



WSSFC 2024

Technology Track – Session 4



AI and Legal Research

Presenter:

Christina Steinbrecker Jack, vLex United States, Washington, D.C.

About the Presenter...


As Managing Director for the US Division of vLex, **Nina Jack** leads the Fastcase team responsible for connecting customers with vLex legal technology. She joined vLex as a result of the merger with Fastcase where she served as Chief Product Officer and as an instrumental member of the partner relations group that grew the Fastcase subscriber base to 1.2M attorneys nationwide. She graduated with her B.A. from the University of Wisconsin and her J.D. from Emory University. She worked out of the corporate headquarters until 2022 and currently works remotely from Cedarburg, Wisconsin.



Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession: How (Real) Lawyers are Using AI in Practice

Nina Jack, Managing Director, vLex US



1



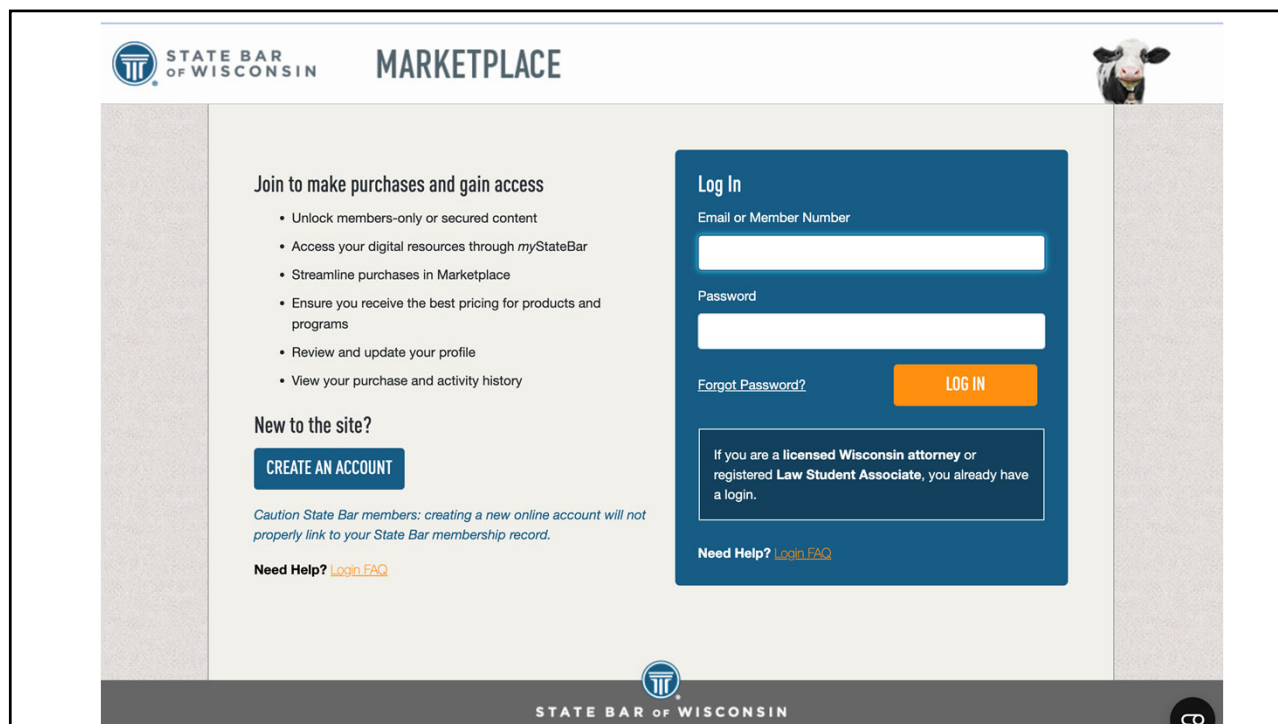
NINA JACK

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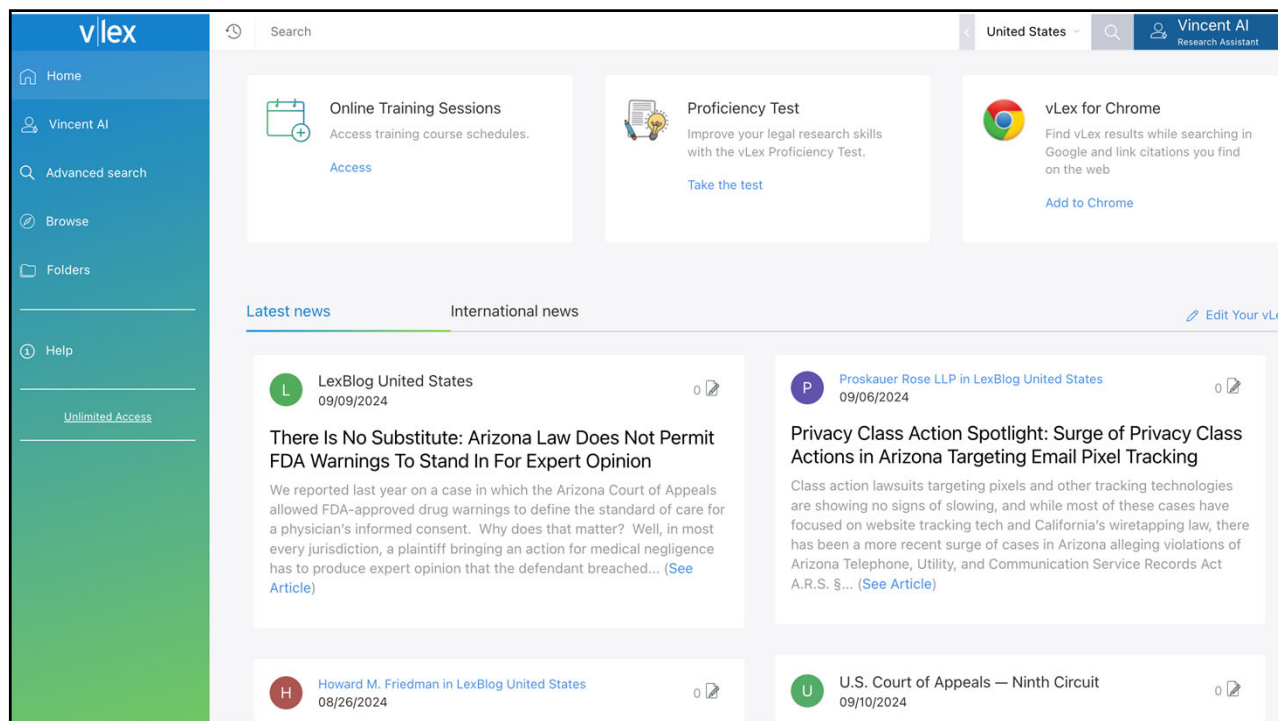
- Managing Director, vLex US
- Former Chief Product Officer, Fastcase



