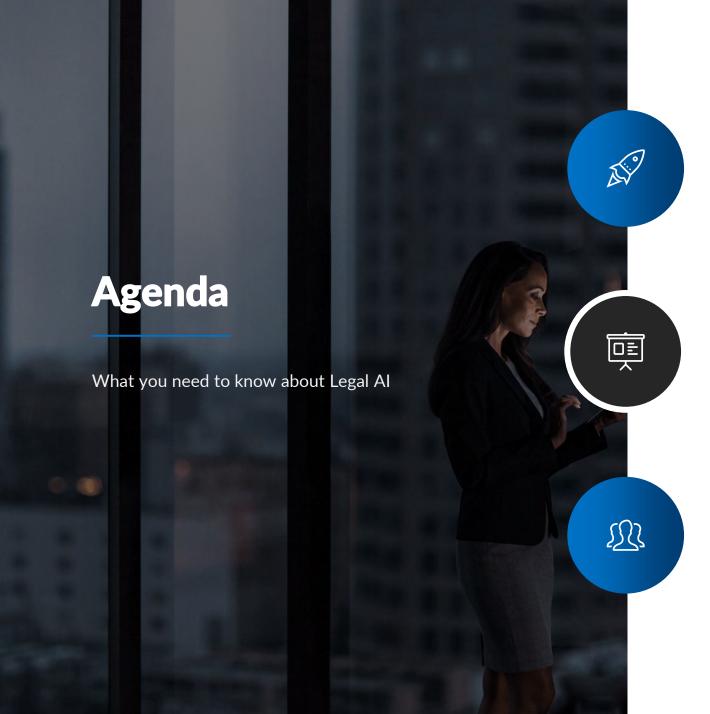
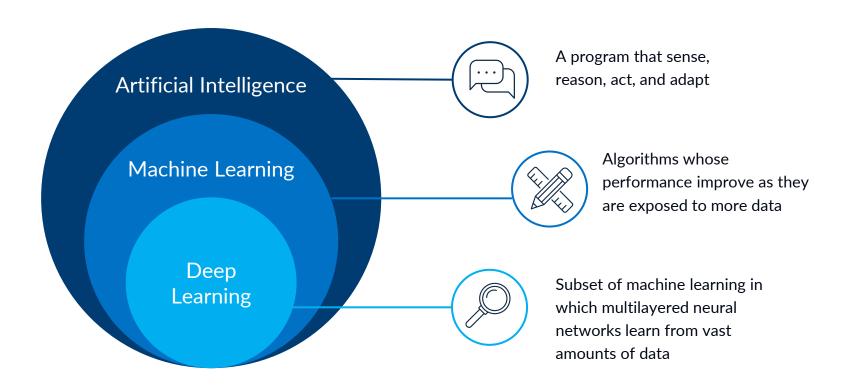
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Ethical Legal Research with Generative Al



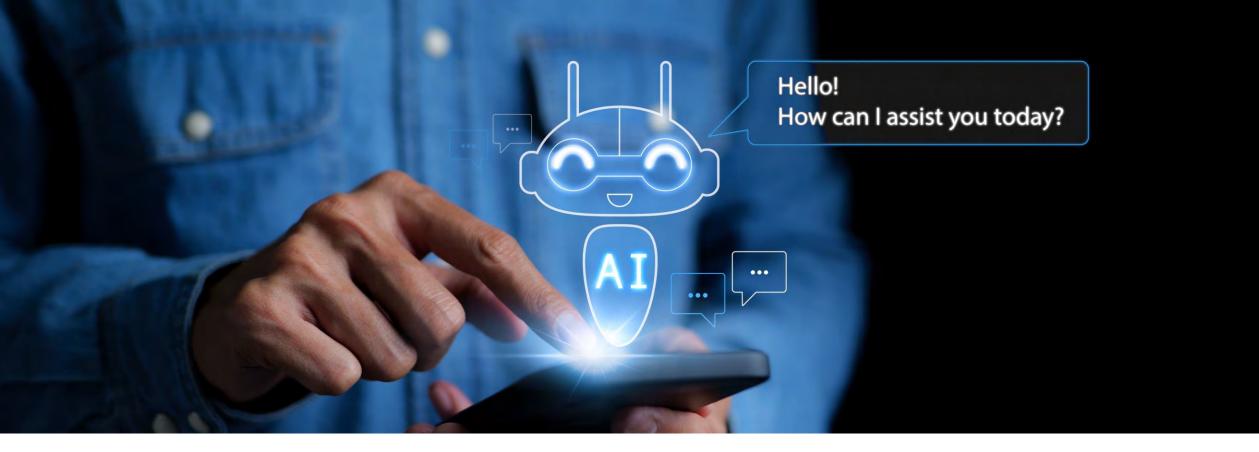
- 1. What is Al?
- 2. What are Extractive and Generative Al?
- 3. Legal Use Cases
- 4. Important Considerations for Law Firms
 - ABA Model Rules
 - Content Quality
 - Data Security
- 5. Lexis+ AI Examples



Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems.



Extractive AI
Generative AI



What is Generative Al?

Generative AI builds upon Extractive AI Technology

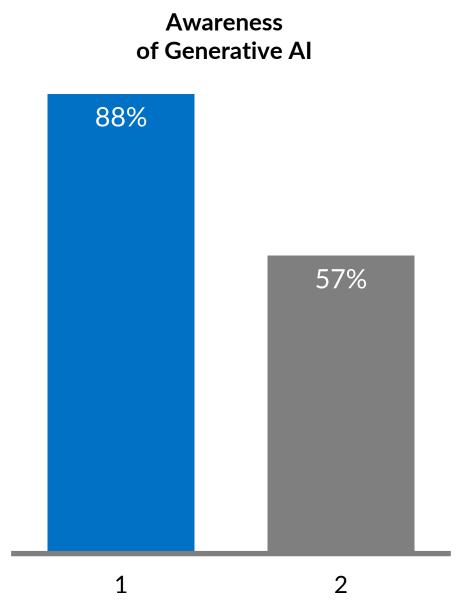
GPT = "Generative Pre-Trained Transformer"

Global Revolution:

Generative Al and the Legal Profession

Conversational Search

- Summarizing Capabilities
- Document Drafting



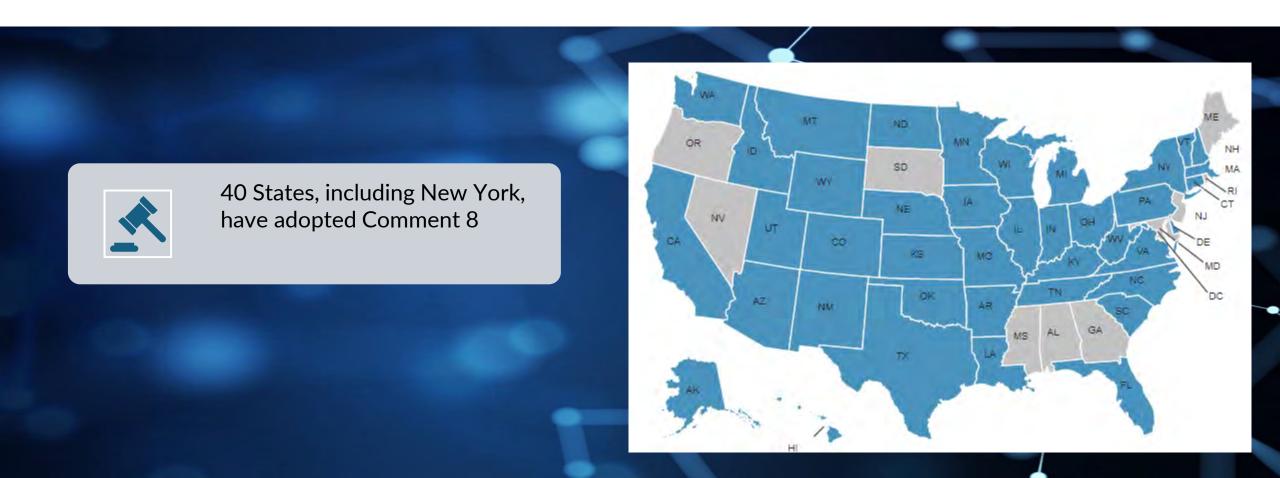
Ethics

"The real risk with Al isn't malice but competence"—Stephen Hawking

Model Rules 1.1, 1.6, 5.1, 5.3 and 8.4

ABA Model Rule 1.1, Comment 8

- To maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, including benefits and risks associated with relevant technology.
- 40 States, including New York have adopted Comment 8



Federal Courts

5th Circuit

- Declined to adopt a special rule regarding the use of AI in brief drafting
- "Parties and counsel are responsible for ensuring that their filings with the court, including briefs, shall be carefully checked for truthfulness and accuracy as the rules already require. "I used AI" will not be an excuse for an otherwise sanctionable offense."



AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Formal Opinion 512

July 29, 2024

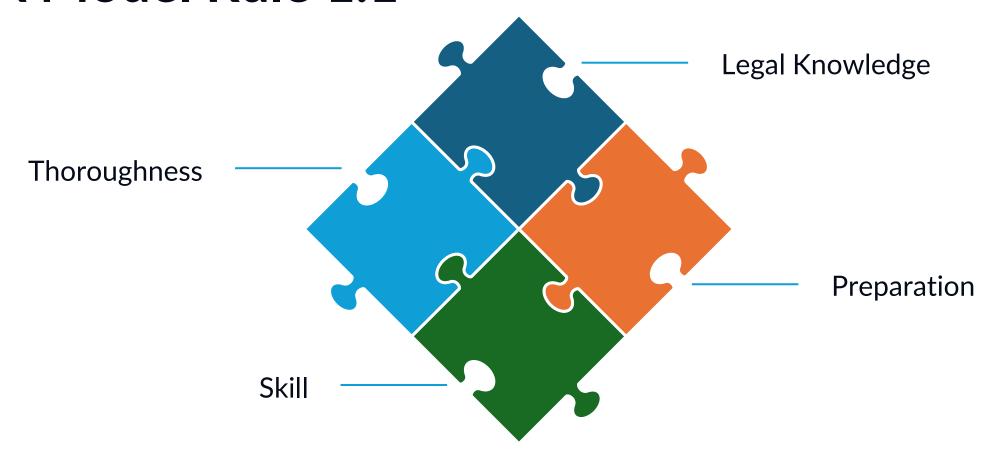
Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools

To ensure clients are protected, lawyers using generative artificial intelligence tools must fully consider their applicable ethical obligations, including their duties to provide competent legal representation, to protect client information, to communicate with clients, to supervise their employees and agents, to advance only meritorious claims and contentions, to ensure candor toward the tribunal, and to charge reasonable fees.

Rule 1.1 Competence Rule 1.6 Confidentiality Rule 1.4 Communications

Rule 5.1 & 5.3 Supervisory Responsibilities

ABA Model Rule 1.1



• "A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client. Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation."

Competency Violations

Mata v. Avianca, Inc., 678 F. Supp. 3d 443 (S.D.N.Y. 2023)

Mr. Schwartz testified...he was "operating under the false perception that this website [i.e., ChatGPT] could not possibly be fabricating cases on its own." ... "My reaction was, ChatGPT is finding that case somewhere. Maybe it's unpublished. Maybe it was appealed. Maybe access is difficult to get. I just never thought it could be made up."

In re Neusom, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47595

In a telephonic interview that he "used Westlaw and FastCase and may have used artificial intelligence to draft the filing(s) but was not able to check the excerpts and citations."

ABA Model Rule 1.6: Confidentiality of Information

- A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent
- Ronald J. Hedges, Esq. former U.S. Magistrate Judge D.N.J.
- "Recall your duty of confidentiality under Model Rule 1.6. Appreciate the need to take reasonable steps to protect confidential communications. This need reinforces your duty under Model Rule 1.1. You can't take those reasonable steps unless you understand the technology and what it can and cannot do."

- Jonathan Bick counsel at Brach Eichler and adjunct professor at Rutgers Law School writing in the NYLJ:
- "When using AI, an attorney must consider ABA Model Rule 1.6 which specifically prohibits lawyers from using or disclosing client confidential information without the client's informed consent... Whether the attorney uses generative or machine learning AI, to avoid ethical difficulties, they must not input any confidential client information into any generative AI solution that lacks adequate confidentiality and security protections."

Confidentiality Violations

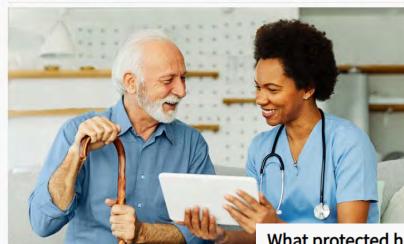


Academic Programs Admission Departments Research Faculty Cal

USC Price > News >

Why doctors using ChatGPT are unknowingly violating HIPAA

By Christian Hetrick July 7, 2023



(Photo: iStock)

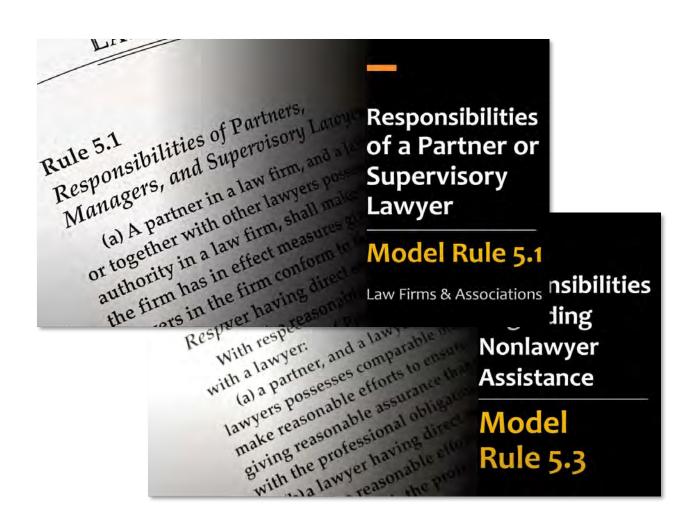
What protected health information could be in these notes?

There are 18 identifiers that are considered protected health information, so if those are included, then it would be a HIPAA violation. If you don't have any of those, you're fine. A lot of those identifiers are things like geographic regions smaller than a state – information that you wouldn't normally think of as identifiable.

Other examples are patient names, including nicknames; dates of birth; admission or discharge dates; and Social Security numbers.

ABA Model Rule 5.1

There is a defined responsibility of partners, managers, and supervisory lawyers, requiring "reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance" of compliance with applicable rules, and allocating responsibility for specific conduct. ABA Model Rule 5.3 provides similar provisions regarding non-lawyer assistance.



Supervisory Violations

Kruse v. Karlen, 2024 Mo. App. LEXIS 62 (Feb. 2024)

Schwartz testified...he was "operating under the false perception that this website [i.e., ChatGPT] could not possibly be fabricating cases on its own." ... "My reaction was, ChatGPT is finding that case somewhere. Maybe it's unpublished. Maybe it was appealed. Maybe access is difficult to get. I just never thought it could be made up."

Of note: 22 out of 24 citations in the Brief were fictitious.

Appellant's Citation	Result
Smith v. ABC Corporation, 321 S.W.3d 123 (Mo. App. 2010)	Fictitious citation
Jones v. XYZ Company, 450 S.W.2d 789 (Mo. 2012)	Fictitious citation
State ex rel. Johnson v. Clark, 499 S.W.3d 413 (Mo. 2016)	Fictitious citation using a real case name See State ex rel. Johnson v. Clark, 232 S.W. 1031 (Mo bane. 1921), overruled by Younge v. State Bd. Reg. Healing Arts, 451 S.W.2d 346 (Mo. 1969).

