

## ORACLE!

## **Legal Issues and Retention Management**

Reducing Risk by Leveraging Your IT Investment

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## **About your Presenter**

#### **Christian Guay**



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- √ A Technology Specialist, not a legal advisor
- √ 20+ years in Information Management
- √ 4 years at Oracle
- ✓ ARMA and AIIM Member

- ✓ Experience across various customer segments
- ✓ Coded one of the first Electronic Records Management Systems for the Quebec National Archives





## **About Oracle Corporation**

#### Scale



- #1 in 50 product or industry categories
- 380,000 customers in 145 countries
- 20,000 partners / 108,000 employees / 14 million developers in Oracle online communities
- Leading provider of enterprise business and infrastructure software and enterprise hardware to the Travel and Transportation Industry

#### **Innovation and Investment**

- 32,000 developers and engineers
- 18,000 customer support specialists, speaking 27 languages
- 17,000 implementation consultants
- 1.5 million students supported annually
- 850 independent Oracle user groups with 800,000 members

## **Terminology Alignment**

- Records management, or RM, is the practice of maintaining the records
  of an organization from the time they are created up to their eventual disposal.
  This may include classifying, storing, securing, and destruction (or in some cases, archival preservation) of records.
- The retention period of a document is an aspect of records management. It
  represents the period of time a document should be kept or "retained" both
  electronically and in paper format. At the termination of the retention period, the
  document is usually destroyed
- **Electronic discovery** (or e-discovery or eDiscovery) refers to discovery in civil litigation which deals with the exchange of information in electronic format (often referred to as electronically stored information or ESI)

Source: Wikipedia

## Why E-Discovery?

### A Climate of Change...

- General Recognition of "Digital Birth"
  - "Today it is black letter law that computerized data is discoverable if relevant."

Anti-Monopoly, Inc. v. Hasbro, Inc., No. 94CIV2120, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16355 (S.D.N.Y. 1995)

- Difficulty in Discovering?
  - Electronic Storage = Electronic Retrieval
     Kaufman v. Kinko's Inc., 2002 WL 32123851 (Del. Ch. 2002)
- Expense in Producing?
  - Millions Mean Nothing!
     Toshiba v. Lexar, Superior Court of Santa Clara County, 124 Cal. App. 4<sup>th</sup> 72 (Cal App. 2004).
- Spoliation of Evidence Is a Fatal Mistake!
  - That's <u>Billions</u> with a "B"
     Coleman Holdings v. Morgan Stanley & Co., No. CA 003-5045AI, 2005 WL 674885, at \*9-10 (Fla. Cir. Ct. March 23, 2005).

# So, what's the problem with searching?

#### **Content Volume Issues**

Audience	Issues
USERS	Amount of time searching for content
	Outdated / uncontrolled content, leading to poor decisions
ΙΤ	<ul> <li>Cost of finding &amp; implementing technologies to cope (search, multiple devices, storage, content management, archiving / backup)</li> </ul>
	Labor costs - implementation and maintenance
	IT often designing content retention policies
	<ul> <li>Touches critical systems such as emails and Enterprise applications</li> </ul>
LEGAL	Discovery extremely costly
	Discovery cost (roughly) proportional to volume of content
	<ul> <li>Risky to keep information that should be eliminated (issue during discovery)</li> </ul>

## What can we do about it?

#### **3 Practical Requirements**

#### **3 Practical Approaches**

- Complete Enterprise Search or Awareness
- Even & Demonstrable Retention
- Demonstrable Freeze/Hold Capability

- Policy
- ✓ Procedure
- Technology

#### What's needed

#### **Policy**

- 1st Thing Auditors/Counsel Request
- Public Records Commission Consideration
- General Counsel/Legal Relevance

#### Procedure

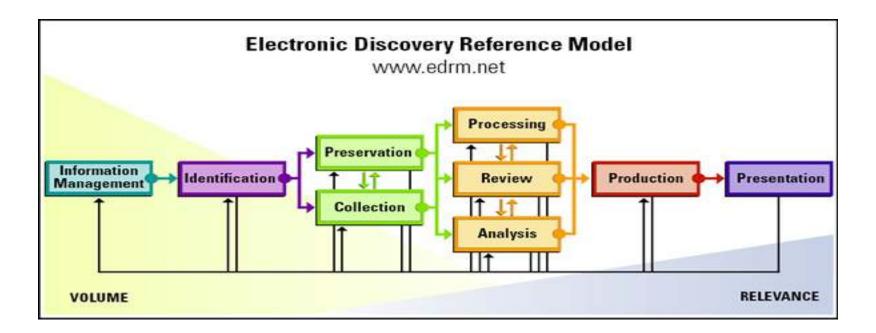
- Data and Content Audit
- Taxonomy/Classification Schema
- File Plan/Retention

#### Technology

- Provide an enterprise content management (ECM) infrastructure for content and applications
- Manage all content stores, including legacy systems