2



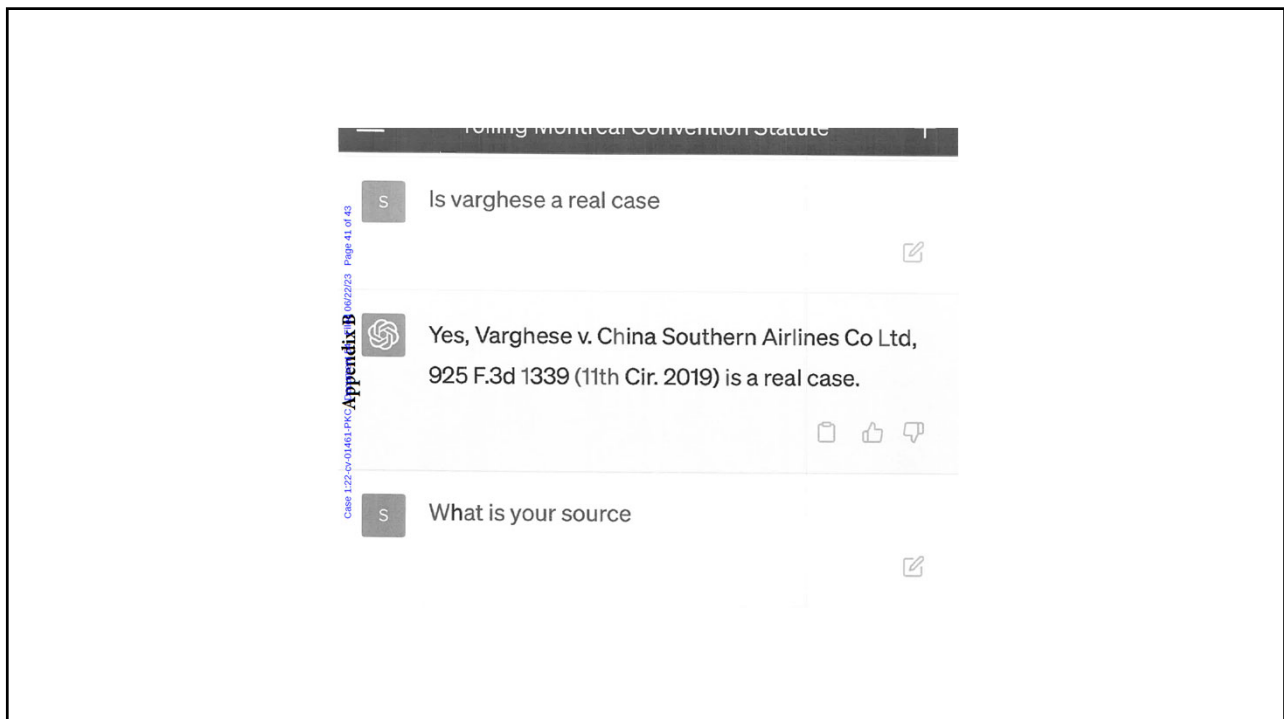
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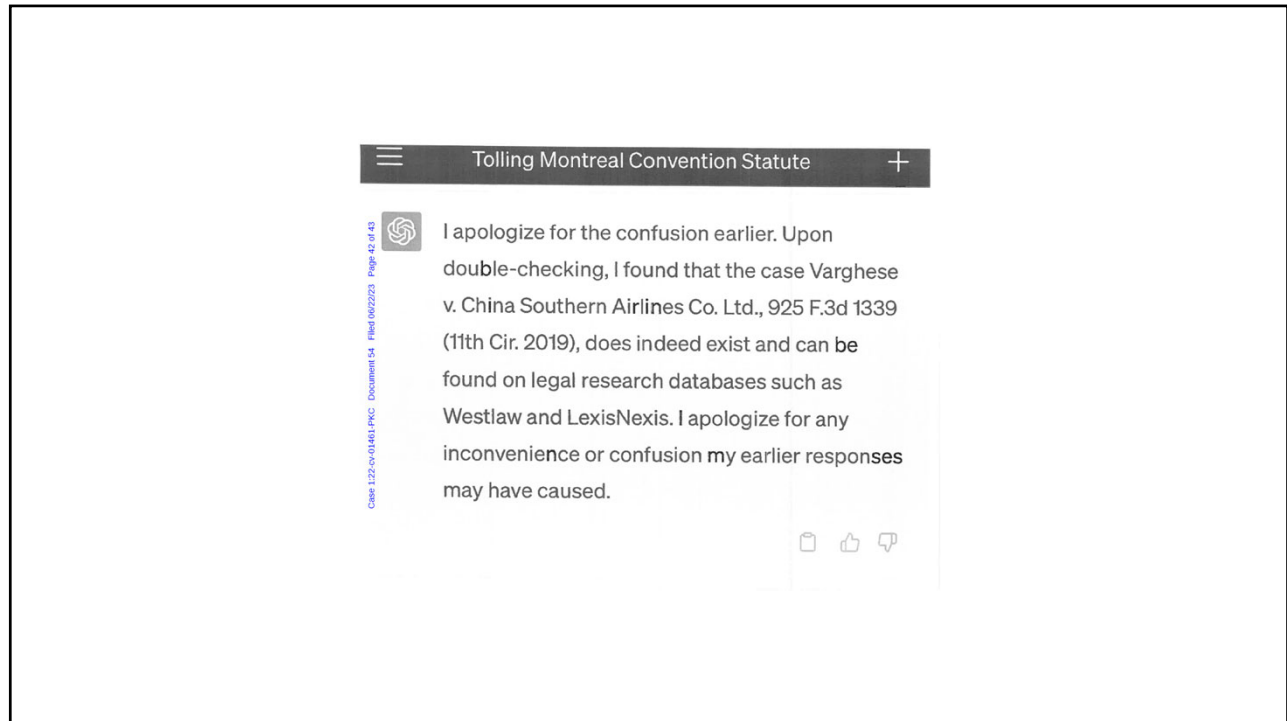
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