Alison Monahan: Welcome back to the Law School Toolbox podcast. Today, we're excited to be here for our 500th episode. We're looking to the future and talking about how AI might reshape legal education and practice. Your Law School Toolbox hosts are Alison Monahan, that's me, and Lee Burgess. We're here to demystify the law school and early legal career experience, so that you'll be the best law student and lawyer you can be. Together, we're the co-creators of the Law School Toolbox, the Bar Exam Toolbox, and the career-related website CareerDicta. I also run The Girl's Guide to Law School. If you enjoy the show, please leave a review or rating on your favorite listening app. And if you have any questions, don't hesitate to reach out to us. You can always reach us via the contact form on LawSchoolToolBox.com, and we would love to hear from you. And you can check out the Bar Exam Toolbox podcast if the bar exam is on your radar. And with that, let's get started.

Lee Burgess: Welcome back. Today we're looking to the future and talking about how AI might reshape the legal education and practice. And this is our 500th episode. How is that even possible?

Alison Monahan: Crazy!

Lee Burgess: I don't even want to count how many hours that means I've talked into podcast recordings.

Alison Monahan: Alright, everybody. Well, if you have been under a rock for the last several years, maybe you haven't heard of Gen AI, but everybody else is probably familiar with ChatGPT, Claude, DeepSeek, all these tools that are definitely going to be influencing the legal profession. So, today we want to talk a little bit about that, about how you might see them in legal education, how that might be helpful for you, particularly if maybe you have ADHD or something like that, and also talk a little bit about legal practice and what you might be seeing in the workplace. So Lee, I don't know. What do you think? Is AI going to transform everything?

Lee Burgess: Well, I was pretty scared of AI. I mean, you were talking about it pretty early on, and I was definitely someone who was like, "I am not touching this ChatGPT nonsense." I was very much not into it, and I'm a full convert. I mean, some of it's still very intimidating, and maybe the computers will take over the world, but I am starting to see the ways that it can benefit us. We use it in our professional life, I'm seeing how students are using it, and I think it's very interesting what it has the capacity to do in the legal profession. So I'm excited to be talking about this, but if anyone is still a little freaked out by

AI, I get it, because I was there maybe a year ago when I think I had logged into nothing.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, I think that's true. I was like, "Have you never used Claude? I'll show you Claude." And you were like, "I don't know." And then within about 30 minutes, you're like, "Wow, this is actually really helpful." Obviously, it's not going to replace legal reasoning, it's not going to replace studying. I think sometimes people have the idea that you can just outsource all of your case reading and briefing to an AI. And it's like, that's not really the point of law school. But I think we're at the very beginning stages of really a research revolution in legal research. So, if that's not something that people have come across yet in school, I think that's something you want to be aware of. I also think AI has a lot of options that can help you with your study materials, like generating practice questions, multiple choice, that kind of thing. So I think it's interesting to kind of think through, what is even the role of a lawyer or the role of law school in this changing timeframe. And I don't think it's necessarily a huge shift, but I think there are ways you can probably be efficient as a student.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. I think one of the interesting things too is, as this technology is changing so fast, sometimes it can seem incredibly powerful, and then I'm always surprised when it does something completely wrong.

Alison Monahan: Where you're like, "Huh, that seems pretty obvious."

Lee Burgess: Yeah, because the thing about the generative AI is it's confidently wrong. It will provide you quotes that are wrong, it will provide you law that is wrong. It is just able to be wrong and doesn't know that it's wrong or doesn't tell you that it's wrong. And so, I think that, as we think about how it is going to benefit students and the legal profession, I still find it interesting where we find its limitations and where it becomes a powerful tool. And so, if you are listening to this and you're thinking, "I have also not logged into one of these generative AI apps or websites" – I get that. But when you do start interacting with it, just remember that it is a bit of a flawed system.

