

Rule 7026-3 Discovery of Electronic Documents ("E-Discovery").

- (a) Introduction. This rule applies to all matters covered by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26. It is expected that parties to a contested matter or adversary proceeding will cooperatively reach agreement on how to conduct e-discovery. In an adversary proceeding, it is expected that such an agreement will be reached on or before the date of the Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 scheduling conference. However, the following default standards shall apply until such time, if ever, the parties conduct e-discovery on a consensual basis.
- (b) Discovery Conference. Parties shall discuss the parameters of their anticipated e-discovery consistent with the concerns outlined below. In a contested matter, the discussions will take place prior to or concurrent with the service of written discovery by the parties. In an adversary proceeding, the discussions will take place at the Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) conference, as well as at the Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 scheduling conference with the Court. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the Court, the parties shall exchange the following information:
- (i) A list of the most likely custodians of relevant electronic materials, including a brief description of each person's title and responsibilities;
 - (ii) A list of each relevant electronic system that has been in place at all relevant times and a general description of each system, including the nature, scope, character, organization, and formats employed in each system. The parties should also include other pertinent information about their electronic documents and whether those electronic documents are of limited accessibility. Electronic documents of limited accessibility may include those created or used by electronic media no longer in use, maintained in redundant electronic storage media, or for which retrieval involves substantial cost;
 - (iii) The name of the individual responsible for that party's electronic document retention policies ("the retention coordinator"), as well as a general description of the party's electronic document retention policies for the systems identified above;
 - (iv) The name of the individual who shall serve as that party's "e-discovery liaison"; and

- (v) Notice of any problems reasonably anticipated to arise in connection with e-discovery.

To the extent that the state of the pleadings does not permit a meaningful discussion of the above including by the time of the Rule 26(f) conference, the parties shall either agree on a date by which this information will be mutually exchanged or submit the issue for resolution by the Court including at any Rule 16 scheduling conference.

- (c) E-Discovery Liaison. In order to promote communication and cooperation between the parties, each party to a case shall designate a single individual through which all e-discovery requests and responses are made (the "e-discovery liaison"). Regardless of whether the e-discovery liaison is an attorney (in-house or outside counsel), a third party consultant, or an employee of the party, he or she must be:

- (i) Familiar with the party's electronic systems and capabilities in order to explain these systems and answer relevant questions.
- (ii) Knowledgeable about the technical aspects of e-discovery, including electronic document storage, organization, and format issues.
- (iii) Prepared to participate in e-discovery dispute resolutions.

The Court notes that, at all times, the attorneys of record shall be responsible for compliance with e-discovery requests. However, the e-discovery liaisons shall be responsible for organizing each party's e-discovery efforts to insure consistency and thoroughness and, generally, to facilitate the e-discovery process.

- (d) Timing of E-Discovery. Discovery of electronic documents shall proceed in a sequenced fashion.
 - (i) After receiving requests for document production, the parties shall search their documents, other than those identified as limited accessibility electronic documents, and produce responsive electronic documents in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2).
 - (ii) Electronic searches of documents identified as of limited accessibility shall not be conducted until

the initial electronic document search has been completed. Requests for information expected to be found in limited accessibility documents must be narrowly focused with some basis in fact supporting the request.

- (iii) On-site inspections of electronic media under Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(b) shall not be permitted absent exceptional circumstances, where good cause and specific need have been demonstrated.
- (e) Search Methodology. If the parties intend to employ an electronic search to locate relevant electronic documents, the parties shall disclose any restrictions as to scope and method which might affect their ability to conduct a complete electronic search of the electronic documents. The parties shall confer and in good faith attempt to reach agreement as to the method of searching, and the words, terms, and phrases to be searched with the assistance of the respective e-discovery liaisons, who are charged with familiarity with the parties' respective systems. The parties also shall confer and in good faith attempt to reach agreement as to the timing and conditions of any additional searches which may become necessary in the normal course of discovery. To minimize the expense, the parties may consider limiting the scope of the electronic search (e.g., time frames, fields, document types).
- (f) Format. If the parties cannot agree to the format for document production, electronic documents shall be produced to the requesting party as image files (e.g., PDF or TIFF). When the image file is produced, the producing party must preserve the integrity of the electronic document's contents, i.e., the original formatting of the document, its metadata and, where applicable, its revision history. After initial production in image file format is complete, a party must demonstrate particularized need for production of electronic documents in their native format.
- (g) Retention. Within the first thirty (30) days of discovery, the parties should work towards an agreement (akin to the standard protective order) that outlines the steps each party shall take to segregate and preserve the integrity of all relevant electronic documents. In order to avoid later accusations of spoliation, a Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6) deposition of each party's retention coordinator may be appropriate. The retention coordinators shall:

- (i) Take steps to ensure that email of identified custodians shall not be permanently deleted in the ordinary course of business and that electronic documents maintained by the individual custodians shall not be altered; and
- (ii) Provide notice as to the criteria used for spam and/or virus filtering of email and attachments; emails and attachments filtered out by such systems shall be deemed non-responsive so long as the criteria underlying the filtering are reasonable.

Within seven (7) days of identifying the relevant document custodians, the retention coordinators shall implement the above procedures and each party's counsel shall file a statement of compliance as such with the Court.

- (h) Privilege. Electronic documents that contain privileged information or attorney work product shall be immediately returned if the documents appear on their face to have been inadvertently produced or if there is notice of the inadvertent production within thirty (30) days of such inadvertent production.
- (i) Costs. Generally, the costs of discovery shall be borne by each party. However, the Court will apportion the costs of electronic discovery upon a showing of good cause.