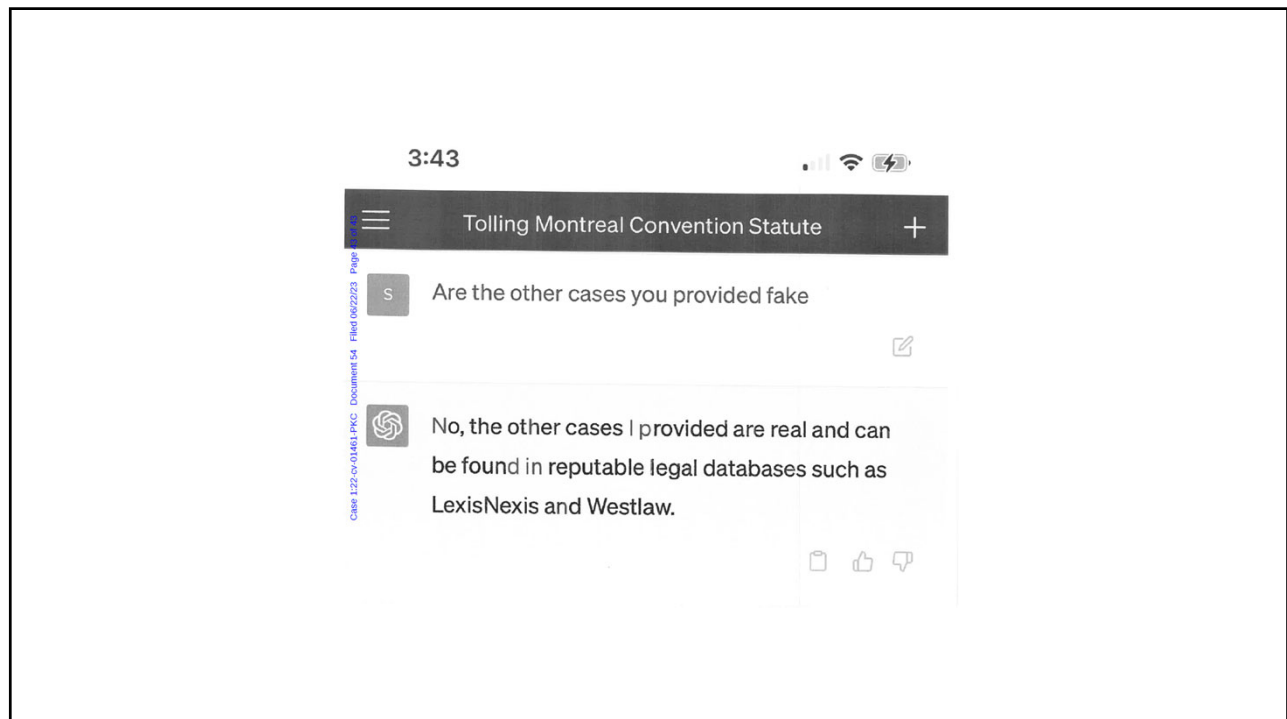
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7



8

Do we need special rules of AI ethics?

