



ACEDS is a global association serving the legal professional community, creating a space for collaboration, exchange of ideas and offering professional development opportunities. In 2020, the ACEDS community expanded into Canada with two new chapters!

Dear Readers,

With all the discussions surrounding ChatGPT and AI I thought it would be an interesting exercise to ask ChatGPT to write this message for me!

Input: Write me an editors letter for an e-discovery newsletter talking about AI, Generative AI and ChatGPT in the legal realm.

Output: *Dear Readers,* [It even starts the same way we do!]

Welcome to the latest edition of our E-Discovery Newsletter, where we delve into the ever-evolving landscape of electronic discovery and the legal world. In this issue, we explore the profound impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Generative AI, and the remarkable emergence of ChatGPT in the legal realm.

Over the past decade, we've witnessed AI's steady integration into the legal sector, forever changing how legal professionals approach their work.

From automating routine tasks to assisting in complex legal research, AI has proven to be a formidable ally in enhancing efficiency and accuracy. [So far a great introduction!]



ACEDS
ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED
E-DISCOVERY SPECIALISTS

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Fall 2023



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAPTERS (CONTINUED)

Generative AI, a subset of AI, has made significant strides in generating human-like text, documents, and even contracts. This technology has opened up new possibilities in contract drafting, document review, and compliance. Its ability to understand context, language nuances, and even mimic the writing styles of seasoned attorneys has revolutionized the way law firms operate.

One of the standout players in the field of Generative AI is ChatGPT, an offspring of the larger GPT-3.5 model. However, as with any transformative technology, the adoption of AI, Generative AI, and ChatGPT in the legal field raises important ethical and legal considerations. Privacy, confidentiality, and the responsible use of AI in legal practice”

[I took out parts for brevity, but overall an interesting take from ChatGPT]

This issue will bring you articles on AI by Doura Dagher, cross-border inadvertent disclosure issues by Crystal O'Donnell and Ray Biederman, and cost management by Tiana Van Dyk.

This issue also offers our upcoming Toronto and Vancouver Chapter events, along with a few testimonials about taking the Canadian CEDS exam.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any ideas or requests for future newsletter articles.

Kind regards,

Veronica MacInnis, CEDS
ACEDS Vancouver Chapter President



ACEDS Toronto Chapter



Formed in February 2020, the ACEDS Toronto Chapter was the first Canadian chapter to join ACEDS. In just over three years, the Chapter has built a solid membership base and continues to explore new ways to interact with the community.

Past Events

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| February 2, 2023 | Canadian eDiscovery Caselaw Year in Review |
| February 16, 2023 | eDiscovery Year in Review: eDiscovery Technologies, Workflows and General Developments |
| May 16, 2023 | The Canadian eDiscovery Landscape |
| May 25, 2023 | Deciphering the Future: ChatGPT's Role in Transforming the Legal Industry |
| June 15, 2023 | Toronto ACEDS Chapter & Women in eDiscovery Social |

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Upcoming Events (Dates to be Confirmed)

- Cybersecurity Panel Discussion
- Technology Showcase
- Holiday Event
- eDiscovery Year in Review (Q1 2024)



-  Toronto@aceds.org
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ACEDS Vancouver Chapter



Formed in August 2020, the ACEDS Vancouver Chapter was the second Canadian chapter to join ACEDS to enhance the eDiscovery community in Vancouver and beyond through various education and networking opportunities.

Past Events

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| June 13, 2023 | E-Discovery Back to Basics (webinar) |
| October 12, 2023 | The Evolution of Machine Learning and AI—And What's to Come (social hosted by Ricoh) |
| November 2, 2023 | E-Discovery Back to Basics II (webinar) |



Upcoming Events (Dates to be Confirmed)

- Building the Business Case of eDiscovery in your Organization led by Tiana Van Dyk of Epiq Global

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AI: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

by Doura Dagher [MT>3, a division of McCarthy Tetrault]



Recent developments in the world of Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) has received much attention over the last several years. The excitement over what AI is capable of has been the subject of many news articles and headlines. For example, OpenAI’s launch of ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence chatbot, and its latest GPT-4, have fascinated many with their ability to produce comprehensive answers to questions from users on innumerable topics.

