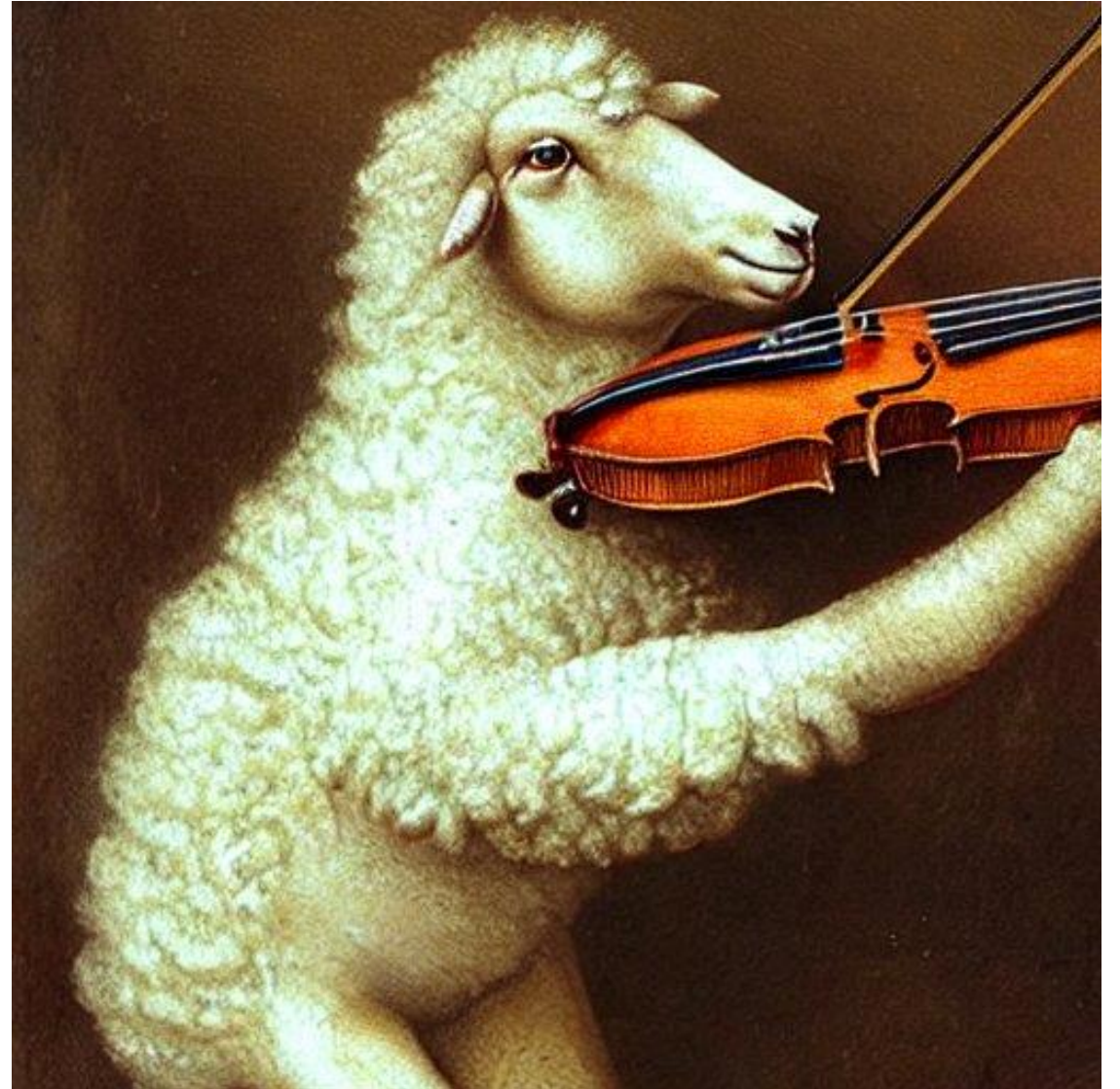
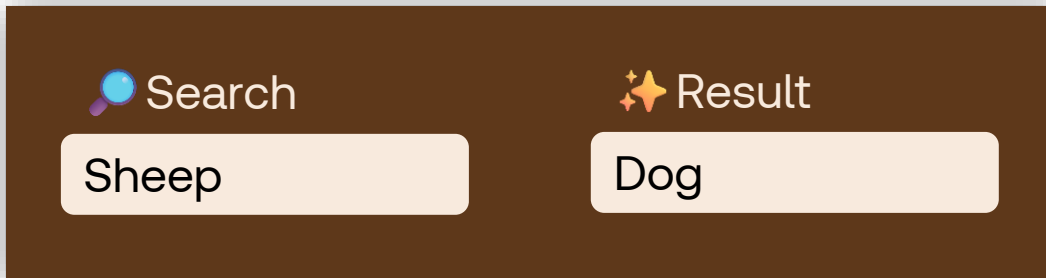


