

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2011

H

D

HOUSE DRH30159-LR-25 (02/07)

Short Title: Amend RCP/Electronically Stored Information.

(Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Glazier, T. Moore, and Ross (Primary Sponsors).

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO CLARIFY THE PROCEDURE FOR DISCOVERY OF ELECTRONICALLY  
3 STORED INFORMATION AND TO MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES TO THE  
4 NORTH CAROLINA RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

5 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

6 **SECTION 1.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 16, reads as rewritten:

7 **"Rule 16. Pre-trial procedure; formulating issues.**

8 (a) In any action, the ~~judge court~~ may in ~~his~~-its discretion direct the attorneys for the  
9 parties to appear before ~~him~~-the court for a conference to consider

- 10 (1) The simplification and formulation of the issues;  
11 (2) The necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings;  
12 (3) The possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of documents which will  
13 avoid unnecessary proof;  
14 (4) The limitation of the number of expert witnesses;  
15 (5) The advisability or necessity of a reference of the case, either in whole or in  
16 part;  
17 (6) Matters of which the court is to be asked to take judicial notice;  
18 (7) Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the action.

19 If a conference is held, the judge ~~may~~-shall make an order which recites the action taken at  
20 the conference, ~~the~~-any amendments allowed to the pleadings, and ~~the~~-any agreements made by  
21 the parties as to any of the matters considered, and which ~~limits~~-may limit the issues for trial to  
22 those not disposed of by admissions or agreements of counsel; and such order when entered  
23 controls the subsequent course of the action, unless modified at the trial to prevent manifest  
24 injustice. If any issue for trial as stated in the order is not raised by the pleadings in accordance  
25 with the provisions of Rule 8, upon motion of any party, the order shall require amendment of  
26 the pleadings.

27 (b) In a medical malpractice action as defined in G.S. 90-21.11, at the close of the  
28 discovery period scheduled pursuant to ~~Rule 26(f1)~~, Rule 26(g), the judge shall schedule a final  
29 conference. After the conference, the judge shall refer any consent order calendaring the case  
30 for trial to the senior resident superior court judge or the chief district court judge, who shall  
31 approve the consent order unless ~~he~~-the judge finds that:

- 32 (1) The date specified in the order is unavailable,  
33 (2) The terms of the order unreasonably delay the trial, or  
34 (3) The ends of justice would not be served by approving the order.



1 If the senior resident superior court judge or the chief district court judge does not approve  
2 the consent order, ~~he~~ the judge shall calendar the case for trial.

3 In calendaring the case, the court shall take into consideration the nature and complexity of  
4 the case, the proximity and convenience of witnesses, the needs of counsel for both parties  
5 concerning their respective calendars, the benefits of an early disposition and such other  
6 matters as the court may deem proper."

7 **SECTION 2.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 26, reads as rewritten:

8 **"Rule 26. General provisions governing discovery.**

9 (a) Discovery methods. – Parties may obtain discovery by one or more of the following  
10 methods: depositions upon oral examination or written questions; written interrogatories;  
11 production of documents or things or permission to enter upon land or other property, for  
12 inspection and other purposes; physical and mental examinations; and requests for admission.

13 (b) Discovery scope and limits. – Unless otherwise limited by order of the court in  
14 accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:

15 (1) In General. – Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not  
16 privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending  
17 action, whether it relates to the claim or defense of the party seeking  
18 discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party, including the  
19 existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books,  
20 documents, electronically stored information, or other tangible things and  
21 the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable  
22 matter. It is not ground for objection that the information sought will be  
23 inadmissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably  
24 calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence nor is it grounds  
25 for objection that the examining party has knowledge of the information as  
26 to which discovery is sought. For the purposes of these rules regarding  
27 discovery, the phrase 'electronically stored information' includes reasonably  
28 accessible metadata that will enable the discovering party to have the ability  
29 to access such information as the date sent, date received, author, and  
30 recipients. The phrase does not include other metadata unless the parties  
31 agree otherwise upon motion of a party and a showing of good cause for the  
32 production of certain metadata.

33 (2) Limitations on frequency and extent. – The frequency or extent of use of the  
34 discovery methods set forth in section (a) shall be limited by the court if it  
35 determines that: (i) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or  
36 duplicative, or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient,  
37 less burdensome, or less expensive; (ii) the party seeking discovery has had  
38 ample opportunity by discovery in the action to obtain the information  
39 sought; or (iii) the discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into  
40 account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, limitations on the  
41 parties' resources, and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation.  
42 The court may act upon its own initiative after reasonable notice or pursuant  
43 to a motion under section (c).

44 (3) Specific limitations on electronically stored information. – In addition to any  
45 limitations imposed by subdivision (b)(2) of this rule, discovery of  
46 electronically stored information is subject to the limitations set forth in Rule  
47 34(b). The court may specify conditions for the discovery, including  
48 allocation of discovery costs.

49 ~~(2)~~(4) Insurance Agreements. – A party may obtain discovery of the existence and  
50 contents of any insurance agreement under which any person carrying on an  
51 insurance business may be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment which

1 may be entered in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments  
2 made to satisfy the judgment. Information concerning the insurance  
3 agreement is not by reason of disclosure admissible in evidence at trial. For  
4 purposes of this subsection, an application for insurance shall not be treated  
5 as part of an insurance agreement.

