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CONCURRENT SESSION

AI as a New Tool

Elizabeth B. Vandesteeg, Moderator
Levenfeld Pearlstein, LLC; Chicago

Thomas Freeman
Fiedler Law Firm, P.L.C.; Omaha, Neb.

Edward J. Walters
vLex; Washington, D.C.

Jolene E. Wee
JW Infinity Consulting, LLC; New York

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HARNESSING AI:

Tips for Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice

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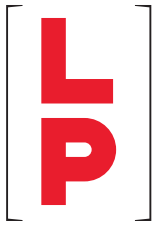
Presenters:
Elizabeth (Lisa) Vandesteeg
Thomas Freeman
Edward Walters
Jolene Wee



Levenfeld Pearlstein

120 S Riverside Plaza
Suite 1800
Chicago, IL 60606
USA

T +1 312 346 8380
F +1 312 346 8434

lplegal.com

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Tip 1 - Embrace Legal Research Tools

- AI-powered legal research platforms like Westlaw, LexisNexis, and ROSS Intelligence can significantly enhance the efficiency and accuracy of legal research.
- Utilize advanced search capabilities and predictive analytics to uncover relevant case law, statutes, and precedent quickly.
- Leverage AI to analyze and synthesize large volumes of legal information, saving time and improving the quality of legal arguments.

Tip 2 - Streamline Document Review

- Implement AI-driven document review solutions to expedite the review process and identify key information within vast document sets.
- Utilize technology-assisted review (TAR) and predictive coding algorithms to prioritize documents for review based on relevance and importance.
- Improve accuracy and reduce the risk of errors by leveraging AI to detect inconsistencies, anomalies, and potential compliance issues in contracts and other legal documents.

Tip 3 - Enhance Due Diligence Processes

- Incorporate AI into due diligence workflows to analyze contracts, financial records, and other relevant documents during mergers, acquisitions, and other transactions.
- Use AI-powered platforms to identify potential risks, liabilities, and regulatory compliance issues efficiently.
- Leverage predictive analytics to forecast outcomes and assess the potential impact of legal issues on business objectives.

Tip 4 - Implement Contract Management Solutions

- Adopt AI-driven contract management software to streamline contract drafting, negotiation, and management processes.
- Utilize natural language processing (NLP) capabilities to extract key clauses, provisions, and obligations from contracts automatically.
- Leverage AI to automate routine contract review tasks, track contract milestones, and ensure compliance with contractual obligations and deadlines.

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Tip 5 - Invest in Continuous Learning and Training

- Provide ongoing training and education to legal professionals to enhance their AI literacy and proficiency.
- Encourage lawyers to stay updated on the latest advancements in AI technology and its applications in the legal industry.
- Foster a culture of innovation and collaboration, where lawyers actively explore and leverage AI tools to improve their legal practice.

And then more context and detail…

AI vs. automation - what is the difference? What is machine learning?

Let's clarify the differences:

1. **AI vs. Automation:**
    - **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Artificial Intelligence refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, particularly computer systems. This includes tasks such as learning (the acquisition of information and rules for using the information), reasoning (using rules to reach approximate or definite conclusions), and self-correction. AI aims to create systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as understanding natural language, recognizing patterns, and making decisions.
    - **Automation:** Automation, on the other hand, refers to the use of technology to perform tasks with minimal human intervention. It involves the creation and application of technology to monitor and control the production and delivery of goods and services. Automation can range from simple repetitive tasks, such as assembling products on a manufacturing line, to more complex processes, such as managing inventory or scheduling appointments.
2. **Machine Learning (ML):**
    - Machine Learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence that focuses on the development of algorithms and statistical models that enable computers to learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed. In other words, machine learning algorithms allow computers to analyze data, identify patterns, and make decisions or predictions based on that data. Instead of being explicitly programmed to perform a specific task, machine learning algorithms learn from examples and past experiences, adjusting their behavior accordingly. Machine learning is widely used in various applications, including image and speech recognition, natural language processing, recommendation systems, and predictive analytics.