...to finding concepts.

Neural networks have brain-like connections that can find terms that match concepts and context

How do these LLMs work?

- Every sentence becomes a “vector”
- Vectors map ideas across dimensions
“How animal is this sentence?”
- Dimensional similarities have values
“Sheep” and “dog” have high “animal” values
“Violin” and “chair” would not



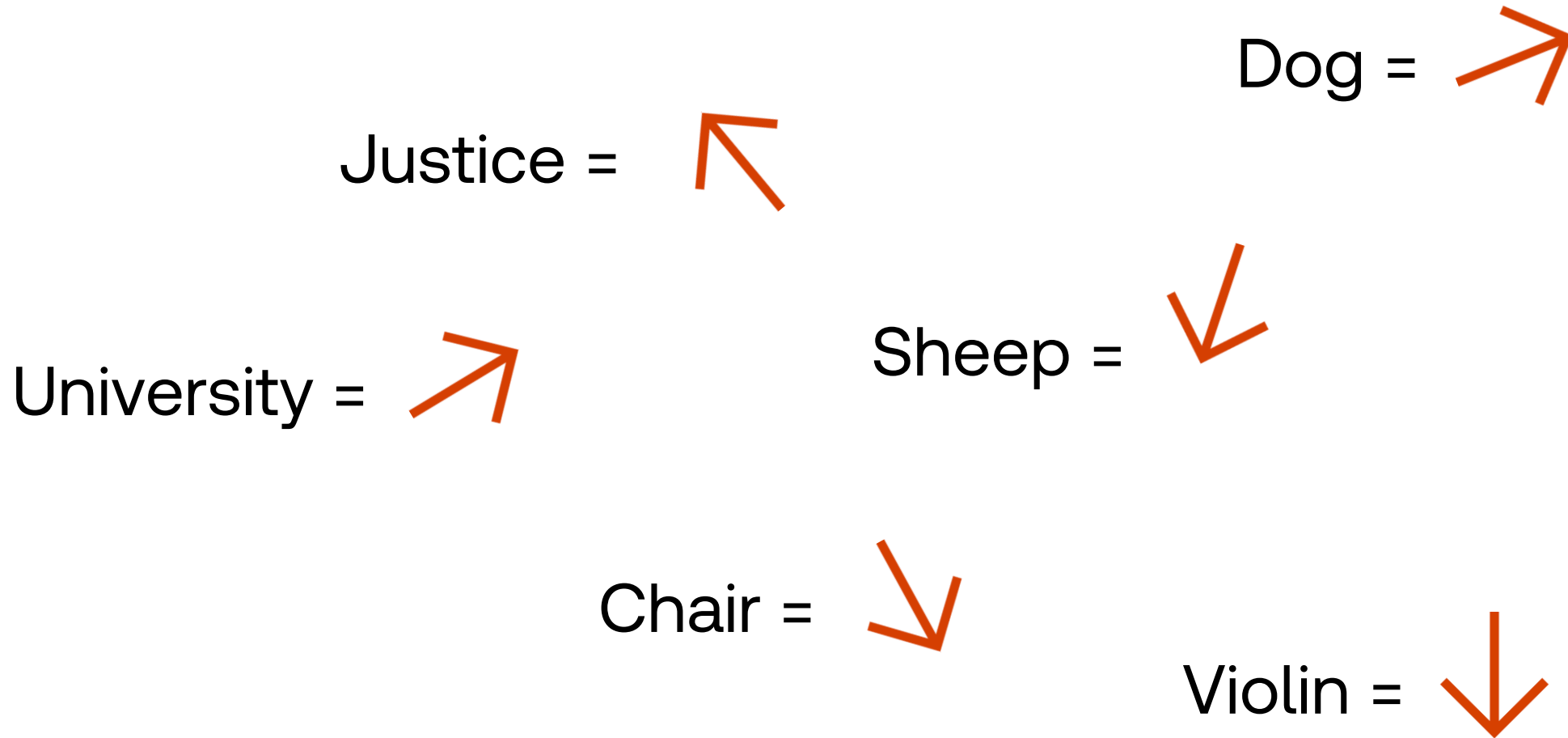
For example: let's play a game

The man went to the store
to buy a _____ of milk.

