

INFORMATIONAL

Arbitration

**NASD Regulation
Announces New
Discovery Guide To Be
Used In Arbitration
Proceedings****SUGGESTED ROUTING**

The Suggested Routing function is meant to aid the reader of this document. Each NASD member firm should consider the appropriate distribution in the context of its own organizational structure.

- Legal & Compliance
- Registered Representatives
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- Training

KEY TOPICS

- Arbitration
- Discovery Guide

Executive Summary

On September 2, 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) approved the use of the *Discovery Guide* (see Exhibit I) in National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD®) arbitration proceedings involving customer disputes with firms and associated persons. The *Discovery Guide* is now available to use in NASD arbitration proceedings.

The *Discovery Guide*, which includes Document Production Lists, provides guidance to parties on which documents they should exchange without arbitrator or staff intervention, and to arbitrators in determining which documents customers and member firms or associated persons are presumptively required to produce in customer arbitrations.

Questions/Further Information

Questions regarding this *Notice to Members* may be directed to Gary Tidwell, Director, Neutral Management, Office of Dispute Resolution, NASD Regulation, Inc. (NASD RegulationSM), at (212) 858-4352; or Eric Moss, Assistant General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, NASD Regulation, at (202) 728-8982.

Discussion

The *Discovery Guide* will be used as a supplement or an addendum to the guidance regarding discovery provided in *The Arbitrator's Manual*, published by Securities Industry Conference on Arbitration (SICA), and particularly the provisions in the section entitled, "Prehearing Conference," on pages 11 through 16. *The Arbitrator's Manual* is compiled by members of SICA as a guide for arbitrators, and is designed to supplement and explain the Uniform Code of

Arbitration as developed by SICA. The procedures and policies described in *The Arbitrator's Manual* are discretionary and may be changed by the arbitrators. Further, nothing in the *Discovery Guide*, including the Document Production Lists, precludes the parties from voluntarily agreeing to an exchange of documents in a manner different from that set forth in the *Discovery Guide*.

The *Discovery Guide* consists of introductory and instructional text, and 14 Document Production Lists. It is intended for use by arbitrators in customer arbitrations only. These lists include the following (parenthetical references refer to the party from whom documents are sought):

List 1:

Documents To Be Produced In All Customer Cases (Firm/Associated Person(s))

List 2:

Documents To Be Produced In All Customer Cases (Customer)

List 3:

Churning (Firm/Associated Person(s))

List 4:

Churning (Customer)

List 5:

Failure To Supervise (Firm/Associated Person(s))

List 6:

Failure To Supervise (Customer)

List 7:

Misrepresentation/Omissions (Firm/Associated Person(s))

List 8:

Misrepresentation/Omissions (Customer)

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List 9:
Negligence/Breach Of Fiduciary
Duty (Firm/Associated
Person(s))

List 10:
Negligence/Breach Of Fiduciary
Duty (Customer)

List 11:
Unauthorized Trading
(Firm/Associated Person(s))

List 12:
Unauthorized Trading
(Customer)

List 13:
Unsuitability (Firm/Associated
Person(s))

List 14:
Unsuitability (Customer)

The Office of Dispute Resolution (ODR) will provide the parties with the *Discovery Guide* including the Document Production Lists at the time ODR serves the statement of claim. The document production requirements in the first two Document Production Lists, "List 1, Documents To Be Produced In All Customer Cases: Firm/Associated Person(s)," and "List 2, Documents To Be Produced In All Customer Cases: Customer," would apply in virtually all cases involving member-customer or associated person-customer disputes, unless the arbitrator, in the exercise of discretion, determines that some or all of the documents in the relevant Document Production Lists should not be produced. For cases in which allegations of churning, failure to supervise,

misrepresentation/omissions, negligence/breach of fiduciary duty, unauthorized trading, or unsuitability are stated, additional Document Production Lists (e.g., Document Production Lists 3 and 4 - Churning) provide additional guidance. If a Document Production List is applicable, the *Discovery Guide* is drafted to guide the arbitrator to order production, unless in the exercise of discretion, the arbitrator believes that there is good cause not to order production.

Exhibit I**DISCOVERY GUIDE**

For NASD arbitrations, the Discovery Guide supplements the section in the Securities Industry Conference on Arbitration ("SICA") publication entitled *The Arbitrator's Manual*, and captioned "Prehearing Conference," found on pages 11 through 16, regarding public customer cases.