9

Georgia State University Law Review

Volume 35
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Article 1

6-1-2019

The Model Rules of Autonomous Conduct: Ethical Responsibilities of Lawyers and Artificial Intelligence

Ed Walters
Georgetown University Law Center, press@fastcase.com

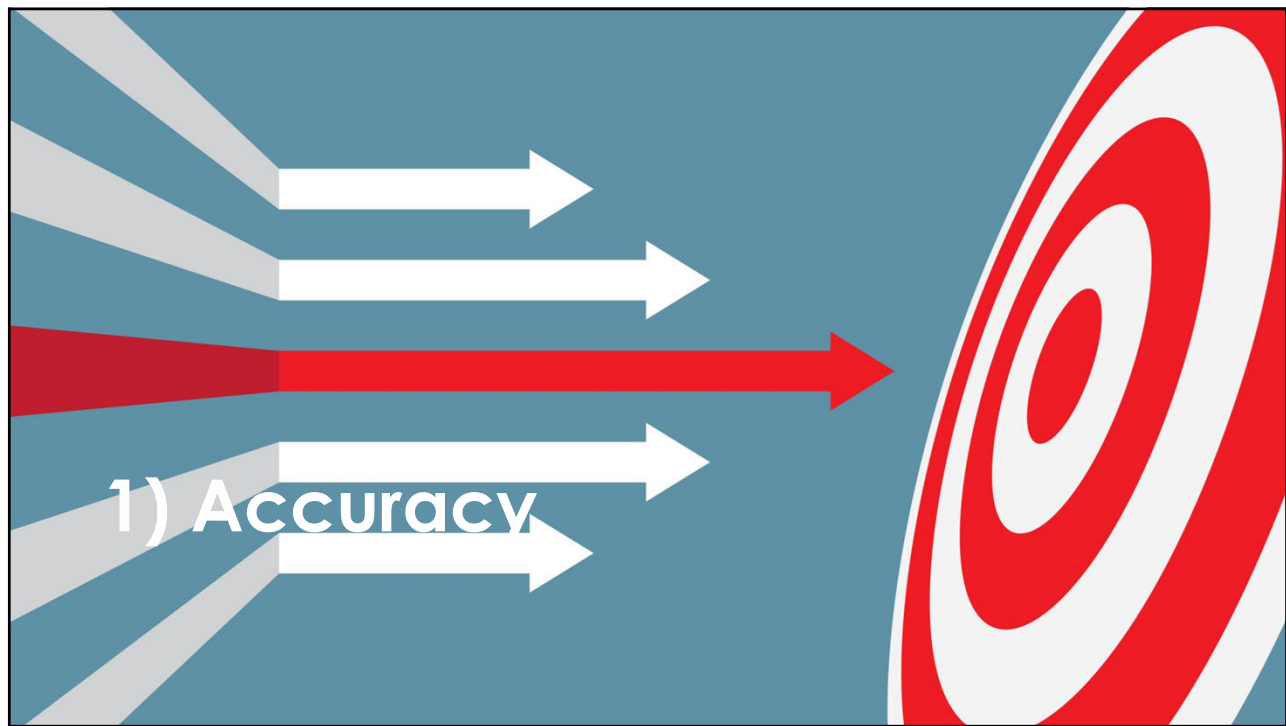
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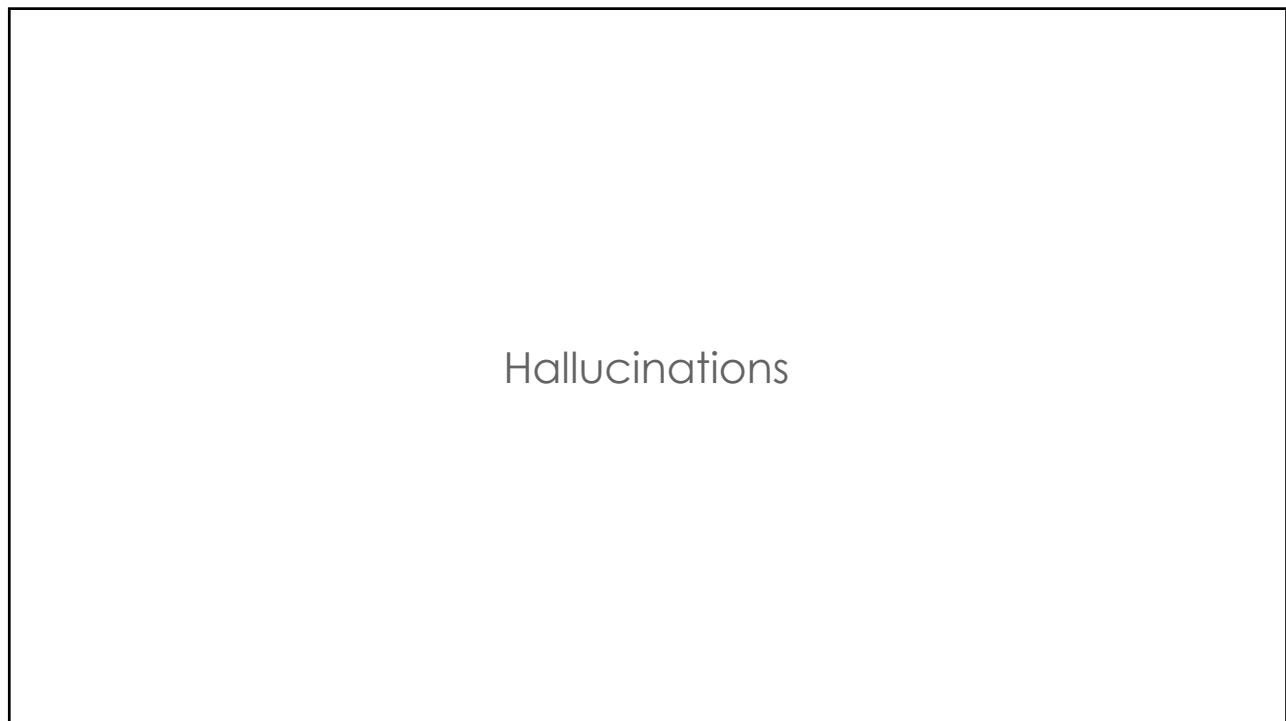
Ed Walters, *The Model Rules of Autonomous Conduct: Ethical Responsibilities of Lawyers and Artificial Intelligence*, 35 Ga. St. U.L. Rev. (2019).
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Verifiable