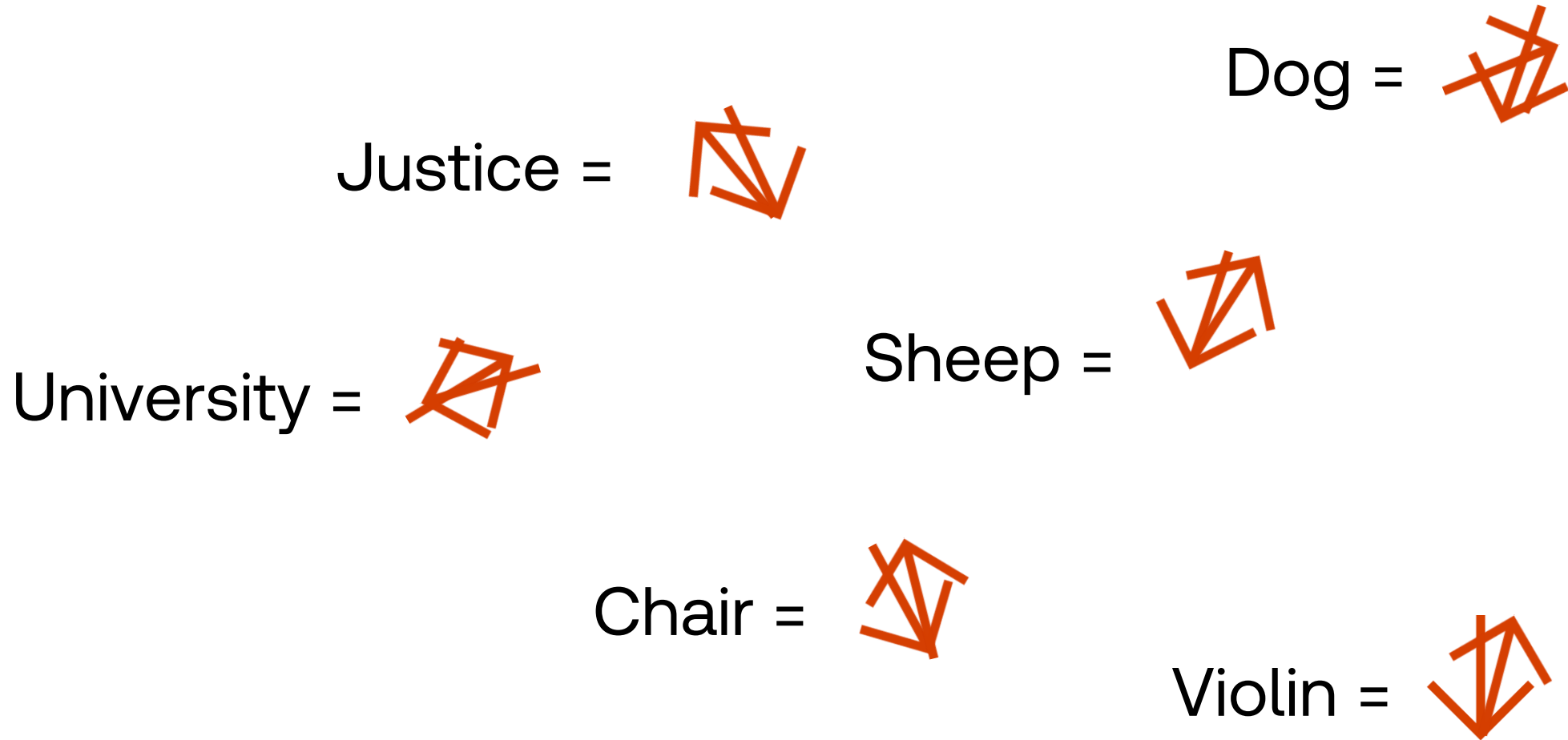
For example: let's play a game

The man went to the store
to buy a _____ of milk.

