

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND FAMILY LAW

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND FAMILY LAW

I. WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

Artificial intelligence (“AI”) is the capacity of a machine to perform operations that are analogous to learning and decision-making by humans. The field was first conceived by the Greeks in antiquity, but until the 20th century, it was only the stuff of philosophers and science fiction writers. The advent of digital computers in the 1970s, however, enabled the first marketable expert systems a decade later. Since then, AI has expanded into many facets of our lives. In fact, if you think about it in terms of adhering to Moore’s law, the capability of AI is doubling every 18 months— and its impact is becoming pervasive. Indeed, some professions, such as car and truck drivers, are being taken over by AI.

According to Merriam-Webster’s dictionary, artificial intelligence (AI) is 1) a branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligence behavior in computers; 2) the capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behavior.[1] Although typically thought of as one in the same, AI is different from automation.[2] AI can make decisions based on patterns it identifies in data samples, while automation simply executes orders provided in an “if-then” format. AI has the capacity to learn and grow.

II. WHY LAWYERS SHOULD BE CONCERNED ABOUT AI?

A. Competence is Required.

In 2012 the ABA approved a change to Model Rules of Professional Conduct, specifically to amend Comment 8 to Model Rule 1.1 that now defines “competence” of an Attorney to include “*technology*.” It reads in relevant part as follows –

Maintaining Competence:

“To maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology, engage in continuing study and education and comply with all continuing legal education requirements to which the lawyer is subject. (Emphasis added.)”

[Thirty-One \(31\) states have adopted](#) some form of this standard into their mantra on competence and this past spring, the State Bar of Texas [Computer & Technology Section](#) proposing to the State Bar and the Board of Directors passed the following approved language –

Maintaining Competence:

*To maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, **including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology**, engage in continuing study and education and comply with all continuing legal education requirements to which the lawyer is subject. (Emphasis added.)*

[Florida was the first State to pass mandatory CLE](#) requiring technology for lawyers and other states are following this lead.

Texas has recently partnered with at least one provider in an effort towards this goal and the Computer & Tech section has even produced many multiple short videos (though not CLE accredited). They include a broad application of topics and can be found at <http://bit.ly/sbottechbytes> and a downloadable mind map allowing you to click on any particular topic and view the video can be viewed and downloaded at <http://bit.ly/techbytesmap2018>.

B. Clients Demand Efficiency.

Not everyone knows how to determine whether a statute pertains to a given situation. Law school provided us with tools to use our mental skills in our everyday practices—ways of thinking that are not common outside of our profession. Since that knowledge can be used for good and ill, legal professionals are licensed by the state. A law license provides us with the opportunity to practice legally in the state and extract money from our clients. If those mental skills can be mimicked, our ability to get paid will be diminished.

Beyond standards for competence, many of our future clients have already partnered with AI and will at some point, expect lawyers to understand the basics. AI is currently used in business and law for things like document review, workflow automation, research, legal analysis, inference/prediction, and problem-solving. In fact, much document review is performed by software in forward-thinking large law firms. Websites with fill-in-the-blank forms

can generate documents that were previously generated by lawyers a mere few decades ago. As Kurt Vonnegut once quipped: "If you compete with a slave, you *are* a slave." The downward pressure on fees that we are all feeling is, in part, a reflection of the impact of AI. If you haven't yet experienced it, you will.

Automation is being institutionalized in the larger economy; its role in the legal industry is inevitable. The high fees that attorneys command makes our profession a ripe target for automation. Currently, the low hanging fruit in the crosshairs of AI are those areas of law that are more rules-based, such as bankruptcy, e-discovery, and legal research. Eventually, it is likely that all but the most obscure areas of law will be automated, some more than others.

III. HOW AI IMPACTS THE LEGAL FIELD.

Theodore Roszak once said that computers are only good at two things: performing repetitive tasks and storing and retrieving large amounts of information. The goal here is to save steps and reduce the amount of wasted time by taking advantage of these machine-based rules. Automate the repetitive. Look for parts of your practice that can be performed by *software*, and automate it. The time saved by automation can give you more time to go after clients or be with your family. Automation can enable you to offer alternative billing structures that can make you central to your client's business model.

