

William & Mary Law School

William & Mary Law School Scholarship Repository

Incorporating ChatGPT in the Legal Research & Writing Classroom

Full Conference Schedule

Aug 3rd, 12:00 PM

"You've Got a Friend in Me": Helping Students Help AI

Brad Charles

Western Michigan University Cooley School of Law

Mark Cooney

Western Michigan University Cooley School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/incorporating_chatgpt



Part of the [Science and Technology Law Commons](#)

Charles, Brad and Cooney, Mark, ""You've Got a Friend in Me": Helping Students Help AI" (2023).
Incorporating ChatGPT in the Legal Research & Writing Classroom. 1.
https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/incorporating_chatgpt/schedule/fullschedule/1

Copyright c 2023 by the authors. This article is brought to you by the William & Mary Law School Scholarship Repository.
https://scholarship.law.wm.edu/incorporating_chatgpt

You've Got a Friend in Me: Helping Students Help AI

Professor Brad Charles
charleb@cooley.edu

Professor Mark Cooney
cooneym@cooley.edu

Western Michigan University Cooley Law School



Introductions



Agenda

- How to Engage
- Grand Thesis
- AI in Historical Context
- Prompts
- Helping AI Help You Draft a Contract (Mark)





How to Engage

Follow Along

- [Openai.com](https://openai.com) (ChatGPT 3.5 is free)
- [Bard.google.com](https://bard.google.com) (Personal Gmail account)



Grand Thesis

High Quality Law Advice And Support*

* Given the probabilistic nature of legal advice, use of our services may in some situations result in incorrect advice that does not accurately reflect real people, places, or facts.



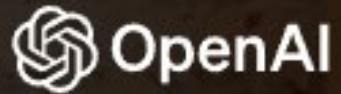
High Quality Law Advice And Support*

* The information provided may not be correct,
complete, or fit for purpose.

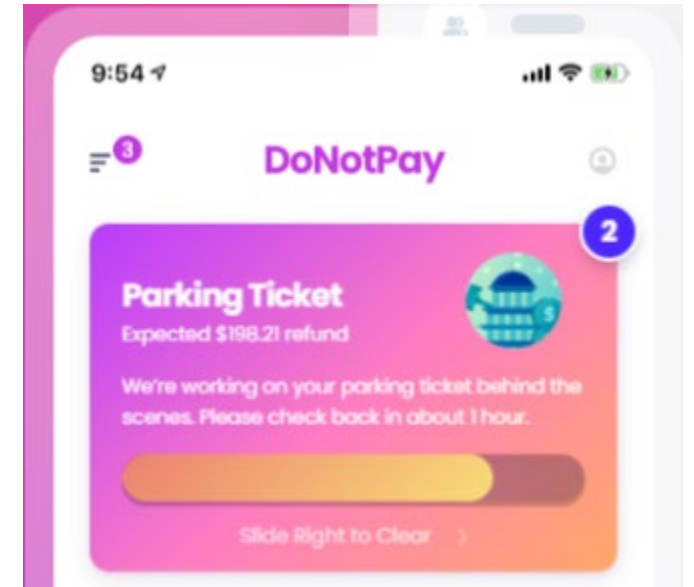


LEGAL ROBOT

Lawgeex



superlegal



casetext

1NELAW

Bard



CHATGPT
LAW

Welcome To Enidia AI!
WE ARE AUTOMATING
REASONING

The information provided by the App may not be **correct, complete, or fit** for purpose. Use at your own risk.

— Legal Robot

Casetext makes no warranty that . . . (iii) the results that may be obtained from the use of the materials will be **accurate**, reliable or **error-free**, or (iv) any errors in the materials will be corrected. The materials are provided on an “as is” and “as available” basis with all **defects**.

— Casetext

Output generated by a machine learning model is **probabilistic** and should be evaluated for accuracy as appropriate for your use case, including by employing **human** review of such output.

— Casetext

We do not review any information you provide us for legal **accuracy** or **sufficiency**

— DoNotPay

Given the **probabilistic** nature of machine learning, use of our services may in some situations result in **incorrect** output that does not accurately reflect real people, places, or facts.

— OpenAI, ChatGPT

We strongly recommend you seek the advice of a **qualified attorney licensed to practice in your jurisdiction for your particular situation**.

— Law ChatGPT

The information provided by the App may not be **correct**, **complete**, or **fit** for purpose. Use at your own risk.