6 ~~(3)~~(5) Trial Preparation; Materials. – Subject to the provisions of subsection ~~(b)(4)~~  
7 ~~(b)(6)~~ of this rule, a party may obtain discovery of documents and tangible  
8 things otherwise discoverable under subsection (b)(1) of this rule and  
9 prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or by  
10 or for that other party's consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent only  
11 upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has substantial need of the  
12 materials in the preparation of ~~his~~the case and that ~~he~~the party is unable  
13 without undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent of the materials  
14 by other means. In ordering discovery of such materials when the required  
15 showing has been made, the court may not permit disclosure of the mental  
16 impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of an attorney or other  
17 representative of a party concerning the litigation in which the material is  
18 sought or work product of the attorney or attorneys of record in the  
19 particular action.

20 A party may obtain without the required showing a statement concerning  
21 the action or its subject matter previously made by that party. Upon request,  
22 a person not a party may obtain without the required showing a statement  
23 concerning the action or its subject matter previously made by that person. If  
24 the request is refused, the person may move for a court order. The provisions  
25 of Rule 37(a)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the  
26 motion. For purposes of this paragraph, a statement previously made is (i) a  
27 written statement signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the person  
28 making it, or (ii) a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording,  
29 or a transcription thereof, which is a substantially verbatim recital of an oral  
30 statement by the person making it and contemporaneously recorded.

31 ~~(4)~~(6) Trial Preparation; Experts. – Discovery of facts known and opinions held by  
32 experts, otherwise discoverable under the provisions of subsection (b)(1) of  
33 this rule and acquired or developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial,  
34 may be obtained only as follows:

- 35 a. 1. A party may through interrogatories require any other party to  
36 identify each person whom the other party expects to call as  
37 an expert witness at trial, to state the subject matter on which  
38 the expert is expected to testify, and to state the substance of  
39 the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to  
40 testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.
- 41 2. Upon motion, the court may order further discovery by other  
42 means, subject to such restrictions as to scope and such  
43 provisions, pursuant to subdivision ~~(b)(4)c~~(b)(4) of this rule,  
44 concerning fees and expenses as the court may deem  
45 appropriate.
- 46 b. Unless manifest injustice would result, (i) the court shall require that  
47 the party seeking discovery pay the expert a reasonable fee for time  
48 spent in responding to discovery under subdivision ~~(b)(4)a2~~  
49 ~~(b)(6)a2~~ of this rule; and (ii) with respect to discovery obtained under  
50 subdivision ~~(b)(4)a2~~(b)(6)a2 of this rule the court may require the  
51 party seeking discovery to pay the other party a fair portion of the

1 fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in obtaining  
2 facts and opinions from the expert.

3 (7) Claiming privilege or protecting trial-preparation materials.

4 a. Information Withheld. – When a party withholds information  
5 otherwise discoverable by claiming that the information is privileged  
6 or subject to protection as trial-preparation material, the party must  
7 (i) expressly make the claim and (ii) describe the nature of the  
8 documents, communications, or tangible things not produced or  
9 disclosed in a manner that will enable other parties to assess the  
10 claim without revealing the information itself.

11 b. Information Produced. – If information subject to a claim of privilege  
12 or protection as trial-preparation material is inadvertently produced  
13 in response to a discovery request, the party that produced the  
14 material may assert the claim by notifying any party that received the  
15 information of the claim and basis for it. After being notified, a party  
16 (i) must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified  
17 information and any copies it has, (ii) must not use or disclose the  
18 information until the claim is resolved, (iii) must take reasonable  
19 steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being  
20 notified, and (iv) may promptly present the information to the court  
21 under seal for determination of the claim. The producing party must  
22 preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

23 (c) Protective orders. – Upon motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery  
24 is sought, and for good cause shown, the judge of the court in which the action is pending may  
25 make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from unreasonable  
26 annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of  
27 the following: (i) that the discovery not be had; (ii) that the discovery may be had only on  
28 specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place; (iii) that the  
29 discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other than that selected by the party  
30 seeking discovery; (iv) that certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of the  
31 discovery be limited to certain matters; (v) that discovery be conducted with no one present  
32 except persons designated by the court; (vi) that a deposition after being sealed be opened only  
33 by order of the court; (vii) that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or  
34 commercial information not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way; (viii) that  
35 the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes  
36 to be opened as directed by the court.

37 A party seeking a protective order on the basis that electronically stored information sought  
38 is from a source identified as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost has the  
39 burden of showing that the basis exists. If the showing is made, the court may nonetheless order  
40 discovery from the source if the requesting party shows good cause, but only after considering  
41 the limitations of subsection (b)(2) of this rule.

