2025 CMCP Annual Business Conference

TITLE: C1 AI Uncovered: Building Responsibly, Using Intentionally

DATE & TIME: Thursday, September 11, 2025; 3:45 pm - 5:00 pm

LOCATION: Hyatt Regency Downtown San Francisco SOMA - 50 3rd St., SF 94134

SESSION DESCRIPTION: This dynamic "two-in-one" session brings together experts across two mini-panels for an in-depth look at some of the most compelling issues shaping the future of artificial intelligence.

Part I: AI Development: Explore the legal, ethical, and technical challenges facing AI developers today—from data privacy and model bias to safety and accountability. Panelists will unpack the realities behind training AI models and examine the risks and rewards of current systems on the market.

Part II: AI in Practice: Shift from theory to action with a practical look at how AI is being used in legal practice and beyond. Speakers will share real-world use cases, offer best practices for deploying AI responsibly, and showcase live demos of innovative tools transforming the way we work and live.

Whether you're an AI novice or navigating its implementation in your organization, this session promises insight, inspiration—and unlimited learning.

SPEAKERS:

- AI Development Panel
    - Moderator: Katherine Tong (Google)
    - Panelists:
        - Karl Barrios (Google)
        - Ally Bennett (Open AI)
        - Cathy Lee (Stability AI)
- AI in Practice Panel
    - Moderator: Karineh Khachatourian (KXT Law)
        - Panelists:
            - Sona Sulakian (Pincites)
            - Christina Ushijima (Alembic Technologies)

MCLE Written Materials For AI Development Panel

Core concepts

- Artificial Intelligence (AI): The broad field of computer science focused on creating machines that can perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and problem-solving.
- Machine Learning (ML): A subfield of AI where computer systems learn and improve automatically through data and experience, without being explicitly programmed for every scenario. ML uses algorithms to find patterns and make predictions.
- Deep Learning (DL): A specialized subset of machine learning that uses multi-layered neural networks to analyze and learn from large amounts of unstructured data. It is particularly effective for complex tasks like image and speech recognition.
- Neural Network: An algorithm modeled after the human brain. It consists of layers of interconnected nodes (or "neurons") that process and transmit information. A "deep" neural network has multiple hidden layers.

Types of machine learning

- Supervised Learning: This approach uses labeled datasets to train an algorithm. The data is pre-tagged with correct answers, and the model learns to find the relationship between inputs and outputs to make accurate predictions on new data.
    - Example: A spam filter is trained on a dataset of emails already labeled as "spam" or "not spam.".
- Unsupervised Learning: In this method, the algorithm is given unlabeled data and must find patterns and relationships on its own without specific guidance.
    - Example: A marketing tool might use unsupervised learning to automatically group customers into distinct segments based on purchasing behaviors.
- Reinforcement Learning: An agent learns to perform a task through a process of trial and error in a dynamic environment. It receives rewards for desired behaviors and penalties for undesirable ones, guiding it toward the optimal solution.

    - Example: An algorithm learning to play a game by receiving points for good moves and losing points for bad ones.

Popular AI technologies

- Natural Language Processing (NLP): A field of AI that enables computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language.
    - Applications: Conversational chatbots, language translation, and text summarization.
- Generative AI: A class of AI models that can create new, original content like text, images, or music. It learns from large datasets to generate new data that mirrors the style and characteristics of the training data.

- Large Language Model (LLM): A type of foundation model that is trained on a vast amount of text data. LLMs are behind many generative AI applications and are capable of performing a wide variety of tasks like answering questions and writing text.
- Computer Vision: The ability of a computer to interpret and understand visual inputs like images and videos.
    - Applications: Facial recognition, medical image analysis, and autonomous vehicles.

MCLE Written Materials For AI in Practice

- AI Contract Review Evaluation Template from Pincites
- Legal AI Evaluation Guide from Pincites