Automation is to intimacy as AI is to a relationship. In a sense automation is the facilitator/ starter function of artificial intelligence just as intimacy is in a relationship. One is the beginning of something that is often not only long term, but definitive as it changes ones very essence of being. In our practices, we look to increase efficiencies in the same way that we tend to do things for our partners. It makes things work, saves us time and money, and most think makes life better. Once we are committed, truly committed, those automated tasks become so repetitive that they tend to replicate themselves and the systems that we put into place will become smarter, learning on their own how to better and better help each other become more efficient.

AI is the 'self-learning' of the systems to further automation and if setup at the base level in a healthy way, it will strengthen a more positive relationship between ourselves and our practice.

Ron Chichester, fellow Attorney, Computer Engineer and co-member of the Computer & Technology section Council, in describing AI and its potential impact on the legal profession, recently wrote –

"AI comes in two basic forms: machine learning and machine creation. The machine learning is accomplished with a technology called neural networks. The machine creation is accomplished with a technology called genetic algorithms. If you want to classify something or predict some behavior (based on past behavior) then go down the neural network route. If you know what you want but have no idea how to get it, then use a genetic algorithm because it is a universal approximator.

AI can enhance a human's knowledge. AI can replace many of the tasks that humans perform, particularly the drudge work. However, some of those routine (automatable) tasks form the bread-and-butter of many attorneys' practices. Attorneys need to prepare for that day (sooner, rather than later).

At the moment, effective use of AI can give an attorney an edge over his/her brethren on the Bar. However, five years from now, effective use of AI will spell the difference between being able to practice (at all) or not. The days of going to law school to avoid math are over.

*The biggest challenge for the legal profession is that, currently, the profession is predicated on a one-to-one relationship with the client. A lawyer sells his/her time, and can resell the same knowledge to multiple clients in a one-to-one transaction sequentially (hence hourly billing). AI holds the promise of conducting one-to-many relationships simultaneously, and that productivity gain will be reflected in the cost to the client, and in reduced remuneration for attorneys. The other big challenge for the profession is that (currently) using a software program to get legal advice (from a machine) is **not** considered practicing law. So major corporations could develop AI-based software applications that are accessible via the Web (in a one-to-many fashion) that could dispense (if performed by a human) legal advice but would not be considered legal advice because the human was operating a machine. We won't just be competing with other attorneys. We also will be competing with major corporations that have some really deep pockets. Law is a \$437+ Billion market. (See, e.g., <http://legalexecutiveinstitute.com/the-size-of-the-us-legal-market-shrinking-piece-of-a-bigger-pie-an-lei-graphic/>). That's serious money, and it will attract serious attention. Note, the "enhancements" promised to attorneys by AI do **not** change the character of the one-to-one dispensation of advice to clients, and thus will not save an attorney from a machine that is capable of one-to-many simultaneous relationships. As previous automation processes indicated, the enhancements come first, and the wholesale displacement comes soon thereafter.*

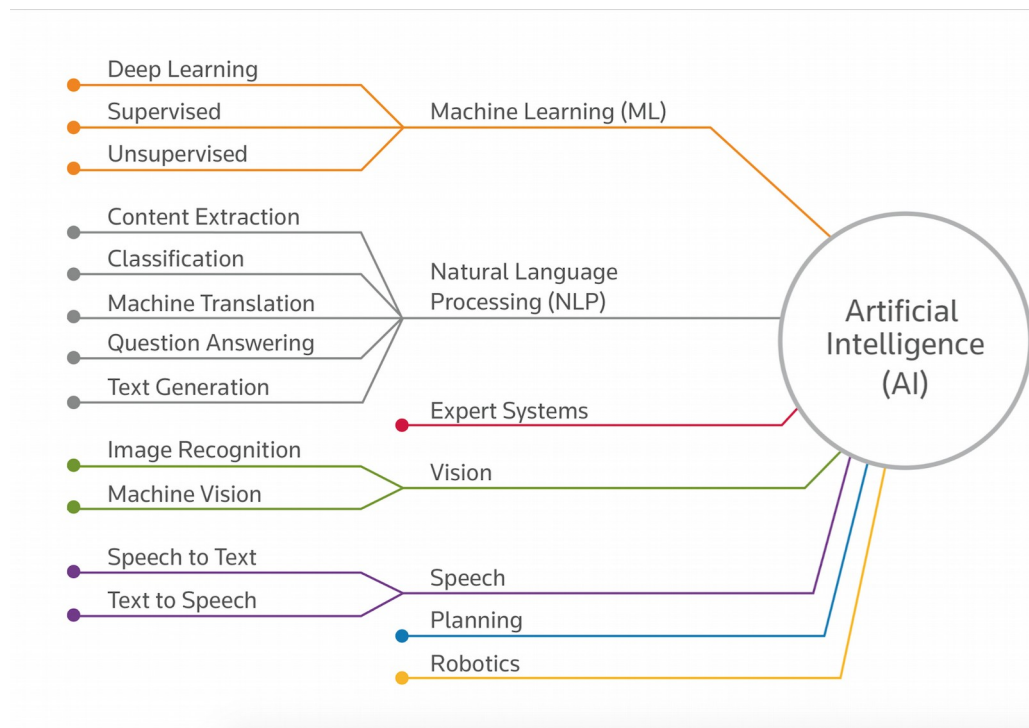
Incidentally, as we (as a people) become more dependent upon AI, who actually owns that AI (that you helped train, whether you know it or not) will become important, both monetarily and politically.