In summary, while automation involves the use of technology to perform tasks with minimal human intervention, artificial intelligence encompasses the broader goal of creating systems that can simulate human intelligence processes. Machine learning, as a subset of AI, focuses specifically on developing algorithms and models that enable computers to learn from data and improve their performance over time.

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What is Generative AI?

Generative AI refers to a class of artificial intelligence techniques and models that are designed to generate new data or content, such as images, text, audio, or video, that is similar to, but not directly copied from, existing examples in the training data. These models are often used for creative tasks, such as generating realistic images, synthesizing human-like text, composing music, or even creating entirely new designs.

Generative AI models typically employ deep learning architectures, such as Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), Variational Autoencoders (VAEs), or autoregressive models like Transformers. These models learn to generate new data by capturing and understanding the underlying patterns and structures in the training data and then generating new instances that reflect those patterns.

Generative AI has numerous applications across various domains, including:

1. **Art and Creativity:** Generating artwork, music, literature, and other creative content.
2. **Content Generation:** Creating synthetic data for training machine learning models, augmenting datasets, or generating realistic images for virtual environments and games.
3. **Anomaly Detection:** Generating data to detect anomalies or outliers in datasets.
4. **Drug Discovery:** Generating molecular structures for new drugs or materials.
5. **Natural Language Processing:** Generating human-like text for chatbots, language translation, or content creation.
6. **Image and Video Synthesis:** Generating realistic images, videos, or animations.

Generative AI has made significant strides in recent years, with applications ranging from entertainment and art to practical solutions in various industries. However, challenges remain, such as ensuring generated content is ethically sound and preventing misuse, particularly in areas like deepfakes.

What are definitions of common terms used in connection with learning about generative AI?

Here are some common terms used in connection with learning about generative AI:

1. **Generative AI:** A type of artificial intelligence that is capable of creating new content, such as images, text, or audio, that is similar to the data it was trained on.
2. **Machine Learning (ML):** A subset of artificial intelligence that focuses on the development of algorithms that enable computers to learn and make predictions or decisions based on data.
3. **Deep Learning:** A subfield of machine learning that involves algorithms inspired by the structure and function of the brain's neural networks. Deep learning models are capable of learning from large amounts of data, often using layers of interconnected nodes.
4. **Neural Networks:** A computational model inspired by the structure and function of biological neural networks. Neural networks consist of interconnected nodes (neurons) organized in layers, and they are capable of learning complex patterns in data.

5. **GAN (Generative Adversarial Network):** A type of generative model in machine learning introduced by Ian Goodfellow and his colleagues in 2014. GANs consist of two neural networks – a generator and a discriminator – that are trained simultaneously in a competitive manner. The generator generates new data samples, while the discriminator evaluates how realistic those samples are.
6. **Autoencoder:** A type of neural network architecture used for unsupervised learning. Autoencoders consist of an encoder network that compresses the input data into a lower-dimensional representation (encoding), and a decoder network that reconstructs the original data from the encoded representation. They can be used for tasks such as data denoising, dimensionality reduction, and generative modeling.
7. **Variational Autoencoder (VAE):** A type of autoencoder with a probabilistic approach to learning latent representations. VAEs learn a probabilistic distribution of the latent space, allowing for more controlled generation of new data samples compared to traditional autoencoders.
8. **Recurrent Neural Network (RNN):** A type of neural network architecture designed to handle sequential data, such as text or time-series data. RNNs have connections that form directed cycles, allowing them to maintain information over time.
9. **Transformer**: A type of neural network architecture introduced in the paper "Attention is All You Need" by Vaswani et al. Transformers rely entirely on self-attention mechanisms and do not require recurrence or convolution, making them highly parallelizable and efficient for processing sequential data.
10. **Transfer Learning:** A machine learning technique where a model trained on one task is fine-tuned or adapted to perform another related task. Transfer learning can be particularly useful for generative AI tasks, where pre-trained models can be leveraged to generate new content in specific domains with limited data.

These are just a few key terms, and there are many more concepts and techniques to explore within the field of generative AI and machine learning.

How and why do AI models "hallucinate"?

The term "AI hallucination" typically refers to a phenomenon observed in the context of neural network models used in artificial intelligence, particularly in deep learning. AI hallucinations occur when these models generate outputs that are unexpected, bizarre, or diverge significantly from the patterns present in the training data.