Alison Monahan: Right. And I think that's across the board. I've definitely had it generate some questions and answers in a legal context where it just confused the defendant and the plaintiff or something like that. I was studying for a different type of exam and I asked it for some stuff, and it just confidently made some things up. And I told it it was wrong and it said, "Oh, sorry, you're right. I'm wrong." And then it confidently made up something totally different that was also totally wrong. So, I think some of this is just

understanding this is not like a magic thing that you could just put stuff into. It's great at things like summarizing or giving things in a different tone. If you have something really lengthy that you're interested in, just getting a bullet point summary of. Things like that, totally amazing. But if you ask it to actually draft your legal writing memo, A) probably not ethically appropriate, and B) also probably not going to work all that well.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. I think it's also interesting to use it to look for inconsistencies – that is one way that I have used it. I have fed it long documents and said, "Please find anything that seems inconsistent." And it can quickly find things like that. Somebody mentions that they'll follow up with something later and they never do – well, the AI can catch that. Whereas a human might catch that if you're reading pretty carefully, but you may or may not catch that. I think that's powerful. It can find patterns. Like you said, it can summarize. So, when I think about it in the legal context, to me, I think, "Well, we know that it can't be a lawyer yet." We know it can't be a doctor, right? Even though they're having some interesting use cases of it being able to compare a lot of data, right? I think we've talked about using AI to do breast cancer screening and the accuracy, because it can just look at all sorts of data really quickly and identify things that maybe humans wouldn't necessarily identify. It's fascinating stuff, but it's still not a doctor that can interact with you. And I think of the legal context in the same thing. It may be able to cut out some of the busy work that lawyers do, but in the end, at least yet, it is not a lawyer.

Alison Monahan: Right. And I do think it's potentially useful for brainstorming ideas and things like that. But ultimately, as an attorney or as someone who is aspiring to be an attorney, you are still employing your judgment as a person to decide, "Is that a good idea? Does that make sense? Would this be a good argument to make?" Not just blindly following what this machine spits back to you and says very confidently, "This is the correct answer."

Lee Burgess: Yeah. But I think it is interesting. We talked about brainstorming, how you can have kind of an ongoing iterative discussion with the AI. We do this with Claude. Claude is one of our favorites. And I was asking for some brainstorming on something. And you can continue to ask it to drill down, and then you will find its limits. But sometimes you can get some good content out of there, but you will say, "Oh, this is getting repetitive." I think because it's so confident, you sometimes forget until you dive into it, that some of it is wrong or repetitive, or it's just making things up.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, absolutely. I do think one of the things we've been kind of looking at and exploring is how some of these tools or concepts even can be interesting

for students who might have ADHD. So, a lot of the students we work with have ADHD, a lot of students in law school have ADHD, and this comes with special particular challenges around executive functioning like organization, planning. And I've seen some really interesting and pretty powerful tools in this context where it'll help you sort of break down the steps of something. And I feel like that could be really useful for someone who's feeling overwhelmed. Maybe you're facing an open universe memo that you're drafting and you're just not really sure how to get started on it. So, I've seen some interesting stuff there.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. I follow Instagram folks who talk about this stuff, because that's how cool I am. That's what's on my Instagram feed, in case you were wondering. But I was reading something on Instagram where they were talking about this too – really focusing on using AI to help you make a to-do list, a task list, and even help you prioritize to say, "Here's my to-do list. How would you recommend that I prioritize?" These kind of fundamental things that can be roadblocks to folks with ADHD. How can I schedule my eight hours of work time today with breaks? What are optimal times for these tasks? I think that for folks with ADHD for whom the planning is the stumbling block, it can just give you a plan to start with, and then you're editing something. So I do think that can be really helpful, although I think there is the risk that you go down a rabbit hole and you spend a ton of time messing with the AI to perfect a schedule when you could have spent 20 minutes doing some other task. Like most things, there can be another side to it. But it can help you make a study schedule, it could help you suggest a calendar, it could break down complex assignments, it could give you suggestions on how to set deadlines for yourself. It is a different kind of a taskmaster, but I think you have to understand what it's doing when you ask it those questions, because I think sometimes it's not like they're going to give you the ideal schedule. There's that other thing going around on social media – it's like, "Ask ChatGPT for the most productive day for someone who wants to be a CEO." Have you seen this stuff?

Alison Monahan: No.

