





# FEDERAL RULES UPDATE: *December* 2015

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**O**n Dec. 1, 2015, several amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure took effect, including important changes to the rules governing discovery practice. This memorandum sets out an overview of the key amendments.

## General Changes

### Rule 1 (Scope and Purpose)

The new version of Rule 1 adds that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure should be “construed, administered, *and employed by the court and the parties* to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 1 (emphasis added). This alteration emphasizes the parties’ role in reducing the cost and delay in litigation. The language does not create a new source of sanctions. Advisory Comm. Note, 2015 Amendment.

### Rule 4 (Summons)

Under Rule 4(m), the presumptive time to serve a defendant has been reduced from 120 days to 90 days. The Advisory Committee Note explains that the driving force behind this change is the desire to reduce delay at the beginning of litigation. Advisory Comm. Note, 2015 Amendment. Further, Form 5 (Notice of a Lawsuit and Request to Waive Service of Summons) and Form 6 (Waiver of the Service of Summons) have been incorporated into Rule 4 as a result of the abrogation of Rule 84 (discussed below).

### Rule 16 (Pretrial Conferences, Scheduling, and Management)

The new Rule 16(b)(1)(b) deletes the language allowing a scheduling conference to be held “by telephone, mail, or other means.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(1)(b). The aim of this change is apparently to encourage direct simultaneous communication, which the drafters consider more effective. *See* Advisory Comm. Note, 2015 Amendment. The Advisory Committee Note clarifies, however, that a scheduling conference may still be conducted either “in person, by telephone, or by more sophisticated electronic means.” *Id.*

The new Rule 16(b)(2) requires a judge to issue a scheduling order within the earlier of 90 days (rather than 120 days) after any defendant has been served with the complaint or 60 days (rather than 90 days) after any defendant has appeared. This change, like the change in Rule 4(m), was implemented to reduce delay at the inception of litigation.

The new Rule 16(b)(3)(B) makes three changes to the list of provisions that may be set forth within a court’s scheduling order. First, a scheduling order may

provide for the preservation of electronically stored information. Second, a scheduling order may include agreements reached for asserting claims of privilege, including agreements reached under Federal Rule of Evidence 502, which controls the effects of disclosure of information protected by the attorney–client privilege or work-product doctrine. Finally, the scheduling order may “direct that before moving for an order relating to discovery, the movant must request a conference with the court.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(3)(B)(v). The Advisory Committee Note explains that such a conference may provide a more efficient manner to resolve discovery disputes without the delay and burden accompanying a formal motion. Advisory Comm. Note, 2015 Amendment.

## Rules Governing Discovery

### Rule 26(b) (Discovery Scope and Limits)

The new Rule 26(b) changes the definition of the scope of discovery. For a matter to fall within the scope of discovery as defined in the new rule, it must not only be nonprivileged and relevant to a party’s claim or defense, but also:

proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties’ relative access to relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

The Advisory Committee Note insists, however, that because the former rule required courts to consider these proportionality factors when determining whether to enter an order limiting discovery, the new definition of the scope of discovery “does not change the existing responsibilities of the court and the parties to consider proportionality, and the change does not place on the party seeking discovery the burden of addressing all proportionality considerations.” Advisory Comm. Note, 2015 Amendment.<sup>1</sup>

Given this narrowed scope of discovery, the new rule provides without qualification that information “need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Under the old rule, by contrast, relevant information could be discoverable even though not admissible, only “if the discovery appear[ed] reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1) (no longer effective). This limitation has been eliminated in the new rule.

The new rule also eliminates two other statements from the old rule regarding the scope of discovery. It omits language from the former rule stating that matters within the scope of discovery “includ[e] the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any documents or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons who know of any discoverable matter.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1) (no longer effective). It also omits language from the old rule authorizing the court, “[f]or good cause,” to “order discovery of any matter relevant to the subject-matter involved in the action.” *Id.*

Lastly, the new rule alters one of the provisions governing when a court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by the rules or a local rule. Under the old rule, the court would have to limit discovery if it determined that “the burden or expense

of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit, considering the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the parties’ resources, the importance of the issues at stake in the action, and the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(C)(iii) (no longer effective). But given that the new rule defines the scope of discovery in a way that takes these matters into account, the corresponding provision under the new rule simply requires the court to enter an order limiting discovery if “the proposed discovery is outside the scope permitted by Rule 26(b)(1).” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(C)(iii).

### Rule 26(d) (Timing and Sequence of Discovery)<sup>2</sup>

The new Rule 26(d) adds a subpart authorizing early Rule 34 requests for production. Under the new subpart, “[m]ore than 21 days after the summons and complaint are served on a party, a request under Rule 34 may be delivered: (i) to that party by any other party, and (ii) by that party to any plaintiff or to any other party that has been served.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(2)(A). However, “[t]he request is considered to have been served at the first Rule 26(f) conference,” which means the responding party’s deadline for responding does not begin to run until that time. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(2)(B).

### Rule 34 (Producing Documents)<sup>3</sup>

The new Rule 34 contains changes regarding responses and objections to requests for production.

First, the response deadline under Rule 34 is amended to accommodate the new Rule 26(d)’s provision for early requests for production. In this regard, the new Rule 34 provides that responses to requests for production served before a Rule 26(f) conference has been held are due within 30 days after the parties’ first Rule 26(f) conference.

Second, the new Rule 34 now requires a responding party wishing to object to a request for production to “state with specificity the grounds for objecting to the request, including the reasons.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(B). The new rule also adds language providing that “[t]he responding party may state that it will produce copies of documents or of electronically stored information instead of permitting inspection. The production must then be completed no later than the time for inspection specified in the request or another reasonable time specified in the response.” *Id.*

Third, the rule contains this new requirement: “An objection must state whether any responsive materials are being withheld on the basis of that objection.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b)(2)(C).

