

1                   **JOINT RESOLUTION AMENDING RULES OF CIVIL**

2                                   **PROCEDURE ON PEER REVIEW**

3   2012 GENERAL SESSION

4   STATE OF UTAH

5                                   **Chief Sponsor: Jerry W. Stevenson**

6   House Sponsor: Paul Ray

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8 **LONG TITLE**

9 **General Description:**

10               This joint resolution amends the Rules of Civil Procedure to include protections against  
11 discovery and admission into evidence for privileged matters connected to medical care  
12 and peer review.

13 **Highlighted Provisions:**

14               This resolution:

- 15               ▶ amends Rule 26 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure; and
- 16               ▶ establishes additional privileges that protect matters connected to medical care and
- 17 peer review against discovery and admission into evidence.

18 **Special Clauses:**

19               This resolution provides an immediate effective date.

20 **Utah Rules of Civil Procedure Affected:**

21 AMENDS:

22               **Rule 26**, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure

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24 *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, two-thirds of all members elected to each*  
25 *of the two houses voting in favor thereof:*

26               As provided in Utah Constitution Article VIII, Section 4, the Legislature may amend  
27 rules of procedure and evidence adopted by the Utah Supreme Court upon a two-thirds vote of



28 all members of both houses of the Legislature:

29 Section 1. **Rule 26**, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

30 **Rule 26. General provisions governing disclosure and discovery.**

31 (a) Disclosure. This rule applies unless changed or supplemented by a rule governing  
32 disclosure and discovery in a practice area.

33 (a) (1) Initial disclosures. Except in cases exempt under paragraph (a)(3), a party shall,  
34 without waiting for a discovery request, provide to other parties:

35 (a) (1) (A) the name and, if known, the address and telephone number of:

36 (a) (1) (A) (i) each individual likely to have discoverable information supporting its  
37 claims or defenses, unless solely for impeachment, identifying the subjects of the information;  
38 and

39 (a) (1) (A) (ii) each fact witness the party may call in its case-in-chief and, except for  
40 an adverse party, a summary of the expected testimony;

41 (a) (1) (B) a copy of all documents, data compilations, electronically stored  
42 information, and tangible things in the possession or control of the party that the party may  
43 offer in its case-in-chief, except charts, summaries and demonstrative exhibits that have not yet  
44 been prepared and must be disclosed in accordance with paragraph (a)(5);

45 (a) (1) (C) a computation of any damages claimed and a copy of all discoverable  
46 documents or evidentiary material on which such computation is based, including materials  
47 about the nature and extent of injuries suffered;

48 (a) (1) (D) a copy of any agreement under which any person may be liable to satisfy  
49 part or all of a judgment or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the  
50 judgment; and

51 (a) (1) (E) a copy of all documents to which a party refers in its pleadings.

52 (a) (2) Timing of initial disclosures. The disclosures required by paragraph (a)(1) shall  
53 be made:

54 (a) (2) (A) by the plaintiff within 14 days after service of the first answer to the  
55 complaint; and

56 (a) (2) (B) by the defendant within 28 days after the plaintiff's first disclosure or after  
57 that defendant's appearance, whichever is later.

58 (a) (3) Exemptions.

59 (a) (3) (A) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to by the parties, the  
60 requirements of paragraph (a)(1) do not apply to actions:

61 (a) (3) (A) (i) for judicial review of adjudicative proceedings or rule making  
62 proceedings of an administrative agency;

63 (a) (3) (A) (ii) governed by Rule 65B or Rule 65C;

64 (a) (3) (A) (iii) to enforce an arbitration award;

65 (a) (3) (A) (iv) for water rights general adjudication under Title 73, Chapter 4,  
66 Determination of Water Rights.

67 (a) (3) (B) In an exempt action, the matters subject to disclosure under paragraph (a)(1)  
68 are subject to discovery under paragraph (b).

69 (a) (4) Expert testimony. .