Here's how and why AI can "hallucinate":

1. **Generative Models and Overfitting:** AI hallucinations often occur in generative models, such as Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) or Variational Autoencoders (VAEs), which are trained to generate new data samples that resemble the training data. During training, these models learn to capture the statistical patterns and features present in the training data. However, if the model is overly complex or has too many parameters, it may start to "overfit" the training data, capturing noise or spurious patterns that are not meaningful. As a result, when the model generates new samples, it may produce outputs that contain nonsensical or unrealistic features, akin to hallucinations.

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2. **Limited Training Data:** AI models require large amounts of training data to learn robust and generalizable patterns. If the training data is limited or unrepresentative of the true underlying distribution, the model may struggle to generalize effectively and may exhibit hallucinatory behavior when generating new samples. In such cases, the model may "hallucinate" patterns or features that are not present in the training data but emerge due to the model's attempt to fit the available data.
3. **Adversarial Examples:** Adversarial examples are inputs to AI models that have been deliberately crafted to cause the model to produce incorrect outputs. These inputs exploit the vulnerabilities of the model and can lead to unexpected or hallucinatory responses. Adversarial examples are often used to test the robustness and reliability of AI models and highlight their susceptibility to manipulation or exploitation.
4. **Exploratory Behavior:** Some AI models, particularly those used in reinforcement learning or evolutionary algorithms, exhibit exploratory behavior when searching for optimal solutions in complex problem spaces. During exploration, the model may encounter novel or unexpected states or configurations, leading to surprising or hallucinatory outcomes.
5. **Complexity and Non-Linearity:** Deep neural network models used in AI are highly complex and non-linear systems with many parameters and layers. The interactions between these parameters can give rise to emergent phenomena and complex behaviors, including hallucinatory outputs. As the model processes information through multiple layers of abstraction, it may generate outputs that diverge from the expected patterns or exhibit unexpected characteristics.

Overall, AI hallucinations arise from the inherent complexity and limitations of neural network models, including overfitting, limited training data, vulnerability to adversarial examples, exploratory behavior, and the emergent properties of complex systems. Understanding and mitigating these factors are crucial for ensuring the reliability and robustness of AI systems in practical applications.

What is the difference between general foundation models and legal-specific AI tools?

General foundation models and legal-specific AI tools serve distinct purposes and are designed to address different needs within the field of artificial intelligence applied to law. Here's a breakdown of their differences:

1. **General Foundation Models:**
    - **Purpose:** General foundation models, such as OpenAI's GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) series or Google's BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers), are broad-purpose AI models trained on large datasets from diverse sources. They are designed to perform a wide range of natural language processing (NLP) tasks, including text generation, text summarization, language translation, sentiment analysis, and question-answering, among others.
    - **Capabilities:** General foundation models excel at understanding and generating human-like text based on context and input provided to them. They can process and analyze text data in multiple languages, extract contextual information, and generate responses or predictions based on the input text. These models are highly versatile and can be fine-tuned for specific applications or domains.

- **Applicability to Law:** While general foundation models can be applied to various legal tasks, such as legal document analysis, contract review, or legal research, they may lack specialized knowledge or domain-specific expertise required for certain legal applications. Legal professionals may need to customize or adapt these models to suit their specific needs and integrate them with legal-specific tools or datasets.

2. **Legal-Specific AI Tools:**

- **Purpose:** Legal-specific AI tools are tailored to meet the unique needs and requirements of the legal industry. These tools are developed specifically for legal tasks and applications, such as contract analysis, case law research, eDiscovery, legal document automation, and regulatory compliance.
- **Capabilities:** Legal-specific AI tools incorporate domain-specific knowledge, legal expertise, and specialized algorithms to address the complexities and nuances of legal tasks. They may utilize advanced techniques such as natural language processing (NLP), machine learning, data mining, and expert systems to analyze legal documents, extract relevant information, identify patterns, and provide actionable insights for legal professionals.
- **Applicability to Law**: Legal-specific AI tools are designed to streamline and enhance various aspects of legal practice, including document review, due diligence, contract management, litigation support, and regulatory compliance. These tools are often integrated into existing legal workflows and platforms to augment the capabilities of legal professionals and improve efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making.