I. The Need for New Discovery Procedures

Discovery disputes have become more numerous and time consuming. The same discovery issues repeatedly arise. To minimize discovery disruptions, the NASD Regulation Office of Dispute Resolution has developed two initiatives to standardize the discovery process: early appointment of arbitrators to conduct an initial prehearing conference and document production lists (Document Production Lists).

No requirement under the Discovery Guide supersedes any record retention requirement of any federal or state law or regulation or any rule of a self-regulatory organization.

The Discovery Guide and Document Production Lists are designed for customer disputes with firms and Associated Person(s).¹ The Discovery Guide also discusses additional discovery requests, information requests, depositions, admissibility of evidence, and sanctions. The Discovery Guide, including the Document Production Lists, will function as a guide for the parties and the arbitrators; it is not intended to remove flexibility from arbitrators or parties in a given case. For instance, arbitrators can order the production of documents not provided for by the Document Production Lists or alter the production schedule described in the Discovery Guide. Further, nothing in the Discovery Guide precludes the parties from voluntarily agreeing to an exchange of documents in a manner different from that set forth in the Discovery Guide. In fact, the Office of Dispute Resolution encourages the parties to agree to the voluntary exchange of documents and information and to stipulate to various matters. The fact that an item appears on a Document Production List does not shift the burden of establishing or defending any aspect of a claim.

II. Document Production Lists

The Office of Dispute Resolution will provide the parties with Document Production Lists (attached to the Discovery Guide) at the time it serves the statement of claim in customer cases. The arbitrators and the parties should consider the documents described in Document Production Lists 1 and 2 presumptively discoverable. Absent a written objection, documents on Document Production Lists 1 and 2 shall be exchanged by the parties within the time frames set forth below.

The arbitrators and parties also should consider the additional documents identified in Document Production Lists 3 through 14, respectively, discoverable, as indicated, for cases alleging the following causes of action: churning, failure to supervise, misrepresentation/omission, negligence/breach of fiduciary duty, unauthorized trading, and unsuitability. For the general document production and for each of these causes of action, there are separate Document Production Lists for firms/Associated Person(s) and for customers.

NASD Rule 10321 provides that the parties shall cooperate to the fullest extent practicable in the voluntary exchange of documents and information to expedite the arbitration process. As noted, nothing in the Discovery Guide precludes parties from voluntarily agreeing to an exchange of documents in a manner different from that set forth in the Discovery Guide.

A. Time Frames For Document Production and Objections

The parties should produce all required documents listed in the applicable Document Production Lists not later than thirty days² from the date the answer is due or filed, whichever is earlier. If a party redacts any portion of a document prior to production, the redacted pages (or ranges of pages) shall be labeled "redacted." A party may object to the production of any document, which would include an objection based upon an established privilege such as the attorney-client privilege. If any party objects to the production of any document listed in the relevant

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Document Production Lists, the party must file written objections with the Office of Dispute Resolution and serve all parties not later than thirty days following the date the answer is due or filed, whichever is earlier. Objections should set forth the reasons the party objects to producing the documents. An objection to the production of a document or a category of documents is not an acceptable reason to delay the production of any document not covered by the objection. A response to an objection should be served on all parties within 10 days from service of the written objections. Objections and responses should be filed with the Office of Dispute Resolution at the time they are served on the parties. The arbitrator(s) shall then determine whether the objecting party has overcome the presumption based upon sufficient reason(s).

B. Confidentiality³

If a party objects to document production on grounds of privacy or confidentiality, the arbitrator(s) or one of the parties may suggest a stipulation between the parties that the document(s) in question will not be disclosed or used in any manner outside of the arbitration of the particular case, or the arbitrator(s) may issue a confidentiality order. The arbitrator(s) shall not issue an order or use a confidentiality agreement to require parties to produce documents otherwise subject to an established privilege. Objections to the production of documents, based on an established privilege, should be raised in accordance with the time frame for objections set forth above.

C. Affirmation In The Event That There Are No Responsive Documents or Information

If a party responds that no responsive information or documents exist, the customer or the appropriate person in the brokerage firm who has personal knowledge (i.e., the person who has conducted a physical search), upon the request of the requesting party, must: 1) state in writing that he/she conducted a good faith search for the requested information or documents; 2) describe the extent of the search; and 3) state that, based on the search, no such information or documents exist.