70 (a) (4) (A) Disclosure of expert testimony. A party shall, without waiting for a  
71 discovery request, provide to the other parties the following information regarding any person  
72 who may be used at trial to present evidence under Rules 702, 703, or of the Utah Rules of  
73 Evidence and who is retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case or  
74 whose duties as an employee of the party regularly involve giving expert testimony: (i) the  
75 expert's name and qualifications, including a list of all publications authored within the  
76 preceding 10 years, and a list of any other cases in which the expert has testified as an expert at  
77 trial or by deposition within the preceding four years, (ii) a brief summary of the opinions to  
78 which the witness is expected to testify, (iii) all data and other information that will be relied  
79 upon by the witness in forming those opinions, and (iv) the compensation to be paid for the  
80 witness's study and testimony.

81 (a) (4) (B) Limits on expert discovery. Further discovery may be obtained from an  
82 expert witness either by deposition or by written report. A deposition shall not exceed four  
83 hours and the party taking the deposition shall pay the expert's reasonable hourly fees for  
84 attendance at the deposition. A report shall be signed by the expert and shall contain a  
85 complete statement of all opinions the expert will offer at trial and the basis and reasons for  
86 them. Such an expert may not testify in a party's case-in-chief concerning any matter not fairly  
87 disclosed in the report. The party offering the expert shall pay the costs for the report.

88 (a) (4) (C) Timing for expert discovery.

89 (a) (4) (C) (i) The party who bears the burden of proof on the issue for which expert

90 testimony is offered shall provide the information required by paragraph (a)(4)(A) within seven  
91 days after the close of fact discovery. Within seven days thereafter, the party opposing the  
92 expert may serve notice electing either a deposition of the expert pursuant to paragraph  
93 (a)(4)(B) and Rule 30, or a written report pursuant to paragraph (a)(4)(B). The deposition shall  
94 occur, or the report shall be provided, within 28 days after the election is made. If no election  
95 is made, then no further discovery of the expert shall be permitted.

96 (a) (4) (C) (ii) The party who does not bear the burden of proof on the issue for which  
97 expert testimony is offered shall provide the information required by paragraph (a)(4)(A)  
98 within seven days after the later of (i) the date on which the election under paragraph  
99 (a)(4)(C)(i) is due, or (ii) receipt of the written report or the taking of the expert's deposition  
100 pursuant to paragraph (a)(4)(C)(i). Within seven days thereafter, the party opposing the expert  
101 may serve notice electing either a deposition of the expert pursuant to paragraph (a)(4)(B) and  
102 Rule 30, or a written report pursuant to paragraph (a)(4)(B). The deposition shall occur, or the  
103 report shall be provided, within 28 days after the election is made. If no election is made, then  
104 no further discovery of the expert shall be permitted.

105 (a) (4) (D) Multiparty actions. In multiparty actions, all parties opposing the expert  
106 must agree on either a report or a deposition. If all parties opposing the expert do not agree,  
107 then further discovery of the expert may be obtained only by deposition pursuant to paragraph  
108 (a)(4)(B) and Rule 30.

109 (a) (4) (E) Summary of non-retained expert testimony. If a party intends to present  
110 evidence at trial under Rules 702, 703, or of the Utah Rules of Evidence from any person other  
111 than an expert witness who is retained or specially employed to provide testimony in the case  
112 or a person whose duties as an employee of the party regularly involve giving expert testimony,  
113 that party must provide a written summary of the facts and opinions to which the witness is  
114 expected to testify in accordance with the deadlines set forth in paragraph (a)(4)(C). A  
115 deposition of such a witness may not exceed four hours.

116 (a) (5) Pretrial disclosures.

117 (a) (5) (A) A party shall, without waiting for a discovery request, provide to other  
118 parties:

119 (a) (5) (A) (i) the name and, if not previously provided, the address and telephone  
120 number of each witness, unless solely for impeachment, separately identifying witnesses the

121 party will call and witnesses the party may call;

122 (a) (5) (A) (ii) the name of witnesses whose testimony is expected to be presented by  
123 transcript of a deposition and a copy of the transcript with the proposed testimony designated;  
124 and

125 (a) (5) (A) (iii) a copy of each exhibit, including charts, summaries and demonstrative  
126 exhibits, unless solely for impeachment, separately identifying those which the party will offer  
127 and those which the party may offer.