Brown v. Smith, 456 S.W.2d 345 (Mo. 1970)	Fictitious citation using u real case name
	See Brown v. Smith, 87 S.W. 556 (Mo. 1905); Brown v. Smith, 601 S.W. 36 554 (Mo. App. W.D. 2020).
Warren v. White, 678 S.W.2d 768 (Mo. App. 1984)	Fictitious citation
Holmes v. Johnson, 890 S.W.2d 334 (Mo. App. 1994)	Fictitious citation
Winters v. Kim, 903 S.W.2d 838 (Mo. App. 1995)	Fictitious citation
White v. Smith, 789 S.W.2d 45 (Mo. 1989)	Fictitious citation using a real case name
	See White v. Smith, 73 S.W. 610 (Mo. 1903); White v. Smith, 898 S.W. 2d 138 (Mo. App. W.D. 1995); White v. Smith, 440 S.W. 2d 497 (Mo. App. 1969); White v. Smith, 78 S.W. 51 (Mo. App. 1904).
Brown v. Johnson, 925 S.W. 2d 456 (Mo. App. 1996)	Fictitious citation using a real case name See Brown v. Johnson, 157 S.W.2d 544 (Mo. App. 1942).
State ex rel. Pioneer Hi-bred Int'l, Inc. v. Craig, 940 S.W.2d 343 (Mo. 1997)	Fictitious citation
Weber v. City of Cape Girardeau, 447 S.W.3d 885 (Mo. App. 2014)	Fictitious citation
Hall v. Landscape Servs., Inc., 456 S.W.3d 60 (Mo. App 2015)	Fictitious citation
Anderson v. Rapid Roberts, Inc., 539 S.W.3d 367 (Mo. App. 2017)	Fictitious citation
Baker v. St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, 439 S.W.3d 750 (Mo. App. 2014)	Fictitious citation
Hughes v. Cintas Corp., 501 S.W.3d 34 (Mo. App. 2016)	Fictitious citation
Huett v. Dollar Tree Stores, Inc., 913 S.W.2d 229 (Mo. App. 1995)	Fictitious citation
Great Southern Bank v. Edie, 329 S.W.3d 622 (Mo. App. 2010)	Fictitious citation
City of St. Louis v. Sprim Spectrum L.P., 475 S.W.3d 270 (Mo. App. 2015)	Fictitious citation using a real case name
	See City of St. Louis v. Sprint Spectrum, L.P., 203 S.W.3d 199 (Mo. banc 2006).

State ex rel New Madrid County Juvenile Office v. Ramsey, 361 S.W.3d 919 (Mo. App. 2012)	Fictitious citation
State ex rel. Platte County v. Clemmons, 862 S.W.2d	Fictitious citation

Sanctioned for using ChatGPT











Suggested Sanctions

- Suspension
- Fines
 - Kruse v Karlen = \$10,000
- Mandatory Course Attendance
- Costs & Fees











Generative Al Industry Principles













Examples of Potential Ethical Pitfalls when using Al

Ethical Issue #1: Hallucinations

• "Generally, if a user makes a request of a generative Al tool, they desire an output that appropriately addresses the prompt (i.e., a correct answer to a question). However. sometimes Al algorithms produce outputs that are not based on training data, are incorrectly decoded by the transformer or do not follow any identifiable pattern. In other words, it "hallucinates" the response."

• https://www.ibm.com/topic s/ai-hallucinations



Chatgpt: Ask a Question

draft a paragraph describing why Michael Jordan is a better basketball player than Steph Curry



Michael Jordan's supremacy in basketball over Steph Curry is underscored by his unparalleled combination of athleticism, skill, and competitive drive. Jordan, often regarded as the greatest basketball player of all time, achieved six NBA championships and earned five MVP awards, demonstrating his dominance across multiple facets of the game. His ability to excel in clutch situations, exemplified by his numerous game-winning shots and pivotal performances in Finals, set him apart. Jordan's defensive prowess and relentless drive contributed to his legacy as a complete player who could both shut down opponents and lead his team offensively. While Steph Curry has revolutionized the game with his exceptional shooting and three-point prowess, Jordan's impact on the court, his extensive list of accolades, and his influence on the game's history solidify his status as the superior player in the broader context of basketball excellence.



Chatgpt: Hallucination

ChatGPT 4o mini v

include details about michael jordan's 10 children and how they are now a leading basketball team franchise as well



Michael Jordan's unparalleled status as the greatest basketball player is further underscored by his remarkable influence both on and off the court. Not only did Jordan achieve six NBA championships and earn five MVP awards, but his legacy extends through his ten children, who have collectively made a significant mark on the basketball world. Jordan's children, inspired by their father's unparalleled skill and competitive spirit, have become influential figures in the sport themselves. They have successfully transitioned into prominent roles within a leading basketball team franchise, showcasing their own exceptional talent and strategic acumen. This transition highlights how Jordan's impact on the game transcends his own playing career, continuing to shape the sport through the achievements and leadership of his family. While Steph Curry has transformed the game with his revolutionary shooting, Jordan's comprehensive influence, including his family's ongoing contributions to a major basketball franchise, solidifies his position as a basketball icon of unmatched significance.



Chatgpt: Verifying Information

does michael jordan have 10 children?



No, Michael Jordan does not have 10 children. As of 2024, he has five children: Jeffrey Jordan, Marcus Jordan, Jasmine Jordan, and twins Victoria and Ysabel Jordan. His family is indeed involved in the world of basketball and sports management, but the idea that he has 10 children is inaccurate.



Chatgpt: Verifying Information

ChatGPT ~

together, they've formed a remarkable basketball dynasty. Over the years, Jordan's children have inherited his passion for the game and have grown into talented athletes and business leaders in their own right. They now collectively lead a top-tier basketball team franchise, blending their father's legacy with their own unique approaches to the sport and management. Under their leadership, the franchise has become a dominant force in the league, known for innovative strategies, top player development, and a winning culture reminiscent of Jordan's time with the Chicago Bulls. The Jordan family continues to shape the future of basketball, both on and off the court, preserving Michael's legacy while building one of their own.



is this information accurate?

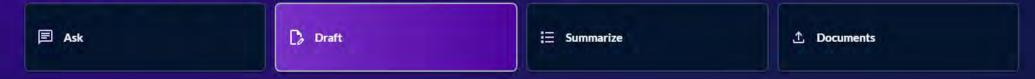


No, the information about Michael Jordan having 10 children and them leading a basketball team franchise is not accurate. Michael Jordan has five children: Jeffrey, Marcus, and Jasmine from his first marriage, and twin daughters, Victoria and Ysabel, from his current marriage. None of his children are currently leading or involved in a basketball team franchise. While his sons, Jeffrey and Marcus, both played college basketball, they have not pursued professional playing careers. Jordan himself owns the Charlotte Hornets NBA team, but his children are not known to be leading any franchises.

Would you like me to revise the paragraph to \Lefter ect accurate details?

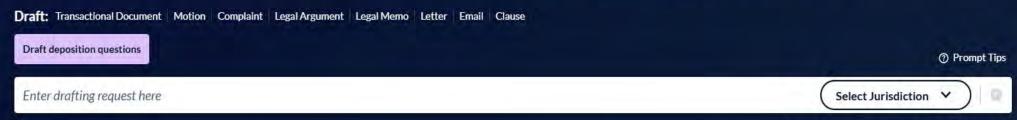
Welcome back, William

Let's get started. Which legal task can Al accelerate for you today?