III. The Initial Prehearing Conference

To maximize the efficient administration of a case by the arbitration panel,⁴ the Office of Dispute Resolution staff will schedule an initial prehearing conference in which the arbitrator(s) usually participates.⁵ The initial prehearing conference gives the arbitrator(s) and the parties an opportunity to organize the management of the case, set a discovery cut-off date,⁶ identify dispositive or other potential motions, schedule hearing dates, determine whether mediation is desirable, and resolve any other preliminary issues.⁷ During the initial prehearing conference, the arbitrator(s) and the parties should schedule hearing dates for the earliest available time, consistent with the parties' need to prepare adequately for the hearing.

Prior to the initial prehearing conference, each arbitrator should become familiar with the claims and defenses asserted in the pleadings filed by the parties. At the initial prehearing conference, the arbitrator(s) should order time limits for discovery that will allow the scheduling of hearing dates within a reasonable time and address all outstanding discovery disputes. If the exchange of properly requested documents has not occurred, the arbitrator(s) should order the production of all required documents, including those outlined in the Document Production Lists (see Section II. above), within 30 days following the conference.

IV. Additional Discovery Requests

The parties may request documents in addition to those identified in the Document Production Lists pursuant to Rule 10321(b). Unless a longer period is allowed by the requesting party, requests should be satisfied or objected to within 30 days from the date of service of the document request. A response to an objection should be served on all parties within 10 days from service of the written objections. Requests, objections, and responses should be filed with the Office of Dispute Resolution at the time they are served on the parties.

A party may move to compel production of documents when the adverse party (a) refuses to produce such documents or (b) offers only to produce alternative documents that are unacceptable to the requesting party. The Office of Dispute Resolution will provide the chairperson of the panel with the motion, opposition, and reply, along

with the underlying discovery documents the parties have attached to their pleadings. The chairperson should determine whether to decide the matter on the papers or to convene a prehearing conference (usually via telephone). In considering motions to compel, particularly where non-production is based upon an argument asserting an established privilege, such as the attorney-client privilege, the arbitrator(s) should always give consideration to the arguments set forth by both sides, particularly as to the relevancy of the documents or information. The arbitrator(s) should carefully consider such motions, regardless of whether the item requested is on any of the Document Production Lists. If in doubt, the arbitrator(s) should ask the requesting party what specific documents it is trying to obtain and what it seeks to prove with the documents.

V. Information Requests

Like requests for documents, parties may serve requests for information pursuant to Rule 10321(b). Requests for information are generally limited to identification of individuals, entities, and time periods related to the dispute; such requests should be reasonable in number and not require exhaustive answers or fact finding. Standard interrogatories, as utilized in state and federal courts, are generally not permitted in arbitration.

Unless a longer period is allowed by the requesting party, information requests should be satisfied or objected to within 30 days from the date of service of the requests. A response to an objection should be served on all parties within 10 days from service of the written objections. Requests, objections, and responses should be filed with the Office of Dispute Resolution at the time they are served on the parties.

A party may move to compel responses to requests for information that the adverse party refuses to provide. The Office of Dispute Resolution will provide the chairperson of the panel with the motion, opposition, and reply, along with the underlying discovery documents the parties have attached to their pleadings. The chairperson should determine whether to decide the matter on the papers or to convene a prehearing conference (usually via telephone).

VI. Depositions

Depositions are strongly discouraged in arbitration. Upon request of a party, the arbitrator(s) may permit depositions, but only under very limited circumstances, such as: 1) to preserve the testimony of ill or dying witnesses; 2) to accommodate essential witnesses who are unable or unwilling to travel long distances for a hearing and may not otherwise be required to participate in the hearing; 3) to expedite large or complex cases; and 4) to address unusual situations where the arbitrator(s) determines that circumstances warrant departure from the general rule. Balanced against the authority of the arbitrator(s) to permit depositions, however, is the traditional reservation about the overuse of depositions in arbitration.

VII. Admissibility

Production of documents in discovery does NOT create a presumption that the documents are admissible at the hearing. A party may state objections to the introduction of any document as evidence at the hearing to the same extent that any other objection may be raised in arbitration.