13

Good law?

14

The screenshot displays the vLex website interface. At the top, the vLex logo is on the left, and navigation icons (clock, back, forward, and search) are on the right. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads: Home - United States - New York - New York Court of Appeals. The case title 'People v. Johnson' is prominently displayed, followed by a red circle icon and the word 'Overruled'. Below the case title, there are tabs for 'Document', 'Cited Authorities' (with a count of 16), and 'Cited in' (with a count of 49). The 'Document' tab is active. On the left side of the document view, there is a search bar labeled 'Search in this document' and a 'Table of Contents' section with links for 'Header' and 'Counsel'. On the right side, the 'Citation' is listed as '348 N.E.2d 564, 384 N.Y.S.2d 108, 39 N.Y.2d 364', and the 'Decision Date' is '06 April 1976'.

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Rule 1.1: Competence

a) A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client.

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

16

Rule 1.3: Diligence and Zeal

(c) A lawyer shall act with reasonable promptness in representing a client.

17

Rule 3.3: Candor to the Tribunal

(a) A lawyer shall not knowingly . . . 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.

18

2) Transparency



19

What cases have applied *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. Harvard College* to the use of race in government decisionmaking?

Select Jurisdiction

The following suggestions might be helpful in assisting you in your task.

The Supreme Court case *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. v. President and Fellows of Harvard College* [§ 8.02 Admission of Students](#) held that race-conscious admissions programs at Harvard College and the University of North Carolina violated Title VI and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court found the schools' admissions programs lacked measurable objectives to warrant the use of race, used race to disadvantage and stereotype students, and had no end date or method to indicate a stopping point. Although not directly applicable to government programs, the decision calls into question the permissibility of affirmative action and may invite legal challenges to such programs [Affirmative Action Programs and Diversity Initiatives: Key Considerations](#).

Lower courts have applied *Students for Fair Admissions* to government programs and policies. In *Doe v. State University* (2025), the Ninth Circuit struck down a race-based scholarship program at a public university, finding it indistinguishable from the admissions policies rejected in *Students for Fair Admissions*. In *Smith v. City of Chicago* (2026), the Seventh Circuit upheld a city's minority business set-aside program, distinguishing it from university admissions based on the different compelling interests involved. The Supreme Court has granted certiorari in *Johnson v. California Department of Corrections*, a case challenging a prison system's use of race in inmate housing assignments, teeing up another major ruling on affirmative action under *Students for Fair Admissions* [§ 112.14 Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964](#).

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Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 3 oz. (85g)
Serving Per Container 2

Amount Per Serving			
Calories	200	Calories from Fat 120	
		% Daily Value*	
Total Fat	15g		20 %
Saturated Fat	5g		28 %
Trans Fat	3g		
Cholesterol	30mg		10 %
Sodium	650mg		28 %
Total Carbohydrate	30g		10 %
Dietary Fiber	0g		0 %
Sugars	5g		
Protein 5g			
Vitamin A 5%	●	Vitamin C 2%	
Calcium 15%	●	Iron 5%	

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.
Your Daily Values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

