

Gen AI Legal Drivers Training Course Syllabus 2025

Stradley Labs powered by vLex equips lawyers with the foundational knowledge and practical skills to integrate generative AI into legal workflows, ensuring they are ready to lead and advocate for AI-driven innovation in their practice.

Philosophy: AI transformation inserts the machine into legal workflows, but superior innovation will always remain human-centered — focused on the connections we grow with wise counsel.

STRADLEYLABS

Stradley Labs Gen AI Driver Certification

Legal Ethics and Gen AI

Best Practices | Current Tools | Ethics | Gen AI Concepts | Gen AI & Courts

Censor - ABA Model Rule 3.1, 3.3 and 8.4

Client Consent - ABA Model Rule 1.6

- Client consent must be informed – which means the client must have information about why the lawyer proposes to use the Gen AI tool, including the benefits, what risks are in play to use it, the kinds of information that will be disclosed and how others may use the information in a way that might hurt the client.
- Information that does not relate to a client matter or that is anonymized can be entered into a Gen AI tool without the need for client consent.
 - Most legal research questions, for example, are posed without reference to a client. However, clients may have rules in place in OGCs that require lawyers to communicate if their work on the matter was informed by a Gen AI tool.

ABA Formal Opinion 312 on Gen AI Tools

Collaboration - ABA Model Rules 5.1 and 5.3

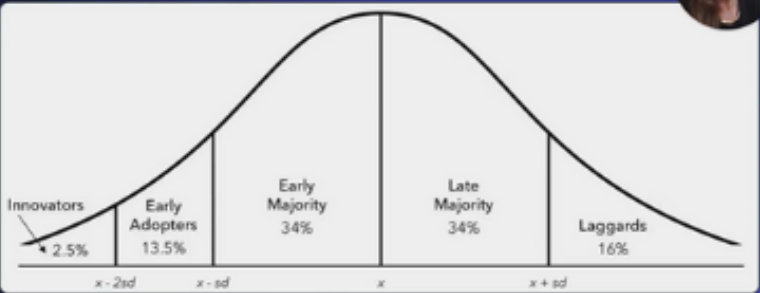
Communication - ABA Model Rule 1.4

Competence - ABA Model Rule 1.1

Confidentiality - ABA Model Rule 1.6

Session 6 Primer - Diffusion of Innovation in Legal Systems

Diffusion of Innovation in Legal Systems



D

Division of Tasks

Consider your process and push only subtasks best suited for Gen AI to the machine.

R

Risk Assessment

Identify privacy and ethical concerns, client sensitivities, or potential biases.

I

Impact vs. Investment

Where the machine is faster, use it to create more time to apply human judgment.

V

Verification Needs

An interpretation of dense legal rules requires an intense audit. Brainstorming does not.

E

Engagement

Consider the level of human involvement needed- training, oversight and feedback loops.

Method: Participants learn in cohorts built by invitation of firm and practice leaders and incentivized by clear innovation goals, 13 CLE hours, and training/bonus credit for lawyers.

Each session includes pre-work to convey substantive learning followed by interactive, real-time sessions and practical application assignments, grounded in legal ethics responsibilities, which are easily accessible for reference on a firm intranet page.

Sessions are inclusive of diverse learners and grounded in the psychology of innovation and how it diffuses through social networks.

Sessions - 13 CLE Credits

- **Session 1:** Introduction to Large Language Models | Probability and Privacy
- **Session 2:** Technical Primer: How Gen AI Produces Answers | Process Map for ROI
- **Session 3:** Gen AI Legal Ethics
- **Session 4:** Applying Gen AI to Legal Operations Workflows
- **Session 5:** Understanding Innovation Diffusion and Growing Adoption
- **Session 6:** Frameworks for Evaluating Gen AI's Additive Value
- **Session 7:** Competence Trust – Evaluating and Evangelizing Gen AI Output
- **Session 8:** Core Competencies and Key Motivators for Adoption
- **Session 9:** Prompting 101
- **Session 10:** Hands-On Hackathon: Applying Gen AI to Real-World Legal Tasks
- **Session 11:** Peer Review and Use-Case Sharing
- **Session 12:** Client Communications Retrospective
- **Session 13:** Empathy, EQ and Early Adoption