A model's responses start random...



...but become “trained”!



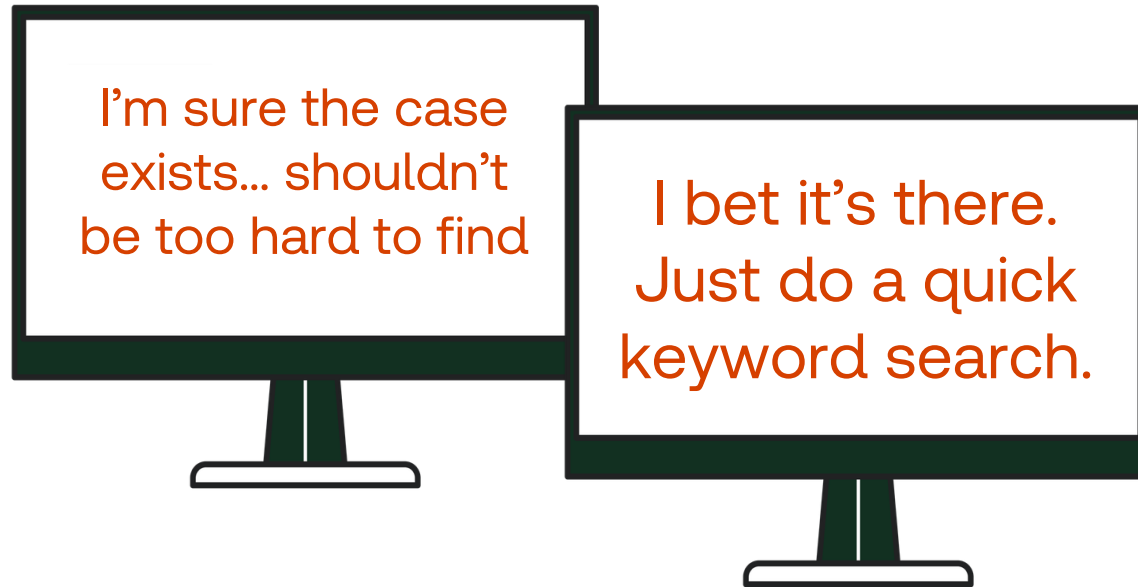
For example: trained on the common law

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803)

...This would be to overthrow in fact what was established in theory; and would seem, at first view, an absurdity too gross to be insisted on. It shall, however, receive a more attentive consideration.

It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two rules conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. [5 U.S. 137, 178] So if a law be in opposition to the constitution: if both the law and the constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the constitution; or conformably to the constitution, disregarding the law: the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty...

Hypothetically



Examples: Search U.S. law

A plain language search of U.S. state and federal law



McVader's termination of Skywalker for failure to wear a mask cannot be construed as discriminatory



Examples: Search U.S. law

A plain language search of U.S. state and federal law

McVader's termination of Skywalker for failure to wear a mask cannot All State & Federal

Kalsi v. New York City Transit Authority


62 F. Supp. 2d 745 (E.D.N.Y. 1998) Cited 45 times

Judge's Summary — holding that transit authority's termination of Sikh subway car inspector for his refusal to comply with a requirement that subway car inspectors wear hard hats was not pretext for religious discrimination but instead reflected transit authority's nondiscriminatory, legitimate interest in protecting its employees from workplace hazards and that Sikh subway car inspector's proposal that transit company accommodate his religion-based refusal to wear hard hat by permitting him to perform only work duties that did not require a hard hat would have imposed an undue hardship on transit authority because the costs would have been significant and other workers might have been placed

religious practice, needed no union agreement, as he was a supervisor and thus not represented by the union. Thus, the TA's failure to take adverse employment action against him for not wearing a hard hat does not support an inference of religious discrimination against plaintiff.

could support an and another employee e of discrimination may discharged or suspended F.3d 60, 63 U.S. 829, 106 Ahluwalia, was Ahluwalia's supervisor who had assignment, a bench job" Ahluwalia's thus not at action

S.Ct. 91, 88 L.Ed.2d 74 (1985). But here, the other e neither similarly situated nor non-Sikh. Rather, he w never been a Car Inspector. In 1996, he was reassig non-hard hat assignment for maintenance supervis assignment for Car Inspectors. The reassignment, w religious practice, needed no union agreement, as h represented by the union. Thus, the TA's failure to t against him for not wearing a hard hat does not support an inference of religious discrimination against plaintiff.



