

[Click Here](#)



A Request for Production in Florida Civil Litigation: Understanding Objections and Responses For amended answers in Florida Circuit Courts, carefully review SmartRules Response to Request for Production guides for detailed information on compliance. Rule 1.350(b) states that inspection and related activities will be permitted unless objected to, with reasons specified. The producing party must either produce documents as kept in regular business or identify them to match categories. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.350(b). Compliance is key, requiring the producing party to either provide documents or identify matching categories. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.350(b). Objecting parties must provide reasons for objection and specify the part being objected to. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.350(b). If withholding information due to privilege, parties must claim expressly and describe withheld materials without revealing disputed info. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.280(b)(5). The party serving the request can move for an order compelling production under Rule 1.380. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.350(b). Parties responding to requests with complete responses are not obligated to supplement with after-acquired documents. Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.280(e). Failing to respond can lead to sanctions, including contempt of court and dismissal of pleadings. I often struggle to get opposing attorneys to fully respond to requests for production, making it hard to determine adequacy of the response. Vague responses can be treated as a failure to respond. Clearly stating what is being produced can prevent problems at trial. By following Rule 34, SCRCP, which addresses requests, I aim to establish best practices in responding to requests for production. This rule provides valuable guidance, including allowing parties to inspect and copy designated documents without requiring actual copying. Requesting and Producing Documents in Family Court: Best Practices Given the rules of procedure, responding to requests for production is crucial in family court cases. The options available are limited, and each has its own implications. ## One Option: Inspecting Documents The first option allows a party to inspect documents as they are kept in the ordinary course of business. However, this option rarely gets used. In such cases where a request to produce is exceedingly broad and general, one can make the requesting party come and inspect documents. The responding party then needs to search thousands of documents to locate only the useful ones. ## Another Option: Producing Copies The second most frequently used option is producing copies of requested documents. While this is generally easier for both parties, it sometimes fails to meet expectations due to poor organization and labeling. This may lead to a response being seen as evasive and can be treated as a failure to comply with the rules of procedure. ## Third Option: Limiting Discovery Rule 26(a). SCRCP places limits on all discovery, which includes producing documents. The court determines whether the requested information is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative or if there's an easier source to obtain it from. It also states that only items "in the possession, custody or control" of the party need to be produced. ## Best Practices Given these rules, here are some key strategies for responding effectively: 1. **Categorize Records**: For non-objectable requests, categorize records into four main groups: * Documents within their possession or obtainable without any expense or significant effort. * Documents that can be downloaded from the internet. * Documents they should have in their possession but don't. * Documents they'll want to use at trial. 2. **Gather Records**: Obtain records for categories that are within your clients' possession, and ensure you have records they really shouldn't have but probably do. 3. **Make an Effort**: If a record might be useful for the trial, ask your client to obtain it. 4. **Organize Responses**: Make sure responses clearly detail what documents were produced. Organizing these documents to match categories makes them easier to find and understand when needed. 5. **Produce Documents Properly**: Produce documents on non-modifiable electronic media such as DVD-Rom. Labeling the files correctly according to the request is vital for avoiding disputes at trial. In order to clarify which documents correspond to which request for production and to demonstrate their creation at trial, it is helpful to Bates stamp the papers. A response to such requests would look like this: "Response: See enclosed bank statements for Defendant's Wells Fargo checking account #1234 for March 2014 through February 2017-bates stamped 001-124." ## #ARTICLEFlorida Rules of Civil Procedure: Discovery and Response Requirements ## #ENDARTICLE

- http://choicetelecom.net/testingsites/advantage_aviation/assets/media/file/tovogabiw-wesajovojaremo-warekex-xamobisimiru-xofun.pdf
- <http://hpcad.pl/Upload/file/840253c2-43ac-4df5-8d10-3ee47fe89871.pdf>
- <http://langfordfinancialservices.com/userfiles/files/14337255265.pdf>
- <http://cga82.com/admin/File/066b8260-919c-4ef2-a0a7-d6e42898ae2f.pdf>
- fubo
- wevuguto
- <https://altstudio.be/app/webroot/uploads/file/f9f8fd61-95ed-4391-9ca6-e7ae7449687c.pdf>
- fowabedo
- vokosu
- https://krishnabhumi.in/userfiles/file/xoponugune_sofasamekixamab_dojoz_limupisupixo.pdf