VIII. Sanctions

The arbitration panel should issue sanctions if any party fails to produce documents or information required by a written order, unless the panel⁸ finds that there is "substantial justification" for the failure to produce the documents or information. The panel has wide discretion to address noncompliance with discovery orders. For example, the panel may make an adverse inference against a party or assess adjournment fees, forum fees, costs and expenses, and/or attorneys' fees caused by noncompliance. In extraordinary cases, the panel may initiate a disciplinary referral against a registered entity or person who is a party or witness in the proceeding or may, pursuant to Rule 10305(b), dismiss a claim, defense, or proceeding with prejudice as a sanction for intentional failure to comply with an order of the arbitrator(s) if lesser sanctions have proven ineffective.

DOCUMENT PRODUCTION LISTS**LIST 1****DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED IN ALL CUSTOMER CASES⁹****FIRM/ASSOCIATED PERSON(S)**

- 1) All agreements with the customer, including, but not limited to, account opening documents, cash, margin, and option agreements, trading authorizations, powers of attorney, or discretionary authorization agreements, and new account forms.
- 2) All account statements for the customer's account(s) during the time period and/or relating to the transaction(s) at issue.
- 3) All confirmations for the customer's transaction(s) at issue. As an alternative, the firm/Associated Person(s) should ascertain from the claimant and produce those confirmations that are at issue and are not within claimant's possession, custody, or control.
- 4) All "holding (posting) pages" for the customer's account(s) at issue or, if not available, any electronic equivalent.
- 5) All correspondence between the customer and the firm/Associated Person(s) relating to the transaction(s) at issue.
- 6) All notes by the firm/Associated Person(s) or on his/her behalf, including entries in any diary or calendar, relating to the customer's account(s) at issue.
- 7) All recordings and notes of telephone calls or conversations about the customer's account(s) at issue that occurred between the Associated Person(s) and the customer (and any person purporting to act on behalf of the customer), and/or between the firm and the Associated Person(s).
- 8) All Forms RE-3, U-4, and U-5, including all amendments, all customer complaints identified in such forms, and all customer complaints of a similar nature against the Associated Person(s) handling the account(s) at issue.
- 9) All sections of the firm's Compliance Manual(s) related to the claims alleged in the statement of claim, including any separate or supplemental manuals governing the duties and responsibilities of the Associated Person(s) and supervisors, any bulletins (or similar notices) issued by the compliance department, and the entire table of contents and index to each such Manual.
- 10) All analyses and reconciliations of the customer's account(s) during the time period and/or relating to the transaction(s) at issue.
- 11) All records of the firm/Associated Person(s) relating to the customer's account(s) at issue, such as, but not limited to, internal reviews and exception and activity reports which reference the customer's account(s) at issue.
- 12) Records of disciplinary action taken against the Associated Person(s) by any regulator or employer for all sales practices or conduct similar to the conduct alleged to be at issue.

LIST 2**DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED IN ALL
CUSTOMER CASES****CUSTOMER**

- 1) All customer and customer-owned business (including partnership or corporate) federal income tax returns, limited to pages 1 and 2 of Form 1040, Schedules B, D, and E, or the equivalent for any other type of return, for the three years prior to the first transaction at issue in the statement of claim through the date the statement of claim was filed.
- 2) Financial statements or similar statements of the customer's assets, liabilities and/or net worth for the period(s) covering the three years prior to the first transaction at issue in the statement of claim through the date the statement of claim was filed.
- 3) Copies of all documents the customer received from the firm/Associated Person(s) and from any entities in which the customer invested through the firm/Associated Person(s), including monthly statements, opening account forms, confirmations, prospectuses, annual and periodic reports, and correspondence.
- 4) Account statements and confirmations for accounts maintained at securities firms other than the respondent firm for the three years prior to the first transaction at issue in the statement of claim through the date the statement of claim was filed.
- 5) All agreements, forms, information, or documents relating to the account(s) at issue signed by or provided by the customer to the firm/Associated Person(s).
- 6) All account analyses and reconciliations prepared by or for the customer relating to the account(s) at issue.
- 7) All notes, including entries in diaries or calendars, relating to the account(s) at issue.
- 8) All recordings and notes of telephone calls or conversations about the customer's account(s) at issue that occurred between the Associated Person(s) and the customer (and any person purporting to act on behalf of the customer).
- 9) All correspondence between the customer (and any person acting on behalf of the customer) and the firm/Associated Person(s) relating to the account(s) at issue.
- 10) Previously prepared written statements by persons with knowledge of the facts and circumstances related to the account(s) at issue, including those by accountants, tax advisors, financial planners, other Associated Person(s), and any other third party.
- 11) All prior complaints by or on behalf of the customer involving securities matters and the firm's/Associated Person(s)' response(s).
- 12) Complaints/Statements of Claim and Answers filed in all civil actions involving securities matters and securities arbitration proceedings in which the customer has been a party, and all final decisions and awards entered in these matters.
- 13) All documents showing action taken by the customer to limit losses in the transaction(s) at issue.