Everyone who has made a comment on Amazon, or clicked the "Like" button, has contributed to the value of Amazon -- as an unpaid "employee" of Amazon. Just look at what Amazon can do not (to municipalities) that it couldn't do twenty years ago -- most of it off the backs of unpaid employees though the crafty use of AI. There is more than just dollars and cents at stake.

AI is already affecting lawyers because it has already affected their clients. What clients need from lawyers is being affected by AI, and how much money lawyers can expect to get from their clients is being affected by AI. AI is used to predict how much a person will pay for something (and thus affect the terms of a contract). The effect of AI is not solely in contracting. For example, in intellectual property, the level of ordinary skill in the art has been affected by AI. The operator runs the AI-based software, and the software creates an invention. The AI is not credited with the invention, the operator is -- even though the operator doesn't know how it works. Thus the ordinary skill in the art is no longer only one who knows the invention, but now includes one who knows how to induce the software to create an invention. See, e.g., https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3056915 One company has set loose a genetic algorithm that generates patent claims that the Patent Office can use to cite against larger company's patent applications. The small company doesn't have the money to defend against patent lawsuits (by the big corporations), but with AI it has the ability to preclude the larger corporations from getting a patent in the first place. Lawyers drafting patent applications have to account for that, and modify the advice that they give to their clients accordingly.

AI is the fastest driving force in the practice of law we have seen in about 20-30 years. AI will change everything. By everything, we mean not only the way we practice law, but it will likely change the definition of the legal practice. Just as Medicine has increasingly incorporated the use of nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician's assistants (PA's) Law will eventually follow with rote tasks and even legal research, contract or document review and others being increasingly assigned to paralegals. It will have to evolve, whether we like change or not. The definition of what constitutes the practice of law, as well as what is likely considered reasonable in billing will continue to change as facets of our workflow become automated. Legal research, demand letters, drafting agreements (smart contracts), and document assembly (pleadings) are ripe for adjustment.

Low Level AI Examples to High Level AI in the Field: Breakdown of AI Categories



via Neota Logic

IV. AI YOU CAN USE TODAY

A. Enhanced Tools

(broad v. narrow definitions); scripts v. autonomous decision-making

There are a number of tools in existence at this level of the AI spectrum. While most of the tools are of a general business or practical application scenario, they can be useful to the practice of law. AI can be used within the legal practice in the same way technology such as iPhones, MS Word, and Outlook infuses simplicity into our legal workflows, making our jobs and world easier.

[Scripts](#) are software code written to accomplish a certain if/then task such that when one thing happens, another thing that you choose will then happen. “If” triggers “then”. This kind of task-automation has given way to software that actually lets you create an if/then sequence without having to write code.

[IFTTT \(https://ifttt.com/\)](https://ifttt.com/) This if/then automator provides applets that allow you to create targeted actions as a result of certain other conditional actions.

An example of a simple task might be if you add a contact to your address book, it automatically backs up to a google spreadsheet or automatically post tweets to LinkedIn. Another example is if you receive an email from your online merchant provider informing you that someone has made a payment, then certain data would automatically be added to an ongoing spreadsheet so that you had an ongoing list of client payments on account to your Trust Account.

