Discovering E-Discovery: a Resources Guide

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Recommended Citation

E-discovery refers to discovery in civil litigation that focuses on the exchange of information in electronic form. Lainie Crouch Kaiser, a litigation attorney with McDermott Will & Emery, writes that "e-Discovery can be used as an umbrella term for both the legal and operational considerations related to how electronically stored information (ESI) is used in the modern day practice of law." There are many types of ESI, including e-mail and office documents, voicemail, photos, video, and databases. Attorneys and others who write about e-discovery also include "raw data" as discoverable information. Ronald J. Hedges of Nixon Peabody writes that "[t]echnically, documents and data are 'electronic' if they exist in a medium that can only be read through the use of computers. Such media include cache memory, magnetic disks (such as DVDs or CDs), and magnetic tapes."

This article does not present any legal analysis of e-discovery and what is and is not discoverable, but rather it provides a listing of resources that attorneys and those who work with them can use to gain a better understanding of e-discovery and its application in both federal and state courts.

**Research Guide and Comprehensive Collections**

As in other legal research, starting with a source that identifies the relevant resources is useful and time-efficient. The law library at the University of Missouri School of Law produced and updates a research guide titled *Electronic Discovery*. The guide, designed for attorneys, judges, and law students who need to research electronic discovery issues, is thorough. It includes an overview and sections addressing sanctions and privileges, relevant blogs, law firm e-discovery practice groups, and more. The guide references important materials produced by the Sedona Conference, the leading voice in addressing concerns about electronic discovery, and links to the *Sedona Principles: Best Practices, Recommendations & Principles for Addressing Electronic Document Production*. The guide is available at http://libraryguides.missouri.edu/electronicdiscovery.

The Touro College Jacob O. Fuchsberg Law Center’s library produced another useful guide titled *Social Media Use For Attorneys*. The guide includes a list of print and electronic resources that deal specifically with e-discovery and a list of e-discovery blogs that address current and cutting-edge issues. The guide is available at http://guides.tourolaw.edu/socialmedia.

Westlaw, LexisNexis, Bloomberg BNA, and the Practising Law Institute all have databases that provide varied e-discovery resources. Westlaw’s e-discovery collection includes law reviews, texts and bar journals, a national e-discovery law briefs collection, e-discovery trial court orders, state and
The Lexis e-discovery database is extensive and includes treatises, forms, litigation reports, and other materials. Its collection of e-discovery forms includes demand letters, discovery plans, interrogatories, motions, preservation orders, requests for production, stipulations, and others. Most forms are from Matthew Bender publications that are included in the Lexis databases. Mealey’s Litigation Report: Discovery covers the latest news pertaining to discovery issues, such as how federal discovery rules are interpreted by different districts and judges, work product, attorney-client and common interest privileges, and discovery abuse. An important resource located in Lexis is E-Discovery: the Newly Amended Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, authored by the Honorable Shira A. Scheindlin. This guide includes sections that deal with the changes to the Rule 26(f) meet-and-confer requirement, new requirements in Rule 26(b) about production of inaccessible electronically stored information, new “safe harbors” provision in Rule 37 for loss of information due to routine, good faith operation of an electronic information system, and new procedures under Rule 26(b)(5) for requesting return of privileged or work product-protected information that was inadvertently produced.

Bloomberg BNA’s e-Discovery Resource Center includes many types of materials, including:
• Federal and state statutes and rules dealing with e-discovery,
• Practice tools, including pleadings and forms, calendars, etc.,
• Latest e-discovery cases,
• BNA Insight articles (such as the one cited earlier by Lainie Crouch Kaiser),
• Top headlines in the news about e-discovery, digital discovery, and e-evidence, and
• A comprehensive and searchable database of e-discovery cases.

Attorneys using this collection can focus the research on narrower topics, including digital discovery and e-evidence, preservation, production, costs, privilege, and sanctions.

Practising Law Institute’s Discover Plus is the online version of familiar PLI materials, including treatises, course handbooks, CLE materials, and session transcripts. Searching the collection is easy, and an attorney can restrict results to particular types of publications. To locate information about e-discovery, an attorney selects Litigation from the Practice Area choices. In the Litigation practice area, a simple search for e-discovery results in valuable and important documents. Representative results include course handbook chapters about sanctions for e-discovery violations, efficient e-discovery for the smaller case, and ethical issues in e-discovery. Results also include an important course handbook chapter written in 2012, titled The Courts Intervene with Model Rules to Curb the Costs of E-Discovery: Will It Work and Should Litigants Use these Model Rules in the Rule 26(f) Conference.

Included in the PLI Discover Plus database is a full-text and searchable copy of The Electronic Discovery Handbook, authored by Thomas Y. Allman, Anthony J. Diana, Ashish S. Prasad, and Matthew A. Rooney, very important authors and practitioners in e-discovery. Representative chapters in the handbook deal with information management policies and procedures, preservation obligations, review and production of electronically stored information, managing spoliation claims and defenses, international issues, and the next generation of ESI (social media, web-based collaboration applications, cloud computing, and mobile technologies). Chapter 11 of the Electronic Discovery Handbook covers e-discovery in specific areas of practice, such as antitrust, construction, contracts, intellectual property, product liability, and securities. For each specific area of practice, the authors cover the nature of discovery, relevant data courses, and issues regarding preservation and production.

The print treatise most frequently cited and commonly considered the authority in the field is Electronic Discovery: Law and Practice, authored by Adam I. Cohen and David J. Lender (two volumes; Wolters Kluwer Law and Business, 2013). Cohen, a principal with Ernst & Young LLP’s Forensics Technologies and Dispute Services practice, has more than seventeen years of experience...
“Perhaps the best advice lawyers should heed regarding the scope of electronic discovery is this: if it’s relevant, you need to worry about how to handle it, regardless of the system or storage media in which it is contained.”

