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Internal Investigations: Optimizing In House and Outside Counsel Collaboration to Best Protect Your Company

Pre-Investigation Considerations

Critical to have written policies in place

- Internal investigation protocols; data retention
- Compliance and standards of conduct

■ Policies must address

Process for receiving formal and informal complaints

- Help line
- Escalating complaints to the right parties
- Documentation
 - Data request protocol



When to Retain Outside Counsel

- **Risk**: Potential for significant risk or financial impact to company.
- Optics: Outside counsel may be viewed by outsiders as being more independent or objective and therefore more credible.
- **Resources**: Typically have greater resources and staffing to devote to the investigation.
- **Expertise**: Expertise conducting internal investigations or with the laws/regs/disclosures implicated by the alleged misconduct.
- Privilege Protection: Courts less likely to find that a business purpose was the primary purpose of an investigation where conducted by outside counsel.



When to Retain Outside Counsel

Outside counsel often retained to lead investigations with:

- Potential for significant financial exposure to the company
- Possible criminal exposure or law enforcement activity
- Whistleblower complaint
- Involvement of regulator or government agency, including administrative or criminal subpoena
 - i.e., CMS, DCIS, OIG, FBI, SEC (for public companies), DOJ
- Likelihood of voluntary or mandatory disclosure
 - Regulatory requirement and/or for cooperation credit or settlement purposes
- Matter of first impression
- Seniority or prominence of the employee(s) and/or program/product that will likely be subjects of the investigation



Keys To Effective Collaboration

For Outside Counsel

- Align on scope, objectives, and outcomes
- Know your audience
- Prevent surprises



For In House Counsel

- Clearly establish constraints and expectations
- Give early feedback on what works and what doesn't
- Confront and resolve strategic disagreements



Privilege and Work Product

- Rule of Thumb: Assume the worst, plan for the best.
 - Specify litigation purpose
 - Regulators and DOJ consider willingness to waive



Ninth Circuit cases

- United States v. Sanmina Corp., 968 F.3d 1107, 1126 (9th Cir. 2020)
- In re Pac. Pictures Corp., 679 F.3d 1121, 1127 (9th Cir. 2012)
- Law differs Circuit to Circuit



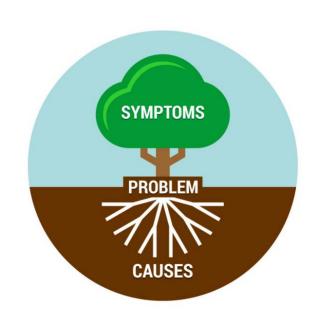
Manner of Conducting the Investigation

Scope the work early on

- Documents and witnesses
- Privilege
- Efficiency

Goals:

- Find the root cause
- Get accurate information
- Propose effective remediation
- Style and tone matter





Remediation

Propose corrective actions

- Address <u>root cause</u>: punish the behavior, not the individual
- Outside counsel should be a detailed thought partner on the ground about corrective actions
- Consider what is realistic from a business perspective

Plan for follow-up

- Confirm corrective actions
- Follow-up trainings
- Re-audits







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