

Partners Notes

Goodwin Procter Expands Financial Services Group In New York

Goodwin Procter has announced the continued expansion of its Financial Services Group with the addition of Peter W. LaVigne as a partner in its New York office. LaVigne advises clients on a broad range of broker-dealer issues. He joins the firm from Sullivan &

Cromwell.

Mr. LaVigne's expertise spans a variety of broker-dealer issues, including underwriters' compensation, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) issues and business/legal structuring issues on how to compensate brokers,

non-brokers and financial advisors in connection with the marketing of various financial products. He provides guidance in the areas of securities and broker-dealer regulation, including the registration of new broker-dealers, mergers and acquisitions involving broker-dealers and ongoing compliance responsibilities of broker-dealers, as well as on FINRA rules concerning corporate financing and underwriter conflicts of interest.

Goodwin Procter's Financial Services Group is one of the nation's largest, and handles a broad spectrum of corporate and regulatory matters, including acquisitions, product structuring, financing transactions and multi-faceted internal reorganizations, on behalf of banks, bro-

ker-dealers, investment advisers, insurance companies and other financial institutions. The firm represents many of the largest financial institutions and asset management firms in the world, as well as their investors, domestically and globally. Goodwin Procter attorneys offer clients expertise in all areas of financial service law, and routinely work in cross-disciplinary teams.

Mr. LaVigne serves on the Executive Committee of the New York State Bar Association Business Law Section and is a member of its Securities Regulation Committee. In addition, he is the founding chair and currently a member of the American Bar Association Subcommittee on FINRA Corporate Financing Rules.

Roundtable: E-Discovery

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cumbersome, time-consuming and required lots of human intervention.

Technology has now made data on tapes "reasonably accessible" in all but "small" cases. Indexing software has made analyzing terabytes of data "reasonable" in most cases.

These capabilities have an upside and a potential downside. The upside is that far more information is easily discoverable and available. More sophisticated analytics can result in more sophisticated search algorithms, which can find relevant information that would otherwise not surface. The added dimensions are that the bar has been raised on what is reasonably accessible and could result in more custodians and data locations or sources being added to the search universe. Further, indexing content and word context analysis can find correlations that a team of attorneys could miss. Also, social network analysis, now made economically possible with analytics software, can result in finding additional relevant custodians and records.

The bottom line is that e-discovery software can result in greater success in accessing and locating "reasonably accessible" data as well as run the risk of data spoliation and finding smoking guns. This might increase the risk of sanctions and/or an unfavorable decision in a case.

Whether more accurate and efficient e-discovery software increases or decreases the cost of discovery (or the overall cost of a case) is dependent upon several factors, including the e-discovery skills of the litigants and the judge, the discoverable records, and the factors in the case. There is no clear cut answer - it depends on the case.

Cohen: While it's clear there have been significant investments made in e-discovery software over the past several years, what's not clear is how much cost savings these applications have delivered *in aggregate*. That's because technology advances have been outpaced by the sheer volume and complexity of the cases requiring electronically stored information (ESI). For instance, many more cases require e-discovery today than even 24 months ago, and each of those require an increasing amount of volume - as email is no longer the only data type being targeted.

There's also an overriding question: has software actually increased the accuracy and efficiency of e-discovery? There is no question that technology like clustering has expedited the process, however, what we're hearing from clients is that there is increasing

push-back from the courts on many of these advanced technologies because it's so difficult to prove that the search results are accurate due to the complex mathematics that underpin them.

The smart way to drive cost savings into e-discovery is to leverage the tried and true method of developing keywords to cull the data based on what the documents are about, and to build efficiencies into how those keywords are selected in the first place, thus streamlining every subsequent step.

Editor: Do you believe that e-discovery is on the brink of taking on the role currently held by client attorney? What new advances are being made?

Cohen: e-discovery software will never take on the role of the client attorney, nor should it. Such an action would require an unacceptable reliance on artificial intelligence to make critical decisions. Consider this: would you be willing to let a robot perform major surgery on you? Of course you wouldn't. The mind of a seasoned surgeon is far more adaptable to unforeseen circumstances than that of a computer. The same reasoning can be applied to a legal matter.