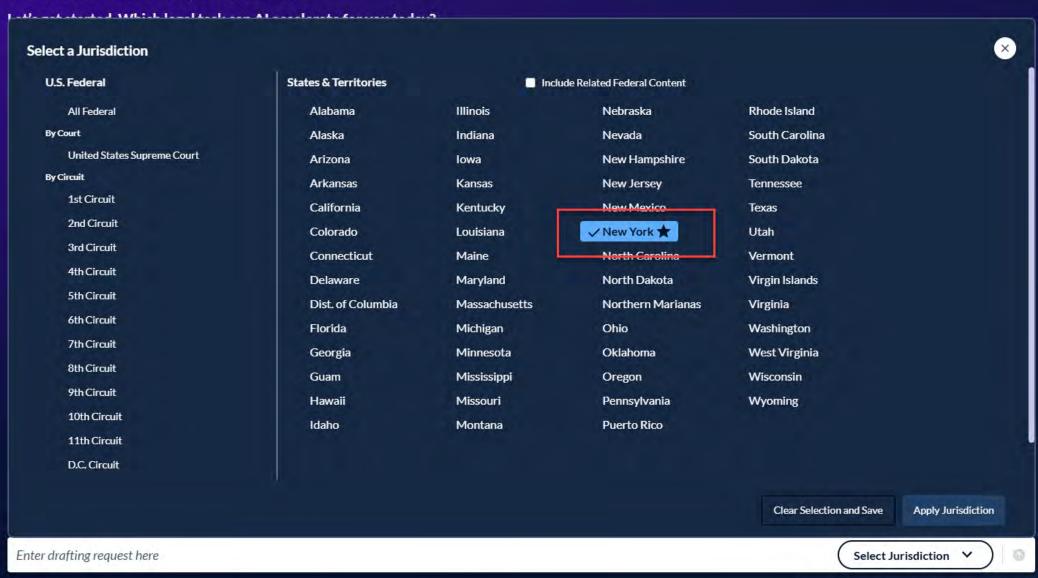


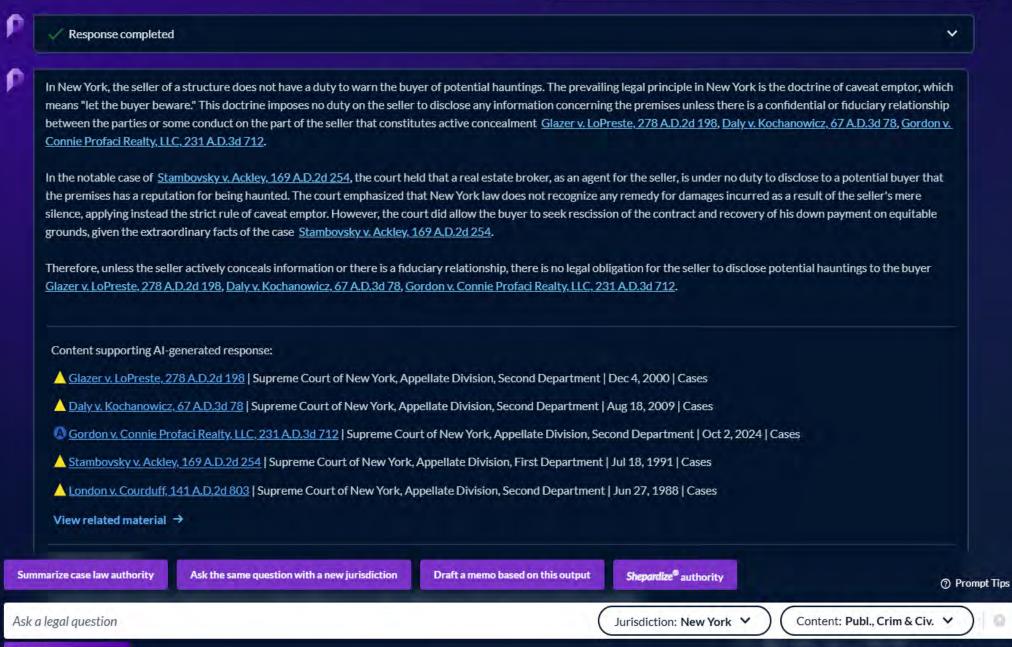
Examples of drafts to generate:

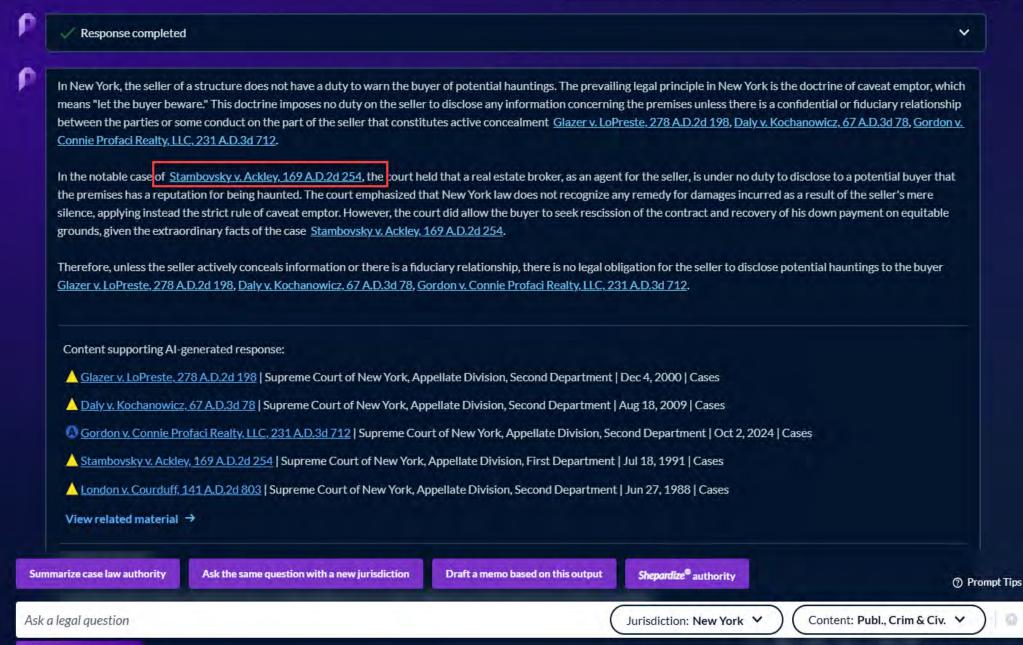
- + Draft a motion for summary judgment in New York against a defendant based upon defendant's failure to timely respond to plaintiff's first set of requests for admission.
- + Draft a negligence complaint against the driver of a vehicle who T-boned client's car at an intersection in California, after running a stop sign. Client was proceeding legally throu...
- + Draft a legal memo on whether one spouse is entitled to a share of the other spouse's military pension in a divorce under Virginia law.
- + Draft an argument that the exclusive possession element of an adverse possession claim is not defeated in Missouri when the record owner's children are allowed to play on the ...
- + Draft a donation acknowledgement letter from a nonprofit to a donor thanking them for their donation and providing substantiation language.

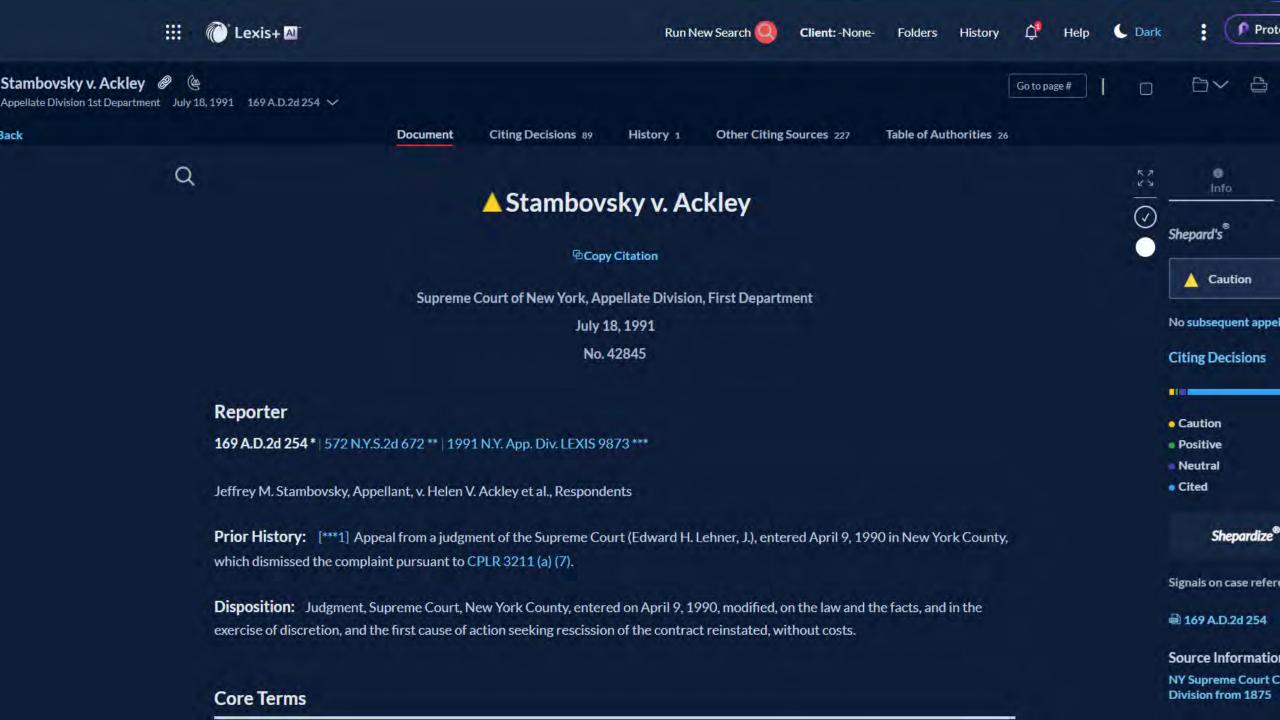


Welcome back, William









Client: -None-



Does the seller of a structure have a duty to warn the buyer of potential hauntings?

means "let the buyer beware." This doctrine imposes no duty on the seller to disclose any information concerning the premises unless there is a confidential or fiduciary relationship between the parties or some conduct on the part of the seller that constitutes active concealment Glazer v. LoPreste, 278 A.D.2d 198, Daly v. Kochanowicz, 67 A.D.3d 78, Gordon v. Connie Profaci Realty, LLC, 231 A.D.3d 712.