[Workflow \(https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT208309\)](https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT208309) This is an Apple based workflow creation app/tool that allows you to automate tasks on the iPhone or iPad.

[Automate \(https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.llamalab.automate\)](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.llamalab.automate) This has a similar function to automate tasks on Android devices.

Monday.com (<https://monday.com/>) This is project management software with the ability to create, automate, and share tasks with other team members.

Zapier – www.zapier.com -- Web based application programming interface (API) facilitator. This is the ‘handshake’ between various other software. It allows for the automation of one function in one software to another. Via Zapier, many functions are combined in legal practice management systems such as Clio and Practice Panther. For example one might use [Lexicata](#) to collect information from a prospective client on the web and then, automatically via Zapier integration, that prospective client’s name, address, email and information would be input directly into your Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system in Clio. Simultaneously, a task would automatically be created for the prospective client to receive upon request a questionnaire or schedule an appointment in your office.

Lexicata (<https://lexicata.com/>) CRM and client intake software can embed intake processes on your website and automatically create certain things to happen to facilitate information gathering or scheduling or signup of a potential client.

B. General Assistants

This is a somewhat different category within the realm of AI in the sense that these are AI-facilitated, but mostly the result of programming or the computer being told, “if asked *this*, then answer *that*”.

Examples include Siri and Alexa. Technologies involved here include Natural Language Processing (NLP). See <https://machinelearningmastery.com/natural-language-processing/>

See the alleged complete list of Siri Commands (as of 11/17) at <https://www.cnet.com/how-to/the-complete-list-of-siri-commands/>

See the so called complete list of Alexa commands (as of 12/17) at <https://www.cnet.com/how-to/amazon-echo-the-complete-list-of-alexa-commands/>

For legal, Alexa has been used most often for time tracking with a couple of offerings available to dictate time tracking. However, when last tested early in 2018, Alexa’s ability to track time proved to be a work in progress. Keep in mind the AI function of predictability and machine learning continues to be a work in progress.

Options are --

[Tali \(https://www.telltali.com/\)](https://www.telltali.com/) is the 2017 offering that allows time input via Alexa (Amazon’s enabled devices) that is touted to be integrated directly into some cloud based practice management systems. Launched at Clio Con, this

agent allows one to dictate their time, in theory, directly into the time and billing function of [Clio](#), [Rocket Matter](#) and [Practice Panther](#).

Thomson Reuters Elite/ [Workspace Assistant](#), which claims to provide all business function in one *intuitive* place, including time and billing, and the input of same via Amazon enabled devices ([via Bob Ambrogi](#)).

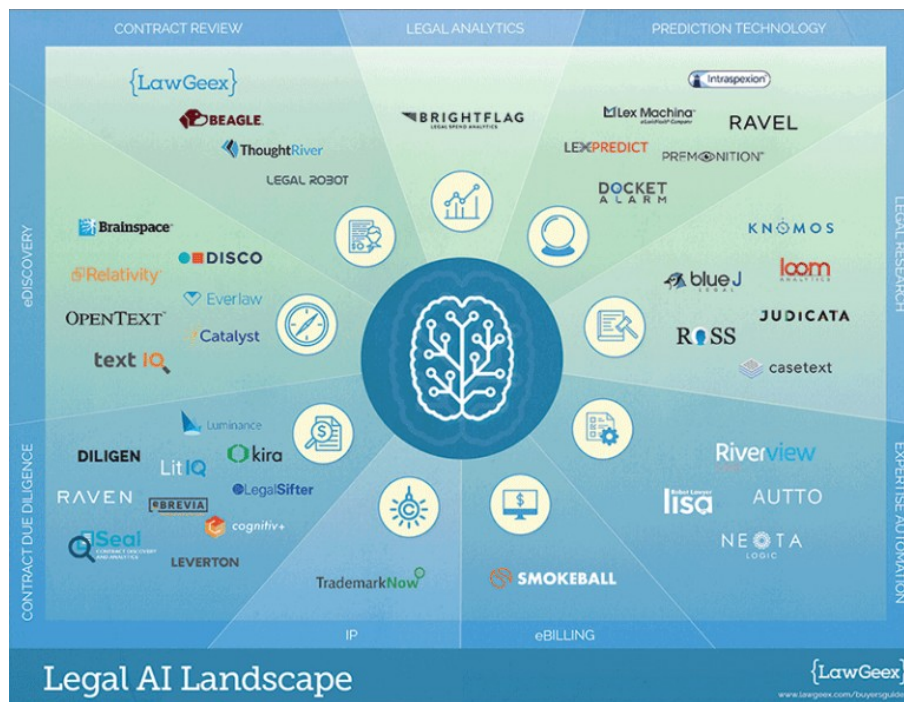
In our daily law practices, as simple redundant tasks become increasingly questioned by cost-conscious clients, these types of general assistants allow for an increasingly efficient use of time. In other words, if you are calling a court or opposing counsel or mediator to schedule an event, hearing, deposition or mediation, and you are spending 30 seconds versus 5 seconds to find the number or make the call, and you make 1000 similar calls this year, you are spending (and in theory billing) 500 minutes versus 50 minutes. In terms of client-costs at \$250.00 per hour, the difference to the client is \$2,083.00 versus \$208.00. If this is extrapolated and you are having any difficulty collecting that extra 90% of anyone’s communication portion of a bill, this may be one way of minimizing your time. Note that most of medical billing is task based using units of measurement of RVU’s (Relative Value Units). In alternative billing models where an attorney would offer flat fee charging, this would save you massive amounts of time, and thus money. If you were offering RVU type billing, it would also offer you the ability to more efficiently bill for the call v. the calling. This type of analysis can be applied to almost any aspect of legal work and is essentially the basis or reason why automation and AI will change the definition of legal work in the years to come, or at the least, reward those who can minimize rote tasks and provide this to clients as a ‘value add.’