Technology has a very clear play in e-discovery, but its role is to supplement the human mind, not to replace it. Two examples of this type of technology from RenewData are Anagram & Vestigate. When combined, they enable the attorney to make intelligent, swift decisions based on the content of the case - striking the right balance between speed and leaving the heavy lifting to humans.

Sharp: On the contrary, we believe that this new "learning" technology actually empowers the attorney. The learning process draws on the input of an experienced, knowledgeable attorney, amplifying the knowledge and experience of the most savvy resource on the case. Moreover, the review function remains in place, only its scope is reduced. We refer to the "read less, think more" phenomenon enabled by learning technology. In recent years, the litigation attorney's focus has shifted to the soul-destroying, tedious role of document review. Learning technology can restore the litigation attorney to his/her traditional role as legal analyst and strategist.

Kibbe: We do not believe that e-discovery tools and protocols will ever supplant the critically important, strategic role that outside counsel provides to corporate clients. Rather, we view the evolution of electronic discovery technology as the means by which outside counsel can provide even better and faster advice to their clients regarding the risks involved in a litigation or investigation, thereby delivering better outcomes.

Epiq Offers European Document Review Services

Epiq Systems has launched a comprehensive European document review service to assist law firms and corporate clients with the efficient management of their e-disclosure and e-discovery processes. The European offices for the firm are based in London and Brussels.

Epiq's new European service offers onshore legal document review solutions aimed at mitigating the rising cost of litigation. The service will work closely to collaborate with law firms and corporations on the quality control process to ensure defensible documentation that supports court testimony without compromising output quality.

The document review service offerings, featuring customized pricing based on case requirements, has the ability to work with any technology platform that clients may already be using. Epiq's service includes such critical features as daily reporting with graphical analysis to show project progress and coding

breakdown.

"The litigation and e-discovery process in the U.S. differs significantly from that in the UK and Europe. Epiq's new service specifically aims to meet the needs of European law firms and in-house counsel by offering the most comprehensive document review service available," notes Greg Wildisen, International Managing Director at Epiq Systems.

The service is platform agnostic, enabling the benefits of Epiq's Document Review expertise to be seamlessly integrated. Advanced analytical capabilities, review accelerators and foreign language support can be realized with Epiq's proprietary document review application, DocuMatrix, its hosted discovery management platform.

For further information, contact Laura Kibbe, lkibbe@epiqsystems.com in the U.S. or Greg Wildisen, gwildisen@epiqsystems.co.uk in the UK.

BRT And BC

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Editor: Is it important for general counsel to let their CEOs know about regulations that dampen their companies' ability to aid recovery by growing their businesses so that their CEOs can take appropriate action?

Milch: It's important for CEOs to be armed with the best information possible about the effect of particular regulations on their companies. Providing the CEO with an analysis of how any particular set of new laws or regulations affects a particular business is the general counsel's job. With appropriate information, CEOs will be in a position to urge changes in regulations by educating regulators about the practical effect of the regulations and the need for changes.

Editor: How can corporations best counter anti-corporate thinking that makes it more difficult to defeat legislation?

Milch: I think first we have to recognize the fact that there is a pervasive anti-

corporate bias generated by the financial crisis and most recently by highly publicized cases of both real and alleged corporate wrongdoing.

Countering that bias begins with companies doing right by their customers - by providing them with quality products and services and being responsive to their concerns.

Businesses also should be vocal about the good things they do. American corporations are a well-spring of benefits for our society - from needed jobs and valuable goods and services to local corporate sponsorships and major foundation support. It is important for corporate America to be less bashful about letting the public know the good and responsible things it does. If businesses make mistakes, they have to own up to them, but when they do good things, they should make sure that people know about them, too.

Some executives seem to think that the best way to deal with anti-corporate feeling is to stay below the radar. My own view is that the best way to deal with the current concern is for corporations to be full partners in the communities they serve.