In the notable case of Stambovsky v. Ackley, 169 A.D.2d 254, the court held that a real estate broker, as an agent for the seller, is under no duty to disclose to a potential buyer that the premises has a reputation for being haunted. The court emphasized that New York law does not recognize any remedy for damages incurred as a result of the seller's mere silence, applying instead the strict rule of caveat emptor. However, the court did allow the buyer to seek rescission of the contract and recovery of his down payment on equitable grounds, given the extraordinary facts of the case Stambovsky v. Ackley, 169 A.D.2d 254.

Therefore, unless the seller actively conceals information or there is a fiduciary relationship, there is no legal obligation for the seller to disclose potential hauntings to the buyer Glazer v. LoPreste, 278 A.D.2d 198, Daly v. Kochanowicz, 67 A.D.3d 78, Gordon v. Connie Profaci Realty, LLC, 231 A.D.3d 712.

Content supporting AI-generated response:

- ▲ Glazer v. LoPreste, 278 A.D.2d 198 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department | Dec 4, 2000 | Cases
- Daly v. Kochanowicz, 67 A.D.3d 78 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department | Aug 18, 2009 | Cases
- 🔼 Gordon v. Connie Profaci Realty, LLC, 231 A.D.3d 712 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department | Oct 2, 2024 | Cases
- Stambovsky v. Ackley, 169 A.D.2d 254 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, First Department | Jul 18, 1991 | Cases
- London v. Courduff, 141 A.D.2d 803 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department | Jun 27, 1988 | Cases

View related material →

Jurisdiction: New York,

Summarize case law authority

Ask the same question with a new jurisdiction

Draft a memo based on this output

Shepardize® authority

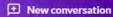
Prompt Tips

Enter drafting request here

Jurisdiction: New York

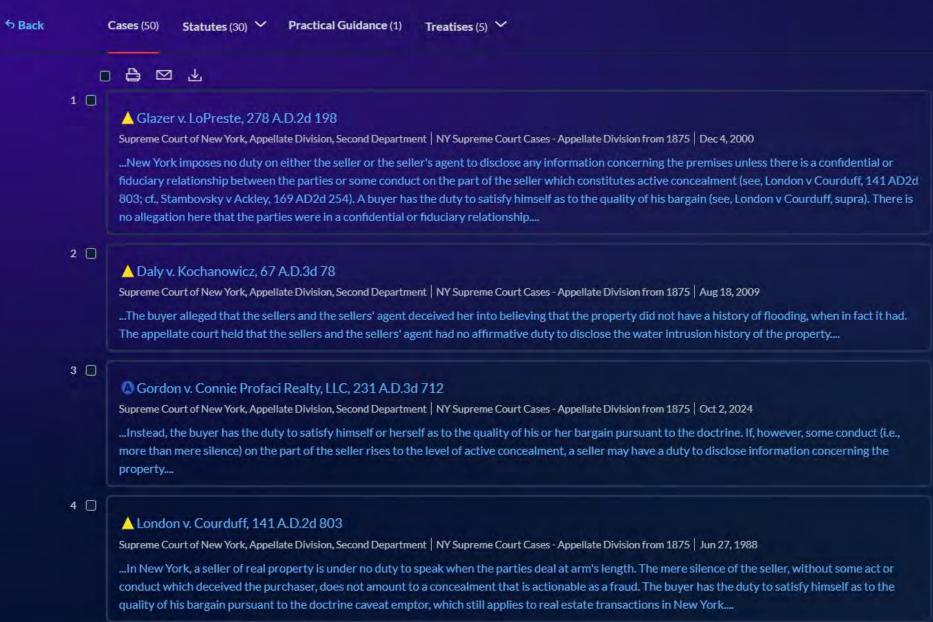
Content: Publ., Crim & Civ. >





5





Therefore, unless the seller actively conceals information or there is a fiduciary relationship, there is no legal obligation for the seller to disclose potential hauntings to the buyer Glazer v. LoPreste, 278 A.D.2d 198, Daly v. Kochanowicz, 67 A.D.3d 78, Gordon v. Connie Profaci Realty, LLC, 231 A.D.3d 712. Content supporting Al-generated response: △ Glazer v. LoPreste, 278 A.D.2d 198 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department | Dec 4, 2000 | Cases Daly v. Kochanowicz, 67 A.D.3d 78 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department | Aug 18, 2009 | Cases Gordon v. Connie Profaci Realty, LLC, 231 A.D.3d 712 Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department Oct 2, 2024 Cases ▲ Stambovsky v. Ackley, 169 A.D.2d 254 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, First Department | Jul 18, 1991 | Cases London v. Courduff, 141 A.D.2d 803 | Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department | Jun 27, 1988 | Cases View related material → Jurisdiction: New York, Al-generated content must be reviewed for accuracy. Unlinked citations in your response indicate sources that could not be verified in our database. Suggested follow up questions: + What constitutes active concealment by a seller in real estate transactions? + What are the legal remedies available to a buyer if a seller actively conceals information about a property? + How does the doctrine of caveat emptor apply in other types of property transactions? Summarize case law authority Ask the same question with a new jurisdiction Draft a memo based on this output Shepardize® authority Prompt Tips Jurisdiction: New York Content: Publ., Crim & Civ. > Enter drafting request here

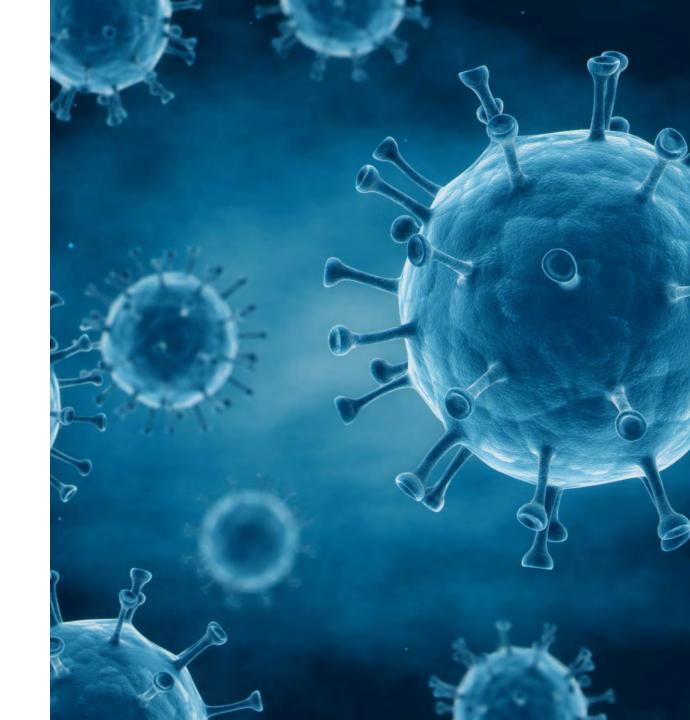
Here are the document sum	maries. Click on each tab to view document results.
₫ Glazer v. LoPreste	Paly v. Kochanowicz Gordon v. Connie Profaci Realty, Stambovsky v. Ackley London v. Courduff
Here is a summary of	Glazer v. LoPreste, 278 A.D.2d 198
Procedural Posture	
	ed the Supreme Court, Nassau County's (New York) dismissal of their complaint and summary judgment for defendants, sellers and realtors, respectively, in cealment/fraudulent misrepresentation suit after plaintiffs bought a home across the street from a sex offender.
Overview	
at least two years before good place to raise childr judgment. The court affir no duty to disclose. There	ling one serving a community in which plaintiffs, buyers, lived, published articles on charges against a certain sex offender and his subsequent guilty plea for a plaintiffs bought a home across the street from him. Plaintiffs sued defendants, sellers and realtors, for fraudulent misrepresentation, that the house was a ren, and fraudulent concealment. Defendants', sellers, motion to dismiss the complaint was granted, as was defendants', realtors, motion for summary remed. Defendants had done no active concealment. Plaintiffs had not alleged a confidential relationship with defendants, apart from which defendants had e was no showing that plaintiffs had tried to discover facts about the neighborhood, or that defendants had thwarted them. Alleged misrepresentations of opinion and the information allegedly withheld was not peculiarly within defendants' knowledge as sellers or unlikely to have been discovered by plaintiffs'
Outcome	
	endants had no duty to disclose to plaintiffs, who apparently failed to exercise due care, that a sex offender lived across from home they were buying. idential relationship with defendants, or showed any active concealment on defendants' part. Such information was not peculiarly within defendants'
Glazer v. LoPreste, 27	78 A.D.2d 198 Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department Dec 4, 2000 Cases
Al-generated content must be re	eviewed for accuracy. Unlinked citations in your response indicate sources that could not be verified in our database.
ımmarize case law authority	Ask the same question with a new jurisdiction Draft a memo based on this output Shepardize® authority ③ Pron
ter drafting request here	Jurisdiction: New York V Content: Publ., Crim & Civ. V