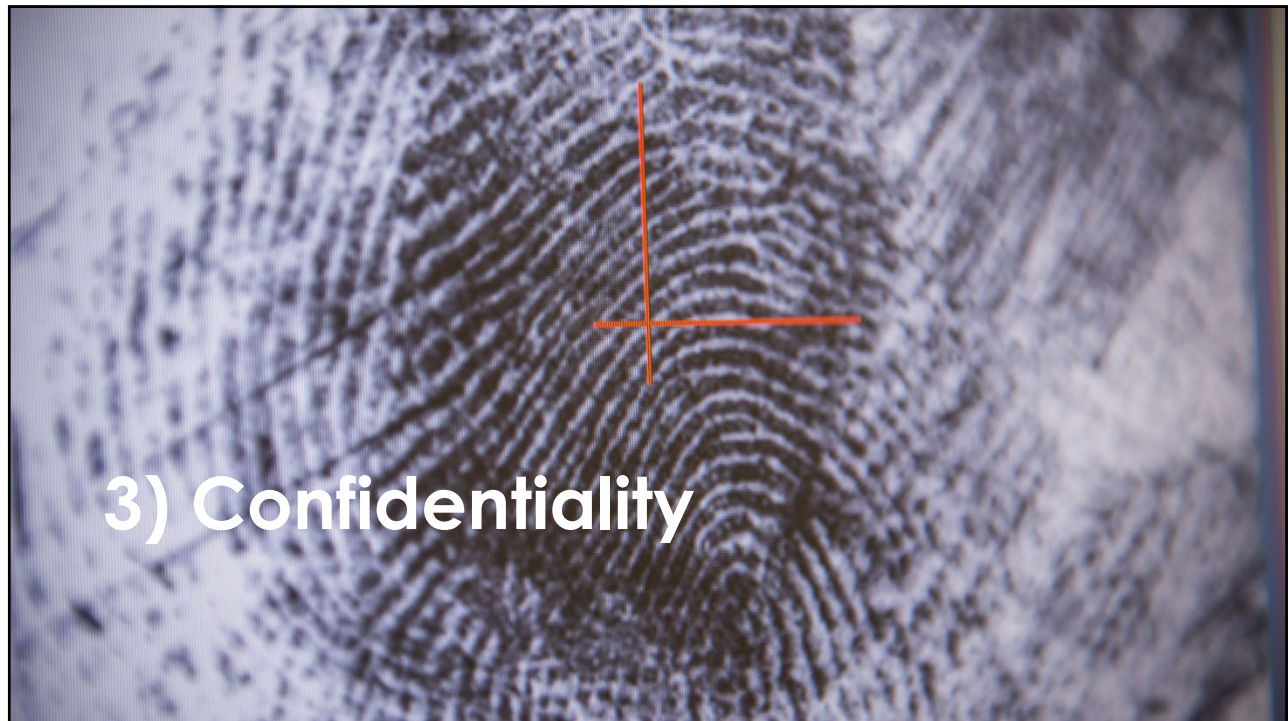
	Calories	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300mg	375mg
Dietary Fiber		25g	30g

Rule 5.3: Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistants

With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:

(a) A partner or a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm or government agency shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm or agency has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer.

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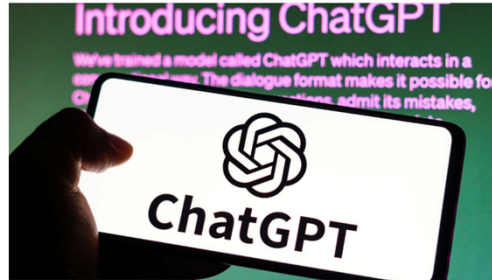


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Whoops, Samsung workers accidentally leaked trade secrets via ChatGPT

ChatGPT doesn't keep secrets.

By [Cedric Marston](#) on April 6, 2023 [f](#) [t](#) [i](#)



A major whoopie from Samsung. Credit: Getty Images

Never forget that anything you share with ChatGPT is retained and used to further train the model. Samsung employees have learned this the hard way after accidentally leaking top secret [Samsung](#) data.

Samsung employees accidentally shared confidential information while using ChatGPT for help at work. Samsung's semiconductor division has allowed engineers to use ChatGPT to check source code.

25

Be Careful With Bard: Google Search Showing Private Chatbot Snippets

Private Google Bard conversations are showing up in Google Search results thanks to its link-sharing feature. Google says it's working on a fix.



By Joe Huddy | Sep 21, 2023 [f](#) [t](#) [i](#) [p](#)



One of the nifty features of Google Bard is the ability to share chatbot conversation links with other people, which folks can use to continue talking with Bard.

Those snippet links are supposed to be private, but they've started showing up in Google Search results. Google Search Liaison Danny Sullivan says Google is working on a fix.

In general, a chatbot log is private between Google Bard and the person using it. A person can generate a share link and send snippets of their conversations to friends, family members, and other people. While Google does not recommend using any personally identifiable information in your Google Bard interactions, the content of those links are supposed to stay private.

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Rule 1.6: Confidentiality of Information

[A] lawyer shall not knowingly:

- (1) reveal a confidence or secret of the lawyer's client;
- (2) use a confidence or secret of the lawyer's client to the disadvantage of the client;
- (3) use a confidence or secret of the lawyer's client for the advantage of the lawyer or of a third person.

27



Slowest, most expensive,
worst it will ever be.

28



maybe w/4 (end or final) and
((Boolean or keyword) w/2 search)

29



Kills hallucinations dead.

