

**COLORADO SUPREME COURT
LEGAL TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AGENDA**

February 10, 2026, noon MST
The Supreme Court Conference Room and via Webex

Webex link:

<https://judicial.webex.com/judicial/j.php?MTID=mdfec99c225b11689b5f11561643d8e94>

1. Call to order.
2. Introductions.
3. Meeting schedule.
4. Review of charge from Chief Justice Márquez [attachment 1].
5. Proposed action plan [attachment 2].
6. Formation of subcommittees.
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

Judge Lino Lipinsky, Chair
Colorado Court of Appeals
lino.lipinsky@judicial.state.co.us

Attachment 1

Supreme Court of Colorado

2 East 14th Avenue
Denver, CO 80203
(720) 625-5450
<https://www.coloradojudicial.gov/supreme-court>

MONICA M. MÁRQUEZ
CHIEF JUSTICE

SUPREME COURT OF COLORADO OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE

CHARGE ESTABLISHING THE LEGAL TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

I. Background

The increasing use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) impacts all areas of law. And while AI has the potential to dramatically increase legal professionals' productivity and reduce clients' costs, it can also present risks, including ethical concerns. For example, AI can produce "hallucinations"—fake citations to legal and other authorities, or fake audio and video files—and create inaccurate answers that sound convincing. AI can also provide outputs that reflect the bias of materials in the training dataset on which the AI tool may rely, such as online posts. Further, careless use of AI can result in loss of the protections for confidential information and work product.

As with any technology, legal professionals must understand the risks and benefits of AI tools employed in providing services to clients and those tools used by their clients and other legal professionals.

II. Purpose

The Standing Committee on the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct (the Standing Committee), the Advisory Committee on the Practice of Law (the Advisory Committee), and the Colorado Bar Association's Ethics Committee have all discussed the impact of AI on the practice of law and professional ethics. But none of these bodies possess the expertise and authority to draft and to recommend to the Chief Justice technology-focused guidance documents that the Chief Justice would make publicly available.

The Chief Justice therefore accepts the Standing Committee’s unanimous recommendation that the Chief Justice form a Legal Technology Advisory Committee to do this work. Several state court and bar association committees have promulgated guidance documents addressing legal professionals’ use of AI. See <https://www.ncsc.org/consulting-and-research/areas-of-expertise/technology/tri-ncsc-ai-policy-consortium/ai-policy-resources/state-activities/resource-center/state-court-guidelines-and-policies>. These guidance documents are particularly critical given that legal professionals are increasingly relying on—and in some instances misusing—AI tools.

For the above reasons, the Chief Justice establishes the Legal Technology Advisory Committee, effective October 1, 2025.


III. Charge/Membership

The Legal Technology Advisory Committee is charged with drafting and recommending to the Chief Justice guidance materials on the use of technology, including AI, for attorneys, licensed legal paraprofessionals, other legal professionals, judicial officers, and members of the public who have cases in our courts or otherwise interact with them. The Committee’s objectives are to safeguard the integrity of the legal system, promote competent client service, protect client confidences, support access to justice, and encourage innovation, consistent with the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct.

The Legal Technology Advisory Committee shall consist of twelve members appointed for a three-year term by the Chief Justice. Membership shall include one Supreme Court Justice; one Court of Appeals Judge, who shall serve as Chair; two district court judges, one of whom shall be a chief judge; two county court judges; one clerk of court; three practicing Colorado attorneys; and two subject matter experts who may be attorneys. The chair shall convene meetings of the Legal Technology Advisory Committee no fewer than four times per year and shall make guidance recommendations to the Chief Justice no less than annually, with the first recommendations due by October 1, 2026. If the Committee determines that no guidance recommendations are needed within a given year or if the work on one or more recommendations needs to extend beyond the annual deadline, the chair shall submit a short report to the Chief Justice with an update on the Committee’s work to date. The chair may establish subcommittees to perform the tasks deemed appropriate to carry out the Committee’s responsibilities.

The Legal Technology Advisory Committee shall sunset on September 30, 2028, unless renewed by the Chief Justice.

DONE this 15 day of September, 2025.



Monica M. Márquez
Chief Justice

Attachment 2

Legal Technology Advisory Committee

Plan for development of an AI legal guidance document for
Colorado legal professionals, judicial officers, and the public
January 6, 2026

I. Background

Chief Justice Márquez's Charge Establishing the Committee

Background: The Chief Justice noted that “[t]he increasing use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) impacts all areas of law. And while AI has the potential to dramatically increase legal professionals’ productivity and reduce clients’ costs, it can also present risks, including ethical concerns. For example, AI can produce ‘hallucinations’ — fake citations to legal and other authorities, or fake audio and video files — and create inaccurate answers that sound convincing. AI can also provide outputs that reflect the bias of materials in the training dataset on which the AI tool may rely, such as online posts. Further, careless use of AI can result in loss of the protections for confidential information and work product.