42 If the motion for a protective order is denied in whole or in part, the court may, on such  
43 terms and conditions as are just, order that any party or person provide or permit discovery. The  
44 provisions of Rule 37(a)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

45 (d) Sequence and timing of discovery. – Unless the court upon motion, for the  
46 convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice, orders otherwise, methods  
47 of discovery may be used in any sequence and the fact that a party is conducting discovery,  
48 whether by deposition or otherwise, shall not operate to delay any other party's discovery. Any  
49 order or rule of court setting the time within which discovery must be completed shall be  
50 construed to fix the date after which the pendency of discovery will not be allowed to delay  
51 trial or any other proceeding before the court, but shall not be construed to prevent any party

1 from utilizing any procedures afforded under Rules 26 through 36, so long as trial or any  
2 hearing before the court is not thereby delayed.

3 (e) Supplementation of responses. – A party who has responded to a request for  
4 discovery with a response that was complete when made is under no duty to supplement ~~his~~the  
5 party's response to include information thereafter acquired, except as follows:

6 (1) A party is under a duty seasonably to supplement ~~his~~the party's response  
7 with respect to any question directly addressed to (i) the identity and location  
8 of persons having knowledge of discoverable matters, and (ii) the identity of  
9 each person expected to be called as an expert witness at trial, the subject  
10 matter on which ~~he~~the person is expected to testify, and the substance of ~~his~~  
11 the testimony.

12 (2) A party is under a duty seasonably to amend a prior response if ~~he~~the party  
13 obtains information upon the basis of which (i) ~~he~~the party knows that the  
14 response was incorrect when made, or (ii) ~~he~~the party knows that the  
15 response though correct when made is no longer true and the circumstances  
16 are such that a failure to amend the response is in substance a knowing  
17 concealment.

18 (3) A duty to supplement responses may be imposed by order of the court,  
19 agreement of the parties, or at any time prior to trial through new requests  
20 for supplementation of prior responses.

21 (f) ~~Discovery conference; meeting, discovery conference; discovery plan.~~ – ~~At any time~~  
22 ~~after commencement of an action the court may direct the attorneys for the parties to appear~~  
23 ~~before it for a conference on the subject of discovery. The court may do so upon motion by the~~  
24 ~~attorney for any party if the motion includes:~~

25 (1) ~~A statement of the issues as they then appear;~~

26 (2) ~~A proposed plan and schedule of discovery;~~

27 (3) ~~Any limitations proposed to be placed on discovery;~~

28 (4) ~~Any other proposed orders with respect to discovery; and~~

29 (5) ~~A statement showing that the attorney making the motion has made a reasonable~~  
30 ~~effort to reach agreement with opposing attorneys on the matters set forth in the motion. Each~~  
31 ~~party and his attorney are under a duty to participate in good faith in the framing of a discovery~~  
32 ~~plan if a plan is proposed by the attorney for any party. Notice of the motion shall be served on~~  
33 ~~all parties. Objections or additions to matters set forth in the motion shall be served not later~~  
34 ~~than 10 days after service of the motion.~~

35 ~~Following the discovery conference, the court shall enter an order tentatively identifying~~  
36 ~~the issues for discovery purposes, establishing a plan and schedule for discovery, setting~~  
37 ~~limitations on discovery, if any; and determining such other matters, including the allocation of~~  
38 ~~expenses, as are necessary for the proper management of discovery in the action. An order may~~  
39 ~~be altered or amended whenever justice so requires.~~

40 ~~Subject to the right of a party who properly moves for a discovery conference to prompt~~  
41 ~~convening of the conference, the court may combine the discovery conference with a pretrial~~  
42 ~~conference authorized by Rule 16.~~

43 (1) No earlier than 40 days after the complaint is filed and in action, any party's  
44 attorney or an unrepresented party may request a meeting on the subject of  
45 discovery, including the discovery of electronically stored information. If  
46 such a request is filed, the parties shall meet in the county in which the  
47 action is pending not less than 21 days after the initial request for a meeting  
48 is filed and served upon the parties, unless agreed otherwise by the parties or  
49 their attorneys and unless an earlier time for the meeting is ordered by the  
50 court or agreed by the parties. Even if the parties or their attorneys do not  
51 seek to have a discovery meeting, at any time after commencement of an

1 action the court may direct the parties or their attorneys to appear before it  
2 for a discovery conference.

3 (2) During a discovery meeting held pursuant to subdivision (f)(1) of this rule,  
4 the attorneys and any unrepresented parties shall (i) consider the nature and  
5 basis of the parties' claims and defenses and the possibilities for promptly  
6 settling or resolving the case and (ii) discuss the preparation of a discovery  
7 plan as set forth in subdivision (f)(3) of this rule. Attorneys for the parties,  
8 and any unrepresented parties, that have appeared in the case are jointly  
9 responsible for arranging the meeting, for being prepared to discuss a  
10 discovery plan, and for attempting in good faith to agree on a discovery plan.  
11 The meeting may be held by telephone, by videoconference, or in person, or  
12 a combination thereof, unless the court, on motion, orders the attorneys and  
13 the unrepresented parties to attend in person. If a discovery plan is agreed  
14 upon, the plan shall be submitted to the court within 14 days after the  
15 meeting, and the parties may request a conference with the court regarding  
16 the plan. If the parties do not agree upon a discovery plan, they shall submit  
17 to the court within 14 days after the meeting a joint report containing those  
18 parts of a discovery plan upon which they agree and the position of each of  
19 the parties on the parts upon which they disagree. Unless the parties agree  
20 otherwise, the attorney for the first plaintiff listed on the complaint shall be  
21 responsible for submitting the discovery plan or joint report.

