NRCP 35 ALT 3 – Proposed (Adopt federal with edits shown)

Rule 35. Physical and Mental Examinations

(a) **Order for Examination**.

(1) **In General**. The court where the action is pending may order a party whose mental or physical condition—including blood group—is in controversy to submit to a physical or mental examination by a suitably licensed or certified examiner. The court has the same authority to order a party to produce for examination a person who is in its custody or under its legal control.

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(2) Motion and Notice; Contents of the Order.

(A) The order may be made only on motion for good cause and on notice to all parties and the person to be examined; and

(B) The order must specify the time, place, manner, conditions, and scope of the examination, as well as the person or persons who will perform it. The examination must take place in an appropriate professional setting in the judicial district in which the case is pending, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the court.

(3) **Recording the Examination**. The party against whom the order was issued may, at that party's expense, have the examination audio recorded. The examiner may also have the examination audio recorded at his or her expense. If the party against whom the order is issued is allowed to audio record the examination, the party must advise the examiner of the recording prior to commencement of the examination. If the examiner elects to audio record the examination, the examiner must advise of the recording prior to the examination.

Any party may obtain a copy of any audio recording pursuant to a written request
 for the recording.

(4) **Observing the Examination**. The party against whom the order is being requested may seek a condition in the order, upon a showing of good cause, allowing that party to have one observer present for the examination, except that the observer may not be the party's attorney, or anyone employed by the party or the party's attorney. Such an observer shall not in any way interfere, obstruct, or participate in the examination, and shall only observe the examination, except as otherwise specified in the order. In the event the party against whom the order was issued is a minor, the minor is permitted to have a parent or legal guardian observe the examination without leave of court.

(b) Examiner's Report.

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(1) **Request by the Party or Person Examined**. Unless otherwise ordered by the judge or discovery commissioner for good cause, the party who moved for the examination must provide, upon a request by the party against whom the examination order was issued or by the person examined, a copy of the examiner's report within thirty days of the examination or by the date of the applicable expert disclosure deadline, whichever occurs first.

(2) **Contents**. The examiner's report must be in writing and must set out in detail the examiner's findings, including diagnoses, conclusions, and the results of any tests.

(3) Request by the Moving Party. After delivering the reports, the
party who moved for the examination may request—and is entitled to receive—from
the party against whom the examination order was issued like reports of all earlier

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or later examinations of the same condition. But those reports need not be delivered
by the party with custody or control of the person examined if the party shows that
it could not obtain them.

4 (4) Waiver of Privilege. By requesting and obtaining the examiner's
5 report, or by deposing the examiner, the party examined waives any privilege it may
6 have—in that action or any other action involving the same controversy—concerning
7 testimony about all examinations of the same condition.

8 (5) Failure to Deliver a Report. The court on motion may order—on
9 just terms—that a party deliver the report of an examination. If the report(s) is not
10 provided, the court may exclude the examiner's testimony at trial.

(6) Scope. This subdivision (b) applies also to an examination made by the parties' agreement, unless the agreement states otherwise. This subdivision does not preclude obtaining an examiner's report or deposing an examiner under other rules.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE NOTE-2018 AMENDMENT

[[This rule needs a more detailed advisory committee note.]

As permitted by the rule, either party may transcribe the audio recording of the examination. It is envisioned that the primary purpose of such transcription would be to address by motion any irregularity that occurred during the examination. At trial, a party may use any portion of the transcription as permitted by Nevada law of evidence.

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