In summary, while general foundation models provide broad capabilities for natural language processing tasks across different domains, legal-specific AI tools are customized solutions tailored specifically for the legal industry, with specialized knowledge, algorithms, and features designed to address the unique challenges and requirements of legal practice.

What are some hallmarks of ethical AI software and what should professionals look for when evaluating options?

Ethical AI software should exhibit several hallmarks that demonstrate its commitment to fairness, transparency, accountability, privacy, and other ethical principles. When evaluating AI software for ethical considerations, here are some key factors to look for:

1. **Fairness and Bias Mitigation:**

- **Bias Detection and Mitigation:** The software should have mechanisms in place to detect and mitigate biases in data and algorithms. It should be designed to ensure fair and equitable outcomes across diverse populations and avoid perpetuating or exacerbating existing biases.

2. **Transparency and Explainability:**

- **Explainable AI (XAI):** The software should provide transparency into its decision-making processes and be capable of explaining the rationale behind its recommendations or predictions in a clear and understandable manner. Users should be able to understand how the software arrives at its conclusions and have access to information about the underlying algorithms and data used.

3. **Accountability and Responsibility:**
    - **Traceability and Auditability:** The software should enable traceability and auditability of decisions and actions taken by the AI system. It should maintain logs and records of inputs, outputs, and intermediate steps to facilitate accountability and enable post-hoc analysis and review.
4. **Privacy and Data Protection:**
    - **Data Minimization and Anonymization:** The software should prioritize data minimization and anonymization to protect user privacy and confidentiality. It should only collect and use data that is necessary for its intended purpose and take measures to prevent unauthorized access or disclosure of sensitive information.
5. **Security and Robustness:**
    - **Security Measures:** The software should incorporate robust security measures to protect against cybersecurity threats, data breaches, and unauthorized access. It should adhere to industry best practices for encryption, authentication, and access control to safeguard sensitive data and ensure the integrity of the system.
6. **Human-Centered Design:**
    - **User-Centric Design**: The software should be designed with the needs and preferences of end-users in mind, considering factors such as usability, accessibility, and user experience. It should be intuitive and easy to use, with features that enhance usability and promote user trust and confidence.
7. **Ethical Governance and Compliance:**
    - **Ethical Guidelines and Standards:** The software should adhere to recognized ethical guidelines and standards for AI development and deployment, such as those outlined by organizations like the IEEE, ACM, or the European Commission. It should also comply with relevant regulations and legal requirements governing AI ethics and data protection.
8. **Continuous Monitoring and Improvement:**
    - **Feedback Mechanisms:** The software should incorporate mechanisms for collecting feedback from users and stakeholders to identify areas for improvement and address ethical concerns. It should be subject to ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that it continues to meet ethical standards and deliver positive outcomes.

By considering these factors when evaluating AI software, organizations can make informed decisions that prioritize ethical considerations and promote responsible AI development and deployment.

How can lawyers and other professional safely use AI?

Lawyers can safely use AI by following these guidelines:

1. **Understand the Technology:** Lawyers should have a basic understanding of how AI works, including its capabilities and limitations. This understanding will help them make informed decisions about how to use AI in their practice.

2. **Data Privacy and Security:** Lawyers must ensure that any data they input into AI systems is protected and secure. This includes using encryption and other security measures to protect sensitive information.
3. **Compliance with Ethical Rules:** Lawyers must ensure that their use of AI complies with ethical rules and professional standards. This includes maintaining client confidentiality, avoiding conflicts of interest, and providing competent representation.
4. **Transparency and Accountability:** Lawyers should understand how AI algorithms make decisions and be able to explain these decisions to clients and other stakeholders. They should also be aware of the potential for bias in AI systems and take steps to mitigate it.
5. **Quality Assurance:** Lawyers should carefully vet any AI tools they use to ensure they are accurate and reliable. This may involve testing the tools against known datasets or consulting with experts in the field.
6. **Continuous Learning and Improvement:** Lawyers should stay informed about developments in AI technology and how it is being used in the legal profession. This may involve attending training sessions, conferences, or webinars on AI and related topics.
7. **Collaboration with AI Experts:** Lawyers can benefit from working closely with AI experts, such as data scientists and software developers, to develop and implement AI solutions in their practice. These experts can help ensure that the AI tools are properly configured and used effectively.
8. **Regular Monitoring and Evaluation:** Lawyers should regularly monitor the performance of AI tools and be prepared to adjust their use as needed. This may involve collecting feedback from users, analyzing performance metrics, and making improvements to the AI algorithms.