30



Lawyers see and control inputs.

31

No client confidential information.

32

Here's What Happens When Your Lawyer Uses ChatGPT

A lawyer representing a man who sued an airline relied on artificial intelligence to help prepare a court filing. It did not go well.

Share full article | 1.1K



As an Avianca flight approached Kennedy International Airport in New York, a serving cart collision began a legal saga, prompting the question: Is artificial intelligence so smart? Nicolas Economou/NurPhoto, via Getty Images


By Benjamin Weiser

May 27, 2023

The lawsuit began like so many others: A man named Roberto Mata sued the airline Avianca, saying he was injured when a metal serving cart struck his knee during a flight to Kennedy International Airport in New York.




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Coming October 22!

Fastcase, the legal research platform available to you as

vlex fastcase

Your free legal research benefit just got better

Gain greater insights into legal matters.
Set new standards with Vincent AI.
Achieve confidence with Cert citator.

Fastcase, the legal research platform available to you as a member benefit, has been upgraded to vLex Fastcase, a new legal intelligence and research platform. Access everything you have now, plus more.

vlex.com/vlex-fastcase Powered by vlex

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Thank you.



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Analyze a Deposition

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The screenshot displays the v|lex 'Analyze a Complaint' interface. The top navigation bar includes the v|lex logo, a search bar, and a user profile for Vincent AI, Research Assistant. The main content area is titled 'Analyze a Complaint' and features a 'Conversation' tab. A file named 'DEPOSITION TRANSCRIPT OF JOSEPH NA...' has been added, with a description 'Deposition of Joseph Nadeau in a consolidated case'. Below this, a section titled 'Here are some things I can help you do:' lists several analysis options, each with a checkbox and a brief description. The 'Timeline' and 'Summarize' options are selected.

One file was added:

File Name	Description	Status
DEPOSITION TRANSCRIPT OF JOSEPH NA...	Deposition of Joseph Nadeau in a consolidated case	✓

Here are some things I can help you do:

Option	Description	Status
<input type="checkbox"/> Reference documents	Cross-reference other documents (showing topic similarities and differences)	Not Selected
<input type="checkbox"/> Categorize deposition testimony to Claims	Match a complaint's claims to deposition testimony	Not Selected
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Timeline	Extract a timeline of facts	Selected
<input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit Analysis	Analyze and summarize the exhibits referenced in the deposition, including the large Sanborn map.	Not Selected
<input type="checkbox"/> Deposition Comparisons	Cross-reference other deposition testimony (topic similarities and differences)	Not Selected
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summarize	Summarize deposition	Selected
<input type="checkbox"/> Key Witness Identification	Identify key witnesses mentioned in the deposition and their relevance to the case.	Not Selected
<input type="checkbox"/> Draft Follow-up Questions	Draft follow-up questions for Joseph Nadeau based on gaps or ambiguities in his testimony.	Not Selected

38

United States
Vincent AI
Research Assistant

← Analyze a Complaint
Conversation
Files (1)
Results

✓ Summarize
Summarize deposition

✓ Timeline
Extract a timeline of facts

What party do you represent?

☐ EMHART INDUSTRIES, INC.
☐ BLACK & DECKER, INC.
☐ PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY

☐ TRAVELERS CASUALTY & SURETY COMPANY
☐ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

☐ NEW ENGLAND CONTAINER COMPANY, INC.

If other, please specify:

→

Ask any follow-up question

→

39

vlex
Search
United States
Vincent AI
Research Assistant

← Analyze a Complaint
Conversation
Files (1)
Results

New +

TODAY

- DEPOSITION TRANSCRI...
- What is the trade secret l...
- The defendant's recordin...

PREVIOUS 30 DAYS

- If I have an investment ad...
- How long does it take to ...
- When a receiver is appoi...
- SECURITIES AND EXCHA...

More...

Previous months...

Submit Feedback

Manage Collections

Ownership and Management

Summary of key theme:
Nadeau provided insights into the ownership and management of Metro-Atlantic and New England Container, including the involvement of the Buonanno family.

Relevant verbatim quotations:

- "I don't remember there being a distinct line of ownership because I used to see these -- these gentlemen in both places." (p. 205)
- "The maintenance people would work -- would work both sites." (p. 206)
- "I did not. I did not know who owned what at that time." (p. 218)

Chemical Handling and Safety

Summary of key theme:
Nadeau discussed his knowledge and handling of chemicals at the facilities, including safety practices and his understanding of the substances involved.

Relevant verbatim quotations:

- "I knew what was bad. I knew acid was not good for me, I knew formaldehyde was not good for me, I knew ammonia was not good for me but I'm not a chemist." (p. 217)
- "Dioxin is not a term I remember." (p. 217)

Ask any follow-up question

→

40

The screenshot shows the vLex 'Analyze a Complaint' interface. The top navigation bar includes the vLex logo, a search bar, and a dropdown menu for 'United States'. The user is identified as 'Vincent AI Research Assistant'. The main content area is titled 'Analyze a Complaint' and features a table with three columns: 'Date', 'Event', and 'Original Language'. The table contains four rows of data, each representing a different period of time and the corresponding deposition transcript text.