128 (a) (5) (B) Disclosure required by paragraph (a)(5) shall be made at least 28 days  
129 before trial. At least 14 days before trial, a party shall serve and file counter designations of  
130 deposition testimony, objections and grounds for the objections to the use of a deposition and  
131 to the admissibility of exhibits. Other than objections under Rules 402 and 403 of the Utah  
132 Rules of Evidence, objections not listed are waived unless excused by the court for good cause.

133 (b) Discovery scope.

134 (b) (1) In general. Parties may discover any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to  
135 the claim or defense of any party if the discovery satisfies the standards of proportionality set  
136 forth below. Privileged matters that are not discoverable or admissible in any proceeding of  
137 any kind or character include all information in any form provided to and relating to the  
138 investigation, findings, or conclusions of any organization of health care providers as defined  
139 in the Utah Health Care Malpractice Act for the purpose of evaluating care provided to reduce  
140 morbidity and mortality or to improve the quality of medical care, or for the purpose of peer  
141 review of the ethics, competence, or professional conduct of any health care provider.

142 (b) (2) Proportionality. Discovery and discovery requests are proportional if:

143 (b) (2) (A) the discovery is reasonable, considering the needs of the case, the amount in  
144 controversy, the complexity of the case, the parties' resources, the importance of the issues, and  
145 the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues;

146 (b) (2) (B) the likely benefits of the proposed discovery outweigh the burden or  
147 expense;

148 (b) (2) (C) the discovery is consistent with the overall case management and will  
149 further the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of the case;

150 (b) (2) (D) the discovery is not unreasonably cumulative or duplicative;

151 (b) (2) (E) the information cannot be obtained from another source that is more

152 convenient, less burdensome or less expensive; and

153 (b) (2) (F) the party seeking discovery has not had sufficient opportunity to obtain the  
154 information by discovery or otherwise, taking into account the parties' relative access to the  
155 information.

156 (b) (3) Burden. The party seeking discovery always has the burden of showing  
157 proportionality and relevance. To ensure proportionality, the court may enter orders under  
158 Rule 37.

159 (b) (4) Electronically stored information. A party claiming that electronically stored  
160 information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost shall describe the  
161 source of the electronically stored information, the nature and extent of the burden, the nature  
162 of the information not provided, and any other information that will enable other parties to  
163 evaluate the claim.

164 (b) (5) Trial preparation materials. A party may obtain otherwise discoverable  
165 documents and tangible things prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another  
166 party or by or for that other party's representative (including the party's attorney, consultant,  
167 surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent) only upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has  
168 substantial need of the materials and that the party is unable without undue hardship to obtain  
169 substantially equivalent materials by other means. In ordering discovery of such materials, the  
170 court shall protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal  
171 theories of an attorney or other representative of a party.

172 (b) (6) Statement previously made about the action. A party may obtain without the  
173 showing required in paragraph (b)(5) a statement concerning the action or its subject matter  
174 previously made by that party. Upon request, a person not a party may obtain without the  
175 required showing a statement about the action or its subject matter previously made by that  
176 person. If the request is refused, the person may move for a court order under Rule 37. A  
177 statement previously made is (A) a written statement signed or approved by the person making  
178 it, or (B) a stenographic, mechanical, electronic, or other recording, or a transcription thereof,  
179 which is a substantially verbatim recital of an oral statement by the person making it and  
180 contemporaneously recorded.

181 (b) (7) Trial preparation; experts.

182 (b) (7) (A) Trial-preparation protection for draft reports or disclosures. Paragraph

183 (b)(5) protects drafts of any report or disclosure required under paragraph (a)(4), regardless of  
184 the form in which the draft is recorded.