By following these guidelines, lawyers can safely and effectively use AI to enhance their practice and better serve their clients.

What are the ethical obligations of lawyers using AI?

Lawyers have several ethical obligations when using AI in their practice. These obligations stem from the overarching duty to provide competent and diligent representation to clients while upholding the principles of professionalism, confidentiality, and fairness. Here are some key ethical considerations for lawyers using AI:

1. **Competence and Supervision:** Lawyers have a duty to understand the capabilities and limitations of AI tools they use and to ensure they are competent in their use. This includes receiving appropriate training and supervision when using AI technologies to assist in legal tasks.
2. **Confidentiality and Data Security:** Lawyers must take steps to protect client confidentiality and ensure the security of data when using AI tools. This includes implementing appropriate safeguards to prevent unauthorized access, disclosure, or misuse of client information.
3. **Transparency and Accountability:** Lawyers should be transparent with clients about the use of AI in their representation and explain how AI technologies are being used to assist in legal tasks. They should also take responsibility for the decisions made by AI tools and be prepared to explain and justify those decisions to clients and other stakeholders.

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4. **Avoidance of Bias and Discrimination:** Lawyers should be vigilant in ensuring that AI tools used in their practice are free from bias or discrimination. They should take steps to mitigate bias in AI algorithms and ensure that decisions made by AI tools are fair, equitable, and consistent with legal and ethical standards.
5. **Informed Consent:** Lawyers should obtain informed consent from clients before using AI technologies in their representation. This includes explaining the potential benefits, risks, and limitations of AI tools and obtaining consent for their use in specific legal tasks or matters.
6. **Professional Responsibility for Errors:** Lawyers remain ultimately responsible for the work performed by AI tools in their practice. They should exercise due diligence in verifying the accuracy and reliability of AI-generated outputs and take appropriate steps to correct any errors or inaccuracies.
7. **Continuing Education and Monitoring:** Lawyers should stay informed about developments in AI technology and how it is being used in the legal profession. They should also monitor the performance of AI tools used in their practice and be prepared to adjust their use as needed to ensure compliance with ethical obligations and professional standards.

By adhering to these ethical obligations, lawyers can harness the benefits of AI technologies while upholding their professional responsibilities to clients, the legal system, and society as a whole.

How can AI be used in asset tracing?

AI (Artificial Intelligence) can be a powerful tool in asset tracing, offering capabilities that enhance efficiency, accuracy, and scalability in the process. Here are several ways AI can be utilized in asset tracing:

1. **Data Analysis and Pattern Recognition:** AI algorithms can analyze vast amounts of financial data from multiple sources to identify patterns and anomalies that may indicate hidden assets or unusual transactions. By detecting irregularities or trends in financial records, AI can assist investigators in uncovering potential assets that may have been concealed.
2. **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** NLP techniques enable AI systems to extract relevant information from unstructured text data, such as legal documents, emails, and online communications. This capability allows for the automated analysis of text-based evidence related to asset ownership, transactions, or financial agreements, streamlining the process of identifying pertinent details.
3. **Predictive Analytics:** AI-powered predictive analytics can forecast potential locations or movements of assets based on historical data, market trends, and other relevant factors. By analyzing past patterns of asset concealment or transfer, predictive models can help investigators anticipate future behavior and prioritize their efforts accordingly.
4. **Network Analysis:** AI algorithms can analyze complex networks of financial transactions, relationships, and entities to identify connections between individuals, businesses, and assets. Network analysis techniques, such as graph algorithms, can reveal hidden links and structures that may indicate attempts to obscure asset ownership or transfer.

