

An Overview of Electronic Discovery in Employment Law Understanding and Planning for eDiscovery





Understanding and Planning for eDiscovery

Considering Electronic Discovery in Employment Law

- Why consider eDiscovery in employment law?
 Elements and Examples
- How can you proactively prepare for eDiscovery?

 Procedures and Practices
- Why consider eDiscovery as opposed to paper discovery?
 Resources and Risks



Why consider eDiscovery in employment law?

When asked the three most numerous types of matters pending against their companies in the past year, the respondents' answers generally coincided with their concerns about the future.

In the U.S. it was labor/employment, contracts, and personal injury. *





Why consider eDiscovery in employment law?

Elements and Examples of Employment Law Records*

- Employee Screening and Selection

 Recruitment Documents, Resumes/Applications, Interview Records, Pre-Employment Testing, Verification/Reference Checks
- On-Boarding
 Government Forms, Benefit Forms, Emergency Notification Forms
- General Employment
 Wage/Salary Info, Wage Garnishments, Appraisals, Promotions, Transfers, Disciplinary Records, Job Related Medical Records
- Separation Records
 Exit Interviews, Separation Checklists, COBRA Notices, Correspondence, Reference Statements
- Claims and Litigation
 Unemployment, Worker's Compensation, State or Federal EEO, OSHA, Affirmative Action, Records for Litigation





Procedures

Understand Client Retention, Disposal, and Litigation Hold Procedures

Audit

- Does the client have a formal document retention policy?
- Does the client have a formal document disposal policy?
- Does the client have a formal litigation hold policy?

Evaluate

- Is the document retention policy compliant with employment policy (internal) and law (external)?
- Is the document disposal policy compliant with employment policy (internal) and law (external)?
- Is the litigation hold policy compliant with legal requirements?

Update

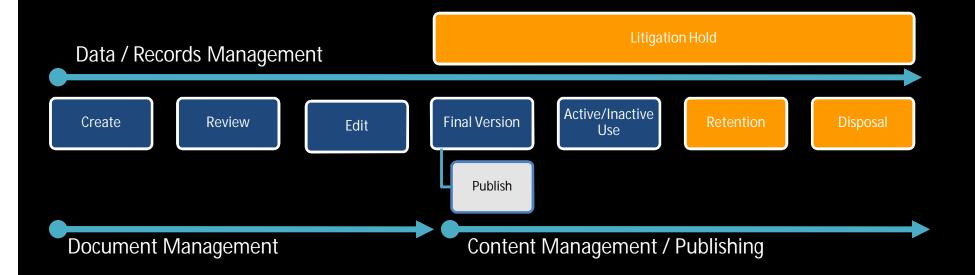
- Do procedures need to be written?
- Do procedures need to be adjusted?
- Do the procedures need to be tested?





Procedures

Understand Client Data/Records Management Procedures







Practices

Understand Litigation Hold Trigger Point

Zubalake v. UBS Warburg LLC, 220 F.R.D. 212, 218 (S.D.N.Y. 2003) (Zubulake IV) "Once a party reasonably anticipates litigation, it must suspend its routine document retention/destruction policy and put in place a 'litigation hold' to ensure the preservation of relevant documents."

Zubulake IV, 220 F.R.D. at 217 - a party need not "preserve every shred of paper, every e-mail or electronic document, and every backup tape" before or during actual or threatened litigation.

Trevino, supra, 969 S.W.2d at 957 – a party must preserve "what it knows, or reasonably should know is relevant in the action, is reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, is reasonably likely to be requested during discovery, [or] is the subjection of pending discovery sanction."





Practices

Proactive Preparation Tasks - Step



- Document Data/Time/Reason for Trigger Event
- Temporarily Suspend Document Destruction Policies
- Meet with Litigation Hold Planning Team* to Establish Litigation Hold Strategy
- Review Document Retention Plan and Procedures
- Review Litigation Hold Procedures





Practices

Proactive Preparation Tasks - Step



- Identify Potentially Relevant Custodians (By Name and By Role)
- Identify Legal And Technology Leads for Specific Litigation Hold Effort
- Prepare and Disseminate Litigation Hold Letters to Relevant Custodians*
- Adjust/Amend Document Destruction Policies as Appropriate
- Follow Up with Potentially Relevant Custodians (Name/Role) to Confirm Understanding of Hold Letter



Practices

Proactive Preparation Tasks - Step



- Determine where the data to be preserved is located.
- Determine the size of the accessible volume of data to be preserved.
- Determine what resources may be needed to collect accessible data.
- Determine the need for access to inaccessible data.
- Estimate the potential resources that may be needed to collect inaccessible data.





Practices

Proactive Preparation Tasks - Step



Determine whether to implement a paper or digital approach to document discovery.

Hard Copy Approach

Application of a traditional hard copy methodology (digital to print) generates tremendous effort /costs.

"Imaged" Hard Copy Approach

A hard copy methodology is forced onto the electronic review environment.

e-Paper Approach

The "first generation" e-discovery process.

Document Analytic Approach

Keeps docs native to limit conversion costs and applies concept advanced search technologies to expedite the review.







Practices

Proactive Preparation Tasks - Step



Determine follow-on steps based on:

- Step 1-4a (Effectiveness, Exposure, Economics)
- Actual Status of Real or Perceived Need to Implement a Litigation Hold
- Recommendations of Legal Counsel and Litigation Hold Planning Team*



^{*} Minimum of Matter Lead (Legal), eDiscovery Team Lead, IT Team Lead, Records Management Team Lead.

Why consider eDiscovery as opposed to paper discovery?

Resources and Risks

Advantages of Digital vs. Paper Discovery

- Collection
- Analytics
- Processing
- Review
- Production
- Archiving







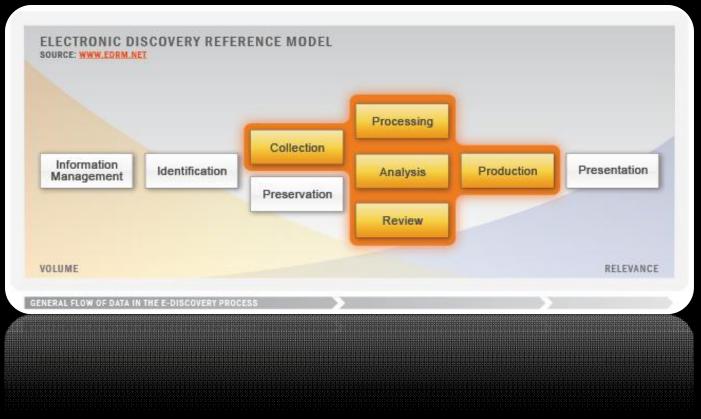
↑ Speed | ↓ Cost | ↓ Risk



Why consider eDiscovery as opposed to paper discovery?

Resources and Risks

The Electronic Discovery Reference Model (http://www.edrm.net)





He who knows when he can fight and when he cannot, will be victorious...

Sun Tzu

Good for you. Great for your clients.