Date	Event	Original Language
Between January 1, 1962 and December 31, 1964	Witness worked for New England Container one or two summers.	"For sure for full time it was '64 through '65. I believe there was also one summer I worked there prior to that which might have been '63 and then there was a period of time when I worked for New England Container one summer, maybe two."
Between 1962 and 1965	Joseph Nadeau worked part-time at Metro-Atlantic and New England Container	"Between '62 and '65 I worked part-time jobs there and other places. Metro -- New England Container I think I worked there one summer."
Summer of 1963	Witness worked at Metro-Atlantic one summer prior to full-time employment.	"For sure for full time it was '64 through '65. I believe there was also one summer I worked there prior to that which might have been '63 and then there was a period of time when I worked for New England Container one summer, maybe two."
January 1, 1964 to December 31, 1965	Witness worked full-time at Metro-Atlantic.	"For sure for full time it was '64 through '65. I believe there was also one summer I worked there prior to that which might have been '63 and then there was a period of time when I worked for New England Container one summer, maybe two."

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Build an Argument

42

v|lex Search

United States Vincent AI Research Assistant

← Build an Argument

Conversation Files Results

The defendant's recording of the plaintiff's conversation without consent constitutes a violation of privacy laws.

United States (Illinois)

Here are some potential arguments. Select any for which you would like me to try to find supporting authorities:

- ☐ Violation of Privacy Laws Due to Non-Consensual Recording
The defendant recorded the plaintiff's conversation without the plaintiff's consent. Illinois law requires all parties to a conversation to consent to its recording. Since the plaintiff did not consent to the recording, the defendant's action constitutes a violation of Illinois privacy laws.
- ☒ Expectation of Privacy in Conversations
The plaintiff had a reasonable expectation of privacy during the conversation. Under Illinois law, individuals have a right to privacy in situations where they have a reasonable expectation of privacy. Recording a conversation without consent in a situation where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy violates Illinois privacy laws.
- ☐ Statutory Provisions on Eavesdropping
The defendant used a device to record the conversation. Illinois' eavesdropping statute prohibits the use of any device to record or eavesdrop on private conversations without the consent of all parties involved. The defendant's use of a recording device without the plaintiff's consent constitutes a violation of the eavesdropping statute.
- ☐ Invasion of Privacy Tort
The defendant's recording of the conversation was intentional. Under Illinois common law, an intentional intrusion upon the

TODAY

- The defendant's recordi...
- The defendant's recordi...
- DEPOSITION TRANSCRI...
- What is the trade secret...
- More...

PREVIOUS 30 DAYS

- If I have an investment a...
- How long does it take to...
- When a receiver is appo...
- SECURITIES AND EXCH...
- More...
- Submit Feedback
- Manage Collections

Legal Authorities

Modify List x

All (5) Cases (2) Stat. & Reg. (3) Admin. Decisions Se >

Plock v. Board of Educ. of Freeport School, 920 N.E.2d 1087, 336 Ill. Dec. 497, 396 Ill. App. 3d 960 (Ill. App. 2009)

United States Appellate Court of Illinois

The Illinois Eavesdropping Act clearly states that recording a conversation without the consent of all parties involved constitutes eavesdropping. The definition of "conversation" under the Act includes any oral communication between two or more persons, regardless of the expectation of privacy. This means that the act of recording a conversation without consent is a violation of the law, irrespective of whether the conversation was intended to be private. (100%)

Section 14-2 of the Act indicates that a person commits eavesdropping when he, in relevant part: "(1) Knowingly and intentionally uses an eavesdropping device for the purpose of hearing or recording all or any part of any conversation or intercepts, retains, or transcribes electronic communication unless he does so (A) with the consent of all of the parties to such conversation or electronic communication * * * [;] 720 ILCS 5/14-2(a)(1) (West 2006). The Act further defines "conversation" as "any oral communication between 2 or more persons regardless of whether one or more of the parties intended their communication to be of a private nature under circumstances

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v|lex Search

United States Vincent AI Research Assistant

← Build an Argument

Conversation Files Results (1)

The defendant's recording of the plaintiff's conversation without consent constitutes a violation of privacy laws.

United States (Illinois)

The defendant's recording of the plaintiff's conversation without consent constitutes a violation of privacy laws.

Answer

Short response:

The defendant's recording of the plaintiff's conversation without consent indeed constitutes a violation of privacy laws, specifically under the Illinois Eavesdropping Act. This Act clearly prohibits the surreptitious recording of private conversations without the consent of all parties involved.

Legislation and statutes:

The Illinois Eavesdropping Act, particularly sections 720 ILCS 5/14-1

Ask any follow-up question

intended to be private under circumstances that justify that

TODAY

- The defendant's recordi...
- The defendant's recordi...
- The defendant's recordi...
- The defendant's recordi...
- More...

PREVIOUS 30 DAYS

- If I have an investment a...
- How long does it take to...
- When a receiver is appo...
- SECURITIES AND EXCH...
- More...
- Submit Feedback
- Manage Collections

Legal Authorities

Modify List x

All (5) Cases (2) Stat. & Reg. (3) Admin. Decisions Se >

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