185 (b) (7) (B) Trial-preparation protection for communications between a party's attorney  
186 and expert witnesses. Paragraph (b)(5) protects communications between the party's attorney  
187 and any witness required to provide disclosures under paragraph (a)(4), regardless of the form  
188 of the communications, except to the extent that the communications:

189 (b) (7) (B) (i) relate to compensation for the expert's study or testimony;

190 (b) (7) (B) (ii) identify facts or data that the party's attorney provided and that the  
191 expert considered in forming the opinions to be expressed; or

192 (b) (7) (B) (iii) identify assumptions that the party's attorney provided and that the  
193 expert relied on in forming the opinions to be expressed.

194 (b) (7) (C) Expert employed only for trial preparation. Ordinarily, a party may not, by  
195 interrogatories or otherwise, discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been  
196 retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or to prepare for  
197 trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial. A party may do so only:

198 (b) (7) (C) (i) as provided in Rule 35(b); or

199 (b) (7) (C) (ii) on showing exceptional circumstances under which it is impracticable  
200 for the party to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.

201 (b) (8) Claims of privilege or protection of trial preparation materials.

202 (b) (8) (A) Information withheld. If a party withholds discoverable information by  
203 claiming that it is privileged or prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial, the party shall  
204 make the claim expressly and shall describe the nature of the documents, communications, or  
205 things not produced in a manner that, without revealing the information itself, will enable other  
206 parties to evaluate the claim.

207 (b) (8) (B) Information produced. If a party produces information that the party claims  
208 is privileged or prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial, the producing party may notify  
209 any receiving party of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a receiving party  
210 must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has and  
211 may not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. A receiving party may  
212 promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. If the  
213 receiving party disclosed the information before being notified, it must take reasonable steps to

214 retrieve it. The producing party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

215 (c) Methods, sequence and timing of discovery; tiers; limits on standard discovery;  
216 extraordinary discovery.

217 (c) (1) Methods of discovery. Parties may obtain discovery by one or more of the  
218 following methods: depositions upon oral examination or written questions; written  
219 interrogatories; production of documents or things or permission to enter upon land or other  
220 property, for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental examinations; requests for  
221 admission; and subpoenas other than for a court hearing or trial.

222 (c) (2) Sequence and timing of discovery. Methods of discovery may be used in any  
223 sequence, and the fact that a party is conducting discovery shall not delay any other party's  
224 discovery. Except for cases exempt under paragraph (a)(3), a party may not seek discovery  
225 from any source before that party's initial disclosure obligations are satisfied.

226 (c) (3) Definition of tiers for standard discovery. Actions claiming \$50,000 or less in  
227 damages are permitted standard discovery as described for Tier 1. Actions claiming more than  
228 \$50,000 and less than \$300,000 in damages are permitted standard discovery as described for  
229 Tier 2. Actions claiming \$300,000 or more in damages are permitted standard discovery as  
230 described for Tier 3. Absent an accompanying damage claim for more than \$300,000, actions  
231 claiming non-monetary relief are permitted standard discovery as described for Tier 2.

232 (c) (4) Definition of damages. For purposes of determining standard discovery, the  
233 amount of damages includes the total of all monetary damages sought (without duplication for  
234 alternative theories) by all parties in all claims for relief in the original pleadings.

235 (c) (5) Limits on standard fact discovery. Standard fact discovery per side (plaintiffs  
236 collectively, defendants collectively, and third-party defendants collectively) in each tier is as  
237 follows. The days to complete standard fact discovery are calculated from the date the first  
238 defendant's first disclosure is due and do not include expert discovery under paragraphs  
239 (a)(4)(C) and (D).