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LIST 3

CHURNING

FIRM/ASSOCIATED PERSON(S)

1) All commission runs relating to the customer's account(s) at issue or, in the alternative, a consolidated commission report relating to the customer's account(s) at issue.

2) All documents reflecting compensation of any kind, including commissions, from all sources generated by the Associated Person(s) assigned to the customer's account(s) for the two months preceding through the two months following the transaction(s) at issue, or up to 12 months, whichever is longer. The firm may redact all information identifying customers who are not parties to the action, except that the firm/Associated Person(s) shall provide at least the last four digits of the non-party customer account number for each transaction.

3) Documents sufficient to describe or set forth the basis upon which the Associated Person(s) was compensated during the years in which the transaction(s) or occurrence(s) in question occurred, including: a) any bonus or incentive program; and b) all compensation and commission schedules showing compensation received or to be received based upon volume, type of product sold, nature of trade (e.g., agency v. principal), etc.

LIST 4

CHURNING

CUSTOMER

No additional documents identified.

LIST 5

FAILURE TO SUPERVISE

FIRM/ASSOCIATED PERSON(S)

1) All commission runs and other reports showing compensation of any kind relating to the customer's account(s) at issue or, in the alternative, a consolidated commission report relating to the customer's account(s) at issue.

2) All exception reports and supervisory activity reviews relating to the Associated Person(s) and/or the customer's account(s) that were generated not earlier than one year before or not later than one year after the transaction(s) at issue, and all other documents reflecting supervision of the Associated Person(s) and the customer's account(s) at issue.

3) Those portions of internal audit reports at the branch in which the customer maintained his/her account(s) that: (a) focused on the Associated Person(s) or the transaction(s) at issue; and (b) were generated not earlier than one year before or not later than one year after the transaction(s) at issue and discussed alleged improper behavior in the branch against other individuals similar to the improper conduct alleged in the statement of claim.

4) Those portions of examination reports or similar reports following an examination or an inspection conducted by a state or federal agency or a self-regulatory organization that focused on the Associated Person(s) or the transaction(s) at issue or that discussed alleged improper behavior in the branch against other individuals similar to the improper conduct alleged in the statement of claim.

LIST 6

FAILURE TO SUPERVISE

CUSTOMER

No additional documents identified.

LIST 7**MISREPRESENTATION/OMISSIONS**

FIRM/ASSOCIATED PERSON(S)

Copies of all materials prepared or used by the firm/Associated Person(s) relating to the transactions or products at issue, including research reports, prospectuses, and other offering documents, including documents intended or identified as being "for internal use only," and worksheets or notes indicating the Associated Person(s) reviewed or read such documents. As an alternative, the firm/Associated Person(s) may produce a list of such documents that contains sufficient detail for the claimant to identify each document listed. Upon further request by a party, the firm/Associated Person(s) must provide any documents identified on the list.

LIST 8**MISREPRESENTATION/OMISSIONS**

CUSTOMER

- 1) Documents sufficient to show the customer's ownership in or control over any business entity, including general and limited partnerships and closely held corporations.
- 2) Copy of the customer's resume.
- 3) Documents sufficient to show the customer's complete educational and employment background or, in the alternative, a description of the customer's educational and employment background if not set forth in a resume produced under item 2.

LIST 9**NEGLIGENCE/BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY**

FIRM/ASSOCIATED PERSON(S)

Copies of all materials prepared or used by the firm/Associated Person(s) relating to the transactions or products at issue, including research reports, prospectuses, and other offering documents, including documents intended or identified as being "for internal use only," and worksheets or notes indicating the Associated Person(s) reviewed or read such documents. As an alternative, the firm/Associated Person(s) may produce a list of such documents that contains sufficient detail for the claimant to identify each document listed. Upon further request by a party, the firm/Associated Person(s) must provide any documents identified on the list.