Lee Burgess: Well, see, your Instagram feed is different than mine. But people will say, "Just tell me what I have to do every day to get to some goal." And it will just give you something, and people are like, "Wow!" So I went on and I was like, "Tell me how to pass the bar." And it had some okay suggestions, but it wasn't life-changing. But I think sometimes people just need something to start with. And if you want this to be a catalyst to you actually doing the work, then I think that can be really helpful.

Alison Monahan: Right. I think sometimes it's just that white page, blank page problem of like, "Okay, I have all this stuff to do, I don't really know where to get started on it." You can have an endless conversation with Claude or ChatGPT or your favorite AI about how you should structure your day. But again, I do think also, like you said, you want to make sure you're not spending all of your time chatting with your new virtual friend, versus actually doing the work. I'm imagining if I need to find a note topic or something, it could help me brainstorm that, and maybe if I have a bunch of articles, potentially summarize some of them for me. I mean, at some point, if they become relevant, you're probably going to actually need to read them yourself. I think we've all saved a bunch of cases or printed out a bunch of stuff and then found out 80% of it was basically irrelevant and was a total waste of time. So, you could probably get through some of that faster if you had some of these tools working for you.

Lee Burgess: That's true. I think you could also now use some of the tools within the tools – for instance, Claude has the ability to create projects, where you can feed it a lot of material and create a project. So if I was brainstorming a note, and let's say I was going to write the note on – well, I'll just do what I wrote my note that didn't get published on – Physician Assisted Suicide for Alzheimer's Patients. That was my very light topic that I ended up not publishing. So, if that's my topic, you have all of this stuff and you could then give it 30 articles or whatever and say, "I'm looking for some themes, or what are some open questions, or what are people talking about the future?" And I think it could go through that data set and help you brainstorm from that. I think that be really powerful. I remember looking for paper and note topics, and sometimes it was really a frustrating thing where you're just trying to find circuit splits or you're trying to find somewhere that there's some space. And I think that you could use these tools pretty effectively to look for those patterns or look for those holes that maybe sometimes are hard to find on your own.

Alison Monahan: No, I think that's right. And somebody might be listening to this thing saying, "Oh, that sounds kind of like cheating." Obviously you want to find out what your professor is comfortable with you doing, but I do think that sort of thing is actually really useful when you think about how these tools are going to be used in practice, because the reality is, lawyers are expensive, they typically bill by the hour, and clients don't necessarily want to pay as much as they're paying for certain qualities of work. So I think, in practice, if you're thinking, "How are these going to be used?", I think as a law student, you need to be kind of understanding, "This is what I might be expected to do." I would be kind of shocked if the average first-year is now still drafting discovery

responses. That, to me, seems like something that if firms are not having an AI assistant deal with them... Again, obviously somebody has to look at it. I mean, I remember drafting discovery responses. They just were like, "Here's our standard template of responses to these standard questions." And maybe out of 50 requests, there would be like two that we needed to really think about. I mean, it was pretty rote.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. I think it's also important to remember that firms have been using kind of generative software for a while, for things like wills and trusts, and I bet in family law. There are just some programs that have been out there a while that I think AI may make it faster and easier to use. But I do think that for law students, you don't always have a lot of visibility into what's happening in the workplace. I mean, discovery responses – you're not seeing that in school.

Alison Monahan: No, no.

Lee Burgess: All of that, right? Motions in limine, all of that stuff. It wasn't until I got to my desk and they're like, "Do this", you're like, "I don't know what that is."

Alison Monahan: Right, like, "I'm sorry, how do I respond to these?" And they're like, "Oh, here's the document, the template that shows you how to respond to these."

Lee Burgess: Cool. And you're like, "Thanks, thanks." So, are there systems in place that are going to make that easier, and some of them going to be AI-powered? Of course. But I think that it may not in practice feel as far away as what some attorneys are doing now, because there has been a lot of streamlining. There's been streamlining around document review, and a lot of stuff has changed over the last decade plus. And firms are using technology to be more efficient. Even when you think about AI note-takers, that's something else that we're seeing in legal meetings, which is creating documentation, it's speeding up the ability of probably paralegals and other assistants to follow up with folks and keep records. I mean, there's a lot of stuff that everyone's adopting really fast, but I think that's partly because it's just not that different from some of the stuff that they were already doing.

