

304:Litigation Management-Using Metrics to Demonstrate Value

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Presenters

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Overview of Presentation

- What are litigation metrics?
- Why are they important?
- How do you implement a litigation metrics management system?
- How do you use the results to show legal value to Company?

What are Litigation Metrics

- Metrics are compilations of data that measure select performance criteria
- Litigation Metrics Management System ("LMMS") application of selected metrics to measure litigation management achievements.
 - Not a matter tracking or reporting system
 - Identifies select and "big picture" metrics
 - Flexible additional metrics and sub-metrics can be added in the future
- All Litigation Metrics and Measurements can be criticized; other option is to do nothing
- No LMMS will happen overnight

Important Objectives Achievable with Litigation Metrics

- Controlling and reducing costs
- Trending performance
- Preventing or mitigating future loss through "lessons learned"
- Improving performance by
 - · Setting targets
 - Measuring success
- Identifying litigation related business and legal trends earlier
- Comparing performance against peer companies
- Demonstrating to management and others that the litigation functions add value

Keys to Success

- Uniform operating guidelines
- Definition of processes
- Proactive management focus
- Effective communication, education and training
- Effective utilization of technology
- Centralized program administration

Roadblocks to a Successful Litigation Management Program

- Litigators are not historically trained, by education or experience, to be proactive macro litigation managers
- Data collections systems are either nonexistent or not designed to gather data to support metrics
- Litigators are too busy "putting out fires" to implement systematic change necessary to have a successful metrics program

Eight Key Questions to Ask Before Setting Up a Litigation Measurement Management System

- What are your specific goals as a litigation section or legal department?
- How do you determine if these goals are met?
- What measurements are appropriate?
- What data do we need to gather to accurately measure whether you achieve the goals?
- Is that data already available? If not, what systems do you need to put in place to gather the data?
- Once the systems are in place how do we ensure compliance with data entry requirements?
- What is the best way to communicate the data to emphasize achievements?
- What are the rewards for meeting the goals?

Six Metrics Every Litigation Manager Should Implement

- Type
- Business Unit

∎๔ Total cost to resolve (TCR+) в ๔ Early case assessment

- Type
- Business unit

Dispute cycle time

- Type
- Business Unit

Outside counsel fees

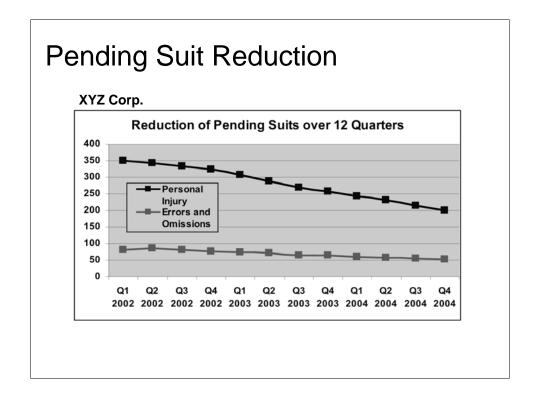
- Actual
- Budget

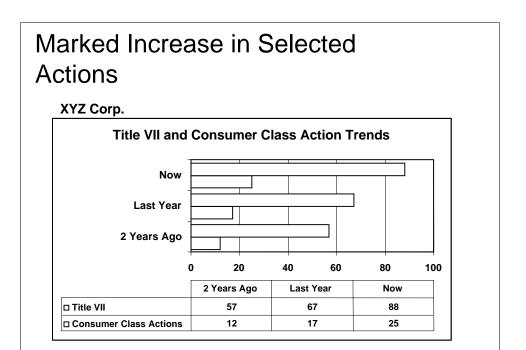
Use

Effectiveness

After Action Reviews

- Use
- Effectiveness





TCR and TCR+ Definitions

TCR =

- Outside Counsel Fees+
- Their Expenses +
- Their Costs

Added to:

- Resolution Costs
 - Settlements
 - Verdicts
 - Judgments, etc

TCR+=

• TCR

Added to

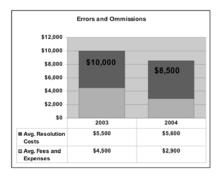
- Dollar Value of:
 - In-House Counsel
 - Para-professionals
 - Management time +
- Expenses
 - (using formulae rather than timekeeping)

Resolution Costs (settlement, verdict/judgment, etc.)