— Legal Robot

Casetext makes no warranty that . . . (iii) the results that may be obtained from the use of the materials will be **accurate**, reliable or **error-free**, or (iv) any errors in the materials will be corrected. The materials are provided on an “as is” and “as available” basis with all **defects**.

— Casetext

Output generated by a machine learning model is **probabilistic** and should be evaluated for **accuracy** as appropriate for your use case, including by employing **human** review of such output.

— Casetext

We do not review any information you provide us for legal **accuracy** or **sufficiency**

— DoNotPay

Given the **probabilistic** nature of machine learning, use of our services may in some situations result in **incorrect** output that does not accurately reflect real people, places, or facts.

— OpenAI, ChatGPT

We strongly recommend you seek the advice of a **qualified attorney** licensed to practice in your **jurisdiction** for your particular situation.

— Law ChatGPT

The information provided by the App may not be **correct**, **complete**, or **fit** for purpose. Use at your own risk.

— Legal Robot

Casetext makes no warranty that . . . (iii) the results that may be obtained from the use of the materials will be **accurate**, reliable or **error-free**, or (iv) any errors in the materials will be corrected. The materials are provided on an “as is” and “as available” basis with all **defects**.

— Casetext

Output generated by a machine learning model is **probabilistic** and should be evaluated for **accuracy** as appropriate for your use case, including by employing **human** review of such output.

— Casetext

We do not review any information you provide us for legal **accuracy** or **sufficiency**

— DoNotPay

Given the **probabilistic** nature of machine learning, use of our services may in some situations result in **incorrect** output that does not accurately reflect real people, places, or facts.

— OpenAI, ChatGPT

We strongly recommend you seek the advice of a **qualified attorney** licensed to practice in your **jurisdiction** for your particular situation.

— Law ChatGPT

The information provided by the App may not be **correct**, **complete**, or **fit** for purpose. Use at your own risk.

— Legal Robot

Casetext makes no warranty that . . . (iii) the results that may be obtained from the use of the materials will be **accurate**, reliable or **error-free**, or (iv) any errors in the materials will be corrected. The materials are provided on an “as is” and “as available” basis with all **defects**.

— Casetext

Output generated by a machine learning model is **probabilistic** and should be evaluated for **accuracy** as appropriate for your use case, including by employing **human** review of such output.

— Casetext

We do not review any information you provide us for legal **accuracy** or **sufficiency**

— DoNotPay

Given the **probabilistic** nature of machine learning, use of our services may in some situations result in **incorrect** output that does not accurately reflect real people, places, or facts.

— OpenAI, ChatGPT

We strongly recommend you seek the advice of a **qualified attorney** licensed to practice in your **jurisdiction** for your particular situation.

— Law ChatGPT

The information provided by the App may not be **correct**, **complete**, or **fit** for purpose. Use at your own risk.

— Legal Robot

Casetext makes no warranty that . . . (iii) the results that may be obtained from the use of the materials will be **accurate**, reliable or **error-free**, or (iv) any errors in the materials will be corrected. The materials are provided on an “as is” and “as available” basis with all **defects**.

— Casetext

Output generated by a machine learning model is **probabilistic** and should be evaluated for **accuracy** as appropriate for your use case, including by employing **human** review of such output.

— Casetext

We do not review any information you provide us for legal **accuracy** or **sufficiency**

— DoNotPay

Given the **probabilistic** nature of machine learning, use of our services may in some situations result in **incorrect** output that does not accurately reflect real people, places, or facts.

— OpenAI, ChatGPT

We strongly recommend you seek the advice of a **qualified attorney** licensed to practice in your jurisdiction for your particular situation.

— Law ChatGPT

Provide a detailed summary of the facts, holding, and rationale of the legal case Michigan v. Bryant, 562 U.S. 344 focusing on the confrontation clause and the primary purpose rule. Be concise.



Case: Michigan v. Bryant, 562 U.S. 344 (2011)

Facts: In Michigan v. Bryant, police officers responded to an emergency call at a gas station where they found a shooting victim who appeared to be in great pain and had difficulty speaking. The officers asked the victim questions to gather information about what happened, who shot him, and where the shooting occurred. The victim was later transferred to the hospital and died. At the trial, the police officers testified about the victim's statements to them at the scene.

Holding: The Court held that the victim's statements were not testimonial and did not violate the Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment.

Rationale: The Court applied the "primary purpose" rule to determine the testimonial nature of the victim's statements. The "primary purpose" of the statements was to enable police assistance and address an ongoing emergency. The Court considered the circumstances of the event, which involved an ongoing emergency with a potential threat to public safety. The victim's statements were made to secure immediate aid and assistance, not to create evidence for later prosecution. Thus, the statements were considered nontestimonial and were admissible under the Confrontation Clause.