22 (3) A discovery plan shall contain the following: (i) a statement of the issues as  
23 they then appear; (ii) a proposed plan and schedule of discovery, including  
24 the discovery of electronically stored information; (iii) with respect to  
25 electronically stored information, and if appropriate under the circumstances  
26 of the case, a reference to the preservation of such information, the media  
27 form, format, or procedures by which such information will be produced, the  
28 allocation of the costs of preservation, production, and, if necessary,  
29 restoration, of such information, the method for asserting or preserving  
30 claims of privilege or of protection of the information as trial-preparation  
31 materials if different from that provided in subdivision (b)(7) of this rule, the  
32 method for asserting or preserving confidentiality and proprietary status, and  
33 any other matters addressed by the parties; (iv) any limitations proposed to  
34 be placed on discovery, including, if appropriate under the circumstances of  
35 the case, that discovery be conducted in phases or be limited to or focused  
36 on particular issues; (v) when discovery should be completed; and (vi) if  
37 appropriate under the circumstances of the case, any limitations or  
38 conditions pursuant to section (c) of this rule regarding protective orders.

39 (4) If the parties are unable to agree to a discovery plan at a meeting held  
40 pursuant to subdivision (f)(1) of this rule, they shall, upon motion of any  
41 party, appear before the court for a discovery conference at which the court  
42 shall order the entry of a discovery plan and after consideration of the report  
43 required to be submitted under subdivision (f)(2) of this rule and the position  
44 of the parties. The order may address other matters, including the allocation  
45 of discovery costs, as are necessary for the proper management of discovery  
46 in the action. An order may be altered or amended as justice may require.

47 The court may combine the discovery conference with a pretrial conference authorized by  
48 Rule 16. A discovery conference in a medical malpractice action shall be governed by  
49 subsection (g) of this rule.

50 ~~(f1)~~(g) Medical malpractice discovery conference. – In a medical malpractice action as  
51 defined in G.S. 90-21.11, upon the case coming at issue or the filing of a responsive pleading or

1 motion requiring a determination by the court, the judge shall, within 30 days, direct the  
2 attorneys for the parties to appear for a discovery conference. At the conference the court may  
3 consider the matters set out in Rule 16, and subdivision (f)(3) of this rule, and shall:

- 4 (1) Rule on all motions;
- 5 (2) Establish an appropriate schedule for designating expert witnesses,  
6 consistent with a discovery schedule pursuant to subdivision (3), to be  
7 complied with by all parties to the action such that there is a deadline for  
8 designating all expert witnesses within an appropriate time for all parties to  
9 implement discovery mechanisms with regard to the designated expert  
10 witnesses;
- 11 (3) Establish by order an appropriate discovery schedule designated so that,  
12 unless good cause is shown at the conference for a longer time, and subject  
13 to further orders of the court, discovery shall be completed within 150 days  
14 after the order is issued; nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any  
15 party from utilizing any procedures afforded under Rules 26 through 36, so  
16 long as trial or any hearing before the court is not thereby delayed; and
- 17 (4) Approve any consent order which may be presented by counsel for the  
18 parties relating to ~~parts~~ subdivisions (2) and (3) of this subsection, unless the  
19 court finds that the terms of the consent order are unreasonable.

20 If a party fails to identify an expert witness as ordered, the court shall, upon motion by the  
21 moving party, impose an appropriate sanction, which may include dismissal of the action, entry  
22 of default against the defendant, or exclusion of the testimony of the expert witness at trial.

23 ~~(g)~~(h) Signing of discovery requests, responses, and objections. – Every request for  
24 discovery or response or objection thereto made by a party represented by an attorney shall be  
25 signed by at least one attorney of record in ~~his individual~~ that attorney's name, whose address  
26 shall be stated. A party who is not represented by an attorney shall sign the request, response,  
27 or objection and state ~~his~~ that party's address. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes  
28 a certification that ~~he~~ the attorney or party has read the request, response, or objection and that  
29 to the best of ~~his~~ the knowledge, information, and belief ~~of that attorney or party~~ formed after a  
30 reasonable inquiry it is: (1) consistent with the rules and warranted by existing law or a good  
31 faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law; (2) not interposed  
32 for any improper purpose, such as to harass or cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in  
33 the cost of litigation; and (3) not unreasonable or unduly burdensome or expensive, given the  
34 needs of the case, the discovery already had in the case, the amount in controversy, and the  
35 importance of the issues at stake in the litigation. If a request, response, or objection is not  
36 signed, it shall be stricken unless it is signed promptly after the omission is called to the  
37 attention of the party making the request, response, or objection and a party shall not be  
38 obligated to take any action with respect to it until it is signed.

39 If a certification is made in violation of the rule, the court, upon motion or upon its own  
40 initiative, shall impose upon the person who made the certification, the party on whose behalf  
41 the request, response, or objection is made, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include  
42 an order to pay the amount of the reasonable expenses incurred because of the violation,  
43 including a reasonable attorney's fee."