Alison Monahan: Right. I mean, you can imagine a stenographer sitting in court or in a meeting – that's been going on for generations. It's just now an AI is taking the notes for you summarizing them really fast. So yeah, I think there're some interesting things going on around case strategy and analysis. Some of this has been going on for a while. I can remember 10 or 15 years ago, there were people who were starting to look at how judges were behaving around very granular types of things. So, do they tend to grant certain types of motions or

something – not just how was the case decided, but on a pretty granular level. And I think that has increased a lot. And just in this analysis piece of, if you can look at the entire universe of stuff, maybe you can get a better sense of what you're really dealing with. So, I think a lot of this is pretty on the cutting edge still, but I think there are a lot of things around that that just give people more visibility into more data. You could argue whether this is a good or a bad thing or useful or not useful, but I think it kind of is what it is.

Lee Burgess: And I think if you think about commercial litigation, which both of you and I did, back in the day, the idea was that you could just drown someone in paperwork, right? You could drown somebody in documents. I'm sure you sat in rooms where you were all supposed to go through documents as fast as you could. There was a lot of that manpower. And now if you're just looking for certain things, computers are going to be able to do that for you at a much more efficient pace than lawyers will do it, and also much cheaper. And so, I think also it's going to lighten this load of how we litigate, because just burying people in paperwork isn't going to quite work same anymore. You think about movies and TV shows where they start unloading the boxes of discovery: "Here it comes", and then they're like, "No, the corporation is filling our small practice with all these boxes and we're never going to be able to get through it." And now the machine's going to do, right? It's going to be different.

Alison Monahan: Right. I think that's a potential leveler too. If people are thinking like, "Well, I don't really either want BigLaw, or BigLaw is not feasible for me" – if you learn how to use these tools or even develop some of your own or whatnot, you can actually compete on a more level playing field with people who are not moving so quickly. And the same thing with the research tools that are coming on board. We've talked to Paxton AI before, super interesting stuff. And a lot of it, as a law student, you can just get exposure to and kind of play with and see what it does. And they're moving so quickly that even in a couple of years, they'll be far more advanced than they are now. But I think the more you can do it as a student to get exposure to that, probably the better.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. I also think around client management, there are a lot of opportunities. There are a lot of project management systems that have come out in this new AI realm. But you think about client management systems, for those who haven't really thought about it, when you have a bunch of clients, you have all this information, you're required to keep all this information.

Alison Monahan: You've got conflicts, all this stuff.

Lee Burgess: You've got conflicts and client trust accounts and money, and you also have intakes and you all these different people communicating with the client, and how are you going to track all of that stuff? It's not just in your email. And AI is going to not only help with that, but probably prompt follow-ups, if you haven't heard from someone. Folks we know that have been using some of this AI-powered project management software, that's a lot of what they appreciate, is that the software says, "It's been six weeks since you talked to so and so. Have you reached out again?" Or it automatically sends the email to just say it's time to set up the next meeting. And how that's going to be linked to the notes that are being taken, those automatic AI notes. How do we capture what's in those? So, I think it is very interesting when you think about it from a business perspective. I think a lot is changing, but I think that it's going to allow smaller firms to be able to manage things a lot better, because they're going to have this data. Back in the olden days of yore, when I was working in political public relations, one of the things my boss made me do was keep file folders when I was communicating with different press outlets. One of my jobs was to call the press and try and get our stories planned, and da da da da da. But she called it the "hit by the bus" plan. I like to say "abducted by aliens", because I feel like it's little less gory, but dramatic. But she was like, "If you get hit by a bus, I need to be able to walk on to your desk and pick up the Sacramento Bee folder and know exactly who you've been talking to." I had to take notes every time that I met with somebody. And it was a pretty great system, in the sense that she's like, "I just know I can pick it up and take ownership over it." And I think that with more technology in law firms, you're going to see a lot more of that, except it's not going to be a file folder; it's just going to all be at our fingertips. But you're going to have meeting notes and all this data, and if your attorney is not available, someone else can just pick up that electronic file and jump in. And I think that's going to be a powerful thing.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. I'm thinking of a situation that somebody I know who's a public defender was telling me about, where she had a lot of clients in jail and apparently they're supposed to release the jailhouse recordings that they have, but they always did it at the very last second. The day before they're supposed to be in court, she's like, "This is like hundreds of hours, what are we supposed to do?" Poof, not a problem now. You can just upload those files in probably minutes. You can have an exact transcript if you want the transcript. You can have comments, you could have bullet points, anything that seems weird. Whatever you want, basically.