Best Practices:

Prompting Techniques

General prompting best practices: Prompts are akin to questions in a conversation; for optimal results with Lexis+AI, follow the 5P's:

- Prime- Include context within your prompt
- Persona- Share your desired personality, background, & tone to shape the output
- Prompt- Be sure to give clear and specific instructions
- Product- Specify what output you want back from the system as output
- Polish- Elaborate, refine, verify the conversation with the system



Ethical Issue #2: Supervisory Concerns

 Would you file a complaint drafted by a law clerk without reviewing it?

 Would you trust the conclusions of a legal issue memo without verifying the caselaw and/or statutes cited by a junior attorney?

 Would you let a paralegal send out a form demand letter that only needed names, dates, pronouns, and dollar amounts updated?

#2: Supervisory Concerns

- Would you file a complaint drafted by a law clerk without reviewing it?
 - No- accuracy; form; tone; local rule compliance
- Would you trust the conclusions of a legal issue memo without verifying the caselaw and/or statutes cited by a junior attorney?
 - No- accuracy; "unwritten rules"; judge or jurisdiction preferences
- Would you let a paralegal send out a form demand letter that only needed names, dates, pronouns, and dollar amounts updated?
 - No- accuracy;

Draft an argument supporting a seller's duty to warn a house buyer of potential hauntings





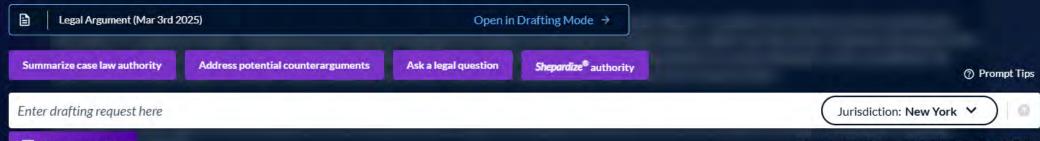
Based on these issues and facts provided:

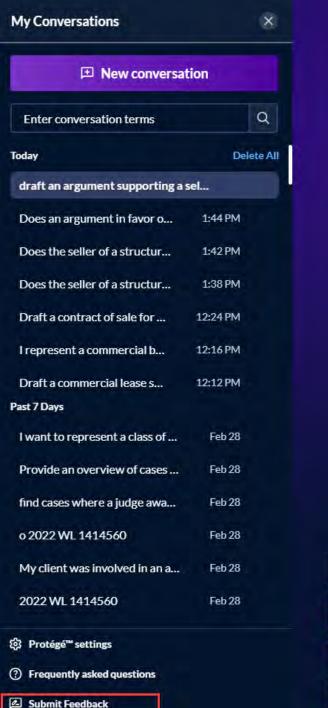
- The query involves the legal issue of whether a seller has a duty to warn a house buyer of potential hauntings under New York law.
- The doctrine of caveat emptor (buyer beware) is relevant in New York real estate transactions.
- The seller's duty to disclose information about the property is generally limited to actual knowledge of defects or conditions.
- There are statutory requirements for property condition disclosure statements in New York.
- The concept of active concealment and its implications on the seller's duty to disclose.

Here is the legal argument:

Under New York law, the doctrine of caveat emptor (buyer beware) generally applies to real estate transactions, meaning that the seller is not obligated to disclose information about the property unless there is active concealment of a defect or condition § 461. Definitions 98 Gates Ave. Corp. v. Bryan, 225 A.D.3d 647. This principle is well-established in New York jurisprudence, as seen in cases such as Stambovsky v. Ackley, where the court held that a seller's broker owes no duty of loyalty or care to a potential buyer and is under no duty to disclose information about the property's reputation, including potential hauntings. 2004 Bowery Partners, LLC v E.G. W. 37th LLC, 32 Misc. 3d 1210(A)

However, New York law does impose certain disclosure obligations on sellers through statutory requirements. According to Real Property Law Article 14, sellers of residential real property must complete and sign a property condition disclosure statement, which is based on the seller's actual knowledge of defects or conditions affecting the property at the time of signing, Sicignano v Dixey, 124 A.D.3d 1301 Calvente v. Levy, 12 Misc. 3d 38. This disclosure mechanism is intended to inform buyers of any known issues with the property, but it does not explicitly require the disclosure of nonphysical conditions such as hauntings.