44 **SECTION 3.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 33(c), reads as rewritten:

45 "(c) Option to produce business records. – Where the answer to an interrogatory may be  
46 derived or ascertained from the business records of the party upon whom the interrogatory has  
47 been served or from an examination, audit or inspection of such business records, or from a  
48 compilation, abstract or summary based thereon, and the burden of deriving or ascertaining the  
49 answer is substantially the same for the party serving the interrogatory as for the party served, it  
50 is a sufficient answer to such interrogatory to specify the records from which the answer may  
51 be derived or ascertained and to afford to the party serving the interrogatory reasonable

1 opportunity to examine, audit or inspect such records and to make copies, compilations,  
2 abstracts or summaries. A specification shall be in sufficient detail to permit the interrogating  
3 party to locate and to identify, as readily as the party can be served, the records from which the  
4 answer may be ascertained."

5 **SECTION 4.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 34, reads as rewritten:

6 **"Rule 34. Production of ~~documents and things and documents, electronically stored~~**  
7 **information, and things; entry upon land for inspection and other purposes.**

8 (a) Scope. – Any party may serve on any other party a request (i) to produce and permit  
9 the party making the request, or someone acting on ~~his~~that party's behalf, to inspect and copy,  
10 ~~any designated documents (including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs,~~  
11 ~~phono records, and other data compilations from which information can be obtained, translated,~~  
12 ~~if necessary, by the respondent through detection devices into reasonably usable form), or to~~  
13 ~~inspect and copy, test, or sample any designated documents, electronically stored information,~~  
14 or tangible things which constitute or contain matters within the scope of Rule 26(b) and which  
15 are in the possession, custody or control of the party upon whom the request is served; or (ii) to  
16 permit entry upon designated land or other property in the possession or control of the party  
17 upon whom the request is served for the purpose of inspection and measuring, surveying,  
18 photographing, testing, or sampling the property or any designated object or operation thereon,  
19 within the scope of Rule 26(b).

20 (b) Procedure. – The request may, without leave of court, be served upon the plaintiff  
21 after commencement of the action and upon any other party with or after service of the  
22 summons and complaint upon that party. The request shall set forth the items to be inspected  
23 either by individual item or by category, and describe each item and category with reasonable  
24 particularity. The request shall specify a reasonable time, place, and manner of making the  
25 inspection and performing the related acts. The request may specify the form or forms in which  
26 electronically stored information is to be produced.

27 The party upon whom the request is served shall serve a written response within 30 days  
28 after the service of the request, except that a defendant may serve a response within 45 days  
29 after service of the summons and complaint upon that defendant. The court may allow a shorter  
30 or longer time. The response shall state, with respect to each item or category, that inspection  
31 and related activities will be permitted as requested, unless the request is objected to, in which  
32 event the reasons for objection shall be stated. If objection is made to part of an item or  
33 category, the part shall be specified. In addition to other bases for objection, the response may  
34 state an objection to production of electronically stored information from sources that the party  
35 identified as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. The response may also  
36 state an objection to a requested form for producing electronically stored information. If the  
37 responding party objects to a requested form, or if no form is specified in the request, the party  
38 must state the form or forms it intends to use. The party submitting the request may move for  
39 an order under Rule 37(a) with respect to any objection to or other failure to respond to the  
40 request or any part thereof, or any failure to permit inspection as requested.

41 Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the following procedures apply to producing  
42 documents or electronically stored information:

- 43 (1) A party must produce documents as they are kept in the usual course of  
44 business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in  
45 the request;  
46 (2) If a request does not specify a form for producing the electronically stored  
47 information, a party must produce it in a reasonably usable form or forms;  
48 and  
49 (3) A party need not produce the same electronically stored information in more  
50 than one form.



1 (c) There shall be sufficient space following each request in which the respondent may  
2 state the response. The respondent shall: (1) state the response in the space provided, using  
3 additional pages if necessary; or (2) restate the request to be followed by the response. An  
4 objection to a request shall be made by stating the objection and the reason therefor either in  
5 the space following the request or following the restated request.

6 ~~(e)~~(d) Persons not parties. – This rule does not preclude an independent action against a  
7 person not a party for production of documents and things and permission to enter upon land."

8 **SECTION 5.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 37, reads as rewritten:

9 **"Rule 37. Failure to make discovery; sanctions.**

10 (a) Motion for order compelling discovery. – A party, upon reasonable notice to other  
11 parties and all persons affected thereby, may apply for an order compelling discovery as  
12 follows:

13 (1) Appropriate Court. – An application for an order to a party or a deponent  
14 who is not a party may be made to a judge of the court in which the action is  
15 pending, or, on matters relating to a deposition where the deposition is being  
16 taken in this State, to a judge of the court in the county where the deposition  
17 is being taken, as defined by Rule 30(h).