Lee Burgess: You could search for vocabulary or names.

Alison Monahan: Exactly, like "Tell me if they were talking about anything that seems weird." Whatever, I don't know what's in these tapes. I've never listened to them, but apparently it's usually the sort of thing where it's 100 hours and there're like a couple of minutes that are actually really important, but you don't know where those minutes are. So, stuff like that, the needle in a haystack type of stuff, I think is an absolutely perfect use of an AI.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. But what I don't think AI is going to replace anytime soon is what it is to be a lawyer interacting with clients and managing crises, which is basically what lawyers do, generally speaking, even if you're transactional. It's maybe not a fire drill type crisis, but there's some sort of big thing happening, right? You don't call a lawyer unless something's either wrong or you're trying to prevent something from going wrong. Those are really your two scenarios. And I do think that those rules are still going to exist. People will still want advice. It's not like lawyers are going to disappear, but you do need to be willing to be savvy. And I think one of the things that, if you take nothing else from this podcast, is, don't be like I was a year ago and just say, "This stuff scares me, I don't want to interact with it", because you dragged me into this. And now I'm all in.

Alison Monahan: Now you're always like, "Oh, I found this amazing use case." And I'm like, "Oh, great. That's fantastic, Lee." I'm glad you're really into Claude now. That's great.

Lee Burgess: Exactly, I know. But I do think that you have to somewhat get over your own mixed feelings about it, or this intimidation factor, and just start to play with it, because it is going to help you in your practice of law. And I'm sure that they're starting to talk about things like this in interviews and things like that. So, you don't want to get an interview question about using any of these kind of futuristic tools and then saying, "Oh, I'm not really into technology."

Alison Monahan: Right, yeah. And lawyers aren't necessarily known as the biggest technologists of any profession. But I think that you've got to get up to speed on this. I mean, anyone who's a knowledge worker – which lawyers definitely are – dealing with reading and writing and information are going to be massively impacted by this. I think that's just the reality. But I do think that what you said earlier, about we still need judgment and humans, and that human relationship piece actually becomes even more critical. So, if a client is in a crisis situation and you're like, "Oh well, I went to ChatGPT and it told me this" – that's probably not really going to fly. They need empathy, they need hand-holding, they need you to be supportive – whatever it is that they're hiring you to do, along with the legal aspect of it. So, I think there's

still a lot of human work to be done. And even just learning how to learn and that sort of thing, being self-directed in your learning and learning about tools like this, and just being able to use them creatively, I think is going to be such a big piece of adapting to this new world and being successful in it.

Lee Burgess: Yeah, I know. When people suggest that AI is going to replace all people... I was just in my car, and like most people, my car has Siri. I don't like to talk to Siri, but I do like it when Siri reads me text messages while I'm driving. But the new Siri update, it speaks with much more inflection. And so, my husband texts me back and it was like, "Nice!" And I'm like, "What?" My son was home sick from school and it was more like, "He hasn't thrown up", and it was like, "Nice!" And I'm like, "That's odd." It felt odd to me in the car. It felt like Siri was overstepping. Its purpose was to just, without too much emotion, read me the text message. I wasn't having a conversation with the talking AI. So, I do think that there are these things where I'm like, "I'm not calling and having a conversation with this computer." Not when I'm in crisis. That is not who I want to talk to. We are a ways from that, because if the text message reading annoys me, you know.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. I got a new iPhone and it made me pick which voice I wanted, but they didn't have the old voice and they all kind of sounded weird for a while. But yeah, I think things like that, they sound silly, but that's the point, is, we're as humans so conscious of nuances in voice and things like that, that a voice that talks like this is probably not going to be something that people want to listen to for legal advice.

Lee Burgess: Or a voice that when you say, "Well, this really horrible thing happened", and it's like, "Nice!" – nobody wants to hear that.