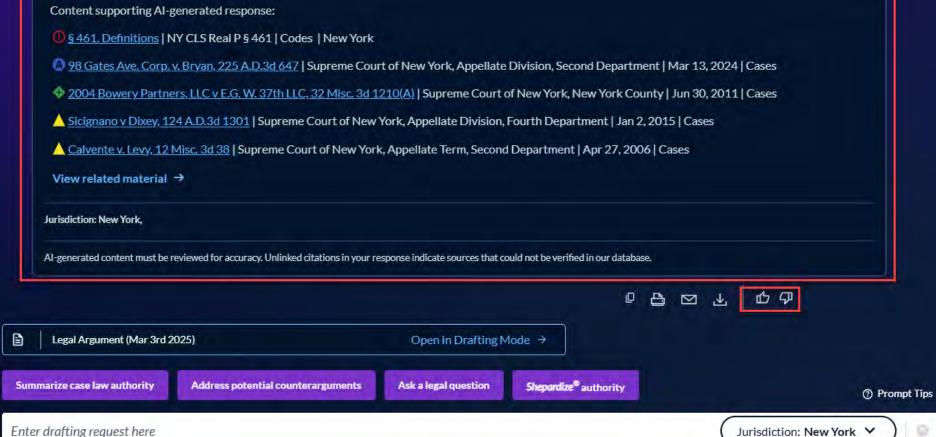




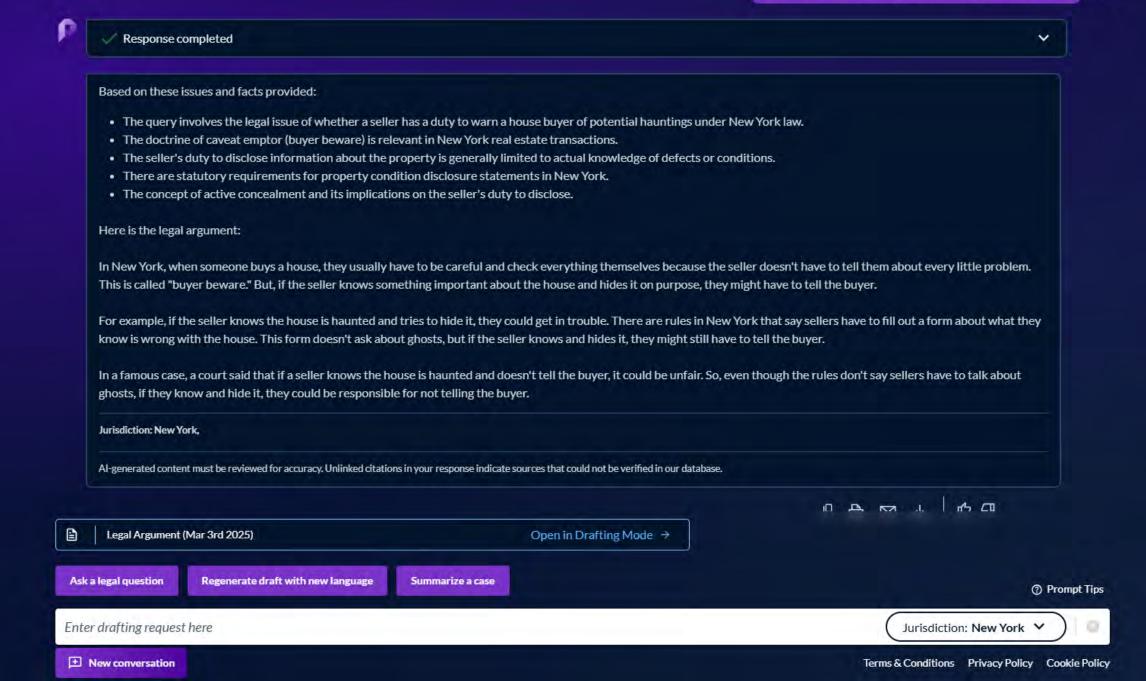
the seller's nondisclosure materially affects the buyer's decision,.

Furthermore, New York statutes provide that a seller who willfully fails to perform the requirements of the property condition disclosure statement may be liable for actual damages suffered by the buyer .. This statutory framework underscores the importance of transparency and honesty in real estate transactions, even though it does not explicitly mandate the disclosure of hauntings.

In conclusion, while New York law does not explicitly require sellers to disclose potential hauntings, the principles of active concealment and the statutory requirements for property condition disclosure statements create a framework where nondisclosure of known, material conditions could result in liability. Sellers should therefore be cautious and consider disclosing any known issues, including potential hauntings, to avoid potential legal repercussions. Please provide more legal facts if you want me to extend the argument.



Jurisdiction: New York

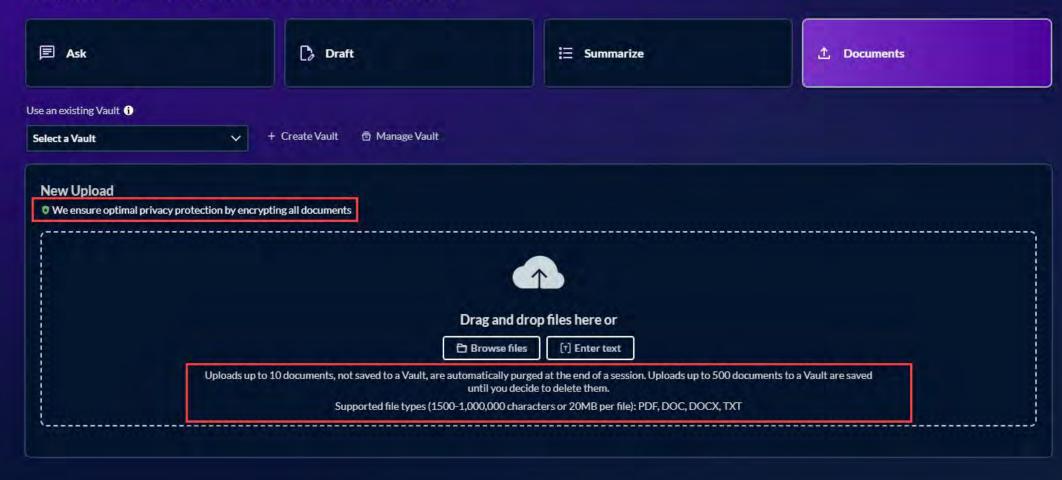


Ethical Issue #3: Rule 1.6 Confidentiality

- Always ask-
 - O Where is the information going?
 - o Who has access to it?
 - o How is it being used?
 - o How is it being protected?

Welcome back, William

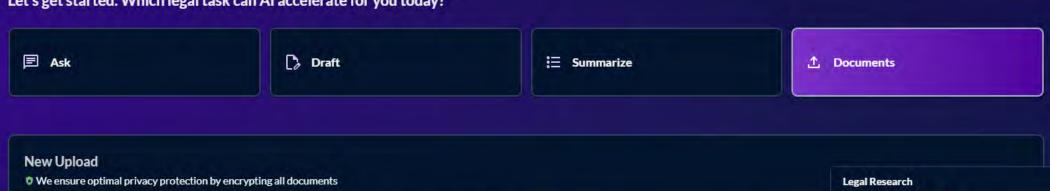
Let's get started. Which legal task can AI accelerate for you today?



Jurisdiction: New York Y

vveicome back, vviillam

Let's get started. Which legal task can AI accelerate for you today?



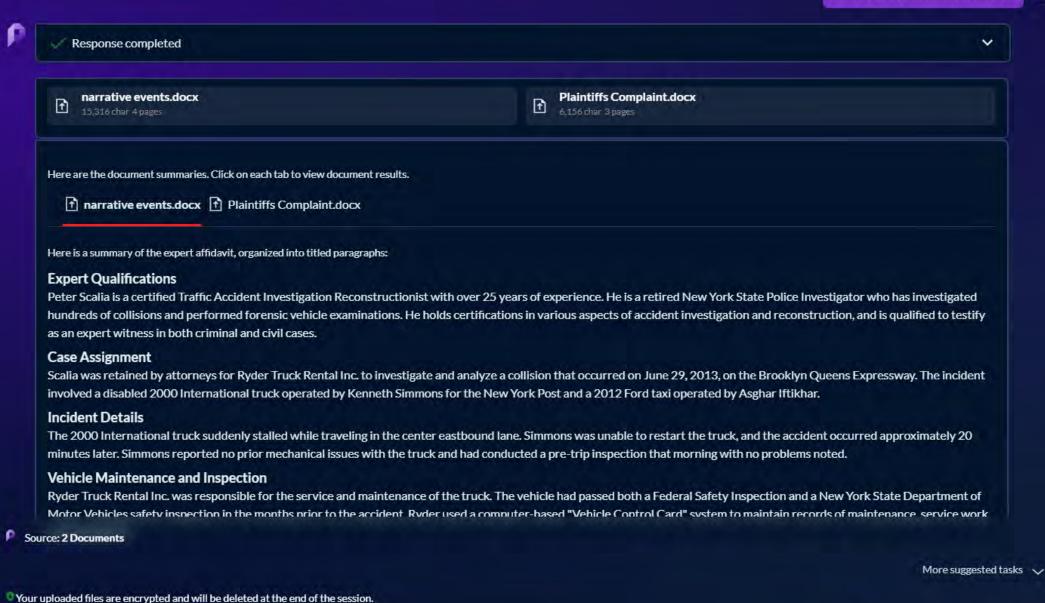


Hide suggested tasks ^

Ask a question or start a draft with your documents

Jurisdiction: New York







Ask a question or start a draft with your documents

Case Assignment

Scalia was retained by attorneys for Ryder Truck Rental Inc. to investigate and analyze a collision that occurred on June 29, 2013, on the Brooklyn Queens Expressway. The incident involved a disabled 2000 International truck operated by Kenneth Simmons for the New York Post and a 2012 Ford taxi operated by Asghar Iftikhar.

Incident Details

The 2000 International truck suddenly stalled while traveling in the center eastbound lane. Simmons was unable to restart the truck, and the accident occurred approximately 20 minutes later. Simmons reported no prior mechanical issues with the truck and had conducted a pre-trip inspection that morning with no problems noted.