Examples: Search U.S. law

A plain language search of U.S. state and federal law

Nat'l Labor Relations Bd. v. Illinois Tool Works

119 F.2d 356 (7th Cir. 1941) Cited 7 times

Petitioner in this respect urges that he was discriminated against because he was penalized more severely than others who were guilty of the same offense. Franz was the only employee who was at all comparable with Van Delinder in his infractions, and they

stop the violations of the safety rules. This prognosis proved correct, for since the discharge there has been complete compliance with the rule. Van Delinder has never claimed that he was discharged for any reason other than failure to wear goggles. He at all times admitted his guilt in this respect and the Board found him guilty. Its conclusion

all times admitted his guilt in this respect and the Board found him guilty. Its conclusion that this was not the real cause of his discharge is grounded only on inferences with no factual bases, and these in turn are based on inferences of the same character, a method which has always been rejected as unsafe and unsound in the entire history of our jurisprudence.



Examples: Search your documents

A database of 20,000+ emails from the Enron case



I feel uneasy about this

Examples: Search your documents

A database of 20,000+ emails from the Enron case

“I was **worried** about this”

“I **feel horrible** that...”

“I **have a few concerns** about this”

“I’m **kinda nervous** about this one”

“I am **very scared**”

Distinguishing today's artificial intelligence

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GPT

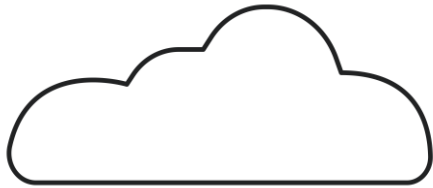
Generative AI can produce unique, novel, human-like content

Pre-trained on massive datasets with billions of inputs

Transformer neural networks learn faster with less computation

A few broad categories

From general to specific applications



General Use AI

Large Language Model

Fun, helpful conversations with large language model chatbots



General Use AI + Search

LLM + General Source of Information

Answers are grounded in a general source of information, like the internet



Specific Use AI

LLM + Specific Source + Domain Engineering

Domain-specific development and content for professionals

General Use AI

Free, basic versions of Claude by Anthropic or Gemini by Google

Good for creative tasks where the end result is subjective

- ✓ Phrasing and tone
- ✓ Lists of preferences (e.g., what to pack for a trip, what to cook for dinner)

General Use AI

Free, basic versions of Claude by Anthropic or Gemini by Google

Bad for “anything important” (Sam Altman, CEO of OpenAI, 12/10/2022)

- X When the result must be accurate
- X Questions related to any discipline requiring a license (e.g., construction, architecture, electrical, plumbing, medicine, finance, law)

General Use AI

Free, basic versions of Claude by Anthropic or Gemini by Google

Bad for “anything important” (Sam Altman, CEO of OpenAI, 12/10/2022)

- “ Claude can make mistakes. Please double-check responses.”
- “ Gemini may display inaccurate info, including about people, so double-check its responses.”

General Use AI + Search

ChatGPT, Gemini Advanced, Bing Chat by Microsoft, Perplexity

Good for more focused, initial summarizing, reviewing, and searching

- ✓ Gaining perspective, getting your bearings
- ✓ Analogous to getting started with Wikipedia, where you can quickly follow sources through a range of related ideas

General Use AI + Search

ChatGPT, Gemini Advanced, Bing Chat by Microsoft, Perplexity

Bad as a final source of information, without verification

- X Any situation where you need to show your work (e.g., academic coursework, scholarly and other professional publications, legal research)

Specific Use AI

Capabilities

- ✓ AI that reads and understands domain-specific content
- ✓ AI that provides unique, refinable, and verifiable responses
- ✓ AI that can work at scale (i.e., more than 10 files at a time)
- ✓ AI that is private and secure
- ✓ AI that is developed responsibly