In *Michigan v. Bryant*, the Court considered several factors to determine the primary purpose of the victim's statements and whether they were testimonial or nontestimonial:

1. **Nature of the encounter:** The Court assessed how the encounter between the victim and the police unfolded. The fact that the victim's statements were made in response to immediate questioning by the police at the scene of the ongoing emergency indicated a non-formal, spontaneous exchange.
2. **Emergency in progress:** The Court considered whether an ongoing emergency was present at the time of the statements. The existence of an emergency shifted the focus of the participants away from creating evidence for future prosecution and towards seeking immediate assistance and protection.
3. **Information necessary for emergency response:** The Court evaluated whether the content of the statements was essential for police officers to respond effectively to the emergency. The victim's statements provided information about the perpetrator's identity, location, and potential threat to public safety.
4. **Lack of formal structure:** The informality of the questioning and the absence of a structured interview supported the view that the primary purpose was to address the ongoing emergency, rather than gathering evidence for trial.
5. **Public safety concerns:** The Court considered whether the circumstances of the event raised public safety concerns and whether the victim's statements were vital to address those concerns promptly.

Taking these factors into account, the Court concluded that the primary purpose of the victim's statements was to enable police assistance in an ongoing emergency, making them nontestimonial and admissible under the Confrontation Clause.

CH

Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan and then apply that law to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake.



Title: Michigan Prohibition of Spite Fences Act

Paragraph:

Section 1. Prohibition of Spite Fences: It shall be unlawful for any property owner within the state of Michigan to construct or maintain a fence or structure, hereinafter referred to as a "spite fence," with the primary intent of annoying, vexing, or otherwise inflicting harm or inconvenience upon a neighboring property owner. A spite fence shall be deemed as any structure that is erected for the sole purpose of creating animosity, obstructing views, or diminishing the quality of life for adjacent landowners, without any reasonable or legitimate purpose.

Application to the Situation:

In the case of Landowner 1 and Landowner 2, it is evident that Landowner 2 has constructed a privacy fence bordering their property, effectively blocking Landowner 1's view of a lake. As per the Michigan Prohibition of Spite Fences Act, Landowner 1 would have grounds to contest the presence of the fence if it can be demonstrated that Landowner 2 erected the privacy fence out of malicious intent solely to obstruct Landowner 1's view of the lake. The determination of malicious intent may involve assessing the historical relationship between the two landowners, the visibility of the lake from other vantage points on Landowner 1's property, and any documented evidence or communication supporting Landowner 2's

🔄 Regenerate

All of this is wrong. We have to help our students help AI help their future clients.



Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan and then apply that law to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake.



[View other drafts](#)



Sure, here is a paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan:

1

Michigan law prohibits the construction of a "spite fence," which is a fence that is built with malicious intent and solely to obstruct a neighbor's light, air, or view, and serves no useful purpose or advantage to the landowner.

Here is how the law would apply to the situation you described:

- Landowner 1 could sue Landowner 2 for the construction of a spite fence.
- Landowner 1 would need to prove that the fence was built with malicious intent and solely to obstruct Landowner 1's view of the lake.
- If Landowner 1 is successful in proving that the fence is a spite fence, the court could order Landowner 2 to remove the fence or pay damages to Landowner 1.

Here are some additional factors that the court would consider in determining whether a fence is a spite fence:

- The height and location of the fence.
- The relationship between the two landowners.
- The purpose of the fence.
- Whether the fence blocks the view of a lake, river, or other natural feature.

If you are considering building a fence, it is important to be aware of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan. If you are unsure whether a fence you are considering building would be considered a spite fence, you should consult with an attorney.

+

○

AI is helpful with the right help



AI in Historical Context





Egyptian Funerary Text

300 BCE to 100 CE



Ancient Times

- Receive client facts
- Research law
- Find form (on shelf)
- Adapt form

Modern Times

- Receive client facts
- Research law
- Find form (treatise, Wexis)
- Adapt form

AI Times

- Receive client facts
- Research law
- Collaborate with AI to create tailored form

Prompts



A vertical bar on the left side of the slide with a gradient from orange at the top to blue at the bottom.

Goal

Save time by
efficiently
collaborating with AI
to reduce manual
tinkering.

