# CIT 430/530: Forensic Activity #1.1 – Empty Outlines

## Purpose:

Empty outlines help learner’s identify and reflect on the important points of a lecture, reading or presentation. It also helps with recalling and organizing the main points of a lesson, which makes retention and understanding more likely to occur.

*Source: Angelo, T.A. & Cross, K.P. (1993) Classroom Assessment Techniques*

## Task:

Complete the following empty sections of the outline with short statements that describe, explain or identify important aspects of the major concepts discussed in the presentation. A few statements have been provided as starting points, but you are not limited to addressing these items specifically.

### Topic: Digital Forensic Laws and E-discovery

**Digital Forensic Laws**

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| * Most important laws, statutes, regulations | * Privacy concerns with data * Most laws are often behind the technology once implemented * All 50 states have some type of way to address cybercrime * Patriot Act- enacted to combat terrorism |
| * Challenges | * No industry standard on code of ethics for a computer investigator * Being able to present findings to non-computer forensic users |
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**E-Discovery**

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| * Who uses E-discovery | * Federal, state, and local government * Corporations- labor/employment, product liability, patent * Law Firms- financial, healthcare, etc |
| * Challenges | * Hackers and computer forensics have the same skills and tools which causes a reactive and adapt situation |
| * Electronic Discovery Reference Model (EDRM) | * Is used as a framework to guide the finding, analysis and presenting of digital data in the court of law |
|  |  |
| * E-Discovery also known as electronical discovery | * is the electronic aspect of identifying, collecting and producing electronically stored information (ESI) in response to a request for production in a lawsuit or investigation. |