LIST 10**NEGLIGENCE/BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY**

CUSTOMER

- 1) Documents sufficient to show the customer's ownership in or control over any business entity, including general and limited partnerships and closely held corporations.
- 2) Copy of the customer's resume.
- 3) Documents sufficient to show the customer's complete educational and employment background or, in the alternative, a description of the customer's educational and employment background if not set forth in a resume produced under item 2.

LIST 11**UNAUTHORIZED TRADING**

FIRM/ASSOCIATED PERSON(S)

- 1) Order tickets for the customer's transaction(s) at issue.
 - 2) Copies of all telephone records, including telephone logs, evidencing telephone contact between the customer and the firm/Associated Person(s).
 - 3) All documents relied upon by the firm/Associated Person(s) to establish that the customer authorized the transaction(s) at issue.
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LIST 12**UNAUTHORIZED TRADING**

CUSTOMER

- 1) Copies of all telephone records, including telephone logs, evidencing telephone contact between the customer and the firm/Associated Person(s).
- 2) All documents relied upon by the customer to show that the transaction(s) at issue was made without his/her knowledge or consent.

LIST 13**UNSUITABILITY**

FIRM/ASSOCIATED PERSON(S)

- 1) Copies of all materials prepared, used, or reviewed by the firm/Associated Person(s) related to the transactions or products at issue, including but not limited to research reports, prospectuses, other offering documents, including documents intended or identified as being "for internal use only," and worksheets or notes indicating the Associated Person(s) reviewed or read such documents. As an alternative, the firm/Associated Person(s) may produce a list of such documents. Upon further request by a party, the firm/Associated Person(s) must provide any documents identified on the list.

- 2) Documents sufficient to describe or set forth the basis upon which the Associated Person(s) was compensated in any manner during the years in which the transaction(s) or occurrence(s) in question occurred, including, but not limited to: a) any bonus or incentive program; and b) all compensation and commission schedules showing compensation received or to be received based upon volume, type of product sold, nature of trade (e.g., agency v. principal), etc.
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LIST 14**UNSUITABILITY**

CUSTOMER

- 1) Documents sufficient to show the customer's ownership in or control over any business entity, including general and limited partnerships and closely held corporations.
- 2) Written documents relied upon by the customer in making the investment decision(s) at issue.
- 3) Copy of the customer's resume.
- 4) Documents sufficient to show the customer's complete educational and employment background or, in the alternative, a description of the customer's educational and employment background if not set forth in a resume produced under item 3.

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Endnotes

¹NASD Regulation may develop separate Document Production Lists for intra-industry disputes.

²All time periods referenced herein are calendar days.

³Section II.B. is also applicable to additional discovery requests and information requests (see Sections IV. and V.).

⁴The panel consists of three arbitrators in most cases. Claims between \$25,000 and \$50,000 may proceed with a single arbitrator. Claims under \$25,000 are decided by a single arbitrator, generally on the pleadings.

⁵In some instances, the parties may opt out of the initial prehearing conference. To opt out, parties must supply the following information to the Office of Dispute Resolution by the specified deadline:

- a minimum of four sets of mutually agreeable hearing dates;

- a discovery cut-off date;
- a list of all anticipated motions with the motion due dates, opposition due dates, and reply due dates provided;
- a minimum of four dates and times for any proposed prehearing conferences to hear motions; and
- a determination whether briefs will be submitted and, if so, the due date for submission.

⁶The Office of Dispute Resolution recommends that the panel set a cut-off date during the initial prehearing conference for service of discovery requests, giving due consideration to time frames that permit timely resolution of objections and disputes prior to the scheduled exchange of hearing exhibits pursuant to the NASD Code of Arbitration Procedure.

⁷The arbitrators should direct one of the parties to prepare and forward to the Office of Dispute Resolution, within 48 hours, a written order memorializing the results of the prehearing conference, approved as to form

and content by the other parties. When motions are heard at the initial prehearing conference, the panel may order the parties to submit the order with a stipulation as to form and content from all parties.

⁸As with other rulings, an arbitration panel's ruling need only be by majority vote; it need not be unanimous.

⁹Only named parties must produce documents pursuant to the guidelines set forth herein. However, non-parties may be required to produce documents pursuant to a subpoena or an arbitration panel order to direct the production of documents (see Rule 10322). In addition, the arbitration chairperson may use the Document Production Lists as guidance for discovery issues involving non-parties.

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