The implications relating to the use of AI tools is widespread, including for the legal profession. And as with any technological advancements, the use of AI systems can result in both positive and negative outcomes.

Harvey, which uses AI to answer legal questions, is one example of an AI tool that can be used by lawyers to achieve efficiencies in their practices.[1] One of Harvey’s capabilities is drafting legal documents that are then reviewed and fact-checked by a human before they are shared with the intended audience. Used properly, this is akin to a law student drafting a legal document which is then reviewed by a senior, more experienced lawyer.

[1]<https://techcrunch.com/2022/11/23/harvey-which-uses-ai-to-answer-legal-questions-lands-cash-from-openai/>

We know these tools often work well in certain scenarios. In fact, GPT-4 was able to pass the standard bar exam and achieve better results than 90% of lawyers.[2] It was able to do this because the bar exam is mostly based on memory, not creativity. Large language models are great at compiling existing information and spitting it out to answer a question but are not very good at generating new ideas without the risk of hallucinations (generating incorrect information).

A recent example of ‘AI gone wrong’ is the use of ChatGPT by two New York lawyers who used the program to assist with the production of a legal brief filed in Manhattan Federal Court.[3] The program was used to search for legal precedents supporting their client’s case against a Columbian airline. The cases found by ChatGPT were ones that the lawyers were unable to find through the usual research methods employed at their law firm. The lawyers assumed that the cases were from sources that they did not have access to. Regrettably, they were mistaken. Several of the cases cited by ChatGPT were not real or involved fictitious airlines. The cases simply did not exist.

[2]<https://www.forbes.com/sites/johnkoetsier/2023/03/14/gpt-4-beats-90-of-lawyers-trying-to-pass-the-bar/?sh=3dd915eb3027>

[3]<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/business/international-business/article-two-us-lawyers-blame-chatgpt-for-tricking-them-into-citing-bogus-case/>



Where these lawyers went wrong was not necessarily using a chatbot to support their legal research, rather they failed to take any steps to corroborate the information provided by the chatbot. One of the lawyers involved noted that he “failed miserably” at ensuring the citations provided were correct and simply did not think that the AI chatbot was capable of fabricating case law. He did not turn his mind to checking the research to ensure its accuracy. Failing to do so not only caused these lawyers personal and professional embarrassment, but they are also facing possible court sanctions in relation to their misconduct.

Canadian courts are taking notice of the issues that may arise with the more frequent use of AI tools by the legal profession. Recently, the Manitoba’s Court of King’s Bench and the Yukon Supreme Court both issued practice directions requiring lawyers to inform the court when they use artificial intelligence to produce court documents or conduct legal research.[4] In issuing its direction, the Yukon Supreme Court noted “legitimate concerns about the reliability and accuracy of information generated from the use of artificial intelligence” and specifically referenced chatbots. While these may be the first instances of courts stepping in to direct the use of AI in the judicial system, they undoubtedly won’t be the last.

[4]<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/yukon-supreme-court-says-lawyers-must-disclose-use-of-ai-1.6903277>



Despite widely reported issues, systems like ChatGPT can be used successfully if employed with the right controls. Lawyers need to understand not only the value, but also the limitations, of the AI systems that they are using. There are many tools and processes available that can assist in obtaining efficient and effective results for clients. What recent headlines show is that for these tools to be truly effective they must be managed and deployed in a responsible manner. Lawyers must ensure they have the necessary processes in place, including conducting rigorous quality control, testing, and validation, to verify the results of the tools they are using.

While AI tools can certainly provide a measurable benefit for clients, they do not replace the critical thinking and oversight of the human mind. Lawyers who take a balanced approach to the use of AI tools and ensure they have the people and processes in place to oversee these tools will gain the most benefit from them.