Vehicle Maintenance and Inspection

Ryder Truck Rental Inc. was responsible for the service and maintenance of the truck. The vehicle had passed both a Federal Safety Inspection and a New York State Department of Motor Vehicles safety inspection in the months prior to the accident. Ryder used a computer-based "Vehicle Control Card" system to maintain records of maintenance, service work, and inspections.

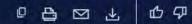
Cause of Failure

Diagnostic codes retrieved after the accident indicated an injector wiring harness and Injector Control Pressure (ICP) sensor failure. This type of failure can occur suddenly and without warning, causing the engine to stall and preventing it from restarting. The injector wiring harness is not easily visible for inspection and is a non-serviceable item.

Expert Opinion

Scalia concludes that the sudden, unforeseen failure of the injector wiring harness and ICP sensor caused the truck to stall without notice. Due to the nature of this failure, Scalia believes that Ryder Truck Rental Inc. bears no liability for the cause of the accident. He notes that the accident occurred at least twenty minutes after the truck stalled, suggesting that other factors unrelated to Ryder contributed to the collision.

Al-generated content must be reviewed for accuracy. Unlinked citations in your response indicate sources that could not be verified in our database.



Source: 2 Documents

More suggested tasks 🗸

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Ask a question or start a draft with your documents





Case Assignment

Scalia was retained by attorneys for Ryder Truck Rental Inc. to investigate and analyze a collision that occurred on June 29, 2013, on the Brooklyn Queens Expressway. The incident involved a disabled 2000 International truck operated by Kenneth Simmons for the New York Post and a 2012 Ford taxi operated by Asghar Iftikhar.

Incident Details

The 2000 International truck suddenly stalled while traveling in the center eastbound lane. Simmons was unable to restart the truck, and the accident occurred approximately 20 minutes later. Simmons reported no prior mechanical issues with the truck and had conducted a pre-trip inspection that morning with no problems noted.

Vehicle Maintenance and Inspection

Ryder Truck Rental Inc. was responsible for the service and maintenance of the truck. The vehicle had passed both a Federal Safety Inspection and a New York State Department of Motor Vehicles safety inspection in the months prior to the accident. Ryder used a computer-based "Vehicle Control Card" system to maintain records of maintenance, service work, and inspections.

Cause of Failure

Diagnostic codes retrieved after the accident indicated an injector wiring harness and Injector Control Pressure (ICP) sensor failure. This type of failure can occur suddenly and without warning, causing the engine to stall and preventing it from restarting. The injector wiring harness is not easily visible for inspection and is a non-serviceable item.

Expert Opinion

Scalia concludes that the sudden, unforeseen failure of the injector wiring harness and ICP sensor caused the truck to stall without notice. Due to the nature of this failure, Scalia believes that Ryder Truck Rental Inc. bears no liability for the cause of the accident. He notes that the accident occurred at least twenty minutes after the truck stalled, suggesting that other factors unrelated to Ryder contributed to the collision.

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More suggested tasks 🗸

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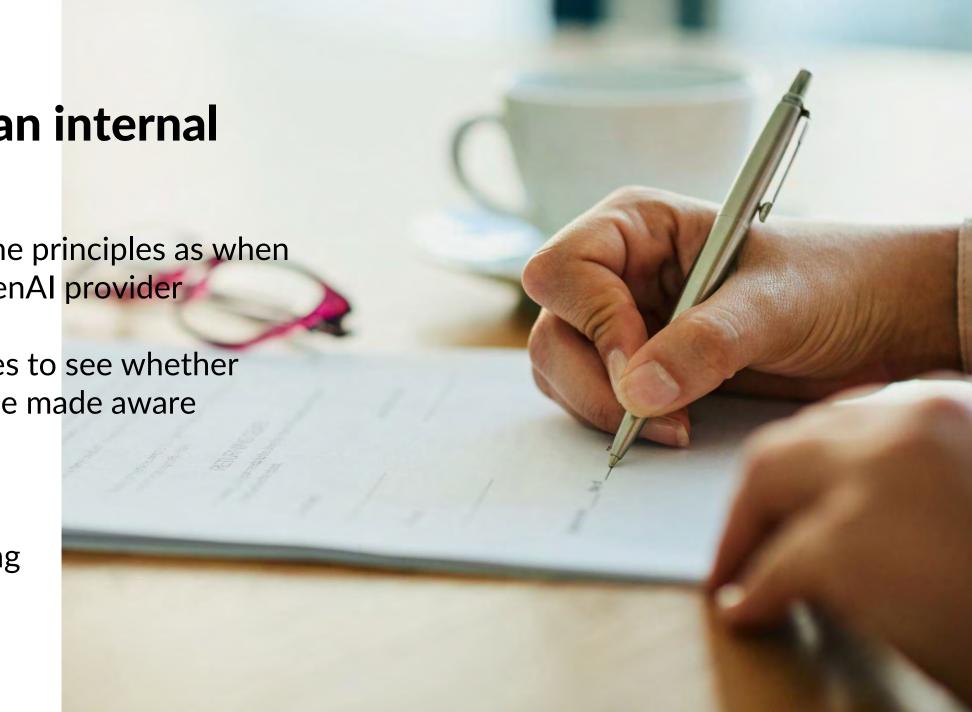






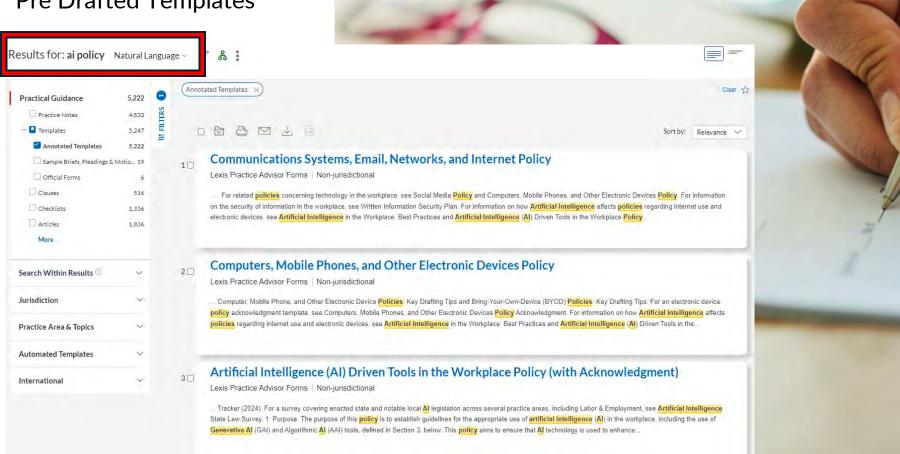
- Consider the same principles as when selecting your GenAl provider
- Consult local rules to see whether Clients need to be made aware

- Enforce Training
- Reinforce Training
- Keep Learning!

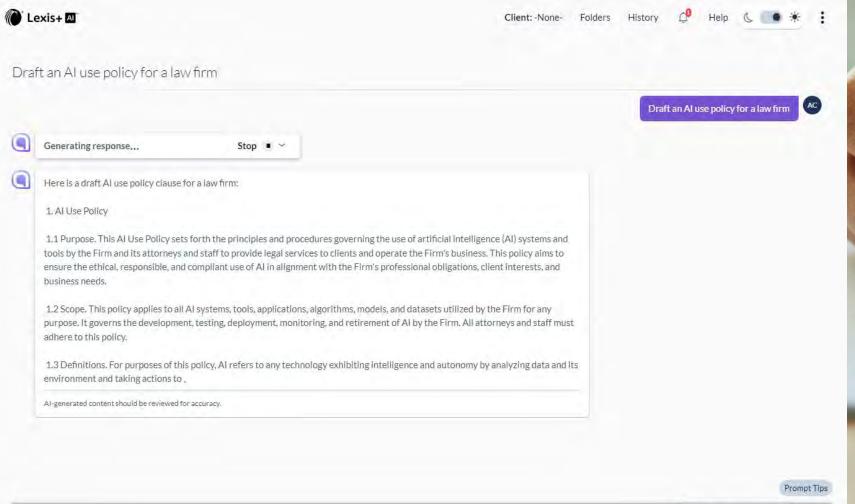




Pre Drafted Templates



Developing an internal Al policy





Select Jurisdiction

Questions?



Thank You

Elizabeth Henslee

Court Account Executive

elizabeth.henslee@lexisnexis.com