Alison Monahan: "Oh no! Oopsie!" You're like, "What?" That's just off.

Lee Burgess: It's off. We're a ways away from that. I'm just saying. I take the self-driving Waymo cars in San Francisco, I'm fine with that. But it's the communication stuff where I'm like, "I can't." I will literally let the computer drive me around, but I really don't want to talk to it.

Alison Monahan: That's fair.

Lee Burgess: That's fair.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, and I think that does bring up this question of, what should people be doing in law school? And I think some of it is paying attention to this, maybe

taking classes in it, whatnot. But also, really developing those people skills and your emotional intelligence and things like that, I think are so important, and probably even more important going forward.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. I also think, as you mentioned earlier, you have to be good at learning, because I think that the changes in technology and the ways that we move within the world are at lightning speed. I mean, much faster than it was for our parents, much faster than it was even when we began practicing law. How many years have we had an iPhone? There was a time before the iPhone. But when that came out, we all had Blackberries. A lot of stuff has changed, but it's changing much faster. And so, to be able to be nimble, I think, is something that you really want to take to heart. And that means that you have to not be afraid of learning new things. Try out these tools. Try and at least understand what's happening in the landscape so you can dive in and learn them, because a lot of people maybe at your BigLaw firm aren't ready to do that.

Alison Monahan: Yeah. No, and I think that is kind of a throughline I found throughout legal education and legal practice and doing what we do now, is most lawyers actually like to learn things, so I think people are pretty well situated. I mean, they're not always into science and math and technology and that kind of thing, but we are good at learning things. That's what lawyers do. If you're working on a case, it was always this situation of like, "Okay. Now you need to get up to speed on this whole universe that you knew nothing about yesterday. And we need you to be an expert within the most short period of time possible." And so, I think that is actually something that people are good at, and I would lean into that.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. I remember going to of my first meetings about the first trial team that I was placed on, and I'm sitting in this office, and the senior associate turns to me and he says, "So, this is about welding rods. Do you know what that is?" And I'm like, "No." And he's like, "Okay, I'll tell you in two minutes, but you should go figure out what that is." And so I'm back at my desk being like, "What is a welding rod?" And then I spent a decent chunk of time trying to understand it, so I could go do the legal work associated with it, because that's part of what is – you have to figure out what you're talking about, because it can come at you in tons of different contexts.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, I remember when I was at trial on a hardware case, and another associate who was a friend of mine came out of court one day and he's like, "I finally think I understand electricity. Our expert was like Mr. Wizard out there!" We had to figure out how to present to a jury that had no one who'd

finished college, this very complicated case about... I don't remember what exactly it was, but it had to do with voltage regulators. And to understand a voltage regulator, you have to understand how electricity works. So we had to find and coach this expert – who was some insane PhD, multi PhD guy – how to convey this to a jury. And it was very interesting, but that stuff's not easy.

Lee Burgess: No. I watched a patent trial on dialysis machines, and what they were fighting over was the screen and the touch pad or whatever of the dialysis machine. And it was weeks of discussing that. And I remember sitting in that place going, "I don't know that I follow this, so I'm pretty sure that the jury is not following this", because taking really complicated concepts and making them simple is very, very hard to do. But I think that is something that AI can help you out with.

Alison Monahan: I was going to say, who might be good at that? Our new friend Claude, I bet, could take this very complicated concept and distill it down so that someone at maybe a 7th grade level could understand it. That sort of thing would actually be really useful.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. I think one of the things when you start messing with these tools that I have learned is you have to be very specific about what you want it to do. So in that case, I think the mistakes I made in my early Claude use were, I was not giving it enough direction. It really wants to know, "I want you to do this, and I want it to be written so someone with a 7th grade reading level can understand it. I want it to be in this tone. This is the audience, this is the purpose of it." And the more prompting you give it, the better. I think the other thing law students need to consider is, what are the ethical ramifications of this? When can you use it in a trial? When can you use it in generating things for clients? I've been doing my CLE, because it's my time to turn in all my CLE, and I did do a CLE on how to copyright work that may have been influenced by AI, which was actually a fairly interesting CLE. So, thanks to people who put that together. But these are things we haven't really thought about. And so, if you're not taking copyright classes, you may not be talking about that. And if you're not talking about it, maybe in your Ethics classes, you should ask. Ask the professors, "This is coming up for us. Who's talking about this? Who's writing about it?" Or write a paper on it.