Doura Dagher
eDiscovery Lawyer
MT>3, a division of
McCarthy Tetrault

Doura has extensive experience at each stage of the eDiscovery process, including managing, and providing guidance and quality control on large-scale, complex review projects. She has worked for various private sector clients on high-profile civil litigation files, class actions and Competition Bureau supplementary information requests for large M&A transactions, as well as Freedom of Information requests and investigatory matters. Doura is a member of the Ontario Bar Association and the Advocates’ Society. She received her LLB from Osgoode Hall Law School in 2003 and was called to the Ontario Bar in 2004. Before specializing in eDiscovery, Doura worked in civil litigation in Toronto.



ACEDS CANADA EXAM AND CANADIAN PRICING



In 2021, ACEDS launched an exam and training program designed specifically for Canadians, with content developed by E-Discovery professionals from coast to coast. The program has been a great success with study groups led by Canadian Certified E-Discovery Specialists.

And the price has never been better!
Learn More at ACEDS.org.

TESTIMONIALS

from two recently certified Canadian CEDS members

The screenshot shows a pricing table with two columns. The left column is titled 'CEDS CANADA EXAM PACKAGE' and lists a price of '1395 CAD' with an 'ADD TO CART' button below it. The right column is titled 'CEDS CANADA COMPLETE PACKAGE' and lists a price of '1995 CAD' with an 'ADD TO CART' button below it. The entire pricing section is enclosed in a red border.

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NADINE CAMPBELL:

“To prepare for the CEDS exam I started with joining the Study Group which was extremely beneficial. When I found out the CEDS exam was a scenario based test I found online videos, blogs and quizzes to reinforce the information from the CEDS study manual in different ways. My advice to anyone taking the exam is to try to answer all questions and mark any you are not sure of for review at the end. Use the on screen timer to keep a pace of about 40 questions per hour as you will find you actually need the whole 4 hours to get through the test.”

STEPHANIE WILLIAMS:

“I wrote the CEDS Canada exam in May of this year. I found the entire experience to be both challenging and enriching. The content I interacted with while studying for the exam complimented my current knowledge base, provided up-to-date information, new insights, validation of my current workflows and understandings and increased exposure to areas that I do not interact with day-to-day.

I had the privilege of embarking on this journey with a colleague of mine, and we had the benefit of having access to the Canadian led study group, offered by ACEDS and moderated by the wonderful Veronica MacInnis, a resource I highly recommend. This being a professional exam, it was also key to have the support and understanding of my supervisor and colleagues, as the process is both intense and time consuming.

The exam itself was well-rounded, challenging and a good test of overall eDiscovery concepts and knowledge. When preparing for the exam and engaging with the materials and individuals working with you to help you succeed, you are cautioned on the toll the exam and prepping for the exam can take and that the exam is difficult and long. I echo those sentiments, and too wish to emphasize that individuals engaging in the process prepare to take all the time allotted for the exam, divest yourself (as much as possible) of other stresses leading up to the exam and be confident in your eDiscovery knowledge going in. The exam itself is challenging; one, because of the material, and two, because it is an exercise in time management and being confident in your ability to recall the information you studied in an efficient manner, so you can continue to move forward in the exam. It was a wonderful journey and learning experience and I wish anyone embarking on this path the best of luck and I am happy to provide support or answer any questions people might have.”



A View from ILTACON 2023 and the MASTERS CONFERENCE (Toronto) by Stephanie Mills (Manager, Discovery Services, Cassels)

The International Legal Technology Association (ILTA) Conference is a multi-day conference with comprehensive peer-driven programs, educational content, and face-to-face networking.