18 (2) Motion. – If a deponent fails to answer a question propounded or submitted  
19 under Rules 30 or 31, or a corporation or other entity fails to make a  
20 designation under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a), or a party fails to answer an  
21 interrogatory submitted under Rule 33, or if a party, in response to a request  
22 for inspection submitted under Rule 34, fails to respond that inspection will  
23 be permitted as requested or fails to permit inspection as requested, the  
24 discovering party may move for an order compelling an answer, or a  
25 designation, or an order compelling inspection in accordance with the  
26 request. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good  
27 faith conferred or attempted to confer with the person or party failing to  
28 make the discovery in an effort to secure the information or material without  
29 court action. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of  
30 the question shall complete the examination on all other matters before ~~he~~  
31 ~~adjourns~~ the examination is adjourned, in order to apply for an order. If the  
32 motion is based upon an objection to production of electronically stored  
33 information from sources the objecting party identified as not reasonably  
34 accessible because of undue burden or cost, the objecting party has the  
35 burden of showing that the basis for the objection exists.

36 If the court denies the motion in whole or in part, it may make such  
37 protective order as it would have been empowered to make on a motion  
38 made pursuant to Rule 26(c).

39 (3) Evasive or Incomplete Answer. – For purposes of this subdivision an evasive  
40 or incomplete answer is to be treated as a failure to answer.

41 (4) Award of Expenses of Motion. – If the motion is granted, the court shall,  
42 after opportunity for hearing, require the party or deponent whose conduct  
43 necessitated the motion or the party advising such conduct or both of them to  
44 pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the  
45 order, including attorney's fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to  
46 the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an  
47 award of expenses unjust.

48 If the motion is denied, the court shall, after opportunity for hearing,  
49 require the moving party to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the  
50 motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including  
51 attorney's fees, unless the court finds that the making of the motion was

1 substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses  
2 unjust.

3 If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may  
4 apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among  
5 the parties and persons in a just manner.

6 (b) Failure to comply with order. –

7 (1) Sanctions by Court in County Where Deposition Is Taken. – If a deponent  
8 fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by a  
9 judge of the court in the county in which the deposition is being taken, the  
10 failure may be considered a contempt of that court.

11 (2) Sanctions by Court in Which Action Is Pending. – If a party or an officer,  
12 director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule  
13 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to  
14 provide or permit discovery, including an order made under section (a) of  
15 this rule or Rule 35, or if a party fails to obey an order entered under Rule  
16 26(f) a judge of the court in which the action is pending may make such  
17 orders in regard to the failure as are just, and among others the following:

18 a. An order that the matters regarding which the order was made or any  
19 other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the  
20 purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party  
21 obtaining the order;

22 b. An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose  
23 designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting ~~him~~ the party from  
24 introducing designated matters in evidence;

25 c. An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further  
26 proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or  
27 proceeding or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default  
28 against the disobedient party;

29 d. In lieu of any of the foregoing orders or in addition thereto, an order  
30 treating as a contempt of court the failure to obey any orders except  
31 an order to submit to a physical or mental examination;

32 e. Where a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 35(a)  
33 requiring ~~him~~ the party to produce another for examination, such  
34 orders as are listed in subdivisions a, b, and c of this subsection,  
35 unless the party failing to comply shows that he or she is unable to  
36 produce such person for examination.

37 In lieu of any of the foregoing orders or in addition thereto, the court  
38 shall require the party failing to obey the order to pay the reasonable  
39 expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the court  
40 finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances  
41 make an award of expenses unjust.

42 (c) Failure to provide electronically stored information. – Absent exceptional  
43 circumstances, a court may not impose sanctions under these rules on a party for failing to  
44 provide electronically stored information lost as a result of routine, good-faith operation of an  
45 electronic information system.

46 ~~(e)~~(d) Expenses on failure to admit. – If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any  
47 document or the truth of any matter as requested under Rule 36, and if the party requesting the  
48 admissions thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, he or  
49 she may apply to the court for an order requiring the other party to pay to him or her the  
50 reasonable expenses incurred in making that proof, including reasonable attorney's fees. The  
51 court shall make the order unless it finds that (i) the request was held objectionable pursuant to

1 Rule 36(a), or (ii) the admission sought was of no substantial importance, or (iii) the party  
2 failing to admit had reasonable ground to believe that he or she might prevail on the matter, or  
3 (iv) there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

4 ~~(d)~~(e) Failure of party to attend at own deposition or serve answers to interrogatories or  
5 respond to request for inspection. – If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a  
6 party or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a party fails (i)  
7 to appear before the person who is to take ~~his~~the deposition, after being served with a proper  
8 notice, or (ii) to serve answers or objections to interrogatories submitted under Rule 33, after  
9 proper service of the interrogatories, or (iii) to serve a written response to a request for  
10 inspection submitted under Rule 34, after proper service of the request, the court in which the  
11 action is pending on motion may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just, and  
12 among others it may take any action authorized under subdivisions a, b, and c of subsection  
13 (b)(2) of this rule. In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the court shall require the party  
14 failing to act to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure,  
15 unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances  
16 make an award of expenses unjust.

17 The failure to act described in this section may not be excused on the ground that the  
18 discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective  
19 order as provided by Rule 26(c).

20 ~~(e)~~; (f) Reserved for future codification purposes.

21 (g) Failure to participate in the framing of a discovery plan. – If a party or ~~his~~the party's  
22 attorney fails to participate in good faith in the framing of a discovery plan by agreement as is  
23 required by Rule 26(f), the court may, after opportunity for hearing, require such party or ~~his~~  
24 the party's attorney to pay to any other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees,  
25 caused by the failure."