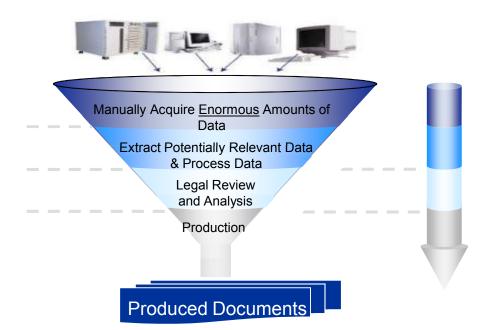
## Formulating a Strategy

Best Practices Resources



## Formulating a Strategy:

Reduce The Pool Quickly & Efficiently



Phase 1: Identification

Phase 2: Collection

Phase 3: Processing

Phase 4: Attorney Review

Phase 5: Production

## **Consolidation**

#### Bring Critical Content into a Managed Environment



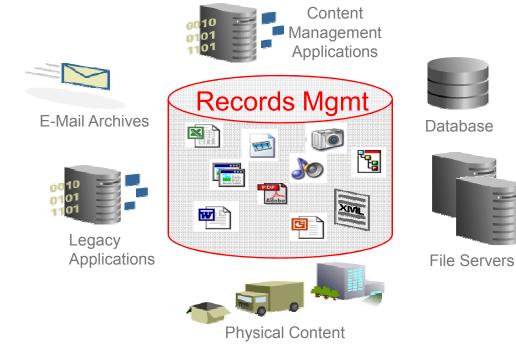
#### Why?

#### **Developing an ECM standard...**

- Reduces integration and administration costs
- Minimizes risk
- Eliminate redundant steps
- Enables content to be shared more efficiently

### **Federation**

#### Management Across All Content Stores, Including Legacy Applications

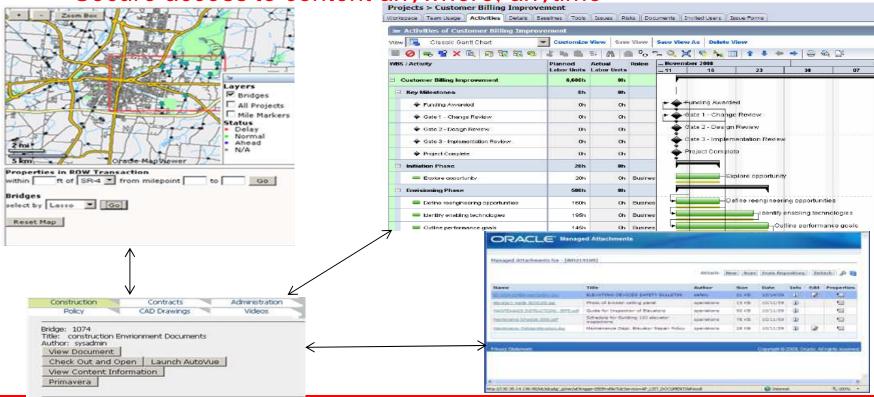


# Why?

- Reality: mixed environments
- Not all content will move to strategic ECM infrastructure
  - Resource constraints
  - ROI of the move
  - Existing integrations in place
  - Critical business needs

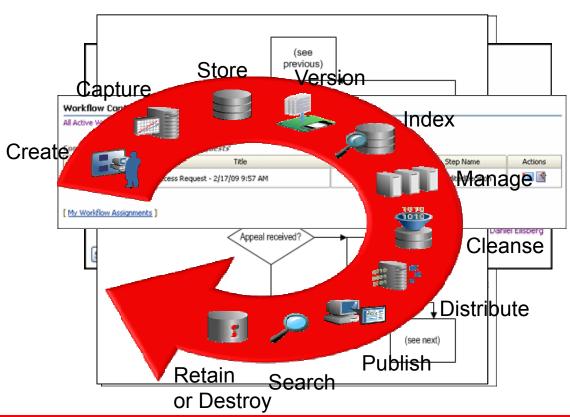
## **Connect with your Applications**

Secure access to content anywhere, anytime



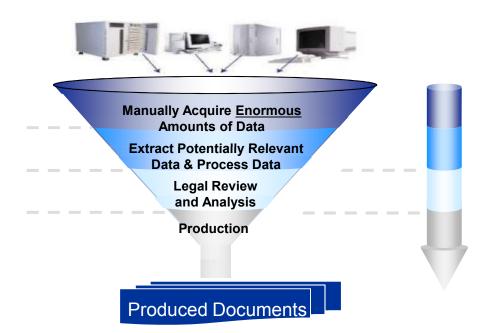
## **Handling FOIA Requests**

- Forms
- Workflow
- Approval / Denial
- Bundle packaging
- Records Management



### Back to "The Funnel":

Reduce The Pool Quickly & Efficiently



Phase 1: Identification

Phase 2: Collection

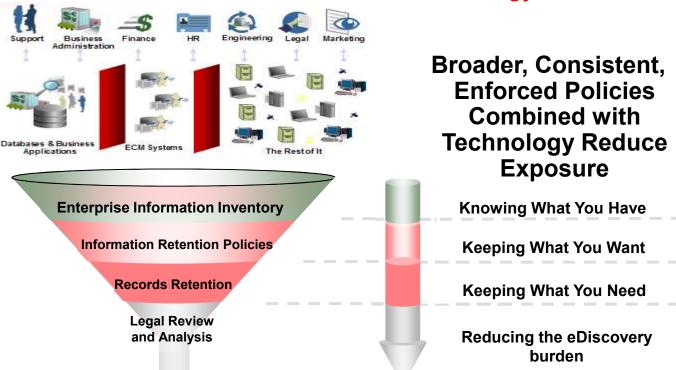
Phase 3: Processing

Phase 4: Attorney Review

Phase 5: Production

### The End Goal:

Combine Policies and Procedures with Technology Solutions



## Questions...



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