Plan now for the next ILTACON
NASHVILLE, TENN

AUGUST 11-15, 2024 at the Gaylord Opryland Resort & Convention Centre

The conference of summer, ILTACON 2023 continues to lead the charge for all things legal technology. A four-day conference at Walt Disney World Orlando, ILTACON 2023 delivered on hot topics (and that wasn't just the heat!). Peer-driven programs curated by the ILTACON Planning Committee provided 80 educational sessions with industry experts collaborating and networking on everything legal, including eDiscovery. Dr. Maura Grossman, Dr. Gordon Cormack and Bruce Hedin kicked off the eDiscovery component by generating discussion on how to test metrics in a TAR review, including debunking the term "significant statistical sample". This panel provided practical takeaways on how to properly assess the quality of the search and review as well as being able to defend the process. Risks and best practices of self-collection were covered in the afternoon, along with a breakdown of survey results on trends in the litigation support industry. A panel discussion about formats of production proved enlightening and timely. Portable Active Learning Models, the Metaverse, Generative AI were educational sessions that highlighted emerging issues and features that will change the eDiscovery landscape. Of benefit, there were numerous sessions that discussed project management techniques and how to drive technology adoption among colleagues.

Keynote sessions were invigorating and left the audience feeling rejuvenated to face challenges and conquer those "impossible" tasks at work. The exhibit hall gave attendees a fantastic view of new products on the horizon and an opportunity to network with peers. Early mornings gave opportunities for Yoga on the Beach, Coffee and Bites with peers, and a live performance of Legal Bytes - a band celebrating 15 years of performing.

For over three decades, ILTA has set the bar for delivering up-to-date content and knowledge so our community can thrive and learn. With the help of amazing volunteers, ILTA continues to provide education and networking opportunities that invests in the development of our legal community. No doubt, ILTACON 2024 will be another successful, must attend conference!

2023 Toronto - The Master's Conference

The inaugural 2023 Toronto - Master's Conference was held on June 27 and 28. The two-day conference was jam-packed with content that proved to be educational and entertaining.

The agenda for day one was filled with all things eDiscovery. Topics included considerations for a corporate investigation, the use of sentiment analysis as a modern approach to early case analysis and collection strategies; and what conference these days does not have a Generative AI topic? Panel members unpacked the use of Generative AI in the legal field and then dove deep into its use in the Courtroom. Attendees ended their day with a happy hour for networking and discussing summer plans with colleagues, some even took in a Blue Jays game!

Day two's first panel of the day got top marks for audience participation as the attendees were taken on an interactive journey through case analysis. The day was then consumed with all things cyber breaches, with informative panels discussing risk management, triage of privacy and cyber breach incidents and an analysis of common trends in today's evolving cyber landscape. Key takeaways were provided in order to be ready to manage any breach.

The Master's Conference delivered valuable content from industry leaders. It provided attendees an opportunity to network with their Toronto colleagues in a forum close to home. Hopefully The Master's Conference becomes a staple in the Toronto eDiscovery landscape.



Stephanie Mills has been a law clerk since 2003, working for National law firms in Toronto and Halifax. She has been an eDiscovery & Litigation Case manager at Cassels for 13 years. Stephanie has extensive experience in civil litigation with an emphasis on intellectual property law, aboriginal law, and class actions. She focuses on applying project management techniques for the strategic and efficient preservation, collection and review of evidence and preparation and attendance at discovery and trials. Stephanie specifically offers experience with the management of evidence as it pertains to discovery and trial preparation and frequently assists in such capacity with multiple-week hearings.

[Stephanie Mills](#)

Manager, Discovery Services

Cassels

We want to hear from you!

Have you written an article or have materials with an educational focus on the topics of E-Discovery?
Contact us to share them with the ACEDS Community.



Toronto@aceds.org
Vancouver@aceds.org

Member Spotlight - Sonam Sharma

Tell Us About Yourself

My name is Sonam Sharma and I have over 10 years of experience in eDiscovery, digital forensic and contract analytics. I am a Relativity Master and Certified E-Discovery Specialist (CEDS), a combined feat achieved by only about 25 people in the world.

What Drew You to the World of eDiscovery?

As a computer science engineer, I was fascinated by the convergence of law and technology. In eDiscovery, I saw a domain where my technical acumen could be harnessed to make a significant impact on legal proceedings. By embracing this unique blend of law and technology, I have found a fulfilling path where I can contribute to the pursuit of justice and support the legal community.