“A prompt is a sentence or set of keywords you can input into generative AI tools, like ChatGPT, to instruct and receive an outcome. Based on its existing knowledge base, Chat GPT will interpret the prompt and generate a response for the user.”

— [Clio](#)

Prompt Substance

Context

Action

Product

Audience

Tone

Sources

Polish

Prompt Style

Specific

Precise



**Prompt
Advice**

Prompt Substance

Context

Action

Product

Audience

Tone

Sources

Polish

Prompt Style

Specific

Precise



**Prompt
Advice**

Context

Action

Product

Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan and then apply that law to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake.

Prompt
Advice

Context

Action

Product

Draft
Apply
Summarize
Review

Draft one paragraph **of the law prohibiting spite fences** in Michigan and then **apply that law** to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake.

Prompt
Advice

Context

Action

Product

Draft
Apply
Summarize
Review

Paragraph
Memo
Clause
Argument

Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan and then apply that law to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake.

Prompt
Advice

Context

Facts

Jurisdiction

Action

Draft

Apply

Summarize

Review

Product

Paragraph

Memo

Clause

Argument

Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan and then apply that law to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake.

Prompt
Advice

Prompt Substance

Context

Action

Product

Audience

Tone

Sources

Polish

Prompt Style

Specific

Precise



**Prompt
Advice**

Audience

Client
Layperson
Judge
Attorney

Tone

Sources

for a layperson

V
Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan and then apply that law to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake.

Prompt
Advice

Audience

Client
Layperson
Judge
Attorney

Tone

Friendly
Professional
Firm
Persuasive

Sources

for a layperson

^V
Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan and then apply that law to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake. Write in a professionally friendly tone.

Prompt
Advice

Audience

Client
Layperson
Judge
Attorney

Tone

Friendly
Professional
Firm
Objective

Sources

for a layperson

^V
Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan and then apply that law to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake. Write in a professionally friendly tone. Please cite your sources.

Prompt
Advice

Polish

Write in plain English

Condense

Clarify

Streamline

Illustrate

Explain



Prompt
Advice

Prompt Substance

Context

Action

Product

Audience

Tone

Sources

Polish

Prompt Style

Specific

Precise



**Prompt
Advice**

Specific

Narrow
prompts are
best

Precise

Specific

Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting
spite fences in Michigan

More Specific

Draft one paragraph that summarizes Michigan
caselaw for spite fences

Specific: Draft one paragraph of the law prohibiting spite fences in Michigan

Section 125.3407 of the Michigan Zoning Enabling Act

(a) A spite fence is a fence that is built solely for the purpose of annoying or interfering with a neighbor's use and enjoyment of their property.

(b) Spite fences are considered a nuisance and can be ordered to be removed by the court.

(c) In determining whether a fence is a spite fence, the court shall consider the following factors:

- * The purpose for which the fence was built.
- * The relationship between the neighbors.
- * The effect of the fence on the neighbors' use and enjoyment of their property.
- * The intent of the person who built the fence.

(d) If a court finds that a fence is a spite fence, it may order the fence to be removed. The court may also award damages to the neighbor who was harmed by the fence.

This law prohibits the construction of fences built solely for the purpose of annoying or interfering with a neighbor's use and enjoyment of their property. These fences are considered a nuisance and can be ordered to be removed by the court.

The law also provides a number of factors that the court will consider in determining whether a fence is a spite fence. These factors include the purpose for which the fence was built, the relationship between the neighbors, the effect of the fence on the neighbors' use and enjoyment of their property, and the intent of the person who built the fence.

More specific: Draft one paragraph that summarizes Michigan **caselaw** for spite fences

In Michigan, a spite fence is a fence that is built solely for the purpose of annoying or interfering with a neighbor's use and enjoyment of their property. Spite fences are considered a nuisance and can be ordered to be removed by the court.

The elements of a spite fence in Michigan are that the fence:

- Serves no useful purpose or advantage to the person who built it.
- Was built with malicious intent.
- Interferes with the neighbor's use and enjoyment of their property.

The court will consider a number of factors in determining whether a fence is a spite fence, including:

- The purpose for which the fence was built.
- The relationship between the neighbors.
- The effect of the fence on the neighbors' use and enjoyment of their property.
- The intent of the person who built the fence.

If a court finds that a fence is a spite fence, it may order the fence to be removed. The court may also award damages to the neighbor who was harmed by the fence.

Here are some examples of cases in which Michigan courts have found that a fence was a spite fence:

In *Burke v. Smith*, the court found that a fence that was built to block the view of a neighbor's lake was a spite fence.

