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The eDiscoveryJournal Report:

Guide to Enterprise Search for eDiscovery

By:

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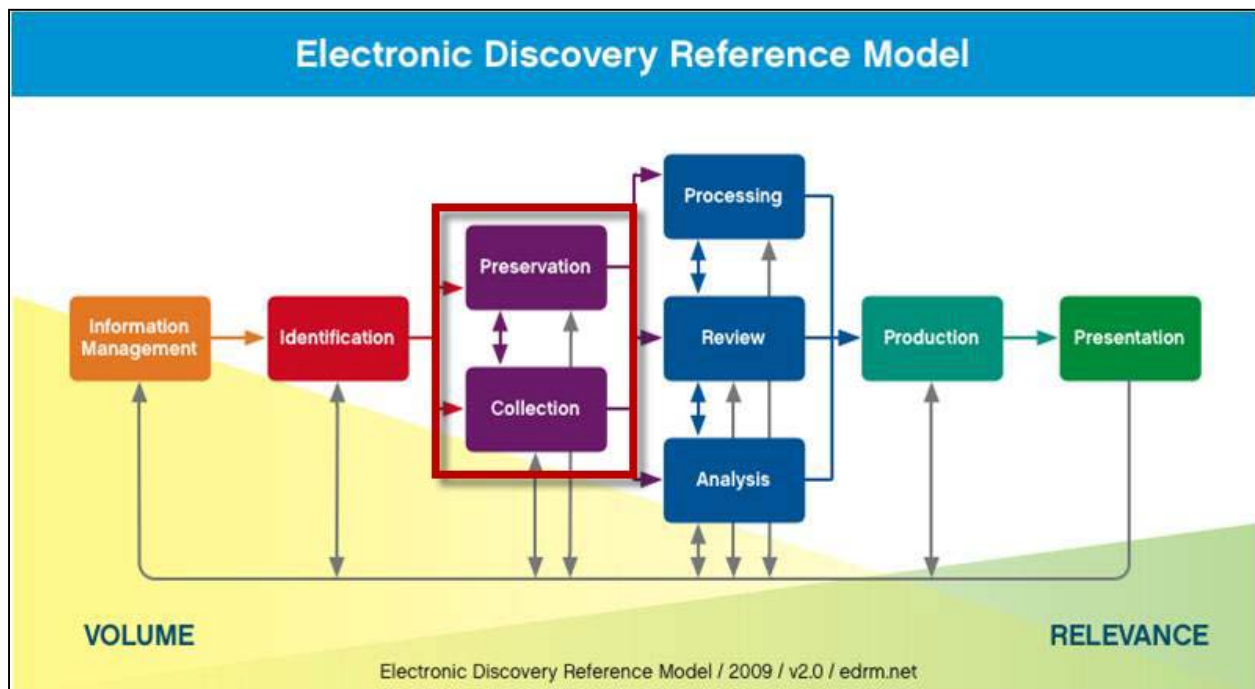
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Introduction

As corporations cautiously develop litigation response and information governance infrastructures, there is a desire to convert outsourced, third-party-managed, reactive processes to processes that are centrally managed and at least somewhat standardized. The transition is not a simple one; it involves contracting, developing or acquiring the people, processes and technologies to fulfill eDiscovery requirements. Meanwhile, corporations grapple with new consumption models such as software-as-a-service (SaaS), cloud infrastructure, managed services and more. Corporations' eDiscovery obligations lie on the left hand of the Electronic Discovery Reference Model lifecycle with prioritization on Information Management, Preservation and Collection.



Many corporations consider completely in-sourcing the entire eDiscovery lifecycle, but must justify the return on investment. This may be challenging unless the company has an unusual litigation burden or is under heavy regulatory requirements. In the last few years, early adopters have implemented enterprise content management (ECM), archives, collection/preservation appliances, forensic imaging and other single purpose tools to address eDiscovery. Search is the common functional component across these solutions, but of course each solution has its own "search" capabilities. Some enterprise software providers have consolidated software into multi-purpose platforms to maximize shared search, storage, indexes, databases and more, but it leaves enterprises wondering what the right approach to search and eDiscovery is. While it might seem like enterprise-wide search is the answer to the eDiscovery challenge, the reality is that it's a bit more complicated than that.

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