

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTEENTH
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

Administrative Order 2026-03-Gen (Amendment 1)

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN COURT FILINGS

(a) Pursuant to Article V, section 2(d) of the Florida Constitution, and section 43.26, Florida Statutes, the chief judge of each judicial circuit is charged with the authority and the power to do everything necessary to promote the prompt and efficient administration of justice.

(b) Florida Rule of General Practice and Judicial Administration 2.215(b)(3) states the chief judge “ensures the efficient and proper administration of all courts within [this] circuit, considering available resources.”

(c) The Court recognizes the increasing use of artificial intelligence technology in the researching and drafting of legal documents, including pleadings, motions, briefs, and other filings.

(d) Artificial intelligence’s use raises important concerns including, but not limited to, confidentiality of the client, candor to the tribunal, diligence, compliance with court rules of procedure and with the Rules Regulating the Florida Bar.

(e) Changes in the law and its practice exist including benefits and risks associated with the technology relevant to courtroom proceedings, if a person uses artificial intelligence tools or not, the understanding of its uses and challenges is essential to the preparation of any filing or presentation.

(f) In accordance with the authority vested in the Chief Judge by Article V, section 2(d) of the Florida Constitution, section 43.26, Florida Statutes, and Florida Rule of General Practice and Judicial Administration 2.215, it is hereby **ORDERED**:

1. AI Use or Assistance: AI may be used to assist in preparation, researching, drafting pleadings, drafting documents, filing documents, and discovery. All information generated by AI must have appropriate human oversight that includes checking citations, verifying factual claims, and analyzing conclusions. All those using AI shall guard against including, but not limited to, potential plagiarism, confidentiality breaches, inaccurate information, false information, and the use of appropriate language. When AI has been used or assisted in the use of preparation, researching, drafting pleadings, drafting documents, filing documents, and/or discovery requests, the document shall identify the specific tool used in such manner.

2. Attorney Responsibility: An attorney may use AI technologies but only to the extent that the lawyer can reasonably guarantee compliance with the lawyer's ethical obligations. Attorneys shall be fully responsible for their work product and must comply with Florida law and the Rules Regulating the Florida Bar, including Rule 4-1.1 (Competence), Rule 4-1.6 (Confidentiality), Rule 4-3.3 (Candor to Tribunal), Rule 4-5.1 (Supervision), and Rule 4-5.3 (Nonlawyer Supervision). (*See In Re: Amendments to Rules Regulating the Florida Bar – Chapter 4*, No. SC2024-0032 (Aug. 29, 2024), and *Florida Bar Ethics Opinion 24-1* (Jan. 19, 2024)).

3. Pro se Litigants Responsibility: Pro se litigants using AI shall be aware of the technology's propensity to generate fictitious legal authorities and must ensure such citations do not appear in any court filing. Pro se litigants are required to follow the same procedural rules as attorneys and must be prepared to accept the consequences of any nondisclosure, procedural mistakes, inaccurate information, false facts, AI (digital) hallucinations, and/or legal error.

4. Confidentiality and Authenticity: Attorneys and pro se litigants shall use their best efforts to verify the authenticity of information obtained by them using AI if there is a reasonable basis to question the authenticity of the information and have produced inaccurate information, legal error, and/or AI (digital) hallucinations. The AI tools for legal research, drafting documents, and assisting in the discovery process shall be consistent with Florida law, court rules of procedure, the rules governing professional responsibilities, and the obligation to protect confidential information.

5. Certification: Any attorney or pro se litigant submitting such a filing must include a certification that they have personally reviewed and verified the content's accuracy, specifically regarding factual statements, legal arguments, and case citations. All filings or submissions containing AI-generated content must disclose the use of AI on the face of the document, pleading, and/or filing and shall have confirm the accuracy and reliability of the work by including the following,

The undersigned hereby certifies that generative artificial intelligence was used to prepare this [TITLE OF DOCUMENT BEING FILED]. The specific generative artificial intelligence tool(s) used include [name of generative AI program(s)]. The undersigned has independently verified the accuracy of every citation to the law and/or the record, and the accuracy of any language drafted by generative artificial intelligence, including quotations, citations, paraphrased assertions, facts, and legal analysis.

6. Definition: "AI" refers to computer systems or machines that imitate human intelligence, such as interpreting and producing language, citations, recognizing or creating images, solving problems, and learned from vast amounts of data. Artificial

intelligence can create content such as text, images, or audio, synthetic media such as fake images, videos, and audio recordings. AI performs tasks by analyzing information to find pattern making decisions, relying solely on precise programming that can be highly realistic and extremely difficult to detect but is simple to produce them, as opposed to requiring human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, and language understanding. Some examples of generative AI programs commonly used to draft or prepare such documents include: Harvey AI; Lexis+AI; AI.Law; Co-Counsel by Thomson Reuters; Westlaw drafting assistant; ChatGPT by OpenAI; Google Gemini; and Microsoft Copilot.

7. Sanctions: The failure to include the required disclosure/certification and/or the submission of false or misleading AI-generated content will be grounds for sanctions, as permitted by law. Sanctions may include: contempt; striking of pleadings or dismissal of actions; fines and/or the imposition of attorney's fees; and referral to The Florida Bar for disciplinary proceedings.

This Administrative Order vacates and supersedes Administrative Order 2026-03-Gen.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida on this 27th day of January, 2026.

/s/ Carol-Lisa Phillips
Carol-Lisa Phillips, Chief Judge