In *Flaherty v. Moran*, the court found that a fence that was built to prevent a neighbor from using a driveway was a spite fence.

In *Racich v. Mastrovitch*, the court found that a fence that was built to annoy a neighbor was a spite fence.

Specific

Precise

Unambiguous
prompts are best

No passive voice

Obvious characters

Precise

Apply Michigan's spite fence
caselaw to a situation where a
privacy fence was built and a lake
view was blocked

More Precise

Apply Michigan's spite fence
caselaw to a situation where
Landowner 1 is angry that
Landowner 2, who is a neighbor
of Landowner 1, built a privacy
fence but it blocks Landowner 1's
view of a lake

Ambiguous: Apply Michigan's spite fence caselaw to a situation where a privacy fence was built and a lake view was blocked

Michigan's spite fence caselaw would likely apply to a situation where a privacy fence was built and a lake view was blocked. In order to determine whether the fence is a spite fence, the court would consider the following factors:

The purpose for which the fence was built. If the fence was built solely to block the neighbor's view of the lake, then this would be a strong indication that the fence was built with malicious intent.

The relationship between the neighbors. If the neighbors have a history of conflict, then this would also be a strong indication that the fence was built with malicious intent.

The effect of the fence on the neighbors' use and enjoyment of their property. If the fence blocks the neighbor's view of the lake, then this would significantly impair their use and enjoyment of their property. The intent of the person who built the fence. If the person who built the fence admits that they built it to annoy or spite their neighbor, then this would be conclusive evidence that the fence is a spite fence. If the court found that the fence was a spite fence, then it could order the fence to be removed. The court could also award damages to the neighbor who was harmed by the fence.

However, it is important to note that not all fences that block a neighbor's view are considered spite fences. If the fence serves a legitimate purpose, such as providing privacy or security, then it is not likely to be considered a spite fence.

For example, if a neighbor builds a privacy fence to block the view of their neighbor's pool, this would not likely be considered a spite fence. This is because the fence serves a legitimate purpose, even though it also blocks the neighbor's view.

Precise: Apply Michigan's spite fence caselaw to a situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2, who is a neighbor of Landowner 1, built a privacy fence but it blocks Landowner 1's view of a lake.

* * *

In the situation where Landowner 1 is angry that Landowner 2 built a privacy fence that blocks their view of the lake, the court would consider the following factors in determining whether the fence is a spite fence:

The purpose for which the fence was built. If Landowner 2 built the fence solely to block Landowner 1's view of the lake, then this would be a strong indication that the fence was built with malicious intent.

The relationship between the neighbors. If Landowner 1 and Landowner 2 have a history of conflict, then this would also be a strong indication that the fence was built with malicious intent.

The effect of the fence on the neighbors' use and enjoyment of their property. If the fence blocks Landowner 1's view of the lake, then this would significantly impair their use and enjoyment of their property.

The intent of the person who built the fence. If Landowner 2 admits that they built the fence to annoy or spite Landowner 1, then this would be conclusive evidence that the fence is a spite fence.

If the court found that the fence was a spite fence, then it could order the fence to be removed. The court could also award damages to Landowner 1.

However, it is important to note that not all fences that block a neighbor's view are considered spite fences. If the fence serves a legitimate purpose, such as providing privacy or security, then it is not likely to be considered a spite fence.

For example, if Landowner 2 built the fence to provide privacy for their family, then this would not likely be considered a spite fence. This is because the fence serves a legitimate purpose, even though it also blocks Landowner 1's view.

Specific

Precise

Unambiguous
prompts are best

No passive voice

Obvious characters

Apply Michigan's spite fence caselaw to a situation where Landowner 1 owns a back lot near a lake but not on it and Landowner 2 own a front lot on the lake. **They** built a privacy fence that blocks **their** view of the lake. Is that a spite fence?

Ambiguous: Apply Michigan's spite fence caselaw to a situation where Landowner 1 owns a back lot near a lake but not on it and Landowner 2 own a front lot on the lake. **They** built a privacy fence that blocks **their** view of the lake. Is that a spite fence?

* * *

For example, **if Landowner 1 and Landowner 2 built the privacy fence to provide privacy for their families**, then this would not likely be considered a spite fence. This is because the fence serves a legitimate purpose, even though it also blocks the view of the lake.

Ultimately, the question of whether a fence is a spite fence is a fact-specific one that will be decided by the court on a case-by-case basis.

**AI is helpful
with the right
help**





Take it away, Mark!