Why Did You Get Involved with ACEDS?

I chose to get involved with ACEDS primarily because of my desire to connect with the vibrant eDiscovery community. ACEDS serves as a dynamic hub where individuals from various backgrounds and experiences come together to share their insights, expertise, and best practices

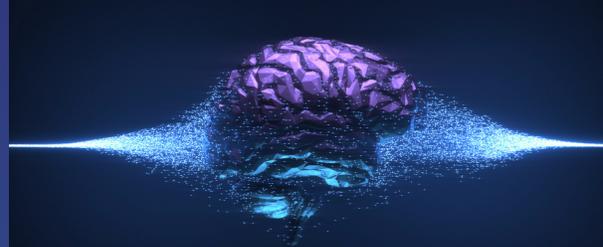
Sonam is a member of the Newsletter Committee and is this edition's ACEDS C.A.N. Newsletter Editor in Chief. Thank you for your contributions Sonam!



Sonam Sharma
[KL Discovery]

Mastering Cross-Border Privilege: Litigation's Metric/Imperial Divide

by Crystal O'Donnell [Heuristica Discovery Counsel LLP] and Ray Biederman [Proteus Discovery Group]



Lawyers in the United States and Canada live in similar cultures and operate in legal systems that share common law roots (except our friends in Quebec) but managing privilege for cross-border matters is like asking an American how tall they are – in centimetres. Be wary.

Critical differences exist in discovery obligations, costs, procedure, and strategy, long before privilege even hits the radar. These differences may seem minor, but they can have a substantial impact and may surprise counsel, and include differences on scope, costs, and treatment of privileged records. This article is the first of a three-part series that will address key differences in substantive and procedural privilege law between Canada and the U.S. and how it impacts discovery.

Ultimately, while similar, the U.S. and Canadian legal systems feature different substantive and procedural rights to protect and/or waive privilege.

Types of Privilege

Attorney-Client vs Solicitor-Client

One of the first areas of difference are the laws of privilege that apply. The four-part tests for Attorney-Client privilege (U.S.) and Solicitor-Client privilege (Canada) demonstrate the fundamental similarities in

these frameworks. Specifically, the four-part test includes the following: (i) a communication, (ii) between solicitor and client (or privileged parties in the U.S.), (iii) which entails the seeking or giving of legal advice (or for the purpose of obtaining or providing legal advice in the U.S.), and (iv) is intended to be confidential by the parties (or in confidence in the U.S.). Case law, however, tends to diverge toward a reverential constitutional right (e.g., *Alberta (Information and Privacy Commissioner) v. University of Calgary*, 2016 SCC 53 and *Blank v. Canada (Minister of Justice)* 2006 SCC 39, and balancing claims against an open fact-finding process (*Fisher v. United States*, 425 U.S. 391 (1976)).



Litigation privilege vs Work Product doctrine

These concepts are corollaries, but they have important distinctions. While both extend to non-lawyer involvement (e.g., computer forensics and eDiscovery vendors), in Canada you must establish, among other things, that the “dominant purpose” for the document’s creation was for the litigation.

Importantly, litigation privilege expires at the conclusion of the litigation. In essence, this protection is wildly different than the U.S. work product doctrine which endures after termination of the proceedings for which the documents were created. *Breuder v. Board of Trustees of Community College District No. 502*, 2021 WL 949333, fn. 6 (N.D. Ill. 2021) (citing *Hobley v. Bruge*, 422 F.3d 946,949 (7th Cir. 2006)).

It is important for counsel to appreciate that privileged documents in one jurisdiction may or may not be privileged in the other, and to take steps to speak with foreign counsel to understand the differences, particularly where production is being made in both countries. Do not assume the same privilege principles apply. In addition to substantive differences in the law of privilege, an issue with high risk for the unaware are the substantial differences in relation to inadvertent disclosure of privileged information and the use of clawback agreements in the exchange of electronic evidence.