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5. **Machine Learning for Fraud Detection:** Machine learning models trained on historical data can identify suspicious or fraudulent activities associated with asset tracing, such as money laundering, embezzlement, or tax evasion. By learning from past examples of fraudulent behavior, these models can flag potentially illicit transactions or behaviors for further investigation.
6. **Image Recognition:** AI-based image recognition technology can analyze visual data, such as satellite imagery or photographs, to identify physical assets, properties, or valuable possessions. By automatically scanning and analyzing images, AI systems can assist in locating assets that may be hidden or undisclosed.
7. **Data Integration and Fusion:** AI can facilitate the integration and fusion of diverse data sources, including financial records, public records, social media data, and open-source intelligence (OSINT). By aggregating and correlating information from multiple sources, AI-powered platforms provide investigators with a comprehensive view of an individual's or entity's financial profile and asset holdings.
8. **Risk Scoring and Prioritization:** AI algorithms can assign risk scores to individuals or entities based on their financial behavior, associations, and other relevant factors. By prioritizing high-risk targets or activities, AI-driven risk assessment tools enable investigators to focus their resources on the most promising leads and potential assets.

Overall, AI offers valuable capabilities for asset tracing by automating data analysis, detecting patterns, and uncovering hidden assets or financial activities. By leveraging AI-powered tools and techniques, investigators can enhance their effectiveness in identifying, tracking, and recovering assets in complex financial investigations.

How can AI be used in eDiscovery and document review?

AI (Artificial Intelligence) can revolutionize the eDiscovery and document review process by automating tedious tasks, improving accuracy, and reducing the time and cost associated with reviewing large volumes of documents. Here are several ways AI can be used in eDiscovery and document review:

1. **Document Classification and Clustering:** AI algorithms can automatically categorize documents based on their content, metadata, or other attributes. By clustering similar documents together, AI helps streamline the review process by allowing reviewers to focus on groups of documents with similar characteristics.
2. **Predictive Coding (Technology-Assisted Review, TAR):** AI-powered predictive coding tools analyze a subset of documents manually reviewed by human reviewers to identify patterns and characteristics associated with relevance. Based on this analysis, the AI model predicts the relevance of other documents in the dataset, allowing reviewers to prioritize their review efforts and focus on potentially relevant documents.
3. **Concept and Topic Modeling:** AI techniques such as natural language processing (NLP) can identify key concepts, topics, and themes within documents. By analyzing the content and context of text data, AI models can group documents by topic, extract relevant information, and identify relationships between documents, helping reviewers navigate large document collections more efficiently.

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4. **Named Entity Recognition (NER):** AI algorithms can automatically identify and extract named entities, such as names of people, organizations, locations, and dates, from unstructured text data. NER technology helps reviewers quickly locate and analyze documents containing specific entities of interest, such as key individuals or organizations relevant to a legal case.
5. **Email Thread Analysis:** AI-powered email analysis tools can reconstruct email threads and conversations, identify related messages, and organize them into coherent threads. By automatically grouping and organizing email communications, AI streamlines the review process and provides reviewers with a more comprehensive understanding of email correspondence related to a case.
6. **Language Translation:** AI-driven language translation tools can translate documents and communications in different languages into the reviewer's preferred language. This capability allows multinational organizations and legal teams to efficiently review and analyze multilingual document collections without the need for manual translation.
7. **Anomaly Detection:** AI algorithms can identify unusual or anomalous patterns in document metadata, text content, or user behavior. Anomaly detection techniques help detect potential data breaches, unauthorized access, or irregularities in document handling, enhancing data security and compliance with privacy regulations.
8. **Continuous Learning and Improvement:** AI-powered document review platforms can continuously learn from reviewer feedback and interactions to improve their performance over time. By incorporating feedback loops and adaptive learning mechanisms, AI models become more accurate and effective in identifying relevant documents and patterns.

Overall, AI-driven eDiscovery and document review technologies offer significant benefits in terms of efficiency, accuracy, and cost-effectiveness, enabling legal teams to streamline the review process and make more informed decisions in complex litigation and regulatory matters.

What is the importance of checks and balance to ensure accuracy in data analysis when using AI?