26 **SECTION 6.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 45, reads as rewritten:

27 **"Rule 45. Subpoena.**

28 (a) Form; Issuance. –

29 (1) Every subpoena shall state all of the following:

- 30 a. The title of the action, the name of the court in which the action is  
31 pending, the number of the civil action, and the name of the party at  
32 whose instance the witness is summoned.
- 33 b. A command to each person to whom it is directed to attend and give  
34 testimony or to produce and permit inspection and copying of  
35 designated records, books, papers, documents, electronically stored  
36 information, or tangible things in the possession, custody, or control  
37 of that person therein specified.
- 38 c. The protections of persons subject to subpoenas under subsection (c)  
39 of this rule.
- 40 d. The requirements for responses to subpoenas under subsection (d) of  
41 this rule.

42 (2) A command to produce ~~evidence~~records, books, papers, electronically  
43 stored information, or tangible things may be joined with a command to  
44 appear at trial or hearing or at a deposition, or any subpoena may be issued  
45 separately. A subpoena may specify the form or forms in which  
46 electronically stored information is to be produced.

47 (3) A subpoena shall issue from the court in which the action is pending.

48 (4) The clerk of court in which the action is pending shall issue a subpoena,  
49 signed but otherwise blank, to a party requesting it, who shall complete it  
50 before service. Any judge of the superior court, judge of the district court,

- 1 magistrate, or attorney, as officer of the court, may also issue and sign a  
2 subpoena.
- 3 (b) Service. –
- 4 (1) Manner. – Any subpoena may be served by the sheriff, by the sheriff's  
5 deputy, by a coroner, or by any person who is not a party and is not less than  
6 18 years of age. Service of a subpoena upon a person named therein shall be  
7 made by delivering a copy thereof to that person or by registered or certified  
8 mail, return receipt requested. Service of a subpoena for the attendance of a  
9 witness only may also be made by telephone communication with the person  
10 named therein only by a sheriff, the sheriff's designee who is not less than 18  
11 years of age and is not a party, or a coroner.
- 12 (2) Service of copy. – A copy of the subpoena served under subdivision ~~(1)~~  
13 (b)(1) of this subsection shall also be served upon each party in the manner  
14 prescribed by Rule 5(b). ~~This subdivision~~
- 15 (3) Subdivision (b)(2) of this subsection does not apply to subpoenas issued  
16 under G.S. 15A-801 or G.S. 15A-802.
- 17 (c) Protection of Persons Subject to Subpoena. –
- 18 (1) Avoid undue burden or expense. – A party or an attorney responsible for the  
19 issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable steps to avoid  
20 imposing an undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena.  
21 The court shall enforce this subdivision and impose upon the party or  
22 attorney in violation of this requirement an appropriate sanction that may  
23 include compensating the person unduly burdened for lost earnings and for  
24 reasonable attorney's fees.
- 25 (2) For production of public records or hospital medical records. – Where the  
26 subpoena commands any custodian of public records or any custodian of  
27 hospital medical records, as defined in G.S. 8-44.1, to appear for the sole  
28 purpose of producing certain records in the custodian's custody, the  
29 custodian subpoenaed may, in lieu of personal appearance, tender to the  
30 court in which the action is pending by registered or certified mail or by  
31 personal delivery, on or before the time specified in the subpoena, certified  
32 copies of the records requested together with a copy of the subpoena and an  
33 affidavit by the custodian testifying that the copies are true and correct  
34 copies and that the records were made and kept in the regular course of  
35 business, or if no such records are in the custodian's custody, an affidavit to  
36 that effect. When the copies of records are personally delivered under this  
37 ~~subdivision, subsection,~~ a receipt shall be obtained from the person receiving  
38 the records. Any original or certified copy of records or an affidavit  
39 delivered according to the provisions of this ~~subdivision, subsection,~~ unless  
40 otherwise objectionable, shall be admissible in any action or proceeding  
41 without further certification or authentication. Copies of hospital medical  
42 records tendered under this subdivision shall not be open to inspection or  
43 copied by any person, except to the parties to the case or proceedings and  
44 their attorneys in depositions, until ordered published by the judge at the  
45 time of the hearing or trial. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to  
46 waive the physician-patient privilege or to require any privileged  
47 communication under law to be disclosed.
- 48 (3) Written objection to subpoenas. – Subject to subsection (d) of this rule, a  
49 person commanded to appear at a deposition or to produce and permit the  
50 inspection and copying of ~~records—records, books, papers, documents,~~  
51 electronically stored information, or tangible things may, within 10 days

1 after service of the subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if  
2 the time is less than 10 days after service, serve upon the party or the  
3 attorney designated in the subpoena written objection to the subpoena,  
4 setting forth the specific grounds for the objection. The written objection  
5 shall comply with the requirements of Rule 11. Each of the following  
6 grounds may be sufficient for objecting to a subpoena:

- 7 a. The subpoena fails to allow reasonable time for compliance.
- 8 b. The subpoena requires disclosure of privileged or other protected  
9 matter and no exception or waiver applies to the privilege or  
10 protection.
- 11 c. The subpoena subjects a person to an undue ~~burden~~burden or  
12 expense.
- 13 d. The subpoena is otherwise unreasonable or oppressive.
- 14 e. The subpoena is procedurally defective.