Core Competencies

Assessing When to Use Gen AI	Use Cases – Identifying use cases that return a positive investment is grounded in focusing on the best use cases for gen AI. This requires consideration of: • Division of Tasks – Consider your process and push only subtasks best suited for gen AI to the machine. • Risk Assessment – Identify privacy and ethical concerns, client sensitivities or potential biases. • Impact vs. Investment – Where the machine is faster, use it to create more time to apply human judgment. • Verification Needs – An interpretation of dense legal rules requires an intense audit. Brainstorming does not. • Engagement – Consider the level of human involvement needed – training, oversight and feedback loops.
-------------------------------------	---

	Tools – Evaluating tools, including the scope of their training data: • Different tools may work best for different use cases.
Features of Large Language Models (LLMs)	Self-Learning – LLMs may be designed to ingest your inputs into the data they use for training, which has implications for security and data protection. • We must always understand if we are using a public or private tool. Probabilistic – LLMs don't know facts; they model what is likely to be said based on patterns learned from massive data sets of human language. • We call inaccurate output hallucinations. Biased – Output generated by LLMs will include the biases present in the data set used for training. Conversational – LLMs are designed to be conversational and confident, even when presenting statistically likely, but inaccurate, information. Customized by Workflow – LLMs are trained to be best at certain tasks. • Legal gen AI tools, for example, can be designed to ground outputs in the law and to cite back to legal databases that allow lawyers to audit generated output for accuracy. They can also be designed to protect sensitive client data.
Gen AI Leadership	Competency Trust – We will begin to rely on tools or teammates once we trust them. • We learn to trust by testing against what we know. • This process requires an investment of time. • This applies to how our clients evaluate us, just as much as it applies to how we evaluate our tools and teammates. Client Communications Practicum – Role-playing and practicing conversations with clients or supervising lawyers about gen AI. • Using resource pages to field client questions and brainstorm best practices. • Cataloging and sharing use cases within the firm (knowledge management workflows).

Innovation Leadership	Diffusion of Innovation – Innovation spreads through social groups, led by curious, influential early adopters. Law firms can drive practice innovation by empowering lawyers to embrace change. Empathy, EQ and Early Adoption – At their core, lawyers are counselors, and the value they bring lies in judgment, persuasion, empathy and trust — qualities AI cannot replicate. Recognizing this helps lawyers overcome skepticism, as their fundamental role remains the same, whether assisted by gen AI or not.
Legal Ethics	Legal teams are bound by ethical considerations including the six "C's": • Candor • Client Consent • Collaboration • Communication • Competence • Confidentiality Stradley Ronon's internal Legal Ethics & Gen AI resource page offers a detailed breakdown of each concept, but most critically, the American Bar Association's Formal Opinion 512 states that before inputting client confidential information into a gen AI tool, counsel should inform the client about: • Why the tool is being used. • What kinds of client information will be inputted into the tool and how it may be used and disclosed. • The benefits, risks and limitations of using the tool.
Process	Process Mapping – Identify workflow steps where AI can add value and improve efficiency. Prompt Engineering Skills – Craft and refine prompts to get accurate, actionable AI outputs: • Tailoring prompts by persona, task and tool. • Auditing gen AI output, asking follow-up questions, and re-prompting for improved results.

Anusia Gillespie – Enterprise Lead – vLex

Kelsy Cocozzo – Customer Success Manager, Enterprise – vLex

Laura Chance – Manager of Knowledge Solutions – Stradley Ronon

Sarah Hirebet – Director of Knowledge Management – Stradley Ronon