Inadvertent Disclosure

In Canada, there is a common law right to retract inadvertently disclosed privilege documents which is combined with a positive obligation on receiving counsel to advise they received potentially privileged materials, destroy and/or return them.

The common law right applies if counsel takes reasonable steps to protect privilege, the disclosure was inadvertent, and counsel takes immediate steps to retract the document once they become aware. If receiving counsel fails to advise they have received potentially privileged materials, or makes use of the privileged materials, the

consequences can include (i) professional discipline, (ii) removal as counsel of record and (iii) in some cases, the client's claim or defence being dismissed. This right and corresponding obligation exists in the absence of a clawback agreement. Of critical importance in Canada, while a clawback agreement does not override counsel's common law obligations to take reasonable steps to protect privilege, it will help augment the common law protection.

In the U.S., the consequence of inadvertent disclosure is often dictated by the state your case is pending in and even the specific jurisdiction in which your case is pending. This same patchwork design dictates the professional responsibilities of the recipient to the extent they receive privileged documents (e.g., not all states have adopted ABA model rule 4.4 in relation to the responsibilities of counsel that receives inadvertently disclosed documents). These state level or jurisdictional level variances are why several organizations and practitioners highly recommend clawback agreements to add a consistent layer of protection. Without a clawback agreement, depending on the jurisdiction, if an inadvertent





production goes unacknowledged or is poorly managed by counsel, the communication can be entered as evidence by the opposing party (as in the case of the Alex Jones cellphone debacle last fall,

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/08/04/us/why-the-sharing-of-alex-joness-text-messages-is-really-wild.html>).

Counsel working on cross-border matters in the U.S. need to understand the critical importance of having a clawback agreement prior to producing documents in the U.S. Conversely, counsel working on cross-border matters in Canada need to understand the common law rights and corresponding positive obligations in the receipt of privileged materials.

Frankly, no amount of human review or sophisticated software features are an airtight lock on inadvertent disclosure of privileged materials. Ensure you have the right people in your corner to handle the situation swiftly and effectively.

There are plenty more intricacies and examples for discussion in this series of articles. Understanding the differences regarding inadvertent disclosure can have a substantial impact on the timeline, cost, and success of your case. Build the right team around you to protect privilege so you can focus on substantive legal issues – and have plenty of time to google all those pesky metric-imperial conversions.

Credits:

Crystal O'Donnell, CEO
and Co-Founder
Heuristica Discovery
Counsel LLP.

Crystal is a former litigator and provides eDiscovery counsel services to corporations, non-profits, and government agencies throughout Canada. Crystal is based in Calgary, AB, and Toronto, ON.



Ray Biederman, CEO and
Co-Founder
Proteus Discovery Group.

Ray is a commercial litigator and provides eDiscovery counsel services to corporations, non-profits, and government agencies throughout the United States. Ray is based in Indianapolis, IN.





CONTROLLING COSTS IN EDISCOVERY

An article by Tiana Van Dyk (EPIQ)

EDiscovery is no longer a new industry; we've been at this for decades. But despite changes to pricing structures, decreases in storage costs, and accessibility to ample cloud-based applications, eDiscovery continues to be a cost burden to most, if not all clients. One of the reasons is that every time we make progress, data changes.

Each time we conquer a challenge, the eDiscovery spirits laugh and lob something new over the fence.

When data volumes started increasing, we used search terms and date ranges. When that wasn't enough, we added some basic ECA around file types and compound search terms. Then email volumes multiplied, and we became proficient in email threading and textual near duplication. Exponential increases in review volumes ushered in the era of TAR and CAL.

Each time we conquer a challenge, the eDiscovery spirits laugh and lob something new over the fence. Emerging data types, short messaging formats and emojis are only some of the new challenges we haven't yet mastered. Throw in GenAI and we've got the potential to turn eDiscovery on its head. This is a good thing: eDiscovery wasn't born from a desire to stay the same. But how do we manage costs in a world that can feel out of control?