Tier	Amount of Damages	Total Fact Deposition Hours	Rule 33 Interrogatories including all discrete subparts	Rule 34 Requests for Production	Rule 36 Requests for Admission	Days to Complete Standard Fact Discovery
1	\$50,000 or less	3	0	5	5	120
2	More than \$50,000 and less than \$300,000 or non-monetary relief	15	10	10	10	180
3	\$300,000 or more	30	20	20	20	210

244 (c) (6) Extraordinary discovery. To obtain discovery beyond the limits established in  
 245 paragraph (c)(5), a party shall file:

246 (c) (6) (A) before the close of standard discovery and after reaching the limits of  
 247 standard discovery imposed by these rules, a stipulated statement that extraordinary discovery  
 248 is necessary and proportional under paragraph (b)(2) and that each party has reviewed and  
 249 approved a discovery budget; or

250 (c) (6) (B) before the close of standard discovery and after reaching the limits of  
 251 standard discovery imposed by these rules, a motion for extraordinary discovery setting forth  
 252 the reasons why the extraordinary discovery is necessary and proportional under paragraph  
 253 (b)(2) and certifying that the party has reviewed and approved a discovery budget and  
 254 certifying that the party has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the other party  
 255 in an effort to achieve a stipulation.

256 (d) Requirements for disclosure or response; disclosure or response by an organization;

257 failure to disclose; initial and supplemental disclosures and responses.

258 (d) (1) A party shall make disclosures and responses to discovery based on the  
259 information then known or reasonably available to the party.

260 (d) (2) If the party providing disclosure or responding to discovery is a corporation,  
261 partnership, association, or governmental agency, the party shall act through one or more  
262 officers, directors, managing agents, or other persons, who shall make disclosures and  
263 responses to discovery based on the information then known or reasonably available to the  
264 party.

265 (d) (3) A party is not excused from making disclosures or responses because the party  
266 has not completed investigating the case or because the party challenges the sufficiency of  
267 another party's disclosures or responses or because another party has not made disclosures or  
268 responses.

269 (d) (4) If a party fails to disclose or to supplement timely a disclosure or response to  
270 discovery, that party may not use the undisclosed witness, document or material at any hearing  
271 or trial unless the failure is harmless or the party shows good cause for the failure.

272 (d) (5) If a party learns that a disclosure or response is incomplete or incorrect in some  
273 important way, the party must timely provide the additional or correct information if it has not  
274 been made known to the other parties. The supplemental disclosure or response must state why  
275 the additional or correct information was not previously provided.

276 (e) Signing discovery requests, responses, and objections. Every disclosure, request for  
277 discovery, response to a request for discovery and objection to a request for discovery shall be  
278 in writing and signed by at least one attorney of record or by the party if the party is not  
279 represented. The signature of the attorney or party is a certification under Rule 11. If a request  
280 or response is not signed, the receiving party does not need to take any action with respect to it.  
281 If a certification is made in violation of the rule, the court, upon motion or upon its own  
282 initiative, may take any action authorized by Rule 11 or Rule 37(e).

283 (f) Filing. Except as required by these rules or ordered by the court, a party shall not  
284 file with the court a disclosure, a request for discovery or a response to a request for discovery,  
285 but shall file only the certificate of service stating that the disclosure, request for discovery or  
286 response has been served on the other parties and the date of service.

287 Section 2. **Legislative note.**

288 It is the intent of the Legislature that when the Court Rules are compiled and printed,  
289 the following language be added as a Legislative Note.

290 **"Legislative Note.**

291 (1) The amended language in paragraph (b)(1) is intended to incorporate long-standing  
292 protections against discovery and admission into evidence of privileged matters connected to  
293 medical care review and peer review into the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. These privileges,  
294 found in both Utah common law and statute, include Sections 26-25-3, 58-13-4, and 58-13-5,  
295 UCA, 1953. The Legislature intends that these privileges apply to all pending and future  
296 proceedings governed by court rules, including administrative proceedings regarding licensing  
297 and reimbursement.

298 (2) The Legislature does not intend that the amendments to this rule be construed to  
299 change or alter a final order concerning discovery matters entered on or before the effective  
300 date of this amendment.

301 (3) The Legislature intends to give the greatest effect to its amendment, as legally  
302 permissible, in matters that are pending on or may arise after the effective date of this  
303 amendment, without regard to when the case was filed."

304 **Section 3. Effective date.**

305 This resolution takes effect upon approval by a constitutional two-thirds vote of all  
306 members elected to each house.

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**Legislative Review Note**  
**as of 2-21-12 8:20 AM**

**Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel**