

# The Evolution of Predictive Coding in eDiscovery

Here are some key developments as legal tech has evolved from linear review to TAR to CAL and now prepares to enter the Generative AI era.

2006  
2007  
2008  
2009  
2010  
2011  
2012  
2013

2006

## TAR 1.0

Relied on a subject matter expert (SME) coding a seed set of documents that ranged anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 depending on the consistency of choices the SME made during the review.

Chicago-based technology consulting kCura launches a technology solution called Relativity

2009

TAR 1.0 hits the marketplace as Recommind releases Axcelerate. A Subject Matter Expert reviewed a random selection of documents, then junior attorneys or vendors reviewed documents predicted to be relevant.

2010

Cloud-based discovery platform, [Everlaw](#), is founded

2011

Maura R. Grossman and Gordon V. Cormack [publish a study](#) that reveal TAR can yield more accurate results than linear review.

2012

Magistrate Judge Andrew Peck issues a [ruling in the Da Silva Moore case](#), officially approving TAR.

The ABA updates [Rule 1.1](#) to include the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology.

2013

A [Vanderbilt study](#) finds TAR improved attorney review speed by 70%.

## TAR 2.0

2013  
2014  
2015  
2016

2013

TAR 2.0, aka Continuous Active Learning (CAL), [arrives with former litigator John Tredennick](#) and Catalyst CEO (now OpenText). Eliminating the seed set, CAL continually adjusts it's predictions as documents are coded.

2014

Maura Grossman and Gordon Cormack [publish a study](#) finding CAL delivers "generally superior results" to TAR 1.0 with "substantially and significantly less human review effort."

2016

kCura (now Relativity) [launches RelativityOne](#)

## GENERATIVE AI

2023  
2024  
2025  
2026  
2027

2023

Software providers including Relativity, Everlaw, and others launch beta programs for Generative AI features.

## THE FUTURE

Court watchers are eager to see when Generative AI gets it's "Da Silva Moore" moment of explicit approval.

Technology will continue to advance, so finding defensible, ethical uses that increase the just, speedy, inexpensive access to justice is a worthy pursuit.

For more, read our eBook, "[AI in Document Review: Skeptical? We are Too](#)".