Specific Use AI

Applications

- ✓ Preparing legal research memos
- ✓ Researching databases of your documents
- ✓ Summarizing files
- ✓ Reviewing documents and contracts
- ✓ Redlining contracts and agreements
- ✓ Creating timelines
- ✓ Drafting correspondence and discovery response

Specific Use AI

Bad for uses outside of its intended purposes

- X Treating the AI as a lawyer when it is a legal assistant
- X Using keyword guesswork or Boolean codes when today's AI expects plain language instruction and interaction
- X Misusing AI capabilities
 - Searching witness testimony for legal precedent
 - Expecting legal research when you requested a draft letter

Examples: working with an AI legal assistant

The screenshot displays the CoCounsel AI legal assistant interface. On the left is a sidebar for the 'Workspace' (labeled 'R'), featuring a 'Sort by date' dropdown, a '+ New' button, and a list of recent activities and folders. The main chat area on the right is titled 'New Chat' and includes tabs for 'Chat' and 'Results'. It starts with a 'NEW CHAT' button and a greeting 'Hi Ryan!'. Below the greeting, it lists 'CoCounsel skills' and prompts the user to 'Select a category that best describes what you want to do or describe it in the chat.' Four skill categories are presented in rounded rectangular buttons: 'Research' (Get answers about legal authorities or the content of your own databases.), 'Review' (Pinpoint key information in documents and contracts.), 'Draft' (Write letters, emails, memos, questions for investigative projects, and more.), and 'Summarize' (Condense critical information in any kind of document.). A 'Show all skills' link is positioned below these buttons. At the bottom of the chat area, there is a 'CoCounsel skills' button, a text input field containing 'What are you working on today?', an 'Upload' button, and a privacy notice: 'Your data is private and secure. Learn More >'.

Applying today's legal ethics to today's AI

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New technology is assumed

There is no
“AI exception”

New technology is assumed



The phrase “including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology” would offer **greater clarity** regarding this duty and emphasize the growing importance of technology to modern law practice. As noted in ethics opinions, such as those relating to cloud computing, **this obligation is not new**. Rather, the proposed amendment emphasizes that a lawyer should remain aware of technology, including the benefits and risks associated with it, as part of a lawyer’s general ethical duty to **remain** competent in a digital age.

- ABA Commission on Ethics 20/20, August 2012



Source: https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/ethics_2020/20120508_ethics_20_20_final_hod_introduction_and_overview_report.pdf
(Accessed on 8/9/2023)

New technology is assumed

ABA Rule 1:1

“Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.”

Comment 8

“to maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should ...”

↳ keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice

↳ including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology

New technology is assumed

ABA Rule 1:1

“Competent representation requires the **legal knowledge, skill**, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.”

Comment 8

“**to maintain the requisite knowledge and skill**, a lawyer should ...”

↳ keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice

↳ including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology

AI has already been added

ABA Rule 5:1 Responsibilities of a Partner or Supervisory Lawyer ABA Rule 5.3 Responsibilities regarding Nonlawyer Assistance

Resolution 112 (2019) notes that, in 2012, the title of Rule 5.3 was changed from “Assistant^{ts}” to “Assistan^{ce}” to clarify that the rule “encompasses nonlawyers whether human or not. Under Rules 5.1 and 5.3, **lawyers are obligated to supervise the work of AI** utilized in the provision of legal services, and understand the technology well enough to ensure compliance with the lawyer’s ethical duties. This includes **making sure that the work product produced by AI is accurate and complete and does not create a risk of disclosing client confidential information.**”

Application

- ✓ Nonhuman legal assistance is within the scope of the ABA’s rules
- ✓ Lawyers must supervise AI legal assistants just like any other legal assistant

Source: ABA Resolution 112 (August 12-13, 2019), p.6, <https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/directories/policy/annual-2019/112-annual-2019.pdf> (Accessed on 4/15/2024)

Diligence

ABA Rule 1.3

A lawyer shall act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing a client.

- Comment 1, in part: “...a lawyer may have authority to exercise professional discretion in determining the means by which a matter should be pursued. See Rule 1.2.”
- Comment 2: “A lawyer's work load must be controlled so that each matter can be handled competently.” See also, Rule 3.2 (expediting litigation).