The importance of checks and balances to ensure accuracy in data analysis when using AI cannot be overstated. While AI technologies have the potential to provide valuable insights and automate complex tasks, they are not immune to errors or biases. Here are several reasons why checks and balances are essential in AI-driven data analysis:

1. **Data Quality Assurance:** Checks and balances help ensure the quality and integrity of the data used for analysis. It's crucial to verify that the data is accurate, complete, and free from errors or inconsistencies before feeding it into AI algorithms. Data validation processes, such as data cleaning, normalization, and validation, can help identify and rectify data issues that may affect the accuracy of AI-driven analysis.
2. **Bias Detection and Mitigation:** AI algorithms may inadvertently incorporate biases present in the training data or reflect the biases of their developers. Checks and balances are essential for detecting and mitigating biases in AI models to ensure fair and unbiased results. Techniques such as bias assessment, fairness testing, and algorithmic auditing can help identify and address bias in AI-driven data analysis.

3. **Model Evaluation and Validation:** Checks and balances involve evaluating and validating the performance of AI models to ensure their accuracy and reliability. This includes testing the models on independent datasets, conducting cross-validation, and comparing their results with ground truth or expert judgments. Rigorous model evaluation helps identify potential weaknesses or limitations of AI algorithms and ensures that they perform as intended in real-world scenarios.
4. **Interpretability and Explainability:** AI-driven data analysis should be transparent and explainable, allowing stakeholders to understand how decisions are made and why certain outcomes are produced. Checks and balances include ensuring that AI models are interpretable and providing explanations or justifications for their predictions or recommendations. Techniques such as model explanation, feature importance analysis, and model visualization help enhance the interpretability of AI-driven analysis and build trust among users.
5. **Human Oversight and Intervention:** Checks and balances involve incorporating human oversight and intervention into AI-driven data analysis processes. While AI algorithms can automate many tasks, human judgment is essential for interpreting results, identifying anomalies, and making critical decisions. Human-in-the-loop approaches, where humans collaborate with AI systems to review and validate results, help ensure the accuracy and reliability of AI-driven analysis.
6. **Continuous Monitoring and Improvement:** Checks and balances are ongoing processes that require continuous monitoring and improvement of AI-driven data analysis systems. Regular audits, performance reviews, and feedback mechanisms help identify issues, refine algorithms, and enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of AI-driven analysis over time.

In summary, checks and balances play a crucial role in ensuring the accuracy, fairness, transparency, and reliability of AI-driven data analysis. By implementing robust validation processes, detecting and mitigating biases, fostering interpretability, incorporating human oversight, and continuously monitoring and improving AI systems, organizations can leverage the full potential of AI technologies while mitigating risks and ensuring trustworthy outcomes.

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Faculty

Thomas Freeman is an attorney with Fiedler Law Firm, P.L.C. in Omaha, Neb. He has advised and represented individuals, corporations, county governments, the State of Nebraska, and Native American tribes and entities on matters including commercial contracts, litigation and risk management, corporate governance and employment law. Mr. Freeman has litigated cases in both state and federal courts and at the trial and appellate levels. He is licensed to practice in state and federal courts in the State of Nebraska, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court. For more than a decade, Mr. Freeman was a law professor at Creighton University. He also helped lead a team that developed a national high school curriculum on algorithmic bias for the ADL. Mr. Freeman has been published in such legal journals as the *William & Mary Business Law Review* and the *Georgetown Journal of Law & Public Policy*. He is a frequent speaker on podcasts and at academic and legal conferences on topics like algorithmic bias, data science ethics, networking, business law and leadership. In addition, he was elected to the executive board of the Midwest Academy of Legal Studies in Business, and he serves on the editorial board of the *Nebraska Lawyer*. Mr. Freeman is a member of the Academy of Legal Studies in Business and the Nebraska State Bar Association, and is rated AV-Preeminent by Martindale-Hubbell. He received his B.A. in liberal arts in 2004 from Bellevue University, his J.D. in 2007 and his M.S. in negotiation and dispute resolution in 2009 from Creighton University School of Law, and his M.B.A. in 2012 from Creighton University College of Business Administration.