- Total resolution costs for all litigation matters collectively
- Total resolution costs as a % of TCR and TCR+
- Average per matter resolution costs for each substantive litigation area

Reduced Total Cost To Resolve

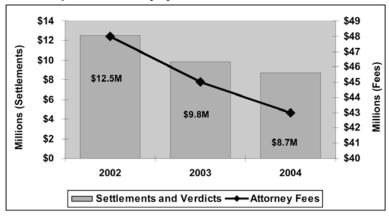
XYZ Corp.





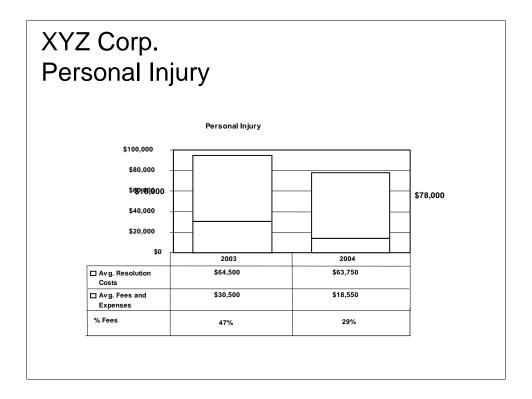
Total Cost Resolution

XYZ Corp. - Personal Injury Cases



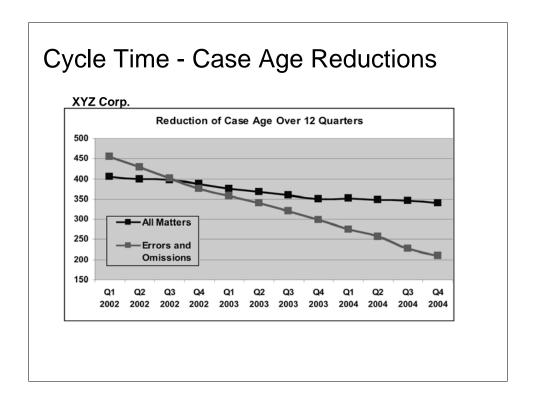
Outside Counsel Fees, Expenses, and Costs

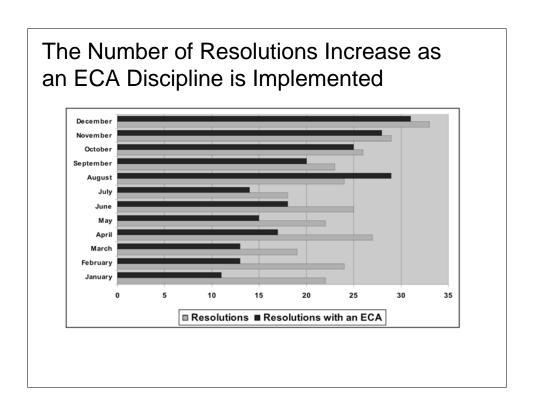
- Total outside counsel fees, expenses, and costs for all litigation matters collectively
- Total outside counsel fees, expenses, and costs as a % of TCR and TCR+
- Total savings on outside counsel fees, expenses and costs resulting from negotiated discounts and alternative fee arrangements
- Average per matter outside counsel fees, expenses and costs for each litigation substantive area



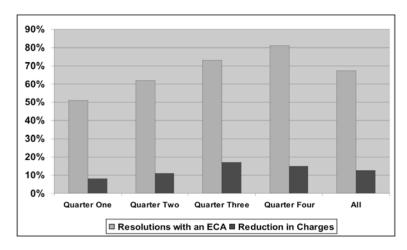
Dispute Cycle Time

- Definition:
 - Time period between opening a matter and closing it consistent with the matter management guidelines
- Measures:
 - Average dispute cycle time <u>for all matters</u> in all litigation substantive areas
 - Average dispute cycle time <u>per matter</u> for <u>each</u> litigation substantive area









After Action Review Usage

- Definition:
 - Formal process of conducting a timely analysis of significant matters after matter conclusion, primarily to secure and leverage "lessons learned."
- Measures:
 - Whether an AAR was conducted
 - As a percentage of all "significant" matters
 - Whether an AAR was conducted
 - As a <u>percentage of each</u> litigation substantive area