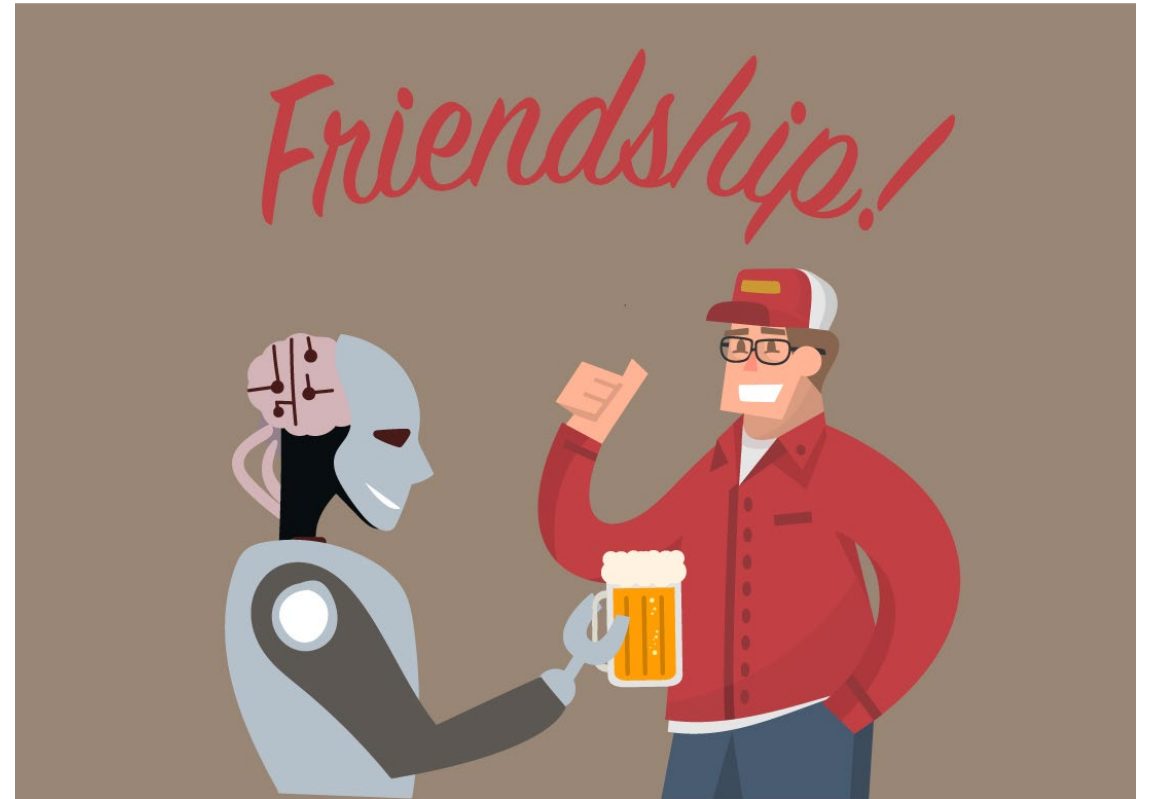
Incorporating ChatGPT in the Legal Research & Writing Classroom

William & Mary Law School

**(Thank you, Laura Killinger,
Leslie Street, Kendall Cole, and
Whit Weidner!)**

“You’ve Got a Friend in Me”:

Helping Students Help AI



What are my thoughts? . . . Hmm . . .



What are my thoughts? . . . Hmm . . .



Let's ask ChatGPT!

ChatGPT



Examples



Capabilities



Limitations

Hi, ChatGPT. I hope you're well. If you're not busy, I could use your help and wisdom. A lot of people are worried -- very worried -- that you might help law students cheat and take shortcuts. This could undermine their growth as students and lawyers. And yet I'm very excited by all the opportunities you offer law students and lawyers for growth and learning. I think that you can be a powerful tool for helping lawyers serve clients better and more efficiently. But how can I reconcile these competing ideas? Please give me your ideas so that I can say something useful to an audience of really, really smart people! Thank you, ChatGPT. I appreciate you.