15 (4) Order of court required to override objection. – If objection is made under  
16 subdivision (3) of this subsection, the party serving the subpoena shall not be  
17 entitled to compel the subpoenaed person's appearance at a deposition or to  
18 inspect and copy materials to which an objection has been made except  
19 pursuant to an order of the court. If objection is made, the party serving the  
20 subpoena may, upon notice to the subpoenaed person, move at any time for  
21 an order to compel the subpoenaed person's appearance at the deposition or  
22 the production of the materials designated in the subpoena. The motion shall  
23 be filed in the court in the county in which the deposition or production of  
24 materials is to occur.

25 (5) Motion to quash or modify subpoena. – A person commanded to appear at a  
26 trial, hearing, deposition, or to produce and permit the inspection and  
27 copying of records, books, papers, documents, electronically stored  
28 information, or other tangible things, within 10 days after service of the  
29 subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if the time is less than  
30 10 days after service, may file a motion to quash or modify the subpoena.  
31 The court shall quash or modify the subpoena if the subpoenaed person  
32 demonstrates the existence of any of the reasons set forth in subdivision (3)  
33 of this subsection. The motion shall be filed in the court in the county in  
34 which the trial, hearing, deposition, or production of materials is to occur.

35 (6) Order to compel; expenses to comply with subpoena. – When a court enters  
36 an order compelling a deposition or the production of records, books, papers,  
37 documents, electronically stored information, or other tangible things, the  
38 order shall protect any person who is not a party or an agent of a party from  
39 significant expense resulting from complying with the subpoena. The court  
40 may order that the person to whom the subpoena is addressed will be  
41 reasonably compensated for the cost of producing the records, books, papers,  
42 documents, or tangible things specified in the subpoena.

43 (7) Trade secrets; confidential information. – When a subpoena requires  
44 disclosure of a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or  
45 commercial information, a court may, to protect a person subject to or  
46 affected by the subpoena, quash or modify the subpoena, or when the party  
47 on whose behalf the subpoena is issued shows a substantial need for the  
48 testimony or material that cannot otherwise be met without undue hardship,  
49 the court may order a person to make an appearance or produce the materials  
50 only on specified conditions stated in the order.

- 1 (8) Order to quash; expenses. – When a court enters an order quashing or  
2 modifying the subpoena, the court may order the party on whose behalf the  
3 subpoena is issued to pay all or part of the subpoenaed person's reasonable  
4 expenses including attorney's fees.
- 5 (d) Duties in Responding to Subpoenas. –
- 6 (1) Form of response. – A person responding to a subpoena to produce  
7 ~~documents-records, books, documents, electronically stored information, or~~  
8 tangible things shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of  
9 business or shall organize and label ~~the documents-them~~ to correspond with  
10 the categories in the request.
- 11 (2) Form of producing electronically stored information not specified. – If a  
12 subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored  
13 information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in  
14 which it ordinarily is maintained or in a reasonably useable form or forms.
- 15 (3) Electronically stored information in only one form. – The person responding  
16 need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than  
17 one form.
- 18 (4) Inaccessible electronically stored information. – The person responding need  
19 not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that  
20 the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden  
21 or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person  
22 responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible  
23 because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may  
24 nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows  
25 good cause, after considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2). The court may  
26 specify conditions for discovery, including requiring the party that seeks  
27 discovery from a nonparty to bear the costs of locating, preserving,  
28 collecting, and producing the electronically stored information involved.
- 29 ~~(2)~~(5) Specificity of objection. – When information subject to a subpoena is  
30 withheld on the objection that it is subject to protection as trial preparation  
31 materials, or that it is otherwise privileged, the objection shall be made with  
32 specificity and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the  
33 communications, records, books, papers, documents, electronically stored  
34 materials, or other tangible things not produced, sufficient for the requesting  
35 party to contest the objection.
- 36 (d1) Opportunity for Inspection of Subpoenaed Material. – A party or attorney  
37 responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall, within five business days after the  
38 receipt of material produced in compliance with the subpoena, serve all other parties with  
39 notice of receipt of the material produced in compliance with the subpoena and, upon request,  
40 shall provide all other parties a reasonable opportunity to copy and inspect such material at the  
41 expense of the inspecting party.
- 42 (e) Contempt; Expenses to Force Compliance With Subpoena. –
- 43 (1) Failure by any person without adequate excuse to obey a subpoena served  
44 upon the person may be deemed a contempt of court. Failure by any party  
45 without adequate cause to obey a subpoena served upon the party shall also  
46 subject the party to the sanctions provided in Rule 37(d).
- 47 (2) The court may award costs and attorney's fees to the party who issued a  
48 subpoena if the court determines that a person objected to the subpoena or  
49 filed a motion to quash or modify the subpoena, and the objection or motion  
50 was unreasonable or was made for improper purposes such as unnecessary  
51 delay."

1                   **SECTION 7.** This act becomes effective October 1, 2011, and applies to cases  
2 pending on or after that date.