Metrics at ConocoPhillips

Ron Denton —
Business Services Manager

October 25, 2004



ConocoPhillips

Measuring Value in Legal

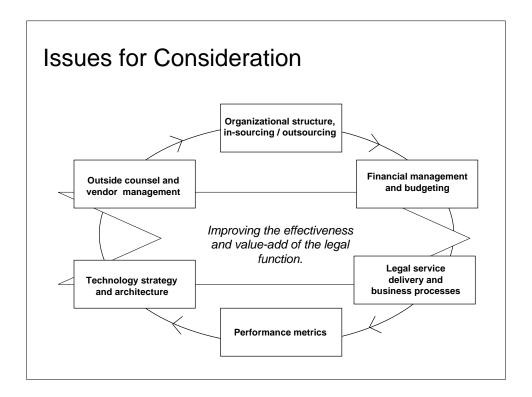
- Inputs to measurements
 - Number of lawyers and cost of service
 - Internal billings
 - Compensation
 - Outside counsel costs
- Measurements
 - Matters per lawyer
 - Results of litigation
 - Settlements and judgments
- Client satisfaction measures
 - Periodic performance surveys
 - Project service delivery reviews

What Are Satisfactory Results?

- Increase in quality of service delivered
- Decrease in cost of services delivered
 - Cost per case or per transaction
 - Positive impact on SVA
- Creativity of solutions
- Effectiveness of preventative counseling
 - Reduction in cases
 - Severity of problems lessen
- Responsiveness and cycle time
 - Fast track cases and matters (lifecycle)
 - Shorten time to resolution (get to settlement)

Means for Demonstrating Value

- Information management Collection
 - Financial statistics
 - HR data
 - Internal and external performance data
 - Outside counsel costs
 - Asset valuation, such as IP
- Information management Analysis
 - Predictability, trends and progress mapping
 - Calculations of metrics to support success
- Information management Reporting
 - Management understands numbers
 - If legal can't provide numbers, management will derive them for legal



Considerations Technology

- What technology do we have in place to serve the law department?
- Are we using technology effectively to support our work processes?
- Are users satisfied with the current technology?
- Are we taking advantage of existing technology designed to support the law department?

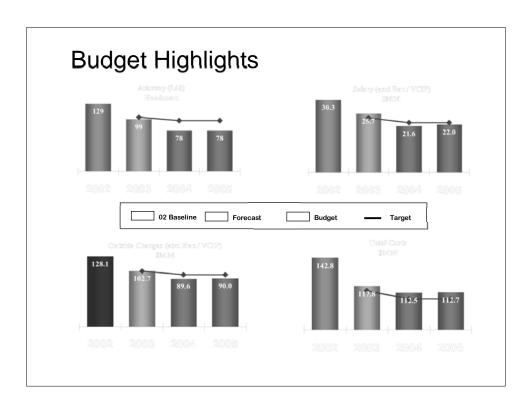
Considerations Costs

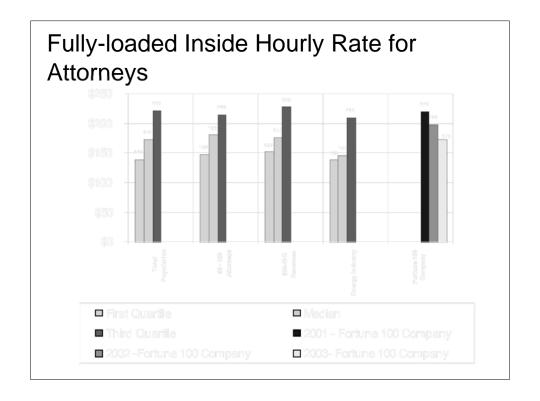
- What are our internal and external cost drivers?
- Do we have the right tools in place to adequately capture costs?
- How does the cost of the legal department compare to the cost of outside counsel?