Elizabeth B. Vandesteeg, CIPP is a partner in the Financial Services & Restructuring Group at Levenfeld Pearlstein, LLC in Chicago, where she focuses on identifying risk exposure and mitigating liability for clients, with a concentration in the areas of bankruptcy, creditors' rights, commercial litigation, and data security and privacy. She represents secured creditors, debtors, unsecured creditors, creditors' committees, landlords and shareholders in bankruptcy courts throughout U.S., as well as clients in civil litigation in federal and state courts. She also advises clients on data security and data privacy compliance and regulatory issues. Ms. Vandesteeg is a Certified Information Privacy Professional for the U.S. Private Sector by the International Association of Privacy Professionals, and she advises clients on cybersecurity and privacy compliance and regulatory issues. She also guides clients in developing and implementing information security programs that are reasonable and appropriate for their specific business needs and risks, as well as advising them in responding to data breaches, and was instrumental in launching the *ABI Journal*'s Cyber U column. Previously, Ms. Vandesteeg was with Sugar Felsenthal Grais & Helsinger LLP, where she was a partner and member of the firm's Executive Committee. She also is a member of ABI's 2017 inaugural class of "40 Under 40," and sits on ABI's Board of Directors. Ms. Vandesteeg received her B.A. from Columbia University and her J.D. from Boston College.

Edward J. Walters is the chief strategy officer at vLex in Washington, D.C., and has more than 25 years of experience in the legal publishing industry. He oversees the development and execution of the company's global strategy, with a focus on product innovation, business development and licensing. He also is a frequent author and keynote speaker. Previously, Mr. Walters was the co-founder and CEO of Fastcase, a pioneering legal publishing company that invented many of the modern tools for legal research, including results sorting, citation analysis, mobile apps and analytics for legal

research. He led the company's growth and expansion, securing multiple partnerships and acquisitions, and reaching more than 1.2 million subscribers. Mr. Walters has more than 10 years of teaching experience as an adjunct professor at Georgetown Law and at Cornell Law School, where he teaches The Law of Robots and The Law of Autonomous Vehicles. He holds nine legal tech patents and is the author of *Data Driven Law* (Taylor & Francis 2019) and a contributing author to *Legal Informatics* (Cambridge 2021).Before founding Fastcase, he worked at Covington & Burling in Washington, D.C., and Brussels, where he advised Microsoft, Merck, SmithKline, the Business Software Alliance, the National Football League and the National Hockey League. His practice focused on corporate advisory work for software companies and sports leagues, and intellectual property litigation. From 1996-97, Mr. Walters clerked for Hon. Emilio M. Garza on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. He also worked in The White House from 1991-93 in the Office of Media Affairs and the Office of Presidential Speechwriting. Mr. Walters received his B.A. in government from Georgetown University and his J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School, where he served as an editor of *The University of Chicago Law Review*.

Jolene E. Wee, CIRA is the owner, managing director and founder of JW Infinity Consulting, LLC in New York, a financial advisory firm specialized in providing transaction advisory, interim management, litigation consulting, and forensic accounting services to distressed companies and its stakeholders. Using her mathematics and computer science background, she deploys large-scale data analytics to derive forward-looking business insights based on her professional training in accounting, finance and economics. Ms. Wee has served as an advisor to investors, fiduciaries, creditor committees, debtors, legal counsel, distressed companies, high-net-worth individuals, and public agencies on restructuring, bankruptcy, litigation, forensic, financing, merger and buyout matters. She has also performed fraudulent-transfer analyses and business valuations on bankruptcy litigation matters. Her case experience includes companies in the banking, e-commerce, financial services, health care, insurance, manufacturing, professional services, real estate and retail industries with revenues of up to $15B. Fluent in several Chinese and Southeast Asian languages, Ms. Wee was selected as a member of ABI's 2020 "40 Under 40" class. In 2018, she was named Valuation Adviser of the Year by *Finance Monthly Global Awards*. Ms. Wee is a subchapter V trustee in Region 2, covering the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, and Region 4, covering Maryland, the District of Columbia and the Eastern District of Virginia. She received her bachelor's degrees in mathematics and business administration with a focus on finance from Berea College, and her M.B.A. from Miami University of Ohio.