Litigation Management Start to Finish: Lessons Learned in Trial

The University of Texas School of Law 40th Annual Corporate Counsel Institute May 17-18, 2018 Dallas, Texas

Ophelia Camiña SUSMAN GODFREY L.L.P. 1000 Louisiana Suite 5100 Houston, Texas 77002-5096

Leon Carter CARTER ARNETT PLLC Campbell Centre II 8150 N. Central Expwy., Suite 500 Dallas, Texas 75206

Honorable Bonnie Goldstein 44th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT George L. Allen, Sr. Courts Building 600 Commerce Street, Ste. 520A Dallas, Texas 75202 Honorable Karen GrenScholer U.S. DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS 1100 Commerce Street Dallas, Texas 75242

Stephen Malouf MALOUF & NOCKELS, LLP 6688 N. Central Expwy., Suite 1050 Dallas, Texas 75206

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	The N	ew Paradigm – The Digital Age and the Internet	1
	A.	Introduction	1
	B.	Email and texting	2
	C.	Websites and social media	4
	D.	Production of digital files	6
II.	Evaluating, Prosecuting, and Defending Claims9		
	A.	Outside counsel	9
	B.	Identify your theme(s) and develop your strategy - find your moral high ground	.10
	C.	Assess your venue and the judge	.11
	D.	Evidence – documents and witnesses	.11
	E.	Prepare a "draft" jury charge	.12
	F.	Deposition preparation	.12
	G.	Know your jury – the new challenges of "outside influence"	.13

I. The New Paradigm – The Digital Age and the Internet

A. Introduction

One of the most significant challenges facing corporate counsel is the internal creation, modification, storage, and management of information in the digital age. Its importance in defending and prosecuting litigation is so great that evaluating and managing litigation can only be most effectively done by understanding the new paradigm represented by the digital age – technology touches every aspect of litigation, from document review to jury bias and persuasion.

The digital age is generally considered to have begun in the 1970s with the introduction of the personal computer, and over the past 40 years the use of digital technology has transformed every element of daily living, from education to business to law. Information, once a commodity, is ubiquitous, and virtually every aspect of business, from human resources to manufacturing to marketing relies to one extent or another on data created, modified, stored, or managed digitally – the numbers don't lie.

A 2016 Nielsen Company Total Audience Report estimated that adults in the United States spent an average of 10 hours 39 minutes in front of "screens," including tablets, smartphones, personal computers, multimedia devices, video games, radios, DVDs, DVRs and TVs.¹ The Internet best demonstrates the extent to which "screen time" has become a staple in our daily lives. As of the end of 2017, there were:

- 2 billion websites
- 74 trillion emails/year
- 22 billion texts sent every day
- 656 million tweets per day
- 67 million Instagram posts uploaded each day
- 4 million hours of content uploaded to YouTube every day, with users watching 5.97 billion hours of YouTube videos each day
- 1,209,600 new data producing social media users each day
- 2 billion monthly active Facebook users, compared to 1.44 billion at the start of 2015 and 1.65 at the start of 2016
- 4.3 billion Facebook messages posted daily

¹ *See* https://www.cnn.com/2016/06/30/health/americans-screen-time-nielsen/index.html; https://s1.q4cdn.com/199638165/files/doc_presentations/2017/02/total-audience-report-q42016.p df.

- 5.75 billion Facebook likes every day
- 3.5 billion Google searches

These numbers underscore the need for corporate counsel to understand and engage actively in establishing and enforcing corporate-wide policies governing digital data that will inevitably become a central focus of any litigation.

B. Email, texting, and other communications

Email and texting have largely replaced letter writing and face-to-face discussions in business communication, especially internal communication. Indeed, the average number of business-related emails sent to or received by each person is expected to climb to 140/day in 2018. Not to be outdone, texting is the most widely-used and frequently used app on a smartphone, with 97% of Americans using it at least once a day. Although these forms of communication have distinct advantages, they are much more likely than printed communications to be sent without sufficient thought given to the consequences - because of its informality and immediacy, users tend to compose emails and texts in words much closer to a verbal exchange than a written exchange.

Comments that no one would ever consider including in a printed letter are routinely included in email and text communications. Emails that have figured prominently in litigation include:

1996 - internal email between employees at American Home Products related to fen-phen diet drug litigation:

Can I look forward to my waning years signing checks for fat people who are a little afraid of some silly lung problem?

2007 – internal Goldman Sachs email related to an investment that Goldman Sachs promoted to its clients:

[B]oy, that timeberwof [sic] was one shitty deal.

2009 – internal email to law firm's Financial Director from law firm's CFO related to law firm's audit (firm filed bankruptcy and several officers were indicted):

I assume you [k]new this but just in case. Can you find another clueless auditor for next year?

Response: That's the plan. Worked perfect this year.





Find the full text of this and thousands of other resources from leading experts in dozens of legal practice areas in the <u>UT Law CLE eLibrary (utcle.org/elibrary)</u>

Title search: Litigation Management Start to Finish: Lessons Learned in Trial

Also available as part of the eCourse 2018 Corporate Counsel eConference

First appeared as part of the conference materials for the 40^{th} Annual Corporate Counsel Institute session "Litigation Management Start to Finish: Lessons Learned in Trial"