# What impact do you think advanced AI such as generative AI and the new large language models will have on the legal market?

**Summarization**

Generative AI can summarize long pieces of text into more concise versions. Potential use cases include preliminary drafting of document and case summaries for further refinement by legal professionals.

**AI-Assisted Drafting**

Generative AI can be useful in refining specific sections of a contract or brief. For example, generative AI can be used to identify potential areas of ambiguity or inconsistency and suggest alternative language that may be clearer or more effective. It can also be used to identify potential legal issues or risks associated with specific sections of a legal document and suggest modifications to mitigate those risks.

Generative AI ***may*** be useful in generating initial drafts of contracts and other legal documents. The ability to generate meaningful and nuanced documents from a blank page has not been demonstrated well enough yet.

**Legal Research**

Legal research is another example where sophisticated AI-models are highly effective. When legal research tasks require summarization, generative AI is likely an appropriate tool. However, when summarization is not required, other sophisticated AI-based approaches, often relying on many of the same technological underpinnings, may be equivalent and sometimes better alternatives. The ability of these tools to work from plain English prompts, to find the most relevant results based on context given by the user, and to identify cases that relate to the same concepts as the user wants even if different words are used is where these tools excel over traditional research tools.

**Contract Review**

For contract review, the ability to classify collections of documents and extract relevant provisions is of paramount importance, while text generation is not a primary requirement. While generative AI approaches can be useful for entity extraction in legal document review, other machine learning approaches are often better suited for this task. However, once you get past entity extraction, the ability of generative AI to reason with the results from the first phase is beyond anything we have had in the past. So, for contract review, generative AI can provide a significant enhancement to existing approaches without replacing them.

**eDiscovery**

Generative AI and approaches that are adjacent to generative AI can be used to analyze and classify large volumes of electronically stored information (ESI) based on their relevance to the matter at hand. It can make it easier for the reviewing professional to work with the case information.

However, in some cases, traditional technology assisted review (TAR) approaches, such as clustering or predictive coding, may be more effective at identifying relevant documents. TAR approaches can be useful when there is a large volume of documents and a smaller proportion of relevant documents, as they can help to prioritize the review of the most relevant documents.

**Outside Counsel Guideline Compliance**

Analyzing attorney time notes to ensure compliance with outside counsel guidelines is a very challenging task. It requires models capable of aligning the many ways that attorneys express the work they have with the text of outside counsel guidelines. As with other tasks that do not emphasize generating new content, generative AI may not be the best approach. Tools relying on the same technological underpinnings, especially when fine-tuned for this task, may prove to be more successful.

# What are you seeing law firms do with this technology?

# What about corporate legal departments?

# What is Epiq doing or what are Epiq's plans to integrate this new technology into its products and services?