Application

- ✓ Technology, like AI, may assist lawyers in maintaining their workload
- ✓ AI is not expected... yet.

Source: ABA Model Rule 1.3 and Comments

Communications

ABA Rule 1.4

A lawyer shall (a)(2) reasonably consult with the client about the means by which the client's objectives are to be accomplished; (a)(3) keep the client reasonably informed about the status of the matter; (a)(4) promptly comply with reasonable requests for information...

- Comment 1: “Reasonable communication between the lawyer and the client is necessary for the client effectively to participate in the representation.”
- Comment 3, in part: “In some situations... this duty will require consultation prior to taking action.”

Application

- ✓ Explain your use of AI to clients (e.g., fee agreements, terms, privacy policy)
- ✓ If AI is not secure, private, or cannot show its work, clients will be concerned

Source: ABA Model Rule 1.4 and Comments

Meritorious Claims & Contentions

ABA Rule 3.1

A lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding, or assert or controvert an issue therein, unless there is a basis in law and fact for doing so that is not frivolous, which includes a good faith argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law...

- Comment 2, in part: “What is required of lawyers, however, is that they inform themselves about the facts of their clients' cases and the applicable law and determine that they can make good faith arguments in support of their clients' positions.”

Application

- ✓ AI must be able to cite to real cases, statutes, regulations
- ✓ AI must be able to cite to relevant portions of litigation records

Source: ABA Model Rule 3.1 and Comments

Candor Toward the Tribunal

ABA Rule 3.3

(a) A lawyer shall not knowingly (1) make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer; (2) fail to disclose to the tribunal legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known to the lawyer to be directly adverse to the position of the client and not disclosed by opposing counsel; or (3) offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false...

- Comment 2, in part: “This Rule sets forth the special duties of lawyers as officers of the court to avoid conduct that undermines the integrity of the adjudicative process.”

Application

- ✓ Using AI that limits its investigation to a real, domain-specific source of information, and that shows its work, will help lawyers “avoid conduct that undermines the integrity of the adjudicative process.”

Confidentiality of Information

ABA Rule 1.6

(a) A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent... (c) A lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to prevent the inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure of, or unauthorized access to, information relating to the representation of a client.

- Comment 2, in part: “A fundamental principle in the client-lawyer relationship is that, in the absence of the client's informed consent, the lawyer must not reveal information relating to the representation.”

Application

- ✓ Carefully evaluate the underlying, enabling software that AI is built with and uses (e.g., cloud storage, third-party processing agreements, etc.)
- ✓ Choose AI built by experienced developers for legal practitioners

Competence

ABA Rule 1.1

A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client. Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.

- Comment 8, in part: “...keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice...”
 - “the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology”
 - “engage in continuing study and education”

Application

- ✓ Attend relevant learning opportunities, like CLE presentations
- ✓ Make time to understand new technology your organization adopts

Case 1: Mata v. Avianca (2023)

The court's reasoning for sanctions

- The filing of papers “without taking the necessary care in their preparation” is an “abuse of the judicial system” that is subject to Rule 11 sanction. (p.22)
- “Rule 11 creates an “incentive to stop, think and investigate more carefully before serving and filing papers.” (p.22)
- “Rule 11 ‘explicitly and unambiguously imposes an affirmative duty on each attorney to conduct a reasonable inquiry into the viability of a pleading before it is signed.’” (p. 22-23)

Case 1:22-cv-01461-PKC Document 54 Filed 06/22/23 Page 1 of 43

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ROBERTO MATA,

Plaintiff,

22-cv-1461 (PKC)

-against-

OPINION AND ORDER
ON SANCTIONS

AVIANCA, INC.,

Defendant.

CASTEL, U.S.D.J.

In researching and drafting court submissions, good lawyers appropriately obtain assistance from junior lawyers, law students, contract lawyers, legal encyclopedias and databases such as Westlaw and LexisNexis. Technological advances are commonplace and there is nothing inherently improper about using a reliable artificial intelligence tool for assistance. But existing rules impose a gatekeeping role on attorneys to ensure the accuracy of their filings. Rule 11, Fed. R. Civ. P. Peter LoDuca, Steven A. Schwartz and the law firm of Levidow, Levidow & Oberman P.C. (the “Levidow Firm”) (collectively, “Respondents”) abandoned their responsibilities when they submitted non-existent judicial opinions with fake quotes and citations created by the artificial intelligence tool ChatGPT, then continued to stand by the fake opinions after judicial orders called their existence into question.

