IN THE SUPREME COURT

OF THE

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

* * * *

IN	TH	E	MATTER	OF	THE	AMENDMENT	OF)		
SDC	CL	S	15-6-26	(b)	(4))	RULE 13	1-01

A hearing was held on February 16, 2011, at Pierre, South Dakota, relating to the amendment of SDCL § 15-6-26(b)(4) and the Court having considered the proposed amendment and being fully advised in the premises, now, therefore, it is

ORDERED that SDCL § 15-6-26(b)(4) be and it is hereby amended to read in its entirety as follows:

SDCL § 15-6-26(b)(4). Scope of discovery. Unless otherwise limited by order of the court in accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:

- (4) Trial preparation: experts. Discovery of facts known and opinions held by experts, otherwise discoverable under the provisions of subdivision (1) of this rule and acquired or developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial may be obtained only as follows:
 - (A) (i) A party may through interrogatories require any other party to identify each person whom the other party expects to call as an expert witness at trial, to state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, and to state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.
 - (ii) Upon motion, the court may order further discovery by other means, subject to such restrictions as to scope and such provisions, pursuant to subdivision (4)(C) of this section, concerning fees and expenses as the court may deem appropriate.
 - (B) Trial-preparation for draft reports or disclosures. SDCL § 15-6-26(b)(3) protects drafts of any report prepared by any witness who is retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case or one whose duties as the party's employee regularly involves giving expert testimony, regardless of the form in which the draft is recorded.
 - (C) Trial preparation protection for communication between a party's attorney and expert witnesses. SDCL § 15-6-26(b)(3) protects communications between the party's attorney and any witness who is retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case or one whose duties as the

party's employee regularly involve giving expert testimony, regardless of the form of the communications, except to the extent that the communications:

- (i) relate to compensation for the expert's study or testimony;
- (ii) identify facts or data that the party's attorney provided and that the expert considered in forming the opinion to be expressed; or
- (iii) identify assumptions that the party's attorney provided and that the expert relied on in forming the opinions to be expressed.
- (D) A party may discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or preparation for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial, only as provided in § 15-6-35(b) or upon a showing of exceptional circumstances under which it is impracticable for the party seeking discovery to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.
- (E) Unless manifest injustice would result, (i) the court shall require that the party seeking discovery pay the expert a reasonable fee for time spent in responding to discovery under subdivisions (4)(A)(ii) and (4)(B) of this section; and (ii) with respect to discovery obtained under subdivision (4)(A) (ii) of this section the court may require, and with respect to discovery obtained under subdivision (4)(B) of this section the court shall require, the party seeking discovery to pay the other party a fair portion of the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.

 $\,$ IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the rule shall become effective July 1, 2011.

DATED at Pierre, South Dakota, this 2nd day of March, 2011.

THE COURT:

ATTEST

Clerk of the Supreme Court (SEAL) David Gilbertson, Chief Justice

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