Free Research Preview. ChatGPT may produce inaccurate information about people, places, or facts. [ChatGPT July 20 Version](#)



Hello! I understand the concerns about the potential for using AI language models like myself for unethical purposes, such as cheating or taking shortcuts. It is crucial to address these concerns and find a balanced approach that harnesses the power of AI to enhance learning and professional growth without compromising the integrity of the educational process and legal profession. Here are some ideas to reconcile these competing concepts:



1. Encourage responsible use: Emphasize the importance of using AI tools like ChatGPT as supplements to learning rather than replacements for traditional study methods. Law students should understand that utilizing AI should not be a substitute for critical thinking, research, and the development of legal analysis skills.
2. Promote ethical guidelines: Educators, institutions, and professional organizations should establish clear guidelines and ethical standards for using AI in legal education and practice. These guidelines should emphasize integrity, honesty, and responsible AI usage.
3. Highlight AI as a research and learning aid: Position AI language models as powerful research tools that can help students access vast amounts of information, analyze complex legal issues, and gain insights that may not have been readily available before. Emphasize the importance of understanding and verifying the information obtained from AI models.
4. Focus on skill development: Emphasize the importance of honing essential skills such as critical thinking, legal research, writing, and effective communication. AI can be a valuable tool in supporting these skill-building efforts but should not be seen as a replacement for the development of core competencies.

How can I integrate AI responsibly?

What are the potential biases of AI language models?

grams

Regenerate

help students become familiar with AI tools and understand their strengths and limitations

Send a message



critical thinking, legal research, writing, and effective communication. AI can be a valuable tool in supporting these skill-building efforts but should not be seen as a replacement for the development of core competencies.

5. Incorporate AI in legal training: Integrate AI technologies into legal training programs to help students become familiar with AI tools and understand their strengths and limitations. By doing so, future lawyers will be better equipped to leverage AI responsibly in their careers.
6. Discuss AI's limitations: Be transparent about the limitations of AI language models, including potential biases and inaccuracies. Encourage students and lawyers to critically evaluate the information provided by AI systems and use them as starting points for further exploration and verification.
7. Foster a culture of integrity: Promote a culture that values honesty, academic integrity, and ethical conduct. Encourage open discussions about the responsible use of AI and the potential risks associated with its misuse.

In conclusion, the key is to strike a balance between leveraging AI for growth and learning while upholding the integrity and values of the legal profession. By fostering responsible AI usage and focusing on skill development, law students and lawyers can harness the power of AI to enhance their services, better serve their clients, and contribute to the advancement of the legal field in an ethical and sustainable manner.

How can I integrate AI responsibly?

What are the potential biases of AI language models?

 Regenerate

Send a message





You are so wonderful, ChatGPT. Hug!



Thank you so much for your kind words! *virtual hug* I'm here to assist and provide helpful information whenever you need it. If you have any more questions or need further assistance, feel free to ask. Have a great day! 😊




**I Ain't
Afraid**



**Of No
Ghost**


Specific, Concrete Ideas

for Incorporating ChatGPT
in the Legal Research & Writing
Classroom . . .



In R&W course, for one paper (only) . . .

- Require students to **prepare first draft with nothing but Gen AI** (system = their choice, though in class I use *free* versions)
- Require them to **turn in that draft first one week before** paper is due
- Require them to **turn in all prompts** used one week before paper is due
- Require them to **revise and refine that draft** with their own brains
- I will consider both versions when I grade the paper (heavier on final version)



In Drafting course (or any course w/ transactional or legis docs) . . .

- **First**, teach them how to **reimagine dense forms** with **their own brains**, using a systematic approach
- Give their brains **lots of practice** on how to do it so that they become expert
- Then (and only then) let them **help Gen AI reimagine the same provisions** that they've worked on already

Sec. 20965.

(1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program do not impose liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons:

- (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
- (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .



140-word *complex* sentence

Main subject and verb = 118 words apart

Multiple series (with ambiguous modifiers
and one series item that is itself a series)

No division/subsections

It's just a lead-in!

Plan of Attack

1. Read it (be confused)
2. Read it again (be slightly less confused)
3. Read it again — and jot down the big ideas
4. Classify text (to match its big idea)
5. Smooth out the language
6. Scrutinize the language
7. Test it

Step 1

- Read it . . . and be confused.



Sec. 20965.

(1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program do not impose liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons:

- (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
- (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Sec. 20965.

- (1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the **acts or omissions** of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program **do not impose** liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons:
- (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
 - (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Sec. 20965.

(1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, **the acts or omissions** of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient **outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting** that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program **do not impose liability** in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons:

- (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
- (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Step 2

- Read it again . . . and be a bit less confused.



Sec. 20965.

(1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program do not impose liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons:

- (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
- (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Step 3

- Read it again . . . and jot down the

BIG IDEAS



Sec. 20965.

(1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program do not impose liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons:

- (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
- (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Immunity (Qualified Immunity?)