Case 1: Mata v. Avianca (2023)

A finding of “bad faith”

- “Not reading a single case cited in his March 1 Affirmation...” (p. 29)
- “Taking no other steps on his own to check whether any aspect of the assertions of law were warranted” (p. 29)
- “Signing and filing... after making no inquiry” (p. 29)
- The lawyer “was aware of facts that alerted him to the high probability that [the fake cases] did not exist and consciously avoided confirming that fact.” (p. 30)
- “...he knew before making a submission to the Court that the full text [one fake case] could not be found but kept silent.” (p. 7)

Case 1: Mata v. Avianca (2023)

Misunderstanding technology is not a defense for misusing technology

12. Mr. Schwartz also testified at the hearing that he knew that there were free sites available on the internet where a known case citation to a reported decision could be entered and the decision displayed. (Tr. 23-24, 28-29.) He admitted that he entered the citation to "Varghese" but could not find it:

THE COURT: Did you say, well they gave me part of Varghese, let me look at the full Varghese decision?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I did.

THE COURT: And what did you find when you went to look up the full Varghese decision?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I couldn't find it.

THE COURT: And yet you cited it in the brief to me.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I did, again, operating under the false assumption and disbelief that this website could produce completely fabricated cases. And if I knew that, I obviously never would have submitted these cases.

-6-

Case 2: Park v. Kim (2024)

The court

- “We must also address a separate matter concerning the conduct of Park's counsel, Attorney Lee...”
- “The reply brief cited only two court decisions. We were unable to locate the one cited as “Matter of Bourguignon v. Coordinated Behavioral Health Servs., Inc., 114 A.D.3d 947 (3d Dep't 2014)...”
- “... the reason she could not provide a copy of the case is that it does not exist...”

Source: PARK v. KIM (2024), <https://caselaw.findlaw.com/court/us-2nd-circuit/115760381.html> (Accessed on 4/15/2024)

Case 2: Park v. Kim (2024)

Attorney Lee

- “I encountered difficulties in locating a relevant case to establish [the argument]...”
- “Consequently, I utilized the ChatGPT service, to which I am a subscribed and paying member, for assistance in case identification. ChatGPT was previously provided reliable information, such as locating sources for finding an antic furniture key. The case mentioned above was suggested by ChatGPT, I wish to clarify that I did not cite any specific reasoning or decision from this case...”

Source: PARK v. KIM (2024), <https://caselaw.findlaw.com/court/us-2nd-circuit/115760381.html> (Accessed on 4/15/2024)

Case 2: Park v. Kim (2024)

The court

- “All counsel that appear before this Court are bound to exercise professional judgment and responsibility, and to comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Among other obligations, Rule 11...”
- “... when presented with non-existent precedent generated by ChatGPT: “A fake opinion is not ‘existing law’ and citation to a fake opinion does not provide a non-frivolous ground for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law, or for establishing new law. An attempt to persuade a court or oppose an adversary by relying on fake opinions is an abuse of the adversary system.” *Mata v. Avianca, Inc.*, No. 22CV01461(PKC)...”

Source: PARK v. KIM (2024), <https://caselaw.findlaw.com/court/us-2nd-circuit/115760381.html> (Accessed on 4/15/2024)

Case 2: Park v. Kim (2024)

The court

- “Attorney Lee states that “it is important to recognize that ChatGPT represents a significant technological advancement,” and argues that “[i]t would be prudent for the court to advise legal professionals to exercise caution when utilizing this new technology.” Response at 2. Indeed, several courts have recently proposed or enacted local rules or orders specifically addressing the use of artificial intelligence tools before the court. **But such a rule is not necessary to inform a licensed attorney, who is a member of the bar of this Court, that she must ensure that her submissions to the Court are accurate.”**

Source: PARK v. KIM (2024), <https://caselaw.findlaw.com/court/us-2nd-circuit/115760381.html> (Accessed on 4/15/2024)

Questions and discussion

FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, NOT LEGAL ADVICE



**Thank
you!**