C. Agents

These are a more autonomous example of AI based help. The ability to answer questions and/ or, as it learns from the additional input of data, to provide better and better answers. In this area, think about chatbots that you experience on an almost daily basis when you visit some websites. If you deployed a chatbot or agent to automatically answer questions posed by visitors to your site on how child support was calculated or the factors that might go into deciding a relocation case or other practice or sub-practice area; consider how significant it would be if you could then immediately and autonomously offer one or more of the following to a potential client -- link to questionnaire or scheduling agent to setup an appointment or request a callback from someone from the firm or live chat with someone from firm or even call and have face to face video conference with someone from the firm right then, who would then have standard questions asked that were designed to facilitate a possible attorney client relationship.

D. Statistical Learning and Predictive Tech

These systems are trained on big data. They perceive the natural world and they learn from data sets.



V. EXAMPLES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS IN LEGAL

Kira Systems (<https://www.kirasystems.com>)

Touted as “Machine learning/Contract Analysis,” this system portends to “automatically extract and summarize any provision from virtually any contract.” In short, it could provide the ability to compare and contrast clauses in any particular contract, Divorce Decree, Agreement Incident to Divorce or even Mediation Settlement Agreement.

Lex Machina (Now owned by Lexis-Nexis) <https://lexmachina.com>

This AI technology via both a legal analytics platform (web based) and App, offers the ability using ‘Motion Chains’ to evaluate Judges and Jurisdictions on issues as granular as a type of Motion and how successful you might be based on certain factors. ‘Timing Analytics’ are used to estimate how long it might take for a certain type of case in a certain Jurisdiction to go to trial. While the majority of this research is at the Federal level, it’s technology ought to be scalable. Currently their offerings are in the trademark, bankruptcy, securities and other commercial litigation areas.

Ross Intelligence and Eva (based on IBM Watson technology) ([CogX award](#)/Best AI Product in Legal). <http://rossintelligence.com>

Led by Andrew Arruda, this Canadian startup was infused with \$8.7 million in Series A funding in the fall of 2017 and hired Scott Sperling, previously the head of sales at WeWork to be VP of sales. [Eva](#) is a *free* tool that attorneys can use to check their briefs (or the briefs of their opponents) for law. Eva will also analyze the brief for similar cases as well as citation. You can read a review of Eva [here](#).

CaseText <https://casetext.com/>

Legal Research with an AI component, CaseText provides statute and caselaw search with the ai driven extender -- adding the ability to layer the search with fact patterns and further drill down on the legal search. Upload your own brief or pleading/document, type in search query and the result is tailored to your jurisdiction and fact pattern. Results will show you the cases cited in a brief uploaded via the ‘cited in’ tab. Search results also include other briefs filed (in Federal Court).