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### Rule 37 (Discovery Sanctions)

The new Rule 37 overhauls subpart (e), which governs the failure to provide electronically stored information (ESI).

The former Rule 37(e) simply provided that absent exceptional circumstances, a court could not impose sanctions for failing to provide ESI lost “as a result of the routine, good-faith operation of an electronic information system.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e) (no longer effective).

The new Rule 37(e) provides guidance on what measures a court may employ “if electronically stored information that should have been preserved in the anticipation or conduct of litigation is lost because a party failed to take reasonable steps to preserve it, and it cannot be restored or replaced through additional discovery.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e).

First, the court, “upon finding prejudice to another party from loss of the information, may order measures no greater than necessary to cure the prejudice.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e)(1).

As an alternative, the court, “upon finding that the party acted with the intent to deprive another party of the information’s use in the litigation”—and *only* upon such a finding—may (1) presume that the lost information was unfavorable to the party, (2) instruct the jury that it may or must

presume the information was unfavorable to the party, or (3) dismiss the action or enter a default judgment. *Id.*

Thus, the new rule authorizes serious sanctions to remedy instances of spoliation where there was a duty to preserve. The new rule is based on the already-existing common-law duty to preserve evidence and is not an attempt to create a new duty to preserve. Advisory Comm. Note, 2015 Amendment. The rule is designed, however, to provide a uniform standard in federal court for the use of more serious measures when addressing failure to preserve ESI. *Id.* In this regard, the new rule rejects the position of the Second Circuit and other courts that have authorized the giving of an adverse-inference instruction on a finding of negligence or gross negligence. *Id.* Intent to deprive another party of the information is now indisputably a prerequisite to such an instruction.<sup>4</sup>

### Changes Regarding Judgments

#### Rule 55 (Default and Default Judgment)

Rule 55(c) was amended to state that “[t]he court may set aside an entry of default for good cause, and it may set aside a *final* default judgment under Rule 60(b).” According to the Advisory Committee Note, the term “final” was added to clarify that until a final judgment is entered under Rule

60(b), a default judgment may be revised at any time and the standards of Rule 60(b) do not apply. Advisory Comm. Note, 2015 Amendment.

### Miscellaneous

#### Rule 84 (Appendix of Forms)

This rule has been abrogated. The Advisory Committee Note advises that the rule was originally adopted for the purpose of providing illustrations for the Civil Rules. Advisory Comm. Note, 2015 Amendment. As there are alternative sources for forms, Rule 84 and the Appendix of Forms are no longer necessary. *Id.* ☉

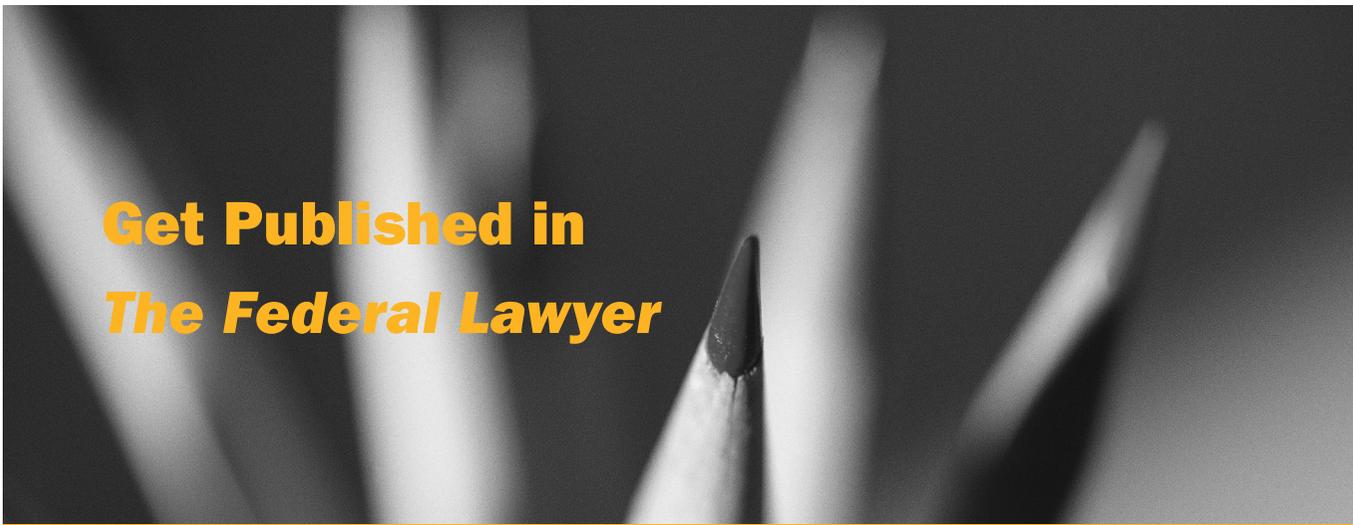
### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>The proportionality factors were previously located at Rule 26(b)(2)(c)(iii), rather than at Rule 26(b)(1) as part of the definition of the scope of discovery.

<sup>2</sup>Minor revisions were also made to Rule 26(c)(1)(B) and Rule 26(f)(3)(D).

<sup>3</sup>Rules 30, 31, and 33 were amended to reflect the recognition of proportionality as part of the express scope of discovery in Rule 26(b)(1).

<sup>4</sup>Rule 37(a) contains a minor amendment to reflect the common practice of producing documents, as opposed to just permitting inspection. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(3)(B)(iv).



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