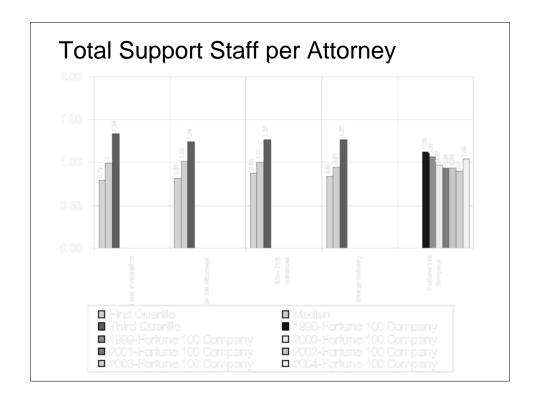
Considerations Accountability

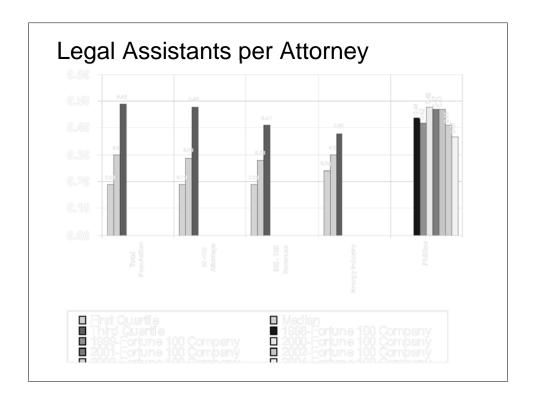
- What tools do we have in place to collect data and provide information?
- How do we measure our performance?
- Do our performance metrics provide incentives for the right behavior?
- How do we report law department performance to senior management?

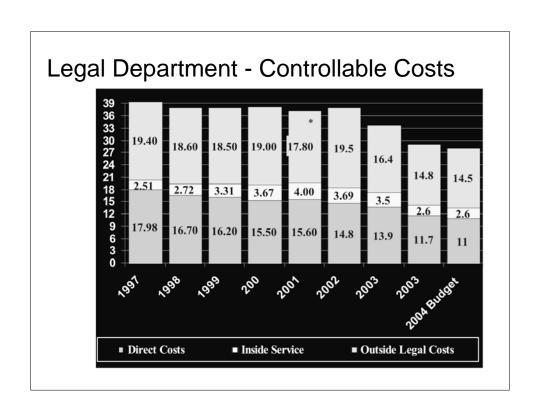
Examples of Metrics

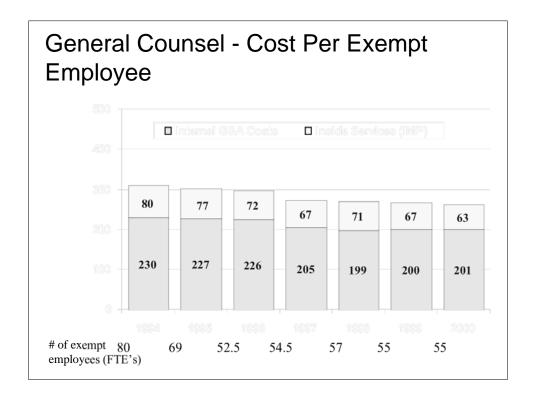


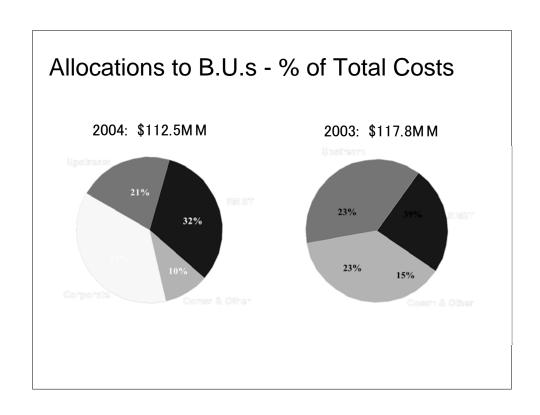


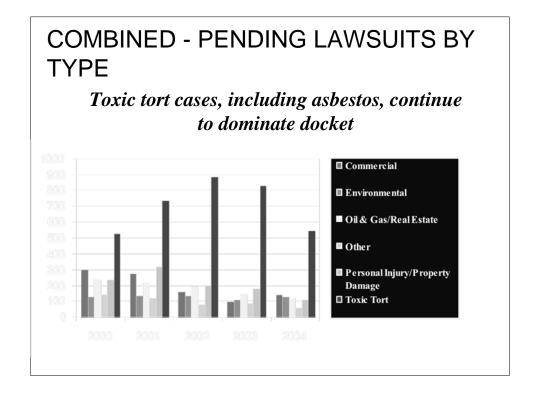


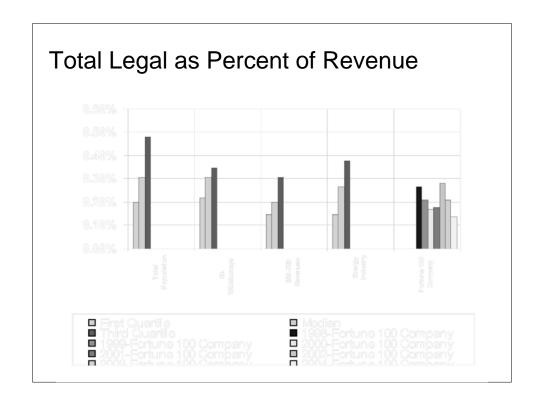


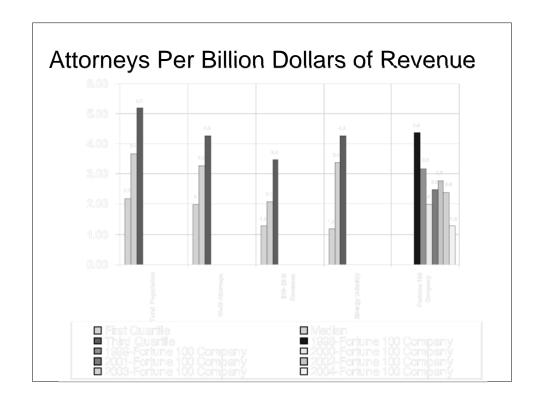


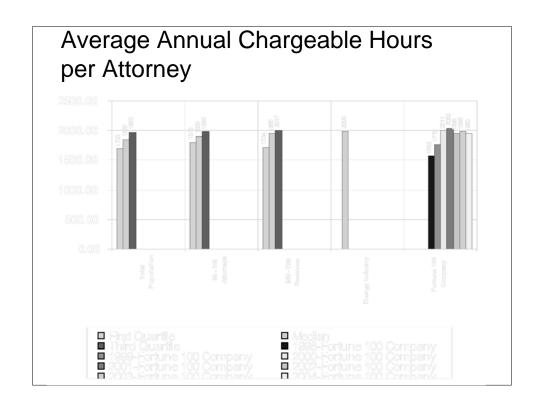


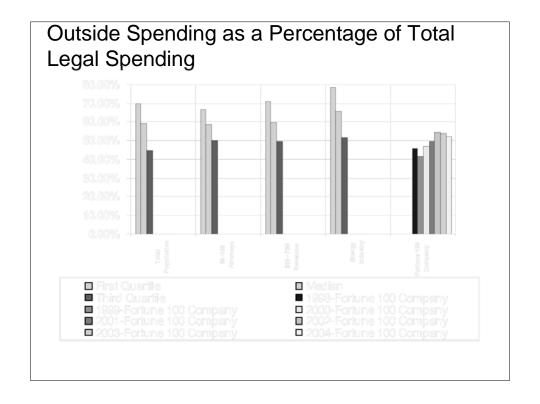


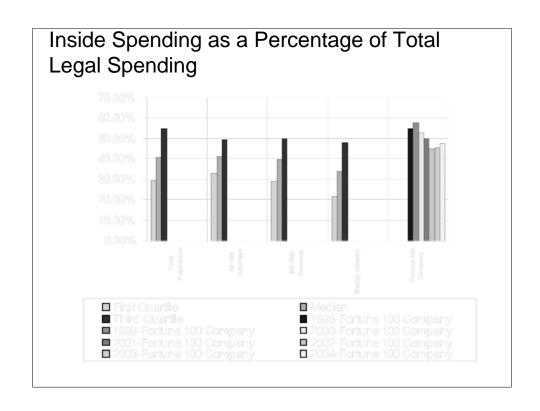


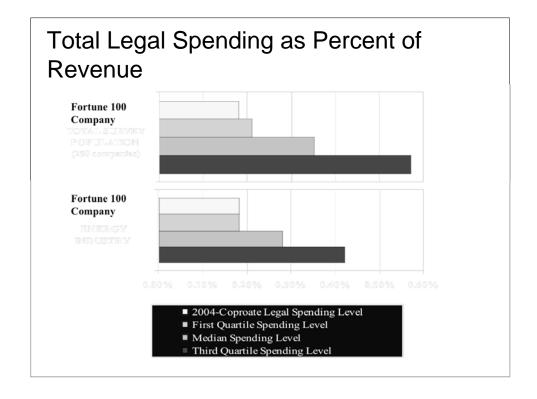












Questions??