Knomos <http://knomos.law/>

Marketed as a legal knowledge network, sharing knowledge that is organized in a dynamic and changing way that changes as the state of the law changes for that particular area. Think crowdsourcing legal answers, graphically organized.

Loom Analytics <https://www.loomanalytics.com/>

Data analytics toolkit for legal and business professionals, including SaaS based Canadian case law research and a custom analytics platform built for the end user.

Judicata <https://www.judicata.com/>

Legal research functionality with natural language; includes “Query Assistant” to suggestions for common phrases, spell-check, specific case names and filters.

Lawgeex. <https://www.lawgeex.com/>

Lawgeex AI engine reads and analyzes contracts and suggests edits based on your pre-defined parameters. Contracts that meet with your policies/rules can be automatically reviewed and approved in about an hour. If there are provisions that do not comply, the document is escalated for guided editing and approval.

In the realm of family law, the Final Decree is a contract (in settled cases with the MSA being the guiding shorthand version and often the [Texas Family Law Practice Manual](#). The workflow here is exciting in that the clauses chosen or custom clauses that you normally use (i.e. 2-2-5 possession clauses, morality clauses, right of first refusal clauses, etc.) would be input and the document uploaded for comparison.

Neota Logic. <https://www.neotalogic.com/>

Neota is about crafting legal documents and getting them routed correctly for (electronic) signature using DocuSign.

Robot Lawyer LISA. <http://robotlawyerlisa.com/>

According to the website, “LISA is the world’s first impartial robot lawyer. LISA’s AI technology enables you to create legally binding agreements with another party, together, helping you both find a middle ground as quickly and cost effectively as possible. Whereas a human lawyer cannot advise or act for both sides when creating an agreement, LISA’s machine impartiality means she can save both you and the counter-party time and money, by starting in the middle ground and advising as you build your contract.”

Riverview Law. <http://www.riverviewlaw.com/>

Riverview specializes in managed services (custom teams for projects). They also provide technology for document review and business operations.

Autto. <https://www.autto.io/>

Automation workflow for law departments. The workflows can, however, be published and use by clients, opposing counsel, or the public (selectively). The workflows can be assisted with AI.

**** Prediction Technology ****

iManage/ RAVN. <https://imanage.com/product/ravn/>

This company started out in the document management space, but has since branched out to information governance and uses AI to generate analytics on the documents stored within it.

Premonition. <https://premonition.ai/>

Formerly AI Premonition, this predictive database offers solutions in the areas of legal analytics, risk and underwriting, court data, claims, consulting and law enforcement. Specific to legal it claims to offer “Which Lawyers, win which cases, in Front of Which Judges.” The goal here is the sale of a ‘best practice’ in decision-making and ability to offer to clients that advantage.

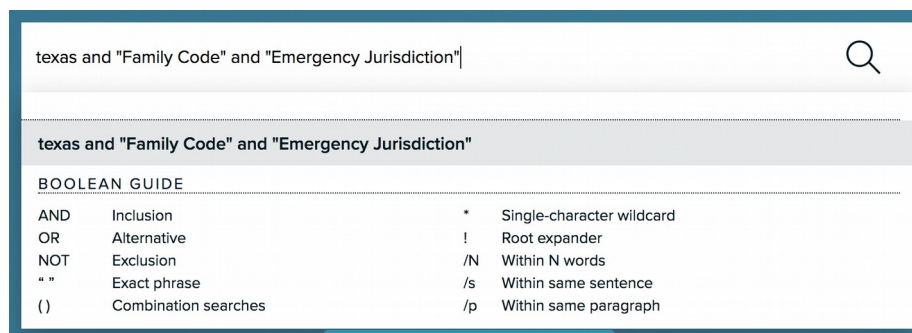
Intraspexion. <https://intraspexion.com/>

This software claims to ‘use AI’s deep learning technology to offer the first patented litigation prevention service for corporations and other institutions.’ Given the post-divorce patterns that we see all the time and triggers for post-divorce modifications and enforcements, I believe that this type of predictive analysis could be useful in avoiding future conflict, or even building in defensive clauses to the Decrees that we create.

Ravel Law. <http://ravellaw.com/>

This case law search software provides Boolean searches with list view results free (visual results \$\$). Also in the paid version, see Case Analytics, Judge Analytics and Visualization results.