“As with any technology, legal professionals must understand the risks and benefits of AI tools employed in providing services to clients and those tools used by their clients and other legal professionals.”

The Committee's Charge: Chief Justice Márquez charged the Committee “with drafting and recommending to the Chief Justice guidance materials on the use of technology, including AI, for attorneys, licensed legal paraprofessionals, other legal professionals, judicial officers, and members of the public who have cases in our courts or otherwise interact with them. The Committee’s objectives are to safeguard the integrity of the legal system, promote competent client service, protect client confidences, support access to justice, and encourage innovation, consistent with the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct.’

Reporting Deadline: The Committee “shall make guidance recommendations to the Chief Justice no less than annually, with the first recommendations due by October 1, 2026.”

II. Project Phases

Phase I –Planning and Scoping

Establish Meeting Schedule: Set the Committee’s meeting schedule for 2026 and designate a structure for subcommittee coordination, progress tracking, and stakeholder communication.

Set Objectives:

- Generate the AI guideline document specified in the Chief Justice’s charge.
- Provide educational programs and draft articles to educate targeted groups regarding the guideline document once the Supreme Court has adopted it.
- Support access to justice by encouraging Colorado Legal Services attorneys, pro bono attorneys, and self-represented litigants to use AI tools effectively and responsibly.
- Promote technological competence in and appropriate use of AI tools among the Colorado legal community, the state judiciary, and other targeted audiences.
- Ensure that the relevant constituencies are provided with an opportunity to offer ideas and suggestions to the Committee.

Determine Target Audience:

- Colorado legal professionals.
- Colorado judicial officers.
- Self-represented litigants.
- Colorado Bar Association, local bar associations, and specialty bars.
- University of Colorado and University of Denver law schools.
- Legal technology providers serving Colorado courts and practitioners.

- Members of the public who interface with the legal system.

Identify Core Issues to Be Addressed in the Guidance Document: Key topics include, among others:

- Fundamentals of AI technology.
- How AI is transforming — and will likely transform over the next twenty-four months — legal work (research, summarization, e-discovery, drafting, analytics, and ideation) and the functions performed by judicial officers.
- The AI resources available for legal professionals, judicial officers, and members of the public who interface with the legal system.
- AI use’s implications for the Rules of Professional Conduct, the Code of Judicial Conduct, and the Unauthorized Practice of Law Rules.
- How legal professionals, self-represented litigants, and others have misused AI and the risk they will continue to generate inaccurate or biased outputs through AI tools.
- Case studies of problem areas: hallucinations, deep fake exhibits, etc.

Establish Subcommittees to Review Existing Guidance Materials:

Subcommittees will examine existing AI guidance materials from, among other jurisdictions, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, and Washington. In addition, review the American Bar Association’s Formal Opinion 512 regarding “Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools.”

Subcommittee Reports: After reviewing these guidance materials, each subcommittee will present findings on and conclusions regarding them.

Determine the Form, Format, and Length of the Guidance

Document: Based on, among other inputs, the information gleaned from the existing AI materials, decide whether the final document will include an executive summary, checklists and forms, a sample AI policy for practitioners, and other sections, and determine the length of and level of detail in the document.

Phase II – Drafting and Consultation

Synthesize Lessons from Other Guidance Materials: Identify key themes, model provisions, and approaches in existing guidance materials that are applicable to Colorado’s legal environment and consider subject areas missing from those guidance materials.

Develop Preliminary Drafts of the Colorado Guidelines: Discuss scope, tone, and organization of the guidance document, ensuring accessibility for legal professionals, judicial officers, and members of the public.

Solicit Broad Input and Conduct Listening Sessions: Engage stakeholder groups including legal professionals, judicial officers at all court levels, judicial branch staff, representatives of the Colorado federal courts and administrative tribunals, legal organizations (Colorado Bar Association — including its AI Task Force, local bars, specialty bar associations, Colorado Legal Services, Access to Justice Commission), other legal organizations, public stakeholders, and the business community.

Drafting Subcommittees: Assign sections or topics to drafting teams.

Committee Review: Review and edit all sections for consistency and clarity before proceeding to public comment on the final draft of the guidance document.

Phase III – Finalization and Submission

Circulation for Public Comment: Release the draft guidance document for public review and feedback through bar associations, the judicial branch website, and stakeholder outreach.

Incorporate Feedback and Final Edits: Reconvene the Committee to evaluate comments and make final revisions.

Submission to the Supreme Court: Deliver the final guidance document and recommendations to the Colorado Supreme Court by the October 1, 2026, deadline.

Optional Additional Tasks

- Create sample AI policy templates.
- Identify best practices.

- Draft sample AI tool evaluation checklists.
- Provide an annotated bibliography of AI documents and other resources.