Alison Monahan: I was going to say, great Law Review note topic.

Lee Burgess: Oh, that's a great new Law Review note topic! Yeah, ripe for discussion, right? And it's a wild, wild west out there, right? We don't have a lot of

precedent for what to do with all this technology. So, it's a cutting edge time, but you do want to make sure that you are participating and not opting out.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, and I think writing a note or a paper on some of this would just be such a great way to kind of dive into the material, get familiar with it, use it. Who's not going to ask you about that if that's on your resume?

Lee Burgess: Oh, totally, especially a law firm partner who might be in their sixties who's like, "I don't even know what some of this stuff really is", unless they practice law in this area.

Alison Monahan: Yeah, I think that would actually be like a really great option for people, because everybody is going to want to talk about that. And if you can talk about that in a meaningful, understandable type of way, I think that might actually give you a really big leg up in the job market.

Lee Burgess: Yeah, and then you could take that note and feed it to Claude and ask it for some great LinkedIn posts about it. Oh, yes, quoting directly from your own piece, using as much language that comes out of your own piece, so it is just pulling your own language. Oh, very powerful stuff. See, now everybody has their note topic. You're welcome.

Alison Monahan: Or at least an idea for notes, and you can go generate some of those and brainstorm. But yeah, even now we're actually getting excited about that, because it's something we hadn't thought about probably until that exact moment. But you can take that and run with it, and I think it would be really useful.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. So, I know we're almost out of time, but I hope that what folks can get from this is that although some of this AI stuff can be scary and some of the headlines around it are really intimidating that you will see in the news, when they start talking about how it's going to take over the world – we have a while until the computers take over the world. And that may be true, but that's a very, hopefully, far away time. I try not to think about that stuff. But I will say that sometimes when you read those things, it can feel like, "Oh well, I shouldn't be interacting with it at all." And I just think that that's not a practical way to approach the new frontier that is AI and technology in the legal profession. I think you want to participate, and just make sure that you're ready to pivot and learn new things, because they're coming for you. New things are coming for you.

Alison Monahan: Absolutely. I totally agree, and I think that the more you can get in there and

play with it, the better off you're probably going to be.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. Well, I would like to take one last second before we wrap up and just thank everybody for listening to 500 episodes of us.

Alison Monahan: I don't think... I remember reminiscing earlier today in my head, I think we had the idea for this podcast in a bar with a friend of ours who had an LSAT podcast. I don't know why we were day drinking with this person, but for some reason we were all day drinking.

Lee Burgess: We were trying to record a podcast about it, I think.

Alison Monahan: That's right, maybe that was the thing. I just remember that was like, "Why were we in the bar at like 2:00 in the afternoon?" But he was like, "You guys should really start a podcast." And we took it and ran with it. And here we are, 500 episodes later.

Lee Burgess: And millions of downloads. I mean, millions upon millions.

Alison Monahan: Millions, literally.

Lee Burgess: Yeah. So, thank you all for listening. It has been a great ride. We love hearing from folks that they listen to it. It's pretty cool. So, thanks for sharing your time with us. We're glad you find it to be helpful. And I hope that we're going to continue talking about the future of AI and technology. And as I learn more exciting things from my friend Claude – who sometimes I thank, which is also weird. I was like, I shouldn't have to thank the AI. But I think it's fun to talk about. So, I'm sure we'll keep talking about it.

Alison Monahan: I agree. If you enjoyed this episode of the Law School Toolbox podcast, please take a second to leave a review and rating on your favorite listening app. We'd really appreciate it. And be sure to subscribe so you don't miss anything. If you have any questions or comments, please don't hesitate to reach out to Lee or Alison at lee@lawschooltoolbox.com or alison@lawschooltoolbox.com. Or you can always contact us via our website contact form at LawSchoolToolBox.com. Thanks for listening, and we'll talk soon!

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