Search view looks like this:



The screenshot shows the RAVEL search interface. At the top, the search query is 'texas and Family Code and Emergency Jurisdiction' with 70 matching results. A line graph shows the number of results from 1982 to 2018. Below the graph are two tabs: 'Visual Search' and 'List View'. A sidebar on the left offers an upgrade to access advanced analytics. The main content area displays two search results:

- 1. Saavedra v. Schmidt**
96 S.W.3d 533 | Texas Courts of Appeal | October 31st, 2002
Cited by 36 opinions
MATCHES
-- the **Texas** Department of Protective and Regulatory Services involved itself in the dispute. A **Texas** court --
-- pursuant to the **Texas** court's continued exercise of temporary **emergency jurisdiction**. Because this Court --
-- children, and call the **Texas** judge the following day/7 Nine months later, the **Texas** judge had not heard --
- 2. Garza v. Harney**
726 S.W.2d 198 | Texas Courts of Appeal | January 30th, 1987
Cited by 16 opinions
MATCHES
-- Taylor moved with the children to **Randall County, Texas**. Garza then filed a petition in the 251st District --
-- Jurisdiction Act, Subchapter B of Title 2 of the **Family Code**, Tex.Fam.Code Ann. §§ 11.51-11.75 (Vernon 1986) --
-- was observed, is to be recognized and enforced by **Texas** courts. Tex. Fam.Code Ann. § 11.73 (Vernon 1986) --

The screenshot shows the RAVEL case details for 'Saavedra v. Schmidt, 96 S.W.3d 533, Tex. Court of Appeals (2002)'. The interface includes a sidebar with 'CASE ANALYTICS', 'JUDGE ANALYTICS', and 'SEARCH VISUALIZATION'. The main content area features a promotional message: 'We're collaborating with Harvard Law School to make American case law open and free.' Below this, it says 'Turbocharge your reading experience to find key factual passages and points of law. Focus on the language that matters.' The case details include:

Saavedra v. Schmidt
Manuel E. SAAVEDRA, Appellant, v. Debra Kay SCHMIDT, Appellee, and Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, Appellee.
96 S.W.3d 533 (2002)
Nos. 03-01-00638-CV, 03-01-00639-CV.
Court of Appeals of Texas, Austin.
October 31, 2002.

Attorneys listed include: E. Craig Lusk, Lusk & Evans, Austin, for Manuel E. Saavedra; Bristol C. Myers, Austin, for Schmidt; Richel Rivers, Rachel L. Noffke, Hilgers & Watkins, Austin, for Children; and Shelley A. Scott, Ann Forman, Asst. Dist. Attys., Austin, for Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services.

LexPredict <https://www.lexpredict.com/>

This is a company that provides not just consulting and capital, but software and data products. In addition to the ‘Data Products,’ (databases), their software products include:

Contraxsuite: A leading open-source contract analytics and legal document analysis platform. ContraxSuite can identify legal material, extract information, and organize, analyze, de-duplicate, and create visualizations of your data.

Lexsemble: A powerful tool for guiding strategic decisions by tapping hidden human capital. LexSemble incorporates knowledge management, prediction, machine learning, gamification, and other techniques to help your organization run better.

Lexreserve: A software tool for tracking your legal risks from start to finish.

LexNLP: A natural language processing library for working with real, unstructured legal text, including contracts, plans, policies, procedures, and other material.

FastCase-- Docket Alarm/AI Sandbox

<https://www.fastcase.com/blog/docket-alarms-analytics-workbench-pioneers-customizable-legal-analytics-for-all-cases-all-practice-areas/>

Still in development, this technology promises alert and track functionality along with tracking on ongoing developments in a suit and dovetails on the trend towards predictable analytics in lawsuit analysis. This will possibly provide competition to Lexis’ Courtlink and Lex Machina, though possibly on a more local/State level.

AI Sandbox <https://www.fastcase.com/sandbox/>

This is the most exciting thing out there in my peter-pan mind, as it promises to provide a ‘workbench-like’ atmosphere or platform whereby I could bring my own data and use the built-in AI to facilitate predictive outcomes in those areas where I want or need it. This could facilitate use of partnership between Fastcase and Neota Logic and/or IBM Watson’s platform for use case examples.’