Exception

Others Protected (Vicarious Liability?)

These big ideas = Primitive/Rough Headings

(1) Immunity

(2) Exception

(3) Others Protected



Step 4

- Classify the raw text.



Immunity

Exception

Others Protected (Vicarious Liability?)

Sec. 20965.

- (1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program do not impose liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons:
 - (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
 - (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Match the text to its big idea

(but *leave it ugly* for now)

Immunity

the acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program do not impose liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals

Exception

Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct

Others Protected (Vicarious Liability?)

or any of the following persons:

(a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.

(b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Step 5

- Start to smooth out the text.



Immunity

A “medical rescue worker” is not liable for his or her act or omission if

- it occurs while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting; and
- the treatment is consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority, or is consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program.

Exception

This immunity does not apply if the act or omission amounts to gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Others Protected (Vicarious Liability?)

If a medical rescue worker is immune for his or her act or omission, then none of the following persons or entities is liable:

- (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
- (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Step 6

- Keep smoothing and scrutinizing until “done”
- Check carefully for ambiguity
- Think carefully about language choices



(1) Definition. “Emergency medical responder” means a medical first responder, an emergency medical technician, an emergency-medical-technician specialist, a paramedic, a clinical preceptor, or a medical-control-authority director or director designee.

(2) Immunity. An emergency medical responder is not liable for their act or omission if:

(a) it occurs while treating a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before hospital personnel take over the patient’s care, or in a clinical setting; and

(b) the treatment is consistent with the responder’s licensure or required training, or with an approved procedure for the responder’s educational program.

(3) Exception. This immunity does not apply if the emergency medical responder’s act or omission amounts to gross negligence or willful misconduct.

(4) Others Protected. If under subsection (1) an emergency medical responder is not liable, then the following persons and entities also are not liable for the responder’s act or omission:

(a) an employer, trainer, or supervisor;

(b) an educator or education-program sponsor; . . .

Sec. 20965.

(1) Unless an act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, the acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, or, subject to subsection (5), an individual acting as a clinical preceptor of a department-approved education program sponsor while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority including, but not limited to, services described in subsection (2), or consistent with an approved procedure for that particular education program do not impose liability in the treatment of a patient on those individuals or any of the following persons:

- (a) The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
- (b) The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority and an employee of the medical control authority. . . .

Step 7

- Test redraft on colleagues, bosses, experts, client, consumers, or others (depending on the document).





ChatGPT Prompt

“Please redraft the following statute using plain language that a layperson can easily understand. Avoid legalese. Please use helpful, informative headings. Here is the statute: [insert provision]”



The Result...



Medical First Responders and Emergency Medical Technicians: Liability Protection



Section 1: Introduction

This statute provides liability protection to certain medical professionals, such as medical first responders, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), paramedics, and clinical preceptors, when they are providing services to a patient. This protection applies as long as their actions are not the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Section 2: Who is Covered?

The following individuals are protected from liability when providing medical services to a patient:

1. Medical First Responders
2. Emergency Medical Technicians
3. Emergency Medical Technician Specialists
4. Paramedics
5. Medical Directors of a Medical Control Authority or their designees
6. Individuals acting as clinical preceptors in a department-approved education program

sponsor

Tell me more about clinical preceptors.

What are the approved procedures for education programs?

🔄 Regenerate

Section 3: Where the Liability Protection Applies

The liability protection covers situations where the medical professionals are providing services in the following places:

1. Outside a hospital
2. In a hospital before transferring patient care to hospital personnel
3. In a clinical setting, as long as the services are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority, or with an approved procedure for their education program.

Section 4: Services Covered

The liability protection extends to medical services that are within the scope of the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority. These services include but are not limited to the services described in subsection (2).

Section 5: Exceptions to Liability Protection

The liability protection does not apply in cases where the act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

The liability protection does not apply in cases where the act or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Section 6: Persons Not Held Liable

In addition to the medical professionals mentioned in Section 2, the following persons are also not held liable for the treatment of the patient:

1. The authorizing physician or physician's designee.
2. The medical director and individuals serving on the governing board, advisory body, or committee of the medical control authority.
3. An employee of the medical control authority.

Conclusion

This statute offers important protection to medical first responders, EMTs, paramedics, and clinical preceptors when they are providing medical services, as long as they act with due care and without gross negligence or willful misconduct. It also shields certain other individuals from liability in connection with the treatment of the patient.

Questions?





Thank you!