The good news is that these challenges don't have to be barriers. In fact, like many things, if we take a step back and look at the actual problem we are trying to solve, the answer is often relatively clear.

"Begin with the end in mind." If you've ever picked up the infamous 7 Habits of Highly Effective People, this likely sounds familiar. It's so simple, yet frequently overlooked by even the most well-intentioned practitioners. Before your next review, consider how the following suggestions could assist with optimizing your review and controlling costs:

- Begin with the end in mind: craft a substantive issue list, outline which document types would relate to which facts/issues. Use this as a road map for reviewers.
- Prioritize custodians, date ranges and keywords (if using).
- Use all the technology available to you. Suppress duplicates and email threads. Use NIST filtering. Apply TAR/CAL workflows.
- Consider your risk tolerance. Taking higher risks decreases cost, while minimizing risks completely can be costly. Find the balance that works for your matter and communicate frequently about the risk-levels associated with each decision in the file lifecycle.
- Know your data. Before beginning a review, make sure the data you have is the data you expected. Consider using concept clustering or other visualization tools to get a bird's eye view, as well as to remove obviously not relevant data (hello, amazon order confirmations!) Use dashboards to observe date ranges and custodian patterns.



- Be agile. Doc review strategies are intended to be flexible. Follow the story of your data and don't hesitate to apply multiple strategies simultaneously. CAL isn't all or nothing – it can be applied to your emails while linear review is applied to your CAD drawings and spreadsheets.
- Share information regularly. Two reviewers can have a fundamentally different experience and understanding of a matter based on what they've reviewed. Talk often and collaborate so everyone knows the whole picture.
- Consider levelling up by using a fact management or chronology software. This allows you to centralize the key facts, hot documents, and issues so team members can stay on the same page. It has the added benefit of saving work down the road.

In every matter, there is a fundamental story to be told. The facts of the case dictate who, where, when and what you might be looking for. It can be tempting to dive into review of 1 million documents to get ahead of the game, but without proper planning, your costs can easily skyrocket. Assessing your desired outcome and reverse engineering the process may just be the secret cost management strategy you've been looking for.

Tiana Van Dyk
EPIQ | Managing Director, Canada
& eDiscovery Consulting





Relativity Fest 2023 (Chicago)

Comments by Tania Moolla, CEDS

(SOLVED eDiscovery Services, a division of AHBL MLP)

“Relativity Fest is an annual conference designed to educate and connect the e-discovery community ”

“It offers community of e-discovery and tech professionals the opportunity to work together to transform discovery”

Where do I start? Relativity Fest was an action packed 3 days of inspiring speakers, back-to-back seminars with dozens to choose from, fun networking events, hands-on learning labs and innovation awards. It was a fabulous and exciting opportunity to meet and bond with individuals in our e-discovery tech world, taking home copious amounts of information and forward-thinking ideas. I always leave Relativity Fest feeling excited about everything I've learned, how to apply new ideas, and continue new relationships formed. A few highlights for me?

- Seeing Canadian panelist presence! Susan Wortzman took the stage with other inspiring panelists, Bryant Isbell, Geoffrey Vance, Kate Jansons Johns and David Disch, sharing ways to use Relativity “Beyond Litigation”.
- aiR for Review. RelativityOne is keeping up with incorporating GenAI (GPT-4) and Large Language Models. There was a lot of WOW factor (and cha-ching factor too - LOL).
- Hands-on learning labs and vendor booths.
- Keynote speaker, Phil Saunders, CEO of Relativity, was inspiring and sincere.
- Host and motivational speaker, David Meade, was hilarious performing mind blowing demonstrations of typical human behavior and psychology.

It was a privilege to attend such a great conference. Looking forward to seeing what innovations are in store for next year.

P.S. If you go, take a bit of time to enjoy Chicago as well. It's a wonderful city.



Tania Moolla, CEDS

Senior Project Manager

SOLVED eDiscovery Services,

a division of AHBL MLP