DocAssemble <https://docassemble.org/>

A free, open-source web-based system for guided interviews and document assembly, DocAssemble allows the opportunity to create a document from your own template and also offers the following -- Google Drive sync, .doc or .pdf form creation, touch-screen signatures, live-chat and sms with the end user, OCR and email capability of final documents.

**** Contract Review Tools ******Seal** <https://www.seal-software.com>

Seal is a provider of contract discovery and analytics. It uses AI to perform the bulk of the analytics, which enables the attorney to focus on those aspects better handled by a human.

Luminance (CogX award/Best AI Product in Legal) <https://www.luminance.com/>

Luminance is a platform for interpreting legal documents. According to the company, “Luminance reads and understands contracts and other legal documents in any language, finding significant information and anomalies without any instruction. No set-up or customization is required...”

LexCheck (previously lit IQ) <http://www.lexcheck.com/>

LexCheck is an online contract review application. LexCheck also helps with the drafting of contracts. AI is used to automate and “accelerate” contract drafting, negotiation, and review.

LegalSifter. <https://www.legalsifter.com/>

Upload and compare documents and search for missing clauses. Legal document comparison tool. Comparison/response within 1 to 2 minutes.

**** E-Discovery ******Brainspace.** <https://www.brainspace.com/>

Brainspace is a software application that is designed for investigations. This is particularly useful for in-house counsel who have to figure out “if there is a there, there.” Brainspace uses AI to speed the process, and help make better decisions, *faster.*

Relativity. <https://www.relativity.com/ediscovery-software/>

Relativity is another all-in-one e-discovery solution. What sets Relativity apart from many other offerings is its early case assessment feature. It uses AI to help you understand what all that data means, and helps the attorney pinpoint the issues *quickly.*

Everlaw. <https://www.everlaw.com/>

Everlaw makes software for document analysis. As with other e-discovery products in this space, Everlaw enables predictive coding. In addition, Everlaw provides several data science elements to their product that make it easier to visualize what’s going on, and enable that visualization to be presented in a courtroom.

DISCO. <https://www.cdisco.com/>

Disco is another e-discovery tool, designed mainly for document review. This is a cloud-based application, but it uses the cloud to house AI-oriented processors (mainly graphics processing units (“GPU’s”)) that are the favorite processors for doing AI. The AI is deep learning that is geared toward text. The company suggests that the AI not only useful for predictive coding, but is also useful for ongoing compliance and anti-corruption audits.

TextIQ. <http://textiq.com/>

This software application is directed to high-level attorneys, such as generals counsel, chief compliance officers, and first-chair litigators. Their claim to fame is utilizing AI to analyze language from company documents in conjunction with analyzing network relationships. In other words, they don't just watch what people say, they also watch who those people say it to.

OpenText. <https://www.opentext.com/what-we-do/>

OpenText is a software product that can be utilized in-house or on the cloud. OpenText is more of an omnibus business application, but one that also helps a company handle litigation-oriented legal tasks, such as e-discovery. The Business Intelligence (“BI”) aspect of this software is also useful for discovery purposes. In-house counsel can use this application to keep tabs on their client and pro-actively address legal issues.

Catalyst. <https://catalystsecure.com/>

Catalyst is a *platform* for e-discovery. Not only does it handle e-discovery, but it also handles regulatory issues as well. Because it is a platform, it enables easy workflow between in-house and outside counsel. Certain tasks, such as litigation hold notices, can be automated.

**** Websites To Keep An Eye On For New AI In The Future ****

Bob Ambrogi’s Ongoing List of Legal Startups <https://www.lawsitesblog.com/legal-tech-startups/>

Bob Ambrogi is not only one of the leading legal writers, but at the end of 2017 joined Kevin O’Keefe as publisher and editor in chief of LexBlog. If there is news on AI in the future, Bob will be spearheading the reporting on it.

Lawyerist <https://lawyerist.com/product-category/insider-library/>

Sam Glover has built this into a legal powerhouse. They are currently offering ‘insider’ subscriptions to their library free. If there will be AI in legal, it will be seen on this site as well.

Artificial Lawyer <https://www.artificiallawyer.com/>

This “site dedicated to ‘*New Wave*’ legal technology. This is defined as technology that ‘performs work’ in a legal context, rather than just storing or moving legal information. Often this involves AI, but also several other types of technology.”