Incorporated into this treatise now is the ESI Handbook, which offers valuable practice aids to help attorneys with corporate retention policy drafting, electronic discovery depositions, and many other issues.

**Other Useful Books and Resources**

Attorneys who need the basics about electronic discovery and digital evidence should look first at Electronic Discovery and Digital Evidence in a Nutshell by Judge Shira A. Scheindlin and Daniel Capra (West 2009). The following treatises and other resources are useful for more in-depth coverage.


Brent Kidwell, Matthew Neumeier & Brian Hansen, Electronic Discovery (2005).

David J. Lender, Privilege Issues in the Age of Electronic Discovery (Bloomberg BNA e-Discovery Portfolio Series 2013 ed.).

Amy Jane Longo, Electronic Discovery Practice Under the Federal Rules (Bloomberg BNA e-Discovery Portfolio Series 2013 ed.).


Managing E-Discovery and ESI: From Pre-Litigation Through Trial (ABA Section on Litigation 2011).


*Predictive Coding for Dummies* (Wiley 2013).


Seventh Annual National Institute on E-Discovery ABA Section of Science and Technology Law and the Center for Professional Development (2013).


**E-Discovery – Virginia Resources**

Like attorneys in other states, Virginia attorneys closely monitor e-discovery developments. On Nov. 22, 2013, the National Business Institute presented *Everything You Don’t Know About E-Discovery (But Wish You Did)* in Virginia Beach. The program, featuring John C. Lynch (Troutman Sanders), Craig L. Mytelka (Williams Mullen), and Dustin M. Paul (VanDeventer Black), covered latest state rules and regulations; e-discovery precautions, risks, and advice; ethical pitfalls; handling social media, e-mail, video, and other ESI, new discovery sources; and other topics.

E-discovery resources listed below might be useful to Virginia attorneys.


Joan E. Feldman, “Mechanics of Electronic Discovery,” in *The Nuts and Bolts of Electronic Discovery* (Virginia CLE 2003) (advice about gathering computer-based information, filling in the details with computer-based evidence, and the expert’s role in computer-based discovery) (chapter is dated, but useful).


Correy E. Stephenson, “Computer Assisted Review Becomes Popular,” *Virginia Lawyers Weekly* (available at http://valawyersweekly.com/2013/02/01/computer-assisted-review-becomes-more-popular/) (increasing use of computers to review large numbers of documents and how courts have handled determining whether computer assisted document review is acceptable).

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**Conclusion**

E-discovery continues to be challenging for judges and lawyers. In a recent article, Craig D. Ball lists three reasons why electronic data discovery can be challenging to the bench:

• “Judges tend to be more senior than the average lawyer – with the consequence that most jurists have had little hands-on experience with electronically stored information in their own law practices.

• Most lawyers are still at sea with e-discovery technology, so they are less adept at framing ESI issues, making a record, and educating courts.

• The common practice to ‘split the baby’ to achieve a just result rarely prompts outcomes in electronic data discovery.”

Ball then proceeds with eleven tips to help both judges and practitioners “get it right.” His first tip summarizes well why it is so important for attorneys and others in the legal community to understand e-discovery: “Electronic evidence is the new normal, there is no going back. If you don’t fully accept that ESI is here and growing in importance, litigants will prey on your nostalgia and exploit your desire to stay within a last-century comfort zone.”

Judges have their own advice for attorneys about e-discovery. At the recent annual Electronic Discovery Institute Leadership Summit, four jurists presented one dominant theme — attorneys should solve EDD problems themselves without turning to the judges. The four judges recommended that attorneys develop protocols with their adversaries and offer tutorials to judges where technology may be a heavy factor. A goal, according to one jurist panelist, should be to change the “existing mindset of producing parties that the data ‘is mine to know and for you to find out,’ rather than cooperating.” She actually sends attorneys who are bickering to a jury room and tells them to resolve the matters or she will. Another jurist panelist at the program was even more direct about e-discovery problems: “I don’t get headaches, I give headaches … Without a discovery strategy, you are playing chicken.”

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Endnotes:


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5 The *Richmond Journal of Law and Technology* (University of Richmond School of Law) presents an annual Spring symposium about e-discovery and presents the papers at http://jolt.richmond.edu. See, e.g., *E-Discovery In a World of Cloud Computing, Social Networking, and Data Hording* (Spring 2011, issue 3).


7 Id.


9 Id.

10 Id.

Call for Nominations

The Betty A. Thompson Lifetime Achievement Award
The VSB Family Law Section recognizes and honors an individual who has made a substantial contribution to the practice and administration of family law in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The award is presented at the Annual Family Law Seminar in April at The Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Virginia.

Family Law Service Award
The VSB Family Law Section recognizes and honors an individual or organization who has consistently given freely of time, talent and energies to provide valuable services in advancing family, domestic relations or juvenile law in Virginia. The award is presented at the Annual Family Law Seminar in April at The Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Virginia.

VSB Family Law Section award nominations are due January 31, 2014.
More information at http://www.vsb.org/site/sections/family

Award of Merit Competition
The VSB Conference of Local Bar Associations recognizes outstanding projects and programs of Virginia bar associations.

Local Bar Leader of the Year
The VSB Conference of Local Bar Associations recognizes past and presently active leaders in their local bar associations who have continued to offer important service to the bench, bar and public. The award serves as a continuing monument to the dedication of local bar leaders. It also serves to emphasize the importance of close cooperation between the Virginia State Bar and local bar leaders.

VSB Conference of Local Bar Associations nominations are due April 25, 2014.
More information at http://www.vsb.org/site/conferences/clba/view/clba-awards